

Fire Schlesinger To Stop War

The news from Moscow during last week's celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces ought to be very sobering for every American. Every professional analyst, both in Western Europe and the United States, has no illusions on this score: the Soviet leadership has dropped its war-avoidance orientation and has publicly adopted a determined war-preparation posture. They are, however, in our estimation, still keeping the option open for making the U.S., once again, their primary negotiating partner in pursuit of peace.

The principal cause of this dramatic situation is the fact that Great Britain, and British agents, and agents of influence in and around the American Administration have systematically opposed the development of any war-avoidance long-term perspective by the United States so far. These are the same key individuals, such as Brzezinski, Schlesinger, Blumenthal, and Kissinger who are promoting policies to collapse the dollar and cause a depression in the American economy. They are also those very individuals who at every step of the way have sabotaged Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's honorable efforts to facilitate a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East.

Course Towards War

On the surface, a review of last week's developments, would indicate that the course toward depression and war is totally irrevocable. The Belgrade Conference on Security and Cooperation broke down amid mutual recriminations. A few days earlier, the newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Pravda, carried an official statement on SALT drawing the final bottom-line for arms control negotiations with an explicit display of Moscow's unequivocal refusal to get bogged down on the British-inspired issues of the talks, such as cruise missiles, the Backfire intermediate range bomber, and the neutron bomb.

Subsequently, in the course of the week-long military celebrations, the entire civilian and military command of the Soviet state, in a series of official statements, announced first to their populations and then, also to the world at large the full return of Marshal Tukhachevski's doctrine of "war fighting in depth." The USSR is internally steeling itself for war-fighting. Its foreign policy posture on all fronts has been modified accordingly to tailor this primary commitment.

During the very same week, the U.S. Labor Party's national mobilization to shape a strategy to defend the U.S. dollar against the British-organized speculative raids, was met by the business and banking community (and certain officials of the federal government) with a sympathetic and appreciative but on the whole pathetically impotent response.

The just released economic statistics for the month of January indicate that the nation is sliding rapidly into

the British-programmed depression. The activities of Treasury Secretary Blumenthal and Energy Secretary Schlesinger around the first's recent visit to Western Europe and the second's involvement in the manipulation of the coal strike are the most important contributing factors for the rapidly deteriorating situation.

Implications of Cyprus

The moment of maximum danger emerged during the George Washington Birthday weekend during which London launched two coordinated new tactical initiatives. First, the terrorist caper in Cyprus and second, the new offensive against the Carter White House. Without going into the details of the Cyprus caper, we summarize its implications below. It should merely be borne in mind that all eyewitness accounts of that event so far point to the fact that the affair was coordinated by British intelligence and its collaborators in Egypt's security establishment around the "Old Boys" network that goes back to the days of British King Farouk, and their Israeli counterparts working under Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The Cyprus incident was stage managed to produce two sets of effects. First, an acceleration of the process toward a separate Egypt-Israeli settlement at the expense of the Palestinians — what is now dubbed as the "Owen Plan" for the Middle East after the British Foreign Minister (and celebrated sadist) David Owen. This separate deal, as Dayan indicated while in Washington, will take the form of a close Egyptian-Israeli military alliance with anti-Soviet content and U.S. weapons.

The second intended effect of the Cyprus caper is to create, by a somewhat more convoluted process, a British-controlled "northern tier" of Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, and possibly Yugoslavia covered with a seeming pro-Soviet veneer.

The breakdown of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Cyprus is indicative of how the ultimate British objective in the Eastern Mediterranean is to create a new area of permanent U.S.-USSR friction. Soviet eagerness to assert themselves in the area can soon turn it into a very dangerous trigger for intercontinental war.

Simultaneously with the Cyprus caper, the British-owned press in the United States commenced a dangerous offensive against Carter himself. Most indicative of these attacks was the Feb. 21 editorial of the New York Post, published by Rupert Murdoch, a British Commonwealth subject. The internal evidence of that editorial indicates that Murdoch is part of a group that has determined to launch a "Watergate" operation against Carter, of a type similar to that which destroyed former President Nixon.

British concerns in this matter are twofold: they are alarmed by the powerful influence that proindustry

"Sunbelt" interests have been exerting over Carter in recent weeks and they are in principle committed to undermining the American institution of the presidency at a time when they are pushing the nation's economy to bankruptcy.

