

Cynthia Johnson — Liaison

## The Background And Record Of Jimmy CARTER

Gary Allen is author of *None Dare Call It Conspiracy*; *The Rockefeller File*; *Kissinger*; *Jimmy Carter/Jimmy Carter*; *Tax Target: Washington*; and, *Ted Kennedy: In Over His Head*. He is an *AMERICAN OPINION* Contributing Editor.

■ IN JAMES EARL CARTER'S 1976 quest for the Presidency he campaigned as an "outsider" and an opponent of the entrenched political Establishment in Washington. He pledged to bring new faces with new policies to the nation's capital. These promises proved empty when Carter assumed office and filled his Cabinet with the usual Establishment toadies

from the ranks of David Rockefeller's Council on Foreign Relations and Trilateral Commission. Instead of reversing the disastrous policies of the past, the new President accelerated the move toward bankruptcy, disarmament, and surrender.

Carter immediately violated his promise, made at the Democratic National Convention, to drive the Es-



**Jimmy Carter, that mask of a smiling man, turned foreign policy and national security over to members of David Rockefeller's C.F.R. and Trilateral Commission. They promptly betrayed our ally the Shah, gave away the Panama Canal, turned Nicaragua over to the Reds, and allied us with mass murders in Peiping.**

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establishment insiders from the top policymaking posts in our government. There is, said Candidate Carter, "a major and fundamental issue taking shape in this election year. That issue is the division between the 'insiders' and the 'outsiders.' The people of this country know from bitter experience that we are not going to get these changes merely by shifting around the same group of insiders . . . . The insiders have had their chance and they have not delivered. And their time has run out. The time has come for the great majority of Americans — those who have for too long been on the outside looking in — to have a President who turns the government of this country inside out."

But Jimmy Carter staffed all the top positions of his Administration with the Establishment insiders he warned against — more than seventy members of the Council on Foreign Relations and over twenty members of the Trilateral Commission — including the entire foreign policy and national security team. In control of our money, at the same time, we have had C.F.R. members Arthur Burns, W. Michael Blumenthal, and Paul Volcker. In the post of Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown (C.F.R./T.C.) took over from former Secretary Donald Rumsfeld (C.F.R.). In the

area of Social Welfare and "human resources," Joseph Califano (C.F.R./T.C.) and Patricia Harris (C.F.R.) have continued to expand the government's efforts to make ever more Americans dependent on the tarbaby of federal benevolence. In short, despite Jimmy Carter's promise, the same group of Establishment *Insiders* remained in control of our government.

In the election year of 1976, Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter made some eight hundred specific promises to the voters. He has broken virtually all of them.

Realizing how much the taxpayers were beginning to resent the excruciating burden of taxation, Carter vowed that taxes would never be raised while he was in office. In his campaign book, *Why Not the Best?*, the Presidential aspirant declared: "I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country, and you can depend on that if *I am* elected." Once elected, President Carter worked actively to increase taxes at every opportunity. He has pushed for and signed into law the two most drastic tax increases in U.S. history.

First, he signed a Social Security tax hike in 1977 which will mean an increase of \$223 billion in the tax take over a ten-year period — and







**In 1976, Jimmy Carter promised voters: "I would never increase taxes for the working people of our country, and you can depend on that if I am elected." He has since signed into law the two biggest tax increases in U.S. history. They translate into \$3,600 in added levies for every American family that pays taxes.**

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still not be sufficient to make the program financially sound. According to a study by the Congressional Budget Office, even with these enormous Social Security increases there won't be enough funding by 1984 to maintain cash flow for Social Security.

The second huge tax leap — itself the largest single tax increase in U.S. history — was Carter's \$227 billion "Windfall Profits Tax" on crude oil — which will be paid by the American consumer at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar. And not only will it fail to produce a single barrel of desperately needed domestic oil, it will serve to discourage production.

These horrendous tax increases translate into more than thirty-six hundred dollars in added levies for every American family that pays taxes. But even that wasn't enough to satisfy the deceitful Carter. He also labored diligently for passage of a \$5.8 billion import tax on crude oil and a new federal levy on gasoline — as if fuel prices weren't already driving Americans to the wall. Fortunately, because of Conservative resistance, he was unsuccessful in getting those two measures through the Congress.

