

EIR

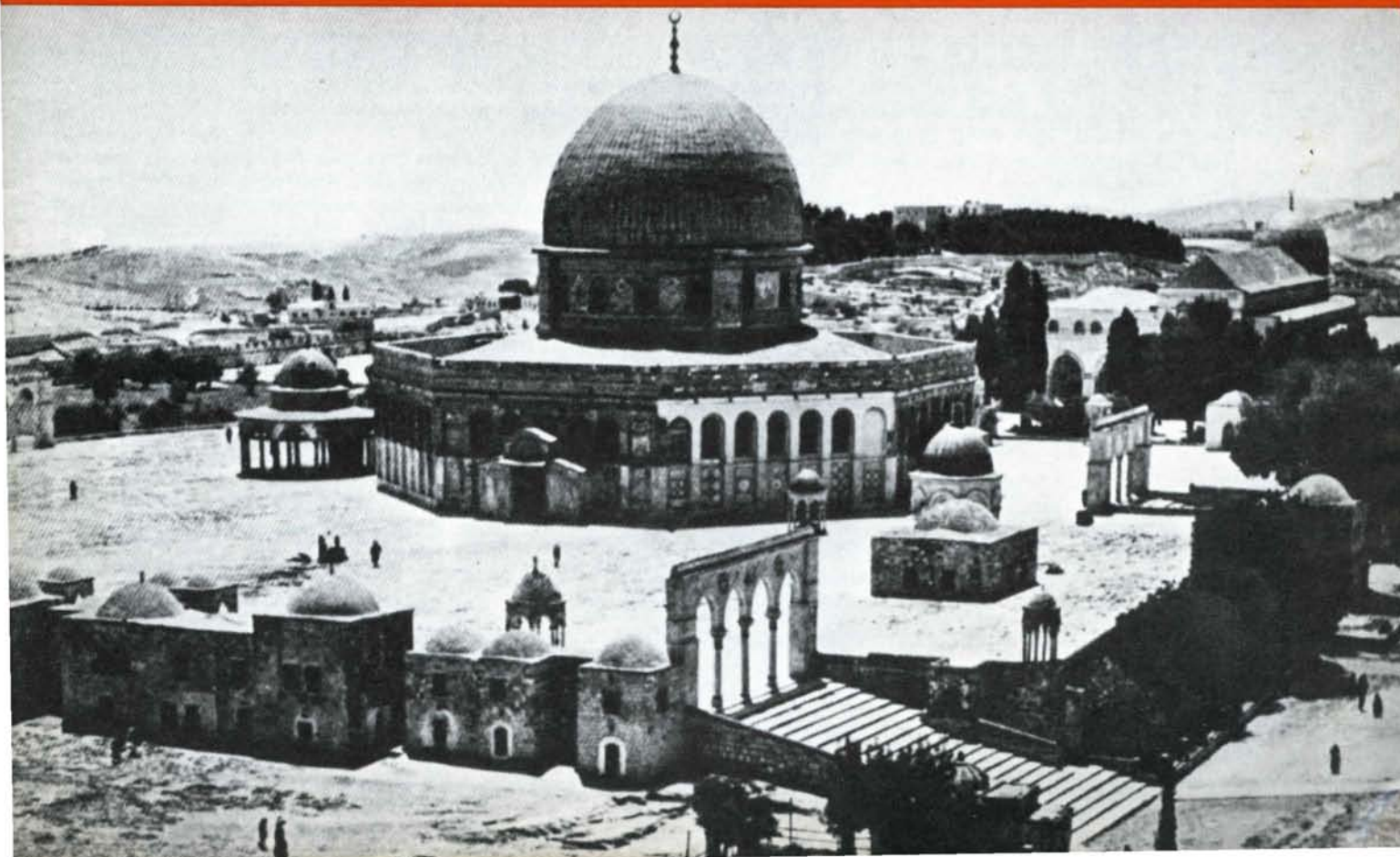
Executive Intelligence Review

April 26, 1983

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LaRouche: how e-beams can end Euromissile crisis
Henry Kissinger on a rampage against Reagan
Debtors' cartel behind Ibero-American barter?

**'Temple Mount' fundamentalists
launching new Mideast holy wars**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

This week's Special Report continues *EIR's* exposé of the "Temple Mount" operation, which has proceeded on several levels. One aspect is what we have dubbed the West Bank land scam, supervised by Kissinger Associates, Inc., whereby territory is snatched out from under its former Arab holders as part of a financial and geopolitical scheme for redrawing the map of the Middle East. Then there is the least controllable aspect—the deployment of fanatic cultists to assault the Dome of the Rock mosque in Jerusalem, and to ignite a violent Arab response.

Our previous reports on this operation were covered widely in the Middle East. In Israel, *Yediot Aharanot, Ha'aretz, the Jerusalem Post, Davar, Kol Ha'ir, Maariv*, and other publications carried articles on the exposés, as did Hebrew- and Yiddish-language newspapers in the United States, the Kuwait News Service, and several Arab newspapers. In this Special Report, we investigate the British Freemasonic instigators of the Temple Mount scenario, and the origins of the "Christian fundamentalists" who have not only underwritten the Jerusalem Temple Foundation's efforts to launch a bloodbath, but have tried to indoctrinate millions of Americans with a wholly un-Christian mentality of apocalyptic fatalism.

Returning to the realm of sanity, we are happy to publish in this issue the text of a speech by *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in Washington, D.C. on April 13. The subject is the strategic implications of President Reagan's new nuclear defense doctrine. Our International coverage focuses on the efforts of the adherents of the previous Mutually Assured Destruction policy—the "balance of terror" strategists—to undercut the President at home and surround him with "hot spot" crises abroad.

Susan Johnson

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Correction: In our April 12 issue, the pictures on page 23 were reversed, due to a production error. Furthermore, the captions contained two errors.

The pointing and tracking systems shown were developed for the Air Force Airborne Laser Laboratory by the Hughes Corporation, which also developed the Navy's SeaLite technology. NASA's space telescope will be ready for Shuttle launch in 1986.

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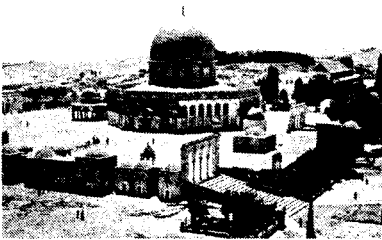
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Debtors' cartel behind Ibero-American barter?

by Robyn Quijano

The Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries concluded in Buenos Aires on April 9 with the issuance of a final declaration that all agreed was "moderate" in content, if strong in tone. Specifically, the developing countries failed to adopt a strong political stance on the issue of their foreign debt, despite the argument by many countries that the threat of non-payment could be used as a lever to force the implementation of a new international monetary system. The meeting even went so far as to avoid formulating a specific proposal on the issue of developing countries' private debt for placement on the negotiating table of the June meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). This stance was adopted at the insistence of such big debtors as Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina, which insisted that any mention of the private debt issue would disrupt their bilateral relationships with the creditor banks!

The Swiss intelligence daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* and other outlets for the usurious Bank for International Settlements and International Monetary Fund were quick to interpret the meeting's results as a victory for their forces, claiming that the debt weapon was "rejected" by the developing countries.

But was it?

It was clear that the big debtors like Mexico and Brazil were not yet prepared to publicly form such a cartel. Top Latin American political leaders in attendance at the Buenos Aires meeting argued that any country that adopted such a stance without adequate political preparations "would immediately get smashed," and for this reason diplomats from the big debtors were under orders to publicly maintain a "moderate" stance. In the meantime, the economic and po-

litical infrastructure to support such a move is steadily being put in place.

In the days since the Group of 77 meeting—somewhat uneventfully—ended, Colombian President Belisario Betancur has met with three Latin American presidents, and has declared war on the genocidal economic conditions facing the continent. "With the peoples of the Caribbean we are at war against underdevelopment, which is the true enemy," Betancur said, shortly before leaving on his tour for a Central American peace settlement. A declaration put out jointly by Betancur and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid emphasizes the need to launch "a new era in cooperation for development" among the nations of the continent. Almost simultaneously, Mexico and Brazil signed a letter of intent for a \$2 billion barter deal, where Mexican oil will be exchanged for Brazilian grains and capital goods.

According to Mexican press sources, at the April 26-27 summit between de la Madrid and Brazilian President João Baptista Figueiredo, which will be held in Mexico, the formulation of a joint solution to Ibero-America's economic crisis, will be the subject highest on the agenda. According to Brazilian government officials, another subject which may be treated at the summit is the risks involved in the interruption of development credits. To further add to the creditors' discomfort, the Brazilian government has announced that President Figueiredo will launch an "alert campaign," asking the rest of the Third World to unite with Brazil in denouncing the danger, from a national security standpoint, if economic stagnation is allowed to continue.

The Brazilian "alert" is addressed to the advanced sector as a warning on the consequences of the social chaos that the International Monetary Fund's austerity programs are caus-

ing in Latin America. Riots broke out April 11 in Rio de Janeiro when 2,500 unemployed tried to sign up for a handful of jobs. The Brazilians will reportedly cite this, along with riots in São Paulo earlier this month, as evidence that a long-term solution must be found to debt and trade problems.

But beyond the appeal to the advanced sector, there is increasing evidence that the various continental leaders are putting into place the defense mechanisms described by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche in his document that has become well known across the continent, *Operation Juárez*. LaRouche noted that barter and trade agreements that constitute a common market-like structure can assure economic survival even if creditors impose reprisals at the moment that debtor nations declare their inability to pay.

The second week in April, when Mexican and Brazilian foreign trade officials held working sessions in preparation for their upcoming summit, they concluded that "both countries should develop joint actions which lead to economic complementarity . . . especially in infrastructure projects, transfer of technology, and joint investment."

Such integration of the continent's two biggest economies, both suffering from industrial shutdowns, unemployment, and social unrest because of IMF-dictated conditions, could go a long way in removing the fear of credit and trade boycotts which advanced-sector creditor nations have held at the heads of the continent's leaders.

A clue to the extent of the cooperation accords expected from the summit is the size and weight of the Brazilian delegation that will accompany President Figueiredo. The entourage will consist of nine cabinet ministers, the directors of Brazil's major state-owned companies, as well as the ministers of foreign relations, finance, industry and trade, mines and energy, planning, and the heads of Petrobras and Siderbras, the state oil and steel companies.

A study conducted by *EIR* on Ibero-America's capability to become an economic superpower through the creation of a common market based on large infrastructural development projects is being widely circulated; and both Argentina and Colombian sources have indicated to this news service that barter deals are being quietly entered into throughout the continent.

President de la Madrid reported that this was one of the themes of the discussions he held over the weekend of April 9 and 10 with President Betancur: "The critical circumstances which our Latin American countries now face advise us to strengthen our communications and look for new horizons in our relations," de la Madrid said. "On a practical basis, we can look for programs of economic complementarity and integration, to accelerate technological collaboration, and to look for interchanges which save foreign exchange."

So the nations that refused to publicly declare their intentions in Buenos Aires are jointly jockeying for positions in a post-economic-blowout world.

The significance of this fact was denounced editorially by the *Financial Times* on April 8 as inimical to the interests

of the creditors: "It is difficult to accept the relevance" of these deals, "because barter provides no foreign exchange for debt service . . . and diverts potential exports that might otherwise be available for export against hard currency, and may commit Brazil to greater oil imports from Mexico than the austerity program warrants."

Exactly.

What debtors' club?

The Spanish news service EFE reported April 8 in a dispatch from Buenos Aires entitled "Debtors' Club Project Is Key Theme of Meeting of the 77," that a creditors' club already exists, and the debtors' club idea became the "extraofficial" project and key theme of the meeting. "EFE has learned confidentially . . . that the debt overdue at present is more than \$15 billion. That means that there is a de facto moratorium in Latin America's favor by that amount, and this moratorium in practical terms will increase over the short term if a solution is not found," reported EFE.

But the Swiss *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* reported a few days later: "The conference results thus signify a clear rejection of the idea of forging a debt-weapon out of the high foreign debt of developing countries—estimated to be about \$630 billion. This proposal was not only made by Asian and African countries, but was also propagated by Dennis Small, the Latin America expert of the National Democratic Policy Committee, led by U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche. . . . Especially Latin American and Arab states were for a course of cooperation, and against the attempt to turn the debt question into a weapon against the creditors, and their line won out."

Whatever "line" won out, there is increasing agreement among Latin American presidents and large factions in the continent's military that the dictates of the IMF are causing problems of national security, and that there must be a solution fast, with or without the cooperation of the advanced sector. The LaRouche proposal suggests that that advanced sector must be forced to cooperate because of its own national interests, and for the sake of maintaining viable stable republics with which the advanced sector can trade.

One leading Latin American political leader known to favor a debtors' cartel argued privately that the next two months, prior to the convening of the June UNCTAD meeting, could easily witness a change in the public policy of the Latin American nations on the debt issue. In this period, he said, there is likely to be a worsening of the debt crisis, and the "political and organizational aspects" of a debtors' cartel might be worked out.

At the same time Henry Kissinger has announced that Argentina "has entered into the same category of unpredictability as Iran," and is advising his clients to "sell everything that you have in Argentina, and leave the country with your family because terrible things are about to happen there." Nationalist forces in the military, with a loud voice from the Air Force, and the Multipartidaria grouping of major political parties are mounting a defense against Kissinger's plans.

'Economic crisis puts human future in jeopardy'

The following are excerpts from the political statement issued by the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, at the conclusion of the March 28-April 9 deliberations. The political statement is part of a longer declaration issued by the meeting, which presents the views of the developing countries on the global economic crisis and the upcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, scheduled for June in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

2) The world economy is engulfed in the most pervasive and dangerous crisis since the 1930s. This crisis has already imposed incalculable costs on all groups of countries. It has taken a heavy toll on the international trade, monetary, and financial systems. The essential elements of the crisis remain unabated and the situation is displaying all the symptoms of a global depression. Unless resolved, the crisis will inflict even greater damage on the world economy, with far-reaching implications for peace and stability.

3) Even though the developing countries bear no responsibility for the crisis, its impact on their economies has been particularly severe. Their balance of payments deficit and external debt burden have assumed crushing proportions. Many of them, particularly the least developed, have in recent years experienced a decline in their per capita domestic product; most of them have had to curtail drastically their investment programs and imports of essential goods.

4) In 1982 for the first time in nearly four decades, the value of world trade declined, by 6 percent.

5) The current crisis is primarily a consequence of underlying structural maladjustments in virtually all areas of the international economic system. It has eroded the principles and the rules of international cooperation as well as the key institutions which were established after the Second World War to provide the framework for international economic relations. In any case, these institutions and their modalities of operation have proved grossly inadequate to support the development efforts of the developing countries and to deal with the crisis. They not only lack the resources necessary for effective action, but their concepts and modes of action

call for overhaul and reform. Indeed, the present state of affairs comes close to being a non-system.

6) If the present situation is allowed to continue, the resulting economic deterioration and its attendant uncertainties in the global economy will seriously jeopardize the future of humanity.

8) The global character of the crisis calls for global solutions. What is required is a new multilateralism transcending the framework designed for an earlier, different era; an approach founded on the systematic concertation of policies involving all groups of countries on a global basis; an approach designed to reverse the deterioration in the world economy, to promote growth, and to effect orderly structural changes in preference to sudden and painful mutations. The international community must work toward new rules and principles of cooperation.

9) The Ministers note with interest the increasing recognition in developed countries of the need to stimulate non-inflationary growth in their economies. However, the measures envisaged to that end cannot be adequate for a revitalization of the world economy on a sustained basis unless they take full account of the development imperatives of the developing countries. Recent experience shows that an expansion of the purchasing power and import capacity of developing countries was instrumental in cushioning the severity of the recession in the developed countries. Thus, the developed countries stand to suffer when productive capacities in developing countries are under-utilized, just as the latter have been seriously affected by sluggishness in the former. Furthermore, the developing countries have become an increasingly important factor in international financial markets. Their ability to service their external debts, which ultimately depends on export earnings, has become crucial to the stability of the international banking system.

10) These considerations point to the urgency of launching a concerted and sustained program by the entire international community aimed at the reactivation of the world economy and the accelerated development of the developing countries. Such an immediate action program should be launched on the basis of a parallel set of policies encompassing both immediate measures in areas of critical importance to the developing countries and well-planned structural change in the world economy together with far-reaching reforms in the institutional framework governing international economic relations.

11) The Ministers reiterate their firm commitment to the immediate launching of Global Negotiations. The Ministers accordingly welcome the decision of the VII Non-Aligned Summit at New Delhi urging all countries to make every effort to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of Global Negotiations. They also welcome the decision of the Summit that in the meantime, concurrent efforts be made immediately to secure the implementation of a Program of Immediate Measures, including the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development.

Volcker and Kissinger stump for the BIS

by Kathy Burdman

Henry Kissinger, the man who did more than any other to help Treasury Secretary John Connally and his undersecretary Paul Volcker demolish the gold-based world monetary system under Richard Nixon, has teamed up again with Volcker to sell a new scheme by the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements to rig international currencies.

On May 17 in Washington, Kissinger will be the featured speaker at a conference entitled "Agenda for International Monetary Reform," called to set the agenda for the Williamsburg heads of state economic summit on May 24-25. Kissinger, who is now in the business of telling heads of state what to do, will demand a "new Bretton Woods" system.

The aim is to hobble or destroy President Reagan's U.S. beam-weapon economic renaissance, by eliminating the United States' control over its credit, and turning it over to the BIS and International Monetary Fund. The BIS would set U.S. dollar and other currency rates; to maintain the rates, there would have to be harsh austerity in each nation, not least the United States.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, who favor the scheme, will speak at the conference.

European bankers behind the BIS fear that Reagan's historic March 23 speech announcing a nationalist high-technology U.S. defense policy means that the President is now out of their control.

Professor Helmut Hesse, an economist with the Club of Rome and adviser to West German Economics Minister Count Otto von Lambsdorff, complained to *EIR* in an April 12 interview that the United States will not cooperate with any "supranational" schemes at Williamsburg. The summit will break down in "international disorder," because "there is a high likelihood that the U.S. is going to go it alone," he said. The Europeans "are receiving increasing indications that the 'one new world' idea which dominated U.S. post-war policy, is going to fall apart. . . . The Europeans [i.e., the BIS] will be at a big disadvantage."

Asked about Reagan's new beam weapons policy, the economist shouted, "That's precisely the point! That shows the direction in which all of U.S. policy is going. It's horrible!"

Speaking in Geneva, Switzerland on April 8 before a BIS meeting, new Bretton Woods advocate Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve, declared, "The burden of success or failure of Williamsburg" will lie with the Europeans. The Europeans, he said, should force the

United States to accept global IMF solutions on the Third World debt, and on fixing "firmer exchange rates." To do this, the U.S. must be told to submit to BIS demands to "get the budget down"; in return West Germany, Japan, and Britain should reflate, while France, Italy, and Canada must deflate, he prescribed.

The May 17 Kissinger "Agenda for Williamsburg" conference, organized by BIS-linked economist Robert Mundell of Columbia University and his protégé Rep. Jack Kemp of New York, will take place at the Washington Hilton. In addition to Shultz and Regan, attendees include Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn, Morgan Guaranty economist Rimmer de Vries, former West German Bundesbank president Otmar Emminger, David Rockefeller, current Ditchley Group head Willard Butcher of Chase Manhattan, Citibank President Walter Wriston, Mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac, and 150 other financial experts, Kemp aides say.

Mundell told *EIR* on April 11 that the group is receiving "critical support" from the BIS, and fixed exchange rates will be a "major topic" at the BIS annual meeting in June. The BIS has just issued a study supporting foreign exchange rate intervention and a return to fixed rates.

"We are looking for a system of fixed exchange rates, stabilization of gold prices, and coordination of monetary policy under multilateral surveillance," said Mundell.

"Multilateral surveillance," roughly translated, means that the IMF would set foreign exchange rates of currencies against the dollar, and then, if rates got out of line, the IMF and BIS would demand that the U.S. and other countries change their policies. This means the IMF and BIS would have the right to demand cuts in credit issued to U.S. industry, and cuts in the U.S. budget, especially the U.S. military budget.

Felix Rohatyn is also expected to put forward his plan to restructure some \$300 billion in Third World debt.

While it is true that the current currency non-system is a disaster, there is no need for the United States to sign up for a BIS-IMF dictatorship. All President Reagan need do, as *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has advised, is announce to the nation that he is putting the dollar back on gold at \$500 per ounce, and that the United States will negotiate, independently, with other sovereign nations for a new system.

After the Williamsburg summit, the world debt crisis will deepen, and Volcker will step forward to sell the Kissinger scheme to the President, who has no other world financial program, Mundell insists.

From an April 12 interview with a member of the International Finance Division of the Federal Reserve:

Q: Do you see a second debt crisis? . . .

A: We are aware that the IMF programs were overly optimistic in what countries could achieve, and as it becomes obvious that they can't perform, then you have to go back and renegotiate them.

Q: The Brazil and Mexico IMF agreements?

A: Yes. And it won't happen quietly. It will be quite unnerving to the White House. The banks are having to make decisions every day to roll over certain large loans. As they observe these countries are in non-compliance with the agreements they have signed, that their trade deficits should be such and such but are instead running at such and such, the banks will start calling up the countries to demand "What're you gonna *do* about it?" and they will start asking the IMF "What're you gonna *do* about it?" and the IMF will try to hold the banks' hands and calm them down, but it won't work. Then the banks will either threaten to, or in fact call up and say they are not renewing a certain loan.

Somehow, the banks will get the message to both the IMF and the Treasury that this is a crisis. . . .

Q: Which banks? European banks?

A: Why should they care? I mean U.S. banks, Citibank, people like that. It won't happen quietly. This summer is going to be like last summer all over again.

Then, there is going to be a lot of posturing by the countries in response. They're going to start complaining "You haven't stretched out and written off enough of our debts! We've tried our level best but we just can't comply with these conditionalities. We've acted in good faith, but the programs don't work. Now you've got to make some concessions." They are going to start demanding that the banks lengthen and stretch out maturities, and especially to reduce the interest rates, that's their big complaint.

Q: You mean Mexico and Brazil are going to demand the Rohatyn plan?

A: Yes—they want debt relief, and they would get some under these plans, and the U.S. banks will have to pay—which of course they won't; the taxpayers will ultimately pay. That's why it's so politically unpopular.

Q: Why doesn't this discredit the IMF, if its programs fall apart?

A: Anyone with his head screwed on straight would have predicted that much of the [LDC] debt contracted would eventually have to be stretched out and written off by the banks. The problem last summer was that you could not get people to admit this. You could not get the U.S. government to admit to it, you could not get the bankers to admit it, they had to have a story for their shareholders, for the taxpayers whom they are asking to bail them out.

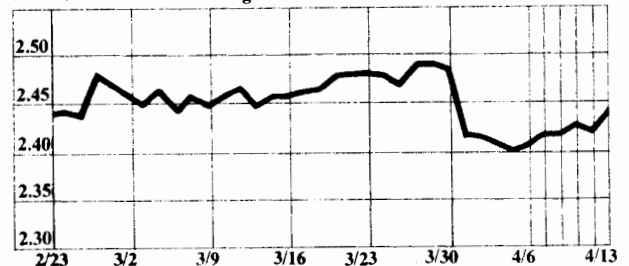
Q: Who gets blamed?

A: You figure it out. Now, the bankers will come to the public and say, "We negotiated our best deal, with tough IMF conditionalities. The countries, too, did what we asked, but there has been no recovery and under these conditions we can't squeeze blood out of a stone. We mis-estimated, we all did, now we have to stretch the debt out." If anything, it looks like the banks made the mistake, not the IMF.

Currency Rates

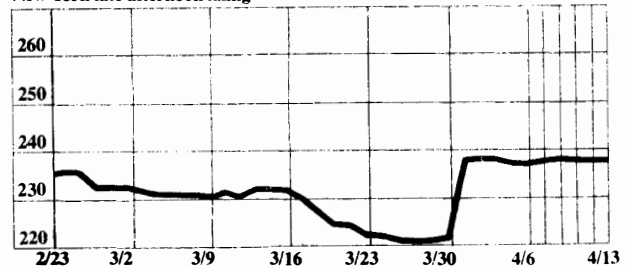
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



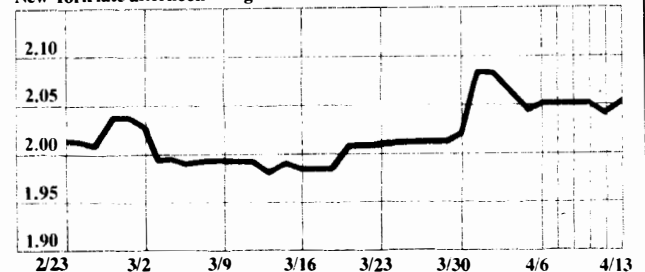
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



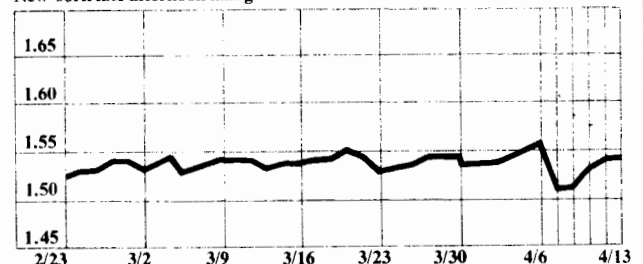
The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



Soviet 'science-production teams' bring lasers to industrial processes

Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., director of the program, "Creation and Production of Laser Technology for the National Economy," wrote the following article which appeared in the Soviet Party Central Committee's economic weekly, Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, No. 14 for 1983, entitled "The Laser Beam Is Working."

The development of laser technology is convincing confirmation of the determinative influence of fundamental scientific discoveries on the economy. The laser effect, predicted, discovered and researched with the decisive participation of Soviet scientists, has in a comparatively short period—a little more than two decades—gone through all the stages of development and emerged into the open range of multi-purpose utilization in the national economy. . . .

The potentialities of lasers serve as one of the paths towards solving the problem of the controlled thermonuclear [fusion] reaction.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the special complex scientific and technological program "Creation and Production of Laser Technology for the National Economy" is being carried out. Work is being done in the following major directions: development and creation of lasers of more than a kilowatt of radiation power for technological applications; organization of experimental areas and laboratories at foremost enterprises and leading scientific research institutes in various branches of industry, for the final development and application of laser technology processes; creation of an industrial base for the widespread mass production of lasers and laser technological equipment; development and organization of production of various types of laser of less than a kilowatt power and laser equipment for all sorts of applications in the national economy; labor protection and safety techniques during work with laser radiation.

Over 20 ministries and agencies and more than 100 fulfilling organizations are participating in the program. Its main implementers are the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry.

The effect of the new technology

The most promising lasers for metals processing in ma-

chine building are gas lasers of more than one kilowatt power. Radiation of this magnitude is used for cutting, welding, heat treating, surface fusing and making alloys of materials. This area of application promises to become the broadest. It is already clear now, that laser technology more than doubles the yield of processes, measured by their basic indicators, or permits the realization of fundamentally new operations.

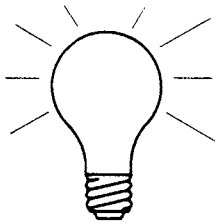
A common property of all laser heating technological processes is their high productivity and the rapid time in which the equipment pays for itself. Despite a relatively low efficiency (for existing laser equipment, approximately 10 percent), there is, in the final analysis, conservation of energy expenditures, due to the improved quality of the treatment.

