

MILITARY STRATEGY

Redefining the SALT debate

The American System approach versus the British approach

The following report is contributed by Executive Intelligence Review special correspondent Robert Cohen.

With the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the Anglo-American aristocracy's liberal fascist gentlemen's club, currently controlling both sides in the SALT debate, the American population is being offered a Hobson's choice between a British System version of arms control—worldwide technological disarmament and nondevelopment of the Third World—or simply no SALT at all, bringing on the “fantastic situation” of the complete collapse of détente and an unbridled arms race about which Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently warned. Since both of these alternatives will lead to a strategic political-military disaster for the United States which could culminate in almost certain defeat in a general thermonuclear war, it is imperative to resituate the argument for the SALT II treaty in the context of the Federalist-Whig citybuilders' military policy and tradition to which the United States owe their survival and growth as a nation.

In recasting the SALT debate as “SALT the American System way versus SALT the British way” we not only redefine the crucial issue in the SALT debate but address the deeper issue of the need for a new strategic doctrine and military practice for the United States to replace the “cabinet warfare” British strategic doctrine which currently holds sway over American strategic thinking.

The Jekyll and Hyde of liberalism

The Council on Foreign Relations' psychological warfare specialists at the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, CBS, NBC, and so forth have long been heralding it “The Great SALT Debate,” and Senate deliberations are officially underway; but the questions which concerned Americans are, or should be, mulling over are the questions “Just why is that incompetent stooge Carter for SALT anyway?” and “What are establish-

ment figures such as Alexander Haig, Scoop Jackson, and Paul Nitze up to when they run around crying that the SALT treaty negotiated by fellow blueblood Cyrus Vance is ‘appeasement?’”

In reality, the core of the so-called debate on SALT in ruling Anglo-American circles is a miserable and farcical replay of the dispute between *Liberals within the British Round Table* grouping at the turn of the century, the debate between the Bertrand Russell zero growth faction and the pseudo-protechnology oligarchs led by Lord Alfred Milner and H. G. Wells.

At that time, the degenerate liberal aristocrat Bertrand Russell, mapping strategy for maintaining the

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world hegemony of the British Empire, urged a policy of meeting the threat posed to British imperial hegemony by a developing coalition of governing prodevelopment forces in Europe, Japan, the United States, and the colonial sphere. He proposed by attempting to eradicate science and its influence, to sabotage new technologies and dismember existing technology, and to undermine industrial and military progress everywhere, even in England itself. This radical-liberal approach, the environmentalist, zero-growth push toward a New Dark Age, is today championed by many of the anglophile “pro-SALT” forces in and around the Council on Foreign Relations, most notably by diplomat Cyrus Vance, Carter's controller on SALT matters, and by Chappaquiddick playboy Teddy Kennedy. For them, SALT is viewed primarily as a central element in their antitechnology, anti-industrialization strategy, a

“SALT-and-windmills” foot in the door for their technological disarmament strategy.

The Carter administration's SALT antidevelopment strategy was worked out, principally by Cyrus Vance, in the year preceding the CFR's installation of its puppet Jimmy Carter in the White House. The important institutions in which this planning took place included the Russellite United Nations Association (UNA), the Trilateral Commission, and the CFR's own Project 1980s. Thus, for example, a 1976 United Nations Association study commissioned and directed by Cyrus Vance argues that nuclear nonproliferation agreements be negotiated with the Soviet Union expressly for the purpose of preventing the transfer of nuclear technology to the Third World in favor of “energy based on the sun, the wind, and the use of wood”—a policy of genocide.

Similarly, the CFR's notorious Russellite Project 1980s, exposed on this magazine (see *EIR*, May 15-May 21, 1979), featured the Vance-chaired “Working Group on Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction.” It was Project 1980s that finalized the Carter administration goals of the imposition of a worldwide regime of economic “controlled disintegration”; the imposition throughout the Third World of the “Cambodia model” of ruralization and destruction of cities and the obliteration of urban civilization; and, forcing the Soviet Union to choose between a set of treaty agreements centering around a projected SALT agreement that would limit the growth of science and technology or accept the prospect of nuclear showdown confrontation and likely thermonuclear war. Project 1980s was *explicitly* a declaration of war against Hamiltonian dirigist economics and the American System and the threat posed by its implementation by the Third World in coordination with the advanced sector including the East bloc.

The UNA proposals and Project 1980s received their trial run in the arms control field with now Secretary of State Vance's abortive March 1977 SALT mission to

Moscow, where he proposed that the U.S.S.R. begin the immediate destruction of large segments of its nuclear arsenal and promise to desist from further scientific breakthroughs in nuclear research and applications and transfers of nuclear technology in return for parallel “nuclear nonproliferation” arms control efforts on the part of the United States. Vance was, of course, sent summarily packing by an outraged Soviet leadership, which forced the neo-Russellite cabal to grudgingly lower its horizons and considerably alter its original expectations that the SALT negotiating process would serve as the ideal domain for ushering in the main features of their New Dark Age policy.

