



The Atlanta Mafia: The Ring Around Jimmy Carter

A report on the men who surround the grinning Mr. Carter,
make his decisions, tell him what to do and say

PLUS

Zbigniew Brzezinski: The Man
Who Taught Carter To Smile

Soviets Attack Committee On The Present Danger

The Committee on the Present Danger went
public this week with a no-holds-barred drive
for war: the Soviets have given their answer

Arabs, Europe Buck Wall Street To Seek Peace, Independent Oil Deals

Carter Unveils Domestic Program:

Slavery For A War Economy

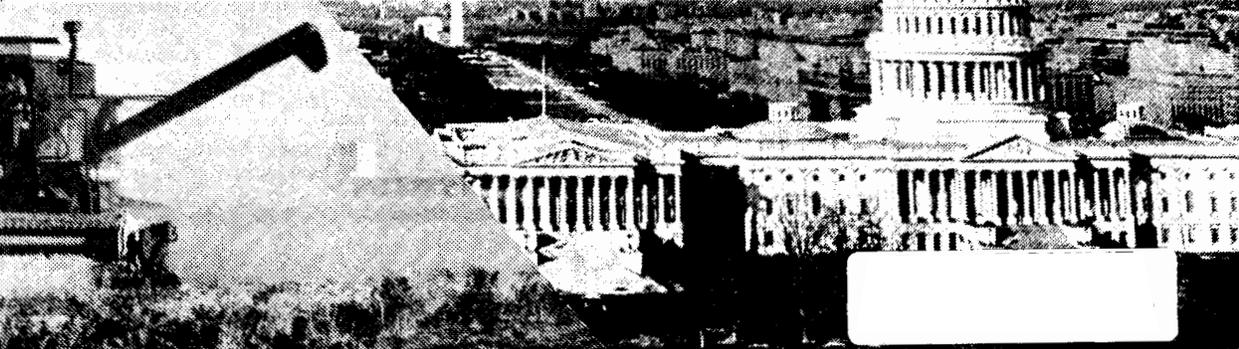
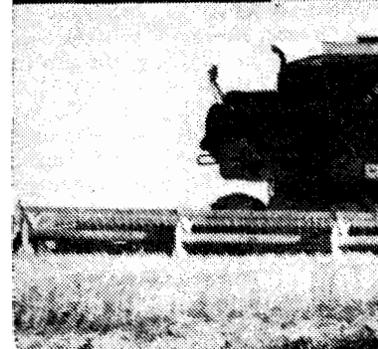
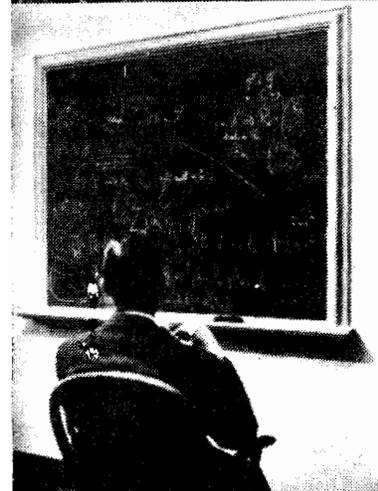
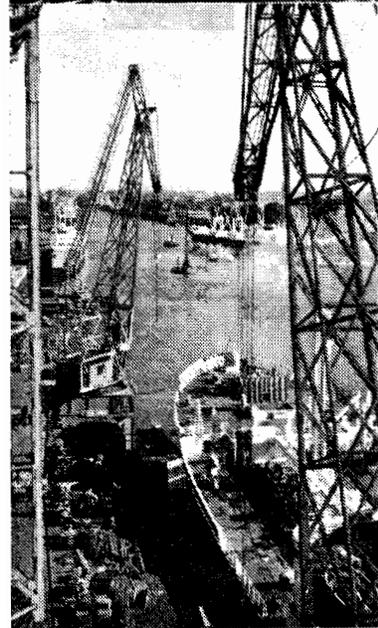


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Carter War Committee Begins Drive for Nuclear Incineration



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 pro-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!"

How the Committee Will Operate In Its Own Words

Nov. 11 — The following is excerpted from the statement released at a press conference today by the Committee on the Present Danger. The group bills itself as "An Independent Citizens Committee for the Peace, Security, and Liberty of the Nation."

Our Committee is wholly independent and nonpartisan, with no political axe to grind. We welcome the participation and support of Democrats, Republicans and Independents....

Our basic purpose is to facilitate a national discussion of the foreign and national security policies of the United States directed toward a secure peace with freedom. Our primary views are contained in the attached declaration of principles, "Common Sense and the Common Danger," (printed in NSIPS No. 44 —ed.) and all future statements of the Committee will be clearly consistent with it.

Our effort is not a one-shot affair. We shall stay in business until we are no longer needed.

Our principal activity will be educational. Although we will not refrain from expressing our own viewpoint and will not prevent persons affiliated with us from expressing or advocating their own viewpoints we will seek to assure that our judgments are based upon a full fair and objective factual foundation and that this foundation is made known to the audiences whom we will be addressing....

Many of us have worked with one or more of the last seven Presidents in formulating and executing foreign and national security policy....

We recognize that the responsibility of the United States in today's changing world cannot be easily or cheaply met. We may be involved for a long time in expensive painful and frustrating situations — and the solutions of yesterday will not suffice for today and tomorrow. That is the price we must pay for freedom and for avoiding a third World War. Peace is not a cut-rate commodity. We must be wary of oversimplified and easy solutions to complex international problems.

... We may be obliged to express support for or opposition to specific legislative proposals....

... We will encourage conduct and participate in conferences and seminars across the nation involving as many sectors of society as our resources permit. We shall strive to provide occasions speakers and materials for the rational exchange of views based upon facts and history. We will make our findings available to the public through pamphlets and articles and possibly through advertising in the media.

We will avail ourselves to the maximum extent consistent with our time and resources of all media of communication for the exposition and consideration of our findings.

The Committee on the Present Danger has set a big task for itself. We are fully aware how difficult it will be to accomplish....

Carter's 100 Biggest War Criminals

A Complete Roster of the Committee on Present Danger

National Board of Directors (as of November 8, 1976)

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Henry H. Fowler

✓ Lane Kirkland

✓ David Packard

Chairman, Executive Committee Eugene V. Rostow

Chairman, Policy Studies Paul H. Nitze

Treasurer Charls E. Walker

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Barnett, Frank R. President, National Strategy Information Center

Baroody, Joseph D. Public Affairs Consultant

Beam, Jacob D. Former U.S. Ambassador to Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union

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Browne, Vincent J. Professor of Political Science, Howard University

Cabot, John M. Former Ambassador to Sudan, Colombia, Brazil and Poland

Campbell, W. Glenn Director, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University

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Clark, Peter B. President, The Evening News Association, Detroit

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Colby, William E. Former Director of Central Intelligence

Connally, John B. Attorney; Former Secretary of the
Treasury

Connell, William President, Concept Associates, Inc.; Former
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Connor, John T. President, Allied Chemical Corp.; Former
Secretary of Commerce

Darden, Colgate W., Jr. President Emeritus, University of
Virginia

Dillon, C. Douglas Former Secretary of the Treasury

Dogole, S. Harrison Chairman, Globe Security Systems Inc.

Earle, Valerie A. Professor of Government, Georgetown
University

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Fowler, Henry H. Partner, Goldman, Sachs and Co.; Former
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Friedman, Martin L. Attorney; Former Assistant to President
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Ginsburgh, Robert N. Major General, USAF, Retired; Editor,
Strategic Review

Gray, Gordon Former President, University of North Carolina
and Secretary of the Army

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Diplomacy, Tufts University; Former Ambassador to the
Congo

Gunderson, Barbara Bates Former Commissioner, U.S. Civil
Service

Handlin, Oscar Professor, Harvard University

Harper, David B. Gateway National Bank of St. Louis

Hauser, Rita E. Attorney, Stroock and Stroock and Lavan;
Former U.S. Representative to the Human Rights Com-
mission of the United Nations

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Hopkins University, Washington Center of Foreign Policy
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Johnston, Whittle Professor of Government and Foreign Af-
fairs, University of Virginia

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Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, University
of Virginia

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and Kampelman

Keyserling, Leon H. Economist; Chairman, Council of
Economic Advisers under President Truman

Kirkland, Lane Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

Kirkpatrick, Jeane Professor of Government, Georgetown
University

Kohler, Foy D. Professor of International Studies, University
of Miami (Florida); Former Ambassador to the Soviet Union

Krogh, Peter Dean, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown
University

Lefever, Ernest Professor of International Relations and
Director, Ethics and Public Policy Program, Georgetown
University

Lemnitzer, Lyman L. General, U.S. Army, Retired. Former
Chief of Staff, U.S. Army; Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff;
NATO Supreme Allied Commander Europe

Lewis, Hobart Chairman, Reader's Digest

Libby, W.F. Former AEC Commissioner (Nobel Prize 1960 in
Chemistry)

Liebler, Sarason D. President, Digital Recording Corp.;
Corporate Director and Consultant

Lipset, Seymour Martin Professor of Political Science and
Sociology, Stanford University

Lovestone, Jay Consultant to AFL-CIO and ILGWU on In-
ternational Affairs

Luce, Clare Boothe Former Member of Congress; Former
U.S. Ambassador to Italy

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Information Agency

Marshall, Charles Burton School of Advanced International
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Martin, William McChesney, Jr. Former Chairman, Federal
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Political Affairs, Ambassador to Turkey and Germany

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Muller, Steven President, The Johns Hopkins University

Mulliken, Robert S. Professor of Chemistry and Physics,
University of Chicago (Nobel Prize 1966 in Chemistry)

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vanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University;
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Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University

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Roche, John P. Professor, Fletcher School of Law and
Diplomacy; Former Special Consultant to President Johnson

Rose, H. Chapman Attorney; Former Under Secretary of the
Treasury

Rosenblatt, Peter R. Attorney

Rostow, Eugene V. Professor of Law, Yale Law School; Un-
dersecretary of State for Political Affairs

Rowe, James Attorney; Administrative Assistant to President
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Rusk, Dean Professor, School of Law, The University of
Georgia; Former Secretary of State

Saltzman, Charles E. Partner, Goldman, Sachs and Co.;
Former Undersecretary of State for Administration

Scaife, Richard M. Publisher, Tribune-Review

Schifter, Richard Attorney, Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver and Kampelman
Seabury, Paul Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley
Skacel, Milan B. President, Chamber of Commerce of Latin America in the U.S.A.
Smith, Fred Chairman, Board of Trustees, National Planning Association; Former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury
Smith, Lloyd H. President, Paraffine Oil Corporation
Spang, Kenneth International Business Advisor — Citibank
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Walker, Charls E. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc.; Former Under Secretary of the Treasury
Ward, Martin J. President, Plumbers' and Pipe Fitters' International Union; Vice President, AFL-CIO
Ward, Robert E. Director, Center for Research in International Studies, Stanford University
Whalen, Richard J. Author and Journalist
Wilcox, Francis O. Director General, Atlantic Council of the United States; Former Dean, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, Assistant Secretary of State, Chief of Staff, U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Wolfe, Bertram D. Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Russian History, University of California at Davis; Senior Research Fellow of the Hoover Institution, Stanford University
Zumwalt, Elmo R. Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.); Former Chief of Naval Operations

Carter Advisor Owen Recommends "Surprise Attack: It Usually Works"

Nov. 10 — The following article, "Surprise Attack: It Usually Works," appeared opposite the editorial page of today's Washington Post. The author, Henry Owen, is Director of Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution, a policy-making body for the Rockefeller family and Gov. James Earl Carter.

The House International Relations Committee recently released testimony given to that committee four days before the 1950 North Korean attack by then Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk, suggesting that there was no indication of impending attack. This has been heralded as evidence of official stupidity. Without knowing of the evidence at the time, I submit that it is nothing of the sort. It is the normal condition before military attack.

The question is of more than academic interest. A key issue being debated in regard to current NATO planning is whether

the prime emphasis in NATO's force structure should be placed on immediate readiness, as Sen. Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and others suggest, or on long-term strength, as most NATO leaders recommend. It is difficult to have both, given the limited European resources available. The outcome of this debate hinges, in part, on whether there will be a few days or a few weeks' warning. History suggests that both expectations are wrong: There may be no warning at all.

Successful surprise was a feature not only of the 1950 Korean attack but of most major wars in this century: the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur in 1905 and on Pearl Harbor in 1941; the German invasions of Belgium in 1914 and 1940, and of Russia in 1941; and the Egyptian and Syrian attack on Israel in 1973.

...Finally, in all these cases, relations between the countries involved had deteriorated sharply, so that military preparations by one side seemed a normal course of action, rather than a prelude to surprise attack. In this circumstance, the fact that an effective response to warnings of attack required costly precautionary measures weighed heavily...

It is hard to conceive of a sharp Soviet buildup in Europe, no matter how accurately reported by satellite and other intelligence, that would not be clouded by some of the circumstances described above...

Since we cannot count on advance warning, in Central Europe any more than any place else, prime emphasis should be placed on strengthening NATO's capacity to fight in the first days of a short intense war, rather than on building up to reserve strength, if a choice must be made. This is the lesson to be drawn from history, of which Mr. Rusk's testimony is a vivid reminder.

Ambassador Scranton Calls For Detente, Peace, and Development

Nov. 11 — What follows are excerpts from a feature article, signed by Ford-appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations William Scranton in yesterday's edition of the Caracas, Venezuela news daily El Nacional. The article, entitled "Foreign Policy and the North American Ideal," was released exclusively to El Nacional by Ambassador Scranton.

This year, which is the bicentennial of our nation, is the opportunity for the U.S. to make a special effort to reappraise and perhaps reorient our national life and in this way to affirm the values with which this nation was founded....

In these days, in a world dominated by tension between the nuclear superpowers, any event on any continent could alter the system of global equilibrium. The probable alternative of peace is no longer just war, but mutual annihilation. As a consequence, one of the principle objectives of our foreign policy is the maintenance of peace, the reduction of suspicions and rivalries.

We must work with nations governed by all types of systems to replace conflicts with dialogue and reciprocal interchange around commerce and economics, on questions of arms reduction and toward increased global security and the establishment of standards of human rights.

These themes go far beyond political party affairs.... The idea of liberty is the crucial, life-giving basis of our constitution and our people.

The object of our constitutional liberty has been the individual, his energies and his creative capacities, and how to better free these energies. Perhaps above all this has been the principal theme of our history, as much internally as in our relations with other countries. Freedom has been the driving force of our amazing history of economic development. The driving force behind our bloody, though necessary, Civil

War. The Civil War took us out of our isolation and placed us on the international stage. It was for freedom that we went to war, especially in the North American Revolution and World War II. We have made peace with liberty the fundamental basis of our thought. Even today, this continues to be the most powerful argument in favor of our social system....

In other parts of the world the relation between the citizen and the state is profoundly different. In general terms there are those that sustain two different points of view in regards to human rights. One of them is the Soviet system and the other that of the developing nations. In the Soviet system all real respect for human rights meets strong opposition from the basic Soviet dogma which says that the individual human rights interfere in a planned and directed society, and that only a central political authority can adequately guide economic development and guarantee an equal distribution of property....The constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics offers protection to the majority of human rights described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but only does so within the context of the 'fundamental rights and duties of Soviet citizens,' with emphasis on the duty of every Soviet citizen to abstain from all activity that would be contrary to the interests of the state....

Among the developing nations, there are some ideas of human rights which are different from ours. Some nations recently emancipated from colonial domination preserved the systems which they had inherited. Others however have adopted a new ideology — that of development. With the majority of their people in lamentable conditions of life, the most pressing need appears to them as principally material and technical and that progress can only be measured in terms of economic growth.

Rumsfeld: Ford Is Still The President!

Nov. 5 — The following is excerpted from a press conference held yesterday at the Pentagon by Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld:

Alan (Woods, ASD-PA) and I talked just a few minutes ago and decided that it might be useful for me to come down and just to open it up and then Alan can respond to a variety of questions. We had an Armed Forces Policy Council Meeting this morning that I guess led to my coming down which therein we discussed the transition and I thought I just might touch on several of the points that I made there....

I talked specifically with them and discussed the fact that the President remains President through noon, January 20, and has the responsibilities of that office; that it was my intention to continue in office until that time; that the President's desire was

to see that we strive to achieve the best transition in history and that probably the best guideline as to how that could be done, given the fact that it is, of course, an unusual period, one that occurs only periodically; the best guideline would be to think through how it is you would like to have things arranged were you entering into the responsibilities of government, in this case the Department of Defense, needless to say, to do our job and fulfil our responsibilities between now and January 20, but simultaneously to try to see that we think about the circumstance that the individuals who will be coming in will be facing. We will be therefore obviously doing our jobs and at the same time striving to achieve that goal so that it will be as smooth as possible for them and that they'll be in the best possible position to make the kind of judgments that they'll be faced with....

Q: Mr. Secretary, is the gist of this that on such issues as the Carter people want to have an effect, they will?

A: The gist of it is this, to put it in my words, that we recognize that we have an obligation through January 20. We have — the President has — and now I have explicitly stated that our goal is to see that this is a transition that is fully in the interest of the American people; that it's handled smoothly and that we do our utmost to see that the people at that point where they're designated and at that point where some contributions, by way of areas of interest or what have you, are made; that they have every opportunity to do that. We obviously will have to make judgments as to how we handle those issues as we go along. We're now in the process of trying to get some listings so we can be prepared to discuss them. How anyone would be decided is an entirely open question, but it will be consistent with those two general guiding principles that I've outlined....

Q: As I understand your remarks, sir, you're suggesting that perhaps the Carter team could have an impact on the budget that's being prepared now, if they felt strongly in certain areas.

A: No, my understanding of that is that President Ford presents a budget, and he would do that. We would make those judgments, but then we would of course be available to supply information about that so that they can begin to make their judgments, but they will have, I would assume, I can't speak for them, but I would assume they would have some thoughts as to how they would want to then present to the Congress their view of the world as represented by the budget documents.

Q: Mr. Secretary, do they get in here between allowing these guys to run beside you and watch what you do and get a feel for the way the decisions are made and what the issues are?

A: If you'll reflect on how I've commented on that, I've said it now three times that we fully understand that we have the responsibility between now and January 20th. That's how the Constitution works and so forth....

Inside the Atlanta Mafia

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — Since Nov. 3, a tightly knit clique of advisor-controllers known as the "Atlanta Mafia" has sealed off former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter from the outside world, censoring all input from traditional Democratic Party power centers. No Democratic leader or constituency has had access to Carter save this band. Despite its nickname, the Atlanta Mafia is no local phenomenon, but a hand-picked subsidiary of David Rockefeller's Trilateral commission. The consolidation of an "Atlanta" Mafia dates back to 1973 when **David Rockefeller** and his chief foreign policy lieutenant **Zbigniew Brzezinski** embarked on a talent search for political front men and behind-the-scenes policy makers who could capture the government by an election-year coup in 1976. By the fall of 1973 Rockefeller and Brzezinski settled on Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter and Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale and invited them to join the Trilateral Commission, a newly constituted supranational government-in-the-wings. Brzezinski, the director of the brand-new Commission, became Carter's personal tutor on foreign policy, and set about providing the backwoods Governor with the appropriate retinue of advisors.

The Cast of Characters: Wall Street's Mafia

Lest anyone be confused by the geographical designation of the Atlanta Mafia, its origins are unmistakably Wall Street, and its personnel, Trilateral Commission veterans.

Today, there are two easily identifiable controlling layers in the Atlanta-Trilateral command center — both of which are dominated by the Wall Street war faction: Brzezinski personally supervises one of these layers through his Atlanta field operative **John Koch**, who coordinates on the Washington, D.C. end with **Richard Holbrooke** and his Foreign Policy magazine crowd who, in turn, function largely under Brzezinski's influence. From New York Brzezinski collaborates with former Air Force Secretary **Tom Finletter** who helpfully plays a role in containing **Averell Harriman** and others who professedly abhor Brzezinski. In this grouping are the foreign and defense policy superstar veterans of the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, who have nested at the Trilateral Commission during their enforced retirement. They include **George Ball**, **Paul Warnke**, **Cyrus Vance**, **Lane Kirkland**, **Gerard Smith**, among others. They are currently lined up, waiting in the wings to take over the reins of the key Cabinet posts at the State, Defense, and Treasury Departments, as well as the National Security Council. In the interim, they feed Carter his lines and keep him on the wavelengths of the overall international deployment of the Trilateral Commission.

The second layer of Carter controllers is directed by **Paul Austin**, Coca Cola Co. President and Trilateral Commission member who was the original "talent scout" who discovered "Jimmy-boy" for David Rockefeller, during Carter's tenure as Governor from 1970 to 1974. The cement for the latter grouping is provided by interlocking directorships between the Atlanta-based Coca-Cola Co., the Trust Co. of Georgia, and the King and Spalding law firm. Key figures in this grouping include **Charles Kirbo**, Carter's personal attorney and oldest confidante, and **Jack Watson**, the coordinator of Carter's "transition team." Both Kirbo and Watson are partners in King and Spalding, the general counsel for the Coca-Cola Co. and Georgia Trust.

Acting on behalf of Austin and the Trilateral Commission, Kirbo, a Democratic National Committeeman and one time leader of the Georgia Democratic Party, brought Carter together with an old lawyer crony, Democratic National Chairman **Robert Strauss**, in 1973, for a talk that led to Strauss naming Carter as chairman of the national committee's special 1974 drive to elect Democratic Congressmen. Carter used the post to meet key Democratic Party leaders throughout the country and recruit them to his then-secret campaign for the Presidency. Prior to that time, Kirbo had served as Governor Carter's Chief of Staff and oversaw the reorganization of the Georgia state government into a streamlined austerity machine. During this same period, Watson served as chairman of the Georgia Human Resources Board, a concoction of Carter psychiatrist-brainwasher **Peter Bourne** who, under the Board's auspices, introduced mental health behavior modification centers and methadone clinics throughout the state.