Comparison of the laser and the argon-arc methods of welding, which require approximately equal energy expenditure per unit of length of the joint, shows that as a result of the prolongation of the serviceability of components welded by laser, fewer of them have to be produced. . . . And it must be considered that the introduction of laser technology gives . . . social advantages—elevation in the cultural level of production, reduction of use of manual labor, and improvement of conditions.

Cutting of materials by laser is carried out with a density of radiation power of 10^5 - 10^7 watts per square centimeter, sufficient for melting and evaporation of the substance. In this, the velocity is 15-40 meters per minute, the breadth of the cut is from 0.2 to 0.05 millimeters. The expenditure of materials being processed is three to five times less than with other methods. It is possible to cut out components with complex configurations, with an accuracy of up to hundredths of a millimeter. Lasers make it possible to cut refractory metals, ceramics, fabrics, plastics, wood, composition materials—whatever you like. The process takes place so quickly, that the surface does not heat up significantly, so that the properties of the materials in the zone of the cut practically do not change and the components do not suffer deformation from residual tensions.

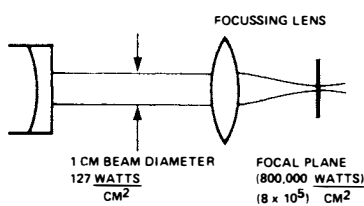
The need disappears for cutting instruments made of super-hard materials, which are expensive and subject to rapid wear and tear. The high quality of the operation makes it possible to do without subsequent, further processing of components. Thus, laser cutting is highly effective in the ship-building, aviation, electrotechnical and other branches of industry, for

LIGHT BULB (UNCOLLIMATED)



100 WATTS TOTAL OUTPUT
AT A DISTANCE OF
ONE METER PROVIDES:
POWER DENSITY UNFOCUSSED
.0008 WATTS
CM²
(8 x 10⁻⁴) WATTS/CM²

COLLIMATED BEAM



1 CM BEAM DIAMETER
127 WATTS
CM²

FOCAL PLANE
(800,000 WATTS)
(8 x 10⁵) CM²

100 WATT LASER FOCUSED TO
0.005" DIAMETER SPOT
(0.0126 CM) PROVIDES
POWER DENSITY FOCUSED
800,000 WATTS
CM²
(8 x 10⁵) WATTS/CM²

Reprinted from *Lasers* by Coherent, Inc.

A laser produces radiative light energy in a coherent form: all the light rays are of the same wavelength and are traveling in the same direction. A laser converts incoherent energy, such as white light or electrical energy into light of one specific wavelength, or color.

A lasing medium (a solid, liquid or gas), provides the atoms, ions or molecules that are stimulated to emit coherent radiation. Second, the laser must have a source of energy, or a "pump," such as light, an electrical pulse, or even a nuclear explosion,

which excites the lasing medium to emit photons spontaneously. Third, a series of mirrors provide an optical resonator to bounce the coherent light produced back and forth, stimulating more emissions, until it gathers enough intensity to be transmitted out of the laser for use.

An ordinary light bulb, pictured on the left, emits photons randomly and is described as an uncollimated source of light. Its radiant energy is incoherent, as it includes all of the wavelengths in the visible spectrum, and is therefore called "white light." The power density of a 100-watt incandescent bulb measured at a distance of one meter is only 0.8 milliwatts per square centimeter. It is impossible to focus all this radiant energy into a coherent, collimated beam.

On the right is a diagram of a laser-produced collimated beam of light. It is almost perfectly collimated, i.e., its rays are parallel. A highly focused coherent laser beam can have an intensity of several hundred watts per square centimeter. It is also monochromatic, meaning it is in a very narrow wavelength band in the electromagnetic spectrum. Helium-neon lasers, for example, glow with a brilliant red light since their wavelength is in the visible spectrum.

The carbon dioxide laser, broadly used in industry, emits its coherent energy in the far infrared part of the spectrum, and is not visible to the eye. More advanced lasers will, in the future, emit their coherent energy in even shorter wavelengths, emitting X-rays and gamma rays.

precision cutting of materials, perforation, cutting notches and marking components. The economy of materials in cutting is up to 70 percent. The time in which the equipment pays for itself is about one year.

Laser welding requires a power density of 10⁵-10⁶ watts per square centimeter. Here, the thickness of the components being processed is approximately one millimeter per kilowatt of power of laser radiation. The speed of welding is from 0.3 to 2 meters per minute. The zone affected by the heat is so small, that the components being welded are not threatened with any noticeable deformation. Very firm joints are obtained. Furthermore, it is possible to combine different types of material. Laser welding is unsurpassed by electron-beam welding, and . . . does not require that the components be in a vacuum.

Laser fusing of high-resistance materials . . . makes it possible to double or triple the service life of components, under conditions of very high mechanical loads. Consequently, the volume of spare parts production can be reduced many times over. . . .

Among the types of laser processing, the most widely used is heat-strengthening. With a power density of 10⁴-10⁵ watts per square centimeter, the radiation quickly heats up the surface of components to a temperature close to their melting point. Upon rapid quenching by means of heat transfer, there is a sort of "tempering" of the surface layer of the material; its structure becomes finely dispersed and even amorphous. This significantly raises its hardness and durability.

A good example of the effectiveness of this type of equip-

ment is the process of laser heat-strengthening of cylinder block heads of the ZIL-130 automobile engine, introduced at the "AvtoZIL" association. According to calculations, it saves about 2 million rubles per year. Laser heat-strengthening can be widely applied also in engine-building, machine tool-building and other branches. . . .

It is well known that molecules and atoms in the gaseous state absorb radiation only in narrow spectral intervals. And these bands differ for various substances. One can choose the laser radiation wave length in such a way, that only one, desired sort of molecule will accept it. The laser radiation energy suffices not only for heating, but also for the separation of molecules and ionization of atoms.

By removing the residues of separated molecules or ionized atoms from the irradiated volume of material, by means of an electrical field, for example, it is possible to cleanse a substance. This method, which makes it possible to carry out fundamentally new chemical processes, is already being used in research laboratories. . . .

The road to production

The 26th Party Congress directive for the integration of science with production defined an approach to . . . the problem of introducing laser technology. An inter-agency scientific and technological council has been established under the State Committee on Science and Technology and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. . . .

A Scientific Research Center for Technological Lasers of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (NITsTLAN) is functioning. Among its basic tasks is not only the develop-

ment, but the introduction of laser installations and methods in industry. The center has its basic laboratories at the Likhachov Auto Factory (ZIL) and other machine building enterprises, where scientists and production men together determine concrete technological operations carried out with the help of powerful lasers. As practice shows, this is the most effective way of conveying to industry what science has developed.

The training of cadres occupies a special place. In particular, on the base of NITsTLAN and the Bauman Higher Technical School there has been organized the Scientific Training Center for Laser Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and the Ministry of Higher Education of the U.S.S.R., which is training people in new specialties.

The 1981-82 tasks of the special complex program were basically accomplished. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry received from scientists lasers of from one to five kilowatts, for the organization of mass production of technological installations. These are the 1.2 kilowatt LOK-2M laser, created at the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; the 2-kilowatt "Lantan" laser from the Institute of Problems of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; the five kilowatt TL-5 laser developed by NITsTLAN; and others.

Experimental sections were set up and laser technology is being introduced at the Likhachov and Leninist Komsomol auto plants in Moscow, at the VAZ, the Cherepovetsk metallurgical plant, and in the following industrial associations: "Salyut" and "Znamya Truda" in Moscow, "Baltiiskii Zavod" in Leningrad, "Tulachermet" in Tula, and several others.

Mass production has been increased and the scale of assimilation into production broadened for solid, gas, and superconductor lasers of less than one kilowatt of power, as well as apparatus based on them. In health care, not single experimental models, but mass-produced laser instruments are already being applied and used. . . .

The Institute of Spectroscopy of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, NITsTLAN and other organizations have obtained good results in gas physics research, and also in the creation of the theoretical and experimental basis for selective laser atomic-molecular technology. Research and development is being carried out on the application of lasers in instrument-building, the production of measurement and monitoring apparatus, information processing systems, and spectral devices. . . .

It would have been possible and it was necessary to have done significantly more. The mass output of technological lasers and special equipment for laser processing, unfortunately, has not yet reached the scale it should.

Problems of introduction

The road from idea to its concrete, practical incarnation is covered the most rapidly, when there is unity of scientific,

design, and production forces. . . . For the assimilation of new technologies that span several branches of industry and have arisen on the basis of fundamental research, such [scientific-production] associations should, in our opinion, be created on the basis of leading inter-branch scientific institutions, such as the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. usually are. . . .

Laser equipment is comprised of complex systems, which have to be prepared from different types of production. The corresponding directives are submitted to the fulfilling ministries. However the work on setting up specialized, staffed groups, materials, and equipment in the Ministry of the Chemicals Industry, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the State Committee on Standards is moving slowly. In the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, it has not been started at all. The question of providing optics for the serial production of laser installations has not been solved organizationally either.

To the extent that the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is not fully satisfying the demand for lasers, the branches that use them are beginning to make the equipment themselves. For example, the Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry is producing several types of installation for its needs. . . .

In order to develop a concrete technological process in factory laboratory conditions, one needs a rather deep knowledge of physics in the field of lasers, methods of measurement, and the bases of the interaction of laser radiation with materials. This circumstance was the condition making necessary the creation of basic laboratories and experimental sections at leading enterprises in the branches and in leading inter-branch institutes, with the direct participation of organizations of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

The processes in laser processing of materials are to a large extent universal and uniform for various branches of machine building. Therefore, it is appropriate to form inter-branch regional centers for research on the applications of laser technology and for fulfilling single-ticket orders for laser processing. Subsequently they will be able to grow over into specialized enterprises.

While earlier we used to talk only about the gain lasers give in individual technological processes, today it is a question of speeding up work on creating flexibly redeployable automated manufactures using them. The laser, being an extremely productive and universal instrument, is used most effectively, when there are no halts and power losses during the preparation for an operation. Consequently, an installation should service several technological posts at once, each of which is working within a certain framework. Then the advantages of laser equipment can grow dozens of times over. This is a question of creating "integrated" automated and robotized laser technological systems, shops and factories. This is one of the perspectives for the development of work in the special program. . . .

'Weapons to overcome the crisis'

The business journal La Vie Française reports on the vast economic benefits of beam weapons development.

The leading French business weekly *La Vie Française's* cover story for April 11 was President Reagan's newly announced defensive military-strategic doctrine. The Paris weekly ranks among France's most influential media, with a circulation of 100,000 and a readership of 600,000.

The cover shows a ground-launched beam reflected by an orbiting mirror, hitting a missile in flight, with the title "Weapons to Overcome the Crisis."

We present here brief excerpts from the article:

"Beam weapons, also known as directed-energy weapons, represent a strategic revolution. They also contain the promise of an industrial revolution and economic regeneration. . . . Is this science-fiction? In fact . . . lasers used in [experimental] controlled thermonuclear fusion already have the power required to equip the 'batteries' of beam weapons. For a number of years the Soviet Union, which is several lengths ahead in the field, has been testing various elements of the beam family. . . .

"Reagan did not issue a set of proposals. He issued orders. As the commander in chief of the U.S. military, he has begun to restructure the Pentagon, where a high-level task force is already at work to implement the program . . . which commits the full might of the United States. . . .

"In fact, U.S. political figure LaRouche indicated in great detail one year ago the program which President

Reagan has now adopted, in his book *Only Beam Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror*. 'The United States is going to start "tomorrow" to assemble and boost into space the first defensive beam weapons. Even if they are clumsy, primitive and bulky, they work and can start fulfilling their function. In five years the cumulative effect will have given us a complete space-based strategic system. Then we will go for the next generation of technologies. But we will have then eliminated the danger of thermonuclear annihilation of the human race,' emphasized Mr. LaRouche.

"The President has launched a genuine overall mobilization of industry, science, and technology, 'the creativity of our scientific community.' The 'NASA effect' that energized the U.S. economy (and as a result the whole world economy) through especially investment and productivity in advanced technologies, is going to be recreated.

"In the past, for \$1 of federal investment in NASA, \$10 of economic activity was generated. This nurtured an industrial texture rich in high-technology-oriented small- and middle-sized companies. If we assume a similar multiplier effect for beam weapons, we are dealing with \$2,000 billion worth of very high value industrial activity that would be generated in the coming decade! This would certainly help us out of the depression

without resort to unproductive Keynesian formulas or monetarist purges.

"The industrial impact of beam weapon technologies is properly a revolutionary one. The three priority domains are 1) thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, 2) lasers and particle beams, and 3) the space program. President Reagan's position recalls that of Franklin D. Roosevelt: while the latter had tried every economic recipe in the book, and failed with his New Deal to make a durable dent in the Depression, the threat of war had forced him to adopt a program of economic mobilization with the state using its fiscal and credit powers to reorient and recreate necessary industrial machinery. The Manhattan Project that created the atomic bomb came from that mobilization. And as demonstrated by John F. Kennedy with his 1962 Man on the Moon speech, it is not war as such nor the war economy in itself that is at the bottom of this industrial regeneration: it is the mobilization of credit toward high productivity investment in the framework of large projects and large productive enterprises.

"France has the requisite capacities, industrially, scientifically, and technically, to build beam weapons. Our arms industry and the promising [nuclear] fusion sector can participate and benefit greatly. Experts propose as a first goal to develop point defense to protect first the Plateau d'Albion [the main site of French ICBM silos] and the rest of the French strategic force. Directed energy weapons could at the same time be developed in their tactical applications, for battlefield use.

"France could then in a second phase develop an area defense that would protect not only the strategic facilities but also our cities and those of our European allies."

Volcker's regulatory plans

He proposes that the Swiss run U.S. lending, as part of international credit controls.

Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker told the Senate Banking Committee April 11 that he endorses the idea of the United States joining the Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements. At hearings called on the legislation now before Congress proposing that the U.S. grant an \$8.6 billion bailout to the International Monetary Fund, Volcker responded to the Morgan Guaranty-authored Percy Amendment to the IMF quota bill, which calls upon the U.S. to join the BIS.

"For more than 20 years, the Federal Reserve has been a regular participant at the BIS," Volcker said. "We would of course be glad to examine the matter again, consulting with the Secretary of State and the Treasury, and our central banking colleagues."

Volcker proceeded to present legislation authored by the BIS to regulate U.S. banks' world lending, which will not only slash credit to the Third World but cause large losses at U.S. banks.

The proposed law also states that the IMF should set up "limits" on how much countries can borrow, both Third World countries, and big countries like the United States. The alternative would be to shelve old unpayable debt and issue low-cost long-term credit for production and industrial investment, contrary to IMF dogma. The wealth generated would redeem old debt.

Manipulating the anger of Americans at the idea of bailing out the IMF to the tune of \$8.6 billion, Volcker

proposed that the U.S. banks agree to "take their licks" along with the taxpayers, and take some losses on their Third World debt.

The plan, written by officials of the BIS and Bank of England, would kick U.S. banks in the teeth. Fed officials estimate that the BIS regulations could force large American banks such as Citibank to take more than \$350 million in losses, one third of the bank's annual profits.

Volcker, along with U.S. Comptroller C. Todd Conover, and FDIC Chairman William Isaac, presented the Senate with a "Joint Memorandum on a Program for Improved Supervision and Regulation of International Lending," a five-point program, of which two points are most important:

Under Point 3 of the memo, banks must set aside "special bank reserves" for bad loans. This is the euphemism for "writing off" Third World debts. Although the Fed originally proposed to do this after an LDC missed interest payments for a year, the new proposal is to categorize a loan as bad if:

- a) "full interest payments on indebtedness have not been made in more than six months" (the Senate may reduce this to three months); or
- b) "The IMF or other suitable agency's programs had not been complied with and there is no immediate prospect for such compliance"; or
- c) "terms of restructured indebtedness had not been met for over one year"; or
- d) "no definite prospect exists for

orderly restoration of debt service."

This would mean that the IMF has the right to call the question and demand that U.S. banks write off the Third World, very soon.

The second key point, Point 5, states that the IMF should set up "limits" on how much countries can borrow. It calls for the Fed to "increase cooperation with foreign bank regulators [i.e., the BIS] and the International Monetary Fund." The Fed will work with the others to set up an information pool to "pool all information on the countries."

The other three points would call upon banks to establish uniform accounting for fee income; "strengthen the government's examination" and evaluation of foreign loan risks; and require "increased disclosure" on foreign loans.

"The key thing is the role of the IMF, which hasn't received much publicity," one Washington banking expert said. "The U.S. is really calling here for a new role for the IMF, a new order in which the IMF is going to be policing all world lending markets. The Fed is calling for the IMF to commence routine monitoring of all borrowings, not just of countries which have borrowed from the IMF, but of all member countries of the IMF. This is new. And the IMF will report these numbers to private financial markets. So that means they will be telling the private banks exactly whom to lend what to."

If it becomes law, this agreement would amount to the beginning of "international credit controls" on world lending through the BIS, a Fed official confirmed April 13. "Other BIS central banks" are working on "similar plans to limit international lending," he stated, and once these are all put into place, there will be international credit controls.

Business Briefs

World Trade

Chinese nuclear order to go to France?

France appears to have gained the upper hand over Great Britain in negotiations to win a contract to build a nuclear power station in Guangdong Province near Hong Kong in the People's Republic of China.

Until recently it had appeared that Britain would at least supply the conventional equipment for a twin 900 megawatt pressurized water reactor project to be built by France's Framatome.

However, Hong Kong's China Light and Power Company, which had intended to purchase power from the plant, upset Peking's financing plans when it revealed it will not be able to purchase as much power as originally planned due to the recession-related drop in demand for electricity.

China has set a July 1 deadline for Hong Kong to decide whether it will take power, after which the Chinese have stated that they will "go it alone." This could result in France winning contracts for the entire project with an agreement possibly being signed as early as next month when French President Francois Mitterrand visits China.

Gold

Expert says Soviets will be first on world market

Oxford University Sovietologist Michael Kaser told a NATO-organized conference held in Brussels April 7 that by the 1990s the Soviet Union will become the world's leading force on the world gold market, outstripping South Africa.

Kaser's argument is that the Soviets must find a means for offsetting a drop in expected foreign exchange earnings, due to cutbacks by European countries in their contracts for Soviet natural gas.

A Brookings Institute specialist on Soviet foreign exchange earnings counters Kaser's viewpoint, on the grounds that mining gold is so much more costly than extracting natural gas that the net earnings from increased gold sales would be negligible.

Kaser's paper is part of a three-year study conducted by 30 Sovietologists, due for publication this year by the Association of American Geographers. Edited by Theodore Shabad of the *New York Times* and Prof. Robert Jensen of Syracuse University, the compendium argues that the Soviets will have to engage in huge hard commodity sales over the next decade.

"The idea is that the Russians will sell their natural resources to Western countries, because this is the only way to earn foreign exchange," Shabad told *EIR*. Another leading participant in the multi-volume report claims that the report "is outdated," however. The same source believes the Soviets will strive to "conserve" their gold holdings—estimated at \$20 to \$40 billion—simply to maintain their creditworthiness for international borrowing.

Money Laundering

IMF disagrees with U.S. drug money study

Officials at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have told *EIR* that they disagree with the conclusions of a U.S. Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee report on narcotics money laundering in offshore banking centers. The report, entitled "Crime and Secrecy" (see *EIR*, April 19), antagonizes the IMF because it suggests that illegal money laundering in small island banking havens should be stopped, rather than "regulated" as the IMF suggests.

Right after the Senate report was made public, the IMF issued its own study on the same subject, entitled "Aspects of the International Banking Safety Net." The report calls for increased central bank "supervision" of "risky lending practices" in offshore centers. According to IMF officials, it is intended to counteract the argument that banking secrecy per se is dangerous; and if the prudence of loans issued can be monitored, such secrecy practices constitute no danger to the world financial system.

IMF officials, *EIR* has also learned, have in several cases actually been the authors of legislation creating offshore, banking havens. The IMF offers services as an outside

consultant in helping countries to set up Hong Kong-style "separate accounting books" for offshore banking centers which want to appear legitimate.

These activities are centered in the IMF's Central Banking Department, which worked closely with British financial officials during the 1970s to create central banking authorities in the Caribbean. According to IMF officials, several Caribbean countries they have worked with are known to openly encourage narcotics and other illegal financial flows because it makes good business.

Domestic Policy

Manatt Democrats lead attack on Reagan

Senator Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), House Banking Committee Chairman Fernand St. Germain (D-R.I.), and other members of the Charles Manatt wing of the Democratic Party have allied with Henry Kissinger, fiscal conservative Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), and Paul Volcker to support the IMF's new Bretton Woods currency system campaign, a source close to Kemp told *EIR* April 14.

This group is working from both "liberal" and "conservative" sides explicitly to attack and "embarrass the President" about his lack of international economic policy, he said.

"Basically, we're doing two things," the source continued. "First of all, we're going to give the administration a great deal of very bad publicity to pressure them, to embarrass the President because we are demanding an international economic policy and he has none. By contrast, the White House will be seen going to Williamsburg unprepared, and prepared even to stonewall and block any discussion of the world financial crisis. So we will raise discussion outside the administration to a sharper level.

"Second, we hope by creating this atmosphere to give an opening to foreign leaders to bring up the subject at Williamsburg," he said. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is scheduled to demand the new Bretton Woods at Williamsburg, Washington, sources have told *EIR*.

Both the Kemp allies and the Democrats

are pushing hard for Volcker to be reappointed as Fed Chairman, the source said, as the only man who can manage the new Bretton Woods. "Volcker is very good," he stated, "because he says he has learned from his mistakes with the dollar of 1971-73." In "private conversation," he added, "Volcker is now quite explicit about disliking floating exchange rates, and in favor of creating a new system. The political people at the White House don't think he has done a good job for the Reagan economy, and they want a Republican appointee in there," he said.

Banking

IMF bill rolling through Senate

The \$8.6 billion IMF quota increase bill is steamrolling through the U.S. Senate; however, with a lot of "grassroots work," as one aide stated April 14, it could be stopped in the House.

The Senate Banking Committee finished hearings on the bill, and received Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's new bank regulation legislation to tack onto it April 15. The bill will be completed April 19. The final Senate product will be a three-part "compromise" containing the IMF quotas, the Percy-Morgan Bank for International Settlements amendment demanding the U.S. study the possibility of becoming a member of the BIS, and the Volcker bank regulations announced the week of April 11, which will turn control of U.S. banks over to the IMF. This tripartite bill is expected to be voted up by the full Senate the first week in May.

One Senate aide said his Senator is very opposed to the bill, but knows that the banks are determined to ensure that it passes. Several other senators who oppose the bill are also afraid to speak out.

But, the aide said, "the Senate does not respond to constituency pressure. D'Amato from New York is a bankers' boy, Garn is a bankers' boy, Heinz, too. Most of the Senate is like that."

The House Banking Committee will be holding hearings April 20-21, April 26-28, and May 3-4.

Markup of the bill in House Banking

will be at the end of May, and the full House may still be debating it by June, one House staffer said. "The problem is the full House membership. The constituency mail is incredibly intense on this issue, members are getting hundreds of letters, which is a huge number, all 100 percent against the bill. There is no reason in hell for any of these members to support this bill. The only way they can play statesmen and normally support such a bill is if it gets no public attention, but that game is up on this one," he asserted.

International Finance

Projected deficit provokes Saudi withdrawals

After months of intense infighting within the Saudi royal family, King Fahd made a televised address to his country April 11, to state that falling oil revenues would force the kingdom into its largest deficit in three decades.

Fahd announced that after cuts in all categories of the budget, Saudi Arabia is expected to run a \$10 billion deficit. That is projected on the basis of Saudi Arabia increasing the income from its sorely depressed oil sales.

Fahd is reported to be prepared to begin to liquidate the kingdom's massive foreign assets, estimated variously at between \$140 and \$160 billion. Whether Saudi Arabia will indeed liquidate the amount equivalent to the projected deficit of \$10 billion is not yet clear, but there is no doubt that unless Saudi oil income rebounds, the kingdom will be forced to withdraw substantial funds.

According to a source at a New York bank that advises the Saudi central bank, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), "King Fahd has staked his life on getting an economic recovery internationally . . . it's the only way Saudi Arabia can sell oil."

The sudden resignation of Abdul Aziz Qureishi, the central bank governor, the same week undoubtedly stems from the King's decision. No replacement has yet been named for the highly sensitive post. Qureishi had held the post since just before the 1974 oil hoax.

Briefly

● **THE SHIPBUILDERS** Council of America predicts that shipbuilding employment will decrease to 93,000 by the end of 1983, a loss of 32,000 skilled shipyard workers since 1977. The largest loss, 20,000, occurred in non-Navy projects, which suffered an especially sharp downturn since November 1982. J. G. Davis, secretary-general of the International Maritime Industries Forum, claimed that "Unless there are new orders, and there are no signs of that, many shipyards in the Western world will be on the point of closure within 18 months."

● **THE NEDC**, Britain's National Economic Development Council, which issued a report this month predicting no increase in jobs in that nation until 1990, has drawn moans from the British Confederation of Industries and from Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe. However, the Trade Union Council admitted that if present economic policies are continued, a zero growth in jobs from the rest of the decade is likely. The NECD report polled 40 committees representing various industries and found, "none of the committees which have reported foresees an increase in employment in its sector up to the end of the decade. . . ."

● **LAWRENCE KUDLOW**, chief economist for the White House Office of Management and Budget, is expected to resign soon. A former employee of Bear, Stearns, a New York brokerage house, Kudlow is a top agent of the monetarist Mont Pelerin Society within the administration. He was an architect of the President's disastrous February 1981 four-point economic plan, which accepted the monetarist usury imposed by Paul Volcker while slashing the budget.

● **BILLY DAVIS**, candidate for governor of Mississippi, notes that the state's farmers have to pay \$30 billion this year in interest on debt, while the official estimates of their net return over cost are \$15 to \$16 billion. The U.S. Agriculture Department does not consider interest payments as cost.

