

## Carter's way out: SALT

Late reports of progress in the U.S.-USSR arms limitation talks, and emphatic support for an early SALT treaty from the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, are providing a critical opening for the Carter Administration to supersede its vacillation and weakness at the Camp David Summit.

The alternative raised by the SALT talks is for the U.S. to join in the war-avoidance policy enunciated by the organizers of the European Monetary Fund: East-West collaboration and economic development.

On Sept. 15 Paul Warnke, chief SALT negotiator just back from a round of talks in Moscow, told a Washington, D.C. audience that an agreement on SALT may well be reached before the end of the year. Newspaper reports that President Carter will postpone signing an agreement for fear of Senate rejections before the elections are untrue, Warnke told the Federal Bar Convention.

Three days before, a spokesman for the Joint Chiefs of Staff declared, "We are firmly behind a SALT treaty." "It is critical that a SALT treaty go through,"

he added, "because our ability to work things out in other areas hinges on SALT."

This unqualified support from the U.S. military will be a powerful ace in Carter's hand in getting SALT through Congress. Moreover, both pro- and anti-treaty congressional leaders confirm that there is no groundswell of sentiment against a SALT accord either in Congress or in the general population. "Jackson and Moynihan will be isolated against SALT," said one aide about two of the Senate's hardest-line Zionist lobby warhawks.

Another Senate staffer noted that the shift by the Joint Chiefs to support of SALT will help Warnke reach an agreement with the Soviets soon.

Such an agreement would open the door for a meeting between Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev, which the Soviets have repeatedly said depends on a SALT accord. European leaders have made it clear that they hope such a summit between the U.S. and Soviet heads of state will follow the lines of the historic meeting between West German Chancellor Schmidt and Brezhnev — the summit that laid the basis for the European-Japanese drive for a new world monetary system — and bring the United States into this "Grand Design."

## Kissinger's executive seminars disorganize U.S. business leaders

A lavishly publicized and appointed executive seminar series being run by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies under the direction of Henry Kissinger, which began the week of Sept. 11, has as its goal the brainwashing of top U.S. corporate executives into accepting the Bank of England's scenario for collapse of the U.S. economy.

Starting in Washington, the seminar, the Georgetown-Oxford Executive Training Seminar under the auspices of CSIS's "Future Business Program," will fly 18 top corporate executives to Oxford University in England for extended "sessions" with leading British bankers Sept. 17 to Sept. 25, and will conclude with five days at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Details of the seminar's purpose were obtained following a secret planning meeting for the series, and have since been confirmed in both interviews and the press.

According to information gleaned by *EIR* following the planning meeting, the seminar will seek to convince American business leaders that the only

solution to the dollar problem and America's domestic economic difficulties is extreme cuts in the federal budget. This is precisely the scenario for collapse of the U.S. economy spelled out in a secret Bank of England memorandum obtained and exposed by this publication two weeks ago.

Confirmation that the seminars have as their other primary objective the undermining of U.S. support for the European monetary system, also as per the Bank of England report, came in an article in the Sept. 13 London *Guardian* by the paper's Washington editor, John Palmer. "Senior Administration officials" at the seminars, Palmer reported, including Henry Owen, formerly of the Brookings Institution and currently President Carter's Assistant on Economic Affairs, "gave polite, if very general, support to the current moves within the Common Market to erect a European Monetary System. But in private many of them express the fear that such an initiative could be taken to reflect a lack of long-term European confidence in America's ability to keep a strong dollar at the heart of the present world monetary system."

Owen, he said, saw "potential dangers to Western

unity if inflation proved persistent and if the Soviet bloc maintained its military challenge in Central Europe."

Further, Palmer wrote, "The Europeans and the Americans" at the seminar "are of one view that the long forecast energy crunch is still on the agenda for the industrialized world."