Other members of the Atlanta clique include:

- * **Robert Lipshutz**, Carter's campaign treasurer, partner in Lipshutz, Zusmann and Sikes, and the former vice-chairman of the Human Resources Board under Watson.
- * **Stu Eisenstadt**, Carter campaign issues and policies director; an attorney for Powell, Goldstein, Frazer and Murphy; a former Johnson White House staffer from 1967-68; a staffer on foreign policy issues under Brzezinski's supervision for Hubert Humphery's 1968 Presidential campaign; and a member of the (Atlanta) Mayor's Reorganization Task Force from 1973-74.
- * **Greg Schneiders**, Carter's personal aide-controller; a psychology major at Georgetown University, who helped Dr. Peter Bourne set up Carter's Washington office and quickly insinuated himself as chief confessor; Schneiders now screens all documents and people going to the fraudulent President Elect.
- * **Gerald Rafshoon**, campaign advertising director, charged with making Carter over in the image of John F. Kennedy.

Since the election, there are growing indications that one or two of Carter's Atlanta boys are being shoved off the team by Brzezinski and Austin. In a recent interview with Playboy Magazine, Carter campaign director **Hamilton Jordan** expressed the dismay felt by some of the local Atlanta boys who were oblivious to the Trilateral Commission's role in the Carter candidacy, and foolishly swallowed Carter's "I'm just plain folks" lies. "If after the Inauguration you find a Cy Vance as Secretary of State and Zbigniew Brzezinski as head of national security, then I would say we failed. And I'd quit," Jordan told Playboy. The man who advised Carter to appoint "people you never heard of" to his Cabinet, however, will shortly find himself out on his ear, according to Washington insider Joseph Kraft, who predicted that "the man who in his first significant national act chose as his running mate (fellow Trilateroid) **Walter Mondale**" is hardly likely to take unknown Hamilton Jordan's advice. Kraft advises Carter to dump Jordan and appoint Georgia banker **Bert Lance** as White House Chief of Staff in Jordan's place.

Reports circulating in Washington, D.C. and picked up by the New York Times indicate that a fierce battle is underway between Jordan and the man in charge of the transition phase for

the Trilateral Commission, **Jack Watson**. According to all reports, Watson has gained the upper hand. His recent appointments to the Carter transition team bear out that conclusion. Yesterday, Watson announced that three former aides of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will lead Carter's transition teams into the foreign policy bureaucracy: **Anthony Lake**, author of *The Tar Baby Option* for race war in southern Africa and a former Foreign Service officer, will lead the team for the State Department; **David Aaron**, former Foreign Service officer and member of the National Security Council staff and now aide to Vice President Elect Walter Mondale, to the NSC staff; **Fred Bergsten**, a Brookings Institution economist and former State Department official, to handle international economics as it cuts across the Treasury and State Departments. In addition, **Richard Steadman**, a partner in the New York investment

company J.H. Whitney and a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, will head the team for the Pentagon. **Richard Holbrooke**, who was a Carter foreign policy aide during the campaign, will act as a consultant to the State Department transition team, Watson also announced yesterday.

While the Trilateral Mafia is hastily insinuating itself into the Washington power centers — and attempting to usurp the powers of the Ford Administration — former “anti-war” power brokers and factional spokesmen in the Democratic party — men like Averell Harriman and Senator Adlai Stevenson — court Carter in the hopes that flattery will win them a voice in the new Administration. Given the composition of the Atlanta Mafia, their actions are foolhardy at best. The only way to avert a Trilateral dictatorship is stop the Carter coup d'etat cold — by keeping Carter out of the White House.

World Press Rejects “Man With the Smile”

New Statesman, British weekly, Nov. 5 lead article:

As a candidate Mr. Jimmy Carter never captured the international imagination in the way that Senator Kennedy did in 1960. But that may be all to the good: it is difficult today to recall the bluster and bombast of the Kennedy inaugural without feeling a blush of embarrassment. Mr. Carter is altogether a lower key figure — indeed, to the outside world he remains even after two years campaigning largely an unknown quantity....

More discouraging has been the reliance he has so far chosen to place in the old insiders' club of the American foreign policy establishment. The vision of Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State or Zbigniew Brzezinski as White House national security advisor is, no doubt, mightily reassuring to the chancelleries of Europe. It will do rather less to encourage the Third World — whose leaders may even be tactless enough to recall that such men were among the earliest architects of LBJ's Indochina policy. There is no lack of advisors with less stained credentials to whom Mr. Carter could have turned, and it is puzzling that he should have preferred to place his trust in men who, having been so disastrously wrong once, hardly deserve to be so again. Nor should the President-elect's rather newer friendship with Mr. Ford's sacked Secretary of Defense, Mr. James Schlesinger, count as a favourable omen. Dr. Kissinger may well have deceived himself about detente, but that is no reason for going to the other extreme and reverting to America's cold war stance of the 1950s.

... If he genuinely intends to restore and repair America's reputation in the world, he will have to seek help outside the self-promoting clique that, regardless of the party in office, has largely shaped American foreign policy over the past two decades.

“The Legacy Kissinger Leaves To Carter”

The Observer, London daily, Nov. 7:

... The great doctor has left behind for Mr. Carter a mixed bag of achievements, mistakes and unfinished tasks.... A more determined attempt at a comprehensive Middle East settlement guaranteed by both the U.S. and Russia is one of the most urgent needs facing the Carter administration.... Mr. Carter has said he will pay more attention to America's allies and be tougher with its adversaries. Dr. Kissinger was sometimes imperious

with the allies, but to accuse him of weakness towards the Russians or the Chinese because of his detente policy is absurd. The way in which Kissinger was able to recognize and develop, under the label of detente, a common interest between the nuclear super-powers in preventing war was not his great failure, but his great achievement. It was, of course, only a beginning of that embryonic world order which can be dimly discerned as the alternative to nuclear destruction. But it is a foundation that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev need to build upon.

“Foreign Policy Contradictions Of A ‘Soft’ Hardliner”

The Sunday Times, a London weekly, Nov. 7:

(by Geoffrey Hodgson) ... When we talked in Atlanta, Carter's only full-time foreign policy advisor, Richard Holbrooke, spoke firmly of the dangerous state of U.S.-Soviet relations. “The era of detente is at an end,” he said, and went on to compare the situation President Carter would face in January with that faced by President Kennedy sixteen years earlier, when, in 1961, Krushchev made the mistake of trying to test Kennedy's will. “I hope that the Soviet leadership understands,” Holbrooke said, that the Soviet leadership's decision to put multiple warheads on its missiles and other recent actions, for example in Angola, were being interpreted in the U.S. “as hostile acts.”

... The first influence on Carter was Zbigniew Brzezinski.... when, in 1973. Brzezinski was helped to set up the Trilateral Commission to promote it, two State governors were recruited. One was Governor Jimmy Carter of Georgia. Carter still shows strong traces of Brzezinski's influence.... Quite early in his primary campaign, however, Carter reached out to a wider group whose standing as foreign policy experts provided a sort of certificate of his own competence.... With few exceptions Carter drew his foreign policy advisors from the “revisionist” Foreign Policy wing of the Establishment, rather than from the old Foreign Affairs crowd. (This refers to the journals by these names. — ed.) But older men were called in. (Mentions Cyrus Vance, George Ball and Henry Owen. — ed.)

... Once Carter had the nomination, however, he acquired a third, and this time a conservative, set of advisors. He took care to let it be known that he was talking with James Schlesinger ... (and) another figure even closer to the traditional anti-Communist Right: the former chief of naval operations, Ad-

miral Elmo Zumwalt.... (Carter) wants to give higher priority to relations with America's traditional allies, including Britain — yet, there too, he may be underestimating the conflicts of interest and point of view between the allies....

“Bonn: Disconsolate After Carter's Election”

Der Spiegel, West German newsweekly, Nov. 8:

Jimmy Carter's election as the new U.S. President has disturbed Bonn. The coalition knows very little about him and his future team. But above all the Germans fear that now the U.S. will push harder on their claim to Europe's leadership — a further burdening of the Federal Republic and its “international economist” Helmut Schmidt.... A phase of German-American partnership which the Chancellor has praised as one in which Washington and Bonn have had ‘the best relationship ever’ seems to have come to an end.

Agnelli's Pal

Il Giorno, Milan daily, Nov. 6:

(by Franco Pierini)...Two days after the election of the new President, some points which could be significant in understanding Carter's outlook toward the Italian situation are beginning to be clarified....Meanwhile, L'Avvocato (Gianni) Agnelli has publicized in Italy, in the course of an interview, his familiarity with the new President, born in the circles of the Trilateral Commission....The impression one gathers in New York on the problem of the relations between America and Italy during the Carter era is that in this period of limbo before the inauguration of the new President, “special relations” of the type Carter has with Agnelli will possess great importance. It does not seem difficult to recognize in Carter's judgment on Italy the echo of the opinions of the president of Fiat. Apart from who the next Secretary of State will be, the dossier on Italy which Carter knows best is assuredly that which the major Italian entrepreneur dispatched to the Trilateral Commission....

In the elite banking circles of New York...Robert Roosa continues to be pointed to as the man Carter will put in charge of running the economy....(Confindustria chief) Guido Carli has a positive judgment of Roosa, defining him as our friend....I recall Robert Roosa well enough...and from what I remember, I do not share the impression of Guido Carli that Roosa could be defined as friend of Italy in the sense of a special sympathy for our way of running our economy...

“No Innocent Farmer”

Aftonbladet, Swedish Social Democratic daily, Nov. 7, article by editor Dieter Strand:

Jimmy Carter is no innocent farmer. He has long been a member of a fairly unknown international club of Western high finance, which I can now reveal in Sweden. It's the so-called Trilateral Commission, which consists of a couple hundred of leading financiers in the U.S., Western Europe, and Japan.... They are busy, for example, coordinating their activities in the developing countries by deciding on arms deliveries to suitable regimes and by influencing the World Bank....

Carter Perspective Is Nuclear War

Norskenflamman, daily newspaper of the pro-Soviet faction in the Swedish Communist Party, Nov. 9:

The hawks have won the Presidential elections in the U.S.... It is a disgrace for the U.S., a plague for humanity, a heightened threat of the destruction of civilization. The most compromised hawks in the U.S. entered Jimmy Carter's staff at an early stage, among them retired Admiral Zumwalt; James Schlesinger, the war minister President Ford fired because of his push for nuclear war against the Soviet Union; Eugene Rostow, who was President Kennedy's security advisor and forced the attack against Cuba as well as the accompanying show of force against the Soviet Union; Paul Nitze, who was kicked out by President Eisenhower because of his activities on behalf of offensive war against the Soviet Union; Lane Kirkland, treasurer of the trade-union confederation and member of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. This is the kernel of what is now called the Committee on the Present Danger. Their perspective is nuclear war....

Why then was the conservative President Ford the lesser evil?... Ford represents the realistic forces who understand what a catastrophe a nuclear war would be for the U.S. itself....

Election fraud characterized the American elections.... In New York it was so obvious that the Ford Administration gave the police orders already on election night to confiscate the election material there and investigate it. It was a sensational measure but the decision was too late and too limited, because what happened in New York also happened elsewhere. It was manipulated with millions of votes ... at the same time the smaller parties' votes were juggled away, including McCarthy's.... Why then did Ford and his Administration revoke the police investigation of the New York vote after election night?... The thumbscrews were already put on Ford. To assassinate presidents in the U.S. is not all unusual....

(Carter's) real vote was the Rockefeller trust, which was unhappy with Ford... (Carter) is now commanded to further exploit the population in order to manage the debt service of the bankrupt cities for the Rockefeller financial interests and to improve business for the military-industrial complex. He is supposed to use war threats to force the bankrupt developing countries as well as industrial countries like Italy and England to fulfill debt obligations that exceed their possibilities.... At the same time he is supposed to push confrontation in the Mideast and Southern Africa and trigger new floods of blood....

What Are The Connections Between Carter And Rockefeller

Cumhuriyet, Turkish Social Democratic paper, Nov. 8-9; from a series on the U.S.:

(by Dr. Nermin Abadan) According to the West European observers, the new intellectual climate spreading in the U.S. is of a nature that strengthens authoritarian and fascistic tendencies. Because when the legitimacy of the Administration itself becomes a subject for consideration, it brings alongside a new ideological current. Carter, to fill this vacuum, has defended a conservative populist view, and did not even feel any necessity to have his views accepted by the Democratic Party....

Thus he got his power from a different political tradition that

could not be considered democratic. Instead of a mass-based party organization with a clear program, he based (his campaign) on words that are made of unclear, obscure principles. Such conduct has been adopted by many authoritarian leaders in the beginning of the 20th century, all of whom slipped later into dictatorships.

Therefore the time has already come to ask these questions: Are the 1976 candidates using different methods from the past (elections)? Has Carter been really elected by a chance? What kind of connections exist between David Rockefeller's "Trilateral Commission" and Carter? Is Carter, in today's America, the representative of the Southern states, or is he a spokesman for a right-wing populism based on 'limited democracy' and defended by a group of American intellectuals?

The leading newspapers and magazines of the U.S., while offering the public interesting information varying from Mother Carter's Indian visit to the lemonade sales of little Amy, and at the same time announcing that Carter is a modest young politician for the people, fail to report that this person has almost totally been created by a very effective limited group of selected individuals made up of scientists, thinkers, businessmen, trade unionists, and so forth.

(The article then describes how the Trilateral Commission was formed by David Rockefeller, as a response to the passage of the action plan on a "New World Economic Order" by the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. The article says that while the Trilateral Commission is operating in several areas, the most interesting of these was the commission on the "feasibility of democracies" which has been "the first institution to widely advertise Jimmy Carter to the public in the U.S.")

"Not Promising"

Cumhuriyet, Turkish Social-Democratic daily, Nov. 4: Foreign Ministry officials warn that "a new difficult period could begin in Turkish-U.S. relations with this development (Carter's elections - tr.)" The proposed Turkish-U.S. defense agreement could be jeopardized. Ecevit said that "some of Carter's speeches during the campaign were not promising" (referring to Carter's so-called pro-Greek stand).

Return to the Cold War

Eleftherotypia, left-liberal Greek daily, Nov. 9: Andreas Papandreou (Greek socialist leader - ed.) told the press that Carter's election will be accompanied by "disturbing developments on an international scale. I will risk predicting," said Papandreou, "that we are returning to a phase of cold war in the relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, comparable to that of 1963, and with terrifying consequences for our internal developments."

Papandreou also stated that the former field of confrontation in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa will be extended to Europe as well. Carter's foreign-policy positions put the Helsinki spirit into dispute. Of course, the fundamental reason for the disturbing process toward a new cold-war era is not Carter's intentions and policies but the deep international crisis that capitalism is going through. Papandreou added that in Greece, "we witness the fastest return to NATO's embrace and to the cold-war climate imported from the U.S."

"He Never Missed A Meeting"

El Dia, Mexican daily, Nov. 9:

The article by Horacio Quinones describes David Rockefeller and his Trilateral Commission as Carter's backers, noting the Trilateral Commission links of Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel Huntington, "author of the theory of resolving the problem of Vietnam with bombs and napalm." "But now comes the neatest stuff." In 1972-73 Carter was trained in foreign policy matters by the Trilateral Commission "without missing a single meeting." At the beginning of 1975, Brzezinski told a reporter Robert Scheer that Carter, a relative unknown, would be the Democratic Presidential candidate. "Carter had made an impression on David Rockefeller, who is part of the group that governs this country (the U.S. - ed.). All this and more is revealed by reporter (Robert) Scheer" in the Playboy Magazine article, "and yet none of this was taken up in any of the debates before the election."

Rockefeller's Guest

La Opinion, Buenos Aires, Argentinian daily, Nov. 4:

It is generally admitted that last year (David) Rockefeller held a banquet for Jimmy Carter, whose name had been proposed by Averell Harriman. Harriman maintained that after eight years of Republican government...the country would elect a Democratic administration, and the party needed a new face, a man without compromises with the past... Ten or twelve Trilateral personalities gathered around the table to examine the ex-governor from Georgia, who proved to be a fascinating "politician to construct"....If perhaps the initial proposal was create a robot and carry it to the White House, Brzezinski now declared that Carter was a brilliant pupil, superior to his first expectations.

"The Man Who Smiles"

El Sol, Mexico City daily, Nov. 8:

(by Salvadore Lozano) When Hitler rose to power, the whole world knew that one of the immediate objectives of German imperialism was to annex Austria, but everyone consoled themselves each time the Nazi Chancellor or some member of his cabinet declared that there were no such intentions. Because of the tragedy and outrageousness of the situation, one can't help but smile when reading newspapers from that period containing statements from the politicians who were considered brilliant, practically begging the Nazi Regime's reassurances each time the Nazi's revealed their real plans. As soon as any soothing words came out of Berlin, they all breathed easier. Finally the Third Reich's troops invaded Austria. The previous invasion of Ethiopia by Italian fascism didn't teach these politicians anything, and many of them still believed they could appease Hitler with the surrender of Poland.

Today there are many that are looking for words of consolation from Carter. Everybody knows that the monetary and financial crisis has given priority among imperialist objectives to the imposition of political economies, which will have very serious consequences for our people, and to the submission — either through military means or through manipulations through the artistry of the CIA — of those governments who object to being coerced through International Monetary Fund pleasantries. The whole world knows — and President

Echeverria has just reiterated it — that such a situation puts the world in very serious danger of general war. But nobody wants to acknowledge the consequences that can be derived from these facts. In politics, there is no lie more effective than that which people want to hear for reassurance. The experts in charge of Carter's electoral campaign have availed themselves well of this (lying technique), not only in the U.S., but throughout the world.

But there's no argument that can refute a fact. The man who smiles — just like Thiers, who smashed the Paris commune with blood and fire, always smiled — besides discouraging many with his announcement that U.S. foreign policy towards the USSR will be harder, has surrounded himself with a team of advisors whose mere names should disillusion even the most credulous: Schlesinger, for example, theoretician of nuclear war and whose oriental slight-of-hand could deceive even the Chinese; or this man Averell Harriman, who has been accused many times of having Mafia connections, whose deceitful mission to Moscow a few weeks ago was totally unsuccessful, Brezhnev was not taken in; or take this other man with the unpronounceable name, who some European journalists called Zbig (Brzezinski, who spent many years advising the CIA in complex destabilization and espionage operations; or this North American variety of Fidel Velasquez called Leonard Woodcock. Then you add in a few financial speculators and one or two open defenders of the theories of Milton Friedman entangled with those of Parson Malthous.

What you wind up with is a team, definitively prepared to carry out an aggressive policy towards the Third World, towards the Socialist camp and even towards the rebels of Europe. This policy corresponds exactly to the political priorities of imperialism in this phase of acute crisis. If it is true, as commentators have remarked, that the American electorate voted more against Kissinger than against Ford, then they've acquired a team made up of creatures, equal or worse than him.

We cannot respond to Carter's laughter with smiles of hope. We have to know that imperialism is going to use all its resources to try to resolve its crisis and that these resources include the most brutal aggressions against the rights of peoples and the most adventurist political options. To think that Schlesinger will be different under a smiling president than under a stern

one, or that because the new emissary of war is named Zbig and not Henry we will be any more able to come to an understanding with him, is to return to thinking that Hitler will not take Austria, that he did not take it, and that there was never a Second World War.... It would be better for us to occupy ourselves in backing the Mexican peoples' anti-imperialist front, to increase the programmatic and political perception of the masses, to organize the defense of our country before it's too late.

A Creation of the Media

Bangkok Post, Thai daily, Nov. 4:

Runs Associated Press story datelined Columbus, Georgia — The son of the Late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia criticised America's news media, its new President-elect Jimmy Carter, and its method of choosing him in a speech here Wednesday.

Prince Faisal Mohammed Saud al Kabir...told a civic group that when he first came to Georgia, "no one cared for Carter," and he called Carter's success the doing of the news media."

"Carter had a poor reputation but the news media made it green and beautiful," Faisal said...."Your candidates are not qualified for the job," he said. ...Faisal saved his worst salvos for the news media, accusing them of manipulating those in the limelight, and warning his audience, "Your news media can send your nation to war." Using Watergate as an example of the power of the press, the Prince said, "They completely destroy a President."

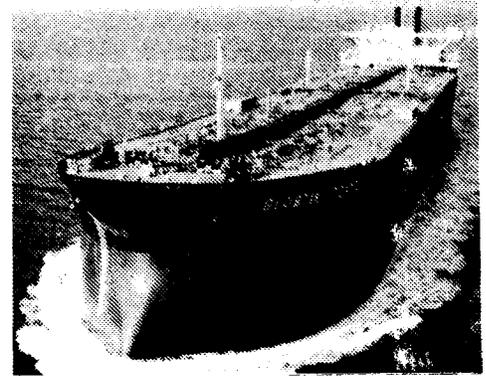
"Carter Reiterates His Threats Against The Arab Countries"

El Moujahid, an Algerian daily, Nov. 11:

Mr. Jimmy Carter told the press on Wednesday that he upholds the resolutely pro-Zionist statements he made during the electoral campaign concerning unconditional support of Israel.

He added that he would respond to a new Arab oil embargo with a total blockade, even including food, a scarcely veiled threat of intimidation.

"I believe another oil embargo against the U.S. would be far more serious than the one in 1973..."



Soaring Gold Price Signals European Break With Carter

Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — The price of gold shot up on international markets this week, reflecting worldwide fear that the Carter regime will embark on a wild paper-printing spree to prop up over \$350 billion in Eurodollar debts owed to U.S. banks. Gold has been trading at the \$135-136 an ounce range in London this week, compared to \$122 the day before Carter's fraudulent election and the nadir of \$103 reached at the end of August in the wake of heavy U.S.-International Monetary Fund gold dumping. According to Swiss bank sources, the fear of Carter-imposed hyperinflation has become so intense that future IMF gold auctions will be swamped with buyers, ending that institution's conspiracy to remove gold from the monetary system and replace it with SDR toilet paper.

Europeans are not the only gold buyers; orders are flooding in from the Middle East, Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore, with exceptionally heavy interest stemming from the U.S. itself. Gold market sources report that "sophisticated American businessmen" are hedging their bets that Europe will break away from a Carter-dominated U.S. and set up their own gold-backed monetary system.

