

U.S. POLITICAL NEWSLETTER

Carter War Committee Begins Drive for Nuclear Incineration



Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — The Committee on the Present Danger and its allies, most notably NATO Supreme Commander Alexander Haig, have launched the opening phase of their planned public campaign for nuclear war, barely a week after stealing the White House for their puppet Jimmy Carter. As the U.S. Labor Party repeatedly warned during the closing weeks of the 1976 elections, the men behind Carter are racing to provoke the Soviet Union into a thermonuclear confrontation, blanketing the U.S. public with blitzkrieg propaganda and terrorizing their opposition among rational political and military layers.

Their aim clearly emerged at the Committee on the Present Danger's first public press conference, which was held Nov. 11 at the Washington, D.C. office of the National Press Club. There, Committee Executive Board members Paul Nitze, Eugene Rostow, David Packard, Henry Fowler and others admitted that the Committee had been formed to push for a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union.

As Rostow reiterated in response to a reporter's question, "We are in a pre-war situation." Although the Committee's members know very well that an estimated 160-180 million Americans would die in the first hour of thermonuclear warfare, while the USSR suffered a 20 per cent population loss, their commitment to this insane policy nevertheless pervaded the two official statements released at the press conference, along with a list of 100-plus Committee members. In the interest of maintaining the already ruined Dollar Empire, these Wall Street war maniacs have embarked on a course of action which will ensure that only the USSR and China survive the holocaust to dominate the planet.

The Committee's "attack first" line is being retailed widely by Committee cohorts, including Gen. Haig, Carter advisor Henry Owen of the Brookings Institution, and Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga). Speaking before the Economics Club of New York Nov. 8, armchair general Haig, who has repeatedly advocated a "blitzkrieg" war against the USSR, ranted that the current "Soviet military buildup presages an imperialistic phase" and that the Soviet Union is capable of — and has positioned itself for — a surprise attack against the West.

No sooner were the words out of Haig's mouth than Henry Owen publicized the same theme in the Washington Post. In an article entitled "Surprise Attack: It Usually Works," Owen wrote that since it is "unlikely that a Soviet surprise attack on Western Europe would be detected in advance,...prime emphasis should be placed on strengthening NATO's capacity to fight in the first days of a short, intense war."

While the Committee prepares to sell the advantages of nuclear holocaust Haig is searching out Madison Avenue

techniques to market a clean NATO. Haig has met with State Department representatives, the Public Relations Society of America, and the masterminds of the 1973 Chilean coup, ITT, to map out a public relations campaign in the U.S. on behalf of the NATO war drive. According to the London Financial Times, he is extremely concerned that the "attitude of the American public toward foreign land wars is much more skeptical" since the Vietnam debacle.

The nuclear war cabal is also moving rapidly to brainwash the legislatures of the NATO countries to collaborate in this drive toward Armageddon. The North Atlantic Assembly, whose membership is composed of parliamentarians and congressmen from the NATO allies, is holding its annual conference in Williamsburg, Va. Nov. 14-19. Featured speakers include Carter ally Henry Kissinger, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, Nelson Rockefeller, and Robert Ellsworth, a high Pentagon official who represents the pro-war views of certain New York financial houses, including Lazard Freres.

Saner military, political and industrial capitalist layers have begun to manifest resistance to the Committee's war blitz; traces of that resistance are beginning to appear in the news media.

The Nov. 11 St. Louis Post Dispatch report on the Committee press conference noted that "First public word came two weeks ago, when Lyndon LaRouche and the USLP went on television to say that the Committee represented a threat to the security of the nation by getting the U.S. into a thermonuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union." The Baltimore Sun's coverage of the Committee emphasized the influence which the Committee is likely to have on a Carter Administration: "By its make-up alone, the organization promises to become an important influence on the incoming administration...Mr. Nitze also has appeared as an adviser to President-elect Carter. His advice to Mr. Carter, he said, is the same as the position he advocated in his role with the new committee." Other Washington press sources have indicated that they regard the very emergence of the Committee itself, together with Haig's and Owen's recent statements, as crossing a Soviet "tripwire to thermonuclear war."

Leading Ford Administration figures have sharply differentiated the Administration from the war cries emanating from Committee circles. William Scranton, the Ford-appointed envoy to the United Nations, declared in an article written for the Venezuelan daily El Nacional that the aim of U.S. foreign policy is "to maintain peace" in the world since the alternative is not merely war but annihilation, while Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, who led the fight last year to dislodge Schlesinger

from the Pentagon, has staunchly maintained since the Carter coup last week that the Ford Administration is still the government and will continue on the basis of his faction's own peace policies until Carter's inauguration.

Because of his resistance to the Carter-Committee insurrection, Rumsfeld has come under the gun from both the New York Times and the Washington Post, as have his Defense Department colleagues Malcolm Currie, Director of Research and Engineering and William Clements, Deputy Secretary of Defense, who, like their boss, have offered strong resistance to the "war-by-1977" fanatics over the past months.