Then, Bertrand Russell's opponents (and fellow liberals) within the Round Table inner elite, particularly Lord Alfred Milner (the notorious liberal imperialist—or LIMP) and H.G. Wells, while agreeing philosophically with Russell and sharing his New Dark Age goals, argued against him on the grounds that his program, desirable as it was, simply *wouldn't work*. They determined, therefore, to appropriate scientific developments and technologies *for themselves* while doing everything possible to deny or at least contain advances in science and progress in industry everywhere else. Essentially the position of the “no SALT” crowd of liberals in the anglophile establishment of America today—Alexander Haig, Eugene Rostow, Paul Nitze, Scoop Jackson, Elmo Zumwalt, et al., all in or around the Committee on the Present Danger (CPD) and the American Security Council (ASC)—is that the Vance-Kennedy strategy of thwarting Soviet and advanced sector technological development (particularly preventing advances in the nuclear energy field) through arms control won't work. Haig and Co. do not share Vance and Kennedy's faith that the “Bukharinist” anti-industrial faction in the U.S.S.R. and the Palme-Brandt antiprogress social-democratic forces in Europe will ultimately triumph. It is not surprising then that Paul Nitze and his CPD defended the March 1977 Vance fiasco in Moscow as “an equitable offer,” claiming “that's what the Soviets

don't want." Their argument is in effect: "We've tried the Russell arms control approach; we've supported Robert McNamara's 'cost-effectiveness' degrading of U.S. military capabilities; but there is no proof that Fabianism is triumphing in the U.S.S.R. Therefore, we must now save our position by appropriating military technologies for ourselves while continuing our New Dark Age drive full speed ahead around the globe. But, no more arms control appeasement, please."

The technology question is just one of the key issues in what is an *internal liberal* debate within the Anglo-American establishment breaking down now into pro- and anti-SALT camps. But it is the technology question that gets to the heart of the matter and serves to demonstrate that there is no disagreement *in principle* between what are in fact *complementary* "pro-" and "anti-"SALT factions. Once this is grasped, it becomes obvious that the present debate over the ratification of the SALT treaty is a dangerous fraud, a game rigged by the British oligarchy through the Council on Foreign Relations.

Senators Jake Garn, Barry Goldwater, Jesse Helms, et al. are foolishly conforming to their anticommunist, cold-war bullet-head profile, while George McGovern, Adlai Stevenson and others act out their pacifist, antimilitary profile—both duped groups simply playing into the CFR's hands with their anti-SALT postures.

So Cyrus Vance, a representative of the CFR-British Ditchley Foundation, organizes his "pro-SALT" Dr. Jekylls, while CFR General Alexander Haig moves out front mobilizing the Mr. Hydes of the American branch of the Queen's inner elite at the American Security Council (ASC) and the Committee on the Present Danger to lead the "anti-SALT" campaign throughout the country. If conditions demand, the CFR scenario calls for the "Jekylls" to turn into "Hydes" at moment's notice and follow Haig on his white horse on a hypothesized ride into the White House, as the CFR flips into its "no SALT" policy mode, the "fantastic situation" unfolds, and the CFR opts for nuclear confrontation with the U.S.S.R.

CFR against détente

SALT or no SALT, for the CFR *détente is over*. This point was driven home recently by a pro-SALT Senator who remarked that Carter administration policy was "SALT without détente" (the complement of Haig's "no SALT, no détente" line). In fact, under the banner headline "SALT hearings underway," the Rothschild-Meyer family controlled *Washington Post* openly boasted July 10: "In their joint appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the two secretaries Vance and Brown never mentioned détente with the Soviet Union, nor did they predict any secondary benefits in improved Soviet-American relations if SALT were ap-

Gromyko warns amendments

The following statements are excerpted from the press conference of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the subject of SALT.

The process of finding an appropriate compromise, a balance of interests, was very difficult. But finally the sides reached what is called an acceptable balance of interests. Perhaps at first glance it is not a very clear formula, but it clearly and precisely expresses the situation....

It may be asked: good—the SALT II treaty is signed and there is an agreement on holding talks on the possibility of concluding a new treaty; but how do things stand with the arms race? Does the treaty now signed put an end to the arms race? I must say definitively: no, it does not. First of all, if only because it covers only strategic arms, while it is well known that there also exist other types of weapons.... Furthermore, every rational person who looks at the world situation, sees indicators of the arms race like military budgets. Are they being reduced? Unfortunately not.

Q: *If the American Senate does not ratify the treaty, do you consider it possible to renew the talks in order to revise the treaty? What will happen if the treaty is not ratified?*

Gromyko: The possibility of renewing the negotiations is excluded. If the treaty is not ratified, the situation will be difficult. There will not be the restraint and limitation of the strategic arms race provided for by the treaty, and the bridges leading from the second treaty ... to the third treaty will be destroyed.

Those who have not decided their position as well as those who have decided in the wrong direction ought to think about that.

Q: *If the Senate makes some amendments to this treaty, will you agree to discuss them? With what amendments could you agree?*

Gromyko: I will say frankly that it would be impossible to reopen the negotiations. This would put an end to negotiations. Regardless of what amendments were made, it would be impossible to renew the negotiations. The situation created would be incredible....

Q: *Could you expand in more detail on the basic lines the SALT III negotiations will take?*

will kill SALT treaty

Gromyko: I must say that there was not a detailed discussion of the SALT III negotiations (at the Vienna summit). Therefore, were I to go into detail, this would be a presentation of the Soviet position or something close to the Soviet position. Only the most basic lines of the future talks were mentioned. But I would like to draw your attention to several aspects.

