

"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

counterinsurgent apparatus is the basis for the much-touted "grass roots" support for Jimmy Carter.

General Alexander Haig

It is no mistake that General Alexander Haig, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Supreme Allied Commander since 1974, is not listed among the 1,400-odd American military officers who appear in the 1974 edition of *World Military Leaders*. Even the New York Times had to note in an editorial comment on his appointment that Haig "has never held a major Army field command." Rather, he curried the favor of Army chiefs by marrying the daughter of General MacArthur's chief of staff in order to rise through the ranks. From a series of desk jobs, Haig soon became assistant to the Secretary of Army Cyrus Vance in 1964, assistant to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara in 1964-65, and finally assistant to Henry Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Haig is the model "paper-clip general."

A member of the Council of Foreign Relations, Haig has forced the adoption by European military circles of the "forward defense" "limited nuclear war" strategy of Jimmy Carter's advisors James Rodney Schlesinger and Paul Nitze. In his capacity as NATO Supreme Commander, Haig moved, in the late winter months of 1975, to impose Schlesinger's doctrine of step-escalating "limited nuclear war" upon the military committee in a revision of NATO's code called MC14-4.

Haig's appointment to NATO by the newly inaugurated President Ford in Aug. 1974, according to New York Times columnist Drew Middleton, "owes more to political connections past and present than martial accomplishment. General Haig has always known the right people." In fact, in 1972 when Haig was appointed vice-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, he bypassed 240 senior generals; Kissinger forced the retirement of 25 two and three star generals to avoid mass resignations over the action. Haig was forced by Pentagon traditionalists and Senator Stuart Symington to resign his post in Aug. 1973 after he was appointed White House Chief of Staff. In that post, Haig and Kissinger formed the Council on Foreign Relations "inside team" in the Nixon Administration, which carried out the cold coup against President Nixon immediately before his resignation.

Before a Senate hearing in July 1974, Haig amply described his role: "I never viewed myself as anything but an extension of Dr. Kissinger."

Paul Nitze

Paul Nitze is a member of the Defense and Arms Control Study Group of the Democratic Advisory Council and is Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter's foremost military advisor.

Nitze is a self-proclaimed advocate of the Utopian "Air Power" doctrine. During World War II, he worked under Nelson Rockefeller as a director in the Office of the Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs. From 1943-45, he also served as the Vice Chairman of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, testing out the Utopian Air Power doctrine on population centers in Germany and Japan. After the war, Nitze was director of State Department Policy and Planning until the Eisenhower administration purged him and Rockefeller in 1954 for their advocacy of war against the Soviet Union.

Nitze was the chairman of Nelson Rockefeller's "Panel Reports" which were put together at the New York Council on Foreign Relations of which Nitze is a member. In the Reports, Nitze formulated the Utopian strategy of "limited" nuclear war which was publicly presented by Nitze's pupil Henry Kissinger. Nitze worked with Eugene Rostow on the Bay of Pigs-Cuban Missile crisis provocation during the Kennedy Administration.

Nitze, the Director of the Johns Hopkins University Institute for International Affairs, is now an advocate of "First Strike," the policy adopted by Jimmy Carter in his late July 1976 speech one day after briefing sessions and consultations with Nitze. Nitze's military policy, adopted by the Democratic Party convention, calls for a vast arms build up "in width," to ensure a marginal advantage in a first strike attack against the Soviet Union. Nitze's belief is that a mere show of ruthlessness will be enough to force concessions on a global strategic scale from the Soviet political leadership.

Melvin R. Laird

Melvin Laird has been a member of one of the Rockefeller family's private intelligence organizations, the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, since 1973 and, as President Gerald Ford's trusted personal advisor and friend, is the primary political controller of the President.

Laird's first national office was as U.S. Representative from the 7th District in Wisconsin from 1953 to 1969. During the mid-1960s, Laird and liberal Republicans in Congress led a revolt against the traditional leadership of the House of Representatives and Senate, in particular targeting Senate Republican leader Everett Dirksen and House Minority leader Charles Halleck. Laird and the liberals recommended then-Congressman Gerald Ford to replace Halleck. Ford, in their view, was more easily manipulable to front for the policies and legislation of Rockefeller's Eastern Establishment. Laird later advised Ford to nominate Nelson Rockefeller as his Vice President.

In 1969, Laird was nominated as Secretary of Defense by then-President Richard Nixon. It is widely known that Assistant Secretary of Defense David Packard ran the Department with Laird as titular head. Packard is currently a member of the Committee on the Present Danger, on the Board of Overseers of the Hoover Institute on War, Peace and Revolution (which is now directing an attempt to sabotage U.S. fusion research in collaboration with Laird's FIAB), and on the Advisory Board of the Chase Manhattan Corporation.

A further link to the Hoover Institute is Laird's current position in the Readers Digest Association, Inc., a traditionally conservative right-wing publication with CIA links. Editor Hobard Lewis is on the Board of Overseers of the Institute. With managing editor Eugene Methvin, Laird and Lewis have directed the deployments and later cover-up of far-right Nazi terrorists.

Laird commands respect among the top brainwashers internationally. In 1959, 1963 and 1965, Laird was the U.S. delegate to the World Health Organization in Geneva, an organization openly committed to policies of Third World genocide. Laird has also been the recipient of awards like the Albert Lasker (Rothschild) Medical Award and the Man of the Year from the National Association of Mental Health.