

U.S. Reporting on the impressive breakthroughs in fusion technology made by the Soviets, Kintner said that the USSR has generously offered full collaboration on fusion development, including joint projects and laboratories, and a free flow of informational exchanges. "The information flows will be all one-way to our benefit," Kintner commented, as he charged that the U.S. is holding back from joint ventures, although they are obviously in the national interest.

The concerns expressed by Cohen's and Kintner's testimony were reflected at the Warnke hearings and in private congressional conversations, and no doubt contributed to the Senate Armed Services Committee's decision to convene its own hearings on the Warnke nomination. Rockefeller spokesmen including Hubert Humphrey and Paul Nitze felt compelled to respond to these concerns in their own remarks in the Senate: Humphrey presenting a quick SALT agreement as a device which would allow the U.S. to get away with short-changing its R and D programs; and Nitze "opposing Warnke" by retailing the Committee on Present Danger pitch for an all-out military buildup and an official repudiation of detente.

Meanwhile, congressmen from all sections of the U.S. continued to report their alarm over the impact of the Carter de-industrialization program on their constituencies, in terms which make it clear that even such traditional antagonists as conservative "free enterprisers" and Black Congressional Caucus members are becoming aware of their common interest in stopping Carter.

But although a sizable grouping of conservative — and in a growing number of cases, moderate to liberal — Democrats and Republicans share a perspective of rapid

fusion development and industrial and agricultural expansion as the primary goal for national survival, to date these forces constitute no more than an informal coalition committed merely to "containing" the Carter administration. With no centralized leadership, this informal and fluctuating group is pursuing a Maginot Line defense against Carter cuts and slashes, which can crumble quickly under the high-profile conservation offensive of the Rockefeller brothers.

Operating by a series of Byzantine alliances and "deals," the anti-Carter forces have chosen more often than not to negotiate with their opponents, thereby sowing confusion and demoralization in their own ranks. One conservative Republican Senatorial office confided, "We're in a situation where we have to bargain and barter with the Democrats," i.e. Carter.

Such "bargaining and bartering" has led leading Republican congressional spokesmen, such as House Minority Leader John Rhodes (Ohio), to endorse solar energy development, and to introduce legislation to make solar development an energy priority. Similar realpolitik by Rhodes has led him to introduce Carter executive branch reorganization legislation into the House, when a key member of Carter's own party, Jack Brooks (Texas) is stalling the bill because it "would stand the U.S. Constitution on its head."

Conservative Democrats, the natural ally of mainstream pro-growth Republicans, viewing the opposition party's vacillation shake their heads and resign themselves to isolation within their own party. The net result is that while a significant force exists for making fusion and industrial growth a reality, it has as yet no positive programmatic leadership and direction except that provided by the Labor Party.

Paul Warnke: Softie Or Soft Cop?

Despite the vehemence of the public brouhaha over the supposed "dovish" leanings of Paul Warnke, Jimmy Carter's nominee as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) negotiator, informed observers of Washington and New York foreign policy politics are viewing the whole affair as a carefully stage-managed performance to convince the Soviets the Carter Administration is willing to pursue detente, buying breathing space for Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski to pursue their avowed policy of reducing "Soviet influence" in the Third World and Eastern and Western Europe, supposedly without provoking overt Soviet reaction.

In this view, even the vehement congressional opposition to Warnke being mounted by hardliners Henry "Scoop" Jackson and Rep. Samuel Stratton is likely to have the blessing of top Administration policymakers, who see the congressional brawl as helping boost Warnke's "soft-liner" image, while at the same time providing pressure which the Administration will then be able to invoke as it proves expedient.

The main question, these observers say, is whether the Soviets will fall for it. Wall Street Averell Harriman visited Moscow before Carter's election to assure Mr. Brezhnev that the Democratic candidate — despite his provocative campaign posture — was committed to continuing detente. In the past, they pointed out, the soft-line Soviet circles centered around Georgii Arbatov, the head of the USSR's USA-Canada Institute, have taken such gestures as the naming of Warnke as expressions of good faith.

A look at Warnke's public record discloses little reason for the fears being expressed by hardliners Jackson, columnists Roland Evans and Robert Novak, et al.

Warnke, like almost every other Cabinet-level appointee in this Administration, is a member of David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. He sits on the Executive Committee, next to the Executive Director Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Administration's certified "hard-liner." Other Trilateral members include Cyrus Vance, who was promoted from foreign affairs editorial director of the *New York Times* to be Secretary of State, as well as Lane Kirkland and David Packard, both exe-

cutive members of the ultra-warhawk Committee on the Present Danger.