U.S. bankers and their IMF flunkies are haunted by the ever-recurring "nightmare" that a defiant Britain and Italy will lead such a European break-away. According to the West German newspaper *Handelsblatt*, British Prime Minister Callaghan bluntly informed French President Giscard d'Estaing during their consultation at Rambouillet yesterday that Britain could not accede to the IMF's demand for a brutal £5 billion cut in public spending. Giscard, despite his Atlanticist credentials, was so shaken by Callaghan's unyielding anti-austerity stance that he offered support for Callaghan's campaign to end the reserve currency role of sterling and promised to take "an understanding and reasonable attitude" toward Britain's request for a \$3.9 billion loan.

As for Italy, despite the Andreotti government's passage of a harsh austerity program this week which will raise \$5.7 billion in tax and price increases, IMF officials are pessimistic about the possibility of winning more fundamental concessions, such as the dismantling of the cost-of-living escalator which protects Italian workers' wages from the worst ravages of double-digit inflation. IMF officials gave the lie to the boast of a Manufacturers Hanover officer that the Italian Communist Party (PCI) will go along with the destruction of the cost-of-living escalator and that Italy, therefore, is a "good debtor."

IMF negotiations with the Andreotti government are "going quite slowly," admitted an IMF source. "They're trying to get away with as much as possible and we're trying to make them cut as much as possible. But the PCI has never been split over the COL — they won't touch it and that's that. They say it would kill the party." Moreover, the so-called "moderate" public sector-based wing of the PCI "will dump Andreotti if we try to go to far," the IMF official complained. "The banks can't just go in there and do whatever they want."

To the IMF's even greater chagrin, the Italian press today reports that Italian Finance Minister Stamatì has given his backing to a PCI plan which would "consolidate" the country's huge municipal debt, putting off interest payments for 40 years! Neither is the rest of Europe so eager to force the Italians to their knees; this week the European Common Market took the unprecedented step of selling the country \$140 million of surplus beef and dried milk at one-third the market price.

Time is Running Out

But as the Italian and British financial crises show most clearly, the Europeans must act quickly to declare debt moratoria against U.S. banking before existing austerity programs, Carter's planned hyperinflation, and a provoked Arab oil price hike of 25 per cent shatters the European economies. The severe credit squeeze and foreign exchange controls previously imposed by the Andreotti government to curb speculative attacks on the lira have drastically cut necessary food and raw materials imports while threatening to bankrupt Italian industry. Since most Italian companies cannot meet the prevailing 20 per cent-plus interest rates on short-term bank loans, the missed interest payments have simply been tacked on to their outstanding loans. According to the *London Economist*, "one estimate puts the total interest that will be rolled up by the end of next March at £5,000 billion (\$5.7 billion). Since this would account for almost all the increase in bank credit to companies agreed as one of the terms of the EEC loan, a lot of companies will not be allowed fresh loans. Imported stocks will be run down..."

Trade figures reveal that, for the last six months, Italian industry has survived only on the basis of dumping autos, steel, and textiles on the world's markets at super-exploited bargain-basement prices, at the expense of the rest of European industry. But even on its own terms, the Atlanticist-ordered "export-led recovery" was a miserable failure. During the first nine months of 1976, Italy ran up a whopping \$4.4 billion trade deficit. The country's foreign exchange reserves are down to only about \$1.3 billion, and the production and sales collapse now underway in the U.S. and West Germany will shortly wipe out the last vestiges of Italy's export markets.

Britain's plight is, if anything worse. The official retail price index shot up to 14.7 per cent in October from 14.3 per cent in September, industrial production has stagnated for three months at a depressed level, and the country's trade deficit during the months of September and October combined was an Italian-style \$1.2 billion.

This week's *London Economist* spells out in blood what the IMF's dictates, if implemented, will mean for Britain: giving the axe to 100,000 public sector workers, placing a cash limit on local government spending (and if localities raise taxes, cutting their subsidies from the national government by an equivalent amount), and applying the income tax to unemployment, sickness, and social security benefits.

Brookings Prepares Genocide Under Cover of Carter Reflation

Nov. 10 (NSIPS) — Jimmy Carter's artificial brain, the Brookings Institution of Washington, D.C., pulled in a large contingent of West German and Japanese economists last weekend for a war council on Carter's plans for the world economy.

According to press reports, the conference ended with an innocuous call for tax cuts to stimulate the economies of the U.S., Japan, and West Germany, in order to promote world economic health by increasing the imports of those three largest countries. Although the gentlemen of the Brookings Institution were not willing to commit themselves publicly to anything more specific than what came out in Carter's campaign drivelings, what they in fact discussed was the following.

Conference chairman Philip M. Trezise, who used to be Lyndon Johnson's Undersecretary of State, told the group what Carter would do with the now-collapsing U.S. economy: print money and enslave American workers. Specifically, Trezise said, the Carter Administration would massively expand the U.S. government deficit, and pay for it by issuing an unlimited amount of short-term government IOUs, which it would re-finance roughly every three months. These would pay for the Humphrey-Hawkins bill slave labor program for compulsory make-work jobs at the minimum wage, and expanded "production in width" of armaments. To the letter, this is a replica of Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht's operation in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1938, circulating short-term debt to pay for the Nazi labor project.

Although Trezise did not pin a figure to slave-labor financing, Humphrey-Hawkins bill co-author Leon Keyserling, a member of the war-crazy Committee on the Present Danger, wants \$17 billion as a first-year program alone, with laid-off workers paid at the minimum wage under conditions of hyperinflation in consumer prices.

West German conference sources report that the West German government has been instructed to do the same. As unwanted dollars rush into West Germany, Brookings wants the government to scoop them up and use them for roadbed repairs on the country's rail networks, hiring unemployed steel, chemical, and machine tool workers for pick and shovel **primitive bauarbeit**, as their fathers were "hired" by the Nazis 40 years ago.

Carter's thinktank understandably does not want to make this program public before their frontman is in the White House, in order to dupe some credulous idiots in the Democratic Party — like Sen. Adlai Stevenson III — who might become hysterical. This is the monetary side of a comprehensive plan for Nazi economies in the advanced sector. As such, the proposal to juice up the already \$600 billion U.S. national debt with short-term paper is an open declaration of war against industry. No one would propose anything that insane — the Ford Administration has tried to borrow long-term in order to contain the inflationary effect of government borrowing — unless they expected that the rate of inflation would be so astronomical that only short-term money would be available.

The Milton and Maynard Show

This sketches out the content of the so-called debate between "fast" and "slow" growth which plagued television viewers during the election campaign. Brookings has solved this problem that generations of economists have puzzled over. According to a Brookings staffer, the meeting concluded that

the United States, West Germany, and Japan should be reflatd, while weaker Britain, France, and Italy should be deflated. Once the strong countries get off the ground the weak ones can export to them, as long as they hold wages down far enough to sell their goods cheap.

Readers of the financial press are led to believe that followers of Milton "the Monetarist" Friedman want slow, steady growth, while followers of John Maynard Keynes, the late British economist, think they can eliminate unemployment and economic problems generally through increased government spending. The Milton and Maynard Show has been running for 30 years, nominally over whether the government should merely keep the money supply stable to have steady economic growth, or to spend a great deal of money to maintain full employment.

Milton Friedman's one chance to run an economy came last year in Chile, where he advised the fascist military regime there to "stabilize" the money supply, shut down the economy, and reduce food consumption to less than 1500 calories per day per capita. He is now the approved authority (including a new Nobel Prize) for the immediate business of mopping up Italy, France, and Britain. Brookings economist C. Fred Bergsten, who wants massive government spending for this country, West Germany, and Japan, agrees totally with Friedman about Britain. They must cut \$5 billion in social services immediately, he told an interviewer this week. Then, "the rest of Europe will fall into line."

Keynes, by contrast, wrote his major work in the 1930s, putting Hjalmar Schacht's magnificent achievements in Nazi Germany into academic prose for American graduate students; Schacht "legitimized Keynes," according to Democratic Party economist John Kenneth Galbraith. Leon Keyserling, the Brookings crew, and other "Keynesians" are behind the revival of the Nazi Labor Front in the industrial countries. Government spending creates jobs, all right, as any German over 50 can testify.

The connection between Keynesian fascism for the "strong" countries and Milton Friedman fascism for the "weak" countries is a tribute to the Brookings Institution's ingenuity: the strong countries will print money to refinance the debts of the weak countries. Once Britain goes through a hideous deflation, C. Fred Bergsten says, then the United States and West Germany will come in to take over its short-term debts to old Sterling Area countries, through an International Monetary Fund refinancing swindle.

Germans Opposed

The West Germans are horrified at this. According to an economist who attended the Brookings conference, the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Christian Democratic leader Gerhard Stoltenberg, and industrialists are violently opposed to this program. They and the Soviets know equally well that fascist economics means war. Otto Wolf von Amerongen, the chairman of the country's leading industrial federation, the German Conference of Industry and Trade, denounced Jimmy Carter's "inflation" program in the public press, and Stoltenberg blasted the Brookings meeting in particular in a front-page article in the daily Die Welt.

"The industry just wants belt-tightening," this economist complained about the opposition to Brookings. This is partly true; industrialists in West Germany, like the Ford Administration, have been locked into the "slow vs. fast growth" non-

debate for a long time. That is to say they have taken the dollar monetary mess for granted. But there is a very different viewpoint emerging in West Germany. "We do not need more monetary expansion," wrote the leading daily Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung. "What we need is to subsidize long-term industrial investment." The large steel firm Kloeckner has proposed government stockpiling of steel until the monetary mess is straightened out. "There is demand for steel," a spokesman told the press, "but currency instability has interfered with it." They have to go one step further — to dump the dollar monetary system — and the problems of economic growth can be settled in precisely this fashion.

Die Welt:

"Its Harm Would Be Overwhelming"

Nov. 10 — The following commentary on Brookings' hyper-inflationary economic solutions appeared today as an editorial in the West German daily Die Welt.

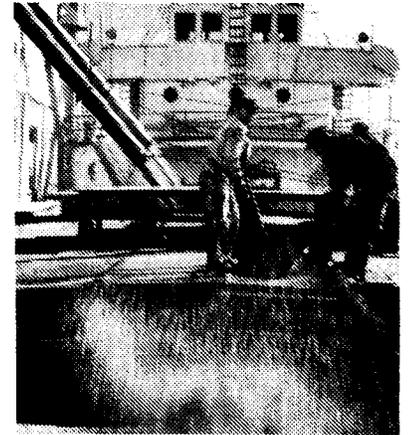
People would like to have this sound intelligent. But then, the suggested formula is old and only helped a little bit before. And the fact is that the condition the economists complained about is not least of all the result of the policies that they suggested. Crisis management of economic policy — which was thought out by the great English economist John Maynard Keynes under totally different conditions in the 1930s — and the suggestions

from Washington come from his arsenal — has created more harm than good in the 1970s....

The permanent and almost totally schematic application of Keynes' formulas has made the national economy extremely resistant to the medicine which is presently still being applied against this phony sickness. Keynes' economic works concerned themselves with overcoming unemployment, yet today's economic sickness is called inflation. And inflation is definitely a consequence of pumped government budgets.

The professors cannot even prove their thesis that today's considerable reserves in capacity and labor would prevent a new inflationary thrust when their proposals are followed. For example, in the Federal Republic of Germany, it is pretty definite that this kind of development would not occur. There are structural problems on one side, and numerous tight passes on the other side, that allow us to expect the rate of inflation to quickly begin increasing again if additional billions were pumped into the economy.

But even if we want to buy this, in order to liberate Italy and Great Britain, which were especially mentioned by the professors, from their threatening situation, this stimulant would not be the correct one. These two countries, and many other countries, do not suffer so much from a lack of demand as from social and economic structures, that are no longer competitive...it is certainly difficult to hold on to a course of stability, but in the long term, this promises more success than the economists' proposals, which can only beat around symptoms.



Carter Unveils Domestic Program: Slavery for a War Economy

Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — Statements by a number of Carter men and press mouthpieces this week have laid out in gory detail the Carter Administration's economic policies for the U.S.: a slave-labor war economy directly modeled on that of Nazi finance minister Hjalmar Schacht, deindustrialization, "urban death," the outright destruction of the labor force.

Leon Keyserling, a member of the Committee on the Present Danger and a Carter economic advisor, identified the Humphrey-Hawkins bill as the "top priority" of a Carter Administration since it contains all the necessary aspects for militarizing the economy during a "national security" crisis while funneling workers into slave-labor projects. "We need a greater security effort," declared Keyserling; "that's what Humphrey-Hawkins is all about. It serves to relate anything to anything." Admiral Hyman Rickover, Carter's military mentor, has already called for Federal takeover of the defense industry which amounts to nationalization. This was complemented by Roger Starr, the former New York City Housing Development Administrator and would-be Carter HUD Secretary, who is advocating "planned shrinkage" and selective "urban death" to collapse cities into Vietnam-style strategic hamlets. Various meetings such as the Northeast Governors' Conference this weekend in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. and the Northeast-Midwest Economic Advancement Coalition are discussing various fascist schemes whose overall implementation under a Carter Administration, according to Washington Post economics writer Hobart Rowen, will be overseen directly by David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. "Perhaps the most important guide to Carter on international economics" to "confront the deteriorating world economy," said Rowen, "is his participation in the Trilateral Commission."

Statements by Carter backers and heads of key Congressional committees heralded a renewed push for austerity for the population under Carter. Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, revealed that a proposal for a national "Big Mac" guarantees for city bonds made by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.), Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, would not mean any Federal takeover of big-city costs. Rather, the thrust of Congressional action would be "to get employable people off welfare." "There's strong feeling that the Administration and Congress be rigid and tough and insist that tough terms be met," Sen. Proxmire added. "Even if he (Carter) can deliver (on promises of aid to cities)," one Senate aide said, "I don't think it's going to change the situation with the cuts."

Carter's personal representative to the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Chicago last weekend, Howard Samuels, endorsed

the regional slave-labor militarization schemes outright, declaring that they intend to "move jobs into the cities, or move the people out." Carter will have to cooperate wholeheartedly, Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wisc.) gleefully pointed out. "The Northeast-Midwest (Economic Advancement) Coalition earned its right to very serious consideration from the Carter Administration by reason of the fact that it was the only non-South area that was of any help to Governor Carter. A contract has been made."

Keyserling: We Need Slave Labor; "Opposition Is Irrelevant"

Nov. 14 — The following is an interview conducted this week with Leon Keyserling, member of the Committee on the Present Danger and an author of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave-labor bill.

Q: What do you think is the first priority for the Carter Administration?

A: The first priority is to reduce unemployment and get an increased growth rate. There are three ways: increase public investment into mass transportation, health care, energy, housing; reduce taxes; and micro-economic measures such as youth employment programs. A jobs program is important but secondary. The top priority is to change the money policy, we need a liberal money policy and lower interest rates.

Q: Wouldn't this necessitate wage and price controls?

A: The inflation problem is separate, it's not a problem of using our plant and equipment. Inflation arises from external conditions such as imports of oil. We need measures to deal with inflation, which has nothing to do with measures to stimulate the economy. The JEC (Joint Economic Committee of Congress) just got a report out on this.

Q: How can we deal with inflation?

A: There are several ways — voluntary wage and price guidelines such as used during the Kennedy years. Labor doesn't seem a problem, as Meany said yesterday he is willing to consider this. To deal with the stimulation of the economy, we need monetary relaxation, strengthening the Council on Wage and

Price Stability — all these are combined in the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. That covers the whole thing, so this is our top priority.

Q: Do you see any trouble passing this bill? It had so many problems before.

A: I don't see any trouble. It came out of committee Sept. 16, the new version, and Carter specifically endorsed it during his campaign. Leontief is only talking about gathering more facts, that's not planning. Humphrey-Hawkins is planning — more planning of federal programs. Government reorganization is only old wine in new bottles unless there is examination of the programs which will then be implemented.

Q: Is that what Carter means when he talks about reorganization?

A: I know what Larry Klein thinks, it's roughly in line with that.

Q: What about programs for cities?

A: I don't see immediate action here.

Q: What about budget financing to implement these policies?

A: You can rig it one way or another. Key is what you finance. I favor a stimulus-increased public investment, tax reduction on specific programs. Klein and I want \$15 billion stimulus. I favor a vast energy effort like NASA — big research and development.

Q: Today there was a press conference announcement for the Committee on the Present Danger, and your name was on the list. What do you see as the main danger, and how will this affect economic programs?

A: The main danger of a Soviet defense buildup is their power to envelop the non-committed nations and utilize blackmail against us. What are we going to do if the Soviets intimidate us?

Q: Do you mean if they get the Arabs to threaten us with oil embargo?

A: I think we should take a stronger position on oil. We're not. Under Truman this would not have happened — we would only buy 6 per cent of our oil and would have had a vigorous program along the lines of buildup here to be independent.

Q: Will the Soviets test Carter?

A: The Soviets might test Carter. At the time of the Cuban crisis our actions were determined by our military superiority. Now we don't have that. We need a greater security effort.

Q: Won't there be opposition to this?

A: Ninety per cent is a matter of leadership. We don't have to consult the man in the street. In a big free country there is opposition to anything, but that is irrelevant. Limit the politically feasible to what is necessary. We can't do anything not politically feasible but we can change what is politically feasible by education and stopping the brainwashing.

Q: So you are saying that by explaining the danger the Soviet buildup represents we can then relate this to our national economy and programs necessary for our economy in light of the international dangers?

A: Exactly, that's right. That's what Humphrey-Hawkins is all about. It serves to relate anything to anything.

Q: What do the Carter people think about this idea?

A: I haven't been critical of President-elect Carter and his advisors because in the main it seems to me they are moving in the outlines I said.

“Urban Death May Be Best For New York”

Nov. 11 — The following excerpted article by columnist George Will appeared in today's Baltimore Sun:

A year ago, when President Ford opposed this city's (New York) demands for federal largess, the New York Daily News headline was a triumph of passion over professionalism: “Ford to City: Drop Dead.” He said nothing of the sort.

But a policy of accepting selective “urban death” may be inevitable for this and similarly decaying older cities. In the fall issue of “The Public Interest,” William C. Baer, a professor of urban studies, writes:

“Urban death — or at least neighborhood death — in the nation's cities is coming to pass. It may be hindered by expertise, detoured by cajolery, impeded by charismatic leadership, and delayed by simple faith, but it will come. It is an event inevitably linked to the preceding urban growth and development.”

Death has come to parts of this city — for example, the desolate ruins of the South Bronx and parts of Brooklyn. What is less obvious, but is powerfully argued by Roger Starr, is that this city should accept some “neighborhood deaths” rather than squander resources on attempts at resuscitation.

Mr. Starr is a veteran of the administration of Mayor Abraham Beame, and a professor at New York University. He has served his city with distinction, but is not sentimental. He believes that the road back to a semblance of health may run through the valley of “neighborhood death.” Parts of the city may have to be allowed to die, so that the rest of it can live.

His thoughts about “planned shrinkage” are beginning to receive the national audience they deserve. For example, the New York Times Magazine of November 14 will contain a Starr article that should be read by everyone with a stake in the national debate about how to treat this failing city. That is, it should be read by Jimmy Carter and everyone who pays federal taxes.

...If Mr. Starr is right (and I do not remember him not being right) the city's decline as a manufacturing center is irreversible, and the city may have to become significantly smaller. Mr. Starr means smaller not just in terms of population, but in terms of the area served by essential services.

The city may have to contract so that it can shut subway lines and firehouses, in effect “closing” thinly populated neighborhoods. Mr. Starr believes that in some cases federal policies, including resettlement incentives, should encourage the shrinkage of old manufacturing cities that are in decline.

In his pursuit of the presidency, Jimmy Carter promised “more” — more conventional subsidies for cities. Already the nation's mayors, most of them Democrats and none of them bashful, are clamoring for cash.

But if Mr. Carter means what he said about his desire to challenge the conventional wisdom, he should immerse himself in the writings of Roger Starr. And if Mr. Carter wants to get his administration off on a flying start toward excellence, he should appoint Mr. Starr as secretary of housing and urban development. After all, “Why not the best?”

Carter Victory Causes Mass Layoffs

Inflation, Slave Labor Plans Panic Industry

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — Leonard Woodcock and the gaggle of labor union agents deeply implicated in the Carter coup last week are spreading the lie that a Carter administration would halt the rapid escalation of layoffs in industry and put people back to work. In fact, reality is just the opposite — layoffs in industry have sharply risen since Nov. 2 because industrialists have become terrified over the prospects of Carter's advisors, the insane Brookings Institution crowd, ripping the economy to shreds with their hyperinflationary slave-labor programs... and the possibility of the unstable Carter's finger on the nuclear button. The layoffs are the direct result of Carter's cold coup, and nothing else.

Chrysler announced plans Nov. 9 to close two of its six U.S. car assembly plants for a week, idling 14,200 workers. On Nov. 4, American Motors announced that it would close its U.S. assembly plants for a total of eight days this month, putting 8,400 workers out of work. General Motors Lordstown plant was closed this week, and will be shut down again the week of Nov. 29.

U.S. Steel said Nov. 11 that it would close down several of its facilities at its Fairless, Pa. works. Earlier in the week, Bethlehem Steel laid off 1,150 employees at its massive Sparrows Point, Md. complex and its Lackawanna, N.Y. mill. Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. closed down two mills at its Indiana Harbor, Ind. facility since the election, while Chicago-based Inland Steel laid off workers this week and next week at its large Indiana Harbor works.

The Hartford Courant has run banner headlines this week that the aerospace industry is on the verge of collapse. Pratt and Whitney has laid off a thousand workers and Sikorsky Aircraft 500.

In the clearest case of U.S. business voting with its feet against the installation of Carter as President, the New York stock market's Dow Jones average has declined over 40 points since election day, while the price of gold has shot up, fed in part by U.S. investors trying to escape the disaster of a Carter administration. As the Wall St. Journal understated in an editorial Nov. 5, "Mr. Carter has not engendered business confidence."

Businessmen are afraid that the well-publicized Carter program will destroy their markets while greatly hiking their costs.