Temple Mount scenario: flashpoint for war in the Middle East

by Vin Berg

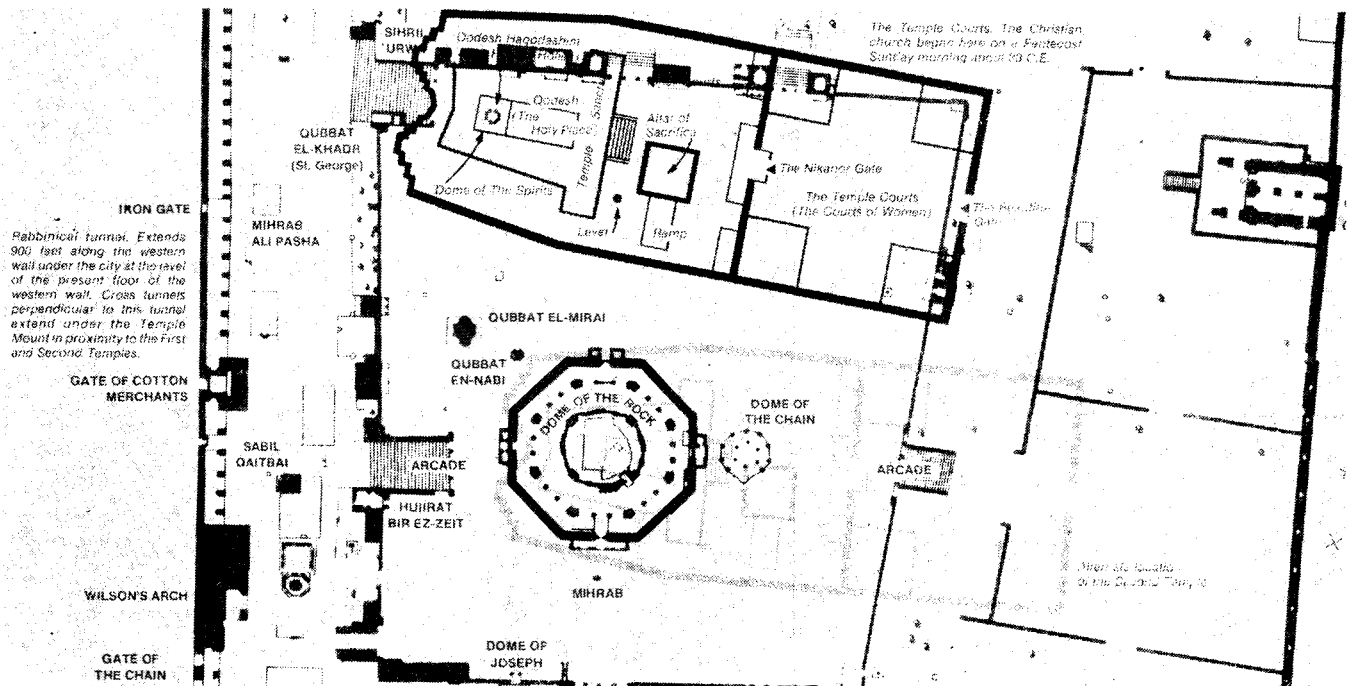
An investigation by *EIR* into an ongoing secret-intelligence operation of a foreign power to plunge the Middle East into religious and racial warfare has concluded that a major threat to U.S. national security now exists. As the facts presented in this Special Report will bear out, an official investigation by agencies of the U.S. executive and legislative branches is immediately warranted.

The foreign power is Her Majesty's government of the United Kingdom and British Commonwealth, with admittedly interested collaborators in the Soviet Union. The methods being employed are among the methods refined since the high days of the Empire, using extremist assets among the nominal adherents of Judaism and Islam, and, in the United States, the so-called Christian fundamentalists.

The operation is not being conducted through official channels of the British parliamentary government, but through the lodges of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, the principal secret society of elite figures in the Royal Household, Church of England, and Secret Intelligence Service. The monarchist Freemasonic lodges, in particular the Quatuor Coronati lodge, have arranged an alliance between U.S.-based "Armageddon" fundamentalists and fanatical Zionist sects in Israel. A next-phase role is being readied for British assets among "Islamic fundamentalists."

The basis for the alliance of professed Christians and Jews is a shared, anti-Judaical form of pre-Christian belief-structure, converging on the pagan Hermeticist castration dogmas of Scottish Rite Freemasonry itself. This has been applied to produce an agreed-upon pagan interpretation of Old Testament prophecy. One result is a shared venture to rebuild the Temple of Solomon on the site, the Temple Mount, which it is presumed to have occupied during the 9th century B.C., in Jerusalem.

That site is now occupied by the Dome of the Rock mosque, one of the holiest shrines in Islam. Any violation of this mosque's sanctity, let alone its destruction, will cause the forces of *jihad*—holy war—to arise in reaction on the Islamic side. In the ensuing bloodletting, forces of moderation in Israel and the Arab states will be swept aside, as will American influence and strategic interests. The region will become a cauldron of sectarian violence and religious warfare.



A segment of the floor plan of the Temple Mount, where the Dome of the Rock and el-Aqsa mosques are situated, published this year by the Jerusalem Temple Foundation. At left are noted the "rabbinical tunnels" which terrorists are excavating for attacks on the mosque.

This scenario, in which the destruction of the Dome of the Rock mosque is to be accomplished by terrorist means, is in an advanced state of preparation. Christian-Armageddonist funds from the United States are flowing to Zionist fanatics in Israel and the West Bank to finance operations.

Britain's strategic goals

In fostering the Temple Mount operation, the Freemasonic monarchists of the United Kingdom are engaged in a geopolitical power play of major proportions, under the cover that religious fanaticism provides. The ultimate target of the Temple Mount affair is not the Middle East per se, but the United States and its allies in the region. Like certain Soviet strategic planners, British monarchists desire neither sovereign nation-states in the Middle East, nor a United States of America with the power, independence, and sovereignty to do its will in world affairs. From their standpoint, the Temple Mount operation might eliminate both.

Britain's strategic goals are threefold:

First, secret relations between British policy factions associated with former Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington (including America's Henry A. Kissinger circle) and a faction in the Soviet Union have focused on an agreement to redivide the world into British and Soviet spheres of influence. Privately, British policy planners sometimes refer to this as a "New Yalta." *This requires joint action to reduce U.S. status as a superpower globally.* The viability of the accord depends on the Middle East, from which U.S. influence is to be eliminated.

Second, religious warfare, with its motives and momentum beyond all reach of reason, is considered the most effi-

cient means to depopulate a region, through mass killing and the accompanying destruction of economic infrastructure. Redrawing the map of the region, as in the "Bernard Lewis Plan" to create nominally sovereign micro-states based on exotic shadings of religious, racial, and ethnic differences, is designed to give way to recolonization within the present decade.

Third, the international ramifications of conditions of chaos in the Middle East are agreeable to the well-known Malthusianism of British policy-planners, whose view is that global population must be reduced by at least half. The Middle-east-oil-dependent economies of Europe and Japan must be plunged into permanent depression or "post-industrial society," by the means an oil cut-off provides. Oil-importing underdeveloped nations face immediate genocidal depopulation from the same cause.

In sum: Israeli zealots and their American pseudo-Christian counterparts are intent upon organizing a religious war in the Middle East, by terrorist means. The Freemasonic game-masters backing the fanatics are intent upon organizing a Mideast "population war," by religious means. London's goal is not the victory of any combatant, but the mutual destruction and depopulation of all sides, with related economic-demographic consequences globally. If certain Moscow policy factions view this as an opportunity to further global "Great Russian" hegemony, certain British monarchists view this as an opportunity for restoring the Empire and establishing what is best described as a Malthusian world-federalist order.

From either standpoint, drastic reduction of U.S. prestige, influence, and power is the near-term political objective.

Flirting with Armageddon: the Jerusalem Temple Foundation

by Nancy Coker and Al Douglas

On March 31, 1983, a curious quarter-page advertisement appeared in the *Jerusalem Post*, attracting the attention of investigators and security officers in several countries. The advertisement, an "Open Letter to the Prime Minister and People of Israel," was placed by a group called the "Committee of Concerned Evangelicals for Freedom of Worship on the Temple Mount" to oppose "the imprisonment of religious Israelis."

The evangelicals began their letter by protesting the March 10 arrest of 45 armed Jewish extremists attempting to seize the Moslem Dome of the Rock site in Jerusalem as "a great setback to religious freedom in Israel—and throughout the world." Defending these fanatics as "earnest, faithful sons of Israel," the evangelicals called the arrests "biblically unconscionable," "an international shock to vast segments of the Evangelical world." They attacked "exclusive and erroneous Islamic claims to this most holy site," and, in bold-face type, exclaimed: "If the sons and daughters of Zion are restricted access to Zion's holy hill, then the return of His chosen people to their land of promise is in vain—for the heart of Jerusalem awaits the foot of the Jew, not the trodding down by the gentiles." The letter was interspersed with prayers from Isaiah, Haggai, and other prophets, to prove the evangelicals' case.

The letter was signed by Terry Risenhoover, Doug Krieger, and Dr. James DeLoach, described in the advertisement as co-chairmen of the Committee of Concerned Evangelicals. The letter's contents may be contrasted with a March 13 *Jerusalem Post* editorial response to the attempted takeover of the Temple Mount. The *Post* denounced the attempt as "an act of terror by religious nationalist fanatics which could have resulted in a political disaster of international magnitude. The very idea of trying to take over by force the Temple Mount in the heart of Jerusalem on the eve of Friday's Moslem prayers is so literally crazy and objectionable that it defies understanding."

Goldfoot: 'dynamite the Dome of the Rock'

The Committee of Concerned Evangelicals is a front for the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, a terrorist-linked organization recently set up in the United States and Israel with the stated purpose of rebuilding the Temple of Solomon in Jeru-

salem. Risenhoover and Krieger head up the foundation in the United States; the head branch in Jerusalem is Stanley Goldfoot, a member of the Zionist Lehi, or Stern Gang, in the 1940s. In an interview late last year, Risenhoover described Goldfoot's credentials: "Goldfoot is a very solid, legitimate terrorist." Rev. Chuck Smith of the Calvary Baptist Church in California elaborated: "Do you want a real radical? Try Stanley Goldfoot. He's a wonder. His plan for the Temple Mount is to take sticks of dynamite and some M-16s, and blow up the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa mosque, and then just lay claim to the site."

A close collaborator of Risenhoover, Lambert Dolphin of the Stanford Research Institute [SRI] in California, recently speculated on whether Goldfoot was behind the attempted takeover of the Temple Mount on March 10 by the 45 zealots from the Jewish Defense League-run yeshiva in Kiryat Arba on the West Bank. "I don't know if Stanley was in on this one," said Dolphin, "but ordinarily I'd expect him to be right in the middle of something like this. I know his personal lawyer is defending those yeshiva students from Kiryat Arba."

Risenhoover and Krieger had indicated to investigators that the appearance of their open letter in the Israeli press would signal a heightened effort on their part to "legitimize" their work in Israel. Since early this year, Risenhoover and his Jerusalem Temple Foundation have been under close scrutiny by law enforcement officials following a Jan. 18 *EIR* exposé on their efforts to incite religious warfare in the Middle East, all in the name of fulfilling Biblical prophecy. As the investigation of Risenhoover et al. proceeded, results were published in *EIR*'s Feb. 22 and March 29 issues. The international press, particularly the Israeli media and several Arab newspapers, quickly picked up the story and conducted their own independent investigations, elaborating on *EIR*'s material.

Interest in the story was hardly surprising. Since the beginning of the year, Israel and the occupied West Bank have experienced an unprecedented number of incidents of terrorist violence, pitting not only Jew against Arab but Jew against Jew. "What we are expecting is quite plainly a wave of vigilantism that could end in anarchy," a senior Israeli defense official told the March 5 *London Times*. "We are at the start of a cycle of action and reaction that could be exploited

by fanatics. The danger is real.”

The danger is real indeed. Contrary to what the London *Times* would have its readers believe, however, the danger does not lie simply in the possibility that fanatics will exploit a difficult situation. As specified in the introduction to this Special Report, the danger lies in the larger strategic motives of the British monarchists and related Freemasonic networks, who are using the fanatics as cannon fodder to achieve a complete reorganization of power and policy throughout the world.

Rebuilding Solomon's Temple

The following facts about the Jerusalem Temple Foundation are quickly established:

- The Jerusalem Temple Foundation is coordinating much of the violence that is presently occurring in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The foundation's office in Jerusalem, run by Stanley Goldfoot, is in day-to-day contact with the leadership of the Gush Emunim, the Jewish Defense League (called the Kach movement in Israel), and other violence-prone sects, to a degree that comprises funding, tactical direction, and legal defense.

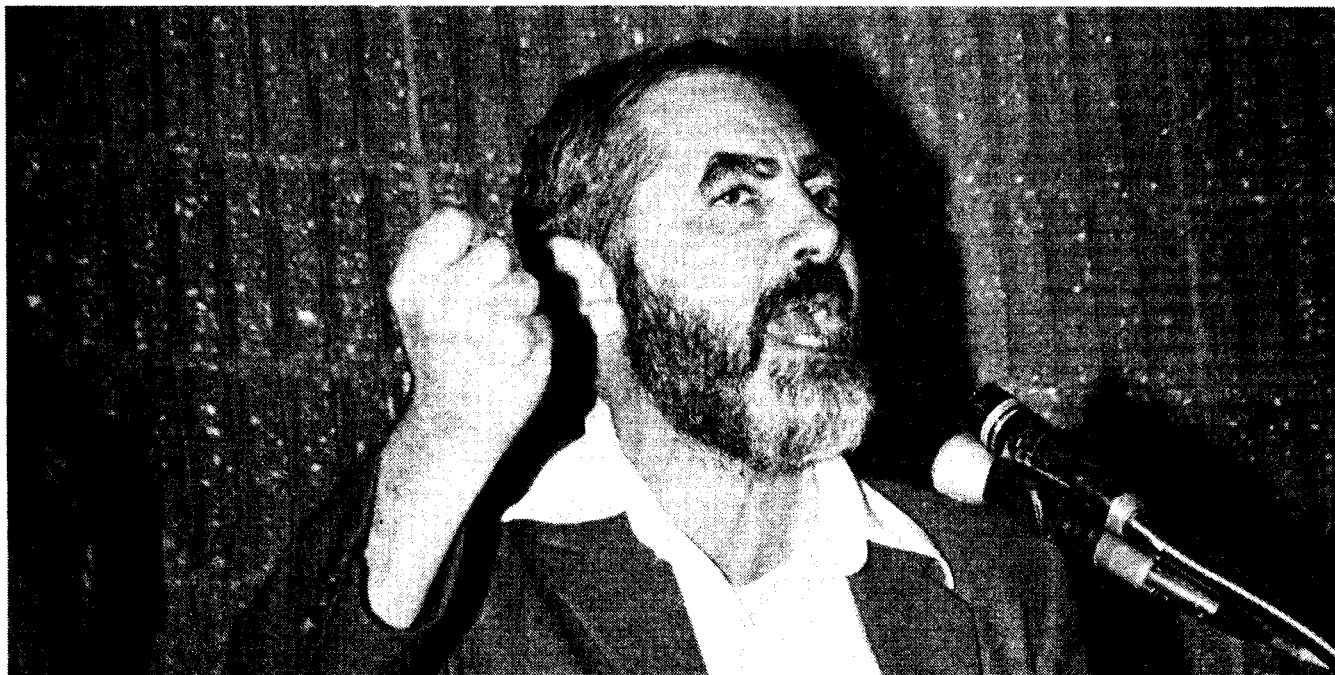
Some of the key players in Israel include Theo Seidenberg, a retired Belgian diamond merchant living in the old section of Jerusalem, who along with Eduardo Recanati has been an important financier; Zvi Slonem, founder of the Gush Emunim settlement Kadumin, which is now laundering money from U.S. Jews to buy land on the West Bank; and Knesset members Geula Cohen and Hanan Porat. From the academic side, there are Prof. Moshe Sharon, Prof. Harel Fish, Prof.

Asher Kaufman, and Gabriel Barkay. The figure in charge of the actual digging beneath the Temple Mount, which has been going on for about 15 years, is Rabbi Goetz, rabbi of the Old City. West Bank rabbis involved in the terrorist side of the Temple Mount affair include Rabbi Dov Lior and Rabbi Yigal Ariel of the Kach settlement of Kiryat Arba, Rabbi Louis Rabinowitz, and, of course, Meir Kahane.

Underneath the Temple Mount, the digging is very extensive, according to insiders. “Rabbi Goetz is working under cover of darkness, and no one knows about it,” commented Lambert Dolphin of SRI. The tunneling of the Western Wall is reportedly complete. Goetz and his group of fanatics, who are said to be holding ritual sacrifices in the tunnels and plan to do so on the Temple Mount itself, have reached the Antonia Fortress at the end of the Western Wall and are now starting under the Northern Wall, directly below the Arab quarter.

The goal, however, is not to dig around the walls, but as soon as possible to head straight for the area directly under the Dome of the Rock, where the Judaic Holy of Holies, the Ark of the Covenant, is said to be located. These cross-tunnels, now blocked off by cement by the Arabs from the inside, will soon be reopened, according to Goldfoot. “They’ve been closed up now for some months, but they’re only temporarily closed.” When asked how he knew they would be opened soon, Goldfoot answered guardedly, “We won’t discuss that right now.”

Another source familiar with Goetz’s excavations stated: “As they dig the North Wall, they will go in and do whatever they can until they are blocked again by the Arabs.” The source was referring to an incident over a year ago, when



Meir Kahane of the Jewish Defense League, an organizer of the Temple Mount operation, at a Washington, D.C. meeting of Holocaust survivors on April 12.

Stuart Lewis/NSIPS

The instigators of 'holy war' in Jerusalem

UNITED STATES

Stanford Research Institute
Tav Ministries
Jerusalem Temple Foundation
Dallas Theological Seminary
Biblical Archaeology Review
Anti-Defamation League
Forum for Jewish-Christian Understanding
Heritage Foundation/Religious Round Table
Inter-Religious Peace Colloquium
Atlantic Richfield Corp./Aspen Institute
Islamic Society of North America/MSA
Jewish Defense League
American Friends for a Safe Israel
Henry Kissinger

UNITED KINGDOM

British Royal Family
Church of England
Quatuor Coronati Freemasonic Lodge
British Petroleum
Secret Intelligence Service

ISRAEL

Jewish Defense League (Kach)/Meir Kahane
Gush Emunim
International Christian Embassy
Jerusalem Temple Foundation
The Faithful of the Temple Mount
To the Mountain of the Lord
Israeli Mafia
Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon
Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman
Knesset Member Geula Cohen
Knesset Member Hanan Porat
Eduardo Recanati
Stanley Goldfoot

ISLAMIC WORLD

Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini
Libya's Muammar Qaddafi
Muslim Brotherhood
Nuseibeh, Nashashibi, Masri, Kanon,
and Jabari families on West Bank

SWITZERLAND

François Genoud and networks
Banco dello Stato, Lugano
Jerusalem Foundation
Islam and the West

ITALY

Propaganda-2 Freemasonic Lodge
Fonditalia
Recanati Family

Arabs in the Dome of the Rock above some of these tunnels heard voices, lowered themselves down by ropes, and came face to face with Goetz's gang, tunneling away. Violence was averted when the local police moved in; since then, the tunnels have supposedly been sealed.

An indication of the speed at which the tunneling project is moving is the fact that Jerusalem Temple Foundation financier Eduardo Recanati has already begun to purchase the materials to rebuild the Temple: cedar from Lebanon, bronze and marble from Italy, "so that we could start to build tomorrow morning."

The foundation

● The Jerusalem Temple Foundation is not an Israeli institution. It was founded in the United States, whence large sums of money and political strategy guidelines are regularly dispatched to Jerusalem.

● The Jerusalem Temple Foundation is not a Jewish institution. It was founded as a project of American Protestant fundamentalists. Its head is one such professed evangelical Christian, Terry Risenhoover, a millionaire based in Norman, Oklahoma with considerable international financial connections. Risenhoover's fortune was built in North America, South America, the Far East, and the Middle East, on the basis of largely British financial connections. His Alaska Land Leasing Corporation reportedly thrived on the basis of preferred concessions from British Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield's Alaskan operations. "It requires at least \$500

million to develop oil in Alaska, so this is where we rely on our international contacts," said Risenhoover. "Alaska is exclusively the domain of the majors." In 1982, a scandal erupted when Risenhoover hired Chuck Weller, a former top official in the Department of the Interior in charge of overseeing oil and gas land leasing for the federal government.

Risenhoover also deals in diamonds in Latin America, through offices in Brazil, and is involved in Indonesian oil. In addition, he has business dealings with France and China, and contacts with the Kuwaiti royal family.

"My business activities take a back seat to my Temple Mount Foundation," Risenhoover explained in an interview late last year. "The background for what I am doing is found in the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Nehemiah was an individual outside the Jewish circumstance who worked to get the Second Temple built.

"Twelve years ago, I consecrated myself to be the new Nehemiah, to build the Third Temple. I never quite knew how I would do it until a little more than a year ago, when I found myself in Israel working with several people committed to rebuilding the Temple and to restoring Jewish control over the Temple Mount, which is now run by the Muslims."

● The Jerusalem Temple Foundation was established for one objective: to rebuild the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. It was set up, and its objective defined, on the recommendation of Freemasonic circles in England, working through Risenhoover's circle of fundamentalist associates, the bulk of whom are products, either directly or indirectly,

of the Dallas Theological Seminary, set up in the last century as a cult outpost of the Church of England to undermine the Augustinian tradition then dominating American Christianity.

Arab straw men and West Bank land scam

In addition to Stanley Goldfoot, the on-site terrorist controllers in Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, Israeli Minister of Science and Development Yuval Ne'eman and long-time Ne'eman associate Eduardo Shmuel Recanati, are central figures in the Temple Mount affair.

On March 14, 1983, Ne'eman placed a resolution before the cabinet to allow Jews to pray on the Temple Mount. Though it was defeated, the resolution intensified the public debate on the issue and gave leverage to the Jewish extremists loyal to Kahane who are ready to use force to get their way. Commenting on Ne'eman's relations to the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, SRI's Lambert Dolphin stated: "Yuval Ne'eman is tied in close with Stanley. Quietly, not openly. I have known Ne'eman for a year or so. His resolution certainly has Stanley in on it. In fact, you could consider him [Ne'eman] one of the real insiders."

Eduardo Recanati's task is conduiting money—millions and millions of dollars. Reputed to be a member of the old Venetian Recanati clan, Eduardo Recanati is known in his native Italy for establishing the first mutual fund there, Fonditalia. He maintains ties to Switzerland, through the Banco dello Stato in Lugano, where he works through the general manager, Bernasconi.

Several years ago, Recanati "felt called upon," as he puts it, to move to Israel and link up with the Christian fundamentalists and Jewish extremists committed to seizing the Temple Mount. Recanati's role has been to handle the real estate speculation end of the operation, in Jerusalem and the West Bank. The purpose: to have the bulk of West Bank and East Jerusalem land in Jewish hands by 1985, so as to preclude any territorial withdrawal by Israel.

"This is a very delicate matter and we are working very discreetly on it," Risenhoover confided. "Several members of the foundation are involved in purchasing land. On the Arab side, we are working with some very friendly Palestinians who are greedy enough to cooperate with us and in some cases front for us."

"We use straw men," commented Recanati, "so the Arab will show he is selling to another Arab, while the second Arab is selling to us. Nothing that I do is done by me personally. Everything is done through the Institute of Research for the Temple of Jerusalem, which is registered with the Israeli government and has an IRS number (51-08-64-42-4) for tax exemption in the United States."

Jerusalem Temple Foundation spokesmen privately admit that the terror campaign being run by Goldfoot, Kahane et al. is the quickest way of convincing reluctant Arabs to sell and leave the territory. "We are very much in touch with the Gush Emunim," commented Risenhoover associate Doug Krieger, formerly of Tav Evangelical Ministries, an outfit

that helped sponsor the Ríos Montt takeover in Guatemala.

Last year, a scandal broke out in the Arab world when several Arab newspapers revealed that Henry Kissinger and Britain's Lord Harlech were deeply involved in forming combines to run land scams on the West Bank. Kissinger's involvement in the land grab coheres with his currently public efforts to wreck the Reagan Plan and the possibilities for a U.S.-sponsored peace settlement involving Israeli concessions on the West Bank.

Prospects for holy war

The provocations around Jerusalem are being exploited by Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and Libya's Colonel Qaddafi, who have reportedly created "Islamic suicide squads" to commit terrorist acts throughout the Middle East, according to a London source. The squads, the source reported, "will attempt to kill sheikhs in the Gulf and to plant bombs in Jerusalem and Israel, and to snatch the leadership of the Palestinian movement. They have training bases in Iran run out of the Iranian prime minister's office, through the Organization for Anti-Imperialist Movements, a kind of Revolutionary International. They will exploit the Jerusalem issue, and are building an infrastructure among Palestinian groups."

The source reported that Iran's capabilities are being reinforced by the re-export of American goods into Iran through Switzerland, Turkey, and Pakistan, and Britain's two outposts in the Gulf, Bahrain and Dubai. The latter route into Iran is reportedly being funded in large part by the financial empire of Muhammad al-Tajir, the ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to Great Britain and a funder of the Nazi International-run Muslim Brotherhood organization.

In cities around the United States, the pro-Khomeini Muslim Students' Association of the Islamic Society of North America has begun to put up posters agitating for holy war over the Jerusalem issue.

The Islamic-reaction side of the Temple Mount scenario is being overseen from London and from Lausanne, Switzerland, where Nazi International banker François Genoud is based. Genoud is the principal sponsor of ousted Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, who is now attempting to stage a comeback and, in so doing, unleash the Muslim Brotherhood across Northern Africa (see *EIR*, April 19).

In tampering with the Temple Mount, the Christian and Jewish fanatics are deliberately inviting their Muslim counterparts to tear apart the Middle East—and each other. According to Christian fundamentalist belief structure, this may be the fulfillment of biblical prophecy. In reality, it is the culmination of a centuries-long project to return the peoples of the Middle East to the complete control of pseudo-religious cults, thereby eliminating the chances for human development in that tortured part of the world. At an earlier point in history, it was the Romans who carried out this task. Now, the British monarchy, operating through its Freemasonic networks, is attempting to emulate them, in an even more hideous way.

'Fifth Monarchy' controls shock troops

by Christopher White

The same Freemasonic circles who control the terrorist sponsoring, intercontinental gun- and drug-running apparatus of the Italian fascist lodge Propaganda-2, also control the fundamentalist shock troops deployed on behalf of the Temple Mount conspiracy.

First, according to the press office of Buckingham Palace, Commander Buckley, aide to Prince Michael of Kent, is the man to talk to about matters concerning the mooted reconstruction of King Solomon's Temple. Prince Michael of Kent is the titular Grand Master of the Grand Mother Lodge of Freemasonry in London, and the figure responsible for the chartering of the Italian P-2 Lodge.

Second, a prominent part is being played in the Temple Mount affair by the husband-and-wife team of Michael and Barbara Ledeen. Barbara Ledeen is an editorial assistant on the 100,000-per-issue circulation magazine *Biblical Archaeology Review*, which devoted its most recent cover story to the location of Solomon's Temple; she has described the project as "my baby." Her husband, a long-time protégé of Henry Kissinger, the associate in the Monte Carlo lodge of the jailed Licio Gelli, has been under investigation by Italian authorities for his role in the crimes of the P-2 lodge. Michael was most recently seen in the precincts of the U.S. State Department distributing the magazine to his cronies from the circles associated with Henry Kissinger. Ledeen was distributing the magazine to Marvin Kalb, the television journalist and fellow protégé of Henry Kissinger, who has most recently been endeavoring to shift public attention away from Masonic involvement in the assassination attempts against the Pope, for which Italian authorities are also investigating the P-2 Lodge.

Third, among the funding conduits for the temple reconstruction project must be included the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and the associated Fonditalia, at one time the largest Italian mutual fund, through the activities of one Eduardo Recanati (see article, page 31). The Lugano, Switzerland-based operations of the fund have been crucial for the Temple Mount project. Banca Commerciale Italiana is controlled by Masonic sub-agents who have not yet become the public focus of the P-2 investigation within Italy.

Fourth, Asher S. Kaufman, the Hebrew University-based plasma physicist and amateur cult archaeologist who wrote the cited *Biblical Archaeology Review* for Barbara Ledeen, has been backed in his activities by the Quatuor Coronati Lodge of London Freemasonry. A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, Kaufman is a protégé of British Museum trustee T. E. Allibone and the late Prof. John R. Clarke of the University

of Sheffield, both leading members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge (see *EIR*, March 29). Now an Israeli citizen, Kaufman has been active in the Temple Mount operation since the 1967 war, when Israel annexed East Jerusalem.