Success in the coming talks on concluding a third strategic arms limitation treaty is possible only if all the factors which influence the world strategic situation, including in Europe, are taken into account. To interpret this and switch from algebraic into more simple language, it can be put as follows: success is possible only if the talks include discussion of the American forward-based systems, that is, the American military bases, of which there are plenty both in Europe and outside of Europe, and which have, as is well known, a military-strategic orientation vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. The American side knows this well.

... There are other international questions currently under discussion....

The situation in the Middle East was also discussed in Vienna.... In short, the positions of the Soviet Union and the U.S. are different on this. The American side tried to argue that the Soviet Union would do better to support the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel and act so that the United Nations would adhere to that treaty in one way or another....

It goes without saying that the Soviet Union could not agree with a such a point of view. L.I. Brezhnev ... stated clearly that there would be no question of the Soviet Union supporting the anti-Arab treaty and any mechanism created for the purpose of discussing that treaty. We had the impression that President J. Carter did not expect a different answer from the USSR.

The principled position of the Soviet Union on Middle Eastern matters remains what was formulated many years ago. This is that all the lands seized by Israel from the Arabs ought to be returned; the Arab people of Palestine ought to be able to create their own—even small—-independent state. This is not difficult to do. History knows many analogous but more difficult problems that were solved.

All the countries of that region, including Israel—and here there can be no doubt on anyone's part—should have the chance to exist and develop as independent sovereign states in the Middle East.

proved." The decision by the Carter administration to extend most-favored-nation trade status to China but *not* to the U.S.S.R. is further confirmation of this policy.

As seen through the eyes of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Harold Brown, Cyrus Vance, and other CFR controllers of the Carter administration, the SALT treaty—besides keeping open the possibility of conning the Soviets into cooperation with the Carter administration and London against technological and industrial development, also provides a smokescreen of peace and “progressiveness” behind which they hope to pursue with impunity their New Dark Ages strategy for a “controlled disintegration” of the world economy under the dictate of International Monetary Fund conditionalities and World Bank “appropriate technologies”; genocide and regional wars in the Third World on the Cambodian and Nicaraguan models; “unilateral” special strike forces for intervention in “hot spots”; and Nazi-style autarky at home around the Third Reich’s old concentration-camp synthetic fuels program. The CFR is hoping that all this will go down because those leaders like Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev who are committed to real détente-cooperation for global progress, war avoidance, and arms control, will be mesmerized by the SALT carrot (and frightened by the threat of the Haig, “Mr. Hyde” stick) into the fantasy that if SALT is ratified by the Senate, “détente in our times will be assured.”

At the same time, the Carter administration is quite worried that Senate failure to ratify SALT and the concomitant exposé of their policy of “phony détente” might well lead Europe, in the tradition of Charles de Gaulle and France, to break with the outmoded Anglo-American led NATO alliance to form an independent “third superpower”—a fear that has now become a repetitive theme in Cyrus Vance’s speeches and in Senator Byrd’s reports on the Italian and French defense ministries’ policies, used as a key “selling point” for the treaty. Haig, Nitze, and the “Wells faction” may believe that Europe will swallow a new cold war, but evidently the neo-Russellites do not and are hesitant to run the risk.

The Carter administration and the Soviet leadership clearly hold very different views on SALT and détente.

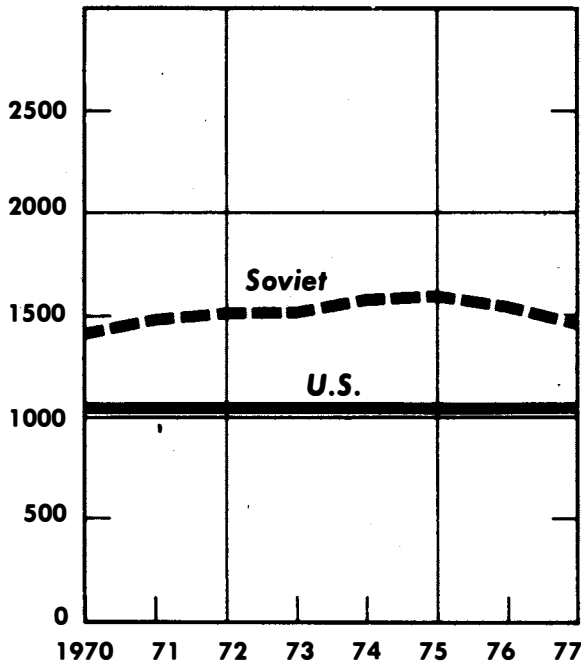
The message of the Vienna summit

The two diametrically opposed views of SALT and détente, the war-avoidance, pro-progress hopes entertained by the Soviets—with considerable agreement and cooperation from France and West Germany—and the war-inducing antidevelopment perspective of the CFR, were on dramatic display at the Vienna summit.