Inflationary "tax-bracket creep" has been another means by which Carter has rocketed taxes, refusing to permit indexing of the rates to allow

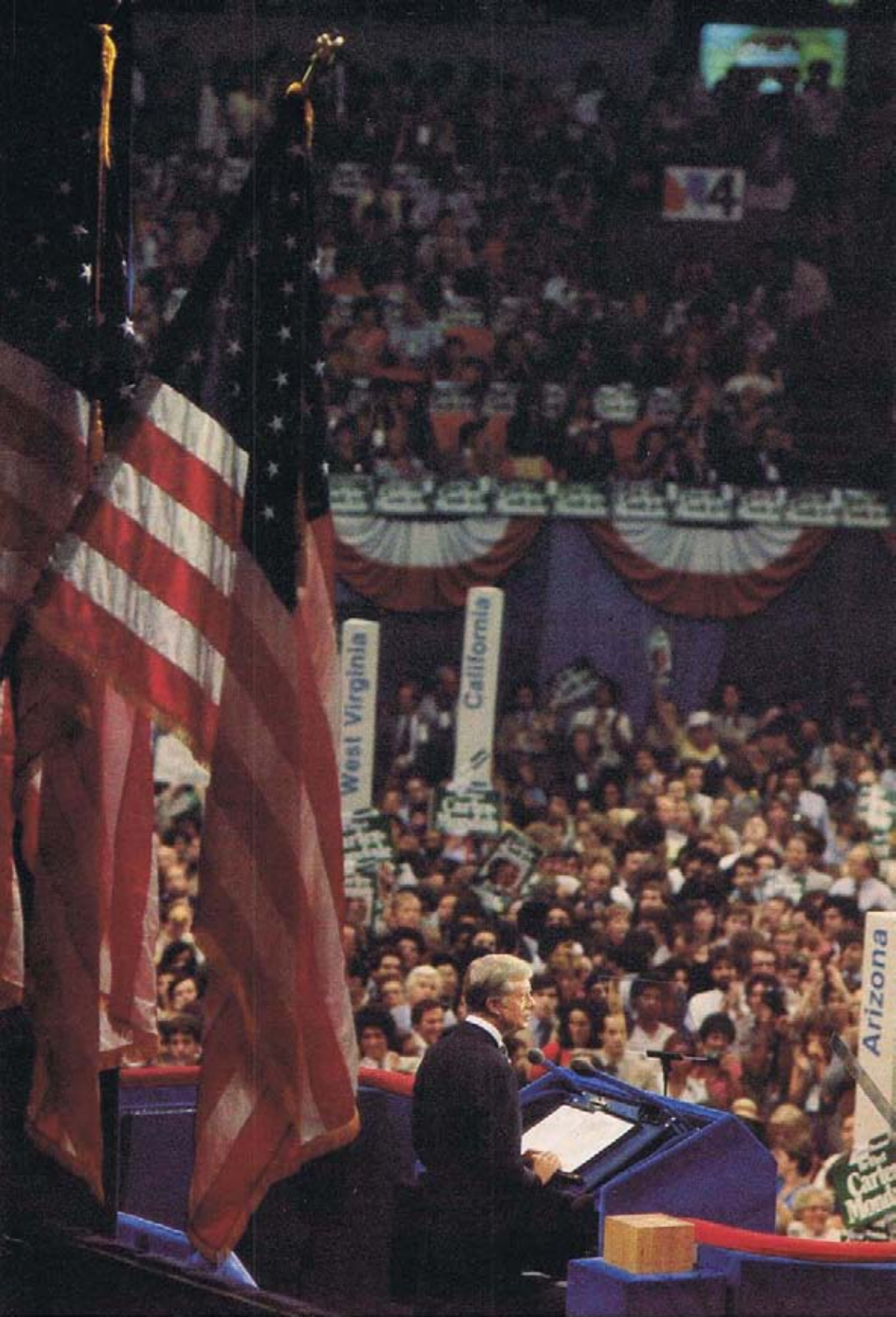
for mere inflation raises. According to *U.S. News & World Report* for August 4, 1980, "Despite recession, total receipts in 1981 are expected to rise 86.1 billion dollars, or 16.6 percent — in terms of dollars the largest one-year tax increase in U.S. history."

The peanut farmer in the White House has in fact grown drunk with the power to make people dependent on his "generosity" with our tax money. His solution to every problem is to set up a bureaucratic program and raise taxes. As the *Wall Street Journal* put it in an editorial on March 17, 1980: "... our economy's biggest problem is high and increasing rates of taxation to support runaway government expenditures, yet for each symptom, the prescription is the same: An energy problem, increase taxes. A Social Security problem, increase taxes. An inflation problem, increase taxes. Falling hair, shortness of breath, internal bleeding? Have another arsenic."

In short, taxes have been increased more under Carter than under any other President in our history. Collections have more than doubled since he assumed office in 1977. Total receipts have exploded from \$300.1 billion for Fiscal 1976 to well over \$600 billion for Fiscal 1981. We are literally being bled to death.

