

the "Red Brigades."

Debate over Vincennes currently centers on whether the police will be allowed in to bust the rampant drug traffic (and unleash a wave of riots) or the Communist Party, which has been linked to the institution since 1968, will succumb to supporting its so-called academic freedom.

The next stage of the "strategy of tension" is planned to be a confrontation between the zombie terrorists and

the police, to be brought on by Giscard's threats to shut down Vincennes. This scenario was invoked in linguisticians mumbo-jumbo by one of the main brain-washers involved, the well-known "psychologist" Michel Foucault whose book "Madness and Society" extols the advantages of schizophrenia. Declared Foucault: "Vincennes University is the kernel of the future Italian process. Its liquidation is predetermined, for many want to avoid the Italian situation."

Rudakov Revelations Break In France

An article appearing in the Paris daily Le Figaro May 7, by Jerome Dumoulin, marked the first French publication of the year-old "Rudakov revelations" which gave the U.S. an idea of the superiority the Soviets have in basic science. The Rudakov disclosures later became one of the bases for the evaluation by retired U.S. Air Force General Keegan and Aviation Week that the USSR is well ahead of the U.S. in weapons capability. With the publication of this report, Le Figaro has simultaneously undergone a full-scale "clean up" of its editorial board, exemplified by the resignation of Raymond Aron, the French representative of the ultra-"utopian" London Institute for Strategic Studies.

"Do The Russians Possess The 'Absolute Weapon'?"

...In strategic terms, this (the revelations in *Aviation Week*) comes down to reducing to nothing the U.S. second strike capability and bringing down the entire edifice of deterrence. If the *Aviation Week* revelations are founded — and the reputation of the review is well-established — the Soviets could thus acquire, in the very near future, an absolute strategic superiority.

At the origin of these revelations, a man of experience: General George Keegan... We met him in Washington in his office at the United States Strategic Institute, of which he is presently vice-president. The institute makes no mystery of its "hard" positions on defense questions. The review which he edits, *Strategic Review*, is unanimously respected as one of the best American publications on military and strategic subjects.

For General Keegan, a Cassandra all the way, USSR military superiority — on the nuclear as well as conventional level — is now a given fact.

"The end of the thirties, Churchill preaching in the desert, the disaster invited by the policy of 'appeasement' towards Nazi Germany, how can we not think of this tragic period in our history when we become conscious of the illusory character of detente?"...

"The Soviets have a 20-year advance over the Americans as far as the development of a technology which they are convinced could soon neutralize the

threat of ballistic missiles is concerned. I have every reason to think that they are already at the trial stage. For five years intelligence circles have maintained that I was wrong. Finally, it was my small organization which buckled down to fundamental research — undoubtedly the most advanced since the development of the A-bomb — and which demonstrated the reality of facts."

According to General Keegan, the incredulity of intelligence circles — of Office of Nuclear intelligence of the CIA in the lead — is explained by both psychological and technical reasons. Psychological, because it is *a priori* very difficult for American scientists to admit that other countries, and the USSR in particular, could be in certain areas clearly in advance over them. "At the beginning," explains General Keegan, "most of our scientists were simply not armed to comprehend what we were presenting them." Technical, because the production of a beam of particles of such force would suppose that conceptual solutions, then concrete solutions were brought to an impressive series of major technological problems. "My 'young turks,'" says General Keegan, "demonstrated that all these 'barriers' had been surmounted with success by the Soviets."

The Revelations of Professor Rudakov

Their demonstration is support by rich and precise information: the observations of American alert and reconnaissance satellites, Soviet writings on high energy physics, contacts between Soviet and Western scientists. On this last point, a curious episode: in July of 1976 the physicist Leonid Rudakov, visiting Lawrence Livermore Laboratories, gave an exposé which left no doubt among its auditors of the scope of the Soviet advance in nuclear fusion and the production of high energy particle beams. The Pentagon immediately classified the Rudakov exposé "top secret." Why did the Soviet physicist let himself go to make such explosive revelations? Hypotheses can be multiplied. According to General Keegan, the American scientists who were listening put into doubt some of his affirmations. Rudakov, angered, then went far, too far, in the detail of Soviet work — in the area of theory and its applications — leaving his American colleagues with their mouths hanging open....

