

Eugene Rostow: A National Security Advisor to Kennedy — where he pushed for confrontation with the USSR) and now an advisor to Carter and a member of the CFR.

Lewis Martin: Described by one Committee member as "an old JFK hand."

Also members are Frank Barnett, David Packard, Charles Tyroler, Charles Walker, Richard Allen Jerome Holland and Sam Pierce.

The danger that the existence and goals of this committee represents to the future of the nation necessitates immediate action. The U.S. Labor Party calls upon all political figures, journalists and concerned citizens to demand that the Democratic Party and all its chief spokesmen and candidates including especially Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale, Edward Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey answer in full — before the elections — the charge that the Democratic Party is committed to a war confrontation policy.

Zumwalt: Secret Committee Preparing Carter For War

Oct. 22 (NSIPS) — Admiral Elmo Zumwalt is running for Senate in Virginia on the Carter ticket. He is a member, along with Carter advisors Rostow, Nitze and Schlesinger, of a bipartisan group called the "Committee on the Present Danger," which, as Zumwalt makes clear below, has been preparing Carter "not to back down" from provoking the Soviet Union into thermonuclear war. The following is an interview given by Zumwalt on Oct. 20, 1976

Q: I am calling concerning a report that General George Brown, in a White House briefing, said that the U.S. was militarily inferior to the Soviet Union and that in a confrontation with the Soviet Union we would lose, unless that confrontation was in Latin America. Brown said that we must catch up with the Soviets through an intensive research and development drive, especially involving fusion research. What do you think about this?

A: I didn't hear that particular briefing but I can well believe Brown said that. I think the same of our military position and I

have been telling this to the President for years. If we had a military confrontation with the Soviets in the Mideast, we would lose. In Europe, we would lose. We would lose a conventional war, and in a nuclear war everyone knows that we would lose at least 160 million people and they would lose 10 million.

Q: What can we do about this? I gather Brown thinks we should lay low for a few years while building up our strength. Do you agree?

A: I don't think Brown meant that. I certainly agree that we must immensely expand our R and D — the Soviets outspend us by 50 per cent. We must increase our force levels as well. But until we do, we can continue to protect our interests the way we have been doing — by bluffing.

Q: Bluffing? How do you mean?

A: We've been bluffing for five or six years. We're bluffing in NATO, and we were bluffing in the Mideast in 1973, with our Red Alert during the October War. We didn't force the Russians to back down but we did force them to give us half a loaf. We had to get the Israelis to give back the Egyptian army but we didn't lose entirely.

Q: But what if the Soviets call our bluff? After all they have good military intelligence, they must know we're bluffing.

A: They won't do anything before the election because they want Ford to stay in. Kissinger is soft. He thinks the West is sinking so he won't fight the Soviets. If Carter wins, then, in the first few months of his term, the Soviets will try the same thing with him as they did with Kennedy. They will precipitate a crisis, probably in the Mideast but possibly in Europe, and try to force him to back down.

Q: Will he?

A: No. A group of us — Schlesinger and Nitze for the Republicans and Rostow and myself for the Democrats have organized a group, the Committee on the Present Danger, which will be announced the first week of November. We have been preparing Carter not to back down.

Q: But if the Russians know we're bluffing what kind of bluff is that? Won't it mean war if we don't back down?

A: Well, we have to keep unpredictable enough so that the Soviets will be uncertain that with our strange Occidental minds we might actually go for a nuclear war if they push us. They don't want that, even if they will win. So to prevent that, they'll at least give half a loaf again.