Among Kissinger's accomplices in the CSIS seminars from the business community are Exxon senior vice-president John C. Clarke, a member of the seminar's advisory committee along with top officials of Britain's Midland Bank and Thompson organization; Mobil Oil public relations director Herbert Schmetz, who arranged funding for the Georgetown-Oxford seminars; and Gulf Oil chairman Jerry McAfee, a board member of the British intelligence-controlled Bank of Nova Scotia. Corporations whose senior officials have been lured into the dirty operation include Northrop, Continental Oil, Amoco, Bank of America, Phillip Morris, FMC, Dresser Industries, General Electric, Allis Chalmers, and G.D. Searle.

Kissinger is concentrating on British covert operations against the American corporate sector, to prevent collaboration between American business and the Western European and Japanese policy initiatives towards a new monetary and world trade system centering on the new European Monetary Fund.

Among other activities by Kissinger, the U.S. Labor Party has corroborated testimony from well-placed corporate officials proving that Kissinger has tried to sabotage Labor Party contacts with the business community on an enormous scale. During the month of July, Kissinger personally intervened to prevent meetings between USLP National Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and midwestern business leaders. Since then, Kissinger and associates have sought to prevent similar contacts involving at least several score of leading corporations. Kissinger's wrath is directed at the Labor Party because the Labor Party is the leading representative in the United States of the development principles behind the European Monetary Fund.

### Inside Kissinger's Georgetown Brainwash Sessions

An Israeli source working closely with the "Future Business Program" of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies told EIR this week about the details of the Program's multi-levelled efforts to destroy state sector economies internationally and to organize the American, Western European, and Japanese corporate elite on a rigorous "geopolitical" basis. Among the features of this program, the Israeli source revealed, are the current "Georgetown-Oxford Executive Training Seminar," which takes selected corporate executives on a London-centered world training tour; and a recent Henry Kissinger-orchestrated meeting of the first annual "International Business Council." At the latter's first meeting last week, the Israeli source strongly implied, the discussion focused on implementing recent Bank of England and Jacob Javits initiatives to put the U.S. economy under rigorous international Monetary Fund control.

*Q: What is happening with the Georgetown-Oxford Executive Training Seminar?*

*A: This is a fantastic success! It's getting off the ground this week, with 18 executives, upper ranked executives who are all really good people, each appointed by their companies, who are shelling out \$3000-\$4000 per just for transportation to see this through. Among the companies are GM, Braniff, Schearing-Plough, Time-Life Books. Coke had to leave, cancel at the last minute, which is too bad. It will be done again next year, it's the best thing happening in Future Business. Everything is geopolitical about business these days, you know!*

Anyway, Future Business works on five levels at least. Give you an example, but this is very hushed up stuff, between you and me. This past week, Thursday and Friday, it had its first annual International Business Council meeting, with all the attending International Councillors! There were Mr. Toyota of Toyota himself, Philips of the Dutch company, the Chairmen of International Nickel, Alcoa, Westinghouse (Kirby), Nat Samuels of Kuhn Loeb, John Whitehead of Salomon Brothers, Olayan of the Olayan Group, which has a joint venture operation with Bechtel and operates out of Riyadh/Jedday, but mainly works out of London and New York, and E. Japhet, the Chairman of the Board of Bank Leumi, which is capitalized at around \$10 billion.

Henry Kissinger is actively running the Councillors program. He chaired all the sessions, he's thrown his name fully behind it, and, more important, he's outlined material as follow-up for CSIS. For Thursday-Friday, Kissinger ran discussions on some really big programs. We're not talking about inflation anymore, we're way beyond that. I can't broach the subject on the phone. Broadly, the subject is the following: it's the terrible lack of capital formation: it's very hard to raise money on the capital markets, when the government is sopping up all the credit on the international bond markets. Corporations have to find a way to deal with this, and this is what Kissinger and others discussed. The meetings were absolutely closed. Twenty-one Congressmen and Senators were brought in, that shows the power of this group.