Now, in an apparent effort to try







to turn the attention of the electorate away from the present realities to promises of a brighter future, Carter has announced an "economic revitalization program" which calls for a tax cut to be passed by Congress sometime next year. As a sop to "Liberal" Democrats who have been demanding more government work programs, he also called for spending an additional \$2.4 billion for public-works jobs and unemployment benefits. But the President's proposed "tax cut" of \$27.6 billion will not even offset the scheduled increase in Social Security taxes. An editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* the day after Carter announced this scheme observed:

"After the anemic tax reductions proposed yesterday by Mr. Carter, the Federal tax burden will rise yet another \$80 billion next year. Mr. Carter's latest economic policy, his seventh try at this in three and a half years, displays no real awareness of any of these stark numbers. Is the country being strangled by taxes? Too bad. Is federal spending racing out of control? Then we need more money spent on what Teddy Kennedy dignifies with the description 'jobs programs.'"

In his bid for re-election, Carter is again using his old tactic of promising every interest group something he cannot or will not deliver. For example, in a speech to a gathering of the National Urban League, he tried to flim-flam his black audience with rhetoric and figures which, had they been uttered by a Conservative, would have produced a storm of charges that he was irresponsible and inaccurate. Calling Reagan's tax-cut proposal "sugar-coated poison," Carter announced that his own new program would put "millions and millions of people" not merely back to work — but in "new jobs, exciting

jobs, stimulating jobs." In view of soaring unemployment it is doubtful that blacks will fall for such pie-in-the-sky promises.

Unemployment, especially among young blacks, has been astonishingly high — largely due to the Carter increase in the minimum wage to \$3.10 an hour. The minimum wage effectively removes the first few rungs on the ladder of job advancement, making it much more difficult for the unskilled to jump from joblessness to the higher rungs of good jobs. Their crocodile tears for the disadvantaged notwithstanding, the policies of the "do-gooders" in the Carter Administration have served to reduce job opportunities for blacks and keep them dependent on huge outlays by Big Government.

Despite the enormous increase in taxes under the Carter Administration, revenues have not been able to keep up with the even more mammoth increases in federal spending. The estimate for the 1981 Budget has been revised upward on an almost weekly basis. It was soon expected to exceed \$633.8 billion — to be paid for by a projected level in tax receipts of \$604 billion and \$29.8 billion in deficit financing. However, when he announced his "economic renewal program" for 1981, Carter admitted that the deficit will be many billions larger.

Last year, Jimmy Carter promised the American people that he would balance the federal Budget. With his own party controlling both houses of Congress, the closest the Carter Administration ever came to a balanced Budget was the \$27.7 billion deficit for Fiscal 1979. And this is only the admitted deficit. According to economist Arthur Laffer, when off-Budget outlays and unfunded liabilities like the Social Security pyramid

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## CARTER RECORD

are included in the federal accounting, as they should be, the *real* deficit for last year alone exceeded two hundred billion dollars!

In March of this year President Carter admitted that the federal deficit for Fiscal 1980 would be at least \$60.9 billion rather than the previously forecast \$36.5 billion. (Again, this does not include the off-Budget items and liabilities not calculated in the "official" Budget.) For Fiscal 1981, beginning with this month (October), the Carter prognosticators predicted a federal deficit of \$28.5 billion just four months after promising a Budget surplus of \$16.5 billion. Shortly thereafter the Carter mathematicians revised the deficit figure up to \$29.8 billion. The Administration now admits that if Congress passes the President's proposed post-election tax cut, the deficit will exceed \$35 billion. Financial advisor Howard Ruff has predicted that it will be between \$50 billion and \$70 billion. It is painfully obvious that Mr. Carter is drowning us in a sea of red ink, which continues to deepen as the sluice gates are opened for last-minute vote buying before Congress adjourns.

Administration spokesmen now declaim that the enormous "miscalculation" over the deficit is due to the recession. Falling production and surging unemployment have cut into federal revenues, and federal outlays have had to be increased for Welfare, unemployment compensation, Food Stamps, and Social Security. It is true that the huge increases in appropriations for Welfare State programs are adding to the deficit. But the Carter Administration has been hoist by its own petard as its high tax and high inflation policies

wrecked the economy. Its response is that what is required is ever larger doses of deficit poison, absorbing ever more of the capital needed to get our economy rolling again.

To hard-pressed Middle American taxpayers it makes little difference whether the Budget is balanced — so long as federal spending continues to soar. The middle class is forced to pay in any case — either in direct taxes, or indirectly through inflation. Heads we lose, tails we lose!