In their minds, Carter represents top-down control of the economy, with strict controls on wages, prices, etc., imposed to force business to pay for the unproductive slave-labor programs financed through massive government debts and money printing. However, in the controlled environment created by the media around last week's coup, many industrialists blindly see themselves as limited to only two choices to protect themselves: raising prices even further, or laying off workers to "cut costs."

Business has certainly had a lot to be scared of this week, as Carter's economic braintrust paraded their insane policies. Carter himself may attend a Northeast Governors Conference in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. this weekend, where key members of Carter's group, including Lawrence Klein, Carter's top economic advisor, are scheduled to plan with the governors the implementation of Carter's domestic fascist program. Earlier this week at an "emergency" meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Chicago, Carter's representative, Howard Samuels, explicitly talked of depopulating the cities while mayors instrumental in big-city vote fraud called for "urban development banks" to reduce U.S. cities to Third World

conditions. Last weekend a special Brookings Institution meeting heard Philip Trezise of the Institution explicitly put forth the coup conspirators' short-term policy of government-financed slave labor.

At a Joint Economic Committee hearing this week Jay Forrester of Club of Rome-Zero Growth infamy called for a sharp reduction in capital-intensive growth through national economic planning, while Leon Keyserling, author of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave-labor bill noted that the bill, a top priority for the Carter Administration, would lead to rapid militarization of the economy.

The press was flooded with calls for slave labor. The New York Times editorially demanded the implementation of the Coalition of Northeast Governors' program. Felix Rohatyn, reputed leading candidate for Treasury Secretary, called for an "urban peace corps," while Richard Nathan of the Brookings Institution essentially reiterated Rohatyn's demand for a "Marshall, Plan" for the cities in a New York Times Op-Ed. The Times also reported a call from nuclear warmonger Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) for a national Big Mac, while Carter's staff leaked to the press plans for the creation of a National Youth Corps to put 100,000 ghetto youth to work at \$5,000 per year fixing railroad tracks with pick and shovel. Washington Post columnist George Will touted Roger Starr as HUD Secretary on the basis of Starr's proposal to turn U.S. cities into strategic hamlets — later, in an interview made available to NSIPS, Starr raved on about "planned abandonment" of the cities.

Most disturbing of all was the activity of Carter's top labor agents, topped off by Albert Shanker, who was quoted in today's New York Times as calling for a new War Labor Board since "maintaining bargaining-as-usual posture in a period of a combination of war and bankruptcy is ridiculous." To emphasize the point, the Times runs a huge picture of new Chrysler tanks next to Shanker's statement. Woodcock has recommended Harvard professor John Dunlop, famous as the man who busted the construction unions, for Secretary of Labor.

In a special psywar operation against businessmen subjected to this barrage of insanity, the press ran stories at the end of the week debating whether or not Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns would serve as a staunch bulwark against Carter's inflationary policies, with the intention of reassuring concerned industrialists that good old Arthur would still be around. This is utter nonsense, of course. As any European would tell you, Burns' name is synonymous with monetary diarrhea, since he is the government official most responsible for the "green slime" Eurodollar operation of the New York banks.

Hyperinflation...No Secret

Carter and his top economic advisors have made no secret in recent interviews of their intentions to hyperinflate the economy. Even the thickheaded economists at Manufacturers Hanover Trust note in their most recent newsletter that "the net result will either be a sharp jump in interest rates, a bulge in money supply, or both."

Nor is it any secret that Carter will try to clamp down wage-price controls on this hyperinflationary mess. The Rinfret Letter, a widely read business report, is telling its corporate clients "the prudent man will start to plan now for wage and price controls some time in 1977."

And that is just what business is doing, unfortunately in the

most stupid way, by laying off workers or by otherwise attempting to "cut costs," such as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's successful attempt to get the Burger Supreme Court to rule on the issue of welfare payments to strikers.

With U.S. industry operating at an official 72 per cent of capacity, and businessmen worried about price controls choking off their income, capital spending plans will be further slashed across the board in the next few weeks. This will ratchet production down, causing more cuts in income, in a disgusting downward spiral. Furthermore, with massive government deficits soaking up credit, industry will increase speedup rates to incredible levels to further lessen the need for "external" funds.

The most recent news from the steel industry indicates that more steel layoffs will shortly occur. American Metal Market, the trade paper, quoted one Chicago trader this week: "We're still facing tremendous backlogs of scrap in dealers' hands and there are tremendous backlogs of raw materials at the integrated mill level. Also, there are tremendous backlogs of semifinished steel, and tremendous backlogs of finished steel at the warehouse level. A good share of the bundles (of steel scrap — ed.) will be laid down on Great Lakes docks, and will not move."

There is no way out of this rapid decline without jettisoning the bankrupt financial system, and that system's controllers who pulled off the Carter cold coup in the U.S. last week.



Carter and the Party of International Terrorism

Carter and the Party of International Terrorism — IS A 130 page special report to the U.S. population on the backers, advisors, programmers and thugs who created Jimmy Carter. The pamphlet traces the links between them, under what front groups they meet, who their lawyers are, and what they do. In addition there are brief biographical sketches and abstracts on each of the more than 2000 individuals, groups, foundations and events mentioned.

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Arabs, Europe Seek Mideast Peace, Oil Agreements

Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — Western Europe and the Arab world, spurred by a common fear of the implications of the Carter coup d'état in the U.S., have begun collaboration aimed at preventing a new Arab-Israeli war and establishing a sound basis for long-term economic cooperation for development. Unwilling to tolerate Carter's war-and-embargo provocations and continued Rockefeller control of their oil supplies, the Arab world has made it clear that it will break with the dollar and move to implement direct government-to-government deals with European nations in the event of a Mideast war and a resultant embargo.

Backed up by British Petroleum (BP), the national oil companies of France, Italy, Germany, and Belgium have agreed to form one giant oil company to "dwarf Exxon" and "totally destroy the marketing of the multinationals in Europe." Shares of Rockefeller-controlled oil companies, such as Exxon and Mobil, will be taken over and the Europeans will buy directly from the Arabs. In response to this dramatic development, stocks of Mobil, Exxon, and other U.S. multinationals collapsed this week by 10 per cent on the New York stock exchange.

The immediate compelling motivation behind the Arabs and the Europeans is the Carter Committee on the Present Danger drive to provoke regional Arab-Israeli war in order to confront the Soviet Union with a "show of force." Top European circles are painfully aware that an Arab oil embargo and related drastic increases in oil prices that would follow a Middle East war would demolish European industry and reassert the hegemony of the U.S. dollar in the world economy.

Arabs Organize for Geneva

In an effort to avert war, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia this week began a campaign to pressure both Washington and European capitals to achieve an immediate reconvening of the long-postponed Geneva Conference. The Ford Administration is known to be in agreement with the Arabs' efforts, and — despite preemptive denials by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — is ready to take part in a Geneva Conference as early as next month. Both Syria and Egypt, according to the Christian Science Monitor, have informed the White House that "it will not be good enough to wait until the Carter Administration takes over."

Peace efforts by Egypt and Syria have received the full backing of Saudi Arabia. The Saudis are seeking to persuade both Britain and France to join the Geneva effort, in exchange for a Saudi pledge to limit oil price increases to 10 per cent or lower when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meets on Dec. 15.

The start of closer Arab-European cooperation contains great potential for establishing the basis of new treaty relationships along the lines of the International Development Bank, proposed by the U.S. Labor Party. Italy and Egypt, for instance, both of which are in dire need of debt moratorium, could use the support of Arab and European countries to break with the U.S. dollar. For 30 years Europe has remained a virtual colony of the New York banks largely because of its dependence on a supply of oil almost entirely controlled by the U.S. and the Rockefeller-owned Seven Sisters.

Now, the Arab oil producers — from arch-conservative Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to socialist Iraq — have created a network of ties to Europe outside the framework of the oil multinationals. In addition to the formation of the giant pan-European oil company, Aramco, the world's largest oil company representing the very core of the Rockefeller family's power in world oil, will be taken over and nationalized by Saudi Arabia.

Carter-Israel Axis Pushes War

The motion by the Arabs and Europe to prevent war coincides with increasingly overt intervention by Israel into southern Lebanon. The Carter forces have made it explicit that there can be no motion toward an overall peace settlement "for at least six months" — in effect giving the Israeli warhawks carte blanche for war provocations in Lebanon. Already, Israel has placed its military on special alert in response to fictitious reports that Palestinians were massing in southern Lebanon in preparation for "terrorist raids." This week Israeli tanks and personnel carriers attacked a Lebanese town three miles north of the border, and sank two Arab boats in the Mediterranean.

Ignoring the fact that the growing Israeli armed involvement in Lebanon in support of fascist warlord Camille Chamoun is a deliberate slap at Egypt and Syria, who so far have exercised remarkable restraint in refusing to respond to the Israeli provocations, an official of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) this week announced that the Arabs were planning to step up terrorism against Israel and thus escalate the Middle East crisis toward a shooting war. The scenario he described (see below) — concocted to him by Carter advisors James Schlesinger and Eugene Rostow, who work closely with AIPAC — involved a crisis escalating from Arab terrorism and Israeli counterterrorism to full-scale war.

Farouk Kaddoumi, Foreign Minister of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), asserted this week that the PLO has no intention of being sucked into responding to Israel's provocations. Said Kaddoumi: "Palestinian forces will never be drawn into a conflict originated to serve U.S. policy."

Backing Kaddoumi up, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat issued an urgent call for peace. Speaking to a group of U.S. Congressmen in Egypt, Sadat said: "Deliver this message to (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin. I am ready for a durable peace. Let us hope that Rabin is willing to accept the same thing." Sadat stressed the Geneva peace talks as the only forum acceptable to all the Arabs: "We will sit at Geneva with the Israelis. The Egyptians, Syrians, Jordanians, Palestinians, Lebanese will go to the negotiating table and we will resolve this conflict."

Underscoring Sadat's call, Sadat's wife declared in a speech this week in the Philippines: "We are at the limit of our patience. This is an urgent call. We must go quickly for a general Middle East settlement. There is still time to avoid a new Middle East war."

Shift Toward Peace

Pro-peace Israeli Prime Minister Rabin responded positively to Sadat's dramatic call, reflecting what the Financial Times of London has described as a marked shift toward peace in Israel. In a statement that amounted to a virtual invitation to the Arabs

to sit down with the Israelis and negotiate peace, Rabin welcomed Sadat's peace offer and called upon Sadat "to stop speaking about peace in general terms and say precisely what he intends to do concretely with his proposal to bring about peace with Israel."

In addition, Rabin has indicated his willingness to negotiate with the PLO and eventually accept the formation of a separate Palestinian state in the occupied territory. Israeli willingness to deal realistically with the Palestinians was backed up this week by the refusal of Israel's Justice Minister to take action against four prominent Israeli doves who have been in direct contact with the PLO.

Faced with the growing sentiment for peace in the Middle East and the exclusion of Rockefeller's clique of Israeli warhawks, even the controlled U.S. press has been forced to endorse an immediate settlement of the Middle East crisis. In a New York Times editorial yesterday, Edward Sheehan wrote that "the overriding reality is that the region has reverted to its chronic instability (witness Lebanon) and may soon be ripe for a more general explosion that could engulf not only Arabs and Israelis but the great powers as well." Sheehan called for the convening of the Geneva peace talks and a "comprehensive settlement." The Washington Post called for the current Ford Administration to get involved in the peace effort, and specifically to encourage the Israelis to cooperate with the Palestinians. Right on cue, the U.S. delegation, led by Ford colleague and U.N. Ambassador William Scranton, broke its long-time tradition of supporting Israeli intransigence and joined the rest of the U.N. Security Council in a unanimous denunciation of Israel's provocative West Bank settlement policies.

Arab World Unifies for Peace

The once bitterly divided Arab world has, in the space of a few short weeks, managed to attain a remarkable unanimity of purpose in seeking to confront Israel's provocations without touching off a war. The Lebanon crisis, which fueled inter-Arab tension for 18 months and almost brought the world to the brink of a U.S.-Soviet showdown, has been eased by an agreement of Arab heads of state worked out in Riyadh and Cairo.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat announced this week in Tripoli, Libya, that he had arranged a reconciliation between Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and Egypt's Sadat. Last month the Libyans gave support to Egypt in regard to the latter's huge debt burden.

Syria, long ostracized in the Arab world for its military role against the PLO in Lebanon, is mending fences with both Iraq and Libya. Mahmoud Riad, the chief of the Arab League, is visiting Iraq and Syria to arrange a reconciliation, and the Libyans reopened diplomatic relations this week with Syria after severing them last summer at the height of the Lebanon crisis.

In Lebanon, the long and bloody war seemed on the verge of a settlement capable of lasting except for the Israeli involvement. Units of the largely Syrian Arab League peacekeeping force moved into Beirut this week to separate the warring parties. Only diehard forces linked to Chamoun are still opposing the settlement, and are seeking to tighten their relations with Israeli Intelligence.

Oil for Technology

With the political unity of the Arab world, a pattern of closer economic and oil ties with Western Europe and Japan has clearly emerged. A Saudi official and former OPEC director told West German bankers in Riyadh yesterday that there will be no more than a minimal increase in the price of oil. In Japan, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said that his country—backed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait—would propose a price rise of "less than 10 per cent," and hinted that Japan and

the UAE were negotiating a deal for an immense one million barrels of oil a day in exchange for technology.

The case of Saudi Arabia, long a satrapy of the Rockefeller family, is the most remarkable. Several sheikhs and Oil Minister Zaki Yamani have been growing increasingly independent of Rockefeller control. This week, the Saudi Defense Minister visited Great Britain and signed a \$4.8 billion trade deal, which, according to the Sunday Times of London, is partly contingent on Britain pursuing an "independent" — i.e., non-Carter — foreign policy. Also, the Saudis renewed a large-scale trade agreement with the French that was originally signed under Gaullist Foreign Minister Michel Jobert in 1974.

The Nov. 10 New York Times publicly lost its composure over the Saudi and Kuwaiti moves. The Times reported that the top New York banks are virtually hostage of the Arab oil states because of the huge deposits these countries hold in Wall Street.

Carter-Linked Committee Discloses Scenario For Mideast War

Nov. 10 (NSIPS) — The following interview with a spokesman for the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) has been made available to New Solidarity International Press Service. AIPAC, a covert operation of the Israeli Embassy in Washington D.C., cooperates closely with key members of Jimmy Carter's Committee on the Present Danger, such as Eugene Rostow and James Schlesinger, in Committee efforts to ignite a Middle East war.

Q: There are widespread reports that the Arab world is terrified of Carter. Is this true?

A: Sure the Arabs fear Carter. They are apprehensive, but they can't affect U.S. policy. They might want a Geneva conference, but it won't happen. In fact, the Arabs might start a war before the Jan. 20 inauguration — so forget about Geneva. See, the Arabs have put themselves in a box. They trusted Kissinger too much, and now Kissinger is out on his ass. Carter understands the Mideast problem on a much deeper level than Ford. The problem with the Arabs is that they didn't believe that Carter would be elected. Now, they have to learn that the U.S. will not go along with an imposed settlement. Ford and Kissinger are just minding their desks — they don't have anything to say anymore. As for the Arabs, they want to settle Lebanon just to threaten Israel, that's all.

Q: What about peace? Israeli Prime Minister Rabin wants peace, doesn't he?

A: Rabin is stupid. Anything he says about Arab politics just forget. He has an utter lack of comprehension about anything, the Arabs, the U.S., Europe. The only exception is Lebanon, and that is because of Defense Minister Peres' influence. If Rabin really said that the Arabs might unite for peace, then that is just one more in a long history of stupid statements. Rabin is a weak guy. He doesn't understand how to use power. And he's also a dangerous guy.

Most likely Peres is working within the (Israeli) Labor Party executive to topple Rabin. Rabin might call early elections to try to get a mandate. But Peres has the lead. The (pro-war — ed.) Likud alignment is getting more powerful, and is threatening Rabin. And don't forget what happened in Sweden — that's what Peres is saying.

Q: It seems as though the Arabs might be trying to encourage the formation of a Gaullist-type Europe...

A: That is exactly correct! Not many people understand that...When the Arabs get an inch they take a mile. All they have is a sense of dominance and submissiveness. They're irrational. If there is a war, Egypt faces the prospect of a crushing defeat.

This is the 20th century, not the 8th century. The Arabs are a bunch of primitive motherfuckers. They're like the Germans — at your feet or at your throat. You can't deal with those suckers.

Q: How would a Middle East war occur?

A: A war would start with terrorist incidents in the Golan Heights, and from Lebanon. This would allow Syria to move troops closer to Israel, in response to Israeli counterattacks against the terrorists. Then Egypt would start a war of attrition in the Sinai, and move its troops up. Then Egypt would strike at

Bab el-Mandeb and try to close down the straits. Egypt has built up quite a navy. They'd move through the Gidi and Mitla passes in a broad front attack. But the key would be their SCUD missiles. It's a terror weapon. We'd know that the border incidents and so one were nothing but a prelude to a real war when we see the SCUD's hitting Israeli cities. Strategically they are not important weapons. They can't do much damage. But they would use them for shock effect and to disrupt Israel's call up of the military.

SOVIET SECTOR

Soviets Blast Carter War Faction

Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — Numerous statements by Soviet spokesmen and press commentaries this week have put forward in unmistakable terms the Soviet Union's strategic outlook: the war faction in the West, the backers of Jimmy Carter, are drawing the world closer to a nuclear blowup, although there still exist forces opposed to that policy. To the anti-war factions, the Soviet Union offers its collaboration for peace and global economic growth. But time is very short.

The Soviet daily Pravda today blasted the Committee on the Present Danger, the cabal of Carter-backers which is committed to nuclear war before summer of 1977. According to reports from the French daily Le Monde, Pravda charged that this Committee of "old boys" is "throwing all its fire power against both international detente and the continuation of U.S.-Soviet negotiations.... The old boys thereby confirm their reputation as agents of the military-industrial complex." Le Monde comments that this is a warning to Carter, since the Soviets know very well that Committee members Nitze, Schlesinger, et al. are Carter's advisors.

The speeches and articles translated below document the daily warnings that the Soviet Union and its allies are issuing to the West on the war danger — most of which have been blacked out in the U.S. press — and the preparation of the Soviet Union's own population, especially the military, for the possibility of war. The material also demonstrates the Soviets' unshakable resolve that if there must be a war they will fight to win.

Soviets Answer Committee On Present Danger

The following is a Prensa Latina report on Soviet Union press reaction to the Committee on the Present Danger:

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (PL) — The Soviet press today labelled "a band of hawks" an organization recently created in Washington named the Committee on the Present Danger and made up of former officials of the Central Intelligence Agency and the military.

The afternoon paper "Izvestia" asked if the "present danger" wasn't really unemployment, inflation, the high cost of living, and the increase in crime in the United States.

The paper answers with a quote from the Washington Post which said that the Committee would be against anyone, including President-elect James Carter, who tried to lower the 1977 U.S. military budget.

The representatives of the U.S. military-industrial complex fear political detente and fear that this will be accompanied by military detente, which would reduce the budget and their profits from arms production, emphasizes the daily Pravda.

"There has been an increase in the West lately of false propaganda on the 'Soviet menace,' inspired by the same military-industrial complex, charged Pravda.

The Committee on Present Danger is made up of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fowler (its President), an ex-Secretary of State, generals, admirals, and magnates of the U.S. military industry, writes Pravda.

All these "old boys" are trying to confuse U.S. and world public opinion by charges of so-called "Soviet expansion."

The Pentagon emisaries want to increase the cost of living of Americans and for a heavy burden of military taxes to fall on the population, emphasized today's Soviet papers.

Brezhnev:

The West Will Not Split Socialist Ranks

Nov. 13 — The following are excerpts from a speech given by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev Nov. 10, at a reception in Moscow for Edward Gierek, the visiting head of the Polish United Workers Party.

Now that the elections are over in countries like the Federal Republic of Germany and the USA, we would like to be able to count on more effective interaction in the solution of major problems, both in bilateral relations and in international life as a whole, which have great significance for the strengthening of the peace and security of all peoples. We are for the full realization of the "spirit of Helsinki" in international relations and will promote this in every way.

But we also see clearly that powerful and well-organized forces in the capitalist world are persistently acting against the firm consolidation of peaceful coexistence and, of course, are against curtailing the arms race.

They are trying in every way possible to poison the international atmosphere with the venom of suspicions, distrust, and fear. They are spreading slanders against communists, against the socialist countries, against the national-liberation movements.

They would like to prevent the successful development of our countries on the road to socialism and communism; they would

like to undermine our fraternal friendship, to break up the unity of our ranks.

They would like to — and in various ways they are trying. But they are trying without success, since these gentlemen cannot stop the course of history — just let them try!

The actions of these forces demand high vigilance and an even greater activation of the struggle for a firm peace from our countries. We consider it our duty to strengthen our socialist community, our alliance, the reliable instrument of the defense of the revolutionary gains of our peoples...

“The Great Community”

Nov. 4 — The following excerpts are taken from today's Red Star front page editorial. Red Star is the Soviet military daily newspaper.

The enemies of socialism have more than once tried with fire and sword to destroy the child of October — the Soviet Union. But our people have shown that such attempts are mortally dangerous for the aggressors themselves. A clear example of this is the defeat of the strike force of world imperialism, Hitler's Germany, as well as imperialist Japan, during the 2nd World War. In the post-war years there was formed and consolidated the world system of socialism, and this was the greatest event since Great October.

...Due to the very nature of socialist society, thanks to its peaceful foreign policy which is directed towards upholding peaceful coexistence and exerts a great influence on international relations, the socialist states play a leading role in the cause of averting a new world war, strengthening security and the further development of the process of detente.

... The successes of world socialism are obvious. But the international situation does not give us grounds to rest satisfied with what has been achieved. The nature of imperialism has not changed, and it still possesses reserves. The enemies of peace are trying to cut short detente and return the world to the times of the Cold War. Waving the false flag of the “Soviet threat,” NATO strategists are intensifying the arms race,... building new bases and conducting unprecedented military displays. The dangerous hotbed in the Middle East has not yet been eliminated. The imperialists and racists are plotting against the peoples of Southern Africa.

Under these conditions the socialist countries are doing everything necessary to guarantee their security, for the joint defense of the gains of socialism, and so that potential aggressors are not tempted to try to resolve by force the historical clash between the two antagonistic social systems.

