

in science and technology." Therefore he recommended that the federal government invest in research and development programs designed for export.

In the question and answer period, Malott questioned Weil on how to involve labor in export expansion. Significantly, Weil responded that Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss, often identified as the leader of the Administration's "export faction," is working on the problem by rallying labor to the export-expansion perspective.

During a dinner keynote speech, former Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz said that the U.S. has the potential for vastly expanded agricultural exports and hit the Administration's cutback policy. The national challenge, said Butz, is to develop the means to feed as many new people in the next 25 years as the human race has learned to feed in its entire history. If we fail, the entire framework of world peace will be upset and could lead to man's final act of self-destruction.

Text of the Resolution

The final resolution of the conference was a modified reflection of Robert Malott's proposal, and reads in part:

"In view of the declining value of the U.S. dollar, America's record 1977 and worsening 1978 trade deficits, the country's deteriorating international competitive position, rapidly rising protectionist sentiments, an increasingly competitive global marketplace, and the myriad of export subsidies granted foreign companies by their governments which are denied to U.S. exporters. . . .

And since the U.S. is the only major industrialized

country without a cabinet-level department for international trade and the only trading nation where international economic policy is subordinated and diffused through a dozen government agencies. . . .

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the participants of this 41st Chicago World Trade Conference, do by voice vote recognize the need for a positive, consistent and determined policy on U.S. exports, with clearly defined goals, and so applaud recent actions and efforts in this direction by our Special Trade representative. . . .

Be it further resolved that the following policy recommendations be considered as essential to realizing this country's full export potential:

First, America must aim for tax parity with foreign competitors.

Second, America must aim for credit parity with foreign competitors.

Third, America must achieve a reduction of non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports.

Fourth, America must build positive economic relations with other nations.

Fifth, America must negotiate non-discriminatory treatment of international investment. . . .

Sixth, America must expand U.S. government export promotion programs.

This is the challenge before our country. Such a policy, fully implemented, would enable U.S. companies to compete favorably and effectively in the international marketplace. It is a policy long overdue and sorely needed. The gravity of America's deteriorating export posture and the competitive challenges ahead demand no less than a national export policy."

Kissinger Tour— A Web Of Lies, Provocations

Henry Kissinger, the British Secret Intelligence Service agent of influence posing as an "elder statesman" of the United States foreign policy establishment, is currently spreading poison throughout U.S. political life through an open channel provided by the Republican National Committee. On April 6, Kissinger will address Republican Party fundraising dinners in 12 locations via a coast-to-coast radio hookup.

FOREIGN POLICY

Kissinger is expected to whip up maximum hysteria on the issue of Soviet influence around the globe and will portray the Carter Administration as unable to deal effectively with expanding Soviet power. Kissinger intends this to strengthen the hand of National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and others inside the Administration urging a series of geopolitical "confrontations" with the USSR.

The preview of the Kissinger line was delivered to a crowd of 2,000 people in Richmond, Va. April 1. The event was the Richmond Public Forum to which former

President Gerald Ford had been invited to speak; Ford cancelled his appearance, pleading an illness in the family.

Kissinger was questioned by a panel of three NBC reporters. A limited number of questions from the audience was subsequently submitted in writing, and following a screening process, Kissinger responded to several.

Kissinger's remarks emphasized Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa, with extended references to the Middle East, terrorism and communism. He explicitly rejected questions about economics, pleading ignorance.

Here are Kissinger's remarks, paraphrased except where direct quotations are indicated.

U.S.-Soviet Relations

Shoot First And Ask Questions Later

France could have stopped the Nazis if she had crossed the Rhineland with one division in 1939. France didn't act because the leadership wanted absolute "certainty" of the situation. The result of this inaction was the catastrophe of World War II.

A parallel situation exists in Africa today. "In 1975, we could have stopped the Cubans and Russians in Angola

without military force. But now we have to make a choice. Can we let this pattern be accepted? Do we wait for a major upheaval. . . If you want to have certainty, you must risk paying the price of a major catastrophe. To prevent disasters, you must live with uncertainty. . . We must act before all the facts are in."

Administration Opposition to "Internal Solution" for Rhodesia

Allow Blackmail by Smith to Avoid Blackmail by Radicals

"We must not give the impression that we support the people who shoot their way into power. . . We must not allow ourselves to be blackmailed; some officials are giving the impression that we are being blackmailed." *Asked who he was referring to, Kissinger replied* "An odd ambassador here and there." United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young is the most outspoken opponent of the internal solution.

Carter's Trip to Africa

No Improvement in Relations

Asked if U.S. relations with Nigeria had improved since his tenure as Secretary of State, since Carter was able to visit Nigeria whereas Kissinger was persona non grata two years ago, Kissinger replied that he did not know what Carter would be saying, but "if we make any concession to the radicals, that is not an improvement in relations."

The Horn of Africa

Cubans a Threat to Middle East

Kissinger made much of "17,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia," which he presented as strategically important because it is located across the Red Sea from Saudi Arabia, affecting the Middle East.

Israel's Invasion of Lebanon

A reporter stated, "You have come out against people shooting their way into power. Isn't that what Israel is doing?" Kissinger replied that Israel was a completely different case, and that he supported Israel 100 percent in its actions in Lebanon. "It's tough negotiating". . . but necessary.

On Terrorism

A Legitimate Sociological Phenomenon

Youthful terrorists in Europe are comparable to the "New Left" in the United States. "These youth are seeking something beyond the day-to-day experience of working to make a living. . . They are looking for a purpose beyond merely tactical considerations. . . The problem is that many Western governments no longer look as if they are mastering the future."

Democracy

A Failure

Congress is "a chaotic organization" with too much control over foreign policy. Evidence of this was successful congressional opposition to Kissinger's own 1975 demand for U.S. support of South African-sponsored guerrilla factions fighting against the MPLA government of Angola. Relations between Congress and the executive must be "rebalanced." "The major necessity of industrial democracies is to give people the impression that they know what to do." The problem is "leaders (who) spend all their time getting into office and (can't) think about what they will do."

One of the West's major problems is high-technology, capital-intensive economic policy, which, Kissinger said, generates high unemployment. Soviet problems are far worse, however, as they cannot even devise a system for legitimate succession of leaders. Provided the leadership problem in the West can be overcome, new energy technologies and increased productivity are possible.

How You Get The News

We have been provided with a rare opportunity to look into the heads of the White House press corps and behind the scenes of what goes into the journalism that results in the generally incompetent and insipid White House

THE PRESS

"news" of the daily press. On the day that the following "press pool report" was filed, President Carter had just delivered his nuclear warhead-rattling Wake Forest speech calling for thermonuclear showdown between the U.S. and Soviet Union. Yet, by dint of that peculiar institution of modern American journalism called the

"human interest story," the White House press corps was assigned to follow Carter directly after his speech on a typical "vote-getting" junket, to get the story of "what the President did that day." The "press pool," designed as a small, representative group of journalists delegated to accompany the President on occasions of importance where attendance is severely limited, and to report back to the scores of other White house correspondents not in attendance, is thus called into service by editors who "know what their readers want," to report on-the-minute details of the President's itinerary—what he wore, what he ate, etc.

Immediately after arriving at the DeSoto Hilton, our leader ducked out the back door without any pool (ie., briefing to the press—ed.) for a quick visit to Pinkie's Bar across the street.