As economist Milton Friedman pointed out in *Newsweek* for March 24, 1980: "The true tax burden on the American people is what government spends, not what the accountants label 'tax receipts.' If the government spends more than it receives in visible taxes, who do you suppose pays the difference? You and I do, through the hidden tax of inflation or the even more simple hidden tax involved in government borrowing from the public. And the true tax burden has been exploding."

Meanwhile, waste and graft escalate. According to James Dale Davidson of the National Taxpayers Union, total costs to the taxpayer due to theft and corruption could by official estimates "exceed 50 billion dollars a year. That sum is greater than the total individual income tax payments of 45 million of the 87 million persons who file individual income tax returns." The General Accounting Office says that fraud is costing as much as \$25 billion in the Carter Administration's "economic assistance programs" alone!

What is needed is not more government, as Jimmy Carter proposes, but major surgery to cut down the size, scope, and spending of the federal leviathan. According to Professor Friedman: "The real problem is the explosive growth in government



spending. Government outlays of \$400 billion with a \$100 billion book deficit would be far healthier for the economy than government spending of \$600 billion with a balanced budget — and would be easier to accommodate . . . .” Nonetheless, that choice is between being inflated or taxed to death.

The current mess results from the fact that to try to balance the federal Budget without significantly reducing spending would place an excruciating tax burden on the American people that they would not tolerate. Our politicians are afraid to try this because they fear it would touch off a tax revolt at the ballot boxes that would put an end to the massive bureaucratic system they have taken so long to erect. There is a limit to the amount of taxation that a people will endure. The hidden tax of inflation has been embraced as an alternative. Congress simply runs a deficit and cranks out fiat money to cover it or borrows at high interest as much capital as it can choke from productive efforts that would create jobs. The National Debt is thus reaching for a trillion dollars, our money is more worthless by the minute, and the economy is stagnating.

To continue to deceive the people, President Carter has pushed the notion that inflation is not just the government's fault, but everyone's sin and social responsibility. In his “inflation-fighting” speech of October 1978, Jimmy Carter appealed with a straight face to the *victims* of inflation to “cooperate” in helping to cope with this national evil. He talked about the need for businessmen to cooperate, for labor unions to cooperate, for consumers to cooperate. He talked about everything *except* his massive Budget deficits — and the resulting massive increases in the money supply.

Carter is well aware that rising prices are a result — not the cause — of inflation. He knows that inflation is an expansion of the money supply to accommodate deficit “financing.” He knows that the consequences are the same with money as with any commodity. If the supply of peanuts is increased, for instance, the value of the goobers in his warehouse will go down. Hence the value of our money is decreased as its quantity is inflated to finance those Carter Budget deficits. Jimmy should admit this, stop trying to pass the blame to everyone else, and reduce spending and deficits. But, because of the number of people now receiving government “transfer payments” and locked into Social Welfare programs, the President knows it would be political suicide for him to stop inflation at its source.

To stop inflation would require heavy setbacks for the burgeoning Welfare State, immense wailing and gnashing of teeth from bureaucrats and those removed from federal programs, and a rough period of dislocation as the economy adjusts to liquidate malinvestments resulting from decades of inflationary follies. It would mean the end for a politician like Carter with a Welfare State constituency.

So the deficit spending continues. As the National Debt approaches the trillion-dollar mark, the interest on that debt is now \$80.4 billion a year. This service charge alone is now the third-largest item in the federal Budget. You pay it.

But still the spending continues. For instance, President Carter has given us a Department of Energy which doesn't produce a single drop of oil but has been allocated another \$12.6 billion in the Carter Budget. Never mind that D.O.E. officials have admitted that it was they who



caused the severe gasoline shortages, and long lines in front of our filling stations, by over-allocation to rural areas and under-allocation to urban areas. Instead of calling for abolition of this monstrous bureaucracy, Jimmy Carter proposes to make it even bigger.

It is the same wherever we look. Carter's Budget allocates \$346.5 billion for his Orwellian "Human Resources Programs." That is double what it was under President Ford. This category of federal spending includes the huge "transfer payments" and the Welfare bureaucracy's take in salaries and graft. And it ain't peanuts! In fact, \$346.5 billion is more than the entire federal Budget in 1976.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, formerly under Joseph Califano, is now the Department of Health and Human Services under Patricia Harris. Even though federal education programs have been taken out and set up by Carter with their own independent bureaucracy, the budget of the Health and Human Services Department is the third largest budget in the entire world — trailing only the national Budgets of the United States and the Soviet Union. Social Welfare spending is now well over *twice* the amount spent on our national defense.