"Committee On The Present Danger"

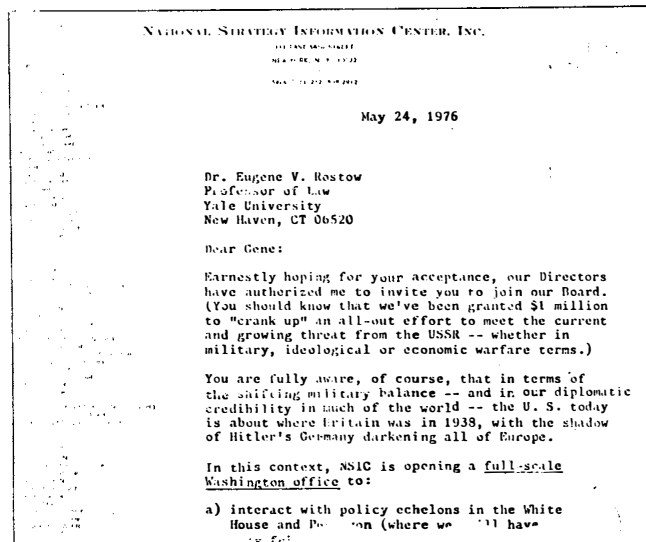
Eugene V. Rostow

May 17, 1976

The Honorable James Schlesinger
3601 N. 26th Street
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Dear Jim,

We made progress at our meeting on Friday. The basic approach to the structure of the Committee was agreed; we approved the program and budget; and we roughed out a tentative slate of officers. I believe we will be in an impeccable and impregnable position, from the point of view of the tax laws, and any political attacks based on them. We agreed that Fowler and Packard should be our Co-Chairmen; that you, Dean Rusk, Paul Nitze, and Lane Kirkland should be Vice-Chairmen, along with Sam Pierce (an excellent black lawyer, formerly our student here, and one-time General Counsel of the Treasury), and Rita Hauser. I would be Chairman of the Executive Committee, which would include the officers ex officio, plus Lewis Martin (publisher of an important black newspaper, and an old J.F.K.



hand) Ambassador Jerome Holland, and several other people. Charls Walker will be Treasurer, and Max Kampelman General Counsel. Professor Jeanne Kirkpatrick would be Secretary, and Charles Tyroler the Executive Director.

We shall meet again on May 28. By then the legal papers should be in final shape, backed by the opinion of outside counsel on the tax front. Our main business would be going over lists of people to invite as "Directors" — that is, members of the basic body having ultimate legal authority for the enterprise.

While some of us were willing to go public (assuming that the money for a year was at hand) after the primaries, but before the Conventions, it was decided that we should wait until after the Conventions — late in August. In 1964, Joe Fowler had an excellent experience announcing his Independent Committee for L.B.J. and Hubert at that time, when there is usually no news at all.

I shall ask Dave to make his contribution for the non-tax-exempt part of our budget, which should be either one-half or one-third of the whole, tentatively, subject to the advice we shall obtain from several key tax lawyers.

On another, and related subject, I enclose a newspaper clipping about the President's recent speech before the American Jewish Committee. I believe the speech must be answered soon, and strongly, in the election debate. I am urging some of the Democrats to speak out on the subject. If you agree, you might pass the enclosed package on to Governor Reagan, perhaps with your own outline of a possible speech.

Yours cordially,
Gene Rostow

Washington Star, May 14, 1976, p. 1.

Give Up Land To Ensure Peace, Ford Tells Jews
By Jeremiah O'Leary

Washington Star Staff Writer

President Ford has challenged Israel to risk exchanging territory for political concessions so that peace can be attained in the Middle East.

In an address to the American Jewish Committee's annual meeting here last night, Ford said the United States is committed strongly to the survival and security of Israel.

"America must and will pursue friendship with all nations," Ford said, "but this will never be done at the expense of America's commitment to Israel. A strong Israel is essential to a stable peace in the Middle East. Our commitment to Israel will meet the test of American steadfastness and resolve. My administration will not be found wanting."

The President said his dedication to Israel's future goes beyond its military needs to a higher priority, the need for peace.

"We appreciate Israel's dilemma in moving toward peace," Ford said. "Israel is asked to relinquish territory, a concrete and essentially irreversible step, in return for basically intangible political measures. But it is only in willingness to dare the exchange of the tangible for the intangible that hostility can be ended and peace attained."

Ford's message was interpreted to mean he is asking Israel to risk giving up more captured Arab territory in return for a promise of non-belligerency from Arab states which have lost territory to Israel in the Middle East wars.

The United States, he said, will continue to work unceasingly for a just and lasting peace in the area, but the parties to the dispute themselves must make peace a reality.

