

## Soviets: It Is Necessary To Go Further

*The Soviet government daily's commentator, A. Bovin, who is personally as well as politically close to President Leonid Brezhnev, wrote an April 27 commentary assessing U.S. Secretary of State Vance's strategic arms talks in Moscow as a qualified success. Bovin strongly hinted that the Soviets are waiting and anxious for Americans to put their political house in order.*

*We excerpt Bovin's article:*

In general, optimists have every grounds for saying that the visit of C. Vance was an important stage of the constant search for ways to limit strategic arms. Bearing in mind all the still unresolved questions, however, pessimists could observe with no less foundation, that the search for an agreement is proceeding less energetically and less rapidly than the situation requires.

Of course, the questions discussed in Moscow, especially the most important of them, strategic arms limitation, have no easy solutions.... But the reasons why the second round of Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) has dragged on so long (almost six years) lie not only in objective factors.

Unfortunately, during the last year and a half the Washington administration has introduced significant elements of instability and conjunctural fluctuations into Soviet-American relations....

Washington's inconsistent position on questions of Soviet-American relations has been repeatedly noted in the American press. The Wall Street Journal, for example, recently presented the following evaluation. The main advisors of the president — Secretary of State C. Vance and Assistant for National Security Z. Brzezinski — are of divergent opinions on how to deal "with the Russians," while Brzezinski is pushing for "a hard approach." As for the president, the newspaper says that he is wavering and does not know whose advice to follow. The Russians, it continues, see these waverings and try to get the most they can out of this situation, demanding more and more concessions from the U.S.

We will not go into the situation in the White House. Let the Americans themselves figure that out. But it must be stressed that the demands, proposals and positions of the Soviet government have never departed from the principle of mutual security of the two sides....

It was not easy to achieve the results which have been achieved. Nor will the concluding stage of the second round of SALT be easy. But it is necessary to go forward. It is necessary to continue energetically to seek mutually acceptable compromises. C. Vance's visit left the impression that this is better understood in Washington today than it was yesterday. The upcoming talks will show to what extent this impression is justified.

## Labor Party, Allies To Ask Treason Indictment Of Kissinger

The U.S. Labor Party's legal staff and a consortium of defense contractors and other interested individuals are now drawing up the evidence to indict former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for treason against the national interest of the United States

The history of the discussion and debate of the treason clause of the Constitution during the Federal Convention and in the first years of the federal government's existence, as it faced threats of subversion from both British and French interests, makes a compelling case that the current activities of Henry Kissinger fall directly within its purview. Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist Papers, described republicanism and strong federal government direction of foreign policy as the crucial guarantees of the continued existence of the United States. Congressional debate during the 1790s makes it equally clear that Congress was vitally concerned that *private* factions not succeed in institutionalizing control and direction of foreign policy outside the executive — particularly as the basis for running terror operations against the population. (That was precisely the intention of British-controlled French Jacobins at the time.) That was the impetus for the passage of a number of laws, such as the Logan Act, to define and make illegal conspiracies with treasonous intent.

As Chief Justice John Marshall noted in one of the Burr conspiracy trials, "crimes so atrocious as those which have for their object the subversion by violence of those laws and those institutions which have been ordained to secure the peace and happiness of society, are not to escape punishment because they have not ripened into treason. . ."

Kissinger's activities in controlling terrorist deployments, manipulating U.S.

an agent for foreign interests in the United States as a whole constitute a treasonous conspiracy. Within the last 12 months alone, Kissinger has violated a number of statutes derived from the treason clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The formal bill of indictment will be presented in May to the Department of Justice, to the U.S. Attorneys in New York and Washington, D.C., to certain state attorney generals, and to the appropriate congressional committees.

The bill of indictment will show that Henry Kissinger has been in violation of the espionage laws and other statutes designed to protect national security. These laws include the following:

\* The Espionage Act (18 USC 793) states that anyone who "lawfully having possession of . . . information relat-

ing to the national defense, which information the possessor has reason to believe could be used to injury of the United States or to the advantage of any foreign nation . . . willfully communicates the same to any person not entitled to receive it" is guilty of a felony.