Yes, everywhere we look it is the same. For example, funding for the infamous Food Stamp program has mushroomed from \$600 million in 1970 to nearly *nine billion dollars* today, as millions line up for the federal free lunch, courtesy of the national tax slaves. Incredibly, in spite of growing opposition to such programs, Congress increased Food Stamp funding by another fifty percent earlier this year. While taxpayers cut back on the quantity and quality of the food they serve their

families, the tax consumers eat more and better.

It is America's workers who pay more and get less. Since Jimmy Carter has been President, the Consumer Price Index has shot up and up at a rate that peaked earlier this year at 18.2 percent. This is almost four times the rate of price increase at the time Carter assumed office less than four years ago. Despite recession, the rate of increase for the year will probably wind up in the range of twelve to fourteen percent. Three years of this and the purchasing power of the dollar will be slashed by more than one third.

A widely advocated but phony solution to inflation is mandatory wage and price controls. President Carter has promised never to introduce such controls. Former President Nixon made the same promise, but imposed a wage-price freeze anyway on August 15, 1971.

In his television address to the nation on October 24, 1978, Jimmy Carter announced his (then) latest program to combat inflation — a program of "voluntary" wage and price "guidelines." The guidelines called for a limit of seven percent on wage raises, and a limit on price increases of one-half of one percent below a firm's average annual rate of price increase in the base period of 1976-1977.

In his lucid and penetrating book, *The Government Against The Economy*, free-market economist George Reisman demonstrates why wage and price controls imposed by government always disrupt production and sabotage the economic order of a nation. He offers this appraisal of the Carter guidelines:

"What the price guidelines mean is that if a company's prices rose 10% in 1976-77, it is allowed to increase them a further 9 and 1/2 percent in



the coming year. If they rose only 2% in 1976-77, the company will be allowed to increase them in the coming year by only 1 and 1/2 percent. The most decisive objection to the 'guidelines' is not that they will not 'work,' but that they will be economically destructive if they do work. They will be destructive precisely if they are obeyed."

But the Carter people insist that the guidelines are merely voluntary. That is hardly the case. The Council on Wage and Price Stability has repeatedly threatened companies which refuse to cooperate, and the President has personally tightened the vise. Dr. Reisman continues his analysis:

"To state the matter as simply and as forcefully as possible: *If we obey the President's guidelines, we will damage the economic system.*

"The obvious reason for this is that the guidelines arbitrarily perpetuate relatively low rates of profit in many industries after the economic justification for those low rates of profit has passed. Indeed, they tend to reduce low rates of profit even further. If an industry was not able to increase its prices significantly in 1976-77, because of a temporary oversupply of its products, it is not to be allowed to increase its prices significantly in 1979, either; even though the oversupply problem may well have been solved, and the industry is experiencing growing difficulty in meeting demand. Indeed, the low profits of 1976-77 must be cut still further, because while the industry's price increase is again strictly limited, it must pay 7% higher wages.

"The President's guidelines, therefore, are a sure formula for damaging all those companies and industries unfortunate enough to have been earning low profits in the 1976-77 base period. As a result, these

companies and industries will not be able to obtain additional capital to expand, and probably will begin to lose capital. Some of the companies may actually be driven out of business.

"It is not only these companies and industries that will be harmed, however, but the entire economic system. For many of these firms and industries supply vital materials, parts, tools, or machines, and so on, to other firms and industries. If, for example, the guidelines should damage companies producing common nails, the producers of lumber and plywood must suffer, along with the whole construction industry. If producers of ball bearings or lubricants are damaged, all the firms requiring these products must be damaged; similarly, if the producers of steel, cement, or sulphuric acid are damaged; and so on."

It is also clear that Carter's guidelines have been a factor in lowering productivity because the effect is to reduce profits, which in turn decreases saving and investment for capital accumulation — the basis for enhanced productivity. Reisman concludes:

"The President spoke of a reduction in government regulation of industry as a means of improving the productivity of labor. Certainly, a reduction in regulation could substantially help in this regard. But it is absurd to hear about it from a President who by virtue of his 'guidelines' is in the process of extending government regulation to total control over the economic system — and in the very same speech!"

All of Carter's hypocritical doubletalk about everyone "cooperating" to help fight inflation, and his false remedies for the problem he helped create, are intended to divert our attention from the real issue: namely, the tremendous mountain of



federal spending that has dissipated our wealth on the most colossal scale in history.