Ford said that the responsibility for achieving peace exists equally on all the parties, Arab and Israeli, and all must contribute in full measure to the peace-making process.

In this process, Ford said, America will remain the ultimate guarantor of Israel's freedom. "If we falter, there is no one to pick up the torch," Ford said.

Ford did not mention his political campaign and his Republican rival, Ronald Reagan, but a call for unity at home appeared to be directed toward the conservative former California governor.

"But our strength and our goals are to no avail if we lack the courage, the unity and the will to utilize our strength in support of our friends," Ford said. "Without cohesiveness of purpose at home, our friends cannot really be protected nor opponents long dissuaded from aggressive actions."

The \$4 billion in aid funds that he has proposed to Congress speak more eloquently than any words about his commitment to Israel, Ford said. He said he favors this aid because it is clearly in the national security interest of the United States and essential to promoting peace in the Middle East.

Ford also pledged that the United States will do its utmost to restore Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union to the substantial rate that was achieved a few years ago.

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May 24, 1976

Dr. Eugene V. Rostow
Professor of Law
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520

Dear Gene:

Earnestly hoping for your acceptance, our Directors have authorized me to invite you to join our Board. (You should know that we've been granted \$1 million to "crank up" an all-out effort to meet the current and growing threat from the USSR — whether in military, ideological or economic warfare terms.)

You are fully aware, of course, that in terms of the shifting military balance — and in our diplomatic credibility in much of the world — the U.S. today is about where Britain was in 1938, with the shadow of Hitler's Germany darkening all of Europe.

In this context, NSIC is opening a **full-scale Washington office** to:

- interact with policy echelons in the White House and Pentagon (where we still have many friends);
- "tutor" Congressional Staffs, and brief members;
- work with Trade Associations — with an interest in "defense" — which have Washington offices;
- generate more public information through friends in the Washington press corps who write about military and foreign affairs.

I, personally, will move to Washington in September to supervise our "interface" operation. (We will also continue our "educational" program which now reaches 350 universities.)

Please join with us!

With best regards,

Faithfully,
(signed) Frank
Frank R. Barnett

cc: Robert G. Burke
Frank N. Trager

P.S. Inasmuch as I'll be in Europe May 15-June 17 (attending NATO "think-tank" sessions in six Allied nations), if you have

any questions, please feel free to contact Dr. Frank Trager, our Director of Studies.

I think you have in your files most of our Publications and our basic brochure; but, if there's anything else you need to refresh your understanding of our program, please let us know.

Eugene V. Rostow

June 1, 1976

Mr. Frank R. Barnett
President
National Strategy Information Center, Inc.
111 East 58th Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Frank,

I am honored to accept your invitation of May 24 to join the Board of the National Strategy Information Center. I am delighted that you are opening a Washington office to conduct a campaign of direct and large scale persuasion to Congress, the Executive Branch, Trade Associations and the press corps.

On the political and political-military side, as you know, our new Committee on the Present Danger, of which you will be an active member, is planning a comparable if more limited operation. It should be no problem to coordinate our activities, and indeed to act jointly on many issues.

I fully agree, as you know, with your estimate that we are living in a pre-war and not a post-war world, and that our posture today is comparable to that of Britain, France, and the United States during the Thirties. Whether we are at the Rhineland or the Munich watershed remains to be seen. I won't quarrel with your dating!

I assume that you see the Strategic Review which reprinted a speech I gave in New York last January. Do let me know if you do not have a copy.

Yours cordially,
Gene

cc:

The Honorable David Packard
The Honorable Henry H. Fowler
The Honorable Paul Nitze
Mr. Charles Tyroler
Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
The Honorable Charls Walker
Professor C.B. Marshall
Richard Allen, Esq.
Mr. Lane Kirkland
The Honorable James Schlesinger
The Honorable Rita Hauser

Attack On Gen. Brown A Set-Up For War

Oct. 20 (NSIPS) — U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. charged in a Charlotte press conference yesterday that "anyone calling for Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman General George Brown's removal is calling for thermonuclear war."

