

I heard Jimmy exhale and I could imagine that smile that he learned from "Jaws." "I don't think I'm crazy or that I don't know my identity. I know very well. I know that it isn't mine; it's my younger twin brother. Let me continue my explanation.

"The spermatazoid which carried my genes suffered a

breakdown of its navigational system and ended up disappearing in the scatological cavities of my mother. The mission was carried out by the sperm behind it. Because of this, I had to go through intrauterine metamorphosis without defining my identity; was I me or was I my brother?"

Carter's 'Intentions Are Hardly Peaceful'

The following excerpts are taken from an article written by the Brazilian political scientist Theotônio dos Santos and published in the Mexican daily El Sol Feb. 15.

Carter's international policy takes its inspiration from the conceptions of the Trilateral Commission, created in 1973 by David Rockefeller....

In spite of what the State Department says about the "impressive" positive results of the vice president's trip, the facts indicate that the much hoped for trilateral unity cannot be achieved now, and that the general crisis which capitalism is experiencing accentuates inter-imperialist rivalries....The pressures which the United States will have to bring to bear to achieve its objectives could obtain immediate results, but they cannot substantially change the basic situation. Thus, Carter's Trilateral strategy does nothing more than add still another element of conflict to the many difficulties we have analyzed in his (foreign) and domestic policies.

The fact that Carter has begun to test the North American security systems reveals that his intentions are hardly peaceful. The psychological threat of a major

confrontation which the Soviet Union could be the unifying element that the present situation cannot achieve. Beginning on the ideological plane around a handful of "dissidents" in the socialist camp, the confrontation could assume a more open and dangerous character for world peace.

As we have indicated earlier, it would not be the first time that liberal language serves as a cover for adventurist militarist policies. In the end, it was Democratic administrations that brought the U.S. into the Korean and Vietnam wars, without even counting the adventure of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the military coups in Brazil and Indonesia, and other such demonstrations of military adventurism. Carter's trilateral wilfulness will be the source of many conflicts, and his desire to present a unified and developed capitalist world to the Soviet Union and the Third World must come into direct contradiction with his peaceful political speech. This otherwise pacifist language is always impregnated with a moralist, threatening, and arrogant tone.

Carter's 'Feelers' To Cuba: Step-By-Step To Confrontation

United States businessmen are unduly optimistic that trade relations with Cuba will be resumed soon after an expected move by the Carter Administration to lift the 15-year ban on direct trade with Fidel Castro's government. For months now American businessmen dealing in foods, pharmaceuticals, machinery and sugar among other items, have been ignoring the travel ban to discreetly visit Cuba to investigate trade possibilities. Cuban imports of U.S. goods could be expected to equal \$450-\$500 million in the first year of trade, rapidly approaching the century's peak figure of \$547 million in 1958, the year before the Cuban Revolution.

But the fact is, U.S. business interests are in for a rude disappointment, because the current "overtures" by the Carter Administration are in bad faith, part of what high level sources in Washington described this week as an "Egypt strategy" designed to woo the Cubans away from their close relations with the Soviet Union — as the U.S. at least temporarily succeeded in doing with Egyptian

President Anwar Sadat. Carter is prepared to offer Cuba a substantial trade and aid package, according to the same sources, to compete with the nearly \$2 million a day in aid now received from the Soviet Union. But Fidel Castro is not Anwar Sadat, and socialist Cuba is not "Bonapartist" Egypt.

The actually bellicose nature of the Carter "feelers" has been obvious since the outlines of the Carter strategy were first published last December in the so-called Linowitz Report, prepared by the Council on U.S.-Latin American Relations. The report ties potential "concessions" by the U.S. in negotiations for the normalization of relations with Cuba to reciprocal actions by the Cuban government which are completely inimical to the established socialist policy of Cuba. Cuba, unlike Egypt, has consolidated a socialist revolution and is firmly committed to cooperation with socialist countries and Third World national liberation movements. Cuba has even taken steps recently to strengthen its economic and

military ties to the nations of the Warsaw Pact.

The step-by-step negotiations as the Carter cabinet is now carrying them out will only lead to a headlong confrontation with Cuba and the Soviet Union itself — and that is precisely their intention.

