

## Tailspin in Western Europe over U.S. defense policy

by Criton Zoakos

President Reagan's March 23 announcement of the new U.S. military policy of strategic anti-missile defense has left the Western European governments in a state of perplexity and incomprehension. Virtually none of them has formally responded to the fact that the strategic doctrine regulating relations between the two superpowers has been drastically altered. The most significant non-governmental reaction has perhaps come from David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London.

### The RIIA response

Writing in the *Times* of London on April 8, Watt headlines his piece, "Why We Need to Keep the Bomb." Admitting that President Reagan is now committed to making nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," he labels Reagan's doctrine "sentimental, simplistic, and dangerous." This is true, the heir of Arnold Toynbee insists, because "nuclear weapons, though unimaginably terrible, are still weapons," and correspond to man's need for "the use of force" to defend himself, which will continue with or without nuclear weapons. Neither a "new world order" based on "a juster world and new international institutions," nor "moral restraint" will change this, Watt continues. Furthermore, war has thus far been "deterred" by the existence of nuclear weapons, and their being made obsolete, he insists, will increase the chance of war!

Says Watt: "President Reagan's vision of an infallible anti-ballistic missile system is an appalling one. . . . The

perfect ABM would be extremely destabilizing. . . . If both superpowers lose the capacity to destroy each other we are back to the 1930s and an era in which regional conflict forever threatens to escalate into conventional war on global levels. . . . Very few things in this world are wholly bad, and fear is not one of them. In 40 years fear of nuclear weapons has done more to undermine war as an instrument of policy than anything else in the history of mankind. Remove that fear and we are back to where we started."

The Royal Institute essentially runs British foreign policy, and Watt's statements typify those assembled from such quarters since March 23. Against this background murmuring from the adherents of the MAD doctrine, *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addressed the semiannual conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Kiedrich, West Germany on April 2. It was the ICLC which established the European Labor Parties, a unique association of scientists and politicians from almost every European country, which hails from the American System nation-building tradition in modern politics.

First, LaRouche asserted, any politician in Europe who believes the President of the United States has merely set out to *propose* a policy, or that that policy can be reversed, that person is a fool. The President is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. He made his decision in the company of various people, including his Chief of Staff and others, and is not responsible to Congress for his decision. "Congress hasn't a damned thing to do with this! When the



What the "Andropov Democrats" fear.

President, so to speak, let the genie out of the bottle, certain things happened in the Soviet Union. The U.S.S.R. is now in a race for full-scale development of beam weapons systems before the United States. We now have an arms race between two superpowers!

"Any little politician in Europe who thinks this fantasy will find himself ground and crushed! Naturally, Andropov is angry, and will do anything to embarrass the United States, to create cleavages between the United States and Europe; and he will be helped by the British and by the NATO Command, because those who say Reagan's policy is not real, have heard it either from the Brits or from NATO, and it's all a lot of damned lies! This system is now going."

There will be \$200 billion spent for it during the next 10 years, for this system alone, on a scale larger than the Manhattan Project, on the scale of pre-1967 NASA, LaRouche said. The systems will go in place, conservatively, in 7 to 10 years, although the first systems will actually be in place by 1987-88, and certain systems may be deployed this year. "We have blue-green fluoride chemical lasers, and we have the target capability for such a weapon, and it can be put around cities to kill some missiles against cities—this year! The x-ray laser exists; do you think we'll wait? No, we're in an arms race, and this will go up, as we wait for something better."

Second, Larouche went on, "it should not be said that the President acted under my influence to adopt my policy. True, all that I said since February 1982 about this subject is now

the strategic doctrine of the United States. It is true that the doctrine is my doctrine, and everybody knows it, they know it in Moscow. However, I didn't march into the White House. The President made his own decision, with the National Security Council and the Pentagon. He asked them, and Dr. Edward Teller, for their opinion. They gave him their best judgment. But they came to that judgment because they went over my doctrine and found nothing better than what I proposed."

The objections to the new policy, LaRouche indicated, were not because the policy is thought to be wrong, but because governments in Europe, like that of West Germany, are locked into arms contracts for planes which this policy will "make into a piece of junk, obsolete and unimportant." The specific problem in West Germany up till now, he noted, is that "for 20 years, the German military has had no military function except to die, no strategy except to be extinguished within the first 24-48 hours of war; it has no role under the present doctrine."

France, he contrasted, "used to have a doctrine, de Gaulle's concept of the *force de frappe*, which was a response to MAD, giving France a modicum of sovereign independence," but since the installment of Soviet SS-20s with sophisticated targeting capabilities, every military and logistical target is implicitly saturated by target Soviet warheads, and "within six minutes, no single surviving installation would be left standing." Given Soviet killer-submarines, all France's submarine capability now is also "junk." The Tornados so desired by the West Germans, LaRouche stated, "won't have anywhere to land except the Soviet airport. Unless a nation can survive to fight, why equip to fight? This," he noted, "leads to the perverted argument of the greenies and peaceniks: 'Okay, we're gonna die anyway, why do we need weapons? Let's have a good time, without working, and trying the 99th variety of sex. This is the deep cultural pessimism which arrives.'"

