

Soviet-Chinese Clashes Forecast

By Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

Looking ahead to the end of the century, a blue-ribbon commission anticipates an uneasy world of Russian-Chinese clashes, lesser military conflicts, acute hunger and nagging depression.

The draft study, circulated only in confidential, numbered copies, is called "The Future World Environment." We have obtained a text.

The commission, selected jointly by Presidents Nixon and Ford and Senate-House leaders, includes such prestigious members as Vice President Rockefeller, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) and House foreign experts Clement Zablocki (D-Wis.) and Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.). The chairman is former Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy.

"A confrontation between Russia and China, possibly involving limited armed clashes, dominates world politics," the secret study forecasts.

"War becomes a major instrument of policy in countries of the Third World," the study adds. "Some U.S. interventions occur, most likely in Caribbean, possibly in Latin America, (with) military units of 40,000 or larger, resembling occupation armies."

A tortured Asia will watch the militarization of India (and) collapse of Indian democracy," it is predicted, "under the

weight of the food/population crisis, leading to Indian aggression against Pakistan and perhaps some oil states."

Despite these dark war clouds, the study predicts that long-range nuclear weapons will be sharply curtailed and nuclear warfare between the superpowers, therefore, will be averted.

But this will make the world "safe" for conventional warfare, thus increasing the "chances of Soviet pre-emptive strike against China and of war between Western and Communist powers" as the danger to the civilian population decreases.

During this anxious era, the United States will gradually reestablish control over Europe, the panel predicts, until Europe becomes "more a peninsula than a power." The Soviets, in turn, will dominate the Middle East while China controls "Southeast Asia, makes headway in Africa and makes trouble in India."

Internally, "the U.S.S.R. will be subject to growing pressures" and the future of China without Mao Tse-tung "is unpredictable." However, "the turnover in governments everywhere is likely to be unusually rapid."

As a New Year's prediction 10 years from now, the American "presidential leadership will be taxed to the utmost . . . Public opinion will assume greater importance." But the commission concludes that the public will support the President's predicted call for moderate sacri-

fices, somewhat to the discomfort of Congress.

Eventually, the dollar will be reestablished, the study says, "as the world's major reserve and trading currency." But this will not prevent a continuing spiral in costs of food, oil and other necessities.

In fact, these distinguished crystal-ball gazers see "starvation in some regions," rampant unemployment around the world and, in the more developed lands "a rapid, worldwide rise in wage levels" as a result of inflation.

The 12-page summary, collected from both expert testimony and staff research, makes clear that some of the predictions are more probable than others. Chairman Murphy hopes to submit the final version to President Ford and Congress by June, 1975.

Footnote: The commission's research director, Peter Szanton, insisted to our reporter Ira Rosen that the secret study was still preliminary. But he said it contained the "raw material" for the final, more comprehensive study.

CIA Whispers—The Central Intelligence Agency secretly provided the Justice Department with confidential information on numerous Americans for "anti-riot" purposes during the Nixon years.

The strange deal was arranged at a meeting between a high Justice Department official and a CIA representative, even though the CIA is barred

from domestic surveillance by federal law.

During the past several days, the press has revealed one violation after another of this stricture. But little has been written about the use of CIA data by other agencies such as the FBI and Secret Service.

Two years ago, we reported that the CIA had provided the Secret Service with sex gossip about singer Eartha Kitt after she made an unfavorable remark about the Vietnam war at a White House luncheon. We omitted her name because we were unable to reach her to get permission to quote what the secret CIA report said about her.

Richard M. Helms, then the CIA director, personally assured us that the Eartha Kitt report was an exception and that the CIA had uncovered information about her in the course of an overseas investigation.

But we have now learned that the CIA funneled information through the FBI to the Justice Department's civil disturbance unit about hundreds of active or potential demonstrators. The information was requested by the Justice Department, which turned over 9,000 names to the CIA for checking against Americans who had attended overseas peace conferences.

The CIA's role in furnishing information about potential demonstrators was confirmed by a senior Justice Department official and a former assistant attorney general, whose names we agreed to omit.

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A Tribute to Angleton

Before his colors fade, I would like to pay a personal tribute to James Angleton, late of the CIA. I have known Angleton for 27 years; for 12 of them, before my retirement in 1968, I worked under him. My view of him, therefore, is different from that hurriedly scraped together by reporters from sources, many of which were unfriendly.

Angleton's unpopularity with the average CIA bureaucrat was guaranteed; he was the closest thing to genius the operational side of that agency has known. He demanded a rigidly high standard of performance and loyalty, and did not suffer fools gladly. How could such a man win support among career-oriented bureaucrats? For years he was the target of cliques determined to oust him. From the late '40s until just now he defeated in turn every attempt to box him in and destroy the agency's counterintelligence programs. On occasion in the past, farsailing CIA directors had supported him in these interline fights. This time support was lacking. So Angleton now takes his place in a distinguished company.

Donovan, Dulles, Helms and Angleton. These four shaped our modern intelligence system. Three of the four were dismissed from office with calumnious ingratitude for the service they had rendered. None of these three, I am certain, was surprised at the manner of his going. Each knew the penalty that superb performance can incur in their world. But where shall we find their successors? Alas, the signal has been given: high excellence brings its own downfall in the world of intelligence. So young persons who might have chosen anonymous service to their country will look elsewhere for Angleton's departure.

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