“The Struggle For International Security”

The following is excerpted from the Revolution Day speech of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitrii F. Ustinov, given on Red Square Nov. 7:

... The Central Committee of our party and the Soviet government are persistently and consistently implementing the... program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples. Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the world progressive public, new favorable conditions are being created for the development of the process of relaxation of international tensions and cooperation among states with different social system, in the scientific, technical and cultural fields.

At the same time, it cannot fail to be seen that the successes of detente evoke stubborn resistance from aggressive imperialist circles. Ignoring the will of the peoples and the sovereign rights of states, they strive to curb the continuous development of the world revolutionary process, they inflate military budgets, and continue their dangerous adventures in various regions of the planet. This demands still greater consolidation and activity of all progressive forces in the struggle for reliable international security.

True to the sacred principles of proletarian internationalism, and firmly upholding the interests of socialism and the cause of freedom and independence of peoples, the Soviet people are vigilantly watching the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

“It is our duty,” said Leonid Brezhnev at the October plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, “... to maintain the country's Armed Forces at a high level, so that Soviet soldiers always have the most modern weaponry, which the imperialists cannot leave out of account!”

“Mr. Haig Runs Through His Repertoire”

Nov. 6 — The following is part of an article by B. Karpovich in yesterday's Soviet military daily Red Star:

By helicopter, by automobile and by airplane, the American General Haig — present Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe — moves from one maneuver to another, from one NATO country to another. And everywhere he gives speeches, everywhere gives interviews. And in every one he reiterates the “Soviet military threat.”

Here are a few examples. “The North Atlantic alliance is going through a period of unprecedented danger”... Soviet military might is now “more threatening than at any previous time”... The “growth of Soviet armaments” is continuing. “Russia is demonstrating ever more dangerous aggressiveness!”... And quite recently at Haig's headquarters a scenario was worked out for the “Teamwork '76” maneuvers, in which was depicted — for many pages and in harrowing detail — the USSR dragging NATO into war and how the poor NATO generals being forced, against their will, to initiate military actions against the “Soviet aggressors.”

It was Cicero who said that paper does not blush. Haig doesn't blush either, intimidating people and exaggerating, although he knows very well that a roughly equal relationship of forces has developed between the socialist and western states, and that in June of this year the representatives of the socialist countries at the Vienna talks (Mutual Balanced Force Reduction talks —ed.) presented statistical data on the overall numbers of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces in Central Europe as of Jan. 1, confirming this equality. Knowing all this, the general nonetheless continues to tell fairy tales about the “Soviet threat” with indefatigable... fantasy.

Haig has been in the U.S. army almost 30 years. During these years much has changed on our planet. The President of the USA has signed a document recognizing the principle of peaceful coexistence. The world has begun to move away from confrontation and to learn to live under conditions of detente.

Changes have also occurred in Haig's own fate. The lieutenant's stripes on his shoulders have been replaced by general's stars. But the change in form evidently has not been reflected in his mind.

It so happened that the graduation ceremony in 1947 at West Point occurred just a few months after Truman enunciated his doctrine opening the “cold war” epoch. Under the canopy of the anti-Soviet, aggressive ideas of this doctrine, Alexander M. Haig too launched his army career. His thoughts and feelings,

solidified in the deep freezers of the "cold war," have still not thawed out. No sooner does he open his mouth for a speech, when the cemetery chill of the '40s and '50s fills the air.

Haig belongs to the post-war generation of Pentagonians. He received his military experience, not in the liberation war against Hitlerism, but in aggressive adventures of American imperialism in the mountains of Korea and the jungles of Indochina. Neither the disgrace of reprisals against civilian populations nor defeat affected the anti-communist stereotypes which constitute his entire ideological baggage...

In 1960 he was named senior military advisor to the President's aide on military and national security questions, and a year later he became deputy aide. Soon he received a new, higher designation — Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of NATO in Europe, four general's stars. He moved to Brussels.

During his stay in the White House, Haig was oppressed by his extremely close proximity to the President, which rendered him faceless and voiceless. In Brussels he was not eclipsed by the shadow cast by the President. Now he himself became an extremely talkative person... He imagines himself the defender of the West from "the Communist threat," the preserver of truth, culture and private property. In the words of the Washington Post, he believes that NATO is more than a simple military shield for the defense of territory. NATO is the guarantee of "the entire capitalist system."

Putting on the mantle of the savior of capitalism, Haig considers it his duty to occupy himself not only with the military but also with the political sphere. Speaking in Munich at a session of

the West German "Society of Military Science," Haig declared: "The most serious problem facing NATO is the question of the participation of Marxists in the governments of the Western countries. As for the industrial states of the West, I do not consent to the presence of Marxists parties in the government." Note the categorical tone: "I do not consent" — just like that! As though it depended to some degree on him...

Appetite grows with eating. It's not enough for Haig to be entrusted with the "salvation" of Western Europe. The global scale attracts him. He is afraid that the wave of the national-liberation movement threatens to wipe out the last bastion of colonialism and racism in South Africa.

And so the secret events in Zurich occurred. The U.S. Secretary of State and the South African Prime Minister Vorster interrupt their secret negotiations. And at that very moment, Haig appears in Zurich and meets with the Secretary of State. As is done in such cases, Haig told journalists that the meeting had just discussed "ordinary NATO matters." However not long after in the western press, including the Argentine *Opinion*, news was leaked of U.S. plans to create a "South Atlantic organism equivalent to NATO," in which the Republic of South Africa would have the main role. Thus, behind the "ordinary matters," can be clearly seen plans for expanding NATO's sphere to the south of the African continent.

For all his varied education and lofty military knowledge, Haig in his views and manner of thinking is still at the level of the 1947-model lieutenant — a product of the "cold war." Not only that. He would like to turn the clock back. But clearly this is beyond his capabilities.

Carter Endorses Kissinger Bloodbath Policy for Southern Africa

Nov. 13 (NSIPS) — Jimmy Carter this week reiterated his support of the Kissinger bloodbath policy for southern Africa in an interview in this week's South African weekly Financial Mail. The interview, in which Carter promised increased American investment in fascist South Africa, was accompanied by a slanderous all-out propaganda campaign in the Western press aimed at justifying intensified South African military assaults on Angola — through its surrogates the National Union (UNITA) — by creating the impression of a real or potential Cuban military threat throughout southern Africa.

This deliberate increase of provocations against southern Africa's progressive black states was answered with the declaration by the five frontline states that they will resist all pressures designed to force them to internationalize the conflict in Rhodesia and give the West an excuse for military support to Rhodesia. At the same time, the frontline states reiterated their commitment to achieve an independent southern Africa.

In addition to Carter's Financial Mail interview, in which he proposed American efforts to roll back the Angolan revolution, Representative Charles Diggs and Senator Dick Clark both made statements backing up Carter and paving the way for American provocations in southern Africa.

Speaking to reporters upon his return from a visit to the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, Rep. Diggs predicted "very critical problems" unless the black nationalists stopped demanding independence by later 1977, essentially blaming the blacks for the present impasse, and adding to propaganda in the Western press claiming that black intransigence is the cause for the talks' breakdown.

In Lusaka, Zambia, where he went after visiting Geneva with Diggs, Senator Dick Clark implied the beginning of an American initiative to counter Soviet influence in southern Africa. "...The only way Angola can survive is through strong commercial relations with the West." With incredible cynicism Clark added: "The Soviets have nothing to offer these countries but their own liberation."

The British Daily Telegraph claimed Nov. 10 that "Cuban-led Murder Squads Shoot Angola Refugees," in the most ludicrous of a series of articles appearing in the Western press this week. "Refugees fleeing from the civil war..." says the Telegraph, "are being gunned down by Cuban-led Marxist forces..." Similar reports have appeared in other papers, the latest in this morning's New York Times, and all based on interviews with South African officials based in Namibia, or with "refugees" displayed by the South Africans.

This concerted campaign was denounced yesterday in a major dispatch by Miguel Roa of the Cuban press agency Prensa Latina. The campaign was aimed, said Roa, at "creating the conditions for anew aggression against the People's Republic of Angola."

Roa also attacked the Western press for failing to report massacres recently committed against women and children by the South African-sponsored countergang UNITA. The New York Times today asserts that there "is no hard evidence" that the South Africans support UNITA. Nonetheless, UNITA "Foreign Minister" Jorge Sangumba, who apparently does not read the Times, arrived Wednesday in Johannesburg, according

to the Nov. 11 Financial Times of London, where he was met by white South African officials.

The response of southern Africa's five front line presidents was expressed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in an interview with the British Observer Nov. 11. Expressing his reluctance to involve his army in a war of liberation, Nyerere nonetheless said: "an aggression against an independent state is a different question..." and added that Tanzanian troops will be sent to help defend Mozambique if the Rhodesian attacks continue.

Nyerere added, however, that it was Rhodesia's plan to internationalize the conflict and bring in outside forces, and reiterated his view that the African presidents will do everything in their power to avoid this kind of escalation of the conflict.

Johannesburg Star: Soviets May Test Carter In Southern Africa

Nov. 4 — The Soviet Union may make southern Africa a test for Carter, according to an editorial in the South African liberal daily *Johannesburg Star*. The editorial, entitled "Carter and Africa," states that "Carter's remarkable victory yesterday is not likely to lead to any profound differences in policy either at home or abroad....It could happen that the Soviet Union, deeply interested in peddling influence in Africa, may seize this chance to make southern Africa a new testing ground, in the way they tested the untried President Kennedy in Cuba in 1962.

Carter in Financial Mail: No Sanctions Against South Africa

Nov. 5 — *The following are excerpts from an interview with Jimmy Carter with the South African Financial Mail.*

FM: It took intervention in Angola by a Soviet-backed Cuban expeditionary force to re-awaken America's interest in Southern Africa. Under your presidency, will American involvement in African affairs lessen or increase?

Carter: If you mean, do I contemplate a physical involvement in Southern Africa, such as we had in Vietnam, let me say I don't see it. But I think you will see an increase in our diplomatic commitment, in our foreign policy efforts to achieve a lasting peace in Africa, a peace built on majority rule with the protection of minority rights.

Right now we are playing catch-up in Africa after 15 years or more of neglect. And the Ford Administration has essentially been operating on an *ad hoc* policy basis with the single aim of keeping Southern Africa from blowing up into a shooting war.

What I envisage, what I will work for, is a more permanent effort, not just through one-man peace-keeping missions, but using the whole array of America's peace-keeping arsenal, its technological assistance, its help in developing Southern Africa's resources. I don't see this as just do-good charity either. There are resources which only Africa can supply us and there is technology to develop those resources which only America can provide.

FM: Positive programmes for peace aside, how serious a threat are the current tensions in Southern Africa to world peace, compared, say, to the various crises in the Middle East, in Asia, and so on?

Carter: Frankly, my judgement at the moment is that the potential for a shooting war that could involve the U.S. and the Soviet Union are the greatest in the Middle East. There is no doubt about it.

I believe that we also face a serious challenge to our own national security in the increased tensions in Korea. Having said that, I do not mean to diminish the seriousness of the problems of Southern Africa. As long as the Soviet Union is willing to sponsor aggression and unrest there, the threat to the U.S. is a serious one.

One thing that I must add on a positive note is that I think the solutions to many of the critical tensions in Southern Africa are not as hard to unravel as they might be elsewhere. Rhodesia must move on to majority rule as soon as possible. South Africa must move just as quickly towards independence for Namibia.

Once those solutions are achieved then we can move to stabilise the Angolan situation and achieve a removal of the Cuban troops there. The steps that need to be taken are clearly laid out. It won't be an easy path to follow, but it clearly is only one there is.

FM: Given how difficult peace will be to achieve in Southern Africa, why do you rule out direct military aid as well as direct military intervention, as likely American responses in Southern Africa?

Carter: I have not ruled out any such responses. I can't do that.

FM: But they are unlikely, are they not?

Carter: I really hope so. For one thing, past American policy, and it has been wrong I believe, has been to send arms and to sell arms, often to both sides in a struggle, as an alternative to really working toward peace.

FM: You have said that there are many similarities between the American position in the Middle East and its position in Southern Africa. Yet the U.S. provides arms to both Arab and Israeli forces. Isn't there a contradiction?

Carter: There is no reason to repeat a mistake in the Middle East in Southern Africa.

FM: Without military aid, much less military intervention, what influence can America have in the region?

Carter: America alone cannot have much influence throughout the entire Southern African region. We must work in concert with other relevant powers, such as Britain which has real influence in Rhodesia, and in those nations such as Zaire and South Africa where we have some clout of our own.

FM: What kind of influence do you think the U.S. has in South Africa for example? How would you quantify it?

Carter: Very great. Our economic presence in South Africa gives us a greater influence on that government than its government has over Rhodesia, for example. I think our American businessman can be a constructive force achieving racial justice within South Africa. I think the weight of our investments there, the value the South Africans place on access to American capital and technology can be used as a positive force in settling regional problems.

FM: Among those positive forces, do you count the threat of economic sanctions against South Africa?

Carter: Not really. I think such sanctions could be counter-productive.

FM: Would you free up American investment through Export-Import Bank loans and otherwise encourage an increase in private American lending and corporate activity in South Africa?

Carter: Yes indeed. Other interviews have quoted me saying I intend to follow "an aggressive policy for peace." That sounds

contradictory although it's accurate enough. It might be more accurate to say I intend to follow a positive policy toward peace in Southern Africa. Economic development, investment commitment and the use of economic leverage against what is, after all, a government system of repression within South Africa, seems to me the only way to achieve racial justice there.

FM: Can you say whether you will extend diplomatic recognition to the Transkei?

Carter: Not at this time. I think we will have to examine Transkei's true national status before we make such a move.

FM: Because your campaign depends so heavily on the support of Black Americans will your presidency automatically be pro Black?

Carter: I don't know how much more committed I can be to majority rule in Africa, with or without Black American support.

Western Press Gears Up For Invasion of Angola

The following is a report on South Africa from Prensa Latina:

Southern Africa: The South African and British Press launches a systematic campaign against Cuba and Angola intended to cloud international knowledge to the deprivations of the racist regimes of the cone of Africa.

Havana, Nov. 12 (PL) — The South African and British press are launching a systematic campaign against Cuba and Angola intended to cloud public international knowledge to the deprivations of the racist regimes of the southern cone of Africa.

In recent days, London and Johannesburg dailies, amply cited by capitalist press agencies, are reporting military operations in the south of Angola, undertaken by "Cuban and Angolan" troops. These fabrications claim that the "information" of several thousands of inhabitants who cross the border with Namibia, "flee" the "atrocities" committed by the "Cubans and Angolans."

Guerrillas of SWAPO were supposedly also involved in these operations.

The object of this gigantic military activity? According to the "respected" capitalist press, they are fighting the forces of the so-called "Union for the Total Independence of Angola."

This abominable crime, of which the victims were mainly women and children, encountered much less repercussion, and almost no denunciation in the western mass media.

This campaign, to link SWAPO with the supposed military operation, intends, at the same time, to create conditions for a new aggression against the Popular Republic of Angola.

South Africa, Rhodesia and their patrons have not renounced their fantasy of taking control of Angola, knowing full well that there exists, in this country, a revolutionary government which has the active support of the socialist states and progressive nations and which is making an effort to change the future of southern Africa.

These actions have made Washington and Pretoria seek desperately a neo-colonial solution for Namibia and Zimbabwe to maintain sacred the privileges of these reactionary regimes.

According to those sources, UNITA would have become the "serious threat" to the government of Angola.

As a last straw of optimism, some London dailies have even begun to talk about "vast territories" controlled by that counter-revolutionary organization. Such a high dose of lies would move one to uncontrollable laughter were it not for the fact that behind these suggestions there lie two aspects of the very plan of the racist governments of southern Africa.

On the one hand, this press campaign is intended to cover up

the genocide committed by the South African government in Soweto and the massacres by the Rhodesian troops in Mozambican territory, which resulted in more than 1,000 victims in two raids.

(The South Africans,) using groups of UNITA agents which the South African and British press present as resistors to the "communist" government of Angola murdered last month close to 300 people in (the village of Canhala).

The presence of Angola and Mozambique and the activity of the fighters of Zimbabwe and Namibia has torn to shreds the strategy of the racists and their allies. The Kissinger plan intended to hold back the revolutionary tide in Zimbabwe, is

collapsing.

The so-called constitutional conference of Windhoek, prepared to give independence to Namibia under South African tutelage, has not had any better luck. Faced with these failures, the racists and their protectors have not found any recourse except to utilize their press to slander the Angolan army and to try to vilify the international solidarity of the Cuban people.

This design has been simple: they attribute to FAPLA (the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola: Angolan army) and its Cuban comrades — the same who defeated them on the battlefield — the actions which the racist troops and mercenaries are accustomed to practice all the time.

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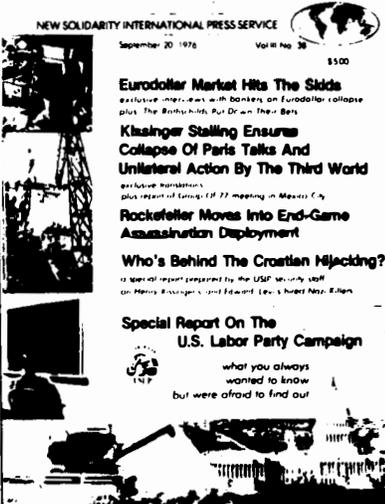
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Why the West Germans Aren't Taking Orders

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — Representatives of the West German steel and petroleum industries and spokesmen of the country's most prestigious economic institutions issued scathing attacks on Jimmy Carter and his economic advisory think-tank, the Brookings Institution, this week for pushing incompetent and dangerous economic programs. The dominating and unwavering consensus in these influential layers is that Carter's commitment to hyperinflationary stimulation of the U.S. economy to guarantee debt refinancing and "full employment" legislation is a wild experiment in crisis management which will spell disaster for West Germany's export dependent industries.

This prevailing industrial sentiment has contributed to strengthening the backbone of the recently re-elected coalition government under Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who during the U.S. campaign, went on record as a supporter of President Ford. Carter's Wall Street backers, accustomed to looking at the Federal Republic as a mere extension of their power in the U.S., have not forgiven Schmidt for his "rebellious" behavior.

Wall Street is particularly committed to keeping Schmidt in line on NATO military doctrine, which pegs West Germany as the forward-defense battlefield for a 48-hour blitzkrieg assault on the Warsaw Pact. Informed political circles in Bonn are just now awakening to the simple fact that Carter's war drive guarantees complete and senseless destruction of their nation within the first hour of assured Soviet preemptive attack on the U.S. For the past two weeks, Brookings Institution military mouthpiece Senator Samuel Nunn has been hobnobbing between Bonn, Brussels, and the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean to organize European backing for NATO blitzkrieg preparedness.

Industrial resistance to Carter will thus be key in determining whether or not Helmut Schmidt will have the guts to do something which no Chancellor of the Federal Republic has ever dreamed of attempting: namely, influencing the internal U.S. political situation from the outside.

The sharpest public denunciations of Carter's economic programs appeared in two articles published Nov. 11 in *Die Welt* and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, both reviewing an international symposium held by Brookings in Washington. According to several attendees, Brookings proposed quite simply that West Germany, Japan and the U.S. initiate a huge debt refinancing program immediately. In response, *Die Welt* correspondent Gerd Bruggemann stated: "...the fact is that the condition the economists complained about (i.e. unemployment — ed.) is not least of all the result of the policies that they themselves suggested. Crisis management of economic policy — which was thought out by the great English economist John Maynard Keynes under totally different conditions in the 1930s has created more harm than good in the 1970s." Bruggemann concludes by quoting Gerhard Stoltenberg, economics spokesman of the Christian Democratic Union and prominent leader of the northern party wing: "Inflation," Stoltenberg insisted, "inevitably leads to unemployment."

Three large steel companies — Thyssen, Krupp and Salzgitter — took a major independent, long-term initiative just last week

by committing their Research and Development departments to computer simulations of the Jordan Steel process. In stark contrast to U.S. steel, which has just begun a wave of large layoffs, West German steel advisors are calling for maintaining production and employment at present levels, creating large stockpiles and preserving the industry for a hoped for upswing in orders sometime in 1977.

Carter's Trilateral Commission apparatus has succeeded in fueling West German industrial disgust to the point of seething rage as a result of their international machinations to impose a new price increase on petroleum from OPEC suppliers. In a private interview Nov. 10, a corporate executive from one of the top three steel corporations confirmed that the threat of an oil embargo and-or price rise on the scale of 40 per cent was driving the steel industry to seek independent European trade initiatives away from the U.S. "The situation is simple," he stated. "In 1973 we were almost wiped out. Another round of petroleum increases and we will be out of the market."

Recently released reports on the state of West German industry fully confirm that this is the case. The Nov. 6 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* notes that average capacity utilization in basic steel production is presently below 70 per cent and is still declining. Petroleum price increases would have, if possible, an even more catastrophic effect on the petrochemical sector. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine* noted in the same issue that market prices of West German fertilizers are so high at this point that competitors from the German Democratic Republic and other Comecon sources are easily undercutting their sales. Comecon exports of fertilizers to the Federal Republic jumped from a mere 7,000 tons in 1974-75 to an unprecedented 87,000 tons in 1975-76.

Veba-Gelsenberg, the country's semi-nationalized petroleum distributing corporation, has gone on record on a number of occasions as the foremost institution pushing for broad independent European initiatives to rip West Germany out from U.S. domination. On Nov. 9, *Corriere della Serra* reported that Veba chief von Benninsen-Foerder was infuriated by the multinational oil corporations active on the West German market, who were intentionally dumping cheaper supplies from Rotterdam in a direct assault on his firm. Bonn ministry officials now confirm that Chancellor Schmidt's office has taken direct responsibility for all government contacts with Veba, and in related efforts, has established an exchange of information with London and Paris on recently concluded long-term cooperation deals on the order of several billion dollars with Europe's primary petroleum supplier, Saudi Arabia.