So, LaRouche summed up his introductory remarks, "this is the nature of the opposition to the Reagan speech: either pure idiocy or the greenies. . . . Until these governments put up the ABM, either independently or in cooperation, France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom have no survival capability in a conflict which under MAD must occur in the 1980s."

### The Soviet response

As for the Soviet Union's response to the Reagan doctrine, five days after President Reagan's speech, the economics weekly of the Communist Party Central Committee went to press with the headline, "The Laser Beam Is Working." The *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* notified the U.S.S.R.'s entire cadre force that laser-beam technologies are to be proliferated throughout the Soviet economy. Below we present the gist of the article by Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, head of the Soviets' laser program, which is crucial for weapons development.

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!



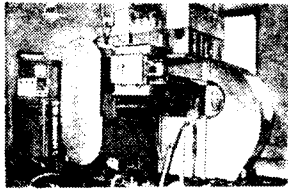
# Экономическая газета

АПРЕЛЬ 1983 № 14  
ГАЗЕТА Выходит в ноябре 1918 года

ЕЖЕНЕДЕЛЬНИК ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОГО КОМИТЕТА КПСС

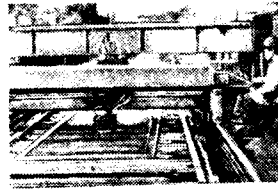
Научно-технические программы

## РАБОТАЕТ ЛУЧ ЛАЗЕРА



Технологическая лазер мощностью 10 киловатт для сварки и термозакалки в машиностроении.

Одна из самых новых технологий — лазерная — все более расширяет сферу своего народнохозяйственного применения. Уникальные свойства лазеров открывают дополнительные возможности совершенствования различных производственных процессов и операций. Особенно эффективны лазерные методы обработки материалов. Лазерная техника все активнее используется в промышленности, строительстве, связи, медицине, научных исследованиях.



Технологическая лазерная установка мощностью 3,5 киловатта для лазерной обработки материалов.

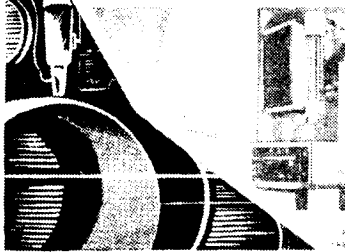


Лазерный скальпель LAS-3 для хирургических операций.

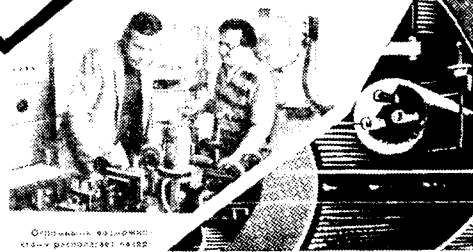
В отлаженной программе реализуется плановая комплексная программа обводки и привода лазерной техники для народного хозяйства. О проблемах и ходе ее выполнения рассказывает в статье автор статьи Академик ИАЭ СССР академик Е. П. Велихов.



Лазерное устройство для контроля состояния окружающей среды.



Модель лазерной установки мощностью 1,5 киловатта для лазерной обработки материалов.



Отраженный лазерный луч используется для лазерной обработки материалов.

The Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta captions read, counterclockwise from upper left: 1) "Ten-kilowatt technological laser for welding and heat-strengthening in machine building." 2) "Lasers are used in construction, for laying communication lines, and in mine surveying." 3) "Medicine: the LAS-3 laser scalpel for surgical operations." 4) "Laser chemicals possess huge potential." 5) "Laser equipment for environmental monitoring." 6) "One and a half kilowatt technological laser apparatus for materials processing."

As EIR goes to press, we have received the Soviet party Central Committee's economic weekly, *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, No. 14 for 1983. Sent to press five days after President Reagan's historic speech of March 23, decreeing the development of anti-ballistic missile weapons using new technologies—beam technologies—the newspaper displayed a front page headline: "The Laser Beam Is Working." Its article by Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, head of the U.S.S.R.'s national laser program, told in detail how laser technologies are transforming basic industrial processes in many branches of Soviet industry and called for even greater efforts in this field.

In mid-March, just before Reagan spoke, Velikhov was in the United States—ostensibly to confer with scientists from the "peace movement." He was received at the Soviet Embassy in Washington by Ambassador Anatolii Dobrynin.

Back in Moscow, Academy of Sciences Vice-President Velikhov wrote that laser applications give "convincing confirmation of the determinative influence of fundamental scientific discoveries on the economy." Pointing ahead, he said that although the present program "is an important stage in the introduction of laser tech-

niques and technology in the national economy," still "it can be said with certainty, that the main achievements lie ahead."

It is no secret, that the technologies on which Velikhov works—for years in the Soviet fusion power program, and now in a project called "Creation and Production of Laser Technology for the National Economy"—are crucial for weapons development. His article in this widely circulated party economic paper meshes with recent pronouncements from military officers on economic affairs, such as armaments chief General Shabanov's demand for "the introduction and production of equipment and technology that is new in principle, which raises the flexibility of production, its ability to shift from one type of production to another."

The new assertiveness of Moscow's military men has not eluded observers in London, who sourly acknowledge that Reagan's policy changed strategic relations irreversibly and set new politics into motion in the U.S.S.R. The *Times* of London April 7 reflected under the headline "The Rise of Russia's Generals," that "the pendulum has swung back to the military, who are playing a growing role in political decision-making."