The Quatuor Coronati Lodge, known as the premier lodge for Masonic research, has functioned as a premier cult creation center of British intelligence in its almost 100 years of existence to date. Among cults that have been spun off from the activities of that lodge was Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party, through such operations as the Order of the Golden Dawn and the Thule Society, created from within the lodge during earlier years of the century. The Quatuor Coronati Lodge was first drawn to investigators' attention in the context of last year's cult assassination by hanging, (underneath London's Blackfriars Bridge) of P-2-connected Italian banker Roberto Calvi. The Milan headquarters of Calvi's bank was the location for a major international gun- and drug-running syndicate, Stibam International of Henri Arsan. This outfit was equipping those very Middle Eastern deployables, primarily from the François Genoud-controlled Muslim Brotherhood, that are being set into the mode for region-wide terrorist and religious war bloodbaths by the activities around the Temple Mount.

This pattern should disabuse those, especially within the United States, who have fallen for the British-circulated line that their kind of Freemasonry is different than continental, i.e., French and Italian Freemasonry. American Masons, who have been receiving special briefings on the Italian developments from their controllers, have been among those particularly targeted by this kind of lying propaganda. Similarly, the public in general has been targeted by special propaganda like the recent U.S. Public Broadcasting Service program on the P-2 affair, which sought to portray the British brothers as a kind of weird social club.

In the early years of the 19th century, John Quincy Adams warned against the activities of the brotherhood as he led the fight to preserve the republic from Tory treachery represented by Aaron Burr and Andrew Jackson and their associates in the Scottish Rite. Perhaps if Adams's warnings had been heeded, we would not still be treating a pederast and murderer like Henry Kissinger as a respectable member of the body politic.

Adams argued at the time that membership in a secret brotherhood of the Masonic sort is irreconcilably opposed to the moral qualifications demanded of a republican citizenship. He proved that the secret brotherhood of the Masonry is an irrationalist cult, and that members in that cult are *ipso*

facto incompetent to hold office in a republic.

The point of the argument is very simple. Masons are required to swear a secrecy oath, on pain of a hideous death, before they ever discover what it is they have so sworn to preserve with their lives. The corpse of Roberto Calvi, pockets filled with bricks, swinging under the bridge in London, is no doubt testimony to the seriousness of such oaths, which are still, as Adams pointed out, higher in authority for any Freemason than an oath of loyalty to the nation and its constitution.

In fact the Freemasonry is the principal organizational glue which binds the different sections of the European oligarchy together, and functions as the conveyor belt for the sado-masochistic process known as consensus formation within that oligarchy's agents. The British monarchy has been intimately connected with the Masonry since the institution was created by cultists from Geneva assisted by certain Huguenots exiled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It is tradition that the reigning British monarch, if male, be the patron for the Masonry associated with the Grand Mother Lodge, and that the Grand Master of the Lodge be a member of the reigning royal family. Relatives of the reigning house of England from Hesse, Hannover, and Coburg, for example, have also traditionally held high office in continental European offshoots of the Masonry and affiliated organizations.

This tradition is continued by the present Duke of Kent, and by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, whose World Wildlife Fund and related activities on behalf of environmentalism are conducted for the Masonic brotherhood. This tradition is shown on this side of the Atlantic by the activities of Elliot Richardson, Freemason of the year in New York State in 1982.

The reference point in the modern origins of the Gnostic cult that now goes under the name of Freemasonry is the Genevan and Venetian circle that sponsored the political career of the networks assembled around the figurehead of Isaac Newton, in their war against the founder of modern science, Gottfried Leibniz.

Through the influence of the mystic Fatio de Duillier of the Genevan banking family, the Turretini family of Geneva bankers and the Abbe Conti of Venice, Isaac Newton was led to create a new form of an old religious cult to fight against the tendency to which he refers in his religious papers as the "homoousians," that is, those like Leibniz who are political protagonists on behalf of the principle of consubstantiality identified in the *filioque* of the Athanasian creed.

For Newton and his backers in Geneva and Venice, the would have been under the governance of the Antichrist and polytheism since the adoption of the cited creed in approximately 380 AD. Newton's work in optics, mechanics, alchemy, and the interpretation of the prophecies of Daniel, and the Revelations of St. John the Divine were unified under that obsessive rage against what he called the homoousians.

This obsession has, since the days of Newton, unified forces within and outside the Christian churches who have employed the secret society of Masonry, whose "sons of the widow" follow warmed-over homosexual and pederastic Isis rituals, as a bloody battering ram against their political opponents.

So now, the Reverend Neville Cryer of the Church of England's British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, can join with Brother Batham from the lodge, and others in the foreign policy sections of the Anglican Church, along with the Lausanne and Geneva circles associated with François Genoud, to push for the creation of a decade of Northern Ireland-style religious warfare in the Middle East and North Africa, thereby destroying the organized basis for human existence.

Newton's religious views are not, of course, taught in the schools which continue to propagate his cultish physics. But his religious writings, including his plans for the reconstruction of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem were guarded until this century in Trinity College, Cambridge, before being shipped to the same Hebrew University in Jerusalem which now sponsors the bogus archaeological work of Asher S. Kaufman for the Quatuor Coronati Lodge members in London. The papers include Newton's treatment of the prophet Daniel's interpretation of Nebuchadnezzar's dreams—including the insane conceit beloved by the Anglo-Saxon racial supremacists in the British lodges and within the Anglican Church that the British Empire is to be "The Fifth Monarchy," which will rule forever.

This outlook has been propagated by a series of Templar and Rosicrucian organizations within the ranks of Freemasonry since the inception of the organization. Notable in this connection are the Chevaliers Bienfaisants de la Cité Sainte, headquartered in Geneva, and its predecessor Templar organizations, which have been dedicated to regaining the Holy Land and rebuilding the Temple of Solomon.

Such insane cult purposes are reinforced by the ritualistic aspects of the British monarchy, which has been the flagship for such activities, such as the treasured "Stone of Destiny," on which all rulers of Britain have been crowned during the last 700 years. This stone is argued to be part of the first Temple of Jerusalem, brought to Ireland by the Prophet Jeremiah, and thence successively inherited by kings of Scotland and Britain. The baptism of the present Queen Elizabeth II in waters brought from the Jordan River for the purpose is to be seen in this light. The Fifth Monarchy men consider themselves to be the heirs of King David, and Elizabeth is their spiritual head.

The kind of thinking that was put into the development of Hitler's fascism by the forerunners of the present members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge was not very different from this kind of psychotic belief structure. The genocidal effects against Jews, Muslims, and Christians alike will not be so different either.

The subversion of Christianity: what is religious fundamentalism?

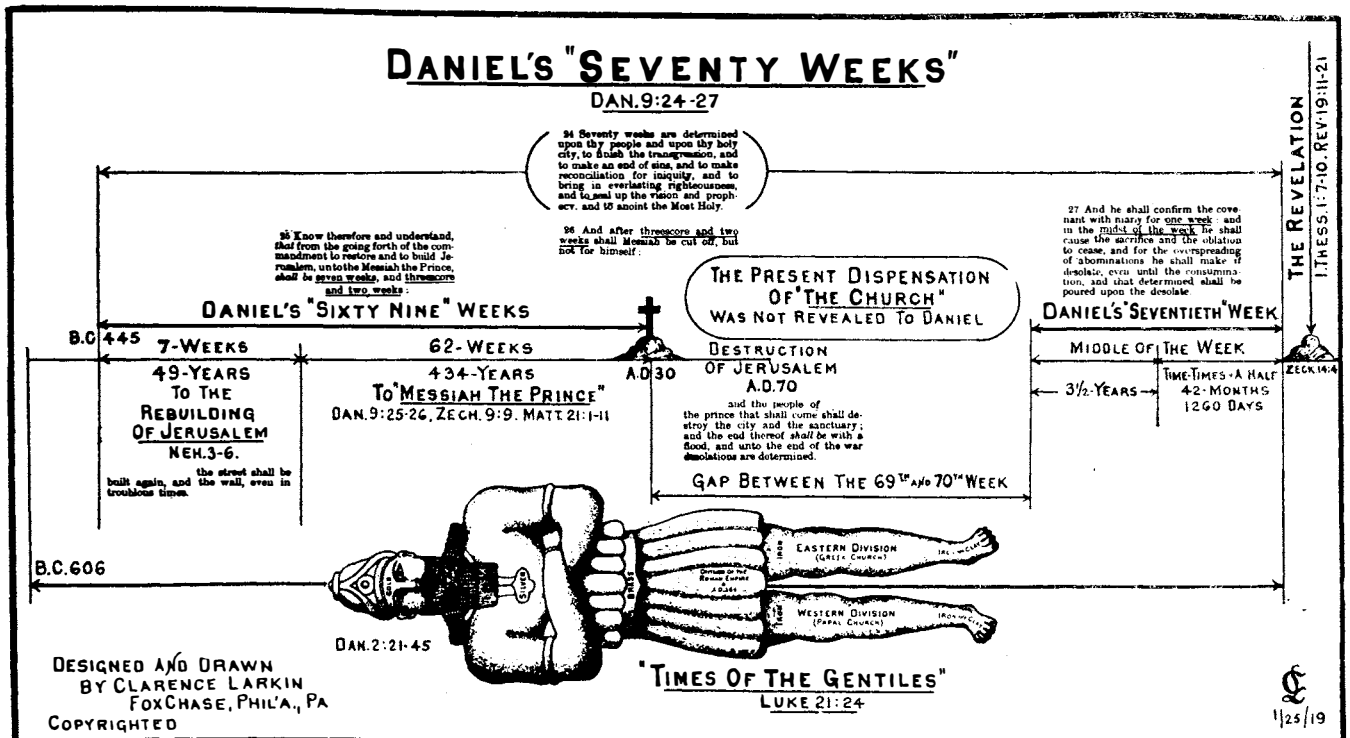
by Kathleen Klenetsky

"Frankly, no, it doesn't bother me that the rebuilding of the Temple will lead to an Arab-Israeli war. That's inevitable. But it's all right, because it's part of God's plan."

The speaker of these words is Chuck Smith, pastor of the Calvary Church in Costa Mesa, California, and an ardent political and financial supporter of the plot to rebuild the Temple of Solomon as a detonator of religious wars in the Mideast.

Smith's outlook is noteworthy not only for its implication that it is a religious *duty* for Christians to foment religious strife between Muslims and Jews, but because it is an outlook that is becoming increasingly prevalent among a significant segment of American fundamentalists and other conservative Christians.

Over the past decade, the American population, especially in the so-called Bible Belt which stretches across the South and Southwest, have been swamped by a deluge of "Biblical prophecy" propaganda. Predictions drawn from the prophetic books of the Bible, particularly Revelations and Daniel, that the world is now in the period of the "last days" and that Armageddon is just around the corner are daily transmitted over the air waves to millions of Americans by the fast-growing ranks of the so-called electronic evangelicals. Secular as well as church-related bookstores are stacked with such ominous titles as *World War III: Signs of the Impending Battle of Armageddon*; *Armageddon: Oil and the Middle East Crisis—What the Bible Says About the Future of the Middle East and the End of Western Civilization*; *The*



From a tract pointing to the "seventieth week" in which the Anti-Christ is supposed to appear, and "true believers" are rescued to "meet Christ in the air."

Final Countdown; and *Things to Come*. Meanwhile, crowds throng to the local movie theater when films about the Antichrist like *The Omen* and *Prophecy* are being shown.

Through this propaganda—all of it traceable to British Freemasonic sources—American fundamentalists and others are being whipped into a millenarian frenzy, and brain-washed into believing that they must *welcome* world financial collapse, war, and other catastrophes because these are signs of the imminent Second Coming of Christ!

Temple Mount and Armageddon

A conspicuous purveyor of this basically anti-Christian—and anti-Semitic—claptrap is Hal Lindsey, best-selling author of a number of “prophecy” books. His *Late Great Planet Earth* (1970) sold more than 18 million copies and was made into a movie that drew huge crowds. Its 1980 sequel, *The 1980s: Countdown to Armageddon*, gave detailed accounts of the events that are supposed to take place during the “last days.” Lindsey’s books have popularized the belief structure that has enabled the British to rope in a growing number of American fundamentalists and evangelicals into supporting their Temple Mount scheme.

Lindsey claims that the founding of the state of Israel in 1948 represented the “in-gathering of the Jews” supposedly identified by the Bible as the event signaling the onset of the “end times.” According to Lindsey and others of this school, the “end times” will be characterized by the following developments:

- The creation of the state of Israel, accompanied by increasing pressure on it by the Arab states and the Soviet Union.

- The rebuilding of Solomon’s Temple. As early as the late 1960s, Lindsey was stressing the Temple Mount project as the most important prelude to the fulfillment of other Biblical prophecies. “Obstacle or no obstacle,” he wrote in *The Late Great Planet Earth*, “it is certain that the Temple will be rebuilt. Prophecy demands it.”

- Increased political and economic turmoil in the world and a marked increase in plagues, famines, and other natural catastrophes.

- The development of a powerful 10-nation Mediterranean confederacy (identified by Lindsey as the European Community) and the concomitant decline of the United States as an economic, political, and military power. This confederacy will be led by a charismatic figure who will promise peace and prosperity, but will actually be the Antichrist or false Messiah. (Lindsey calls this figure “the future Führer,” which is significant in light of the fact that a “new Hitler” is indeed being cultivated by certain British and Swiss Masons.)

- The Antichrist will become a world dictator who will force through a one-world government and financial system. Lindsey identifies this as the program of the Trilateral Commission and the Bank for International Settlements.

- Israel will make a deal with the Antichrist in exchange for his protection against her enemies, but the Antichrist will

ultimately declare himself God and enthrone himself in the Temple. Under his reign, known as the “tribulation,” the Jews will be persecuted mercilessly.

- The Soviet Union and the Arab countries will then invade Israel, precipitating a worldwide nuclear conflict (Armageddon). Just before the world is destroyed, however, Christ will return to Earth and establish the millennium.

Is it really Christian?

Despite the claim to representing the peak of Christian belief, the Biblical interpretation practiced by Lindsey and others of his ilk is completely antithetical to the traditional Christian approach first articulated by St. Augustine. In his writings, the great Church father and foe of the cults explicitly warned against a too literal interpretation of the Bible.

Lindsey is no simple, misled fundamentalist kook, but is rather a high-level propagandist for British Freemasonry. He has traveled to Israel on behalf of the State Department, lectured at the American Air War College, and given seminars on “Biblical prophecy” to various intelligence agencies.

The clearest indication that what Lindsey is preaching is pure cultism is the implication that it is somehow wrong or sinful for man to try to prevent such evils as nuclear war and economic collapse because these are part of God’s plan. To call on Christians to help rebuild the Temple, even though this means inevitable war, or to assist the rise of the new Hitler, because these events supposedly fulfill Biblical prophecy, is an utter perversion of Judeo-Christian belief.

It is therefore rather telling that Lindsey explicitly identifies the Trilateral Commission, the Bank for International Settlements, and the “future Führer” as part of the “end times” scenario, since these are precisely the agencies and policies through which the British Freemasons intend to consolidate their hegemony. By citing them as part of God’s plan, Lindsey is effectively counseling those who want to be “good Christians” to accept them.

This brand of **fundamentalist is also anti-Semitic**. When the fundamentalists **claim to “love the Jews”** and to support the state of Israel, they are doing so simply because they see the Jews as playing a crucial part in the unfolding of the “last days.” Otherwise, their attitude toward Jews borders on contempt. As the Temple Mount Foundation’s Terry Risenhoover told an interviewer in January, “Between you and me, I have very little interest to know where Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob are buried. All that I am interested in doing is setting precedents, so that we can go into the Temple Mount, show the Arabs who’s boss, tunnel around underground, build our temple, and so forth.”

Moreover, under the doctrine known as the “rapture,” all “true Christians” will be physically removed from the earth *before* the so-called time of tribulation actually begins. In other words, while Israel is being subjected to invasion and war and its people to terrible persecution as part of the judgment against it for having rejected Christ, Christians will be safely watching from above. They will thus escape the terri-



Jeremy Rifkin, a left-wing ecologist who collaborates with evangelist Pat Robertson in a campaign against "hubris."

ble consequences of the Temple crisis.

Currently based at the Trinity Broadcasting Network, a California-based fundamentalist communications center, Lindsey used to work at the Dallas Theological Seminary, where he was first introduced to "Biblical prophecy."

British import

Founded in 1924 by leading fundamentalist theologians, Dallas Theological is the main repository for the teachings of John Nelson Darby, a 19th-century Anglican priest who did more than anyone to develop "Biblical prophecy" and spread it to the United States. Born into a wealthy, well-connected family with large landholdings in Ireland and England, Darby developed, during a sojourn in Switzerland, a prophecy-based system called "premillenarian dispensationalism." Although he drew heavily upon the writings of previous prophecy cultists, including occultist Sir Isaac Newton and two Jesuits, Frances Ribera and Manuel Lacunza, who had written extensively on Biblical prophecy, Darby added his own twists, including the notion of "the rapture."

Darby made seven trips to the United States between 1862 and 1877, traveling extensively and making contacts with many leading Protestant thinkers. His visits coincided with a growing split in American Protestantism between a liberal wing, which ultimately evolved into the National Council of Churches, and a conservative opposition. Darby's intervention helped ensure that the conservatives did not develop a philosophically Christian alternative to the liberals, but instead retreated into a position stressing literal Biblical truth and prophecy. This is the tendency which became known as fundamentalism during the early 1920s, and which was almost entirely a creation of British and Scottish networks. Dallas Theological is not only a key center for the dissemination of "Biblical prophecy," but also figures significantly in

the operational side of the Temple Mount project. Its president, Dr. John Walvoord—author of *The Rapture Question*, *The Nations in Prophecy*, *The Blessed Hope and the Tribulation*, *The Millennial Kingdom* and others—has been frequently cited as a collaborator by networks involved with Temple Mount. The school's faculty is peppered with graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and the University of Chicago—all centers for the creation of British-run cults—and its curriculum features courses on "Millennialism," "The Doctrine of the Rapture," "Interpretation of Prophecy," and "Messianic Prophecy."

A few of the many other groups involved in this operation:

TV evangelist Pat Robertson: Scion of a politically and socially prominent Virginia family, Robertson runs the largest noncommercial broadcasting network in the world, the Virginia Beach, Virginia-based Christian Broadcasting Network. It reaches more than 75 percent of all homes with televisions in the United States and more than 30 countries overseas, including Central America and the Mideast. Robertson's daily TV show and his monthly newsletter *Perspectives* regularly deal with Biblical prophecy. In the February/March 1980 issue of *Perspectives*, for example, Robertson writes that "The events in modern Europe have great prophetic significance, setting the stage for the reign of Antichrist, and one final battle, Armageddon. . . . We must conclude that there is a man alive today, approximately 27 years old, who is being groomed to be the Satanic messiah." Robertson has recently been focusing attention on the Temple Mount. He has been a major supporter of Major Haddad, the Israeli-backed Lebanese fascist, and also figured significantly in the operation that brought Efraim Rios Montt into power in Guatemala.

Jerry Falwell: Best-known as the head of Moral Majority, Falwell also runs a far-flung communications empire

from his home base in Lynchburg, Virginia. An outspoken supporter of Israel's Menachem Begin and the Gush Enumin, Falwell is linked to the Temple Mount operation through the Religious Roundtable, a group established in 1979 to coordinate the political activities of fundamentalist religious groups. The Roundtable was the brainchild of **Paul Weyrich**, founder of the KGB- and British-intelligence-linked Heritage Foundation and a member of oligarchic pseudo-Catholic networks suspected of complicity in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.

The broader picture: the new age

The fanatic interest in Biblical prophecy is one important strain of the British-spawned religious revival which America has been undergoing over the last decade. Characterized by irrationalism and emotionalism, pessimism about the ability of man to improve his condition on earth, and an implicit bias against science and technology, this religious upswing is part of the revolt against reason and decline into bestiality epitomized by Iran's Khomeini and Guatemala's Rios Montt.

Following the model of the rulers of ancient Babylon and Rome, the British oligarchy has consistently used perverted forms of religion to enforce cultural and economic backwardness. No matter what their other trappings, all these cult forms have rejected the central tenet of Judeo-Christian belief: that man is made in the image of God and brings himself into atonement with his maker by participating in an ongoing, universal creative process. The current wave of American fundamentalism is no exception.

Like the other "Great Awakenings" which have marked American history (including that of the 1820s which led to the disastrous election of Andrew Jackson), the one we are now witnessing is intended to precipitate a fundamental shift in American political and economic life, while abetting such specific tactical objectives as the Temple Mount project.

The British organ *The Economist* announced in an April 5, 1980 editorial that the purpose of this new "Great Awakening" is to induce Americans to accept sharp reductions in their material standard of living, under the guise of a return to spiritual values. Hailing the "vigorous revival of religious belief" in the United States and comparing it favorably to the rise of Islamic fundamentalism under Khomeini, the editorial intoned that it "could lead to anything from a . . . blearing of intellectual clarity to, at worst, the totalitarianism of the spirit which produced the mass-suicide at Jonestown in Guyana in 1978." But, said *The Economist*, this "should not conceal the essence of what is happening: which is that a stubbornly renewed demand for access to non-material values is generating the supply to meet that demand. This could be the beginning of something fairly spectacular . . . a fresh period of history may be emerging; and this religious revival may mean that another resurrection, in a sense, is at hand."

Other British-linked operatives have elaborated at length on what kind of "New Age" is supposed to emerge out of America's latest "Great Awakening." In his 1979 book, *The Emerging Order: God in an Age of Scarcity*, Club of Rome

operative Jeremy Rifkin predicted that the ongoing religious revival would cast aside the injunction in Genesis for man to gain dominion over nature in favor of a "new conservation covenant" in which man would no longer be the most divine of God's creations, but would have the same value and rights as a rock.

Rifkin stated that evangelical scholars now believe that "what God has created is fixed," and that "anything that undermines the 'fixed' purpose and order that God has given to the natural world is also sinful and an act of rebellion. . . . It is also hubris to believe," Rifkin continued, "that people can reorder the world and redefine its purposes to suit their own whims and fancies." This, says Rifkin, means that the entire industrial revolution was sinful, and that only a "steady-state economy"—i.e., zero growth—is not.

Though considered a left-winger, Rifkin has appeared frequently on Pat Robertson's 700 Club, and views Robertson as a fellow-thinker in the area of economics. For his part, Robertson recently preached to his TV audience that U.S. basic industry should be allowed to die, because it is a "dinosaur" that has outlived its usefulness. The Rifkin-Robertson convergence underscores how successful the British oligarchy has been thus far in using false religion to usher in a new Dark Age.

People who say they are archaeologists announce new discoveries bearing on the location of the ancient Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem. Then, the West Bank explodes in violence

When *EIR* first broke the results of its investigation it became front-page news in Europe and the Middle East. Now, we know more.

- Who is behind the Jerusalem Temple Foundation, whose objective is to bring Armageddon to the world?
- What do elite Scottish-Rite Freemasons in London have to do with West Bank land purchases, animal sacrifices in Jerusalem, the "Islamic fundamentalists" in the Arab world, and the arming of Protestant cults in America?
- Why is an official investigation by the U.S. executive and legislative branches immediately warranted?

Those questions are addressed in the *EIR* Special Report:

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Kissinger's gameplan to defeat the ABM strategy

by Criton Zoakos

President Reagan's March 23 announcement of a new strategic doctrine based on high-energy beam anti-missile defensive weapons has put an irreversible end to the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) with which the career of Henry A. Kissinger is historically associated. As a result, Henry A. Kissinger and what he has acknowledged as his controllers, Britain's foreign policy establishment, have gone into a worldwide rampage to sabotage the new doctrine.

In the weeks ahead, as this sabotage effort unfolds, the activities of Kissinger and his associates, including Lawrence Eagleberger, Richard Burt, Fred Iklé, and Secretary of State George Shultz will increasingly acquire the distinct flavor of treason. It will therefore be of immediate significance to the national security interests of the United States to follow up on the April 8, 1983 request for a Senate *Investigation Into Indicated Withholding of Information Vital to U.S.A. National Security by Former National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger*, initiated by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. of the National Democratic Policy Committee in a letter to Vice-President George Bush.

Kissinger's case is significant because it typifies the massive institutional resistance to the President's announced new doctrine, a resistance now mobilized from among the ranks of these interests and institutions which rose to prominence and public influence as a result of this nation's unfortunate and ill-advised adoption of the MAD doctrine during the late 1950s and early 1960s. These institutions and interest groupings, both in the West and the East, are now about to be relegated to oblivion and irrelevance, a fate to which Dr. Kissinger's sizeable ego strenuously objects.

What is Henry up to now?

Perusing a standard-reference "Kissinger file," the casual observer will inevitably encounter the text of an IBM-typewritten speech by the good doctor delivered on May 10, 1982 to a gathering of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. The typed text, distributed by the New York office of Kissinger Associates, Inc. at the time, contains a lengthy self-description of the former Secretary of State as *an agent of British foreign policy objectives while he was holding public office in the United States government.*

Thus, to evaluate Dr. Kissinger's current outbreak of hyperactivism in the areas of strategic doctrine, defense policy, Middle East, and Latin America, one need place it in the context of what Kissinger's "mother," the Royal Institute, the Foreign Office, and the International Institute of Strategic Studies are up to in relation to President Reagan's announced new strategic doctrine.

On this matter, current British policy is clear: *kill President Reagan's strategic doctrine at all costs.* Their approach to implementing this policy is based on an intensive effort to first and foremost prevent, at all costs, an announcement by the White House of any "crash-program," Manhattan Project-style approach to the task of developing the type of space-based, high-energy laser beam weapons indicated by the President's March 23 television address. In the words of a leading congressional anglophile influenced by Mrs. Pamela Churchill Harriman: "If Reagan goes out with a 'crash program' approach, he'll be able to mobilize the population and he'll win hands down. If he goes public with a big Manhattan Project announcement he'll sweep the country;



Kissinger pursuing his "arms control" track during the Ford administration.

and we are lost. We must at all costs prevent the announcement of a crash program by the White House."

This would allow British policy to proceed further with its current two-pronged deployment in which Dr. Kissinger is featured as a protagonist of sorts. *First*, slow down and gradually strangulate the current program to develop and deploy the new defensive weapons systems; and *second*, promote a systematic series of flare-ups in virtually all the hot-spots and potential hot-spots around the globe, for the purpose of precipitating a succession of crises in the relations between the two superpowers, in the hope of inducing a series of crisis-management emergency negotiations in the course of which, British and British-dominated European mediation between the two superpowers would force both Washington and, unlikely, Moscow, to return to Henry Kissinger's happy doctrinal grounds, the nuclear terror of MAD and its synonyms, "flexible response," and so forth.

Short of this scenario, there is no other way for the MAD-dependent institutional establishment to survive President Reagan's historic transformation of the strategic doctrine defining relations between the two superpowers. These Mesozoic great institutions, among them the lizard Henry Kissinger, are scheming and howling against the revolution in strategy inaugurated by President Reagan. Ironically, in the history of the political animal kingdom, Dr. Kissinger appeared on Italian television last week to characterize President Reagan as a Neanderthal Republican, with a hostility toward the dynasty of mammals so typical of Mesozoic saurians.

When the White House learned of this TV broadcast, it

requested a videotape from the U.S. embassy in Rome. The embassy, probably on orders from Secretary of State Shultz, edited out the offending "Neanderthal" reference and then forwarded the edited tape to the White House.