This has produced serious social consequences. One of the most important is that it has forced more and more wives to seek jobs outside the home — contributing to the disintegration of the traditional family structure. In the first three years of Carter's incumbency, the number of two-earner families climbed by 2.2 million. But, despite the additional income brought in by wives in the job market, the average family income in America has not kept up with the ravages of the Carter inflation and the plunder of his greatly increased taxation. According to a Department of Labor study of the twelve-month period ending in March of this year, median family income rose by only eight percent while the cost of living increased over 13.3 percent. And the recession has only exacerbated this trend.

Meanwhile, it is clear that Carter has no intention of cutting spending in the least. Which means we are heading for even higher taxes and larger doses of monetary inflation. The Carter deficits — and the recent massive ballooning of the money supply by the Federal Reserve — assure ever more price inflation for at least the next few years. The flourishing free-market newsletters are predicting a post-recession price inflation rate of twenty-five to thirty-five percent within a few years, probably culminating in the collapse of the dollar amid runaway inflation. A frightful prospect? Certainly, and one that we dare not ignore. But unfortunately it is not the only dramatic consequence of the Carter years. There is, in addition, the fearful prospect of war.

Jimmy Carter's weakness and vacillation in the areas of military

defense and foreign policy have sent clear signals to our enemies which could result in unprecedented disaster. He speaks continually of peace, but has failed to protect the peace. By allowing American military defenses to deteriorate in the face of massive Soviet expansion, Carter has increased the possibility of war with those who are determined to take advantage of America's weakness.

Since 1977 the United States has moved from a position of approximate equivalence with the Soviet Union to a present state of inferiority in strategic nuclear weaponry. This decline is a result of President Carter's cancellation or delay in development of strategic weapons systems including the B-1 bomber, the MX missile system, and the Trident II submarine missile program, as well as his decision to close the production line for Minuteman missiles, and not to go ahead with enhanced anti-missile beam weaponry.

Even before officially taking office as President in 1977, President-elect Carter asked our military to begin working on a plan to reduce the number of U.S. strategic missiles from twelve hundred to only two or three hundred. On June 30, 1977, Carter announced his opposition to the B-1 bomber. On April 3, 1978, he cancelled development of the neutron bomb. On August 17, 1978, he vetoed a new nuclear aircraft carrier of the sort now desperately needed to respond to continuing tensions in the Middle East. In 1979 Carter delayed production of the Cruise missile, two nuclear submarine programs, and a new submarine-based missile.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has since admitted that the Soviets had overtaken America in the development of a laser or particle-beam weapon for use against ballistic missiles. But he maintains that



the U.S. has altered the strategic military balance with the Soviet Union because of a new type of U.S. aircraft that is reportedly invisible to radar or other electronic detection systems. Unfortunately, the new "Stealth" system — developed under Republican Administrations — will not be in operation until sometime in the 1990s.

Vice President Walter Mondale expressed the attitude of the Carter Administration on the subject of defense when he declared that America has fallen so far behind the Soviets in military capability that it is now "no longer possible" to catch up and achieve overall military superiority. But even the American Security Council reports that, because of our sabotaged military capabilities and Carter's unilateral disarmament programs, we won't be able to catch up with the Russians until 1985 even with an all-out effort. Let us hope this too is an exaggeration. In any case, Carter has made us vulnerable to a strike on the American heartland for the first time in our history.

Our conventional forces have also been allowed to deteriorate. In the August sixth issue of *Daily News Digest*, Johnny Johnson commented on a recent ABC television program about a U.S. Army "strike force" drop. He reported:

"The TV program showed a chopper trying to put a jeep on the ground, only to have the jeep end up topside down, wheels in the air. Then the program went on to elaborate on just *how well we could do* if we really had to move substantial numbers of troops. The bottom line: We can't until about 1992! The filmed exercise showed the Army moving about 2400 troops of its 82nd Airborne Division. These troops were dropped without any support groups, so they presumably could fight only for a few hours

before running out of everything.

"To move an airborne brigade, with all its support, said subsequent news sources, would take about 200 C-141 jet transports. Turns out the AF has only about 177 or so of these giants in flying condition, with another 88 grounded for maintenance. And these, it is presumed, are stationed all over the world. And even if we could get all of them together and off the ground, there aren't enough flight crews for the mission! So, the AF is busily training an additional 150 crews to drop paratroopers, but they admit this could take well over a year for completion."

And this filmed exercise, remember, was put together to show the *competence* of our conventional forces. What it did, in fact, was to demonstrate that the Carter Administration has all but destroyed the American military.

While the U.S. was showing that it cannot effectively drop even as few as twenty-four hundred troops — with no support — the Soviets were moving a full division (about thirteen thousand men) and all necessary heavy equipment (tanks, guns, ammunition, armored personnel carriers, trucks, etc.) into Afghanistan in just seventy-two hours. They now have about one hundred thousand troops in Afghan territory. They even have twenty-four hundred troops in Cuba.

