

# Warnke Threatens First Strike

Within the last week, the President of the United States and his advisors have issued a series of statements which provide conclusive evidence that the Trilateral Commission's Administration is committed to provoking a thermonuclear showdown with the Warsaw Pact.

In a manner strongly reminiscent of the captain of a suicide squadron on the eve of a battle, chief U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke announced to the press here May 8 that the United States is preparing a nuclear first strike if the upcoming Strategic Arms Limitation Talks do not conform to Washington's desires. "New developments in strategic weapons could increase the danger of nuclear war and might tempt one of the two superpowers to mount an unanswerable first strike against the other." This, he continued, "would be done because of the fear you won't be able to strike second."

Combined with his new "non-negotiable" demands for "on site verification" of arms agreements, Warnke's statements are a bald provocation to Moscow which have sent negotiators to Geneva despite the fact that the USSR had unconditionally rejected the Administration's original SALT package that called for the USSR to dismantle its Research and Development programs. Warnke's statements also come one week after Soviet breakthroughs in electron beams and laser technology were published in the U.S. and European press.

Speaking from this week's NATO meeting in London Warnke stated: "If permission (to inspect missile sites now visible by satellite — ed.) were refused, it would raise suspicions that the challenged nation was cheating...." The Soviets should comply *before* the U.S. Mark 12A nuclear warhead (a new wonderweapon alleged to be able to hit military installations and missile silos with greater accuracy) is deployed, Warnke continued, since this warhead "could be viewed by the Soviet Union as an attempt to acquire a first strike capability."

## *Carter's Strange Style*

Jimmy Carter's speech before the NATO foreign ministers was equally belligerent. Carter accused the USSR of "seek (ing) to preserve the present conventional imbalance and to impose national force ceilings." He lied that "the Soviets have rejected every SALT and MBFR proposal the U.S. has made" since 1965 — a statement which blatantly exposes his view that the "U.S." is equivalent to Rockefeller family interests rather than the government which signed the 1974 Vladivostock accords. While calling for a major buildup of NATO conventional forces, Carter suggested that the Berlin

Wall, the East Germans' protection against massive subversion since the CIA-instigated riots of the 1950s, be removed. It is "a very dramatic indication of the hunger for freedom among people who live in East Germany. I don't know how to express any hope that it might be removed."

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, Carter is making policy on the basis of an expected change in the Soviet leadership and against his own Western European allies who "are not certain in their own minds if they will still be in office next May."

At the NATO meeting, Carter also called on his allies to draw up special guidelines for countering domestic insurgency from Eurocommunists. Carter apparently warned, according to press accounts, that mass demonstrations could impede NATO mobilization in case of Soviet attack.

The tone of Mr. Carter's statements was sounded by Admiral Kidd, Supreme Allied Commander of the Atlantic, who called for "new initiatives" to improve sealift potentials for Europe by commandeering European merchant ships "as soon as they are needed," and not only after hostilities have begun.

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has struck a similar posture during his European trip. Brown declared to NATO members that the Soviets were on the verge of a conventional weapons "blitzkrieg" against the West, and demanded a vigorous conventional weapons buildup in Europe. The French press of May 10 revealed that Brown also envisages the deployment of the cruise missile (the now-banned tactical nuclear drone) throughout Western Europe, a deployment that would signal U.S. intent to initiate tactical nuclear warfare against the Soviet Union.

However, the Carter Administration has no intention of delivering on its promise for a first strike against the Soviet Union. Its provocative statements are meant to cow the Soviet leadership while the U.S. proceeds to win regional wars. The Soviet Union has made clear it will not tolerate such an approach. The Carter Administration, which cannot understand that any new war will be nuclear and total, is unable to see the relationship between its actions and their consequences, as Carter's stated commitment to limited nuclear warfare at NATO made clear: "The United States supports the existing strategy of flexible response and forward defense. We will maintain an effective strategic deterrent, we will keep diverse and modern theater nuclear forces in Europe and we will maintain and improve conventional forces based here."