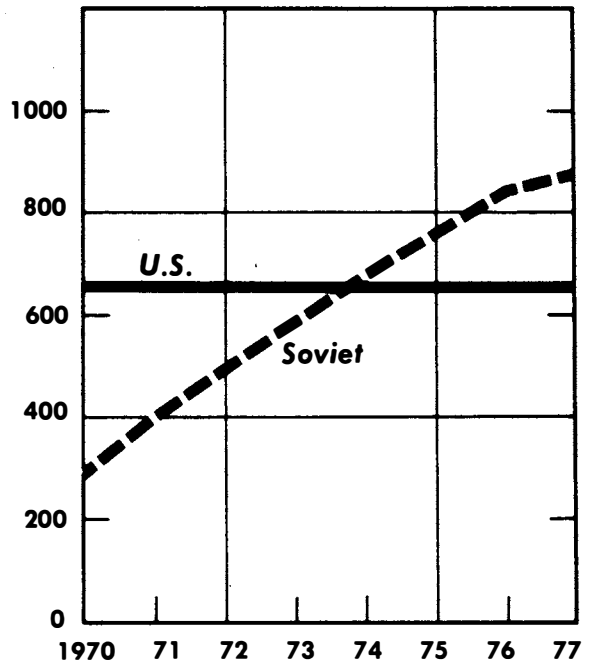
In his June 17 speech opening the summit, President Carter sounded the same strident, confrontationalist

Debate on relative U.S.-Soviet strengths masks U.S. strategic predicament

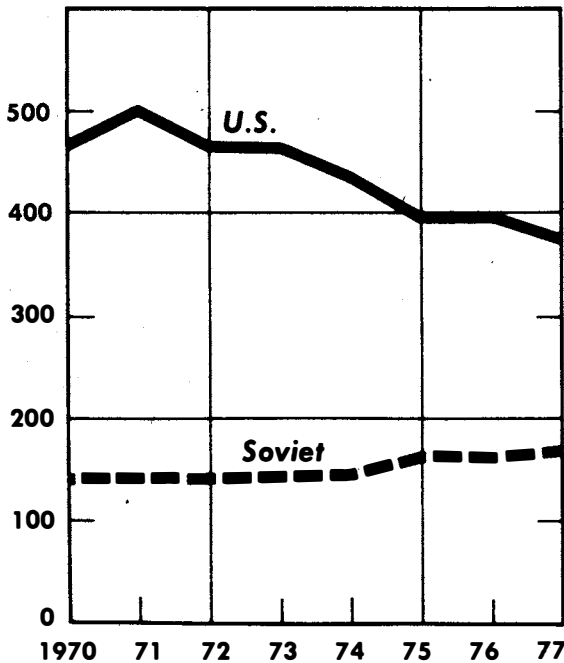
ICBMs



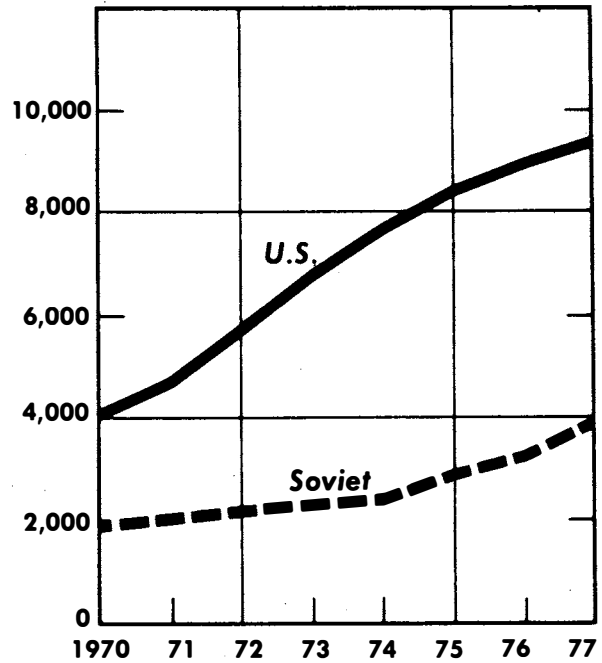
SLBMs



Bombers



Nuclear Weapons



SALT debate on relative U.S. and Soviet force postures has so far been focused on attempts to measure the relative strengths of the two nations' "asymmetrical" strategic triads—the U.S. being superior in bombers and numbers of deliverable warheads, the Soviets having the edge in throw-weight and numbers of ICBMs and submarine launched missiles. This approach is reflected in the accompanying graphs showing U.S. and Soviet delivery system capability. What this debate conceals is the more fundamental question of in-depth war-fighting capacity, where nearly two decades of hegemony of the McNamara "cost-effectiveness" approach has put the United States at a clear disadvantage vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R., and made it certain that at the present time, the U.S. would fall further behind the Soviets if SALT is defeated and an uncontrolled arms race gets underway.

blackmail theme as in his notorious Brzezinski-authored 1977 Annapolis address: "I believe that two possible ways are open to us. There is the way of rivalry and even confrontation. ... The United States can and will defend its vitally important interests if that is the way we must take." On cue from his controllers, Carter proceeded to define those "interests"—drawing particular attention to support for reinstatement of the genocidal deposed Pol Pot regime in Cambodia (and opposition to Vietnam) and the CFR's Camp David war pact with Egypt and Israel against the Arabs: "In Southeast Asia the war is continuing and foreign troops are invading and occupying others' territory. We believe that the war in Cambodia can only be ended by the withdrawal of foreign forces. ... In the Near East, Israel and Egypt have taken an historic step..."