N.A.T.O. officials say the Soviets have 225 fully equipped and battle-ready divisions, while the U.S. has less than eighty. "Face it," says Johnny Johnson, "our Army is undermanned, underpaid, undereducated, and underequipped. Our Air Force and Navy are in the same boat. If we started today, going full out, we couldn't be ready to fight any type of sustained war with anyone, short of using nuclear weapons."



Typical of the problem is the fact that under Jimmy Carter the U.S. Navy has been reduced to only 455 ships — less than it had before Pearl Harbor — whereas the Soviet Pacific Fleet *alone* now boasts 785 ships! How has Carter responded? He has slashed the funds for our Navy's shipbuilding program!

Carter has also cut funding for critically important research and development programs for America's military defense even as the Soviet Union has been engaged in increasingly successful R.&D. work on space technology and particle-beam weaponry. *Omni* magazine for August reports that the Soviets are conducting unmanned tests using powerful SL-9 Proton rockets comparable to those with which we fitted our Saturn V and Apollo series. American intelligence sources — weakened as they are — discovered that the U.S.S.R. is working on a winged reusable spacecraft, smaller than the U.S. space shuttle but able to resupply a space station for military purposes. All telemetry data sent from Soviet spacecraft are coded to prevent our interpreting what the tests are about, but it is believed the Soviets are trying to conceal a new military breakthrough in space.

A Soviet killer satellite already threatens our low-orbit spacecraft — including the reconnaissance satellites on which we depend for early warning of any Soviet missile attack. Tests of the Soviet killer-satellite system have been successful ten out of seventeen times in intercepting target satellites close enough to assure destruction. The U.S.S.R. has also demonstrated a quick-launch-and-intercept missile which can overtake a U.S. reconnaissance satellite at the point in its orbit at which it is out of sight and communication with U.S. ground stations. Thanks to Jim-

my Carter the U.S. is not expected even to begin testing its own fighter-launched anti-satellite missile until sometime in 1982.

According to a series of articles appearing in *Aviation Week & Space Technology* this summer, the Soviets have been testing high-power laser beams to destroy anti-tank missiles in flight. A photo with the article showed the destruction of a Bell helicopter by another laser device. In addition, the U.S.S.R. has been working on a non-laser, particle-beam anti-missile weapon, and already has an operating prototype.

Meanwhile, back at the Carter turkey farm in Washington, funding for advanced anti-missile beam technology has been cut. Instead, Carter allocates more funds for C.E.T.A. projects. ~

When a Soviet combat brigade was discovered in Cuba a year ago, Carter proclaimed the situation intolerable — and then did nothing. By July the Soviets had reinforced these troops — and this time the move was ignored. Which has doubtless encouraged the Soviets in plans to bring nuclear bombs into Cuba for their MiG-23s and new 5,000-mile Backfire bombers. Already runways of two airfields in Cuba have been lengthened and strengthened to accommodate the large Backfires. Facilities for storing nuclear bombs in Cuba have been built. Whether they are already there and being guarded by elements of the Soviet combat brigade is not certain. The only way this could be ascertained is by overflights of our SR7s carrying special equipment to detect fissionable materials. President Carter has flatly refused to authorize such flights, although they have been repeatedly requested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the intelligence community.



The way things are going, the Reds won't have to engage in nuclear warfare; they are winning without it. If the trend continues, the Soviets expect to be able to issue an ultimatum and receive our surrender without a fight. And the trend is continuing. In March of 1979 the defense community in Washington was shocked to learn that Victor Utgoff, who was President Carter's strategic arms limitation advisor on the National Security Council, had stated: "It is in the U.S. interest to allow the few remaining areas of [U.S.] strategic advantage to fade away" because we might "occasionally use [*such an advantage*] as a way of throwing our weight around in some very risky ways."

In the face of repeated violations of SALT I, President Carter went ahead and signed SALT II. Carter speaks of peace, but weakens our defenses — a move which virtually invites war. Thanks to Mr. Carter, U.S. defense spending now represents less than five percent of our nation's Gross National Product at a time in which the Soviets are spending at least fifty percent more than the United States on military forces. This sabotaging of our military capabilities has led to the seizure of Americans as hostages by a tinpot dictatorial regime. And Carter's policy of weakness and vacillation has given the green light to Soviet-sponsored aggression in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, while sending the message to America's anti-Communist allies that they cannot trust us to help them resist Marxist imperialism.