...At this hour, General Keegan is not optimistic: he

does not hesitate to say that the CIA willingly kept his reports under their elbows, and that neither the National Security Council nor the White House were really made aware of them. They would have thus proceeded to stifle an affair vital for the security of the United States and the world. The *Aviation Week* article blew the cover off. During the first week of May, just before leaving for the

London summit, President Jimmy Carter was content with saying that there were "some errors" in the article in question. Several days later, a White House official declared that it was "inexact to pretend that the problems brought up by this article had not been discussed at the highest level..."

Austrian Chancellor Kreisky Behind Mideast Gun-Running Scandal

AUSTRIA

The clearest example of how Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has repeatedly violated Austrian neutrality with his gun running to the Mideast is the recent "Munitions Scandal" watering of Kreisky's Defense Minister, General Karl Luetendorf. Luetendorf was forced to resign on May 31 for his involvement in shipping munitions to Syria in December 1976. Social Democrat Kreisky, however, has escaped free of criticism for expediting the shipment of 3,000 sharpshooting rifles to Syria under the cover of "sport rifles" during May of this year.

According to the Austrian State Treaty of 1955 which reconstituted postwar Austria as a neutral state, it is a violation of neutrality for Austria to export arms to a country in a state of war — such as the state of war between Syria and Israel. Austria's former occupying powers, the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, and the United Kingdom, are pledged to guarantee this neutrality.

Although the months-long watering of Luetendorf was nearly ignored by the Viennese press, one daily, *Die Presse*, reported that Luetendorf was actually sacked because of his failure to reform the 40,000 man Austrian army, and not for the munitions scandal. Luetendorf has been replaced by one Otto Roesch, Kreisky's former Interior Minister and the leading Social Democratic security expert in Austria. Roesch was Undersecretary of Defense from 1959 to 1966, and as Interior Minister directed the security arrangements after the December 1975 terrorist assault on the Vienna OPEC conference.

Luetendorf's forced resignation came after an Austrian parliamentary investigation committee charged that he did not tell the Chancellor all he knew about a Dec. 7 shipment of 600 rifles and 400,000 rounds of ammunition to Syria. Although this shipment was blocked by Viennese airport customs officials as a probable violation of Austrian neutrality, Luetendorf's friend and arms dealer, Alois Weichselbaumer, managed to get the munitions to a Yugoslavian port before he was caught.

The press, however, did not pick up the scandal until

Jan. 12. Although both Luetendorf and Weichselbaumer initially insisted that the shipment was comprised of "sport rifles" bound for Tunisia, Weichselbaumer gave evidence against Luetendorf during the April-May parliamentary investigation that the rifles were shipped to Syria.

Kreisky's Deal

While Luetendorf was being grilled by the investigation committee, Kreisky was appearing before the parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee to expedite shipment of 3,000 rifles to Syria — a deal that Luetendorf and Weichselbaumer had set up in 1975.

In September 1975, Luetendorf, Weichselbaumer, and Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Tlass agreed that Syria would purchase at least 2,000 Steyr-Mannlicher SSG sharpshooting rifles and would discuss an additional \$210,000,000 purchase of arms and vehicles for the Syrian Army. The Luetendorf shipment of 600 rifles and 400,000 rounds of ammunition was also discussed at this meeting. The initial 2,000 SSG rifles that were shipped to Syria labeled "sport rifles" are the civilian twin of the military SSG, and Weichselbaumer later sold the Syrians conversion kits so they could officially convert their new rifles into the military version.

None of these arrangements were mentioned in the press, and nothing was heard about SSG until an Austrian embassy official in Damascus recognized the SSG as the gun a Syrian soldier was holding over a dead Lebanese in a news photo released from Lebanon.

In April, officials from Kreisky's Chancellery appeared before the parliamentary Foreign Policy Committee to document Kreisky's support for another shipment of 3,000 SSG "sport rifles" to Syria. Kreisky shocked the parliamentarians, submitting testimony from the Swiss Foreign Ministry, the Swiss Military Department, and the Swedish government claiming that there were no violations of neutrality when a neutral country such as Austria exported "sport rifles." Kreisky then had official experts from the Vienna police department testify that the SSG could only be considered a "sport rifle." On May 4, the Foreign Policy Committee declined to raise objections to the sale of the 3,000 SSG rifles to Syria. On the same day, Kreisky flew to Syria for two days, unaccompanied by his Foreign Minister, to assure the Syrians that the Luetendorf scandal would not disrupt Austrian arms sales to the Mideast.