According to our own information, Kissinger right now is engaged in a major effort to kill the President's defensive beam weapons directives and policy, in coordination with numerous officials inside the administration, including individuals in the Pentagon, such as the Swiss Fred Iklé; throughout the State Department, beginning with George Shultz and Richard Burt; and in DARPA and other agencies. The overall game-plan for this operation was hastily drafted by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, and was described by Flora Lewis of the *New York Times* as "slow it [the President's program] down, talk it to death. We shall not profess any public opposition. Just bog the whole thing down in discussions, negotiations, etc. The idea is to frustrate any impulse toward an arms race in space."

In Washington, the coordinating focus of this sabotage operation is the "Scowcroft Commission's" recent report and recommendations on the future of the MX missile, whose contents were virtually literally dictated by Henry Kissinger on orders from the Royal Institute. Kissinger and the MAD crowd, including his masters in London, are arguing that the President's doctrine will be "destabilizing" because it would threaten the Soviet Union in such a way that it might react militarily and dramatically before the United States could deploy its new defensive weapons.

The fraud in this argument is that the Soviet Union has been working on the development of these weapons continuously since the 1960s, continued on this line of work after the signing of the 1972 ABM Treaty, and is now significantly ahead of the United States in this area.

It is probable that President Reagan may have been forced to announce his March 23 strategic doctrine precisely *because the Soviets are so far ahead in this field*. Yet, for Henry Kissinger and his masters, possession of these new defensive weapons by the Soviet Union would not cause a "destabilization" of the strategic situation.

In this particular area of concern, Dr. Kissinger's studied silence on the matter of Soviet space-based ABM systems acquires the distinct character of deliberate and premeditated treason. The facts relevant to this matter of Kissinger's silence on Soviet space-based ABM systems development are detailed in painstaking thoroughness by LaRouche in his above-mentioned memorandum now in the hands of relevant United States senators. Kissinger has been concealing facts of this nature from the U.S. government since at least the 1961-62 period.

The eventual investigation of Kissinger by the U.S. Senate will ascertain that Kissinger's much-mythologized career in the ranks of the U.S. government had been promoted from its outset by an Anglo-American policy cabal, typified by his early patron Henry Cabot Lodge, which first concocted the

doctrine of Mutual and Assured Destruction at Harvard University, MIT, and the New York Council on Foreign Relations a few months before the first hydrogen bomb explosion in 1953. This powerful group's idea of conducting world affairs was to establish in perpetuity a reign of nuclear terror over all nations and over every individual human being.

This group had determined to hang over mankind the Damoclean sword of thermonuclear blackmail, and reduce all matters of diplomacy and international relations to mere variants of the emotion of fear. To do that, it would simply be necessary to ensure that no defenses against nuclear weapons would ever be built. Thus, during those 1953 days, the age of "nuclear angst" was born and Henry Kissinger, with his ghostwritten book, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, was put forward as the high priest of that age.

It is this age that the President has ended, and it is this result that the high priest is now attempting to reverse. President Reagan's March 23 strategic doctrine, however, is irreversible—if only for the reason that no Soviet military or civilian policymaker can assume that the United States might not deploy its ABM weapons systems. A new technological arms race between the two superpowers is now on from both sides, and any effort by Kissinger to undermine the United States effort can only result in further improving the Soviet side's relative position. It cannot stop the arms-technology race.

Kissinger and the hot spots

Current British policy, pursued by Henry Kissinger, is to rapidly entangle the United States in a series of foreign policy disasters around the globe, with the intended cumulative effect of paralyzing the Reagan administration and/or creating a series of major reverses which would force this country into a round of strategic negotiations, in the course of which it might return into the MAD age.

What is now occurring in the Middle East and the Central American region is typical of the situation. Henry Kissinger and his friend George Shultz are probably the two most significant opponents of the Reagan Plan for a Middle East settlement.

As known to only a few privileged policymakers, the real issue in the current Middle East crisis is Israel's secret "Lavie II" plan, an imminent drastic shift in the strategic status of Israel based on acquisition by Israeli military industries of a capability to manufacture intermediate-range ballistic missiles on which to mount their already existing H-bombs. Israeli advocates of this plan include Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Minister of Technology Yuval Ne'eman, and other notables including Ariel Sharon, Ezer Weizman, and Saul Eisenberg. The real authors of the Lavie II Plan, however, are the British, and specifically the Royal Institute grouping around Lord Solly Zuckerman, as we shall elaborate at a future point. Kissinger is wholeheartedly behind this plan, as he is employed by its ultimate authors in London.

Thus, Kissinger's current activities in the Middle East

are aimed at destroying the Reagan Plan as an ultimate settlement and preserving a posture of seeming interest in a strong United States military presence in the Middle East. The sole purpose of this latter posture is to provide the context in which Kissinger might be able to assist in the transfer of those technologies to Israel which are required for the manufacture of a competently guided intermediate-range ballistic missile.

There are two essential elements in this deployment by Kissinger. First, the moderate, pro-settlement, elements of the PLO leadership must be eliminated and otherwise destroyed in favor of the wild-eyed radicals who would be able to effectively undermine the Reagan peace initiative; second, a strategy to shift the existing population balance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by means of a series of real estate swindles, forced settlements, and terror activities against the Arab population culminating in a major religious provocation against Muslims around an imminent attempt to rebuild the Temple on the Mount on top of what is today one of Islam's holiest shrines.

As a matter of documented record, Henry Kissinger, personally and by his partnership with Lord Carrington in Kissinger Associates, Inc., has been heavily involved in major real estate operations promoting expulsion of Arab proprietors. There is also mounting circumstantial evidence that the recent assassination of PLO moderate leader Issam Sartawi in Portugal was probably ordered by Henry Kissinger, who has been in substantial control of the Abu Nidal Black September terrorist networks since the early 1970s, as government agency records will eventually show in any substantive investigation.

As reported below, the networks and associations for which Kissinger is fronting are currently engaged in a major drive to further aggravate the crisis situations now erupting in Central America, Latin America, in the North African-Maghreb region and elsewhere. Kissinger's characteristic objective in all these regional crises and in Western Europe as well, was spelled out by Kissinger in a series of public lectures which he delivered during the summer and autumn of 1982. Kissinger had emphasized, on occasion in the presence of Secretary of State Shultz, that the United States must adopt its foreign policy and strategic policy to its overall economic and industrial power that has been reduced by approximately 50 percent relative to the world economy between 1945 and now.

Therefore, Kissinger argues, American foreign policy and security commitments around the world must be cut proportionally.

This, of course, would have been the inevitable consequence of the accumulated effects of 30 years of MAD. MAD having been overturned, our good doctor is attempting to accelerate its consequences in the hope of reviving their cause. It is a logic typical of a City College accountant trying to footlick his way up into the favors of his Harvard dons. This bootlicker's remarkable bullying career ought to be folding up any minute now.

The Trilateral Commission, the MSI, and the new coup threat in Italy

by Umberto Pascali in Rome

A coup d'état is being prepared against the Italian Republic. This dramatic issue is being discussed at this moment by large sectors of the magistracy, law enforcement agencies, and political parties. This analysis made public by Lyndon LaRouche on April 2 is circulating widely in Italy: "A coup d'état has been planned for Italy for next July through August, orchestrated by the MSI; there are concrete plans for it." (The MSI is the Movimento Sociale Italiano, the Italian neo-Fascist party.)

The fears of the Italians intensified when it was announced that a conference of the Trilateral Commission is scheduled to take place at the Hilton Hotel in Rome on April 17-18. According to the organizers, the meeting will be attended by around 300 members of the Commission from all over the world. Among the speakers will be Zbigniew Brzezinski, Paul Volcker, and former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. But what provoked real horror in Italy was the announced presence of Henry Kissinger, who will also hold a conference in Milan at the Hotel Gallia on April 18.

Kissinger has occupied an important position in the Italian press over the last years, not in the political pages, but rather in the criminal department. He has been accused by the widow of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro of being the man behind the assassination of her husband in 1978. Kissinger was again featured prominently for his membership in the secret Masonic lodge "Comité de Monte Carlo," responsible for the planning of terrorist attempts, among them the bombing of the Bologna train station in 1980. Kissinger was also reported to be the key organizer of the 1969 restructuring of the infamous P-2 lodge. This past April 6, Kissinger gave an interview to Italian TV, taking an insulting position toward President Reagan, accusing the administration of a lack of "pro-European elements," and dismissing the new beam weapons defensive systems as unfeasible; many understood this as the signal that he was about to launch a major destabilization.

Many observers here recalled the 1975 report of Professor Samuel Huntington of the Trilateral Commission on the "end of democracy," a program that became dramatically concrete when one of the top organizers of the Trilateral conference, Piero Bassetti, gave a long interview to *Il Giorno* on April 11, praising the "cultural intuition" of Fascism. "The parties are knocked out," argued Bassetti; "a different Italian is being created." He then called for a "re-evaluation" of the Fascist economic system. The same day, political scientist Giorgio

Galli, linked closely to Trilateral circles, wrote in *Panorama*, "We are witnessing an increase in the prestige of the classical right, represented by the MSI." According to Galli, the MSI is presently the only party in Italy that has links with "public opinion," the only one with "clean hands," and the "first party to call for the change of the Italian constitution."

The rehabilitation of the MSI started at the beginning of 1983, a year welcomed by all the mass media as the "Mussolini year" since it is the hundredth anniversary of the Duce's birth.

In January, MSI leaders, including Franz Turchi and former Italian secret services head Gen. Vito Miceli, visited the United States. P-2 member Miceli is now a parliamentarian for the MSI after having been arrested for having plotted a coup d'état. According to several sources, these two neo-Fascist leaders, both involved in the attempted coup in 1970 led by Prince Junio Valerio Borghese, had several contacts with elements of U.S. intelligence specifically to discuss the details of a coup in Italy. It is not difficult to understand who these elements were, considering the close contact established in the immediate postwar period by James Jesus Angleton with the MSI. Angleton ran the British wing of the Office of Strategic Services (the precursor of the CIA), and he personally rescued Prince Borghese, who had been condemned to death for his war crimes during the Fascist period. In 1970, when Kissinger was on the National Security Council, high-level circles in the United States gave the green light to Borghese for his coup.

Also during January, it was announced that the leader of the MSI, Giorgio Almirante, has been officially invited to the United States for the first time. His visit was organized through Georgetown University, the center for Kissinger and his close associate Michael Ledeen, a hero of the neo-Fascist press and the leading ideologue of Universal Fascism, the political current which dates from the early post-war period and which advocates a global fascist world order independent of nation states. It is reported that over the recent period, the Italian army has been on continuous alert, often sleeping out of barracks. There are also insistent rumors that an unprecedented terror attempt is scheduled for the immediate period. Such an attempt would precipitate emergency measures, thus bringing into being the de facto coup.

Many think that this is a fight against time. It is rumored that magistrates are preparing to serve a warrant against Henry Kissinger as soon as he steps onto Italian territory.

Muslim Brotherhood targets Europe, Mideast

by Mark Burdman

The Ikhwan al-Musulman and France's fascist "New Right" are conferring on their plans for Europe and the Middle East. An atmosphere of controversy is building in Western Europe about a conference planned for Paris on April 29 and 30, with the nominal theme of "Islam and the Western World." French and other intelligence sources have identified the backers of this event as instigators of a new round of religious bloodshed in Western Europe and the Middle East this summer.

The conference is being bankrolled by the Saudi Arabian Prince Mohammed al-Faisal, a royal family dissident renowned for two things: his intention to "water" Saudi Arabia by towing icebergs from the North Pole, and his funding of the infrastructure of Muslim Brotherhood terrorism in the Middle East and in the inner-city areas of several American cities. Prince Mohammed was identified by *EIR* in October and November of 1981 as a key organizer for a conference at the Rothko Chapel in Houston, Texas that was convened by Swiss-connected oligarch Dominique de Menil to plan Muslim Brotherhood terrorism on American soil.

Prince Mohammed's funding mechanism is the Dar al-Maal al-Islami (DMI) bank in Geneva, which poses as an "Islamic bank" through its ostensible policy of not charging interest on loans! Its managing director, Ibrahim Kamel, an Egyptian whose family is part of the Muslim Brotherhood, has met on more than one occasion during the past year with Lausanne financier François Genoud, the coordinator of the Nazi International's activities in the Middle East.

Official organizers of the conference include the glossy magazine *Arab Fact*, the European League for Economic Cooperation in Brussels, and the Euro-Islamic Center of France's Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, brother of former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. With the "iceberg prince" keynoting the meeting, featured speakers include former French Trade Minister Michel Jobert, former British Prime Minister Ted Heath, Swedish ambassador to Paris Carl Lidbom, West Germany's central bank president Karl-Otto Poehl, and DMI bank official and adviser to Pakistani dictator Zia ul-Haq, Muhassan Ali.

Conference organizers gloat that "Five to six billion in capital will be represented at the event." Olivier Giscard d'Estaing has grouped around himself the leading ideologues of the French "New Right" (*Nouvelle Droite*), a front for the

neo-Nazi International, which is committed to launching mutually antagonistic "religious fundamentalisms" in the Middle East and Western Europe. "New Right" ideologues have stationed themselves at the command posts of all these variants of "fundamentalism."

In 1978-79, Olivier Giscard d'Estaing grouped around himself a number of French intellectuals under the banner of the collective title of "Maiastra," a name standing for a "magic bird signifying hope" in ancient eastern religions. The organizing document of the collective, a book entitled *Renaissance of the West*, stresses "the fundamental role played by myths in the life of peoples, and most especially the founding myths, the generators of norms, of archetypes, and of strong psychological contexts." This verbiage was lifted from the theories of Romanian irrationalist Mircea Eliade and the psychological circles of Switzerland's Carl Jung, a Nazi supporter, theories which fueled the rise of fascism.

Now, irrationalism is to be programmed through the agency of "religious fundamentalism." Contributions to the book *Renaissance of the West* attacked earlier Western theorists for stressing the "powers of reason" and man's "unique rational component," counterposing to this the necessity for "spiritual values" to supersede science and technology.

A core contributor to the Maiastra cult project has been Alain de Benoist, who participated in the official launching of the "New Right" in Uppsala, Sweden, in 1969. At that time, de Benoist authored a document identifying "Semites" and "blacks" as the "20 percent of humanity" that were "scum" to be removed if the new organization's work was to be advanced. The "New Right" has served ever since as an adjunct of the Nazi International, and de Benoist's frankness pinpoints the ultimate aim in organizing religious wars: the elimination of "inferior peoples."

Another Maiastra member has been Louis Pauwels, editor of *Le Figaro* magazine. Pauwels is a protégé of the notorious Anglo-Russian mystic Gurdjieff, an admirer of the Nazi elite SS, and a friend of British brainwashers Julian and Aldous Huxley. Through the latter connection he introduced LSD-25 into France. He co-authored the 1960 book *Morning of the Magicians*, which became the bible of the Aquarian counterculture.

Olivier Giscard d'Estaing himself has been one of the main exponents of the ideologies of the Club of Rome International over the past decade, through control over leading operations of the Club of Rome predecessor, the International Management Institute, and IBM's activities in Europe.

Two weeks before the April 29-30 event, more than one featured speaker was considering disassociating himself from it. The office of Bundesbank chief Poehl is claiming that in the last days of March Poehl "cancelled" his appearance. A second speaker, who requested that his name not be publicized for the time being, is concerned that he will be tainted with involvement in underhanded finances and funding of terrorism. "I am getting more and more wary of anything that smacks of ecclesiastical banking," he said.

Central America provides ammunition for the Reagangate conspiracy

by Scott Thompson

As the White House faces deteriorating situations in Central America and in the Middle East, where Israel stands poised for a war with Syria that may take on aspects of a great power confrontation, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N. Y.), the ranking minority member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, announced the last week of March that he would seek hearings on a covert operation that the Reagan administration has mounted against the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.), sensing a payoff for the next presidential election, indicated that he might follow Moynihan's lead on behalf of those liberal Democrats who want to hold hearings in the House.

Those hearings would inquire whether the White House has contravened a law Rep. Edward Boland (D-Mass.), chairman of the House Intelligence committee sponsored last December that rules out any covert operation intended to overthrow the Sandinista government. As the Speaker is well aware, the White House would be hard pressed to defend itself because of secrecy requirements.

Of more immediate danger, perhaps, is the possibility that the White House, whose staff is torn on many profound issues dealing with the economy and defense policy, may suddenly begin to hemorrhage, spawning several "Deep Throats" who are prepared to provide the Reagangers with rumors and partially digested facts. One of the most astounding leaks to date occurred the first week of April, when the *New York Times* printed a top secret National Security Council document outlining the current Central American strategy, a document drafted in a meeting at which the treacherous former Secretary of State Al Haig, handpicked for his post by the British-dominated Trilateral Commission, was the ranking official present. It was Haig who, pretending to be a negotiator loyal to the United States, had from the onset deceived President Reagan about Israel's intention to invade Lebanon and who promoted British interests in the Malvinas. U.S. national security officials now concede that the Malvinas crisis was triggered through a secret conspiracy of Britain's Foreign Minister, Lord Carrington, Haig, and Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's drug mafia clique.

Well-informed sources report that the Central America document was leaked by White House chief of staff James Baker III and his assistant Michael Deaver, who have re-

peatedly sided with the Trilateral Commission-British axis and its pawns in Israel on policy matters.

It was under the Carter administration, staffed by members of the Trilateral Commission that has since sworn a vendetta against President Reagan, that the hypocritical practice began of denying arms to Central American states in the name of "human rights," while high-level officials steered those same states to Israel—the world's seventh largest arms supplier.

By the time that the Reagan administration took office, it had to rely upon Israeli intelligence and political assets in Central America. To gain hands-on control, the Reagan administration deployed more CIA forces under Constantine Menges, but many of the top field officers came from networks that opposed CIA Deputy Director Bobby Inman's efforts to free the United States from reliance upon British and Israeli intelligence.

Putting Ríos Montt in power

General Efraim Ríos Montt, the Khomeini of Central America, publicly said last year that he could not have carried out the putsch that brought him to power in Guatemala without "Israeli assistance." Ríos Montt, who has carried out a Hitlerian policy of genocide against native Indians, is controlled by those "Christian" fundamentalists in the United States now involved in a joint project to "rebuild the Temple on the Mount" in Jerusalem. This project has been promoted in Israel by Sharon, former cabinet minister Yigal Yadin, and Minister for Science and Technology and Tehiyeh Party head Yuval Ne'eman, while such Trilateral Commission members as Lord Carrington, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Kissinger's former Assistant Secretary for Latin American Affairs William D. Rogers are involved in a West Bank landscam that is linked to the Temple Mount project. (See Special Report.)

After the Carter administration cut off direct U.S. military sales to Guatemala in 1977, under Sharon's direction the Israelis concluded a massive deal for arms and counterinsurgency training that led *Time* magazine to comment: "Guatemalan army outposts in the jungle have become near replicas of Israeli field camps." Israel built and helped staff the main communications and intelligence center of the Guatemalan

army, and they remain within the center today. General Stern, a Sharon ally, set up a company with one José Fierro Aramburu—the Madrid-based Compañía Interamericana de Seguridad—which contracted with the Guatemalan army chief of staff for training the army.

Israeli arms traffickers have dealt in Nicaragua since Yehuda Arazi, who had extensive ties with the Nazi International and organized crime, set up a connection with dictator Anastasio Somoza for the Haganah in the 1940s. When the Jesuit-led Sandinistas overthrew Somoza in 1979, they were carrying Israeli arms. Well-informed sources report Israel still maintains a covert tie to the Sandinistas through Israeli intelligence and mafia channels that intersect wealthy Lebanese, Libyan, and Palestinian families in the region. Israeli gangster David Marcus Katz, who is involved in arms sales through the London-based Israeli Aeronautics Industry (IAI) in addition to his organized crime activities, represents one such interface.

It was under the Carter administration that the hypocritical practice of denying arms to Central American states began. By the time the Reagan administration took office, it had to rely on Israeli intelligence and political assets in the region. Now its operations there are filled with Ariel Sharon's moles, and "Deep Throats" are popping up in Washington, prepared to launch a foreign policy scandal.

Israelis have helped the CIA train a mixture of Somoza guardsmen, Sandinista dissidents, Cuban exiles, and others in Costa Rica and Honduras for the recent incursion into Nicaragua.

In October 1982, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir promised a major economic and military package deal to Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, whose wife is Israeli. According to a "secret U.S. document" revealed in the London *Times*, one aspect of this package involves U.S. support for an Israeli-advised "West Bank settlements" program in Costa Rica that would build fortified settlements on

Nicaragua's southern border and allow insurgents and arms to be "infiltrated across the border." Monge is a Social Democrat with close political ties to AFL-CIO Chairman Lane Kirkland who oversees the AIFLD coup and pacification network created by Anglo-Soviet agent Jay Lovestone.

In December 1982, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon visited Honduras, whose troops are now on alert for a potential border clash with the Sandinistas, to make that country the hub of an arms and drugs empire for the region. Sharon's trip was promoted by Lord Carrington's business partner and political point man, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was then in Mexico with David Rockefeller, the founder of the Trilateral Commission.

The drugs for arms factor

The Israeli faction that has dominated that country's presence in Central America is tied to major narcotics trafficking, which overlaps at the higher levels with cocaine-smuggling routes overseen by Max Fisher, chairman of United Brands and a major Reagan political enemy. United Brands, which is linked today through Fisher to its Israeli counterpart, has been involved in repeated coups as much to control this drug trade as the banana republics themselves. One of Fisher's alleged collaborators in the "Silver Triangle" dope trade was fugitive financier Robert Vesco, who set up shop in Monge's Costa Rica with over \$200 million stolen from the flight capital and money laundering firm, Investors Overseas Services. Vesco has been implicated in multi-million dollar influence peddling schemes with several members of the Carter White House—including the President's brother—that have been the subject of a grand jury probe. The previous Democratic national chairman was almost indicted for his involvement in these matters.

When the Carter administration opened Central America to Israel in 1977, it was General Ze'evi (aka "Gandhi"), who became the adviser to several governments. General Ze'evi has been denounced in the Knesset as the kingpin of the Israeli Mafia with links to a cocaine route running from Ecuador to the United States. It was General Ze'evi, for example, who in 1980 oversaw a major arms deal with the "Cocaine Colonels" of the Garcia Meza government in Bolivia, who came to power in a coup that involved the cocaine funded paramilitary force of Nazi butcher Klaus Barbie.

Intelligence sources report that the Kfir jets which Sharon plans to sell to Honduras are destined for similar drug trafficking operations, which would outflank the 12 anti-drug task forces set up by the Reagan administration. Sharon's agent on the ground in this and other deals is General Gorodish, who was dismissed for corruption after the 1973 war. One of the subcontractors for the Kfir jet is Allianz Hadera, which is reported to be tied through one Joe Lewo to Victor Posner, the heir apparent of Meyer Lansky.

If Democratic Senator Moynihan and House Speaker O'Neill are committed to a truthful investigation, it is beyond hope they also look at this sordid record.

Colombian president's emergency tour in pursuit of Central American peace

by Valerie Rush

Emergency around-the-clock consultations on Central America were set into motion this month by Colombian President Belisario Betancur in coordination with his colleagues from Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama. The unprecedented series of presidential and ministerial contacts was prompted by the deteriorating relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, and by the potential for that conflict to escalate into a new "Cuban Missiles Crisis."

During a 50-hour "marathon for peace" April 8-10, Betancur consulted with Presidents Luís Herrera Campins of Venezuela, Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama, and Luis Alberto Monge of Costa Rica. The Colombian president also sent a representative to meet with the presidents of Nicaragua and Cuba, receiving endorsements of his peace efforts from those countries.

Betancur has also held out a hand to the United States, urging it to join with its southern neighbors in seeking a nonmilitary solution to the crisis in Central America. At the beginning of his emergency tour, Betancur sent a letter to Ronald Reagan inviting the U.S. President to share in the task of "disarming the sowers of extermination and death, while taking up the tools to reconstruct this suffering zone."

During a press conference held in Caracas on the first leg of his tour, Betancur angrily responded to reporters who attempted to maneuver him into a denunciation of U.S. policy. He stated that he would not be pushed into attacking the United States, and the Colombian foreign ministry issued a statement emphasizing that "the possibility of bringing the U.S. into the talks has not been rejected."

Goals for keeping the peace

The presidential talks initiated by Betancur centered around three fundamental efforts:

1) to create the framework for immediate *bilateral* talks between the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, under the sponsorship of the four "Contadora" nations of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. (The first emergency meeting of those four countries was held on the Panamanian island of Contadora last January.) The Contadora proposal for bilateral contact is intended to counter a U.S.-Honduran proposal currently before the Organization of American States (OAS) for a Central America-wide forum, a proposal which would accomplish little more than a free-for-all of charges and counter-charges;

2) to demand an end to superpower arms supplies to the region, along with withdrawal of all foreign advisers. The Contadora presidents have all been emphatic that the solution to the crisis in Central America lies in regionally mediated negotiations outside the artificial straitjacket of "East-West confrontation";

3) to establish the basis for talks between the Salvadoran government and rebel forces in that country leading to a cease-fire and ultimate end to the warfare.

Following the presidential summits, the Contadora foreign ministers gathered in Panama April 11 for a reported 14-hour session, in which details of the next steps in the initiative were worked out. At this writing, the four ministers are touring the five countries of Central America to put the negotiation process in motion. The OAS has postponed all debate on the U.S.-Honduran proposal pending the outcome of the Contadora effort, noting that it is up to the Contadora countries to "determine the best approach for achieving peace in the region."

Kissinger, Israel push for war

The Contadora approach of coordinating "regional solutions to regional problems" holds great promise of not only cooling out the threat of war in Central America, but also setting the precedent for a similarly unified approach to the other great crisis afflicting the continent, the unpayable debt burden. In statements throughout his trip, Betancur noted that themes of economic cooperation for the continent had figured prominently in his talks. De la Madrid made a striking reference to the need to extend barter arrangements in the continent, given the lack of foreign exchange for normal trade arrangements (see quotes below).

It is precisely the threat of such coordinated action which has operatives such as Henry Kissinger (through his joint direction of the State Department with George Shultz) and Ariel Sharon pulling out all the stops to sabotage the Contadora peace efforts and set up a "Cuban Missiles Crisis" scenario instead. This conforms to the program sent to the White House by the so-called "Linowitz III" commission on U.S.-Latin American relations last fall. The commission, established by David Rockefeller and Cyrus Vance, told the White House that the Central American troublespot should be handled on the basis of direct negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, on the model of how the 1962

Mexico and Colombia: 'A new stage in relations'

Below are statements made during President Betancur's diplomatic trip.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur, upon arriving at Cozumel, Mexico, April 9: "Just as Mexico, Colombia looks upon the crisis in the Central American isthmus with deep concern. [It is] a crisis whose roots must not be sought in the game of East-West confrontation, but in the excruciating reality of these peoples, who stand up to cancel their past, and glimpse a future of social change, economic progress, and national consolidation."

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, after meeting with Betancur at Cozumel: "The critical circumstances which the Latin American countries are passing through tell us to strengthen our communication and seek new perspectives in our relations. We can, upon practical and possible bases, seek programs of economic complementation and integration, accelerate technological collaboration, and seek formulas which save foreign exchange in our trade. We can coordinate our positions in international matters, both of a political nature and an economic one."