A fundamental debate on the prospects for war or peace in the Mideast has also erupted in a major factional battle crisscrossing the Social Democracy and the Christian Democracy. *Die Welt* and the *Seuddeutsche Zeitung* admitted on Nov. 11 that a group of Bonn parliamentarians has been involved in efforts for a Mideast settlement in reports on the German-Israeli Society. Last week, this bipartisan group sponsored a conference keynoted by Israeli peace organizer Professor Ernst Simon from Hebrew University in Jerusalem, which was boycotted by the Israeli Ambassador to Bonn.

The Man Who Taught Carter to Smile

Zbigniew Brzezinski's Totalitarian Breakthrough

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — When David Rockefeller first conceived the notion of making Jimmy Carter President, he assigned Zbigniew Brzezinski the task — the three men had lunch together in New York in 1973. For Brzezinski, the effort to turn a functionally psychotic “Jesus Freak” into a seeming presidential candidate was the realization of a dream. As early as 1967 he had called for “a symbolic presidency, where functionally necessary experts replace parties and governmental bodies” (Daedulus magazine). Now, a decade later, if James Earl Carter is inaugurated on Jan. 20, Zbigniew Brzezinski will assume power over a “constituencyless government.”

Brzezinski not only dreams of fascism. He dreams of war. This Rockefeller court advisor was thrown out of the Kennedy administration immediately after the Cuban Missile Crisis. Brzezinski spent the spring of 1968 in Prague, Czechoslovakia — right up until the invading Red Army undid his months of handiwork. And this same Brzezinski, widely proposed as Carter's designee for Director of the National Security Council, is the hand-in-glove collaborator of the other men passionately committed to war — Eugene Rostow, Paul Nitze, James Schlesinger, Admiral Zumwalt — who created the Committee on the Present Danger, which has already turned the “Carter transition” into a countdown to nuclear holocaust.

Brzezinski has been the Director of the Trilateral Commission for the last three years. To that body he recruited not only Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, but virtually all prospective cabinet members in his long-planned Carter administration. As the Trilateral directorship certifies, Brzezinski sees the world through the eyes of a Rockefeller. He is a functional, psychotic “monetarist.” Human progress and development do not exist. There is only power, crises, and their manipulation to factional advantage.

To Brzezinski, democracy and the U.S. Constitution are less than worthless: “The President,” he has written, “will no longer be able to adjust and interrelate all the functionally specialized interests that will evolve, and the representation in the legislative process will become far more abstract.” In the Trilateral “technocratic dictatorship” scheduled to take office Jan. 20, the “President” will leave government to Brzezinski's “functionally necessary experts,” and Congress will be permitted no constituencies.

This commitment to a fascist “technocratic dictatorship” colors Brzezinski's perception of everything. Brzezinski, who has devoted most of his adult life to subversion of the socialist countries, does not hate the Soviet Union, but rather admires his ignorant perception of “Soviet strength.” To Brzezinski, the Soviets have accomplished what he still seeks: the “totalitarian breakthrough.” Utterly oblivious to the true social and material basis of Soviet society (can a monetarist comprehend at all the USSR's humanistic call for international development?), Brzezinski writes that the Soviet leadership simply “does what it pleases;” its leadership is “not influenced by constituencies,” — farmers, labor, industrialists, minorities. “Perhaps that is their strength.”

But the Soviet Union's commitment to the idea of progress, their true strength and the greatest obstacle to monetarist looting of the world's productive apparatus — this Brzezinski hates passionately. He is a “double-dyed anti-Communist” charged the Soviet Communist Party several years ago. He

“directly calls for subversive work against the socialist countries,” wrote Pravda. His “ultimate goal” is “to change the status quo through restoration of capitalism in the socialist countries” and “the destruction of the socialist commonwealth.”

Brzezinski's record proves every Soviet charge, and his impending assumption of command at the National Security Council on Jan. 20 in itself qualifies as an internationally provocative incident, cause enough for a Soviet pre-emptive nuclear strike against the North American continent.

In 1961 as an advisor to President Kennedy and the National Security Council, Brzezinski proposed a policy of “Peaceful Engagement with Eastern Europe.” Its aim was to “promote revolutionary changes in the (Communist) movement and the bloc as a whole.” At the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Brzezinski worked closely on the NSC staff with Carterite war maniac Paul Nitze and Nitze's pupil, Henry Kissinger. Brzezinski published an article in the New Republic demanding that the U.S. “insist that the Soviets evacuate East Berlin and East Germany as the only sensible way of changing the status quo without a war. We could even hint darkly that this is the least they have to do to forestall our liquidating Castro.” (New Republic, Nov. 4, 1962)

The man whom Kennedy dismissed for such madness, the Soviets know, is now only weeks away from more power than Kennedy every had.

The Ethnic on the Make

Brzezinski is the son of a British agent in the Polish diplomatic corps. Brzezinski's parents were aristocratic “whites” in Poland, both diplomats for the “great Polish Republic,” founded by the fascist butcher and putchist Pilsudski. Tadeus, his father, participated in British Intelligence operations against the Soviet Union, first in Germany and then in France. (Poland's diplomatic corps was controlled directly by British Intelligence and the German Nazi Abwehr of British agent Admiral Wilhelm Canaris.)

When Zbigniew was 10 years old, his father took the family to Canada in 1938 to head up the embassy in that center of international espionage. The family, once among the rulers of Eastern Europe, never returned to Poland, and their son's planned career as a Polish diplomat for Anglo-American intelligence evaporated with the Red Army's drive west against the Nazis in 1944. The enraged aristocrats submitted their services directly to Rockefeller's private intelligence agencies. (Zbigniew's mother still heads the CIA-front “Polish-Canadian Red Cross” and his father has involved himself in numerous exile political groupings in North America.)

Zbigniew went to Harvard, where he studied under Carl Friedrichs, a neo-Kantian devotee of the political philosophy of Hitlerian ideologue, Alfred Schmidt. He received his PhD in 1953 in the same international relations program which graduated Henry Kissinger. He maintained his attachment to Friedrichs and produced two tomes in imitation of the neo-Kantian Schacht-collaborator, Max Weber.

These books, *The Permanent Purge* and *Totalitarian Dictatorship and Autocracy*, were refuted a mere few months after their publication by Khrushchev's “De-Stalinization” policies in the Soviet Union, but betrayed his perverted fascination with the

besieged-fortress aspects of the Soviet political system in "the totalitarian breakthrough" notion.

It is purely a paranoid's projection: a small clique seizes power to the exclusion of all "constituencies." The "ethnic on the make," as the London Times described Brzezinski, had found a career — Soviet Studies for Rockefeller's CIA. As if to claim his right to rule in Eastern Europe, Brzezinski married Emilie Benes, the grandniece of the President of pro-war Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes. Benes has gone down in history as the man who fed Stalin a dossier falsified by British Intelligence to frame-up Soviet Gen. Tukhachevsky on charges of "treason," prompting his execution and enormously weakening Soviet defenses on the eve of the Nazi Anschluss.

Zbigniew completed his apprenticeship with the fascist Friedrichs, and wrote his well-known and detailed **The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict**, no more than a listing of Brzezinski's tactical recipes for political disruptions and industrial sabotage throughout Eastern Europe to break these countries away from their alliance with the Soviet Union. He continued the "destabilization" emphasis in later writings, **Alternative to Partition** (1965), **Political Power: USA-USSR** (1964), **Ideology and Power in Soviet Politics** (1962), **Dilemmas of Change in Soviet Politics** (1968).

In 1960, Brzezinski moved from Harvard to Columbia University's Russian Institute. The same year, he obtained a position as an advisor to John F. Kennedy's presidential campaign, and was appointed an advisor to the new President's National Security Council, undoubtedly a result of his connections to JFK's "Cambridge group" of Rockefeller-connected advisors which included Viet war architect Walt W. Rostow. In 1961, as director and founder of Columbia's Research Institute on Communist Affairs, he organized a series of lectures on national television, through which he publicized his program for overturning Soviet rule in Eastern Europe. The lectures helped create the domestic political climate in the U.S. for the Berlin crisis and Cuban missile crisis which the Rockefeller circles were already planning.

After the Cuban missile crisis, Kennedy summarily dismissed Brzezinski and others including Nitze and Henry Kissinger because of their opposition to the negotiations the President subsequently opened with the Soviets for a nuclear test ban treaty. Kissinger and Brzezinski were promptly hired by the Rockefeller family's Rand Corporation, where among other duties they tutored Carterite Defense Secretary designate, James Rodney Schlesinger.

After clambering aboard the steering committee of "Young Citizens for Johnson" in 1964, Brzezinski at one point offered his services to debate opponents of the Vietnam War in a series of national television debates. Johnson's Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, now of the Committee on the Present Danger, and then-NSC Director McGeorge Bundy, promoted him to serve on the State Department Policy Planning Staff. Brzezinski was now in a position to actually undertake political destabilization of Eastern Europe.

The Soviets at this time had initiated a peaceful diplomatic thrust for East-West trade, cultural and scientific exchange, and a Conference on European Cooperation and Security. They proposed simultaneous dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Brzezinski was put directly in charge of the Rockefellers'

"Die Spinne" fascist networks linked to the West German Social Democratic Party, the neo-fascist Franz Josef Strauss, and West Germany's Foreign Minister at the time, Willy Brandt. "Strikes" in Poland and the "Prague Spring" of Dubcek in Czechoslovakia followed, with Brzezinski himself in Prague for the spring months to supervise the CIA's "rebellion." Pentagon sources relate that it was the State Department that initiated the conduiting of arms from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. through Strauss in West Germany to Czech "Die Spinne" fascists in the Summer of 1968.

But even so, Brzezinski's "Prague Spring" was conducted purely in his capacity as a Rockefeller retainer. It destroyed President Johnson's overtures to the USSR for a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, which the President had planned ever since his 1967 meeting with Kosygin in Glassboro, N.J. Brzezinski was left in rage as Johnson allowed the Red Army to crush his fascist Czech "revolution."

"The Totalitarian Breakthrough"

Today, it is this madman who guides the Carter "transition team," installing the apparatus to execute his policies. As Brzezinski has written, the opposition to the technocratic dictatorship "must be suppressed quickly in an early confrontation." (New Republic, Jan. 11, 1969). Marching to the banner headlines of the Trilateral-controlled Eastern press, the "transition team" of Brzezinski's flunkies (like John Koch, his personal assistant and the liaison between Carter's Atlanta headquarters and Washington) is now dismantling the legitimate, duly constituted Ford administration, and by the end of this month, intends to have enough control of the Justice Department, FBI, and other agencies to quash the joint Labor Party-Republican moves to challenge Carter's illegally chosen electors.

Then, according to Brzezinski's prescription, will come the "Technoelectronic Age": Computers, he has written, will reach the level of man's "creative capacities...it will soon be possible to assert almost continuous surveillance over every citizen...well-nigh total political surveillance." (ibid.)

Like Henry Kissinger, Brzezinski will have at his disposal the double power of the official NSC apparatus, on the one hand, and Rockefeller's private intelligence service, on the other. Brzezinski himself is a board member of Freedom House, an institution that controls Ustashi terrorists in the U.S., Europe and Latin America; he is a board member of Amnesty International, an organization that defends arrested CIA agents around the world and acts as a "brain drain" conduit from Eastern Europe under the guise of "protecting Soviet Jewry"; he is a director of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

With Europe, he will threaten an oil embargo if it does not accede to Trilateral Commission-dictated austerity. With the Soviet Union, he will activate spies, industrial saboteurs, and ex-fascists in Eastern Europe, if it refuses to take a suicidal hands-off attitude toward Rockefeller's genocide in the developing sector. He will threaten "nuclear terrorism" — as he did in a European interview last month — to force the Soviets to give up their most vital strategic interests. Brzezinski will offer the Soviets "convergence" of the two systems into a single world system. But "convergence" in reality posits not the convergence with, but the submersion of the opposite system," he admits. The Soviet Union knows this — too well for any of us to survive if Brzezinski and his puppet Carter are installed in the White House.

Brazil-Peru Summit Puts Wrench In Kissinger's SATO

Nov. 5 (NSIPS) — President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil and Peruvian President Morales Bermudez today held a summit meeting, in the first such encounter between the two South American countries since they began developing as polar military opposites approximately ten years ago. While the official account of this historic rapprochement stresses the importance of establishing bilateral commercial ties between the two nations, in fact its critical purpose is geopolitical, aimed at defusing the Carter war faction's consolidation of a South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) under Brazilian military direction.

SATO, first discussed openly last April at a meeting of Argentine, Brazilian and U.S. naval commanders, was conceived of by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as an alliance of South American navies with that of South Africa, to serve as an interventionist fascist force against national liberation movements in southern Africa, "Soviet influence" in the Atlantic and Caribbean seas, and rebel nations on the continent itself. Within the context of Carter's drive for general war, the battle over SATO has become the critical element shaping the immediate political future of the Southern Hemisphere. Of critical importance as well is the potential role of SATO in providing hard military backup for Carter's recent profuse support of the racist South African regime.

The new rapprochement between Brazil and Peru further upsets the entire traditional geopolitical scheme of alliances on the Latin American continent on which the Rand Corporation scenario for regional wars is premised: the longtime Argentina-Peru vs. Brazil-Chile contending axes. The shakeup greatly strengthens centrist Morales' hold on power in Peru by undercutting the threat of a war provocation which would pit Peru against both Chile and Brazil. It has driven Argentina to launch a frantic axis-building "counteroffensive," including moves toward a rapprochement with Argentina's erstwhile geopolitical foe, Chile.

Geisel-Bermudez Communique

The following are excerpts from the joint declaration signed by Brazilian President Geisel and Peruvian President Bermudez on Nov. 5, 1976.

(Brazil and Peru) Reiterate their firm adherence to the principles that rule international relations, consecrated in the United Nations Charter, in particular the principles of sovereign equality of states, their territorial integrity, faithful compliance with treaties, renunciation of the use or threat of force, non-intervention in the internal matters of other nations, the right to self-determination of peoples, and peaceful solutions of controversies.

In observance of these principles and with the responsibilities that originate from them, Brazil and Peru recognize the right of all states to independently follow their own political and

economic paths. Consequently, they reject any form or mode of imperialism and colonialism as being contrary to the positions proclaimed and sustained by their respective countries, and they reaffirm the observance of these principles as the precondition for peaceful coexistence and the development of nations on a sub-regional, regional and international level...

In proceeding to the evaluation of the recent developments and significant events in international affairs, both countries agree in declaring that the process of detente and cooperation that has been taking place between the great powers must take into account, as a high priority, the totality of developing nations, and to extend its effects to these nations in a real and effective manner. Otherwise, the objectives of peace and world security, resolutely defended by the governments of Brazil and Peru, cannot be achieved as long as a pronounced worsening of the conditions and factors that determine misery and backwardness — facilitating the emergence of new forms of domination and dependence — persist in these countries.

Realizing that the international economic situation tends to increase the gap separating the developing nations from the developed countries, and that it is unacceptable to conceive of the expansion of the world economy exclusively on the basis of an increase of economic interrelations among industrialized powers, Peru and Brazil affirm the necessity of an authentic qualitative transformation of the international economic system. Furthermore, they assert their common will to join efforts in the establishment of a just international economic order which, based on the equality of nations, will create the conditions favoring the effective exercise of the right of all countries to economic and social development. In this respect, in order to effect the gradual elimination of the imbalance between the developing countries and the highly industrialized nations, Brazil and Peru consider indispensable a just and equitable reformulation of the present structures of world trade and the full exercise of the principle of permanent and inalienable sovereignty of states over their natural resources, without any external obstacles.

Both governments further reiterate their common intention to strengthen the operational mechanisms of integration and economic cooperation of the Latin American Free Trade Association. In this regard, they expressed full support for the Latin American Economic System (SELA) as a flexible instrument for complementing and strengthening the cooperation underway and to revitalize the capacity for joint action of the region at the international level....

Peru and Brazil emphasize, at the same time, the importance of technical and scientific cooperation as a means of furthering their mutual knowledge and to promote horizontal economic cooperation to higher levels. They agree on the necessity to spur and expand this mutual cooperation, and express their satisfaction with the initial implementation of the basic agreement of technical and scientific cooperation, whose means of ratification were exchanged on this occasion.

SATO Is Not In Latin America's Interest

The following are excerpts from articles by Peruvian political strategist and ex-Foreign Minister Mercado Jarrin, as reported in the Peruvian news daily Prensa Latina Nov. 1 and Nov. 7.

"We reject that possibility (SATO — ed.) out of hand. Such pacts would represent a substantial change in the present Latin American strategic balance ... and could have unforeseeable consequences for Latin America (by undermining the unity and solidarity of our countries) as well as for Africa, where it would place barriers in the way of the struggle against apartheid." Mercado Jarrin implies what those "unforeseeable consequences" for Latin America would be when he notes that "Chile...might tend towards an active participation in an eventual South Atlantic pact." It is well known, and Mercado has written extensively on the subject, that such a military bolstering of Chile by Argentine and Brazilian military strength would represent an encirclement of Peru by forces jointly far superior to its own, if ever a war developed between Peru and Chile. The threat of such a "Second War of the Pacific" has again and again been used to bludgeon the Peruvian nationalists into submission to Kissinger and his Rand Corporation advisor, Luigi Einaudi.

Mercado, resurfacing on the occasion of the Geisel-Morales meeting after several years of silence, seized the opportunity to propose a radical reversal in the political balance of forces on the continent which Peruvian nationalists and right-wing military alike can embrace: a regional pact with Brazil which would swing Brazil, if not toward support for Peru, at least into neutrality in any conflict between Peru and Chile. Mercado called for breaking "the Chinese Wall of Latin America" — the Amazon jungle region which separates Brazil from most of its Andean neighbors — and the laying aside of traditional fears of becoming "totally dependent" on the Portuguese-speaking giant.

Restating in his second article the rejection by both Brazil's Foreign and Navy Ministers of such an alliance with the Southern Cone, Mercado Jarrin makes the point that, "...Brazil can obtain a better advantage by maintaining a position of relative independence....Even though for certain leading circles in Brazil the consolidation of a Marxist regime in Luanda (Angola) constitutes a threat which facilitates a Soviet presence in the South Atlantic, for now, Brazil still finds it useful and effective to maintain a stance of pluralism.

"We don't believe that Brazil's joining or having any kind of relationship with NATO will become reality in the near future, both because it wouldn't offer any better advantages to Brazil and because Brazil is in no condition to participate in NATO's present "flexible response" strategy. Additionally, such an intervention would create obstacles in terms of Brazil's policy towards Africa and the Third World in general.

"While Brazil constitutes an emerging power in the world, the truth is that despite its dimensional differences (i.e., its immensity — ed.), its progress is inextricably tied ... to (the progress) of the rest of the Latin American countries. That we progress equally depends in large part on a coordinated effort from the rest of our countries, especially in the Andean area, so that the difference in size will not create domination in decision-making and we will be able to cooperate on our future.

"In any case, it is an undeniable truth that we should keep ourselves independent of pacts which derive from strategies foreign to our own Latin American region, whether they come out of the First or Second Worlds. Our road is our own and shouldn't be imposed by or derived from interests of other world

powers. The Iberoamerican community is the natural realm of our continental relations, the political and economic forms that we choose are still delineated by our own interaction. As such an Iberoamerican community we can maintain a Third World perspective on a planetary level...."

Argentina Reacts To "Encirclement

Nov. 7 — The following are excerpts from the Buenos Aires Daily La Opinion on geo-political alliances on the continent.

The trip that Argentine president Videla has undertaken continues the process of breaking through the geopolitical encirclement that Argentina has suffered from 1973 to 1976.

The alternatives of government which arose in March of 1973 (when Juan Peron was restored to power — ed.) moved the military regimes of the frontier countries to view with distrust the successive crises that culminated in the chaos and vacuum of power on the eve of March 24, 1976 (the military coup against President Isabel Peron — ed.). The strategy undertaken by the Brazilian foreign ministry during this period of time was to take advantage of the lack of an Argentine foreign policy to advance its own hegemonic designs, distancing Buenos Aires simultaneously from its natural allies.

Thus, the planned strategy of the (present) military government (of Argentina) should deal with two essential objectives: 1) destroy with enemy within and 2) break the encirclement without.

Nov. 7 — The following are excerpts from a La Opinion column by Alfredo Becerra, "Argentina and Chile Must Work Together in the Face of Poland's Decision to Establish a Base in the Antarctic."

...Even if it should be only for its expansionist history since (Brazil) formed its territory at the expense of its neighbors, in diplomatic circles it is feared that the Polish precedent will stimulate Brazil. Although it is European and socialist, Poland awakens fewer suspicions than Brazil, which is South American and capitalist. It is true that there were doctrines of Antarctic sovereignty in Brazil, but it is also true that, without such doctrines, Poland is going to the Antarctic and Brazil has not gone yet. Which shows, by the way, the difficulty of aspiring for the Amazon and the Antarctic simultaneously.

U.S. Cannot Ignore Significance of Chile's Position

Nov. 7 — The following are excerpts from an editorial in the Chilean daily Mercurio.

...(Chile) must promote, through the most qualified personalities, an intense diplomatic activity aimed at convincing large layers of American politicians that the essential problem of Chile is its strategic position and that, despite the denunciations of violations of human rights, our territory has been rescued from the military influence of the Soviet Union. Anti-Chilean propaganda has confused the minds, describing our country as an inferno of cruelty, but it is essential that the key figures of North American politics and of the world come to recognize the strategic American importance that Sept. 11 (day of Pinochet coup — ed.) ... represents.

...Attacks against Chile will no longer yield political dividends. On the contrary, the strategic position of Chile and the reality of South American military governments are facts that U.S. strategists and politicians cannot afford to ignore, whatever be their ideology.

Mr. Carter, besides, has the prospect of not only his constitutional four years, but of a total of eight years which his reelection would mean. The Democratic Party of course feeds his legitimate expectations of remaining in power. With this long-term perspective, the maintenance and progress of governments that resist communist totalitarianism, that are amenable to a friendly relationship with North America and that seek to solve the social and economic problems of their

people through liberal and humanitarian means must be considered in a different light than that imposed by the narrow framework of a short term electoral debate ... a lack of North American solidarity with the only possible defenders of the continent which are simultaneously endowed with strength and popularity, would constitute an error absolutely incompatible with the proposals of lasting greatness that the new government of the United States claims to stand for.