Brezhnev, on the other hand, in his opening remarks at Vienna, made clear that the Soviets view SALT, and ultimately U.S.-Soviet relations in general, as inseparable from the framework of the détente they have built in their agreements for energy and industrial development and scientific and military cooperation with the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and with other parties to the Helsinki accords: "We attach very great significance to cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States in international affairs. ... We already have good experience of cooperation in international affairs. It is sufficient to recall, for example, the joint efforts aimed at quenching the hotbed of war in the Near East in 1973. And, of course, the cooperation in preparing the all-European conference in Helsinki. ... Détente is only the beginning. ... In relations with America ... we would like more. ... We consider useful the exchange with President Carter on questions of developing Soviet-American relations in the spheres of the economy, science, culture and so forth. I would like to believe that here too our meeting will serve as a revitalizing impetus." Perhaps, in the hope that he could still develop with Carter something akin to the détente relationship he has with Giscard d'Estaing of France and Helmut Schmidt of West Germany—and had with President Nixon—Brezhnev went on: "The might and influence of our two countries impose a special responsibility on them. It is not propaganda attacks nor playing at certain 'combinations of forces' but wise restraint, respect for the partner's legitimate interests and the honest desire to find a common language in building a more sensible and safe world that ... is the key to success."

It is in this light—Soviet commitment to détente and SALT—that Brezhnev made his warning, directed in particular at the Tory-Zionist forces in the Congress and the Janus-faced Carter administration, that with any tampering with the final SALT II agreement, delicately, elaborately, and painstakingly negotiated over a seven-year period beginning with the Nixon admini-

stration, "The entire structure could collapse—with grave and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole."

The Carter administration was not long in giving its crude response to the Soviet openings to expand détente. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown was trotted out on June 24 on Meet the Press to announce the formation of a "unilateral corps" of 110,000 U.S. soldiers "available for use in many regions"—especially the oil-producing region of the Middle East, where "we could be drawn into a serious conflict" and where "we have a serious security problem that is geopolitical." This dangerously incompetent and politically moronic military threat to invade the Saudi Arabian oil fields, cutting off Europe's oil supplies while militarily engaging Soviet allies like Iraq—has already been used to blackmail the Europeans at the Tokyo summit. Meanwhile, Israeli war plans against Syria, another tripwire for general thermonuclear war, are being encouraged.

Simultaneously, Senator Howard Baker, a member of the CFR, has boasted of his intentions to introduce amendments to the SALT Treaty that are likely to be unacceptable to the Soviets, and to mobilize other Senators to do so. According to the *Washington Post*, Baker determined his stance after consultation with his chief foreign policy advisor Edward Luttwak—who is not only a founding member of the Committee on the Present Danger, and a notorious spokesman for the Zionist lobby, but who is still a *British subject!*

Arms races not the cause of war

The sole benefit, then, that the United States is likely to derive from the SALT agreement *under the Carter administration* is its potential to place some limits on, and therefore restrain somewhat, a dangerous, costly, and destabilizing arms race. It is the height of folly, however, to believe that therefore the chief source of the general war danger in this period has been removed or even blunted. Arms races are seldom, if ever, the *cause* of war, but are themselves generally the *results* of conflicts between nations of ruling factions of nations committed to the destructive looting—cannibalization—of their own and their neighbors' productive economies, or between such bestialist forces and opponents committed to the cause of industrial and technological progress.

The "IMF conditionalities" and World Bank "appropriate technologies" policies of the Carter administration, by enforcing genocidal levels of austerity on Third World countries and requiring totalitarian regimes in the developing sector, lead to a process of coup and countercoup, economic and political instability, hunger, disease, epidemics and chaos, and potential Thirty Years War-type scenarios among nations scrambling to pay off IMF and World Bank debts. This

system and the military governments set up to enforce it in turn raise a fundamental strategic-military threat to the Warsaw Pact nations, and force intervention by the socialist bloc behind "wars of liberation." This leads to CFR demands for NATO intervention in behalf of the IMF looters—all the while the world hovering on the brink of an IMF-provoked thermonuclear war. The IMF policies are the driving force toward general war in this period.

This is the fundamental issue of war and peace that must be raised in the forum created by the debate around SALT. One key to the removal of the war danger is the effectuation of technological collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union for the development of the Third World. This policy requirement can, of course, only be achieved where SALT is part of a genuine détente process, and in a climate of scientific interchange and exchange between the two superpowers.

Although it is seldom recalled today, President Eisenhower's exemplification of the American System approach to the maintenance of peace through technological and industrial development, his "Atoms for Peace" program, began—and was announced—as an *arms control program*, a forerunner to the SALT talks, where fissionable material that would otherwise have gone into producing bombs was provided by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to foster nuclear energy development of the Third World. "Atoms for Peace" called explicitly for U.S. collaboration with the Soviets and other nuclear powers including France to begin "turning nuclear swords into plowshares" through negotiated transfer of nuclear technology, cooperation in the development of new nuclear technologies, and export of such technologies for the industrialization of the Third World.