Carter made clear his adherence to the Linowitz Report's perspective last weekend when he told reporters, "The main thing that concerns me about Cuba is the human-rights questions, political prisoners and so forth. The release of "nine" CIA agents jailed in Cuba and several anti-Castro Cubans convicted of treason are among the "gestures" the Linowitz Report suggests would be appropriate for the Cubans before negotiations begin. Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez identified Cuba's policy on this question last week in London. Cuba has no political prisoners, he stated flatly.

Congressman Jonathan Bingham (D-NY) returned from Cuba this week after five days of talks with Cuban officials, including a reported seven hour meeting with Premier Castro. The message Bingham had for Carter is that Cuba is not willing to begin negotiations on the normalization of relations until *after* the trade embargo has been lifted. The lifting of the embargo as a precondition for negotiations has been a long-standing position of the Cubans.

Whether or not the embargo is lifted sooner rather than later, this does not change the use to which Carter plans to put the human rights issue. As one source close to the State Department said this week, "You cannot separate trade and human rights, at least not regarding Cuba." Even if President Carter ends the embargo on Cuban exports of nickel, sugar, rum, shellfish, cigars, and other

commodities to the U.S., these will be subject to prohibitively high tariffs under the 1974 Trade Act. And under the provisions of that act, low tariffs and Export-Import Bank credits are linked to free emigration from the trading country.

Other concessions provocatively demanded of the Cuban government include disavowal of aid to anti-imperialist governments and movements in the Third World, withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and compensation for U.S. firms nationalized after the 1959 revolution. To these, the Carter-Trilateral cabinet have recently added "concern" over Cuban plans to build a nuclear power plant, supposedly because of fears that an impossible "accident" at the plant might "endanger Florida's coastline."

The danger of the Carter confrontation policy has been heightened by the failure of Fidel and other Cuban officials to call a hawk a hawk. The Cubans know the Carter team to be the retreads of the Kennedy administration that carried out the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and orchestrated the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. But Fidel, adhering to the foolish policy of the Soviets with respect to "grand deception" postures toward Carter, has given Carter's speech pronouncements an air of legitimacy by praising him as a man with a "sense of morals," who "may abide by...the universally accepted principles among people." Such statements only serve to increase the Carter cabinet's maneuvering room, for a war program which will publically emerge for what it is at the moment that the Cuban government appears "intransigent" in the face of demands that it abandon its revolution.

Venezuela's CAP Threatened With Coup, Assassination

President Carlos Andres Perez now faces the gravest threat to his government and person since his inauguration two years ago. CAP's opposition has publicly stated its intentions in the country's press: scandals, subversion of the armed forces, a coup and even perhaps assassination of CAP. All signs are that the "internal opposition" to CAP is being directed from the White House.

A month ago, spokesmen for the major opposition party, COPEI, declared that CAP must go the way of Nixon in the U.S. His replacement, it was said, should be a "Venezuelan Jimmy Carter." Charges of widespread corruption and a "crisis of leadership" within the top levels of the government, now receiving big play in the press, followed immediately upon COPEI Party Secretary Pedro Pablo Aguilar's personal discussions with Carter in Washington, at his first "Prayer Breakfast" as president.

COPEI-linked columnist Tarre Murzi made it clear in the Caracas papers that no mere traditional party opposition is involved. Venezuela's democracy is still "immature," after an earlier statement that the country was

not back to "October 1945" — the date Standard Oil agent Betancourt and allied military circles pulled a coup against the government of Medina Angarita.

Assassination and terror capability has been activated in Venezuela's extensive Cuban exile community. A well-known front-group for CIA-controlled Cuban exiles in an ad in a Caracas daily last weekend, warned CAP he could soon become "another Kennedy." Terrorist leader, Orlando Bosch, presently under arrest in Venezuela for his role in the bombing of a Cuban airline last September which resulted in 73 deaths, made the scenario more specific. From jail, Bosch told the press that Castro would be sending terrorists to Venezuela — distinguished as exiles — who would carry out a wave of assassinations including high government officials!

Border tensions have been exacerbated with Venezuela's three neighbors: Colombia, Guyana and Brazil. With the country supposedly surrounded by menacing nations, the military is much more easily aroused against the government under the guise of guaranteeing "national security." Eliot Janeway's now famous piece in the *Washington Star* Jan. 5 launched the ensuing