

From Tokyo to Sarajevo

Not by coincidence, a rash of newspaper commentary advocating early use of a U.S. military strike force to occupy Mideast oil fields appeared this week just as General Alexander Haig returned to the United States from his former post as NATO's commander-in-chief in Europe.

Haig, the principal undeclared candidate for the U.S. presidency, is a disciple of Great Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations, and the International Monetary Fund. He is an open champion of U.S. military intervention in order to maintain the hegemony of Anglo-American financier-aristocrats over a world now being subjected, by their deliberate design, to "controlled economic disintegration." Soviet efforts to maintain detente and economic cooperation with Europe and Third World nations are an obstacle. In a July 4 speech in Philadelphia, Gen. Haig again called Europe and the U.S. to install "a post-Vietnam leadership that will not recoil from confronting the Soviet Union."

Whether Haig is personally responsible for the rash of rug-chewing, go-get-'em editorials or not, it is in that policy that one locates the essence of the Haig campaign. Looking at the world in the wake of the Tokyo economic summit, it is obvious that Tokyo was a great boost for Haig's candidacy. The willingness of France, West Germany and Japan to compromise with the British-dominated Carter Administration and the IMF "to buy ourselves some time" has only accelerated the frenzy in Washington and improved the chances that one of the numerous "hotspots" will explode into a Sarajevo, escalating rapidly into World War III.

In the Middle East, as we go to press, reports of troop movements from Israel, Syria and Iraq underline the possibility that the secret clauses in the Camp David agreements could produce a fifth Middle East war overnight. In Central America, barely covert Carter administration support for the discredited Somoza forces threatens to precipitate a chain reaction producing a Vietnam-style 30-years-war phenomenon in the U.S.'s own "backyard." Southeast Asia, scene of the continuing China-Vietnam conflict, reminds us of how close we have already come this year, with the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, to the threshold of total war.

As for the United States, President Carter's systematic leaks of his plan to go public with a massive synthetic fuels program modeled on the example of Nazi Germany have done nothing to restore public confidence in his administration. Cart-

er's abrupt decision to cancel at the last minute a scheduled July 5 television address produced new cries of alarm and a floodtide of oratory on the need for a "strong leader" who could ram an economic austerity-cum-military buildup policy past an angry and volatile citizenry. For the moment the Europeans' Tokyo "success," an apparent admission from the U.S. that nuclear energy expansion is vital, has been quickly coopted by such Haig cronies as West Germany's Franz Josef Strauss, whose commitment is only to maintaining a narrow high technology base for a war economy, while destroying the Third World under IMF rule.

For Americans, Europeans, Arabs, and the socialist bloc countries, the time for time-buying is over, and the time for a new world economic order is overdue.

—Don Baier

The Week in Brief

Soviet Academy of Sciences President Anatoly P. Aleksandrov warned in an interview with the *Washington Star* July 4 that without rapid expansion of nuclear energy, the struggle for dwindling fossil fuels will lead to war.

Aleksandrov, a member of the Soviet Central Committee, explained:

"You know that all gas and oil deposits are likely to run out in 30 to 50 years ... but in 30 years it is impossible to reorganize the world in terms of energy from coal.

"We must therefore build nuclear power reactors in all parts of the

world, otherwise wars will one day be fought over the remnants of oil and gas deposits. And they will be capitalist countries, because the Soviet Union will have concentrated on the production of nuclear power and be ahead of everyone else."

For the first time, a top Soviet official directly intervened against what the Kremlin can see is a U.S. course for an antinuclear, war-threatening policy:

"All people with common sense should realize that by the end of the century, the United States will be compelled to create new nuclear pro-