In Africa, Carter U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young (C.F.R./T.C.) courted the pro-Soviet regimes in the former Portuguese colonies of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Angola. Meanwhile, President Carter

adamantly refused to recognize the republican Government of Rhodesia headed by Ian Smith. He refused to allow trade with Rhodesia — even for its strategically important chrome ore. Instead, we bought it from the U.S.S.R. at double the price! Carter literally delivered Rhodesia to the Reds.

While denouncing anti-Communist Governments on the basis of "human rights violations," Jimmy Carter has been quite tolerant of much worse human rights records in many Leftist dictatorships. During his visit to Poland in 1977, he praised Poland's dictatorship, saying that "our concept of human rights is preserved in Poland" and that the "basic goals of friendship, world peace, justice, human rights, and individual freedom" are upheld by the brutal Communist regime there.

The Castroite military Government of Panama was having difficulty paying the interest charges on the enormous debts it owed to certain big banks and corporations. Being obedient to David Rockefeller and the Trilateralist clique running his foreign policy, Carter was successful in getting the Panama Canal Treaties ratified in the Senate — though he paid a huge price for it in terms of popularity. Americans will not soon forget that he surrendered our Canal in Panama to the dictatorial regime of Omar Torrijos to help pay off the bankers.

The Panama Canal payaway set the stage for further Marxist imperialism in Latin America. The next nation to fall was Nicaragua. (See page thirty-nine.)

President Carter went so far as to cut off all diplomatic links with the Republic of China on Taiwan, and established formal relations with Communist China while providing that monstrous regime with lucrative



trade status as a Most Favored Nation and even supplying sophisticated military equipment.

As a move to demoralize and dash the hopes of anti-Communist resistance in Eastern Europe, Jimmy Carter sent Cyrus Vance to hand over to the brutal Communist regime of Janos Kadar in Hungary the holy Crown of St. Stephen, ancient Christian symbol of legitimacy and sovereignty. This sent the message to all people in the captive nations that they can no longer hope for even moral support from America in their constant battle against their Red oppressors. When the brave Poles went on strike against their masters this summer, President Carter ignored them.

The fall of the Shah of Iran and the takeover by the infamous Ayatollah Khomeini was yet another disastrous product of the Carter foreign policy. Under the Shah, Iran held the line against Soviet aspirations in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region. Thanks to Jimmy Carter, that barrier is no longer present.

Destruction of the Shah and the rise of Khomeini in Iran set the stage for both the seizure of American hostages and the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan.

In every instance, the effect of Carter's foreign policy has been to accommodate Soviet expansionism and Marxist movements all over the globe. At the same time, our every anti-Communist ally has been be-

trayed. Taiwan, Rhodesia, South Africa, Iran, Chile, Nicaragua, and all of the others have learned never to trust Jimmy Carter in the slightest detail.

The American people have learned the same thing. Or should have. The man who promised he would never lie to us has not delivered on his vows to stop inflation, keep taxes down, produce a balanced Budget, bring the hostages home, or keep America's military second to none. In every case he has gone in the opposite direction. The result is that Jimmy Carter is in severe political trouble. And he deserves to be.

In 1976, Carter tried to be all things to all people. He is continuing that tactic. The Democratic Convention helped to make him seem more moderate in contrast to the high visibility of more strident crazies ranging from former U.S. Representative Bella Abzug through feminist leader Gloria Steinem, Welfare activist Shirley Chisholm, and Vice President Walter Mondale — all the way to Senator Edward Kennedy. Carter will now try to project a reassuring "Conservative" image of fiscal responsibility and determination in foreign affairs and defense.

In 1976, millions of usually sophisticated voters were fooled by the bucolic confidence man from Plains. Polls indicate that far fewer Americans are being misled by Jimmy Carter this time around. Let us pray to God that is the case. ■ ■

# Answer to Right-Acrostic on Page 111 **LONGFELLOW: PAUL REVERE'S RIDE**

For, borne on the night-wind of the  
 Past, / Through all our history to the  
 last, / In the hour of darkness and  
 peril and need, / The people will  
 waken and listen to hear, / The hurrying  
 hoof-beats of that steed, / And the  
 midnight message of Paul Revere.

A. Lethargy  
 B. Ophir  
 C. North  
 D. Gangtok  
 E. Festooned  
 F. East Lynne  
 G. Louthed  
 H. Lightens Up  
 I. Oh Thus Be It

J. Werther  
 K. Patriots  
 L. Akron  
 M. Unhanded  
 N. Lift Off  
 O. Rhombus  
 P. Ethelred  
 Q. Valett  
 R. Euphoria

S. Right Of Way  
 T. Esther  
 U. Shoshonite  
 V. Redwinged  
 W. Israfil  
 X. Damon And  
 Y. Elephant