

# Carter Team 'Clarifies' Soviet Policy, Reassures No One

Jimmy Carter's July 21 foreign policy speech in Charleston, S.C., billed beforehand as a conciliatory effort to "reassure the Soviets," was in fact a continuation of his Administration's "aura of power" provocations against the USSR. The speech showed that although National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski was shoved into the background in a supposed policy shakeup earlier in the week, Brzezinski's nuclear "chicken game" policies still dominate the White House.

"The Soviets are worried about our cruise missiles," Carter bragged in Charleston. "Our cruise missiles are aimed at compensating for the growing threat to our deterrent capability represented by the buildup of Soviet strategic offensive weapons forces... If an agreement cannot be reached, there should be no doubt that the United States can and will do what it must to protect its security and insure the adequacy of its strategic posture."

When he wasn't rattling his missiles, Carter was again demanding that the Soviets follow his lead in deindustrializing the world through "technological disarmament" as in his war on the nuclear breeder reactor. "In the talks on strategic arms limitations we advanced a comprehensive proposal for genuine reductions, limitations and a freeze on new technology..." Carter reminded his audience.

Finally, Carter stuck up for his "human rights" tirades on the grounds that the Soviets would not be the only targets of this type of destabilization of other governments. "We stand on what we have said on this subject before," Carter said. "It is addressed to all countries equally." Regarding Soviet attacks on the policy, Carter blustered, "if these comments...are merely designed as propaganda to put pressure on us, let no one doubt that we will persevere." Later in the day he promised, "I won't back down. You can depend on it."

Earlier in the week FDR's "old Soviet handler" Averell Harriman had sought to remove Brzezinski from his limelight role making U.S. policy toward the USSR and the so-called Interagency Coordinating Committee for U.S. Soviet Affairs was set up under the State Department to be co-chaired by Harriman operative Marshall Shulman and George S. Vest, a protege of Henry Kissinger.

Harriman's effort to curb Brzezinski and Carter is a small concession to outraged Europeans who have resisted Brzezinski's demand for preparations for a "European theater limited nuclear war" — a sure formula for World War III and the destruction of the United States and Europe. Having pushed "human rights" nuclear

provocateur Brzezinski into the background somewhat, Harriman, David Rockefeller and lower Manhattan investment bankers are praying the Soviets will appreciatively desist from their initiatives for a new monetary system based on economically sound transferable ruble deals, and will return to step by step reconciliation with the Wall Street debt collectors.

Meanwhile, Harriman and the Rockefellers have stepped up their drive to impose fascism in the U.S. in the immediate future. In yet another shake-up move ordered by the financiers, reported today by columnists Germond and Witcover, "Our Crowd" controlled Vice President Walter Mondale has been promoted to the head of a committee of senior presidential assistants and charged with drawing up a "long-range agenda of domestic and foreign policy issues requiring direct presidential involvement" — that is, issuing marching orders to puppet Carter. Germond and Witcover reveal that the Mondale-Committee, the top body of a new Policy Management System in which the "demoted" Brzezinski will work, will concentrate on mobilizing government agencies to push ahead with the full range of fascist slave labor programs, public works slave labor, welfare forced work, looting of Social Security funds, energy deindustrializations, and so forth.

The decision by the Harriman-Rockefeller forces to "low profile 'Zbig'" follows directly David Rockefeller's recent Dartmouth Conference-sponsored trip to Moscow and Averill Harriman's July 14 meeting with Carter at the White House.

Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Henry Kissinger's former top aide on Eastern Europe, who accompanied Rockefeller on the Moscow trip, told the Italian press this week that "the Soviets perceived Brzezinski as the problem." The Italian daily *La Stampa* even mooted Sonnenfeldt as a possible replacement for Malcolm Toon, U.S. Ambassador to the USSR.

Harriman frontman Thomas Halstead, Director of the Carnegie Endowment's Arms Control Division, told NSIPS earlier in the week that "Harriman met with Carter to wean him away from Brzezinski," Herbert Scoville, another Carnegie official closely connected with Kissinger and Harriman, in an interview with NSIPS confirmed this and blasted Brzezinski, "a Pollock with a paranoid pique against the Russians." Yesterday's Wall Street Journal in a front page article titled, "U.S.-Soviet Relations Seen Deteriorating..." joined the chorus, hitting Carter and Brzezinski's provocations of the Soviets based on "personal pique."

