

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"