This assessment has since been fully confirmed by high-ranking military sources close to the National Security Council who

have reported that since last spring, a raging debate has broken out between Gen. Brown and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld on the one hand, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger on the other, over the issue of Kissinger's push for immediate war with the Soviet Union. At meetings four to five months ago, Brown stressed that since the U.S. has fallen behind the Soviet Union in the development of new, fusion-based weapons systems, any attempt to confront or "eyeball" the Soviet Union outside of the Western Hemisphere would be suicidal for the U.S. population. Directly countering Kissinger's "war now" push, Brown has advocated instead the development of fusion power, and long-range military planning and technological innovation.

Rumsfeld, who is known to support the Brown perspective, announced yesterday that there would be no reprimand of General Brown. Today in a press conference, President Ford added his support. Then, assuming a "peace and prosperity" stance not seen since the Kansas City convention, Ford underscored his commitment that no U.S. troops will ever fight in the Mideast, and that the U.S. will never institute a food embargo against the Arabs.

Fully backing Rumsfeld's and Ford's decision to take no action against the General for his statements on U.S.-Israeli relations, LaRouche also revealed that Brown's statement that "Israel is a military burden to the U.S." has been totally distorted in the media. Brown's full statement included the crucial observation that advanced U.S. weaponry was being funnelled by the Israelis to the Nazi Falange in Lebanon, the likely triggerpoint for a thermonuclear confrontation between the U.S. and the USSR. LaRouche concluded that "this watering maneuver against Brown is an integral feature of the drive for thermonuclear war by the Carter forces. While the Labor Party does not necessarily agree with everything that Gen. Brown stands for, we are in agreement with him on the dangers of general war. His removal from his post would represent a significant step towards thermonuclear holocaust."

"The American electorate should remember," LaRouche emphasized, "that it is so far only the Labor Party which is fighting the Carter-Rockefeller drive for war by blowing the real story of the Brown Affair. Ford has sufficient details but he is dangerously hedging — the President is still under the control of Kissinger and that means he cannot be trusted to defend either himself or the future of the country."

As LaRouche spoke, the Kissinger-Carter alliance declared open season on both Brown and on the President backing him. Speaking in Miami on Oct. 17, Carter demanded that Ford "show some leadership" and formally reprimand Brown because Brown's remarks are a "great disservice to our country and to the world . . . (and they) insinuate that Israel is an unwarranted burden when it really is the strength of democracy in the Middle East." Carter's running mate Walter Mondale added that Gen. Brown wasn't fit to run a sewer system, let alone the U.S. Armed Forces. Last night, Kissinger himself, while not mentioning Brown by name, backed up Carter's attack almost word for word, declaring "we consider Israel, not as a burden, but as a strong asset and a staunch bastion of democracy."

Carter's entire war apparatus from "left" to "right" has swung into action against Brown, in an attempt to keep the issue at a crescendo until Friday night's third and final debate between Ford and Carter. Sen. James Buckley (R-NY), whose family is part of the same international Nazi network which spawned the Falange, and Sen. Harrison Williams (D-NJ) have called for Brown's removal. Senator Kennedy and Senate hopeful Daniel Moynihan have joined in on the assaults against Brown.

"Brown Is Stating The Facts of Life"

Oct. 22 |— The following interview was concluded with a highly placed Colonel in the United States Armed Forces.

Q: Our estimation on why Gen. (George) Brown has come under attack is that those political forces who want to push for an immediate thermonuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union know they have to get Gen. Brown, and others who know this confrontation is suicide for the country, removed from positions of responsibility and authority. What do you think about his remarks?

A: I think that Gen. Brown is trying to state the simple facts of life and given a realistic military assessment that the Soviets are achieving a strategic war-winning superiority over the U.S. The United States would lose a confrontation anywhere except in Central America and Latin America, including Africa, Europe, the Mideast and the Far East.

Q: U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned on Meet the Press of a group of Carter advisors committed to going to war with the Soviet Union....

A: It's assinine! There is no conceivable possibility for a pre-emptive U.S. attack on the Soviets with any hope of winning. If the U.S. was going to pre-empt effectively, (i.e. attack the Soviets and win - ed.), it would need the military capability to, among other things, knock out hardened Soviet missile targets which our ICBM's can't do....

