

international financial dictatorship, and along the way, dispense with the upstart government of Chancellor Schmidt and his Europeanist allies. Unless Rockefeller's op-

position wakes up, Brandt will preside over a "frank and open" international dialogue as the world goes up in thermonuclear smoke.

Social Democrat Wehner Calls For Immediate MBFR Agreement

Herbert Wehner, the chief spokesman for détente policies in the West German Social Democracy, has issued an urgent appeal to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to quickly reach a bilateral-disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union, even if Schmidt must act without the acquiescence of the United States. The appeal, issued in a press release covered throughout West German media March 16, is accompanied by a challenge to the industrial wing of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in the Federal Parliament to collaborate with Schmidt in the execution of economic policies which guarantee investment and growth.

Along the same lines as the disarmament proposal issued by U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon LaRouche last month, Wehner recommends that the forum presented by the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks is the location for a rapid agreement. He warns, without mincing words, that an immediate danger exists of a superpower confrontation modeled on the Cuban Missile Crisis. Wehner emphasizes that West Germany and West Berlin want nothing to do with such a crisis.

The appeal reminds Chancellor Schmidt that in his Dec. 16, 1976 government declaration, Schmidt himself stressed the importance of a rapid, successful conclusion to the MBFR talks between the member nations of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO alliance. At the same time,

it contains an unmistakable signal to the Soviet leadership that wishful thinking about and prolonged bargaining with the Carter administration on disarmament is far more dangerous than the Soviets recently have been willing to believe.

The signal to the Soviets takes the form of an open endorsement by Wehner of the Bucharest Declaration, issued by the Warsaw Pact members in late 1976. The Bucharest Declaration is a profound statement on world peace, which proposes a ban on first strike nuclear attack, and defines a policy of world economic growth as the only firm foundation for peace. Since its release, western government officials have rarely mentioned the Bucharest document; the Brezhnev faction of the Soviet leadership has temporarily filed it in the archives.

Leading figures of the Christian Democracy's industrial faction have already indicated that they are moving parallel to Wehner's initiative to salvage international détente. The Wehner release was published in the Kieler Nachrichten, a northern regional daily run by Christian Democrat Gerhard Stoltenberg, a leader of the industrial forces. Stoltenberg himself has just attended the Leipzig industrial fair in the German Democratic Republic, and upon return March 17 announced a proposal for resumption of talks between East and West Germany on trade, détente and resolution of conflicts around West Berlin.

Callaghan Snubbed By Carter

BRITAIN

Public pronouncements to the contrary, President Carter's meeting with Prime Minister James Callaghan of Great Britain was a diplomatic "washout." British government circles will not soon forget the insolent treatment accorded Callaghan, who came to the U.S. as a representative not merely of Britain, but of the European Economic Community as a whole. Indeed the Carter Administration's panicked attempts to sweep all trace of the Callaghan visit under the rug may have exacerbated the growing rift between the U.S. and its European allies to the breaking point.

As the press clamped down an almost complete black-

out on the talks, both Carter and Vice President Mondale snubbed the British Prime Minister by refusing to attend a dinner in his honor sponsored by the British Embassy. The highest-ranking official they could muster as a replacement was Chief Justice Warren Burger. British diplomatic personnel were reportedly "miffed" by this action, but the worst was yet to come. Carter and his Tri-lateral advisors simply got up and left when prickly issues such as human rights and Rhodesia were brought up during the brief working sessions. Only 15 minutes was allocated for the key issue Callaghan had come to discuss: the global economic crisis.

Nevertheless, Callaghan carried out his mandate from the European Community, diplomatically but firmly drawing the line between what U.S. allies will tolerate from the Carter regime and what they will not. Callaghan warned that the Carter "human rights"

campaign could prove "counterproductive." The democracies must learn how to deal with different political systems, Callaghan said in his opening remarks, "for if we don't learn how to live with them, then with the rapid development of nuclear technology *we shall certainly die with them.*" Callaghan also affirmed that Britain would brook no more U.S. meddling in Southern Africa; instead the British would themselves tie Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to a definite "irreversible" timetable for majority rule. British Foreign Minister David Owen is scheduled to visit southern Africa over Easter for meetings with leaders of the front-line states and probably Smith himself in an attempt to break the deadlock which has stalled negotiations so far.

On the issue which has caused the most visible rift between the U.S. and Britain — landing rights for the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde — Callaghan made his position non-negotiable. "The Concorde should be allowed to land in New York. Period," he told reporters. Foreign Secretary David Owen added on the USA's nationally televised Today show: "I think you've got to be careful of not being seen by the rest of the world to be barring technological progress just because it happens in countries outside your own."

While Carter lavished praise on the so-called "special relationship" — a favorite cliché in Atlanticist circles to describe the post-war arrangement under which Britain became a junior partner to the United States, Callaghan clearly saw the situation in another light. He explained to the press that Britain's role in the present relationship was as an "interpreter," giving Carter a "second view," a much more "informed view of the world" than he could expect to get from his own advisors.

From this vantage point, Callaghan laid out the task facing the industrialized world during his address to the

National Press Club — an urgent message on the necessity for economic growth on a world-wide scale — which the U.S. press largely ignored. "Our task is to see how we can help overcome poverty and unemployment...in an era of the most rapid change caused by the unprecedented speed of technological development," Callaghan told the gathering. He warned that the present unemployment situation in the West is dangerously reminiscent of the early 1930s. "Our forecast is this," Callaghan said, "On present policies there is likely to be slow growth in output in the western world, little improvement in living standards, continuing high unemployment in a number of countries and major problems for the non-oil lesser developed countries. What sort of world are we trying to create? What is it we intend to do? That kind of scenario in the industrialized world can only lead to disillusionment among our young people, it can lead to changes in political stability, to changes in political systems and this to my mind is the overriding problem which the leaders of the western world have got to address themselves."

Callaghan is intent that the London OECD economic summit beginning May 7 — for which he is personally overseeing preparations — will provide the opportunity for the European countries to take economic policy out of the hands of Wall Street and promote trade and development. He told reporters in Washington that the West must seize the chance to change existing financial institutions at that time, or be prepared to create a new monetary system, there may not be another chance.

"Let no one believe that the actions of the new Administration are uncoordinated," Callaghan told the press, "...or that a series of actions are being taken which are uncoordinated." Their action is based on careful and well-planned design, Callaghan admitted, after two days of meetings with Carter and members of his Trilateral Cabinet, including Vance, Brzezinski and Blumenthal.

Press Covers Callaghan Visit — Who Do You Trust?

New York Times, March 12, 1977

"President Carter and Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain concluded two days of discussions today, evidently confident that they had forged a close friendship and made progress on a wide variety of international problems...Jody Powell, the White House Press Secretary said later that they had expressed a mutual desire for an early resolution of the (landing rights for Concorde — ed.) problem..."

London Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1977

"(Callaghan) told reporters that he had put the Anglo-French position to the President, 'which is that it should be allowed to land in New York. Period.' On being questioned further, Callaghan said that he had given a

warning that the barring of Concorde would 'create a great deal of division and heat' in Britain and France..."

Washington Post, March 11, 1977

"President Carter welcomed yesterday British Prime Minister James Callaghan as the leader of our 'closest allies and friends.' After formalities, the two immediately began talks on major economic problems, Rhodesia and human rights...Carter spoke of the 'special relationship' which the United States enjoys with the 'mother country.' He promised future cooperation in both security and economic areas."

London Times, March 11, 1977

Doubted whether "cosy feeling" generated by all the talk