Excerpts from the communiqué issued by **Betancur and de la Madrid** from Cozumel: "The two heads of state examined the situation of Latin America, indicating the usefulness which broadening and intensifying the relations among peoples and Latin American governments represents for the region. The two presidents declared . . . that it is indispensable to take advantage of the economic situation of the zone, to start up specific programs of cooperation which permit the Latin American countries to mitigate the negative effects of the international crisis in the economic area, and establish a new stage in their cooperative relations for development."

Betancur's statement to the Caribbean island-nations as he stopped at the Colombian island of San Andres, April 9: "With the peoples of the Caribbean, we are involved in the arduous task of affirming our identity and defending our rights on the international level; with the peoples of the Caribbean, we are in a war against underdevelopment, which is the true enemy."

missile crisis was resolved.

It was the British press which characteristically set the terms of the new outcry. The *Daily Telegraph* charged in an April 11 editorial that Nicaragua was committed to undermining El Salvador. "If they succeed in this, the Soviets will then be in a position to install submarine, naval and rocket bases in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific. This would entail major changes in the deployment of the United States' air, naval and land forces, to defend its own soft underbelly."

A day later the *New York Times* news service "leaked" purported U.S. Defense Department plans to set up a military base in Honduras, prompting Nicaraguan Defense chief Humberto Ortega to threaten retaliation against Honduran armed forces in the event of Honduran incursions into Nicaragua.

It fell to the *Washington Post* to highlight "rumors" that the Soviet Union was planning to place missiles on Nicaraguan territory to counter U.S. emplacement of Pershing missiles in Europe. It reported that Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega had shown himself open to the idea. Indicating that a big campaign is on the way, a source at Kissinger's Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University commented that he couldn't understand "why there hasn't been a larger outcry on this yet."

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Interamerican Affairs Thomas Enders told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on April 12 that the Soviet Union and Cuba had been warned that "a serious situation" would develop if they increased military aid to Nicaragua. He specifically referred to the possibility of Nicaragua's accepting a squadron of Soviet MiGs. He chose a "red line" which is one of the likeliest next developments if the Contadora effort fails: Nicaragua has virtually no air force. In any conflict with Honduras, Honduras's U.S.-and Israeli-supplied airforce would devastate Nicaraguan population centers.

The pervasive Israeli role in the conflict was further highlighted with London press revelations that "a secret U.S. document" has turned up which details plans for an Israeli-advised "development program" along Costa Rica's border with Nicaragua, which would be modeled on Israel's provocative "West Bank settlements" fortification scheme. Powerful forces inside the Costa Rican government led by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio, and at the service of Ariel Sharon's gun-running interests, are backing the formation of an insurgent "southern front" against Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory. Volio has been leading the opposition to pro-dialogue forces in the Costa Rican government anxious to work with the Contadora group.

The success of the Betancur initiative in establishing a credible regional framework for addressing urgent questions of common concern could dramatically alter relations in the Americas in favor of social and economic progress. It is the best chance yet for Mr. Reagan to fight free of the Watergate atmosphere swelling on the Potomac around his Central American policy.

Nakasone survives a challenge

This month's elections did no great damage to the Liberal Democratic Party or the premier, but instability persists, reports Daniel Sneider.

The results of the April 10 round of local elections in Japan were awaited with more than the usual level of nervous expectation in political circles. Far more was at stake than the control of 13 prefectural governorships (a prefecture is equivalent to a U.S. state) and seats in prefectural assemblies. The elections were a crucial test for the less-than-six-month-old cabinet of Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone and for the prospects of his continued command of the government.

A serious defeat for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the local elections, a defeat which did not materialize, would have had two immediate consequences. It would probably have dashed Nakasone's plans to call full-scale national elections to strengthen his position, and it would have strengthened the hand of Nakasone's rivals in the LDP who are gunning to knock him out of the Premier's seat before the year is out.

Nakasone must pass some crucial tests in the coming months, of which the local elections are only the first, if he hopes to survive what many observers in Tokyo believe is a certain political crisis that will strike in the early summer. Nakasone's biggest problem is also his most important political backer, former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, without a doubt the most controversial figure in Japanese politics today. For Nakasone to survive, he must weather the storm surrounding the culmination of the years-long trial of Tanaka and his associates on charges of having received payoffs from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in the early 1970s in exchange for arranging purchases of their planes. In the early part of this year, the prosecution presented its summation and its request for conviction and sentencing of Tanaka. Tanaka's defense lawyers are now presenting their defense summary; some time in the fall it is expected that the judges will finally hand down their decision. If Tanaka is convicted, as is expected, the resulting crisis within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) could easily topple Nakasone.

Yet Tanaka and his faction remain the most powerful in the LDP, and there is no indication that Tanaka has given up the battle, nor relinquished his dream of being acquitted and becoming Prime Minister again. The challenge for both Nakasone and Tanaka is to strengthen their position in the coming months against rivals within the LDP, including faction lead-

ers Toshio Komoto, Kiichi Miyazawa, and former Premier Takeo Fukuda, who are increasingly open about their aim to topple Nakasone and to destroy the power of the Tanaka faction in the party.

The Nakasone-Tanaka strategy is to force an early dissolution of the lower house of the Diet (the parliament) in coordination with the scheduled elections to the upper house in June—calling a so-called “double election” to the Diet. An LDP victory in the double election would tremendously strengthen Nakasone, perhaps enough to survive the Tanaka-Lockheed crisis. It is a risky strategy: an LDP loss of any significance would virtually ensure, according to Japanese political tradition, the immediate resignation of Nakasone.

The local elections were a crucial first test. Any sign that the LDP was in trouble would have strengthened the hand of those in the party, including Fukuda, Komoto, and Miyazawa, who oppose double elections. Before the elections well-informed sources in Tokyo reported that members of the Diet were already preparing for a June election, raising funds, opening offices, and beginning pre-election maneuvers. The psychological momentum for elections was building up, particularly as the Tanaka faction was well underway in its preparations and the rival factions of the LDP could hardly allow themselves to lag far behind. While Nakasone has only hinted at his desire to hold double elections, his rivals have openly declared that the elections should not be held, and, in apparent contradiction, that if they are held, then Nakasone must “accept responsibility” for any defeat the LDP suffers. Sources report, however, that while figures like Fukuda were publically opposing the elections, key members of his faction were making the rounds of big business houses even before the local elections soliciting election campaign funds.

The local election results were at first glance ambiguous, and in the first couple of days after their announcement were even interpreted as a defeat for Nakasone. This was due to the loss of LDP governorships in two of the key prefectures up for election—the northern island of Hokkaido, and Fukuoka prefecture on the southern island of Kyushu. These were the two elections which political pundits declared would be bellwethers of Nakasone's popularity. Immediately after the results were announced, Fukuda attempted to capitalize

on them, declaring that "both the government and the LDP should humbly reflect the election results." Business leaders like Keidanren chief Yoshihiro Inayama and Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry head Shigeo Nagano were quoted calling the results (respectively) "truly regrettable" and "alarming." Nakasone himself issued a brief statement saying only that "the present situation is very severe and we are concerned about it."

However, the subsequent post-mortem on the results has been much less alarming. For the first time in 15 years the ruling party made gains in its share of prefectural assembly seats, winning 1,486 out of 2,600 seats up for election, a gain of 80 over previous 1979 election levels. The leading opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) lost 7 seats and the Communist Party (JCP) lost 37 seats. In the view of many this was far more reflective of political reality than the victory of JSP-JCP-backed candidates in Hokkaido and Fukuoka. Observers point out that the LDP candidates were defeated more on local issues, and on their own somewhat tarnished records, than as a result of an anti-Nakasone vote. Sources in Tokyo now believe that the momentum for double elections is virtually unstoppable.

The Williamsburg summit

However, even if Nakasone manages to pull off double elections, his troubles will be far from over. Firstly, and most obviously, the LDP must do well in those elections. The party, and Premier Nakasone, are going to face a Japanese electorate concerned most of all about two issues—the faltering state of the Japanese economy in the midst of the world depression, and fears over what is perceived as Nakasone's "hawkish" desire to carry out a defense build-up. It was reported, for example, that the LDP local election defeats were due in part to a large anti-Nakasone vote by women concerned about the defense build-up trend and the danger of war.

Nakasone's ability to deal with the twin economic and defense issues is in large part dependent on what the Reagan administration does and on relations between Japan and the United States. It is for that reason that the upcoming Williamsburg summit will be crucial for Nakasone, as it will be watched in Tokyo as a test of his own leadership. Within the ruling party the question of maintaining good relations with Washington and of whether the premier is "in favor" with the U.S. administration can be matters of political life or death, as was the case with former Premier Suzuki, whose controversial visit to the United States was viewed as a crucial factor in his ultimate downfall.

According to Japanese press reports Premier Nakasone is considering making a major initiative at Williamsburg around a plan to finance large-scale infrastructure development projects in the developing sector like a second Panama Canal, a canal across the Kra Isthmus in Thailand, the greening of African deserts, and other similar schemes (see *EIR*, April 5). The plan is drawn from the proposal for the creation of a

Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF) drawn up in 1977 by former chairman of the Mitsubishi Research Institute Masaji Nakajima.

Kyodo news service further reported that Nakasone will call on the advanced industrial countries, including both the U.S. and the Soviet Union, to contribute one percent of their military spending to the fund, with Japan contributing 1 percent of its export earnings. Kyodo reports that the fund is conceived to produce a breakthrough out of the global recession, help the debt-ridden developing countries and check the U.S.-Soviet arms race. Kyodo cites Japanese government sources to report that Nakasone believes that the industrial countries, including the Soviets, have to cooperate in such economic ventures to prevent the global economic crisis from leading to confrontation and war. Sources in Tokyo report that the Japanese foreign ministry is opposed to the idea—as is the U.S. State Department—but that Nakasone is committed to it.

The Williamsburg plan is undoubtedly linked to a similar view in Japanese business and economic planning circles of the need for domestic "public works" pump-priming of the Japanese economy to weather the current economic downturn. In the beginning of April the government authorized the formation of a non-profit corporation called Japan Project Industry Council (JAPIC) which involves 113 businesses and 17 industry organizations and is headed up by Nippon Steel chief Eishiro Saito. JAPIC's purpose is to promote, together with the government, large-scale infrastructure projects in Japan itself to "stimulate demand," including huge river control, roads, and new urban development projects. Saito, who is a strong supporter of Nakajima's GIF idea, stated that JAPIC would also promote the large-scale international projects which he said Nakasone would propose at Williamsburg.

A Nakasone commitment to this development approach places him, in principle, at odds with the anti-growth, pro-austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund towards the crisis of the debt-ridden developing countries. While the U.S. State Department has already voiced its opposition to discussing this plan at Williamsburg, some sources believe that the White House may be more open. Those sources point out that former National Security advisor Richard Allen, who still has considerable influence in the White House and the NSC, is a registered agent for Mitsubishi corporation and, according to Tokyo sources, was consulted by Mitsubishi earlier on the planning of the visit of a Japanese business delegation led by Shigeo Nagano and the head of Mitsubishi to Washington this past February to discuss U.S.-Japan cooperation in the project to build a second sea-level Panama Canal.

Nakasone could also be strengthened from the White House on the defense issue front by Reagan's March 23 announcement of a new defensive strategic doctrine for the U.S. The idea of a defensive strategy against nuclear weapons is potentially very appealing in Japan, where fear of nuclear weapons remains very strong; and if Nakasone hooks

himself to Reagan's concept, he might ward off some of the problems of his "hawk" label.

Why was Kissinger in Tokyo?

It is in this light that a visit by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Tokyo in late March might be explained. The main apparent purpose for Kissinger's visit was to attend a closed meeting, sponsored by the Aspen Institute, of a group which included former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former French Premier Raymond Barre, former British Foreign Secretary (and fellow member of Kissinger Associates) Lord Carrington, and Singapore's Premier Lee Kuan Yew. Speculation in Tokyo circles however focused on the presence in the meeting of the only Japanese participant, former Foreign Minister and LDP aspirant to succeed Nakasone, Kiichi Miyazawa.

The challenge for Nakasone and his ally Tanaka after the local elections is to strengthen their position against LDP rivals. The Japanese electorate is above all concerned about the economy and what is perceived as Nakasone's "hawkishness." U.S.-Japan relations will be a major determinant of whether the premier survives.

In recent months Miyazawa has made no secret of his growing ambition to become Prime Minister and his hostility to Nakasone. He has staked out a position as a "dove" relative to Nakasone on the defense issue, calling on several occasions for the necessity of arms control negotiations and expressing the view, as he reportedly did in the Kissinger meeting, that Japan should not be expected to do "much more than she has already done" to build up her defenses. Miyazawa also has a reputation in Japanese political circles as an "internationalist," unusual in Japanese terms for his ability to speak English well and for his familiarity with U.S. and European elite circles. He was a prominent member of the Trilateral Commission and has been an active participant in various high-level international conferences.

The ostensible subjects of the Aspen-sponsored Tokyo meeting were defense issues and the international economic crisis. Miyazawa apparently found his views perfectly coherent with those of Kissinger, who also pushed the arms control line at the Tokyo meeting according to news reports,

and, in clear contradiction of the position of President Reagan, downplayed the importance of Soviet gains in military preparedness over the U.S. Kissinger was also pushing his view that the Third World debt crisis can be handled. Miyazawa, according to Kyodo, said that the participants agreed that the debt situation "is not a very serious problem" for now and that the IMF should play a greater role "to avoid any catastrophic developments."

Some political observers in Tokyo believe that the pointed choice of Miyazawa was meant to communicate the Henry Kissinger "seal of approval" for his bid to unseat Nakasone and that privately the two discussed precisely this aim. Kissinger is believed in some Tokyo circles to have launched the Lockheed scandal against Tanaka and, according to that view, "distrusts" Tanaka ally Nakasone as an "uncontrollable" Japanese nationalist.

The 'new generation' meets

Miyazawa is only one of a group of so-called "new generation" political leaders in the LDP who are lining up for the eventual succession struggle when Nakasone falls. Prior to the April 10 local elections a meeting was organized of the three leading "new generation" figures, Miyazawa (who is in the Suzuki faction), Finance Minister Noburo Takeshita from the Tanaka faction, and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe from the Fukuda faction. All three are the "crown prince" successors to leadership of their respective factions.

The reported purpose of the meeting was to form a group called "Washin-kai" or "Harmony Promotion Group" to deal with the anticipated succession crisis, an idea said to be initiated by Ryutaro Namato, the chairman of the LDP Fundamental Problems Research Council. Also reportedly involved are several big-business leaders, including Kansai Electric Power President Shoichiro Kobayashi.

After the group's first meeting, to which Tanaka deputy Takeshita arrived three hours late, the major line of speculation in Tokyo was that Tanaka himself had ordered the delay him because of his opposition to the whole idea of attending the meeting, with its implication that Tanaka himself was no longer a potential premier candidate, and was being pushed to the side in the party and in his faction. Sources in Tokyo also report rumors of a deal being arranged which would have Nakasone succeeded by Miyazawa, who would then be succeeded by Takeshita, and finally by Abe. However, close observers of the often topsy-turvy world of Japanese politics know that even if such deals are being made, events have a way of upsetting the best laid plans.

When Nakasone first gained the premiership, this writer reported that it was highly probable that he would not survive the year, or perhaps even last longer than six months, i.e., past the June elections. The Tanaka problem still looms over Nakasone's future. The calling of June double elections is a gamble for Nakasone, but it is a gamble he is compelled to take or become a sitting duck for Miyazawa, Fukuda, and others.

Mrs. Gandhi housecleans

Her Congress Party is being put into shape for 1985, while she moves to heal social divisions.

Day after day, for the last three weeks, New Delhi has been rife with rumors and stories that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will order mid-term general elections within the next 12 months—well ahead of the 1985 due date.

Political parties opposing the ruling Congress Party are drumming up noise on this issue, and astrologers and political pundits are positioning themselves for the “expected” campaign.

What is Mrs. Gandhi thinking about these matters, one asks, since in the final analysis it is only her opinion that will count.

In her typically low-keyed style, she has shifted her attention after the March Non-Aligned summit in New Delhi to focus on prickly domestic issues, particularly the violent demonstrations and other instances of social unrest in Punjab and Assam states.

When a reporter tried to pin down Mrs. Gandhi on the much-touted mid-term poll, she shot back, “Can you give me some reason for doing so?”

Whatever her opponents may think, there is no driving political need for her to go for elections. The Congress Party she heads holds a two-thirds majority in the lower house of parliament, and waiting until 1985 gives the party sufficient time to prepare its organization to face the voters.

Everyone knows that that is the concern in Mrs. Gandhi’s mind. Without a substantial housecleaning in the Congress Party and an economic perspective to produce tangible results, no elections will make any

difference.

On these two fronts, economics and party affairs, action has now begun.

Immediately after the Non-Aligned summit, numerous reports appeared suggesting that the star of Brandt Commission member L. K. Jha is on the wane. Jha, an economic adviser to the prime minister, found that not only was he not included in the Indian delegation to the Buenos Aires Group of 77 meeting for follow-up on the New Delhi summit’s economic discussions, but he has been losing ground at home.

In early March a panel of economic experts was formed to advise the prime minister on the problems in economic and planning strategy. They were also assigned to come up with solutions to break through key bottlenecks in the economy.

Jha favors a “New Bretton Woods” world monetary arrangement of the sort proposed by Felix Rohatyn, which would reorganize developing nations’ debt without providing new credit for production and technological investment. Jha’s name was conspicuously absent from the list of experts, and several economists known to oppose his World Bank-sponsored schemes were named instead.

At present, in order to tackle the political problems, particularly the upheavals in Punjab and Assam, several actions are being taken on the federal level.

Mrs. Gandhi herself spent three days in Assam on March 28-31, in-

volving herself in the welfare of the population and in the details of the law and order situation, as well as reviving the political parties in the state.

She has also appointed a one-man commission to look into the problems of relations between the central government and the states so that solutions may be found within the framework of the Indian constitution to the current serious strains on the federal structure.

Simultaneously, Mrs. Gandhi met with all chief ministers—equivalent to state governors in the United States—and told them that there cannot exist a strong center alongside weak states.

She re-emphasized this point in an address she delivered to party workers on April 8.

“Divisive forces and communal elements pose a serious threat to the nation,” she stated. “These will have to be checked and artificial barriers created by vested interests in the name of language, religion, and regionalism demolished.

“Certain elements, apparently under the influence of some outside powers” have been active in Punjab and Assam, the prime minister said. “Some foreign powers are jealous of India’s progress and are trying to create hurdles in the chosen path of amity and progress.”

Mrs. Gandhi has given orders that party positions at state and local levels be filled through elections which are to be completed by the summer.

As this process has started, many party men with images tarnished by corruption are being taken to task.

Two chief ministers have been called to New Delhi to explain their conduct in shady deals, and the word is out that some heads will definitely roll soon.

This column was written by Uma Zykofsky.

Plotting in Geneva

Jacques Freymond of the Club of Rome is heading up festivities that aim at subjugating Mexico.

If you had any doubts about *EIR*'s assertions regarding way in which European oligarchs, particularly the Swiss, are orchestrating the current world crisis to their own ends, take another look at the two-day closed-door conference on Mexico that will be held by Jacques Freymond in Geneva, on April 28-29.

Freymond is a founding member of the Club of Rome, the arch-Malthusian think tank set up to subvert industrialist factions in both the East and the West in 1969. At the time, and until 1980, he headed the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. Today he continues to run a sub-unit of the GIIS called the Center for Applied Studies, which specializes in indoctrinating diplomats from developing countries in the intricacies of killing off their own populations through the Club of Rome's "limits to growth" methods (see *EIR*, March 1).

The bankers who will be attending the strategy session at Freymond's Center lead with the "Big Three" of Swiss banking, *Crédit Suisse*, Union Bank of Switzerland, and Swiss Bank Corporation. They will be represented by their senior vice-president, executive vice-president, and general manager, respectively. Fritz Leutwiler, who heads the Bank for International Settlements, will be wearing his hat as chairman of the central bank of Switzerland.

These "gnomes of gnomes" will be joined by Walter Robichek, Western Hemisphere director of the IMF; Luis Landau, senior economist of the

World Bank; Michael Daltry of the Bank for International Settlements; and Henry Wallich of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

The select group of Mexicans viewed as reliable enough to enter such an inner sanctum includes Victor Urquidi, director of the Mexican branch of the Club of Rome and head of the Colegio de Mexico; Francisco Garza of the Vitro group of Monterrey; and Juan Jose de Olloqui of the Banca Serfin. De Olloqui cut his spurs as Mexican ambassador to Great Britain.

The agenda of the meeting is straightforward: charting the descent of Mexico into anarchy and revolution under the financial regime imposed on Mexico through their front office, the IMF.

Freymond was asked in an early April conversation what the implications of the São Paulo riots were for the continent.

"There will be a lot of revolutions, people dying," he answered sanguinely. "This is one of the most likely scenarios. This is the way history moves. If people are frustrated, you have a revolt."

What about violence in Mexico? "There are a number of conditions for explosions," he continued. "The chances are greater now than ever before. Violence will first burst out in the states of Guerrero and Chiapas. These states have a political tradition of rebellions. Unemployment, inflation and price increases of basic goods like tortillas will do the job. . . . The problem with development is popula-

tion growth. Development cannot catch up. . . . The [ruling] PRI and the Church will no longer be able to contain social explosions."

In an earlier talk, he put the purposes of the meeting this way: "We want to have a small group that discusses beyond the stopgap stuff that's being done by the bankers at present. We're looking into the long-term problems in order to govern the short term."

One of the decisions expected to be taken at the planning session, according to a Union Bank of Switzerland executive, is a renewed demand that President de la Madrid carry out a witchhunt against former president López Portillo. These bankers, who have never forgiven López Portillo for exercising the powers of Mexico's "presidentialist" system to nationalize the banks last Sept. 1, know that this is the best route to making sure that de la Madrid has no chance to reassume such nationalist leadership. Their concern over de la Madrid has been heightened by the president's stalwart continuation of López Portillo's negotiating efforts in Central America.

The line is already out through the *New York Times* and Kissinger's Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, that "What appears to be Mr. de la Madrid's reluctance to move against members of the López Portillo administration is threatening to weaken people's faith in his campaign to combat corruption," in the words of the *New York Times*'s Alan Riding. "Mexican Assaulted Over Leadership: Critics Urging New President to Take Steps to Overcome Nation's Uncertain Air" is the headline on the drive. Thus the "spontaneous demand" of the population to scapegoat López Portillo for the IMF's sins is guided step-by-step from outside the country.

The real jobless level

Behind the statistics, the bottom is falling out of the recovery—a recovery that had never materialized to begin with.

Nominal unemployment dropped in West Germany in March from a rate of 10.2 percent to 9.8 percent, or 2.386 million, 180,000 less than February. The only areas to show any increase in employment were agriculture, forestry, tourism, and social services.

The perverse British example of "job creation," hiring a few thousand unemployed for a few months to arrange the flowers in local cemeteries, was tried in a few West German cities.

Unemployment in all industrial sectors continued to climb, despite the election propaganda which the government, the central bank, and business associations continue to issue about the recovery.

The chief industrial cities of the Ruhr region now run crisis rates of unemployment of 14 percent or over.

The major steel centers of the less fortunate Saarland now have over 17 percent unemployment. The northern ship-building city of Bremen is over 13 percent.

The March unemployment statistics, however, merely reflect the effect of the collapse of industrial orders in February, by 10 percent on average relative to January.

The impact on unemployment would have been far greater but for the March 6 elections, because firms were hardly anxious to launch waves of layoffs, wiping out the already thin veneer of credibility of the newly elected Christian Democratic-Free Democratic government.

Production and employment had

been coasting temporarily on the rapid accumulation of orders over the last months of 1982, caused by the rush by firms to take advantage of the 10 percent "investment grant" program legislated under the Schmidt chancellorship.

The government agreed to cover 10 percent of the cost of investments of a firm over the average volume of investments for the past three years. No one expected the Schmidt program to cause a recovery, but the Kohl government took advantage of the slight breathing space it offered to proudly hail the new wave of confidence and optimism in the country.

In February, overall orders fell 10 percent; domestic orders for manufactures dropped over 11 percent, and overall orders for investment goods nosedived 15.5 percent.

The German Machinery Association reports an overall decline in orders of 19 percent, but, more impressively, an outright collapse of domestic orders by 39 percent!

As a spokesman of the association told the author, "after the investment-grant program, investors are simply 'spent out.'"

That record for machinery orders in February puts the backlog for 1983 at this time 11 percent below last year, when production dropped somewhat more than 5 percent because of the collapse of exports which was only really felt in the second half of 1982.

That drop, said the association spokesman, "is less severe than we

expected."

Domestically, where there is supposed to be an export-independent recovery (in a country 40 percent dependent upon exports), incoming orders are currently 16 percent below last year's levels, and export orders are down 9 percent.

The export performance of the machinery sector and industrial sectors generally would already look far worse, were it not for one exceptional factor: everyone in Europe, and particularly in France, which takes a grand 13 percent of the Federal Republic's total exports, knew that there would be a parity realignment in the European Monetary System, and so there was also a temporary rush to place orders for West German export goods before they became more expensive.

So February orders for machinery increased moderately by 4 percent in February over January.

The grace period for the Bonn government to claim that the reputed recovery would simply take time to have its effect on the labor market is now gone. Likewise, capacity-usage in industry is still dropping, from an average of 77.9 percent in 1982, to 75.6 percent in the first quarter of 1983.

The fall in industrial orders which set in in February now signifies that the financial strain of carrying 186,000 "short-work" operatives in machinery, 167,000 in construction, 120,000 in auto, and over 120,000 in steel is going to crack firms' budgets in the coming months.

One member of the council of economic advisers to Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff admitted to *EIR* that "we are still floating on election propaganda, but the day of the 'big awakening' is drawing near. We fear that it might well coincide with the severe strains on the international financial system which we expect around June."

The 'war on crime'

A series of new arrests by Judge Palermo confirms EIR's charges about control of the drug and weapons traffic.

Judge Carlo Palermo, the noted magistrate from Trento, Italy, has found proof of the involvement of the Freemasonic Propaganda-2 Lodge in the international drug and weapons traffic, a network spanning what is otherwise known as "the Bulgarian Connection."

Judge Palermo has arrested Massimo Pugliese, a member of the P-2 lodge who has also worked in various divisions of Italian counterintelligence. This arrest led to the recovery of documents and correspondence between P-2 chief Licio Gelli (currently in prison in Switzerland) and other members of the P-2. These documents have provided the proof of the P-2's involvement in an illegal international traffic of helicopters, tanks, Exocet missiles, and the like.

It was Judge Palermo who last November had cracked a gigantic international drugs-for-weapons ring headquartered in Milan and spanning Europe, the Middle East, and the Golden Crescent. He had established at the time that drugs were the common currency used for payment of illegal weapons purchased on the black market.

Last November Palermo had arrested the Syrian Henri Arsan in Milan, who through his Stipam International Transports Company, one of the largest black market weapons traffickers in Europe. Arsan had worked with the Turkish mafia led by Cantas, Ertem Teguren, and Bekir Celenk, a mafia protected by the Bulgarian secret

services and hence also by the Soviet KGB.

This is the same Celenk who was since incriminated in the attempted assassination of the Pope, identified as the man who paid off Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk now behind bars for attempting the hit.

But Henri Arsan was also linked to sections of American, West German, and Italian intelligence. According to official documents, he had been supplying information to the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration since 1972.

As the above indicates, Judge Palermo has uncovered a drugs and weapons contraband network that extends from East to West and is protected by corrupt sectors of the secret services.

