

## Vance To Tie Up SALT With "Human Rights?"

A National Security Council review under Zbigniew Brzezinski's direction has been ordered on Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance conferred yesterday with Soviet Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin on prospects for reopening the negotiations in March and April, and it was announced that Vance may go to Moscow at that time.

Parallel to these steps towards sitting down over SALT with the Soviets, the State Department made a prominent entry into the virulent campaign around alleged "human rights" violations in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe which had previously been conducted chiefly by the press. Evidence is mounting that Vance intends to declare at some early date that a new SALT agreement will be contingent on the Soviets' following a U.S. prescription for their official attitude to the people known as "dissidents." A demand of this sort was presaged in Vance's reported answers to questions from Senator Clifford Case (R-NJ) concerning restoration of U.S. diplomatic relations with Cuba. Vance replied that this was under consideration, but would probably hinge on Cuban release of political prisoners. This was exactly the recommendation of the Linowitz Commission Report published in December 1976 and drawn up in part by Robert Pastor, now a member of the National Security Council, in consultation with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal.

There is probably no surer way to preclude progress at SALT and test Soviet patience than inserting the "human rights" issue onto the agenda. The individuals — signatories of a document called "Charter 77" in Czechoslovakia and top USSR "dissident" Andrei Sakharov — to whose defense the State Department came this week in back-to-back official statements are variously viewed in Soviet and other Warsaw Pact leading circles as agents of Western intelligence services or dupes.

These circles consider U.S. pretensions to advise what their status should be as a good deal more than interference in Soviet and Eastern European domestic affairs. They see intent to provoke military action in Eastern Europe — a destabilization tactic headed for world war.

The Czechoslovak party daily *Rude Pravo* predicted

Jan. 26 that NATO countries intend to use the dissidents issue as ammunition for a "confrontation with the socialist countries" at followup meetings to the 1975 Helsinki European Security and Cooperation conference, scheduled for Belgrade this June. This paper as well as the Soviet military daily *Red Star* Jan. 23 advanced the Soviet policy: European security cannot be separated by the various "baskets" (security, economic cooperation, and scientific-cultural relations) of the Helsinki accords. The accords must be implemented *in toto*, stated *Rude Pravo*, and NATO has sabotaged that both by catering about manufactured "human rights" cases and barring progress particularly in military détente. *Red Star* cited the "Soviet threat" campaign associated with the Committee on the Present Danger and the "Team A"- "Team B" defense intelligence estimates controversy as evidence on the latter point.

One clear sign of decreasing Warsaw Pact tolerance of the Carter Administration's behavior was the appearance of strongly worded attacks on Carter National Security Council head Zbigniew Brzezinski in the Eastern European press this week, for the first time since his nomination. The Czechoslovak weekly newspaper *Tvorba* revealed that Sovietologist Brzezinski is far from being considered cured, in Eastern Europe, of his reputation as an "enemy of the Soviet Union" and "militant anti-communist," who "can be expected to exert a negative influence on U.S. foreign policy." Brzezinski is naturally suspect in Warsaw Pact circles in relation to the *dramatis personae* of the very same "dissidence" cases which Vance's State Department and the New York Times have made their cause. An article appearing Jan. 28 in the West German Communist Party daily *Unsere Zeit*, by an author with Eastern connections, assessed Brzezinski's policies today as essentially what they were during Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia, 1968, of which he is considered architect: ideological subversion, attempts to harm Soviet relations with Eastern European countries, recruitment of intellectuals from these countries, and seeding popular sentiment against the ruling parties. Referring to Brzezinski as effectively "foreign minister" of the new administration, the writer linked "Charter 77" to the 1968 Western intelligence scheme in Czechoslovakia.