Brazil Draws the Line on Its "Economic Miracle"

Nov. 9 (NSIPS) — On the eve of Brazil's Nov. 15 national elections for mayors and municipal councils, international observers are predicting that Brazil's President Geisel may be overthrown. The London Daily Telegraph Nov. 8 commented that the possibility of electoral victories by the opposition party Movimento Democratico Brasileiro (MDB), could result in a right-wing military backlash and the installing of a heavy-handed repressive regime which would oust Geisel. The municipal elections are serving as the focal point of a months-long campaign to bring the Brazilian government into line with the continent-wide drive for militarization and economic looting prescribed by the International Monetary Fund and New York banks.

The highest levels of the Brazilian government are severely factionalized around recent international financier dictates to further "rationalize" the economy to pay Brazil's enormous \$26 billion debt. Since 1964, the ruthless enforcement of a Nazi labor policy of wage indexation, labor recycling, and food-for-work slavery has earned Brazil its reputation as an "economic miracle" and the international model for IMF rule. The repayment now of the country's astronomical debt, expected to reach over 100 per cent of all net revenue by next year, requires the liquidation of the nationalist sector and the creation of a cannibalistic war economy through which Brazil would enforce the same process on the rest of the Latin American continent. But on the issue of destroying the state sector, the nationalist interests in Brazil have drawn the line against Wall Street. These forces of nationalist self-interest are also key in Brazil's refusal so far to participate in Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal for a South Atlantic Treaty Organization of outlaw states like South Africa to police the genocide of both Latin America and Africa.

Pressuring for both SATO and the opening of the state sector of the economy to foreign corporations, and increased taxing of the population are several "technocrat" cabinet representatives allied to the Rockefeller banking interests, and the military and civilian forces associated with the right-wing ex-president Garrastazu Medici. It is the Medici forces who are attempting to rally the forces to enact a coup against Geisel, or to sufficiently weaken him so that he will be forced to impose the drastic measures required of the U.S. "special partner" in the Southern Cone of Latin America. The rallying cry of the Medici forces is the fight against the infiltration of "international communism" in the government. In that regard, they are accusing Geisel of betraying the "principles of the 1964" coup.

Last week Sinval Boaventura, a spokesman for the Medici forces, stood up in Congress to denounce two of Geisel's ministers, Commerce Minister Severo Gomes and Foreign Minister Da Silveira, of being "agents of International Com-

munist," for suggesting that the time has arrived for Brazil to "change its economic model," and for "publicizing the bankruptcy of the Brazilian model and preaching the immediate adoption of ... marxism." Severo has repeatedly stressed the importance of preserving the national state sector of the economy, and was the key organizer behind President Geisel's recent trip to Japan, where U.S. economic pressures on other countries were denounced and Japan agreed to major investments in Brazilian state sector projects. The Brazilian State Department under Da Silveira, attributed Boaventura's charges to "our foreign policy ... a policy approved by the President."

Geisel-Morales Summit

An important new affirmation of that foreign policy took place on Nov. 5 when Geisel met with Peruvian President Morales Bermudez on the border of the Amazon jungle. The two presidents stressed in a joint communique that "a just and equitable reformulation of the present international economic order ... (is necessary) to assure the right of all countries to economic and social development." Only assured economic development can "guarantee world peace and security and the sovereignty of states as well as the self-determination of peoples," in the present conjuncture of inequitable relations between advanced and developing countries. With this statement, the government of Brazil, since 1964 the principal trojan horse of Wall Street in the Third World, sounded its rebellion.

The call for restructuring the world economic order affirms the policies of Severo Gomes and the growing sentiment among state industry layers that the line must be drawn against Wall Street policies of further looting of the economy. In his speech at the summit, Geisel furthermore stressed that Brazil's principal foreign policy must be directed "towards our neighbors" — a direct support of Foreign Minister Da Silveira's rejection of Brazilian participation of the extracontinental SATO.

The meeting with Morales Bermudez and the affirmation of these bold principles for a country like Brazil, however, represent only temporary stalling. In a major spread on Brazil a few weeks ago, the London Financial Times noted that Brazil "is carefully watching motion in the Third World towards generalized debt moratorium," but does not at this point have the strength to be the first to take that step. Thus, the nationalists find themselves in an increasingly weakened position at home, and have been forced to publicly retract previous positions against greater austerity.

Economically, the Brazil-Peru summit agreed to form joint projects in the "development" of the Amazon jungle as well as bilateral commercial accords. For both countries, this is indicative of the dangerous capitulation to austerity-based labor-intensive methods which are the only alternative to debt

moratorium throughout the Third World. The Amazon projects on the Brazilian side have already resulted in the devastation of millions of acres of jungle through slash and burn techniques, turning the Amazon — which functions as the lung for the world's energy flows — into a wasteland with devastating effects on the ecology of the continent and the world. Last year alone, massive floodings and droughts in Brazil, as well as neighboring Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, resulted in incalculable losses and destruction of human and natural resources. Labor-intensive "development" of this sort will result in irreversible damage to the ecological balance of the region, and by extension, the whole of the world's ecology.

The reason such criminal folly could be ascribed to by people who are completely aware of the world crisis and the need for a new world order, is that, short of declaring a debt moratorium, the nationalists are forced to accept austerity and labor-intensive techniques to adhere to the Finance Ministry's dictates for solving the balance of payments deficit. As the groundswell for debt moratorium in the Third World began to subside in the month of October, the Brazilian nationalists agreed to increased austerity and the postponement of key projects under their control, which they were previously adamant in preserving.

Genocidal Wage Cuts

After the Manila International Monetary Fund meeting, the situation worsened. Finance Minister Simonsen, dubbed the "economic Czar of Brazil" by New York banks, returned with a mandate from Wall Street to take advantage of the defensive position of the nationalists and ram through the final phases of austerity. One of weapons in Simonsen's hands is the threatened oil price hike, which would devastate Brazil's 80 per cent import dependent industry. Already 30 cents of every dollar in income goes to oil payments, while 40 cents goes to the payment of debt.

Simonsen has driven national industry to bankruptcy, through severe credit restrictions and demands for exorbitant import deposits. Despite all statistical manipulations, Brazil is clearly undergoing Schachtian hyperinflation. *Le Monde* calculates a 50 per cent inflation rate, despite indexing and currency adjustments. Simonsen's new austerity program, rumored in Brazilian press, will take the form of severe cuts in public sector projects, such as transportation, and hydroelectric projects. If these measures go into effect, they will sabotage all possibilities of carrying out the joint ventures Geisel and Japanese Prime Minister Miki proposed two months ago.

Most immediately dangerous from the economic and political standpoint in the period ahead is Simonsen's appointed task of cutting wages. Since 1964, the standard of living of the Brazilian working class has been slashed by 80 per cent. According to several New York banks, including Manufacturer's Hanover, the wages of the working class can not be kept at the present low, but must be cut if Brazil is to meet its debt payments. This measure is deliberately genocidal, and directly contradicts Geisel's stated intent to raise wages slightly in order to "create an internal market," the code word of the nationalists. Wage cuts in Brazil today could be imposed through heavy-handed repression, as the Wall Street banks fully agree, and could well serve as the point of conflict to oust the nationalists, and Geisel himself if necessary.

From the standpoint of the New York banks, these measures are necessary; Brazilian interest payments have increased at the same growth rates as the total debt, whereas amortization payments show only modest increments. A large percentage of foreign credits received since 1975 have been used to roll over amortization payments, a process which by next year would result in bank loans to roll over interest payments. Small manufacturers have shut down throughout the country as a

result of growing credit restrictions, culminating in last week's 50 per cent interest rate prescription for short-term credits. The largest pig-iron plant in Minas Gerais, is now operating at only 10 per cent capacity due to the crisis in the international markets. Auto sales have dropped to 20 per cent of last year's sales. In construction, enormous mortgage requirements on new housing have made housing an unaffordable luxury. As a result of the collapse, hundreds of thousands more Brazilian workers are without jobs. Herbert Levy, president of the Libra consortium-connected Banco Itau, summed up the situation after a meeting with Geisel and Planning Minister Velloso as follows: "Either we open up large scale labor fronts, in order to substitute imports and promote exports, or we incorporate ourselves into the group of 50 developing nations that have already declared themselves insolvent at the last UNCTAD meeting."

Labor fronts have already been instituted in the drought devastated Northeast of the country, where under military control tens of thousands of men, women and children dig ditches for minimal pay. This month, the workers were not even given their under-subsistence-level wages, for lack of state funds. The labor fronts have no pretext of being productive, but are rather an admitted form of preventing starving hoards from flowing into the already overcrowded, impoverished, and disease-ridden urban areas. The labor fronts are the "final solution" (Anschluss) now demanded by the New York banks not only for the Northeast but for the whole country, as was suggested by the *New York Times*' Jonathan Kandell last week.

However, the banks know that popular uprisings would result from further wage cuts and imposed labor fronts. The 280,000-strong miners are demanding a 60 per cent wage increase, while bank workers demand 100 per cent just to bring them back to wage levels of 1964. Teachers, who presently earn less than garbage collectors, are abandoning their jobs, sealing the end of any pretense of education of the population.

Pre-Election Coup Maneuvers

This is the situation leading to the Nov. 15 elections. The liberal-left MDB coalition, widely thought to have a majority of the vote sewn up, is "predicted" by New York banks to be the party which will head up popular uprisings against greater austerity. The MDB, like Commerce Minister Severo Gomes, has warned that the present situation, and the growing activation of the Medici forces in the interior of the country, could lead to the "Argentinization of Brazil," where right-wing terrorism and provoked popular confrontations with the repressive apparatus will submerge the country in chaos.

In the municipal regions, controlled by local landlord and political bosses, MDB electoral rallies have been repeatedly harrassed, broken up, and intimidated by police and their dogs. The right-wing Medici forces have simultaneously initiated a rash of terrorist bombings and murders of priests in an attempt to trigger counterviolence by "left" terrorists and provoke the church into denouncing the Geisel government.

The *London Daily Telegraph* Nov. 8 notes that Geisel is in firm control of the military regions of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Rio Grande do Sul, the three largest and most important of the country. In Mato Grosso, the southern region bordering on Paraguay and Bolivia however, the regional military commander conducted widely publicized simulated battles where "red" troops were pitted against the "blues," the major such maneuvers ever conducted in Brazil, according to *Estado de Sao Paulo*. The same paper reports a speech by the head of the Security of the State of Goiais, in which he warned that "any deviation from the course mapped, any attempt at disorder, will force the responsible authorities to act on behalf of security,

detect and locate all provocations,... with the goal of maintaining stability and order."

Whether Geisel will be able to resist such pressure is a question of time. Both his Nov. 5 meeting with Morales Bermudez, and his instructions to the head of the government ARENA party to dissociate the party from the slanderous attacks made on Da Silveira and Severo by Medici forces, indicate that the nationalists still exert important influence on the president. Furthermore, New York banks seem to agree that the Medici forces lack a cohesive leadership with which to replace Geisel at the moment. Their strategy then seems to be to build up the internal pressure, backed by the power of the New York banks from without, to force Geisel himself to dismantle what remains

of the economy, and reverse his policy of "liberalization."

Although the State Department, the New York banks, the International Monetary Fund and Inter-American Development Bank were all waiting for Geisel's address to the nation scheduled to take place over a week ago, Geisel has not yet done so. Whether Geisel's waiting until after the elections indicates an attempt to steady the boat and assure an ARENA victory, whether it indicates that he is still steadfastly resisting the measures themselves, will be seen after Nov. 15. What is clear is that short of a major nationalist thrust to take control of economic policy and declare a debt moratorium, the fiscal genocide of the population and the incorporation of Brazil into a SATO Wehrmacht are only a matter of time.

Indict Kissinger and Levi for the Caribbean Terrorist Conspiracy

The ongoing investigation into the Oct. 6 sabotage of Cubana Airline flight 455 provides the international community with the necessary evidence and leverage to put an end to the majority of terrorist acts that have plagued the world with increasing frequency and loss of lives over the last five years. Evidence made public to date has not only led investigators in the Caribbean to arrest and indict four persons for the murder of the 73 passengers on the plane, but has provided ample clues to the chain of command behind the heinous crime. From the evidence now in the public domain, that chain leads directly back to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi.

It is imperative that the current session of the General Assembly take the necessary action to bring Kissinger and Levi before a world court — modelled on the Nuremberg trials and based on existing international law — to face charges of crimes against humanity.

It is well known that both men have been complicit in numerous prior acts of terrorism, including mass murder in Vietnam, Cambodia and Chile. They have furthermore been responsible, in a less public fashion, for more covert acts of terrorism that they have subsequently sought to blame on countries of the Third World. The hijacking of the Air France airliner in August to Entebbe airport in Uganda in August of this year and the ensuing calls for the establishment of doctrine of "limited sovereignty" and justification of "wars by proxy" is the most recent outstanding example. As the preliminary evidence included below demonstrates, the governments of the world now have before them the necessary information to put an end to such outrages and to uncover the intellectual authors of numerous previously unsolved attacks on their citizens.

The governments of Venezuela, Cuba, and Guyana are now carrying out an aggressive and exhaustive investigation into the circumstances of the Oct. 6 atrocity. However they continue to be the targets of the same types of pressures and threats as that represented by the bombing itself. Only the active support and solidarity of the community of nations can ensure that these governments have the ability to pursue the investigation and prosecution of the crime to the fullest extent possible. Further, evidence crucial to the case must be safeguarded and taken out of the hands of agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Interpol whose reliability has already been compromised by their known involvement in the very crime under investigation. Active in-

tervention into the case by the world community is fully justified by international law as set down in the Nuremberg Code.

While there is widespread recognition among the nations of the world that Kissinger and Edward Levi are eminently indictable for varied international crimes, there is a mistaken belief among some that no urgent action is necessary because both men are leaving office within the next two months. The belief is often accompanied by the hope that the incoming administration of James E. Carter will curb the terroristic and war-mongering policies of the present Secretary of State. But such thinking is self-delusion. As amply documented by the U.S. Labor Party elsewhere, the coterie of advisors and supporters of James Carter are a group of men who are fully committed to a policy of genocide against the peoples of the Third World and to confrontation with the forces of the Warsaw Pact by the summer of 1977. Subsumed within this strategic perspective Carter's prospective cabinet is prepared to use whatever acts of terrorism and militaristic intervention are required to deal with resistant governments and to create zones of tension throughout the world building toward a nuclear showdown with the U.S.S.R.

Even prior to taking office, Carter has made his intentions clear. He has pledged to continue the policy of Kissinger in support of the outlaw regime of South Africa, only this week overwhelmingly condemned by the General Assembly. He has advocated in the course of his pursuit of the Presidency a first strike attack against the Soviet Union. And only days after the murder of the 73 passengers on the Cubana plane, Carter campaigned in Miami, Florida with the slogan, "Democracia, Si. Castro, No." The backgrounds and objectives of his advisors are no less obscure. It need only be noted here that Carter advisors George Ball, Paul Nitze, Dean Rusk and Cyrus Vance were the core of men who engineered the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 from within the Kennedy administration. These men, and others in positions of leadership within the Democratic Party, are likewise fully complicit with Kissinger and Levi in the direction and control of most of the world's terroristic activities. (For complete documentation see the U.S. Labor Party Report to the Nation: Carter and the Party of International Terrorism.)

For the broad reasons outlined above and the specific evidence presented below, it is of the utmost urgency that in the interests of world peace and security the current General Assembly take immediate legal action against Kissinger, Levi and their collaborators to end the plague of piracy, terrorism and nuclear warmongering that now threatens our globe.

The Cubana Bombing

Within hours of the crash of Cubana Airline flight 455 on Oct. 6 Cuban exile terrorists associated with the Miami-based umbrella group known as CORU (The Command of United Revolutionary Organizations) took credit for the atrocity in a phone call to the Miami Herald. The day after the bombing Freddy Lugo and Hernan Ricardo Lozano, a known CIA contract agent, were arrested in Trinidad and Tobago in connection with the bombing. Subsequent investigations led to the arrest in Venezuela of notorious CIA anti-Castro terrorist controller Orlando Bosch, and several others including Luis Posada Carriles, whose documented CIA activity goes back to the early 1960s. The bombing of the Cubana plane is only the most horrendous in a series of Caribbean-wide bombings aimed at Cuba and other pro-development Caribbean nations which were planned at the founding meeting of CORU in Costa Rico in the spring of this year. (See accompanying report on the Cuban-exile networks.)

The following chronology begins with the reported movements of Lugo and Ricardo on the day before the bombing. It includes the reported details of the bombing itself as well as the subsequent investigation carried out by the police forces of all the Caribbean nations involved, most notably Venezuela, and which uncovered extensive evidence of CIA and other U.S. intelligence agency planning of this atrocity.

Oct. 5: Hernan Ricardo, using a false passport in the name José Velázquez, and Freddy Lugo flew from Venezuela to Port-of-Spain in Trinidad on Pan American flight 433 and checked into the Holiday Inn there. (GC 10-24-76 and wire services)

Oct. 6: Lugo and Ricardo boarded Cubana flight 455 at 11:30 a.m. They deplaned in Barbados.

Shortly after leaving Barbados an explosion occurred aboard the Cubana plane. The plane attempted to return to Barbados, but crashed into the sea a few miles from the island (exactly how far remains disputed), killing all 73 persons aboard: 57 Cubans, 11 Guyanese, and 5 Koreans.

Ricardo and Lugo went from the airport in Barbados to the Holiday Inn and later to the Village Gate where they checked in. They made several phone calls at each place. The calls were to Orlando Bosch and Luis Posada in Venezuela. They left Barbados on BWIA flight 401, leaving their luggage behind and their hotel bill unpaid. They arrived back in Port-of-Spain at 9:35 p.m. and were arrested later that night. (GC 10-24-76 and wire services)

In their possession at the time of the arrests was an address and appointment calendar which contained phone numbers for Bosch, Posada, and the name of Joseph Leo with the words FBI and the telephone number for the U.S. embassy in Venezuela. Leo is the legal attache at the U.S. embassy and was widely reported to be an FBI agent. The U.S. embassy later issued a denial that Leo was an FBI agent, stating that since 1970 he has been an Interpol agent in Caracas, that he had known Ricardo, but not Lugo, for several years and had last seen Ricardo in September. Leo is known to have helped Ricardo with visas and passport several times, the latest being in September of this year.

Interpol later verified the U.S. embassy report. Both the FBI and the U.S. Interpol operation are under the direction of Edward Levi's U.S. Department of Justice. (NA 10-22-76; GC 10-24-76)

The calendar had the words BWIA marked on the date July 10 which was the date the BWIA office in Barbados was bombed. BWIA is the Cubana Airline agent in Barbados. Both Lugo and Ricardo were subsequently discovered to have been in Barbados at the time of this bombing and in Trinidad at the time of the bombing of the Guyanese consulate there. Ricardo was in Jamaica when a Cuban plane was bombed in June at Manley International Airport in Kingston. (GC 10-24-76; PL 10-9-76; EM 10-23-76)

Oct. 7 - 10: Venezuelan police in Caracas arrest Luis Posada Carriles, former head of operations of DISIP, the Venezuelan political police, Orlando Bosch and several other persons connected with a Cuban exile detective agency known as Commercial and Industrial Investigations (ICI). Police searched the offices of ICI and discovered high powered radio equipment and detailed intelligence reports on the location and security at Cuban embassies and airline offices in Panama, Colombia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and the U.S. Posada subsequently identified Ricardo as working for ICI. Posada, Bosch, Ricardo, Lugo and possibly others attended at least two meetings in Caracas where the bombing was planned. At one of these meetings a \$40,000 payoff for the bombing was made. Ricardo's false passport was traced to Posada. It had originally been seized in a DISIP raid during the period that Posada was head of operations. (NA 10-23-76; PL 10-16-76, 10-11-76; EM 10-11-76; NYT 10-26-76)

Oct. 8: Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez sent a message to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro expressing his indignation over the bombing and vowing "the best tribute we can pay to these martyrs (the bombing victims) of hatred unleashed against the integrity and dignity of man... would be to promote as quickly as possible, at the UN, the study of international agreements aimed at preventing, investigating and punishing these unspeakable crimes against humanity." (See accompanying full reprint of statement.)

Oct. 15: In a speech on the Cuban national day of mourning for the victims of the Cubana bombing Cuban Premier Fidel Castro strongly indicted the CIA for having "directly participated" in the bombing. He outlined the full evidence against the CIA and the history of CIA-run anti-Cuban terrorism. (See accompanying full reprint of speech.)

Guyanese Prime Minister Forbes Burnham in a speech on the Guyanese day of mourning strongly supported Fidel's denunciation of the CIA for direct complicity in the bombing. Like Fidel, he reported to his population on the specifics of the investigation into the bombing and told the mass rally that there was no doubt that the atrocity was carried out by saboteurs trained, financed, organized and protected by the same forces who ran the invasion of Cuba in 1961. He called on the peoples of the Caribbean to join forces and redouble their vigilance to defeat efforts at destabilization and sabotage. He asserted that "Guyana prefers to die fighting rather than live on its knees under imperialism."

Oct. 19: The Federation of University Students of the Central University in Caracas revealed documents at a press conference identifying Felix Martinez Suarez, a well-known associate of Posada and Ricardo, as a CIA contact. Martinez Suarez is the president and founder of the anti-Castro International Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CIPDEM). One of the published documents described Martinez Suarez' activity against the Soviet Union's Embassy in Caracas and was addressed to Hohemi Labrada at 1122 South Harrison St., Arlington, Virginia, USA. Martinez Suarez was reported to have met regularly with the Chilean Ambassador to Venezuela, Pedro Daza. Martinez Suarez was placed at the scene of the June bombing at Kingston, Jamaica airport. He was also reported to have been seen in the company of Posada at one of the meetings the week before the bombing. (PL 10-19-76; Tribuna Popular 129)

Oct. 27: Trinidad and Tobago extradited Ricardo and Lugo to Venezuela. (PL 10-27-76)

Nov. 2: Bosch, Posada, Ricardo and Lugo were indicted by Venezuela for assassination and the fabrication and use of arms of war. Bosch and Posada were additionally indicted as the "intellectual authors" of the Cubana bombing.