On the Italian side, the intelligence faction involved is that linked to the P-2 lodge of Licio Gelli. It thus turns out that the statement issued by former Prime Minister Spadolini last December was correct: the Bulgarian connection and the P-2 are the same thing.

Let us look at the case of the latest arrests carried out by Judge Palermo, particularly that of Massimo Pugliese. Pugliese is an ex-member of SIFAR and SID (predecessors of the present secret services), and is now agent of the SISMI, the counterespionage entity. He is also a member of the P-2 and a director of ORUS, an export-import firm trading in weapons, whose board of directors features noted P-2

members Vincenzo De Nardi and Aldo Giacci.

Others arrested in Judge Palermo's criminal roundup were Ivan Galileos, Carlo Bertoncini, Vincenzo Giovanelli, and Glauco Partel, all of whom are also alleged weapons smugglers and undercover SISMI agents. Trieste-born Glauco Partel is a particularly key figure. Fifty-six years old, with degrees in chemistry and philosophy, he is tied to dozens of fictitious corporations controlled by the SISMI and involved in weapons trafficking.

Partel is a polyglot who speaks excellent Russian and who, according to some sources, has had past contacts with the West German, American, and perhaps also Soviet intelligence services.

It was Partel who mediated the sale of part of the French-manufactured Exocet AM-39 missiles sold by the Swiss contrabandist Gerard Hallauer to the Argentine government during the Malvinas War. Roberto Calvi, the P-2 member and Ambrosiano bank chief subsequently murdered in London, was the reputed financier of the operation; Calvi is said to have turned over 42 billion lire in funds from his Banco Andino subsidiary to the Banca Credito e Commercio in Lugano, Switzerland.

The British Secret Intelligence Service, however, succeeding in blocking the sale of the Exocets.

Judge Palermo's investigations are leading back to the notorious "Monte Carlo Committee" organized by P-2 chief Licio Gelli and by Ezio Giunchiglia, with participation from financiers and political personalities from all over the world.

Among these were members of the Trilateral Commission, including Henry Kissinger, according to the testimonies gathered by Judge Aldo Gentile of Bologna.

International Intelligence

'Black propaganda' wave against U.S. President

All the major newspapers in Italy ran a front page story on April 15 claiming that Ronald Reagan had died. Most of the versions claimed that the President had died a natural death, although some reported that he had been shot. The newspapers cited a Reuters dispatch that said that the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, Tokyo, and other capital cities were in a panic over rumors of the President's death. Reuters' London headquarters stated that its offices were barraged from stock exchange officials in Milan, Tokyo, London, Amsterdam, and Paris, all reporting panics going on over rumors that Reagan had died.

At least three leading British intelligence types speculated in phone conversations on April 14 and 15 that Reagan would soon die, with one leading British arms control specialist talking of the rise of "new Oswalds" emerging in the next weeks.

At the same time, Henry Kissinger is in the midst of a round of globe-trotting. He made approximately 12 stopovers the week of April 8-15: London, Rome, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Paris, Strasbourg, the German city of Solingen, and Baden-Baden.

Physicist applauds Reagan beam weapons speech

"America has rid itself of MAD. This is good, but more must be done to defend Western Europe," Col. Marc Geneste, noted French physicist, told a closed meeting of defense experts in New York on April 12.

Colonel Geneste, who is known in France as "the father of the neutron bomb," has with these words become the first military figure of significance in France to publicly endorse President Reagan's program for beam weapon development outlined in his speech March 23.

According to a report leaked in the *New York Tribune*, Colonel Geneste attacked the policy of MAD and flexible response "developed under McNamara," and declared that it was as a response to both that President Charles de Gaulle decided to develop

the independent *force de frappe*.

Geneste called for a greater division of labor between the United States and Western Europe in the context of the new policy enunciated by Reagan, and proposed that the Europeans develop the neutron bomb as the only effective anti-tank weapon. Geneste added that sooner or later both Western Europe and the United States will come around to the "traditional view that the best offense is defense," even though many NATO commanders, including Gen. Bernard Rogers, are in disagreement with that idea. But, Geneste concluded, the effectiveness of high-technology weaponry is such that, "it could mean victory without war."

Eytan: new doctrine for 'Arab cockroaches'

Speaking to a commission of Israel's parliament April 12, outgoing Israeli Chief of Staff Rafi Eytan gave the following explanation for why Israel must expand settlements in the occupied West Bank: "If there were 100 settlements between Jerusalem and Hebron, Arab protests will be as effective as cockroaches in a bottle."

A parliament member of an opposition party asked Eytan wryly if, in retirement, he would do his job as carpenter as poorly as he had done his job as chief of staff. Eytan answered that he would be "as successful in making coffins for my enemies."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, an professional assassin in the 1940s, chimed in, "The Palestine Liberation Organization must be destroyed to reach peace," and labeled American Middle East policy "stillborn."

Israelis on the move in West Bank and Lebanon

The extraordinary annexation drive by Israel on the West Bank is being accompanied by new Israeli Mafia-organized operations in Lebanon.

The Israeli government announced that it is launching a public relations effort to encourage 20,000 Israelis to settle in the West Bank in the near future.

A report by the World Zionist Organi-

zation's Settlement Division presented statistics to indicate how the Jewish population would be raised to 6 million in Israel and the West Bank near the year 2000. Parity would be maintained with the Arabs in part by "emigration" of Arabs from the West Bank; and Israelis would be "encouraged" to live on the West Bank by selective tax rates penalizing construction inside Israel!

Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon is back in Lebanon; he will meet with southern Lebanon mercenary Col. Saad Haddad, whose demand to be made "governor of South Lebanon" is impeding U.S.-mediated talks on Lebanon. Israeli sources have renamed the fiefdom of their puppet "Haddadistan."

Israeli mobster Samuel Flatto-Sharon has just made a special deployment to Beirut, reportedly with government approval, to negotiate release of prisoners held by Palestinians in Lebanon under the command of the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command, Ahmed Jibril. Jibril is a Nazi International-Communist asset supported by the same Swiss-centered circles who back Flatto-Sharon's Mafia operations internationally.

Superpowers block nuclear transfer

Disregarding the Non-Aligned leaders' statement in March calling the access to nuclear technology for development "an inalienable right of nations," the representatives of the preparatory committee meeting at the United Nations in New York on April 10 summarily postponed a U.N.-sponsored conference on "Global Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy." The conference was scheduled to be held in Geneva in August.

The U.S. State Department and the Soviet Union, leading the charge along with other developed nations, refused to consider the transfer of nuclear technology to the developing nations under the pretext of preventing nuclear weapons proliferation.

The conference was conceived five years ago to help developing nations set up their nuclear-energy related industries and reduce the developed nations monopoly in this field.

The preparatory committee, which held

Briefly

three previous sessions to formulate the agenda, failed once again to come up with an agenda. The developed nations continued to block the developing nations' representatives' efforts to hold the conference. According to delegates, the "North" conspired to block the conference until the Non-Proliferation Treaty is renewed in 1984.

The recent committee was tense, and, according to reports, was enlivened by sharp exchanges between various representatives. Indian delegation leader S. K. Singh tongue-lashed his British counterpart Michael Wilmshurst for his "colonial mentality." Wilmshurst, an opponent of technology transfer, had alluded to the 1974 peaceful nuclear explosion by India, saying imperiously that his "people are not enamored of atomic explosions for peaceful purposes."

Indian farmers produce record winter harvest

In its annual report made public this month, India's Agriculture Ministry has estimated a record 57 million ton rabi (winter) crop for 1982-83. The report says that in spite of drought and other losses in the last kharif (summer) crop, the total shortfall of grain production for the year can be restricted to 5-8 million tons, compared to an earlier prediction of 15 million tons.

Considering the effects of a massive drought that has severely affected most of India's grain producing region, the country has done "extremely well," according to the report. The rabi estimate is 2-3 million tons above the largest previous rabi output. A record wheat production of 40 million tons, which surpassed the wheat production in the best rainfall year of 1978-79 by 4.5 million tons, is expected for the year because of a concerted drive by the farm sector.

Along with the bumper rabi crop, India's fertilizer consumption during the year rose to a record 6.4 million tons, 6 percent higher than the previous year. To improve fertilizer consumption per acre, well-monitored delivery systems have been adopted. During this last year alone, more than 21,000 additional retail outlets were opened.

As the result of that developed outlet system, India's fertilizer imports have been brought down drastically from 2.04 million

tons in 1981-82 to 1.2 million tons in 1982-83, resulting in a foreign exchange savings of some \$430 million.

New Nazis will avoid Hitler's 'mistake'

A professed "close friend" of Lausanne Nazi International banker François Genoud revealed April 13 how the Nazi International's Arab Bureau will give a new pseudo-"Islamic" cover to its ideology, while maintaining the essence of Adolf Hitler's belief-structure.

Genoud's friend, who is a top propagandist in Swiss circles for Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran, stated: "Hitler made a fundamental mistake; if he hadn't made it, he would have won the war, and the world would have been living under National Socialism. . . ."

"We Muslims are against racism, we support a system that you could call authoritarian democracy, a mixed economy with elements of corporativism, that has always been the essence of Islam. It is identical to the ideas of the Swiss Social Democracy, although not everybody understands this. . . ."

"Hitler's ideas were very similar to those of Winston Churchill, who also believed in the superiority of the White Race. . . . This racism has Jewish roots."

Speaking of Genoud, he commented, "He is a very good friend of mine, but many people are against him, including the pro-Americans, who are all pro-Jewish, since all of official America is pro-Jewish. Genoud is with the old Germany, and has never changed, so that is somewhat problematic now."

Genoud's friend forecast that the Saudi Arabian regime will "go very fast and very soon," and that "all regimes associated with Moscow or Washington will disappear in months or years, since Islam is neither East nor West."

He claimed, finally, that "in Switzerland a lot of things are happening. It is the most advanced in this respect."

EIR founder Lyndon LaRouche commented earlier this month in Kiedrich, West Germany: "Switzerland is the living Nazi State, the existing Third Reich."

● **MOHAMMED ASSAD**, an Austrian Jew who converted to Islam, is a leading inspiration behind Muslim Brotherhood activities in Morocco, Tunisia, and Geneva, sources in Zürich say.

● **THE LAVIE** jet project in Israel is getting its latest technology from Great Britain. Rolls-Royce will be providing engine technology for the jet, Israeli sources indicate.

● **SIR HENRY KESWICK**, chairman of London's prestigious Jardine, Matheson merchant bank, has stated that he was "delighted" on hearing that Henry Kissinger was the subject of an increasing number of investigations for his activities over the past years.

● **AURELIO PECCEI**, president of the Club of Rome International, left Rome for a secretive trip to Canada the week of April 11.

● **MADAME SKORZENY**, widow of Nazi International leader Otto Skorzeny, has close ties to Paul Kollek, brother to Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek and a former top official in the Zionist intelligence services before Israel became a state, a subject of interest to Israeli investigators.

● **CATHOLIC** and Protestant antagonists in Northern Ireland finance their activities through the international drug trade, asserts a just-released study by the University of Aberdeen.

● **ANGOLA'S** lucrative oilfields are the subject of a resource-control rush, French sources report. They claim that Angola has vaster reserves than Saudi Arabia.

Constituents rally in capital for beam weapons

by Nancy Spannaus

More than 600 people, representing more than 30 states of the Union, turned out in Washington, D.C. on April 13 to learn about the strategic, military, and economic implications of the new strategic military doctrine announced by President Reagan on March 23. The all-day conference, sponsored jointly by the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) and the Club of Life, featured in-depth scientific presentations by the FEF staff, and a political keynote speech in the evening by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, who is an FEF board member and the U.S. political leader who has most aggressively promoted a policy of beam weapon defense against ICBMs.

LaRouche's speech, reprinted below, focused on how the beam weapons defensive strategy can immediately contribute to a solution to the Euromissile crisis between the United States and the Soviet Union. After describing the effect this decision will have on the strategic posture and the economic future of every nation, LaRouche called on Moscow as well as the United States to prepare to negotiate arms control from the standpoint of the new doctrine, which will permit deployment of a first generation system probably by 1987.

In his keynote speech, LaRouche lambasted congressional foot-dragging and sabotage aimed against the President's beam program, emphasizing that Reagan spoke on March 23 as the commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces and that no congressional effort at blockage can change that fact.

Focus on Congress

The conference attracted attendees from over 16 foreign embassies; daytime panels were also heard by about a dozen officials from government departments. But Capitol Hill, controlled in large part by the Malthusian Neanderthals clinging to the Mutually Assured Destruction policy which the

President's policy sent to its demise, tried to ignore the major educational event.

The conferees did not ignore Congress. About 80 of them spent both April 12 and part of April 13 seeking out their congressmen and senators on the Hill, and demanding that they support the President's policy. Over 125 congressional offices were reached—almost a quarter of the total number—with an impact that will continue to be felt.

The constituents insisted, among other things, that the nuclear freeze, being debated on the Hill at the same time, be defeated. Also directed toward Congress was a 250 person rally sponsored by the National Democratic Policy Committee, the political action committee established by LaRouche to form a rallying point for Franklin D. Roosevelt Democrats after the universally despised Jimmy Carter was nominated for a second term. The crowd rallied on the Capitol Hill steps under the banner "Democrats Support Beam Defense Systems," while the "freeze" debate went on inside the building, and was addressed by NDPC-backed candidates as well as Hulan Jack, the former borough president of Manhattan, who is an NDPC advisory board member and leading black Democrat.

An education in strategy

The morning panel of the conference featured presentations on the strategic implications of the President's new policy of building defensive weapons against ICBMs. All three panelists stressed the fundamental fact that while the President has not eliminated the doctrine of deterrence overnight, his new doctrine of strategic defense gives the United States the potential to address the fundamental causes of war.

Dr. Keith Payne, vice-president and director of National



National Democratic Policy Committee spokesmen on the Capitol steps April 13.

Security Studies for the National Institute for Public Policy in Fairfax, Virginia, explained how the President's strategic defense posture would limit damage to the American homeland. The new doctrine will enhance U.S. credibility, and thus help stabilize the international situation with the Soviet Union, Dr. Payne argued. Under the Schlesinger doctrine of deterrence, for example, Washington appeared to have adopted a punitive extended deterrent which committed the United States to employing tactical nuclear weapons to defend allies in distant countries. But there was considerable question as to whether America would ever risk 160 million of its own population to carry out this defense of our allies. The United States is on much safer ground in preparing its defense posture to best ensure that nuclear weapons are not employed.

Uwe Parpart-Henke, research director of the FEF, followed Dr. Payne with an outline of how the transition from deterrence to defense can be made. He outlined the two-phase strategy proposed by the FEF, the first phase of which could, within five to seven years, be fully in operation against accidental launch, against third country launch, and for point defense. He went on to deride the Malthusian systems analysis theory that underlies the deterrence argument as totally incompetent and unrealistic.

The final speaker on the first panel was Frederick Wills, former foreign minister of Guyana and a founding member of both the Non-Aligned Movement and the Club of Life. Wills endorsed the new Reagan policy as a reaffirmation of the American Revolution which will make it possible for the United States to drop the Rapid Deployment Force and other preparations for population war against the Third World. Then, said Wills, we can rededicate ourselves to our true

purpose, as the poet Shelley put it: "Science, poetry, and thought are the lamps of liberty."

One hundred fifty to two hundred high school students attended this first panel; they were extremely excited by the potential for escaping thermonuclear MADness. These young people and millions like them no doubt represent the most active potential for following through on the President's program in the weeks ahead.

The third industrial revolution

Following the lunchtime demonstration, over 350 people returned to hear six panelists outline the scientific and technological frontiers laid open by beam weapon development. Dr. Steven Bardwell, editor-in-chief of *Fusion* magazine, keyed the panel on the theme of beam technologies representing the core of a third industrial revolution.

Unleashing this revolution, Bardwell argued, will be the most potent force toward eliminating the threat of war. He then described the incredible accuracy and power required in the first generation of beam defense, only to conclude that this system will probably never be built because the science necessary for the second is already so far advanced!

With the second generation, the relevant time of all industrial processes now known could be shortened by a factor of 1000, he specified.

Bardwell was followed by Dr. John Cox of the University of Florida at Gainesville, who discussed the nuclear-pumped laser program on which he works, indicating its tremendous efficiency and potential use in space and fusion power, as well as in ABM systems.

The third speaker, Dr. Ned Rosinsky of the FEF, outlined the impact of the high-frequency laser on medical and biological research.

Mobilizing the economy

David Goldman, *EIR*'s economics editor, kicked off the second part of this panel with a discussion of how laser and beam technologies represent the necessary productivity shock to restart the U.S. economy. To help his audience understand the revolution, he told them that this application would be comparable to the cheapening of the production of computers over the past 20 years. Had the cost of an automobile decreased as rapidly as that of a computer, Goldman argued, it would now cost \$6.

Goldman was followed by *EIR* economic specialist Richard Freeman and Nicholas Uwazie, a nuclear engineer from Nigeria. Freeman elaborated the dirigist model of mobilizing the economy which President Roosevelt carried out during World War II. Uwazie issued an impassioned plea for export of nuclear energy to the Third World, where there is no problem with "greenies." Uwazie also endorsed the President's new strategic doctrine, underlining its potential for reviving the Eisenhower administration's Atoms for Peace program of nuclear export.

The fall-winter U.S.-Soviet 'missiles crisis' negotiations from the standpoint of the new strategic doctrine

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

During the last months of President Richard Nixon's term of office, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger led public sponsorship of a marked shift in the strategic policy of the Atlantic Alliance, called "Forward Nuclear Defense," and sometimes called "Flexible Response." Had the Soviet Union any earlier hesitation over building and deploying new generations of thermonuclear missiles, and enlarged nuclear-submarine capabilities, after Secretary Schlesinger's announcements, the simple calculus of Nuclear Deterrence obliged them to escalate in response. So, among other pleasant things of the same general nature, we contemplate possibly 400 to 500 nuclear warheads launched by Soviet SS-20s targeting Western Europe. Nothing would be left of Western Europe afterwards; France's *Force de Frappe* is now reduced to a relic of the past.

We of the United States rightly argued that we could not tolerate these SS-20s. We said, and rightly so, that Soviet promises to move some SS-20s behind the Urals meant little, since they were mobile missile-systems which could be airlifted back to target Europe by helicopters. So, we decided to escalate in 1979. We announced that we were going to deploy third-generation versions of the Nazis' V-1 and V-2, the so-called cruise and Pershing II missiles. The cruise missiles are a rotten weapon for land-based deployment, easily defeated in limited numbers, but with hundreds of them launched simultaneously they are a costly nuisance for Warsaw Pact forces. The Pershing IIs are a more serious proposition, highly accurate missiles bringing strategic warheads within minutes from Soviet homeland territory. The Soviet Union could never tolerate that.

So, we and the Soviet Union entered a countdown toward a new missile crisis, to erupt sometime during the period between October 1983 and March 1984. If we proceeded to deploy the Pershing IIs, the Soviet leadership would escalate with new qualities of direct threat to the U.S. homeland, possibly by relays of submarines off our Pacific and Atlantic

coasts. That we could never tolerate. So, it seemed the new missile-crisis, potentially more dangerous than that of 1962, was inevitable for the coming winter months.

Someone must back down. Yet, as long as the military strategic interests of both superpowers are defined in terms of nuclear-deterrence capabilities, neither superpower's vital interests would permit it to back down. We tried a way out, with the so-called zero option; let both the United States and Soviet Union remove such missiles from the European theater. The Soviets replied: The British and French missiles must be counted together with the U.S. missiles. The French said, and loudly, "No." We proposed a broad formula for a transitional step toward a zero-option, but we could not accept the Soviet proposition that highly mobile missiles moved to beyond the Urals could not be moved back again as quickly.

In this circumstance, President Reagan on March 23 established a new operational strategic doctrine of the United States. The strategic policy of the United States is now the rapid development and deployment of strategic anti-ballistic missile defense-systems intended to render all strategic nuclear missiles technologically obsolete. Inevitably, not long after the President's televised address was noted in Moscow, the Soviet Union upgraded its ongoing development of beam-weapon anti-missile systems, with a commitment to match or exceed everything the United States might do. Now, whether anyone likes the fact or not, both superpowers are locked into a commitment to high rates of development and deployment of directed-beam anti-ballistic-missile defense systems.

I predict that the Soviet Union will have a first-generation strategic ABM defense system in place during the period 1988-90, and possibly earlier. We can match that performance; if we fail to match it, we have the alternative of learning to say, "Yes, Comrade Commissar" in passable Russian. Those who argue that this is something down the pike for 20 years from now obviously have no comprehension of where

relevant technologies stand. In terms of existing technologies, we are much, much closer to a full-scale strategic ABM defense system than we were to a fission bomb in 1939 or 1940. Directed-beam systems which can be engineered and deployed to kill ballistic missiles presently exist. What is technologically out-of-reach today, can be brought within reach as laboratory models or development prototypes within ranges of two to five years. The Soviet Union has that capability; we have that capability, on condition we commit ourselves to develop it.

The question to which I address attention now is whether the fact that the United States is operating on the basis of a new strategic doctrine can have any significantly beneficial effect on those deadly missile-crisis negotiations which are still awaiting our attention beginning not much later than this coming October? How can a strategic ABM defense-system, which clearly will not be in place this coming winter, change the way in which the two superpowers negotiate over the relics of the Nuclear Deterrence Age?

My argument is that the mere fact of commitment to development of directed-beam ABM defense-systems changes the conditions of the coming missile-crisis negotiations in a fundamental way. If you are determined to reach Omaha, Nebraska by Friday, and if you decide to reach Omaha by plane rather than bus, you would not be terribly offended if someone attempted to prevent you from going by bus. Unless one of the superpowers is absolutely committed to conduct intercontinental thermonuclear war against the other before 1987, the most vital military-strategic interests of both involve the strategic balance which will exist during and after 1987. If we and the Soviet Union were continuing to rely solely on thermonuclear missiles into and beyond 1987, we would have fundamentally different strategic interests at stake in the coming winter missile-crisis discussions, than if we know we are both relying on the superiority of the defense against ballistic missiles beyond 1987. True, 1987 is not 1983 or 1984, but the way in which the two powers judge their vital interests during 1984, 1985, and 1986, will be fundamentally different if we are both committed to strategic ABM systems, than if we were still committed to Nuclear Deterrence.

There is another point to be made directly in that connection. Perhaps some Soviet representatives will stoutly deny this today, and for the next six-to-twelve weeks, but it is true nonetheless. The Soviet leadership's objections to the presently operational strategic doctrine of the United States does not arise out of purely military considerations. One has but to read Marshal Sokolovskii's famous and brilliant text on Soviet military doctrine. President Reagan has, in effect, adopted a U.S. version of the Sokolovskii doctrine. From a purely military standpoint, the President's strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival makes complete sense to a Soviet military traditionalist, just as it does to our own military traditionalists. Soviet objections arise not from the military side of the new doctrine as such, but from the longer-

term economic and political implications of the adoption of such a policy by the United States.

What negotiated solutions the United States and Soviet Union reach during the coming missile-crisis negotiations, I do not presume to foretell in detail. My duty here is to indicate the range of options available to both. Others, not I, will direct those negotiations from the side of our nation. My duty is to serve as a source of relevant ideas to those circles of our government which make and influence policy in such matters, to give them the benefit of my best thinking on the subject. It is their responsibility to examine my recommendations critically, and to compare my conceptions with others submitted to the general process of discussion preparatory to negotiation of the nasty missile-crisis we face this autumn or winter. In other words, my duty is to provide an outline of the strategic parameters of the problem to be solved.

It is also my duty to report this matter publicly, in such a fashion that my thinking on this matter reaches appropriate places in Moscow and Novosibirsk. Let some Soviet spokesman publish some critical Soviet appreciation of my arguments in some location; it will not escape the attention of proper persons in my own government. Let them, perhaps challenge me to reply rigorously to their criticisms of points of my argument here. While we still have some weeks ahead to think about these matters, let us debate the issues of strategic parameters which might prove to have useful bearing on the preparation of those negotiations by the respective parties.

To this purpose, I look out of the eyes of memory toward the great von Schlieffen, among others of those qualifications, to attempt to show the mobile development of the long-term vital strategic interests of the two superpowers into the late 1990s. I shall do this by pointing first to three matters bearing upon the military side of the new U.S. strategic doctrine. I shall then examine summarily the past 20 years of Soviet versus U.S. strategic doctrines prior to March 23. I shall put myself mentally into the shoes of a strategic planner in Moscow, indicating how I, were I such a person, might imagine the Soviet Union achieving unchallengable strategic hegemony during the 1990s. On that basis, I shall indicate how the President's March 23 irreversible change in both U.S. and Soviet strategic doctrines, throws most of the leading strategic assumptions of the past 20 years into the scrapheap. More importantly, I show how the President's decision has changed in a fundamental way the respective, most-vital military strategic interests of the respective powers. It is my final argument, that if both powers understand what those new strategic-military interests are, this understanding points the way to the needed negotiated solution.

I. Outline of a strategic ABM system

If I were asked to develop a strategic ABM defense system today, I would put the following model of reference into an appropriate sort of computer system, and then assemble a task-force of qualified professionals to make suitable correc-

tions in the parameters of my original design. The basic strategic ABM system would have four categories of assignments: (1) A space-based ABM system, assigned to destroy between 93 percent and 95 percent of the maximum salvo of ballistic missiles and their deployed warheads entering the stratosphere; (2) A network of point-defense systems, defending all major military targets, population centers, and other logistical targets, using directed-beam technologies to replace the assignments of a *Spartan-Sprint* point-defense complex; (3) A general terminal defense system, to take out warheads escaping the space-based defense-system, and falling between the cracks of the point-defense system.

1. *Space-Based Defense*. I would start my design of a space-based component of the strategic-defense system by posing a hypothetical model-of-reference. I would assume, as hypothetical case of first-approximation, that I must destroy the functioning of the missiles and warhead complement of 5,000 missiles passing through the stratosphere over an interval as short as 15 minutes, moving at velocities in the order of three kilometers per second. To destroy such missiles I would have target-acquisition and aiming systems adequate to hitting and destroying a missile at a range of approximately 5,000 kilometers. I would place in space four echelons of batteries of such missile-killer systems, each assigned to destroy 50 percent of the missiles and deployed warheads surviving attacks by the preceding echelons. I would develop my first-approximation model of the space-based deployment in that way, because I happen to know personally that the basic technologies for this development presently exist, including the technologies to deliver a system capable of delivering 50,000 or more well-aimed missile-killer shots during the time-span allotted, and as many more as might be required. Experts who know of things I do not would be able to add improvements I am not presently qualified to suggest

2. *Point-defense systems*. Models of lasers presently exist which can be developed for such assignments. The decisive advantage of adequate directed-beam systems over ABM countermissile systems is that directed-beam systems have far greater firepower than is possible for a counter-missile system, and the bullets are much cheaper and quieter. There is the little problem of tuning lasers to penetrate the atmosphere efficiently for variable weather conditions, and such considerations, but within a reasonably short span of time a crash program could develop a system which would do the job, and would not be slow and saturatable as countermissile systems are.

3. *General terminal-defense systems*. I am not certain where we stand in this area, except to know that the assignment is within the capability of known principles of coherent hydrodynamic directed-beam systems. I am certain that some of our people in appropriate positions do know of laboratory or more advanced technologies best-suited for a first-generation approach.

