Carter Bluffs First Strike Capability

In a series of statements by President Jimmy Carter and his Administration spokesmen and stories leaked to the press by the White house, the Carter Administration this week demonstrated its commitment to an early nuclear showdown with the Soviet Union — including the use of a U.S. first strike — and acted to psychologically condition the United States population for nuclear war.

On May 19, Jimmy Carter shocked ten select Senators called to the White House with the pronouncement that the U.S. "has a first strike capability" which has "the Kremlin deeply worried." The President then boasted in an interview in this week's U.S. News and World Report that "in areas where nuclear weapons are deployed in the Western Pacific and also in Europe, their very deployment implies a possibility of their use, if necessary."

On May 28, Carter informed reporters that "I believe we are well ahead of the Soviets in technology." The President's statement directly contradicts revelations by Air Force General Major Keegan that the Soviet Union has developed an electron beam weapon which gives the USSR a nuclear war-winning capability.

In the May 28 press conference, Carter also foreshadowed a story which appeared June 1 in the *Baltimore Sun* under the headline "U.S. Soon to Deploy Warhead Able to Destroy Soviet Missiles in Silos."

The next day White House press spokesman Jody Powell pushed the Carter Administration's new "wunderwaffen" hoax with the claim that the U.S. is deploying a "new" Mark 12A warhead "which you might say give us a temporary distinct nuclear advantage."

However, the Pentagon had earlier issued a statement asserting that the new warhead will in no way increase Soviet vulnerability and will only begin to be deployed in two years.

On June 2 the Pentagon went officially on record with the assessment that "the Mark 12A program is so far short of actually threatening the Soviet deterrent force... that there's no way that the Minuteman improvement force would make the Soviet Union force vulnerable to American attack."

The only source aside from the White House and its press outlets who seemed to agree with the Mark 12A story was Rockefeller agent Georgii Arbatov, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and chief of the Canada USA Institute, who furnished the Baltimore Sun with the comment that "I find it interesting that no one spoke of the Mark 12A warhead, which constitutes a major threat now — not in several years."

The 1962 Parallel

The President's behavior is an almost exact rerun of the Kennedy's Administration's moves that precipitated the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. That crisis was set up when the Rockefeller-backed Kennedy dispatched his Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to deliver his June 1962 Ann Arbor "counterforce" war-speech — in which McNamara suddenly announced in an 180-degree turn-inline that the "Missile Gap is closed," "the U.S. has a 4 to 1 ICBM advantage," and "we are targeting and can destroy with a first strike Soviet missiles in their silos." The Kennedy psychological warfare campaign destabilized the world strategic situation and led directly to the October, 1962 nuclear confrontation with the USSR.

However, the Carter replay of the Ann-Arbor confrontation scenario occurs under different and far more dangerous circumstances: in the middle of a world financial collapse in which the financier faction behind the Trilateral Commission and Carter Administration is desperate to preserve its bankrupt holdings at all costs. In addition, the Soviet Union is currently committed, if provoked, to a war-winning nuclear fighting posture and enjoying the capability to carry it out. The White House is in fact engaged in an effort to cover up the actual strategic situation and the virtual collapse of the SALT talks caused by the Administration's provocational demands for "technological disarmament."

Leading U.S. Congressional patriot circles — well aware of the Carter-induced collapse of the SALT talks and informed by Maj. General Keegan and others of Soviet technological and war-fighting superiority over the U.S. — were reportedly very "worried" by the Carter briefing and the President's "lack of contact with reality."

In their nationally syndicated column May 28, Evans and Novak report that "President Carter worried ten select Senators when he gave them a description of what he said was worrying the Kremlin... The President said the Russians were worried about U.S. first-strike capability... In fact, the U.S. is not close to such capability, and the Russians know it."

According to Evans and Novak, "Carter next suggested that the Kremlin is deeply worried about revived German militarism... a theme even further removed from reality than U.S. first-strike capability... 'This was not the time or place to argue with the President,' one defense-minded Senator told us. 'But I, for one, was worried.''

On June 3 the Carter issued a Presidential Review Memorandum 10 (PRM) for a "nuclear policy review," which according to Newsday will examine "whether it is possible to have a limited nuclear exchange" and "reevaluate the targets at which U.S. missiles will be aimed and possible scenarios in a nuclear war."

But there are indications that not even the U.S. population — let alone the Soviet Union — will accept the Carter Big Bluff. On June 2, ABC commentator Howard K. Smith, attacked Carter's "cover-up" of the actual military strategic situation. Smith cited "overwhelming evidence" of Soviet military superiority and war preparation and stated that "the nation's future and survival depends on ending the suppression of the truth by the Administration."

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