War Committee Comes Out of the Closet at D.C. Press Conference

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 11 (NSIPS) — The Committee on the Present Danger unveiled itself and had trouble hiding its plans for provoking a nuclear confrontation between the U.S. and Soviet Union at its first public press conference here today, one week after stealing the White House for their puppet-President-elect, Jimmy Carter. Presided over by Committee Executive Board members Eugene Rostow, Paul Nitze, David Packard and Henry Fowler, the conference provided graphic proof of U.S. Labor Party charges that the Committee wants war, and a demonstration of the deadly strategic bungling that characterizes these war-hawks.

Nitze and Rostow opened the press conference by describing their outfit's aims as "alerting the public to the dangers of Soviet expansionism," releasing two policy statements and a list of 100 Committee members. "Our country is in a period of danger, and the danger is increasing...." one of the statements reads. "The principal threat to our nation, to world peace and to the cause of human freedom is Soviet imperialism based upon an unparalleled military buildup...." Rostow told the press conference that the Committee intends to issue a steady stream of pamphlets, hold nationwide seminars and issue numerous policy statements to build anti-Soviet war sentiment.

Reporters quickly put Rostow on the spot. A U.S. Labor Party leaflet exposing the Committee's war aims set the tone for reporters' questions, ranging from the skeptical to the hostile, and focusing on the Committee's relation to "tactical nuclear war" advocate James Rodney Schlesinger.

Rostow responded to the first major question with an admission that the Committee wanted to attack the Soviets before they grew "too strong." NSIPS representative Laura Chasan had told him that the Warsaw Pact and many of Western Europe's politicians considered the Committee itself to be the gravest "present danger." "Aren't you setting up a situation which will compel the Soviet Union to launch a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the U.S.?" Rostow answered: "Er, well, I think the best thing that was ever said about war was said by Thucydides who said that Sparta was provoked into attacking Athens because Athens was becoming too strong. We are calling attention to the fact that the growing military weakness of the U.S. could lead to war.... We are facing a situation of growing Soviet power. In such a situation, we could be panicked into war...."

"The Labor Party leaflet says that you people want James Schlesinger to be back as Secretary of Defense," asked another reporter. "Is this true?" Replied Rostow: "Why, uh, no. We don't have a position on that." Another reporter then asked him,

In an editorial Nov. 8, the New York Times scored Rumsfeld for presuming to insist that the Ford Administration will continue to govern until Jan. 20. The enraged Times editors screeched that while Rumsfeld has been right in stating that the Ford Administration is legally entitled to introduce its own defense budget before Carter's inauguration, "The question is not whether it is legal but whether it is wise." The following day, the Washington Post bolstered this threat by dredging up a months-old bogus scandal that alleges that Rumsfeld, Currie, and Clements are guilty of "conflict of interest" in connection with the Condor missile program.

"It says here in the Labor Party leaflet that Schlesinger was one of your leading and founding members. Is that true?" Rostow replied, "Why, er, no. We began pulling this committee together in 1975 and Secretary of Defense Schlesinger encouraged us to go ahead." An NSIPS reporter interjected: "So you began to pull this committee together seriously just after the so-called 'Halloween massacre,' when Schlesinger and the views he represented were pushed out of the government by responsible political forces." A harried Rostow blurted: "No, no. We began to form in the *spring* of 1975. Why I remember a meeting to discuss forming the committee in Secretary Schlesinger's office...."

Rostow also admitted that members of the Committee had spoken with Jimmy Carter. "We think Carter intends to tighten things up with the defense budget, but not through any substantial cutbacks in military programs."

"We all say the same things in public that we are thinking in private," Rostow assured the press. He was quickly asked: "Regarding this, the USLP has a letter in which you state — in private — that we are in a pre-war situation. Are you willing to repeat that in public?" The old Cold Warrior replied: "I don't know who gave you that letter — certainly not me — but I always say that in public — we are in a pre-war situation." But when the NSIPS reporter queried, "When are the bombs going to be launched?" Rostow could only say: "Well, it doesn't really mean that...."

Asked if he expected the current round of SALT negotiations to fail, Paul Nitze, one of the Committee's original organizers, commented that he doubted any agreement would be reached. "It is very difficult to reach a really adequate agreement with the Soviets." A reporter for West Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* asked if the Committee planned a propaganda campaign in Europe. Nitze replied that the organization would push for better "coordination, rationalization, and standardization within NATO."

An NSIPS reporter rose and began to read a *Washington Post* article by Henry Owen, Carter advisor and director of the Brookings Institution foreign affairs division, who calls for putting NATO on an immediate war footing. "Out of order," screamed Nitze. "Who's chairing this conference, who's chairing...."

As the news conference broke up, a Labor Party representative approached Nitze for more information on the Committee's stand. Dropping all pretenses at rationality, Nitze began shouting: "I've read your *New Solidarity*. I'm bored with you maniacs — you're maniacs. I don't have to answer you!"