

Brzezinski, the National Security Advisor, is a very dangerous man for the period ahead. His well-known short temper, low tolerance level, and proclivity to chew on White House carpets do not qualify him for the job. Throughout the past month, not only has he been attempting to manipulate President Carter into confrontation postures, but his advice to the President on

such key issues as the Middle East crisis, the Rhodesia situation, SALT and Western Europe, has invariably been warmed over from the editorial pages of London's Daily Telegraph. He must be contained.

Unfortunately, for this country to be saved, it must be treated on the assumption that it has been left virtually ungoverned, in the sense that its present Administration is incapable of adequately responding to the perils ahead. Responsible forces in the American business community, in government, and in private life must shape a national policy "counterpole" together with the U.S. Labor Party's leadership to fill the vacuum during the crisis. These efforts domestically, coupled to similar announced policies of key western European government, business, and religious forces, have a modicum of chance for success.

## Soviets:

### N-Bomb Outrages World

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said in a speech in Helsinki, Finland April 4 that the neutron bomb is "not the private affair of a certain country but a question of mankind as a whole." He said that the Soviet Union expects "a reasonable attitude" from the United States and its allies on the neutron bomb, according to the London *Guardian* April 5.

Soviet Ambassador to East Berlin Pyotr Abrassimov said in a press conference April 4 that Moscow is prepared for negotiations with Washington over the neutron bomb, reported the London *Financial Times* April 5. He said that talks "can take place between those who maintain they have a bomb and those who could produce it quickly... If one assumes realism and common sense will prevail in the U.S., then I firmly believe it will not affect relations between our two countries." Abrassimov said that Soviet President Brezhnev is likely to raise the issue during his meetings with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in May.

The "International Week" column by Vladimir Bol'shakov in *Pravda* April 2 reported:

"The past week was full of contradictory reports from the U.S. First, the American papers wrote that President Carter had supposedly renounced plans for production of neutron weapons. Then, it was reported that circles close to the President did not confirm this information. It was suddenly declared that the White House will start up neutron production in the middle of April. So then there appeared 'verified rumors' from the NATO headquarters, that in the middle of April the NATO leadership would officially call upon the President of the U.S. to begin neutron bomb production, not waiting for agreement from West European governments.

"Evidently all these 'trial balloons' were sent up in the pages of the newspapers in order to test the reaction of the world public whether it would reconcile itself to the barbarous Pentagon plans.

"The reaction of the world public, and particularly West Europeans, is unambiguous on this count — all the peoples are saying a decisive 'No!' to neutron death.... It is typical that the Vatican came out with an anathema against the neutron bomb, and this has exerted a definite influence on the thinking of believers in Western Europe. It is not only Catholics who do not want to pray for the neutron bomb, but also Protestants, Orthodox and even Carter's co-religionists, the Baptists...."

## Press 'Leak' Used To Run U.S. Foreign Policy

*New York Times* columnist Richard Burt, a former associate of London's International Institute for Strategic Studies, revealed in a front page story April 4 that President Carter "had decided against producing the controversial neutron bomb" because he feared its development "would harm disarmament prospects." Washington observers immediately concluded that the President's decision had been leaked to preempt it. Declared one well informed Capitol Hill source, "I think you can assume the story was reported by people who want the bomb."

The effort to force Carter's hand on development and deployment of the neutron bomb is part of a larger British effort to provoke a U.S.-Soviet confrontation. Proponents of the neutron bomb are trying to sell it in the West on the basis of its limited destructive powers, and thus its suitability in a limited confrontation.

The Soviets have warned Carter that development of the neutron bomb would be taken as an antagonistic act against the Warsaw Pact, and view the weapon as evidence that the U.S. believes that a limited nuclear war can be fought in Europe — a doctrine originating with Henry Kissinger and promoted by James Schlesinger when he was Defense Secretary. Rejecting Kissinger's scenario as insane, Soviet officials have repeatedly stated that once forced into a war, they will go all out to win it.

### Neutron Press Bomb

The Burt announcement was carefully timed to undermine Administration efforts to improve US-Soviet relations, released on the heels of Secretary of State Vance's announced plans to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow in April. The Burt piece also coincided with statements by U.S. SALT negotiator Paul Warnke that "90 percent of the problems" between the United States and the Soviets on SALT had been settled.

The article was in print on the eve of a trip to Washington by West German Foreign Minister Gen-