

Jimmy Carter and cronies push surrender of U.S.

by Allen Douglas and Donna Levit

While the Reagan administration is conducting strategic arms talks in Geneva, and while the President himself is considering the possible terms of a U.S.-Soviet summit, a shadow government convened on April 12-13 at Emory University's Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, to set its own agenda. Nominally hosted by former Presidents Carter and Ford, the conference on "The Threat of Nuclear War" was organized by Henry Kissinger and his Trilateral Commission cronies—who put Jimmy Carter into the presidency in 1976.

They had one major purpose: to wreck President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). As Eastern Establishment figure and Carter Secretary of State Cyrus Vance put it in his typically understated fashion, "I think the meeting can come up with conclusions and suggestions which will be of some help to the negotiators." The self-described "chairman of the Eastern Establishment," McGeorge Bundy, was a bit more explicit. ". . . It's my belief that the right course is for us to recognize the Soviet fear of what we might do in strategic defense is genuine, to ask in return that they recognize that our fear, whether or not in the end soundly placed, of their fully excessive deployment of both intercontinental and theater missiles is genuine, and that we trade out those fears in a grand bargain at Geneva." Interestingly, though the fact of the conference was mentioned in various of the nation's media, virtually none of the speeches or proposals from the American side have found their way into print.

The views of proconsul Dobrynin

Though the conference pulled together 50 or so "leading analysts of U.S.-Soviet relations," top figures of the Eastern Establishment, two former Presidents, former Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee (Sam Nunn), and other would-be poten-

tates, by far the commanding figure was the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatolii Dobrynin. Dobrynin, a fixture in Washington since the 1960s, is increasingly viewing himself as the Soviet proconsul in a restive but soon to be conquered outpost of the Soviet empire, an inevitability assured by the U.S. economic collapse. His four-man Soviet negotiating team included top laser scientist Yevgenii Velikhov and foreign ministry arms control specialist Sergei Tarasenko.

Where other conference participants stuck to the allotted five minutes for their second day summation, Dobrynin arrogantly took 40 minutes, saying "Please be patient but we consider the subject of violations by the U.S. quite important"—this from the man whose country had just assassinated U.S. Major Arthur Nicholson in cold blood! He then proceeded to argue for a return to "the golden age of disarmament" which had reigned under the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations, i.e., the Kissinger and Trilateral Commission puppets who sat next to him at the conference. After pleading against the "spread of the U.S. arms race to the heavens," Dobrynin continued, "The aims of the talks are defined as follows: not to start an arms race in space and to start radical reductions in nuclear arms."

Predictably, most of his talk was ranting against the American SDI, capped off by the following formulation: "American politicians rather loudly worry about Soviet ICBMS 1,000 miles away but what will say American people if as a result of the Star Wars doctrine, they will have over their own heads some new very destructive weapons. Soviet people I could assure you doesn't want it [sic] for themselves." Then, rephrasing the argument, perhaps for the better comprehension of Ford, Carter, and the potpourri of experts, Dobrynin continued, "Having lived for some time in

Washington I am aware of the intense rivalry between Redskins and Miami Cowboys (sic). I am sure that neither the head coach of the Redskins nor their offense would believe if somebody started to sell them the idea that Cowboys draw up their new defense line, focused on the television, and not to beat Redskins in the next season. I would even venture to predict Redskins' reaction. They would definitely recruit bigger and quicker and stronger guys for their offensive line."

After further complaining that "the United States is not willing to discuss anything specific about space with us" at Geneva, he fell back on an appeal for the U.S. to rely on Kissinger's good friend Secretary of State George Shultz and the January agreement signed between Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, "The fact is that the U.S. entered the negotiations under the agreements signed by the two foreign ministers, Gromyko and Shultz, and this agreement stated that we should consider and resolve the three sets of issues, space, strategic and intermediate arms in their interrelationships."

Dobrynin then picked up precisely the theme struck by Kissinger in his opening speech, that the SDI be part of a "grand political agreement" on general U.S.-Soviet relations, including crisis management arrangements in various parts of the globe including the Middle East and Central America.

Kissinger, who was snuggling next to Dobrynin for much of the conference, let the mask fall from his apparent pro-SDI turn of late by snidely noting that "I must say that I have also gradually been converted not by the administration whose reasoning, whose various explanations of strategic defense are so manifold that it is difficult to know which one they are pushing at any particular moment."

The resolutions

A panel headed by U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Earle drew up a series of resolutions which formed the basis for the following, endorsed by the Soviets and Carter, Ford, Vance, Nunn, and Baker (partial list).

1) "That the United States and the Soviet Union pursue negotiations greatly to reduce and further limit nuclear arms, both intercontinental and intermediate weapons.

2) "That the sides should take more constructive and imaginative steps regarding verification of compliance with negotiated agreements." One of the great "developments" of the conference was Dobrynin's offer to open the Krasnoyarsk central Siberian ABM station to inspection by the United States after its completion in two or more years.

3) "Current and future negotiations continue to take into account the interest of allies and other countries in the avoidance of war and the enhancement of stability."

4) "Current and future negotiations while not conducted in a vacuum should at the same time not be held hostage to linkage with other unrelated issues between the sides. (In other words, it was the group's opinion that if there are those inevitable differences that arise because of regional conflict

or allegations of violations that these should not prohibit or interrupt the highly crucial arms negotiations)."

5) "The panel believes that negotiation must proceed with full account of the strategic, offensive/defensive interrelationship, exploring both offensive and defensive arms limitations."

6) "Parties should consider as an interim goal a relatively small number of single warheads launchers, perhaps 2,000, as a suggestion, deployed as invulnerably as possible. . . ."

7) "We also advocate regional agreements involving nuclear free zones and their encouragement whenever possible."

Translated into English, the recommendations are a virtual surrender to the points demanded throughout the conference by proconsul Dobrynin. Besides continuing the fraud of disarmament negotiations in which the Soviets have been massively cheating since their inception, point no. 3 is a concise statement of meaninglessness. Point no. 4 is typical arms-control jargon, which allows for events like the downing of KAL 7 or the assassination of Major Nicholson in East Berlin without "disrupting" the overall arms negotiations.

The advocacy of regional nuclear free zones is another carte blanche to break up the defense of the West as indicated in the recent nuclear-free zone declared where the ANZUS pact once stood, in the south Pacific. Even the most dramatic Soviet moves, such as the offer to inspect radar sites and nuclear test sites, will only come on line after two years or more, or as Carter put it in his resolution, ". . . after you exhaust the standing consultative committee and diplomatic measures to resolve allegations of violations then to include on-site inspections if necessary." Since the Soviets have a goal of world hegemony by 1988, these apparently concrete agreements are a time-buying farce.

The conference sponsors

The Emory University Carter Center has been funded to the tune of \$25 million to create a "Camp David like atmosphere" to intervene in the decision-making processes of U.S. foreign relations.

The funding sources include many of the same elements who controlled Carter during his presidency. Among them are: Occidental Petroleum's Armand Hammer (a Soviet agent since 1922, according to U.S. intelligence records which surfaced in the first Reagan administration), the Samuel Bronfman Foundation (of the dope-linked Canadian Bronfman family of Seagrams), the De Menil Foundation (the De Menil family was implicated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy through their involvement in Permindex, the organization named in the investigation of the murder by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison), the Coca-Cola Corporation (one of the major shareholders in Jimmy Carter, having "discovered" him and helped push him to the presidency), and the Banque de Commerce et Cr dit Internationale (some of whose key personnel were involved in the famous Billygate scandal exposing Carter administration ties to Libya).