Key to Press References

GC — The Chronicle, Guyana
NA — El Nacional, Venezuela
PL — Prensa, Cuba
EM — El Mundo, Venezuela
NYT — New York Times, U. S.

Key Personnel in the Cubana Bombing

Orlando Bosch Avila: 54, graduate of the University of Havana, medical doctor; lieutenant in Fidel Castro's forces, early deserter. Went to Florida after abortive anti-Castro uprising of Movement for Revolutionary Recovery (MIRR), trained by CIA with MIRR personnel and former members of the social democratic Student Revolutionary Directorate (DRE) who later took part in Bay of Pigs invasion. Operated in 1960s out of special CIA headquarters in Miami for anti-Cuban activity; arrested six times in 1960s for violation of U.S. neutrality laws. September, 1968 arrested for firing bazooka at a Polish ship harbored in Florida, sentenced to ten years in federal prison, paroled November, 1972. Organized Acci3n Cubana using DRE and MIRR personnel. Appeared in Venezuela in September, 1974, arrested in November for two Caracas bombings. Ven-

ezuela offered to return him to U.S. for parole violation. U.S. Department of Justice under Attorney General Edward Levi decided, in conjunction with the U.S. State Department: "as far as the U.S. government is concerned...justice is better served by keeping him out (of U.S.). Bosch deported to Curacao, then went to Chile where he met with General Augusto Pinochet, head of Chilean junta. Lived in Chile from November 1974 to November 1975 under pseudonym Pedro A. Pena, with a Dominican passport. Entered Costa Rica February 6, 1976. U.S. informed Costa Rica in advance that Bosch was entering country. Bosch charged with plotting death of Chilean MIR Secretary General Pascual Allende. Expelled from Costa Rica in March, 1976 after U.S. again refused his extradition. Formed the Command of United Revolutionary Organizations (CORU). Entered Venezuela in September, 1976. Detained by DISIP second week of October in relation to Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner; indicted on Nov. 3, 1976 for homicide and fabrication and use of arms of war.

Luis Posada Carriles: 47, Cuban naturalized Venezuelan, security agent under Batista regime, arrived in Miami, Florida about 1960; sent by CIA to Guatemala for training in Brigade 2506, Battalion 7 of the Cuban exile army, explosives expert. Participated in Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. After failure of invasion, received further training from U.S. Army Intelligence. Joined Venezuelan security police Digepol, under Rafael Leoni regime (1963-1968). Head of operations and of "anti"-terrorist squad of DISIP (successor to Digepol) from 1971 to 1973, during which time he knew Joseph Leo of the U.S. embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1973, resigned from DISIP when Carlos Andres Perez became president of Venezuela. Formed ICI (Commercial and Industrial Investigations). Detained in October, 1976 by DISIP in connection with Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner, indicted Nov. 2, 1976 for assassination and the fabrication and the use of arms of war.

Hernan Ricardo Losano: 25, Cuban naturalized Venezuelan, met Luis Posada in Lima, Peru in early 1970s. Worked for ICI as a photographer. Also worked for Felix Martinez Suarez' news agency, "The new Prensa Latina." Knows Joseph Leo of U.S. embassy in Caracas. Present in Jamaica in June, 1976 when the Cuban plane was bombed. Present in Barbados in June, 1976 when the BWIA offices were bombed. Present in Trinidad in September, 1976 when a bomb exploded in Guyanese embassy. Last met with Joseph Leo in September, 1976. Met with Orlando Bosch and Martinez Suarez week prior to the Oct. 6 bombing of Cubana airliner. Arrested in Trinidad and Tobago on Oct. 6, 1976 in connection with that bombing, indicted in Venezuela on Nov. 2, 1976 for assassination and the fabrication and the use of arms of war.

Peruvian Police Seize NSIPS Documents in Mail

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — The Policia de Investigaciones del Peru (PIP — the Peruvian political police) have apparently illegally intercepted in the international mails legal documents which they themselves had requested to complete their investigation of Luis Vasquez, the Lima director of New Solidarity International Press Service.

PIP officials informed NSIPS last week that they would continue their four-week detention of Vasquez until presented with notarized affidavits from NSIPS chief Nancy Spannaus affirming her sole responsibility for the contents of NSIPS material. The documents were sent but have now "disappeared" in the mail. A Peruvian postal worker told NSIPS, "I shouldn't be telling you this, but the PIP does go over foreign mail."

Launch Commission of Inquiry as NSIPS Newsman Still Jailed

Nov. 9 (NSIPS) — An International Commission of Inquiry is now being formed in response to the Nov. 5 call by New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS) to investigate the illegal detention of two NSIPS correspondents in Peru and the closing of the press agency's Lima offices. A proposal will be submitted to the Commission to send a delegation to conduct an on-the-scene investigation in Lima, where correspondent Luis Vasquez Medina has remained in jail for 23 days. A second correspondent, U.S. citizen Gretchen Guthrie Small, was deported to the United States after spending 10 days in deten-

tion. Charges have not been brought against either of the two.

In addition to the previously announced signators of the call for a Commission of Inquiry — Professor Lloyd Motz, Columbia University and member of the National Academy of Science; Dr. Morris Levitt, Executive Director of the Fusion Energy Foundation; Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1976 presidential candidate of the U.S. Labor Party; Dr. Stephen Pepper of the Fund for Fair Elections (U.S.); Max Dean, attorney of the Labor Organizers Defense Fund; Helga Zepp, 1976 Chancellor candidate for the European Labor Party in West Germany; and Elio Aiuti, head of the health section of the Italian Socialist Party — the following distinguished representatives have added their names to the call:

***John Schoonover**, Physics Dept., Vanier College, Montreal.

***Jean-Pierre Beaudry**, Professor of Comparative Literature, University of Montreal.

***Louise Ouimet**, North American Labor Party candidate for Provincial Parliament, Quebec Province.

***Reverend Ron Haldeman**, Editor, Indianapolis Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana.

***Michael Tobin**, research associate, New York State Psychiatric Institute.

(Affiliations are listed for identification purposes only.)

The commission will be formed early next week, at which time it will consider sending a delegation to Lima for on-the-spot investigations of the illegal detention of Vasquez, the deportation of NSIPS correspondent Gretchen Small, the closure of the office, and the interference with NSIPS mail.

China Opens Door to Soviet Relations, Attacks Mao Thought Control

Nov. 12 (NSIPS) — The government of the People's Republic of China this week opened the door to resume normal Chinese-Soviet state relations after a ten year hiatus caused by Mao during the Cultural Revolution in 1966-67. In a greeting to the Soviet Union's 59th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution, the Chinese leadership dropped their traditional references to the border dispute between the two nations, and declared: "The Chinese people will always hold dear the revolutionary friendship with the Soviet people."

The telegram sent to the Soviet government also states: "On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Chinese people we send the fraternal Soviet people ardent congratulations...The Chinese people stand decisively on the side of the Soviet people in the struggle for the protection and defense of the path of the October Revolution. The Government of China and the Chinese people will continue, following the course that quarrels on questions of principle between China and the Soviet Union should not hinder normal state relations between the two countries, to maintain and develop inter-state relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage, and peaceful coexistence. This answers the common hopes of the people of both countries."

With the exception of the London Times, no Western press has printed the historic telegram.

Two years ago, China's Nov. 7 message called for mutual troop withdrawals from "disputed border areas" as a precondition to talks to normalize relations. The so-called "border question" between the two countries stems from claims made by Mao Tse-tung beginning in the early 1960s against huge tracts of Soviet Siberia ceded to Tsarist Russia by the Chinese Emperor in the last century. The demands were introduced by Mao to place an irreversible barrier in the way of friendly Sino-Soviet ties. Last year, in a partial softening of position, China mentioned the border issue, but dropped the provocative demand for troop withdrawals. In view of repeated Soviet requests for normalization talks since Mao Tse-tung died Sept. 9, the dropping of all mention of the border issue is an affirmative answer to the Soviet call.

Complementing their warm message, Chinese representatives attending anniversary ceremonies given by the Soviet Union in both Moscow and Peking did not walk out in protest, breaking Maoist practice since 1967. Indicating a thawing of cultural relations as well, the Chinese for the first time in many years broadcast on Peking television a Soviet documentary film on the October Revolution, omitting any unfavorable comment.

Atlanticists Threaten War Over China

The Chinese message has finally forced the Atlanticists to publicly indicate their terror over the improving prospects for a Sino-Soviet reconciliation. An article in the Baltimore Sun Nov. 10 based on information from "American observers," a thinly-disguised reference to top Atlanticist circles, said that "a true reconciliation between the Communist giants would require a

high-risk reappraisal of American interests throughout Europe and Asia." The term "high-risk" can only mean that a reconciliation would pose the question of war to the United States. The remainder of the article cited several Atlanticist authorities to comment that "reasons — territorial, ethnic and psychological" "are too great to permit real political alliance." The London Times, reacting to the Chinese telegram, hysterically proclaimed that China's nationalism would insure the country's "absolute independence" from any new alliance with the Soviets.

The vehemence of the Atlanticist response to the threat of rapprochement has repercussions for China that China's policymakers are well aware of. It is probable that one reason why China has simultaneously maintained its fierce polemics against "Soviet social-imperialism" in international forums is to assure — for the time being — the Atlanticists not to worry, to give China the time it needs to inch its policy away from the Maoist anti-Soviet line. A sudden Chinese cessation of polemics would not only endanger the establishment of U.S. diplomatic ties, but risk a more drastic U.S. response.

Real Cultural Revolution Begins

China's new rulers moved this week to tap the long-suppressed creative resources of the country for the nation's development tasks, by opening a campaign to "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend." The new leadership is attacking the purged Maoist clique led by Mao's widow Chiang Ching for suppressing all freedom of thought and expression. The "hundred flowers" slogan dates from an abortive attempt in 1957 to allow more freedom of expression, and its revival now is an ambiguous message to China's intellectuals that they can come out after the long Maoist night.

A 6,000-character article in People's Daily today charged the "quartet" of purged Maoists with using "reactionary art and literature to attack a large number of comrades in the Party, Government and Army," and with "fabricating anti-Marxist theories and giving them to the revolutionary artists and writers as if they were sacred law." The quartet "curbed the taste of the people for revolutionary artistic works." A New China News Agency story earlier this week said that since the Maoist purge, "The revolutionary enthusiasm suppressed for years by the four rascals has erupted like a volcano." Maoist brainwashing and thought control was explicitly repealed in an Oct. 24 People's Daily editorial which said that from now on, "centralism...discipline...and unity of will" will be accompanied by "democracy...freedom...and personal ease of mind and liveliness."

An Oct. 31 People's Daily reprint of a Liberation Army Daily editorial also promised an end to mass political purges and opened the door to bring back many of the cadres purged by Mao since 1965. "Political parties as a general rule are directed by more or less stable groups composed of the most authoritative, influential, and experienced members."

Concerning the economy, the Chinese press castigated the Maoists for sabotage and began ridiculing unmistakably Maoist

slogans. A People's Daily article Nov. 1 attacked the four for trying to "wreck the country and ruin the people...by attacking the national economy" and sabotaging production. They were accused of having "reeled off the following nonsense: 'When the revolution is well led, production automatically increases.'" The slogan here called "nonsense" is almost indistinguishable from numerous exhortations by Mao himself.

A Nov. 3 People's Daily article followed this up with an attack on Maoists for wrecking the efficient running of the railroads. It

charged them with crippling railroad schedules, "disrupting railway transport to undermine production and the national economy," and justifying these actions by claiming that "we'd rather have a socialist 'behind schedule' than a revisionist 'on schedule.'" Railroad workers opposing this sabotage were charged by the Maoists with "putting punctuality in command to insure the trains running safely and on schedule." Mao's slogan — "put politics in command" — was the thinly disguised object of this barb.

Gandhi's Dilemma:

World Bank Holocaust or Communist Alliance

Nov. 11 (NSIPS) — Robert McNamara, the "butcher of Vietnam" arrived in India this past week to inspect model World Bank funded rural work camps, give his seal of approval to the compulsory sterilization program now being carried out against government orders by his agents in India, and offer India extensive "aid." McNamara was preceded on his trip to India by International Monetary Fund head Johannes Witteveen and will be followed in a week by Orville Freeman, leading Carter advisor, to encourage the Indian government to impose the final solution of genocide and labor intensive agricultural camps upon its own population. Freeman in particular carries a larger package: he will offer India huge export markets in a de-industrialized advanced sector if India agrees to break away from the rest of the Third World in its demand for debt moratorium. Freeman's proteges in India have openly called for the "Brazilian miracle" for India on the eve of his visit. He himself will also recommend that India open up its Soviet-financed public sector for imperialist looting.

As these butchers set foot in India, the entire western media has begun an unprecedented propaganda slander campaign against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi attributing to her person the deeds of their own zero growth agents in India. Leading this pack of dogs, the Washington Post published last week a seven-part front-page series on India. The Post explicitly called for Indira Gandhi's assassination, for a coup d'etat by the armed forces against the government, for the imposition of austerity and fascism, and for the destruction of every political force that represents pro-socialist planning — the backbone of Gandhi's resistance to Wall Street.

The Post's recommendations are in fact the necessary precondition for imposing the Brazilian miracle Orville Freeman and McNamara are peddling in the name of India's "self interest." Between the Brazilian final solution and India stand Gandhi and the planning institution that non-aligned movement founder Jawaharlal Nehru created and his daughter Indira Gandhi represents. Gandhi cannot permit such looting schemes to go into effect unless her very base, particularly the planners and the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI) are destroyed.

India stands at the present time as the strongest Third World nation in the Non-Aligned Movement. When 18 months ago, Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency against CIA destabilization she wrecked Atlanticists designs for the region and won for India internal stability — a luxury for any Third World leader in this period. Backed by the unwavering support of the Soviet Union, economically and strategically, India has since consolidated its position as the strongest Third World leader and initiated a motion by the developing sector to declare debt moratoria and create a new world economic order. Now India has the responsibility to act decisively. Soviet backing

stands between India and the ever threatened credit cutoff by Wall Street; India's foreign debt at \$15 billion is politically sufficient to wield a giant's blow to the tottering monetary system.

The key ingredient at stake is the courage to move internationally to secure the resources and political alliances to win a new world economic order. With the emergency and 20-point economic program, the awarding peasant debt moratorium to begin the process of dismantling the backward internal economy, Gandhi not only routed the CIA but created conditions that catalyzed the support of the working class and peasantry and the other major political party of India, the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India (CPI). Today with 18 million tons of food stocks, a state sector functioning at full capacity without internal artificial resource scarcities, the workers and peasants are mobilized demanding the investment of their labor into productive activity and not into debt payment.

The question facing the Indian government daily is where its burgeoning economy can go in a world facing economic and political holocaust? The reality is that no further domestic gains, however laudable the ones of the past 18 months have been, can sustain a growing economy within a fixed mode of production. Sheer political will has to secure new resources for the economy.

The question Gandhi faces is the same one every other Third World leader has to answer immediately: to bring about a world that represents their pro-growth worldview. Gandhi's declaration of emergency exercising these qualities of moral and political responsibility against the Atlanticist beast in 1975, and the magnitude of the conspiracy to overthrow her at the first available opportunity is a clear reminder to the Third World and Gandhi of Atlanticist intent and power. The sudden sweetness of McNamara's and Freeman's voice is only the effort by the Carter forces to gain maneuvering room inside and outside India, to activate their agents inside the government to destroy the resistance to genocide that presently exists on the Indian subcontinent.

Internal Tension

For the past month, in preparation for the Freeman-McNamara sham, the entire right wing of the ruling Congress Party has prepared the political ground, playing upon Gandhi indecision to act forcefully against them. National elections scheduled originally for March 1977 has been postponed as the right wing has mobilized its entire political and media apparatus to peddle the line that India does not need elections at the present time. If Gandhi were to decide for elections, the only platform she could run on is one which would de facto ally her with the Communist Party of India (CPI) and its pro-growth economic platform, propelling her to destroy the right wing of the Congress immediately. To challenge her and the planners on

their political will to carry out the economic program, there have been repeated violations of the 20-point economic program. Landlords, the backbone of the Congress have stalled on giving debt moratoria to peasants and numerous cases of forced sterilization of workers and peasants have been reported by the CPI. The CPI reports the misuse of the powers of the emergency by the right wing agents in the government who have used the name of the government to violate its program and undercut its political base. If Gandhi is not to be totally undercut within months, Gandhi is faced with the task of weeding out the deeper penetration agents in her government and finishing the task the emergency began.

The Choice: Cow or Tractor

The lever being used against Gandhi is the side of India that the intelligentsia has so far failed to challenge. Eighty per cent of India is represented by a village structure, fixed in a primarily rice-based labor and the unchanging bestial world of the caste system. Social transformation does not exist for a caste determined Hindu: he is born a piece of the Deity's body: the Brahman (the head), the Vaisya, the body (peasant), the Kshatriya (the warrior and business), and the Untouchable, the unclean human being. The cow is revered more than his women folk.

It is this fixed social mode that British imperialism sought to secure, and the Fabian Society preserved to represent the so-called identity of India, ready for external manipulation. The native oppressor of the society today is the landlord and business alliance brought into existence, protected by the British empire, and prominently led by the Birla family. The Birlas, not only cornered much of the Indian private sector concentrating on exports of textiles and jute and used every opportunity to destroy the Soviet-aided public sector, but politically funded the national movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The Birlas praised in Gandhi the very philosophies that cohered with their own zero growth worldviews: austerity, self-reliance, maintenance of the Indian population in peasant backwardness. The Birlas, through Gandhi, gained control of the Congress Party party machinery, a control they have falsely equated with India's national independence. These are the allies of the World Bank today. In the postwar period, these backward forces gained the new strata of London School of Economics and World Bank trained 'economists' to peddle their zero growth schemes with sugar-coated "anti-imperialism."

Science

The battle against hurling India into this Fabian-imposed and World Bank fostered backwardness has been carried out in an unyielding manner not only by Indira Gandhi but by Indira's political mentor and father, Jawaharlal Nehru. As early as 1940, Nehru, who was to later become the theoretician for the Non-Aligned Movement, laid out the essential features of his worldview: "A village normally speaking is backward intellectually and culturally and no progress can be made from a backward social environment. . . . Narrow minded people are much more likely to be untruthful....I do not think it is possible for India to be really independent unless she is a technically advanced country. I am not thinking in terms of armies, but rather of scientific growth. . . . For international cooperation is necessary. . . . If this is admitted and is found feasible, then attempts must be made to realize it at every point, not in terms of one economy which is cut off from the rest of the world but rather one which cooperates." Spending over 12 years in British jails, Nehru wrote letters to his daughter Indira, educating her around the scientific worldview he believed would be the future of India, breaking every Hindu law by treating Indira, a mere woman, as an equal.

Nehru allied himself with the Soviet Union, denounced Hitler's fascism as the "final stage of capitalism" and Britain's admiration for it. In post-independence India, Nehru fought tooth

and nail for industrialization of India against every dictate of imperialist Third World policy. Where the World Bank refused to build India a heavy industries sector, the Soviet Union constructed these plants in the 1960s. Where the World Bank shipped in its experts to wreck India's agriculture, advising against massive capital inputs, and inculcating a zero-growth policy, Nehru set up the institution of the Planning Commission to counterattack by progressively strengthening the heavy industries. Repeatedly in the 1960s, the criminals of the World Bank such as Eugene Black expressed hatred for Nehru's heavy industries projects and at every point sabotaged these ventures. The Soviet Union's support of India enabled Nehru to fight back. Nehru's Planning Commission and his writings gave India a new identity, a worldview based on rationality and science upon which Indira Gandhi operates and the Communist Party of India organizes at a mass level.

But the contradictions of Nehru himself poignantly speak to the paradox of India. Throughout the independence movement, the sole reason Nehru did not break away from Mahatma Gandhi's zero growth ideology or his degradation of the Indian population was Nehru's fear of rallying and relying upon the forces that most represent the new India: the industrial labor force. Nehru's fears attached him to the security of a Mahatma Gandhi, while his vision for building India attached him to a deep commitment to socialism. The psychological weakness that attached Nehru to Gandhi and his terror of sensuously realizing politically what he believed unquestionably intellectually contained Nehru in a dichotomized state that left him unable to finish the socialist task he began. In the 1940s Nehru chose to investigate the communists for anti-national activities, spurred by their effort to involve the left wing of the Congress in an alliance with the CP and split it away from the Fabians, because their actions at that critical point threatened his identity as a committed socialist. Then, Nehru's capitulation to Mother India, to peasant backwardness resulted in the destruction of the communist movement and the smashing of the mass strikes.

In the same way, throughout his 16 years as Prime Minister of India Nehru tolerated the Fabian networks long after Mahatma Gandhi was out of the picture. His failure to weed them out when he was strong, resulted in the destruction of his vision of India by the World Bank in 1966.

Nehru's toleration of the Ford Foundation agents and the police apparatus of the Home Ministry directly resulted in the 1966 devaluation of India's currency. Because Nehru lacked the courage to politically defend the Planning Commission heavy industries sector by declaring a debt moratorium earlier in 1964, this meant that India became the first World Bank model for top-down control of a Third World economy. From beginning to end, Soviet material support for India by itself was inherently insufficient for the scale of the Indian economy. The devaluation in 1966 served to wreck the ability of the entire economy to function and demolished the labor force for the Soviet built plants. In subsequent years, Nehru's shortcomings resulted in the regression of India's development, forcing the planners to make concessions to the World Bank and to witness the death and famine of millions of their compatriots.

The political alignment of forces domestically faced by Nehru and Gandhi are the same. To the right, stands the deadweight of the clumsy Congress Party machinery. To the left, alliance with the pro-Soviet Communist Party of India is within reach. Indira Gandhi faces the same dilemma: India cannot have Five Year Plans modelled on the Soviet experience and compromise either domestically or internationally with the Carter forces. There is no middle road of peaceful coexistence between using the Soviet Revolution politically and economically as its model, as the left Congress does, and the World Bank's reduction of India to a diseased wasteland.