It was the *New York Times* which blew the story on

the Soviets specifically mentioning Harriman's meeting with Carter and Coordinating Committee co-chairman Shulman's longstanding close relation to Harriman.

Brzezinski's ally Richard Pipes, a member of the war-hawk *Committee on the Present Danger*, summed up the meaning of the "policy shuffle" in an interview prior to Carter's Charleston speech: "The new committee could

simply be a cosmetic maneuver — letting the Russians know that they could bring their complaints to Shulman and get a hearing. There's no way of knowing until we hear Carter's speech. If he merely says that he was sorry somewhat about the harshness of some of his statements, but still maintains his stand on the important issues, I'll be very pleased..."

## Defense Task Force Formed To Spur Strategic Policy Debate

*"American Whig" political and military leaders broke with the Carter Administration and its financier backers on defense policy last week, and organized a new opposition formation, "the Defense Task Force." The new group went public at a July 19 press conference in Washington sponsored by the American Conservative Union.*

*The formation of the Task Force provides an important opportunity for a national debate on the U.S.-Soviet strategic policy. However, if the Task Force fails to address the overriding economic issues which have created the grave war danger, it could unwittingly precipitate an intensified arms race, and enhance the danger of general war. Reprinted below are two press releases from Rep. Philip Crane and Sen. Jake Garn issued at the formation of the Task Force.*

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### Crane and Colleagues Blast Carter Defense Policies

July 19 — Congressman Philip Crane, the sponsor of a joint House-Senate press conference called expressly to "make public our concern over dangerous trends in U.S. defense capabilities," spoke out sharply against the "unilateral concessions made by the U.S. without securing any Soviet reductions in arms capability."

Sharing the podium with Sens. Curtis, Dole, Garn, Hatch, Hayakawa, Laxalt, Thurmond and Cong. Bob Dornan and Steve Symms, Adm. Eliot Strauss and Gens. G. Keegan and D. Graham, Crane referred specifically to Carter Administration decisions to scrap the B-1 bomber, the Minuteman I and II upgrade programs, and to cut back in the development of MX. "I believe that the recent decisions mandating unilateral cuts in our defense program will increase the prospects for nuclear war rather than enhance the prospects for stability and peace."

Crane's colleagues echoed his sentiments, each of them denouncing last night's Senate vote (59-36) to kill funding for the B-1 bomber as requested by the

President. Sen. Hayakawa, announcing his "unqualified conclusions" that the B-1 is needed, explained his views: "If we don't have this weapon we are likely to need it desperately; if we have it we are likely never to have to use it." Sen. Paul Laxalt was even more adamant in his tersely stated opinion that the "Senate abdicated its responsibility on the B-1 bomber."

Sen. Jake Garn, introduced as the chairman of a "Defense Task Force," spoke at length on his perception of the "continual degrading" of the U.S. defense capabilities leaving the U.S. in a position "second to the Soviet Union."

The Task Force's purpose as explained by Crane is to disseminate "no nonsense facts and figures" concerning our national defense capability. According to Crane, the Task Force's first priority is to "alert the American people to the dangers inherent in President Carter's emerging defense policy." The Task Force will make available the expertise of military officials, legislators and educators to explain the impact of congressional and presidential defense decisions to the American Public through lectures, written material and media coverage.

Crane concluded the press conference by calling on the American people to "make known to the President that they will not accept the prospect of the U.S. falling behind the Soviet Union in defense capability. The President must be educated to the folly of his decision if we are to ensure our country's survival."

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### Spearheads National Defense Policy Task Force

July 18 — Senator Jake Garn (R-Utah) today announced that he has agreed to head a task force on national defense policy, sponsored by the American Conservative Union. The Senator also said that he will be one of the principal participants in a news conference tomorrow, in which several members of Congress and others will discuss "the potential consequences of President Carter's national defense policy."