Q: What is the response in this situation....

A: There have been meetings, one about four months ago where President Ford, Secretary Kissinger, Secretary Rumsfeld and Gen. Brown met. Gen. Brown laid out the strategic situation and the primary concern which is that the U.S. is falling behind in science, technological and Research and Development progress, particularly fusion and high energy areas. Gen. Brown

explained to President Ford and Kissinger that the Soviet Union has a cautious approach. It's a long-range strategy based on winning strategic points, and Gen. Brown stressed that the U.S. must also have a long-range strategy. Secretary Rumsfeld is supporting this.

Q: Does this reflect the long-range thinking of Assistant Secretary of Defense Malcolm Currie, who locates scientific breakthroughs as the critical areas?

A: Yes. Dr. Currie has given testimony to Congress on 17 areas, mostly fusion and high energy programs, that need emphasis for breakthroughs. If anything, Dr. Currie has been restrained in his comments.

Q: But if the Atlanticists force a confrontation it will be nuclear war.

A: It's very unfortunate that we haven't reached a political understanding with the Soviet Union.... We've been trying, and this must be reached.

Admiral Holloway: No Soviet Backdown

Oct. 18 (NSIPS) |— Admiral James L. Holloway III, Chief of Naval Operations, in discussing the Soviet military buildup according to excerpts of an interview in today's Long Island Newsday, commented, "I don't think they (the Soviet Union) want to go to war unless they have to, but once having established themselves on a certain course, I think it's very difficult for them to back down if they know that they have in hand the means of winning." According to political analyst Ranan Lurie who interviewed Adm. Holloway together with Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Brown answered a question on whether "the United States really (has) the stomach" to face up to the Soviet Union, by responding, "No, we haven't."

The Men Behind Jimmy Carter

James Rodney Schlesinger

James Rodney Schlesinger is presently a member of the semi-covert Committee on the Present Danger, an advisor to Jimmy Carter, and the chairman of the Joint Committee for the Study of Defense and Foreign Policy at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies.

A graduate of Harvard College, in the same class as Henry Kissinger, Schlesinger was tutored in national security policy by then Rand Corporation consultant Henry Kissinger. Schlesinger elaborated in detail the "limited nuclear war" policies of Kissinger and Paul Nitze into a formula for "step-by-step" escalation of conflict with the Warsaw Pact nations, using tactical nuclear weapons and finally strategic nuclear missiles.

Schlesinger entered the Nixon Administration through the Bureau of the Budget, an office reorganized by the Rand Corporation during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations. After a brief stint as director of the Atomic Energy Commission, Schlesinger was appointed as CIA director during the 1973 Watergate scandal. Later that year, Kissinger forced Schlesinger's appointment as Defense Secretary on the otherwise beseiged President Nixon.

President Ford and White House aide Donald Rumsfeld removed Schlesinger in October, 1975 for pushing confrontationist defense policies in opposition to administration policy.

Eugene V. Rostow

Eugene V. Rostow is a member of the Committee on the Present Danger and the political-military advisor to Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

Long suspected of being psychologically unstable, Rostow is an extreme Utopian right-wing social-democrat, the public spokesman for the pro-nuclear war faction of the Wall Street monetarist group. His thesis is that the world is in a pre-World War III phase and that the U.S. must make a "Cuban missile crisis show of force" in order to stop "Soviet domination." Rostow was key advisor to President John F. Kennedy during the early 1960s missile crisis opting for a nuclear showdown with the Soviet Union.

Rostow's outlook allies him closely with former Secretary of Defense James Rodney Schlesinger and Paul Nitze, both of whom advocate "pre-emptive strike" showdown before 1978.

Rostow is a Yale University Law Professor, a member of Rockefeller's New York Council on Foreign Relations, and on the Board of Advisors of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council. The Council, through funding from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations funnels law students into counterinsurgency community control programs nationally, in particular the program for the "New South" and the Justice Department-run southern voter registration drive in 1963-65. This national