Warnke is a protégé of Clark Clifford, his senior law partner in the Washington-based Wall Street law firm of Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain and Finney. It was Clifford who wrote the Truman Doctrine, which committed the United States to a policy of colonialist interventions to preserve the "American Century." Clifford was also the author of the National Security Act, which created the CIA, against the initial opposition of President Truman.

Under President Kennedy, it was Clifford, along with hardliner Gen. Maxwell Taylor, who reorganized the CIA after the Bay of Pigs episode, bringing in John McCone and promoting such people as Ray Cline. In 1963, Clifford was installed as head of the hawkish Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board by Kennedy.

Under Clifford's sponsorship, Warnke was brought into the Department of Defense as legal counsel in 1966 and rose to the position of chief of Internal Security Affairs. Under hardliner Paul Nitze, Warnke contributed to the implementation of the counterinsurgency warfare doctrine in Vietnam, to the escalation of the bombing, and to the extermination policy code-named "Operation Phoenix."

In 1968, as a member of the "Senior Advisory Group on Vietnam," Warnke was one of the Wall Street emissaries who delivered the message to Lyndon Johnson not to run for re-election. This Wall Street coup allowed the Rockefeller financier faction to continue the war for the next seven years, and to use it for destabilization operations against the United States government through the creation of a pacifist, Naderite "left opposition."

Warnke's further contribution to this operation came in the fake "Pentagon Papers" scandal, used to undermine President Nixon. It was Warnke's copy of the "Pentagon Papers" that was leaked to former Rand analyst Daniel Ellsberg, via Warnke's aides Leslie Gelb (now an Assistant Secretary of State) and Morton Halperin.

Domestically, Warnke also helped coordinate Cyrus Vance's "Garden Plot" masterplan for a military takeover of U.S. cities to counteract "civil disturbances."

Warnke's dove image only began to be cultivated after 1968, when he joined the advisory board of the Carnegie Foundation's Fund for Peace and the Center for Defense Information, acquiring a reputation as a defense savant among the circles grouped around *Foreign Policy* magazine, whose editor, Richard Holbrooke (now Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs), is also a member of the Trilateral Commission. The central feature of CDI analysis is the denial that military superiority can exist in the nuclear age.

The Man Without a Soul

Those who know Warnke describe him as a man without a soul. Some additional facts about his recent history confirm this announcement as valid.

Up to 1976 Warnke was horrified over the prospect of confrontation with the USSR, and up to that time had a

realistic appraisal of Soviet response to the strategy then being enunciated by Brzezinski and others. He is aware of the fact that the present danger of war comes as a result of the determination of bankrupt lower Manhattan banks to go for a show of force in order to subjugate the Third World and Europe. However, as a member of this crumbling empire, in his capacity as a highly paid errand clerk for David Rockefeller, Warnke now espouses the Trilateral policies which he knows are leading to war.

In his article "We Don't Need a Devil" in the latest issue of *Foreign Affairs* magazine, Warnke details the utopian perception which he will be operating from as head of ACDA.

He proceeds from the assumption that the USSR is a second rate power and from that vantage point reviews the growing danger of war emanating from U.S. policies towards the Third World, or what he calls "the thwarted billion in Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

He turns to the "success" of the Rockefeller-engineered surrogate warfare against the Third World carried out in the Middle East, gloating with satisfaction that the USSR's political and economic influence has suffered a series of "setbacks."

"The decline of Soviet fortunes in the area makes its presence at any reconvening of the Geneva Conference... hardly essential."

The U.S. monetarists can claim debt payment at will and impose fascist regimes in the Third World. At the North-South talks where the Third World has put debt moratoria on the agenda, "what is required," according to Warnke, "...is U.S. willingness to implement the promise of Kissinger's 1975 speech," that is, no debt moratorium.

The question that precedes this wishful thinking is whether or not the Soviets will be forced into a thermo-nuclear war under these tripwire conditions. Warnke answers no. He assumes that as long as the Soviet Arbatovs are allowed to maintain a perception that the U.S. is willing to negotiate arms limitations and other negotiating forum, thus impressing upon them that the U.S. will never do the unthinkable, then no tripwire conditions should ever arise.

Warnke argues this by presenting the following bit of history:

"Whatever the reasons, the Soviet reaction was curiously pallid when in the spring of 1972 the Nixon Administration mined the harbor of Haiphong and stepped up the bombing of Hanoi just before the SALT I agreements... while Soviet shipping was trapped in Haiphong harbor, Nixon was welcomed to Moscow where he and Brezhnev signed the treaty limiting antiballistic missile sites as well as the interim agreement on control of offensive nuclear arms."

With these credentials it is still uncertain whether Congress will engage in the farce of certifying Warnke as a soft-liner, or expose him as the soft-cop of the Trilateral Commission.