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CARTER'S FOREIGN POLICY

'When Ji-y carter last month hurled some political oratory at Henry Kissinger, calling hi• a "Lone Ranger" and accusing hi■ of a "one-aan policy of international adventure," be tooled some people into thinking that the 1976 presidential campaign would produce a rare debate on foreign policy.

Regrettably, Carter•• rhetoric was a personal criticism, not a policy oriticia■• It waa, in the words of Shakespeare, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Kissinger has since an nounced tbat the election of Jimmy Carter would mean no significant change in U.S. toreip policy.

Kissiqer is right about Carter. Carter's major foreign policy address delivered in New York City at the end of June, despite its handful of verbal Jabs at Kissinger's &Ullllit conferences and "one-man diploaacy," followed the Kissinger policiee closely. It is the foreign policy of detente, of naco01111odation," of "cooperation" witb the Soviet Union. It is the foreign policy which keeps the United States in a weapons freeze in tbe face of the present tre mendous soviet nuolear buildup. It is the saae foreign policy that sacrificed 56,000 Allerican boye cynically and uselessly *tor* the Kissinger Paris Agree■ent that sold out South Vietnam.

The speech was put together by Zbigniew Brzezinski, but it sounded exactly like the aaae foreign policy that we heard when Robert McNamara spoke through John F. Kennedy, when McNamara spoke through Lyndon Johnson, when Henry Kissinger spoke through Richard

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Nixon, and when Kissinger speaks through Gerald Ford.

Of course, all the liberals approved. The Carter policy stressed "interdependence" instead of American independence. Carter emphasized international problems of poverty and population control instead of the problem of how to defend America against the Soviet missile threat. He deplored the "racism" of South Africa instead of the slave labor camps in Russia.

Carter has embraced the major foreign policy mistake of the past 35 years. He expressed his firm belief that the United States must seek the "full cooperation" of the Soviet Union in reaching a Middle East settlement, in reducing tensions in Korea, and in achieving arms control agreements.

America cannot afford one more President who professes belief that we can win the "full cooperation" of the Soviet Union for any objective except Soviet conquest of the world. Franklin Roosevelt tried it at Teheran and Yalta and failed. Harry Truman tried it at Potsdam and failed. Dwight Eisenhower tried it at Camp David and at Paris, and failed. John F. Kennedy tried it at Vienna and produced the Missile Crisis of 1962.

Richard Nixon tried it at Moscow and at Washington and reaped a disastrous detente and the sellout called SALT. Gerald Ford tried it at the Vladivostok Summit and was rewarded with a hypocritical bear-hug and a SALT II agreement which will allow the Soviets to achieve a first-strike capability against us.

The important question is not whether we have summit conferences or one-man diplomacy. The issue is what goes on in the summit conference and what the one man does. It is clear that Jimmy Carter would continue the same policies of appeasing the Soviets at the expense of American interests.

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