Technological cooperation for development is the only real and stable underpinning for a stable SALT treaty and future SALT agreements.

The realization of such a shift in U.S. policy will, of course, require the defeat of the Carter administration and the overcoming of the present climate of anti-Soviet hysteria fostered by the Alexander Haig crowd, but it is not nearly as utopian a possibility as might appear. For the last four years the Soviets have been putting serious feelers out to the U.S. that they are ready to proffer an "Atoms for Peace" program of their own. All of these proposals, including proposals for the immediate use of nuclear energy and groundbreaking joint nuclear research, were suppressed and rejected by the United States. For example, proposals for the immediate joint use of peaceful nuclear explosions for canal-building, irrigation, resource generation, and energy production; Dr. Rudakov's proposals for joint research in the fusion area; similarly Velikhov and Basov's proposals in inertial confinement research, in-

cluding offers to open secret Soviet laboratories to the U.S., were all rejected.

Surely any U.S. administration in its right mind would want to encourage that Soviet factional current committed to peaceful coexistence on the basis of scientific and technological collaboration for development—the very American System ideals around which a "community of principle" agreement could be worked out with the Soviets.

In fact, the proposals of Velikhov, Basov, et al. are in the long run the key to a stable SALT arms control process. Since scientific advances in the nuclear field are clearly the most relevant to potential revolutionary and potentially destabilizing (from an arms control point of view) breakthroughs in nuclear weapons technologies, collaboration in the nuclear field, including joint fusion development, would not only assure the early practical realization of a virtually unlimited energy source, but would also make virtually impossible the clandestine achievement of significant unilateral advances in military applications.

British strategic doctrine

The very fact that no Congressman or outside witness has to date stood up during the SALT debate and denounced the incompetent and highly dangerous "flexible response" and "counterforce" doctrines upon which Carter administration SALT *policy* rests, much less had the creative insight to blast the Carter administration's "energy policy" as a military-strategic disaster for the United States, is the clearest demonstration of the subversive hold of British strategic doctrine and thinking on American officials and policymakers.

The SALT treaty is essentially a political agreement in the guise of an arms control agreement. It was made possible, in the last analysis, by Soviet accommodations—to the point of bending over backwards, as U.S. military spokesmen have admitted during the SALT hearings—to the Washington-Jerusalem-Peking-London axis for the purpose of pursuing a war-avoidance course and thus keeping alive the possibility of real détente. And, the agreement, as U.S. military sources have also admitted, is one in which the Soviet side made almost all of the significant concessions on arms matters.

But the Carter administration is not operating from the standpoint of reason.

As the SALT II negotiations were entering their final phase, the administration brazenly announced, after a year-long process of deliberation in the context of National Security Council chief Zbigniew Brzezinski's PRM-10 memo, the adoption of a "counterforce" strategic posture to complement the "flexible response" doctrine under which they were already operating. Both of these suicidal strategic doctrines that underlie U.S.

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SALT policy in turn derive from the dangerously incompetent British strategic doctrine known since its inception and crushingly already refuted at that time by both the American Revolution and the Napoleonic wars. It is this British "cabinet warfare" strategic doctrine, tailor-made for maintaining the British Empire, under which the Council on Foreign Relations today continues the provocative and genocidal policies that the Carter administration is implementing in behalf of the IMF and the World Bank.

One would reasonably expect that a government embarked on a confrontationist course that runs the gravest risks of provoking or plunging the nation into general thermonuclear war would be prepared to fight and win such a nuclear war. But the treasonous British "cabinet warfare" doctrine, designed for the CFR-IMF New Dark Age looting policy and regional warfare strategy, holds that *total war* is so terrible and unthinkable that alternative options for war-fighting at a reduced level short of all-out war must be defined and developed. Hence, "flexible response" and "counterforce," postures that provoke total thermonuclear war while preparing the U.S. to fight, with incompetent British counterinsurgency "special forces" and "escalation scenario" methods, only limited wars! Thus, the U.S. is currently on the track of trying to *bluff* its way through confrontations while clinging to a doctrine that *guarantees* defeat in a general thermonuclear war.

In fact, as the *Anglo-American architects* of SALT view it, the limitations on arms production actually facilitate their limited nuclear warfare strategies and gameplans.

"Flexible response," an IMF doctrine for "strike force" interventionist adventures into "hot spots," anticipates only the contingency of "limited nuclear war" or "theater limited nuclear war." "Counterforce," the complementary U.S. strategic posture announced by Secretary of Defense Brown in February, at the time of the Anglo-American sponsored Chinese invasion of Vietnam, is basically a dangerous psychological warfare bluff. By announcing a policy which targets U.S. missiles on various Soviet military capabilities while totally

unprepared for actual nuclear war-fighting with the U.S.S.R., the Council on Foreign Relations strategists anticipate at most "controlled thermonuclear war" in which nuclear war is insanely viewed as a *phased escalation process*—rung-by-rung up the escalation ladder involving, for example, exchange of nuclear strikes on one another's military targets followed by negotiations always stopping short of or at most only approaching all-out nuclear war.

