

Radical right, Gen.

## Russians Analyze Rise of Goldwater

By THEODORE SHABAD

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MOSCOW, Aug. 12 — Who will emerge victorious from the political struggle in the United States—the aggressive reactionary neo-millionaires of the West and Southwest or the old entrenched monopolies of the Northeast that can afford to curtail militarism?

These are the terms in which Soviet ideologists view the election campaign and the line-up of forces that led to the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater as the Republican candidate for President.

Describing the aims of the Western "neo-millionaires" who supposedly back Mr. Goldwater, Academician Georgi P. Frantsov wrote today in Pravda, the leading Communist party newspaper:

"They want to consolidate quickly their as yet unstable position created with help of adventures and speculations and to push the old monopolies away from the levers of government."

Professor Frantsov is one of the Soviet Union's leading Marxist scholars and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the party's Central Committee.

According to his interpretation of political events in the United States, Western aerospace, electronics and oil monopolies have picked this particular time to make their bid for power because of disunity in the ranks of the progressive forces.

"The most reactionary and aggressive circles of monopolistic capital," Professor Frantsov wrote, "have decided to use this moment while discontent along broad layers of society has not yet assumed political form and has not yet merged with the 'black revolution'."

Aside from the civil rights struggle, the Soviet ideologist

saw causes for discontent in the "threat of automation" and in the fact that defense industries no longer assured a level of employment that was reached in the nineteen-fifties, when modern military technology was still being developed.

### 'New' Capitalists Listed

The general outline of the United States political scene, as viewed by Professor Frantsov, was filled in today by Oleg Vasilyev, the foreign affairs commentator in the newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda.

Among the young industrial and financial monopolies of the West and Southwest that want a "bigger slice of the capitalist profit pie" Mr. Vasilyev listed H. L. Hunt, the Texas multimillionaire, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, the Douglas Aircraft Company, the Boeing Company and the Northrup Corporation and the Giannini "financial empire" headed by the Bank of America.

These are the forces, Mr. Vasilyev said, that overcame the last-minute effort by "Wall Street, the Boston financial group and the Pennsylvania industrial complex" to promote the candidacy of Gov. William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania at the Republican convention last month.

"But the 'new money' of the West proved to be stronger than the old money of the Northeast," the Soviet commentator said.

It is difficult to judge to what extent the Soviet leadership assesses the political development in the United States in terms of a power struggle between rival monopolies manipulating candidates for high office. But this type of reasoning may be found not only in the columns of Soviet newspapers.

At a recent informal Soviet-American citizens conference in Leningrad, David Rockefeller,

president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a brother of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, was asked by a high-placed member of the Soviet delegation in what was reported as complete seriousness:

"How much money are the Rockefellers now mobilizing for the struggle against Mr. Hunt?"