\* The Logan Act (18 USC 953) states that "any citizen of the United States, wherever he may be, who without the authority of the United States, directly or indirectly commences or carries on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government . . . with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government . . . in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States or to defeat the measures of the United States" is guilty of a felony. The Logan Act was passed to prevent American sympathizers of French Jacobinism from embroiling the United States in the conflict between France and Britain in the 1790s. Although it has not been recently enforced, it was introduced in the U.S. Senate as a part of the new criminal code reform bill and passed by that body.

\* The Foreign Agents Registration Act (22 USC 618) was passed by Congress "to protect national defense and internal security by requiring public disclosure by persons engaging in propaganda activities and other activities on behalf of foreign governments." The bill provides that anyone who acts as an agent or representative of a foreign power, or who at the request of a foreign power acts as a political consultant or engages in political activities in the interests of a foreign power must register with the Attorney General of the United States and file detailed regular reports of his activities.

\* Federal officials are liable for investigation and prosecution on charges of obstruction of justice. Former Attorney General John Mitchell during Watergate and Attorney General Griffin Bell now have been charged with obstructing justice during investigations of so-called black bag jobs by FBI and other law enforcement officials. Kissinger, however, whose direct knowledge of

the same operations during his tenure as Secretary of State is well known, insured, with the assistance of the chief Senate Watergating lawyer John Doar, that all investigations stopped at the door to his office.

A glance at Kissinger's recent activities make it perfectly clear he is acting in violation of these laws in the interest of a foreign power — Great Britain — and against the national security interests of the United States. For such violations, Kissinger must be investigated and prosecuted.

The evidence which can indict Kissinger includes, at minimum, the following:

\* Henry Kissinger has openly and repeatedly interfered with American foreign policy in the Middle East. Using his knowledge of American national security planning, he has acted as an advisor to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan during a period when the Israeli government has been intransigent against U.S. policy for an overall peace settlement. He vigorously lobbied to defeat the Oct. 1 U.S.-USSR joint accord for a comprehensive Middle East peace which called for the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference. He is now attempting to sabotage the Carter Administration's arms sale package for Israel and the Arab nations. Pending in the U.S. Senate, the proposal is the first step toward a peaceful economic development program for the area.

\* Henry Kissinger, acting as an advisor to both the Republican Party and the West German Free Democratic Party, has been a major public voice for the British intelligence-created issue of the deployment of the neutron bomb as a "defensive" weapon. This phony issue has one purpose — to undermine detente and eliminate the potential for a Strategic Arms Limitation agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Other violations of the law are now under investigation by the Labor Party's legal staff which is accepting all dossier material on Henry Kissinger.

—Felice Gelman

## Congress And The Plane Sales: 'Confrontation With Reality'

After two weeks of much-publicized opposition in Congress to the Carter Administration's decision to sell jet aircraft to Israel, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia, Washington insiders believe that opponents of the package do not have the votes to block the sales. Instead, these sources

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say, they are concentrating on obtaining face-saving modifications in the deal to allow the vocal "Zionist Lobby" to claim a political victory.

Congress is presently "on a confrontation course with reality," as one observer told *Baltimore Sun* reporter Henry Trehwhitt, a reality heavily underlined in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

May 3 by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, and Gen. David Jones, Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Shooting down the main argument of the Israel Lobby forces — that the sale of the 60 F-15 fighters would pose a military threat to Israel — General Jones said bluntly that if he were an Israeli defense planner, the F-15s "would not be a major threat of consideration to me unless I were planning to attack Saudi Arabia. I would not consider it at all as an offensive threat to Israel."

Brown and Vance both made clear that the United States' future as a global power depended in part on maintaining strong friendships with the so-called moderate Arab nations, who "would feel their security very substantially threatened," as Brown testified, if Congress refused to permit the sale.