In reality, the ABC's of clear war-fighting, as published Soviet military doctrine makes abundantly clear, begins, once the political threshold is reached, with an "Hour One" all-out "quick kill" first strike against U.S. logistical centers (e.g., American cities) designed to destroy the in-depth war-fighting capability of the Soviets' "out-of-reach" primary enemy and including the killing of on the order of 120 to 140 million Americans. Although the Soviets would absorb punishment in response greater in magnitude than what they received during the Second World War, their *greater in-depth war-fighting capability* (e.g., dispersed industrial infrastructure, superior civil defense preparations, and especially more highly trained, motivated, and disciplined army and reserves) assure them the margin of victory following the initial artillery (strategic missile) barrages. World War Three, total general thermonuclear war, which is fought in the very opposite manner to that expected and hoped for by the CFR grouping—a "de-escalation" following the Hour One all-out atomic, biological and chemical warfare first strike—concludes with Soviet military occupation of Europe and, shortly thereafter, the arrival of Soviet troops by boat onto U.S. shores to complete the conquest of a relatively defenseless and demoralized United States.

The present CFR-manipulated "Great SALT Debate" must be transformed into a forum in which it is exposed that the CFR Carter administration is running the U.S. straight toward a *disastrous and losing* general thermonuclear war.

As it is, the Senate SALT debate is serving daily to demonstrate the strategic bankruptcy and lunacy of the various CFR strategic tendencies. The Vance current defends the SALT treaty chiefly by comparing the numbers of different nuclear launchers and warheads on the two sides without any serious examination of how they would actually be used in real all-out thermonuclear war-fighting—much less how such strategic weapons usage relates to the overall deployment of forces including the role of troops (the foot-soldier is still the soul of war, as the occupation of the enemy's country and the establishment of an enduring peace are still the objectives for which war is fought) in general thermonuclear war. Vance and Co. then proceed to intone solemnly that the U.S. has "rough or essential equivalence" in strategic nuclear capability. SALT opponents led by investment banker Paul Nitze and his

protégé General Rowney, showing little or no understanding of how nuclear war is actually fought, screech about an alleged soon-to-be-realized Soviet *counterforce* capability in which Soviet land-based SS-18 heavy missiles would knock out (in their silos) the U.S. Minuteman force. Just why, given the U.S. policy of "launch on warning," the U.S. missiles would still be in their silos in this hypothesized scenario, Nitze and Co. have yet to explain—perhaps because buffoons like Nitze would be running the U.S. government at the time?

The utter absurdity of this latter line of "reasoning" was driven home by a June 24 *New York Times* report, "Mobile Soviet ICBM Held Key to Peace," on the remarks of Air Force Major General Kelly H. Burke. Burke, a utopian supporter of the planned MX mobile missile (mobile ostensibly to avoid a Soviet "counterforce" knockout of U.S. missiles, but in fact a potentially destabilizing new weapons system designed for a U.S. "counterforce" first strike) *demand*s that the Soviets follow the U.S. example and build their own mobile ICBM system: "The best hope now for peace is that the Soviets also have a dependable and survivable mobile missile system," Burke is quoted as saying, producing a new counterforce vs. counterforce version of British cabinet-warfare style strategic insanity, and giving the Nitze-CPD game away.

The McNamara legacy

How did the United States get into its present predicament, with the U.S.S.R. at least approaching a marginal nuclear war-winning advantage, and what can be done about it?

Not coincidentally, the person most responsible for putting the U.S. into its present position of strategic inferiority is the same Robert Strange McNamara who as president of the World Bank is now conniving with the IMF to impose famine and poverty on the peoples of the less developed countries by fixing their technologies at levels below those necessary to even reproduce their present living standards. As far as SALT is concerned, critics of the SALT II treaty should be turning their guns on Robert McNamara and his anglophile collaborators, not on the Soviet Union.

It was during McNamara's 1961-1967 tenure as Secretary of Defense that all the force decisions and posture shifts were made that gave away America's strategic advantage and in-depth war-fighting capabilities. McNamara established a trend of strategic incompetence from which the nation has not yet recovered.

McNamara's "cost-benefit" approach to strategic decision-making wrecked the Pentagon and dismantled U.S. R&D capability. Under McNamara, the United States went from a posture of "assured ascendancy" to the adoption of the hideous doctrine of "Mutually Assured Destruction" (MAD). By unilaterally declaring

all-out nuclear war a matter of pure destruction and "mutual suicide" which could have no peace-winning objective, America's anglophiles expected that they had thereby established "rules of the game" which guaranteed them a "deterrent" to total war and allowed them to pursue with impunity their flexible response strategy first formulated by Henry Kissinger and James Schlesinger.

The disastrous and demoralizing war in Vietnam was only one example of the consequences of this incompetent strategic policy. Effort was concentrated on British "cabinet warfare"-style "special forces," shifting U.S. military manpower objectives away from any concept of a citizen army and beginning the process of turning the U.S. armed forces into today's "all-volunteer" army—de facto mercenaries, a good percentage of whom are potheads. Civil defense was abandoned in line with the MAD doctrinal requirements. Anti-ballistic missile systems were given up by the U.S. as futile and hopeless exercises in a MAD world. Strategic force requirements and levels disadvantageous to the United States (e.g. the unnecessary trade-off of missile throw-weight for missile accuracy) were established and implemented. And department store catalogues of weapons systems and crude quantitative indicators such as McNamara's incompetent "body counts" replaced serious thinking about strategic capabilities and real war-fighting.