The issues of war, peace, economic recovery or depression and that of internal political stability, have all in the present instance been woven into one: The principal proponents, in the Administration, for a defenseless dollar, for destruction of our nuclear industry and our advanced technologies must be dumped. This primarily means Schlesinger and Blumenthal. In a broader context it includes National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Dumping any combination of these individuals at this time will have the immediate salutary effect of signaling to this nation's friends in Western Europe, Japan, Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere, to take up again their defense of the U.S. dollar and resume their effort to bankrupt London. This by itself will create the momentum to restore the possibility for putting together the context for a long term war-avoidance policy to be agreed upon by both the United States and the Soviet Union.

As part of the immediate remedial measures, President Carter, Vance and others in the Administration must urgently cut through ordinary tactical considerations and push through SALT at all costs. Opinions in the Senate should not be allowed to obstruct the effort. Objections in the Cabinet itself should be ignored. What is required to extricate the nation from the present abysmal trap is the exercise of bold leadership that will force the shaping of new opinion and new consensus. A serious American initiative can get the SALT talks revived quickly and concluded. It will require returning to the agreed upon Vladivostok guidelines and an earnest round-the-clock round of intensive negotiations until the agreement is hammered out. A breakthrough of this sort is needed before the early summer in order to restore the major, exclusive negotiating partner relation status between the U.S. and the USSR. Cabinet members, such as Schlesinger, Blumenthal and certain others who will predictably object to this procedure, should be dumped or fired, preferably the first. It can be done.

—by Criton Zoakos
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Soviet Strategic Hardening Signalled

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev received his country's highest military decoration, the Order of Victory, in a Feb. 19 Kremlin ceremony. Presenting Brezhnev with the medal, previously awarded only to commanders responsible for turning an entire front into Soviet wartime victory, Politburo member Mikhail Suslov praised:

Your outstanding services in strengthening the country's defense, and in the development and consistent implementation of the foreign policy of the Soviet state, reliably ensuring the development of the country in peacetime conditions. You know the great price of victory....

In a major article in the Communist Party journal Kommunist, Defense Minister Dimitrii Ustinov gave prominence to the military responsibilities of "Marshal Brezhnev," calling the President by his military title. Reviewing the 60-year history of the Soviet Armed Forces, Ustinov wrote:

In the terrible days of the civil war, the party produced a magnificent pleiade of talented commanders and political cadre, such as Budyennyi, Voroshilov, Kirov, Kuibyshev, Stalin, Tukhachevskii, Frunze and others.

When Ustinov again mentioned Stalin's name, during a Feb. 20 commemoration of the Armed Forces anniversary, his speech was interrupted by applause. In Kommunist he also wrote:

A great organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people (during World War II—ed.) was the glorious Communist Party, which unflinchingly followed the Leninist teaching on the necessity of unity of political, economic and military leadership. In the achievement of success, a great role was played by the State Defense Committee.

The theme of the unity of political and military command has also received wide exposure with the publication, in the monthly New World and the Armed Forces daily Red Star, of Brezhnev's war memoirs.

Ustinov was not the only top military officer to recall Marshal M.N. Tukhachevskii, originator of the "theory of the offensive," in recent days. Chief of Staff Marshal N. Ogarkov wrote in a Feb. 19 Pravda article under the headline "Soviet Military Science":

One great service of Soviet military thought was the development of scientifically grounded views of the character and specifics of the coming war.... Soviet military science first resolved the complex problem of breaking out of the so-called 'positional dead end,' by developing the theory of deep combat operations. M.N. Tukhachevskii, V.K. Triandafillov, A.I. Yegorev and others made a great contribution to its development and practical testing. The essence of this theory was establishment of the possibility of simultaneous destruction of enemy defenses across all their depth, with artillery and air strikes.... (During World War II), Soviet military art was especially developed, in particular the theory and practice of the deep offensive combat operation.

The concept identified by Ogarkov in this way carries over today into Soviet war-winning strategy for nuclear war.

Affirming again that the Kremlin is anxious to see the "green light," as Pravda put it Feb. 11, turned on again for progress in strategic arms talks with the U.S., Brezhnev addressed a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Feb. 24. Agreements signed over recent years