It is hardly surprising that many of the same people who deliberately wrecked U.S. military capabilities, including McNamara, the Rostow brothers, James Schlesinger, and others, are also in the forefront of the effort to literally Nazify the U.S. economy, pushing the same massive low technology synthetic fuels programs that were the core of the self-cannibalizing Nazi economy during the Third Reich. The autarkic energy austerity policy being promoted by these circles would finish off U.S. military capability once and for all by destroying what remains of the United States' high-technology and skilled-manpower basis for in-depth war-fighting.

Nor is it surprising that Robert McNamara himself has emerged as a leading spokesman for SALT—that is, SALT the British way.

General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Admiral Thomas Hayward, in their pro-SALT testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on July 24, admitted for the first time publicly that the Soviet Union will enjoy a strategic war-fighting advantage over the U.S. through the early 1980s.

What is the remedy? An all-out arms race? Hardly. Given the productive and technological capability the Soviets have developed in catching up and passing the U.S., it is now *they* who have the momentum and who now start with the edge in strategic weapons develop-

ment the U.S. once enjoyed through the 1950s. Not only are we likely to lose such an unrestrained, not to mention highly dangerous, arms race, but the effort to win one would entail domestic policy decisions that are likely to be unacceptable to the American population.

The simple truth of the matter is that *past U.S. policy*, including McNamara's follies, has now *locked the United States into reciprocal arms control as a crucial requirement and inseparable part of any rational future U.S. strategy*. Like it or not, U.S. national security to a great degree depends on *cooperation* from our ostensible enemy, the U.S.S.R. Fortunately we are receiving it—the U.S. deterrent still packs a significant wallop, and the Soviets, for war-avoidance purposes, have been more than forthcoming. But if the Haig-centered Tory-Zionist hawks and their knee-jerk dupes have their way, we may yet, in the name of “patriotic anticommunism,” commit national suicide.

Citybuilders in arms: SALT the American way

The United States needs SALT, but it *must* be SALT the American System way. The way out of the grave predicament for the nation is a return to the American tradition of “citybuilders in arms,” the principal military policy of our Founding Fathers and such great American leaders as Abraham Lincoln.

It is only by the development of *in-depth war-fighting capability* that the United States can assure its security and survival. This is an absolute policy necessity which will not of the SALT treaty. It is because the Soviets today have greater in-depth military capability than the U.S. that can be deployed in the unfolding geometries of nuclear war that they would ultimately emerge victorious in the event of total war.

The Federalist-Whig military policy which was pivotal in the building of our nation was itself a chapter in the history of humanist republican military policy—from Alexander the Great, to Charlemagne; to Machiavelli, to Cromwell's “New Model Army”—and was based on the demonstrated truth that republics committed to scientific and technological urban-centered progress leading to a high level of educational and cultural development and productive skill in the population at large, have an inherent potential military advantage over their rivals.

This advantage has historically been converted into fighting force in the form of a well-trained, well-equipped and competently led *universal militia*, providing not only the required forces in depth to defend the republic but also a key institution for the development of “citybuilders in arms.”

The *sine qua non* for the development of a “city-

builders in arms” policy that will not only assure the U.S. in-depth war-fighting capability that can prevent any conquest of this nation but also help generate the improved economic and industrial growth conditions that will go a long way toward removing the cause of war and maintaining peace is an American commitment to industrial recovery and technological revolution centered around vast nuclear energy projects to be undertaken worldwide.

The U.S. armed forces must in part be transformed, in the tradition of the West Point “Corps of Engineers” and the militia of the American Revolution, into a force deployed for the building of modern cities, the creation of new agricultural projects, the organizing of schools and hospitals, the generation of infrastructure, the realization of scientific advance, and the development of nuclear energy worldwide—in short, a city-building centered policy of global technological progress in which our military will participate as a vital agency. That is how the U.S. will win allies. That is how the U.S. will educate, train, and develop its population, in particular its youth, to help remove the contracting IMF-organized economic conditions that foster war. That is how the U.S. will develop in-depth war-fighting capabilities and remoralize its citizenry.

The United States must immediately institutionalize universal military training on just such a programmatic perspective.

Such a policy—made possible by a *dirigist* and centralized state-funded American System development program for the United States—will, of course, provide important benefits for the U.S. strategic weapons programs and civil defense programs as well. But it is from *national economic planning* of the *civilian economy* and *generalized* forced-draft scientific and technological progress that spin-offs to new military technologies will best be accomplished, rather than by concentration on narrow military technologies *in themselves*.

It was the commitment of Benjamin Franklin and the Founding Fathers to scientific and technological progress that established the conditions that made possible the creation of a well-disciplined and capable militia and the rapid development of professional military capabilities that helped win the American Revolution. It was West Point's commitment to technology-in-depth that created the “corps of engineers” which opened up the American West and built this nation. It was the great humanist Abraham Lincoln who saved his nation through a republican military policy and a dirigist mobilization of the industrial potentials and labor power of the Union.

“Citybuilders in arms.” That is the way out of America's current strategic predicament. That is the peace-winning alternative to IMF-World Bank genocidal war-losing policies. That is SALT the American way.