4. *Anti-submarine warfare*. On this, I prefer not to speak of my knowledge as to techniques, except to indicate that this

can be successfully mastered during the years ahead. Suppose the United States had such a system now. Suppose the Soviet Union had such a system and we did not. The answers to those questions ought to be clear.

Both superpowers have the scientific and production capabilities, either presently existing or which can be developed within five years or more, to create and deploy such a strategic ABM system. On condition that we send the systems analysts off to some useful occupation, such as picking fruit, and approach this task in the way we mobilized our way out of the depression over the 1939-43 period, with some memories of pre-1967 NASA research-and-development added, something far better than my first-approximation model would be operating within this decade, and both powers would have it.

II. Tactical beam-weapons

If we remember the Exocet missiles from a year ago in the South Atlantic, and know what present generations of missiles can do to planes and armored vehicles, what powers will willingly deploy such expensive pieces of hardware over the coming period without the fire-power of beam-weapons as missile-killers, shortly, our military branches' spokesmen will be pounding doors around this city demanding that the latest and best of this sort of thing be developed sooner than possible.

Broadly speaking, the tactical implications of directed-beam and related technologies will make a more profound transformation in the design and battle-deployments of arms of warfare than was effected, beginning 1793, by Lazare Carnot.

This may appear to be a departure from the theme of strategic ABM defense. It is not. Inform any strategist that we are eliminating missiles as a weapon of warfare during the coming decade, and in the Atlantic Alliance the gentlemen in question will launch into an agitated discussion of the matter of Soviet tanks. For 20 years, many of us have lived with and assimilated the delusion that terrible thermonuclear weapons made general warfare "unthinkable." That delusion led the world into the deadly missile-crisis we must face the coming fall and winter months, made thermonuclear warfare almost certain for the second half of this present decade. Under the influence of these delusions, we have variously fostered and tolerated attrition in in-depth capabilities for conducting general warfare, and have relied only upon weapons-systems of deterrence, at one extreme, and military capabilities for fighting local colonial-style wars in the developing sector, at the other. Then, one morning, we awaken to discover that Nuclear Deterrence leads not to "détente," but to thermonuclear holocaust. We act to make thermonuclear missiles obsolete. Suddenly, we hear men speaking of those awful Soviet tanks. Suddenly, strategy demands those in-depth capabilities associated with technological progress in developing the productive powers of labor of our economy. Suddenly, we must scrap the policy of drifting into a "post-

industrial society," and base strategy on the principles we foolishly scrapped 20 years ago.

I am not proposing that such developments in tactical capabilities will lead to general warfare. However, the technological implications of the indicated in-depth changes in parameters of defense will have a powerful, almost revolutionary cultural impact upon our society in general, and upon all features of national policy-making, governmental and private.

III. Effects upon the economy

Five days after the President announced the adoption of our new strategic doctrine, the Soviet weekly whose name translates as *Economic Gazette* came off the press. This issue, Number 14 for 1983, contains on page two a featured article written by the head of the Soviet laser program, Academician Velikhov, entitled "The Laser Beam Is Working." A few quotations from the article give the flavor of the matter. It begins:

The development of laser technology is convincing confirmation of the determining influence of fundamental scientific discoveries on the economy. The laser effect, predicted, discovered and researched with the decisive participation of Soviet scientists, has, in a comparatively short period—a little more than two decades—gone through all the stages of development, and emerged into the open range of multi-purpose utilization in the national economy.

He summarizes the present picture of applications of lasers to the Soviet economy:

Lasers can be applied effectively in mass production in the chemicals industry. They are very promising also for such areas as biology, environmental protection, construction and irrigation, communications, computer technology, printing, recording, and graphics processing. The potentialities of lasers serve as one of the paths toward solution of the problem of the controlled thermonuclear reaction.

To provide you a general sense of how important these economic spin-offs of military laser technology are, and to demonstrate why these economic spin-offs will be a critical part of Soviet thinking about the coming missile-crisis negotiations, you must have the following parts of the overall picture.

If we of the United States are not morally a collection of crazy lemmings jumping over a cliff of "post-industrial" collapse, we shall probably spend, in terms of today's purchasing-power, about \$1 trillion, more or less, on combined strategic and tactical applications of lasers and laser-like devices during the remaining years of this century. For the edification of spies from the *New York Times*, let it be clearly understood that I am not leaking some highly secret fact of

our government's present policy-planning. Anyone who understands the logic of the U.S.-Soviet laser arms race and also knows a few basic facts about the situation, will recognize that my estimation of about \$1 trillion is a safely conservative figure. Perhaps no one in our government is presently thinking in terms of such large figures, but by early 1985 the majority of members of our Congress will be racing ahead of one another to prove they are not slackers when it comes to supporting our national defense in this area. The best comparison is found by looking back to the 1939-43 period of our leap upward out of a long economic depression. What the Congress was willing to spend in 1938, as compared with what it was willing to spend in 1940, is a bit of our history to bear in mind on this point.

The importance of this projected figure of \$1 trillion is seen by asking ourselves not only what Congress will become willing to spend over the successive years 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987. We must also think of what a trillion rubles of added arms-spending means for the Soviet economy. We must throw into the wastebasket everything Robert McNamara and his Whiz Kids have said over the past 20 years, and go back to the way of thinking of General Douglas MacArthur, and Lazare Carnot and General Scharnhorst before him.

I am certain that the program I am projecting will cause the greatest economic boom in world-history in the United States. What Academician Velikhov wrote in the indicated issue of the *Economic Gazette* is only a hint of the sweeping revolution in medical science, as well as agricultural and industrial technologies, which should begin to hit the civilian sector of our economy by 1985, or even as early as 1984. This effect will be felt, first, through increased applications of existing laser technologies, technologies which have existed as off-the-shelf technologies for some time, but which we simply have not been using in anything approximating proper emphasis. During the later part of this decade, some of the effects of military R&D will spin off into the economy generally, somewhat as the case of the 1939-43 period indicates.

I predict that spending \$1 trillion for military hardware of this type will not cost the U.S. economy a single penny. I mean that the increases in average level of income per person will rise by a much greater amount, as benefits of technological spin-offs, than we spend on military items which produce those beneficial spin-offs. It is true that military spending as such is economic waste; however, if we think of everything we spend for advanced military technologies of this kind as like money invested in a gigantic research-and-development laboratory, we begin to see in what way military R&D will pay back the economy many times for every nickel the Congress allocates to this \$1 trillion program over the coming 15 years. It is not unrealistic to project that our national per-capita output in terms of tangible goods produced will rise by two or three times between now and the end of this century. This increase will

be effected in two interconnected ways. First, we shall reverse the post-1955 trends in employment in our economy. The percentile of our national labor-force employed either in production or transportation of tangible goods has dropped from 62 percent in 1946 to less than 28 percent today. Simply by reversing this drift into "post-industrial" ruin and rubble, as a 1939-43 type of mobilization will require us to do, could double our national per capita output and income over the coming 15 years. Second, once the effects of the new military technologies begin to spill over into the economy, we should begin to reach rates of annual increase in productivity of not less than 5 percent per year, slightly above those of the early 1960s expansion in aerospace R&D.

From Moscow, this easily seen potential recovery of the U.S. economy has the highest order of strategic significance. During the coming three to four years, the Soviet military sector can match almost anything we would presently project as reasonable progress in strategic ABM systems. But, could they still match us after 1986 or 1987?

If we compare the two superpowers' economies in terms of the misleading yardstick of Gross National Product, we have one picture. If we treat selling costs, and costs of administration and services as "overhead expense," the Soviet economy's performance looks much better than by GNP standards. The Soviet economy wastes much less than we do, but has a much poorer performance in agriculture and a lower productivity per operative employed in industry on the average. Except in the military sector of their economy, the ratio of Soviet investment in capital-goods production is poor. So, despite the fact that the performance of the Soviet economy is vastly greater than GNP comparisons suggest, their economy has still critical bottlenecks in the capital-goods-production sector. Our strategic advantage is our higher potential for generating spin-offs from the military R&D sector into the civilian economy. By 1986, at the latest, we should be able to afford rates of advancement in expenditures for R&D which would appear presently to be beyond Soviet capabilities at that point.

There is nothing which is properly describable as mysterious about either the military or civilian-economy feasibility of this program. A few observations on the scientific principles involved help to make this clear. Dr. Bardwell and others will, I am certain, address this matter in greater detail.

It is true that many voices, such as the *New York Times*, insist that this is all unworkable "star wars" technology; it should be remembered that the *New York Times* said the electric-light bulb should not be developed, and that people of the same views said such silly things as that it would be ten years after World War II before the Soviet Union could develop a fission-weapon, and that thermonuclear fusion was impossible. Others say this is all music of the future, no earlier than 20 years ahead. In some cases, these people are outright liars; in other cases, they could know the facts, but refuse to discover those facts; in other cases, even

among some professionals, they are sincerely ignorant of some basic principles of Riemannian physics. We limit our brief discussion of the point here to the case of lasers and laser-like directed-beams of particles, and briefly indicate both the military and civilian-economy feasibilities involved.

There are two broadest relevant features of lasers and laser-like systems. First, if we concentrate even a fairly small quantity of wattage on a sufficiently small area, the concentration of energy, which we call its energy-flux density, can be made sufficient to "boil," so to speak, any material. This much seems to be explainable in terms of widely acceptable theory of heat; the second principle cannot be so explained. Second, lasers have a property which is sometimes called "self-focusing." This is described more accurately by reporting that each range of the upper electromagnetic spectrum has very distinct qualities of harmonic resonance. In one case, this focuses the energy on the molecular scale, in another the atomic scale, in another the nuclear scale, and in higher ranges, the subnuclear scale. To cause a laser to work as desired, one must tune the laser to monochromatic frequencies such that very little of the laser's beam is absorbed by the medium through which it is transmitted, and the beam is tuned at the same time to the part of the spectrum of matter of the target selected. Thus, what is called "self-focusing" of lasers at the point of their contact with targets, is actually a reflection of the indicated harmonic-resonance principles.

There is a precise analogy for this from bel canto methods of singing. A master of bel canto methods should be able to break a glass, but at the same time, the singer's breath will not disturb the flame of a candle in front of his mouth.

By aid of these self-focusing properties of lasers and laser-like particle-beams we are able, in effect, to concentrate the wattage of a beam into areas measurable, in some instances, in fractions of Angstrom units. No material can withstand such impact for even microseconds. There is nothing properly mysterious about particle-beams. The harmonic intervals of the electromagnetic spectrum above the gamma-ray range occur in the form of what we call in geometry "singularities," or what are more loosely described commonly as particles. A properly tuned particle-beam, accelerated close to the speed of light, is the indicated tool to be developed to the effect that a skilled workman of the future will be able to produce mutations in matter as a regular practice of production. Such tools are the ideal repertoire for anti-missile weapons. Until we have such tools developed for deployment, we shall make do with ordinary sorts of high-powered lasers, hopefully tunable lasers, x-ray lasers, and, hopefully, gamma-ray lasers.

The principles governing the way in which a coherent, directed beam does work on its target are, most immediately, the principles defined by Bernhard Riemann's 1859 paper, "On The Propagation of Plane Air Waves of Finite Magnitude," Riemann's proof of Leonardo da Vinci's earlier definition of the hydrodynamic generation of accoustical

shock-waves. The principles of this 1859 paper apply not only to such things as the "sonic boom" of a supersonic projectile; they are a universal principle of action in our universe, a principle which the Soviet literature terms "Riemann waves."

The slide [not available] shows two views of a plastic model of the mathematics of Riemann's 1859 paper. As you see, the model shows, at one end, the top half of an ordinary sine-wave, the ideal form of an electromagnetic beam's coherent, monochromatic wave. In the process leading to the production of the shock-wave, the upper part of the wave overtakes the mid-point of the wave, creating a steep front, which is the shock-wave. The greater the ratio of the height of the wave to the length of the wave, the greater the tendency to produce shock. Obviously, the shorter the wave-length, the more work we get out of the beam used, which is why the upper ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum are so attractive for us.

When such shock-effects occur at a boundary-condition in the geometry of the physical space being considered, a condition of singularity is generated, like the Mach cone generated by a supersonic projectile. A new degree of freedom appears in the physical space concerned, to the effect that the local laws of that space appear to be different after than before this event.

Although this is adequately described in Riemann's 1859 paper, the 1859 paper is merely what Riemann defined earlier, in 1854, as a "unique experiment." Briefly, a unique experiment is what we call an experiment whose subject is a relativistic change in the local laws of physical space. The significance of such experiments—and I limit myself merely to naming the point here—is that they are the only kinds of experiments by which we are able to prove experimentally hypotheses which pertain to the lawful behavior of that continuous manifold where are generated the effects we see as the phenomena of visible or discrete-manifold space. This kind of physics is obviously crucial for mastering those aspects of physical processes which by their nature cannot be seen as phenomena of visible space.

This 1859 "unique experiment," the shock-wave experiment, was designed by Riemann as a crucial test of his entire system of mathematical physics. Therefore, the significance of the experiment is, that once it has been proven repeatedly, as it has been proven in many branches of physical phenomena during this century, what has been proven is that Riemann's mathematical physics as a whole is the only competent variety of mathematical physics.

If we examine the kinds of processes which lasers and laser-like beams involve from any standpoint but Riemann's, progress in this field is not altogether impossible, but is very cumbersome, and is a succession of fits and starts, as one attempts to interpret the phenomena by varieties of mathematical-physics doctrines which are not the most appropriate for this work. From Riemann's standpoint, the whole domain is wonderfully simple to understand.

Therefore, we may say, that while great progress in the field will occur on both sides, no matter whether the best or poorer mathematical-physics doctrine is used, the power which wins the race for supremacy in beam-weapons will be that power which wins the race for mastery of Riemannian physics in depth.

Otherwise, the principal problem-area in which we must make rapid improvements is the matter of supplying the power to the lasers and laser-like beams. The best results demand large amounts of power at very high energy-flux density, organized in a way required for this application. This is the solution to making certain kinds of very good laser-systems operate within something less than a house-sized structure in support of the beam-generation itself. In space, nuclear fission offers an obvious aid in attacking this problem. Ideal, for both space-based and ground or sea-based high-powered systems, would be very small, controlled thermonuclear explosions.

Looking at both problems from the standpoint of Riemannian physics, it is clear that we have adequate systems available at the present moment, or will have them during two to five years ahead within the context of a crash-program effort. Some further developments are perhaps ten years ahead, some 15, and so forth. We have a general idea of the directions in which fundamental and developmental work for future systems must be aimed, and can estimate with fair accuracy how much time will be required to make such breakthroughs.

For reasons I have already indicated, we must not make the mistake of limiting research and development to military objectives only. Our ability to sustain and to accelerate progress in the military assignments depends upon directing benefits as early as possible to the civilian economy. It is in the injection of such technologies into the civilian economy that the race will be won.

IV. Soviet military doctrine

It is not necessary here, to go into the details of the Sokolovskii doctrine as such. A well-known translation was produced in 1975 by Stanford, which must be studied carefully by all persons concerned with such matters, and must be mastered by anyone preparing for the business of missile-crisis negotiations—whether in our Executive Branch or in the Senate.

The essential point of the doctrine is its insistence that general warfare can still be won in the age of thermonuclear strategic missiles. So-called civilian defense, by itself, does not make fighting such wars possible. As Sokolovskii insists, fighting such wars depends upon developing the capabilities for destroying salvos of strategic missiles while those missiles are in flight. He notes that the United States had developed rockets as countermissile ABM systems at the beginning of the 1960s, but insists that the Soviet Union has something much better in mind. He indicates lasers and other relativistic-physics technologies being developed by Soviet

scientists. This is clearly stated in the first two editions of *Soviet Military Doctrine*, although a crucial paragraph was edited out of the third edition.

Some Western specialists have insisted, and sometimes have insisted very hysterically, that the Soviets have dropped Sokolovskii, and have come over to the doctrine of Nuclear Deterrence. I, and many others, have insisted that this argument is rubbish. The Soviet Union could never drop Sokolovskii; to imagine otherwise is to show utter ignorance of the Soviet system and Soviet world-outlook. It has been the case that, during the late 1960s, we entered into a strategic geometry in which the nuclear offense had clear preponderance, and it is also true that since approximately 1977, the Soviet Union has appeared to adapt to Nuclear Deterrence, has appeared to quietly shove Sokolovskii off into the world of lip-service. The arguments of Kissinger and others on this point have been nothing but hysterical wishful thinking; the evidence was that the Soviet Union's continued adherence to Sokolovskii would come back to the surface as soon as the Soviet Union had completed its ongoing work on development of beam-weapon strategic ABM systems.

The Soviet Union did make significant adjustments in strategic doctrine. They did not dump Sokolovskii's doctrine; they modified its application to the new political, scientific, and economic trends which erupted clearly in the West beginning President Johnson's launching of his "Great Society;" we began tearing-down the scientific research capabilities of the United States and our allies; we began transforming our nations into the pathetic rubble of "post-industrial society." If the Soviet Union could but wait out our work of destroying ourselves from within, perhaps by the 1990s, the Soviet Union would emerge as the world's single, unchallengeable strategic power by default.

In such a view from Moscow, there was necessarily one sour note. What would we do at that last, desperate moment, before our position as a great power flickered out of existence? Seeing unchallengeable Soviet strategic hegemony assured for just a few years ahead, what would our reaction be? Would we not say, "Better dead than Red," and risk everything, including nuclear warfare, rather than accept Soviet world-hegemony? Since we were destroying everything of strategic value, except our thermonuclear deterrent, we would have nothing left with which to attempt to blackmail our way out of submission, except risking one great act of radioactive *Götterdämmerung*.

So, the Soviet waiting-game strategy demanded three critical elements: (1) Preparing militarily for the possibility that we might throw a thermonuclear strategic salvo; (2) Doing nothing to alarm us into dumping MAD and our post-industrial policies; (3) Doing everything possible in the way of arms-control institutions and decoupling of Europe from the United States, to ensure that we slipped peacefully past the point of no-return, into the age that Soviet strategic supremacy was unchallengeable.

So, long-standing connections between Moscow and

points such as London and Manhattan assumed the form of a virtual alliance between the Soviet leadership and the neo-Malthusians, such as the Club of Rome, Aspen Institute, the London Tavistock Institute, London's Chatham House, and the New York Council on Foreign Relations. I do not suggest that there was any great amount of love wasted between Moscow and our influential Malthusians. The Anglo-American neo-Malthusians dream every night of the internal crumbling of the "Soviet Empire," by revolts spreading from Eastern Europe, through the Ukraine, into the Caucasus, and Central Asia. For a while, Henry Kissinger and others actually believed in the miracle of the so-called "China Card." Moscow hoped for much benefit from its quasi-allies among the "useful fools" of London and New York, but privately nourished the confident murmur, "We shall bury you."

In London and New York, our world-federalist dreamers were so fanatically attached to their "post-industrial" utopias, that they simply refused to acknowledge any facts which might warn them of the actual result of turning the West into a heap of stone-age wreckage. On its side, Moscow placed its confidence in the admittedly great influence of those "useful fools" among London's aristocrats and Manhattan's patricians.

Now, with the President's declaration of March 23, the world strategic situation has been changed fundamentally and irreversibly. The new U.S. strategic doctrine, is operational, unstoppable, and irreversible. To the extent its implementation might be sabotaged by action in the Congress, that action would not change the doctrine, but would tend only to ensure that the Soviet Union achieves qualitative strategic superiority. If misguided members of Congress do sabotage the effort during 1983 and 1984, they will come to be viewed with bitter tears of hatred by a growing portion of our citizenry.

This means a crisis in Soviet strategic doctrine. It does not change Sokolovskii. Nor does it resurrect Sokolovskii; Sokolovskii never died. Rather, it unmasks Sokolovskii; it removes the disguise. What is changed is Soviet strategic estimates for the 1990s. Instead of being a pathetic, virtually powerless heap of rubble during the 1990s, the United States will be again the most powerful, most powerfully growing economy in the world.

Ask yourselves the simple questions. Since President Reagan offered Moscow Mutually Assured Survival, and an end to the worsening threat of Mutually Assured Destruction, why did Moscow not embrace the offer at once? If a neighbor had been arming to kill you for thirty years, and one day offered you a more or less fool-proof design for assuring that neither of you were destroyed, would you not think that a rather significant improvement in the situation? Ah, but what if you did not wish that neighbor himself to survive, and he said to you "Let us both survive," offering a fool-proof design for his own survival, as well as yours; might you not be a trifle displeased? Moreover, why do we not discover any substantive report of the President's address of March 23 in the leading Soviet press? There is certainly enough strong

reaction reported to the address; why no report of the address which prompts such violent rhetoric?

All the double-talk, the delusions, the deceptive games of the past 20 years are now ended. We are going to survive as a great world power, and our survival into the 1990s and beyond in such a condition, has made some gentlemen in the *New York Times* offices, in London, and in Moscow very, very unhappy for the moment. It will take time before Soviet officialdom generally becomes reconciled to this fact.

What alternative does the Soviet leadership have, but either to accept the terms of the new doctrine, or to go to thermonuclear war? There exists no middle ground. If they are not insane, they will accept the implications of the new doctrine. However, let us be reasonably patient about the matter. The President has given them a massive psychological shock; they feel themselves psychologically pushed around by a President who some New York patricians had positively assured Moscow was being turned into a "lame duck." Naturally they are about as happy about this development as a child who is informed his father just shot Santa Claus, two days before Christmas.

We have to face the simple fact that the Soviet leadership doesn't like us very much. They were nearly destroyed during World War II, and we planned to launch preemptive nuclear war against them, when peace-loving Bertrand Russell ordered us to make such plans during the post-war period. We have been stomping around the world, shouting about preparing to destroy them. For some mysterious reason, the thought occurred to them that they might be happier if we would simply destroy ourselves, as we have been doing since the 1967 launching of the "Great Society" program. Now, we announce that we are going to be around for a long time to come, and will be much stronger, much tougher as a potential adversary than ever before. For some mysterious reason, this latter news does not cause mass demonstrations of joyous celebration in the Red Square at Moscow.

If we both wish to avoid thermonuclear war, we are going to have to come to certain agreements. We are going to have to agree to deploy strategic ABM systems in such a fashion that no critical margin of strategic imbalance arises in the period of developing and deploying such systems. We are going to have to junk all the silly chattering about "détente" which began with Willy Brandt almost 15 years ago, and get down to some hard, unsentimental talks about planning to live peacefully on the same planet for a long time to come.

Let the Soviet Union keep Sokolovskii's doctrine as their military policy, and they must permit us to adhere to the irreversible doctrine our President enunciated on March 23. Let us situate those two doctrines within the general doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival. Let us use the coming negotiations of the Euromissile crisis as the first step in the process of rendering thermonuclear strategic missiles obsolete. I shall turn to that concluding point very shortly now. One more point must be interpolated here before turning to concentrate on that concluding point.

How shall we live together on the same planet? If we require help in clarifying our relations to one another on that point, I recommend that we turn for assistance to one of the greatest statesmen of this time, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Not only is she perhaps the most capable head of government in the world today, whatever Senator Daniel Moynihan may say to the contrary; she is the elected representative of the combined interests of 101 nations of this planet, nations and peoples whose fate depends upon the policies of the two superpowers. As we superpowers negotiate the future of this planet, let the voice of these nations—who also live on this planet—be heard.

For ourselves, we of the United States are heirs to the great, trans-atlantic conspiracy led by our own Dr. Benjamin Franklin. We are committed by that heritage to a certain order of affairs of our planet. We are committed by heritage to a system of nation-state republics equal in respect of their sovereignty, republics committed both to the development of the potentials of the individual in society, and to the individual's opportunities to contribute good to present and posterity through the exercise of those potentials. We are committed through the exercise of those potentials. We are committed by heritage to a community of principle among such sovereign nation-state republics of the world. That is properly the higher purpose of the existence of our great republic. To the degree our nation as a whole, and our institutions of self-government may serve that purpose efficiently, the brief mortal lives of each of our citizens participates nobly in that higher purpose of our nation's existence.

For that order in the world's affairs, we must be prepared to live, and if necessary, to die.

Not overlooking the difference in composition of internal affairs and philosophical world-outlook between the Soviet Union and ourselves, let the Soviet Union as a sovereign nation-state join with us in what Dr. Edward Teller last October identified as the "common aims of mankind." Let us compact to defend the peace of the world, to assure the sovereignty of nation-states against aggression and subversion, especially the weaker powers of this world, and to make available to those weaker nations the wonderful power the weapons we are creating represent as tools of the work of peace.

Let us make the aspirations of the one-hundred-and-one nations for whom Mrs. Gandhi speaks our common conscience, as we deliberate the policies by which two great powers may live in peace for decades to come.

If we of the United States make this common cause of mankind our efficient purpose in existing as a great power, where in the world shall we find enough men low enough in moral condition that any nation dare oppose us in this cause?

5. The October negotiations

1. Until the President changed U.S. strategic doctrine on March 23, the vital strategic military interest of both superpowers depended upon the margin of advantage we might achieve by aid of a bit of cheating in negotiation of levels and

forms of deployment of strategic thermonuclear arsenals. Now, the definition of vital military strategic interests has begun to shift. The mere existence of the doctrine itself means that the missile-deployments in question have a significantly different value this coming autumn than they had up to the moment of the President's televised address.

2. This means, implicitly, that the previous form of agenda of arms-control negotiations must be scrapped.

Every crisis-negotiation, or related negotiations under more relaxed circumstances, must now approach the tiniest details of the matter from the general standpoint of the new strategic doctrine. Instead of asking how a shift in detail of arms-control agreement affects the balance of deterrence, we must now ask how each detail affects the balance of Mutually Assured Survival. Therefore, if discussions are not to break down, we must begin negotiations of the Euromissiles matter by laying down a general doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival. Until we agree on that point, we have no yardstick to measure what is and what is not of vital strategic interest to either party. Without that first step, negotiations become in effect a dialogue of the deaf.

At the present moment, this week, I would expect that the Soviet government would reject any such change in form of agenda out of hand. They would reject it partly because they are still boiling with anger over a number of matters, in which connection the new U.S. strategic doctrine's promulgation is only the most important. There is the matter of the West Germany elections, in which I am certain, the Soviet leadership believes that perhaps Vice-President George Bush played some part. There is the matter of 47 Soviet nationals, including diplomats, recently expelled from France, in which I am certain some gentlemen in Moscow suspect our influence may have been present. At the moment, they like us not at all, and the prospect of negotiating a new general doctrine is not at all pleasing to them.

Still, the brutal reality persists: either we negotiate this matter soon, or we risk general warfare by miscalculation. I think that by September or October, the conditions will become mellow, unless some tomfoolery exacerbates the situation.

There is a second complication. Some local fellows, such as Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker, have been campaigning to sabotage implementation of the President's strategic doctrine. The British and some others have organized foot-dragging on the matter of the new strategic doctrine among our allies on the continent of Europe. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland is not being exactly a raving patriot on this issue, and neither is Democratic National Committee Chairman Charley Manatt. I doubt that anyone in Moscow actually believes that these sour-mouths and foot-draggers will be able to keep up their exhibitions much longer, but if you were a man from Moscow, wouldn't you relish the last ounce of every harassment of the President by his opposition? This is not merely supposition. Moscow has been issuing comments on the President's doctrine which are just plain

nonsense, at best. No responsible person in Moscow, who remembers the initialled memorandum on agreed interpretations of the 1972 ABM treaty, could seriously believe privately that the President has in any way violated that treaty. No competent military analyst could believe that the new doctrine means nuclear first-strike. Such nonsense does not originate in Moscow; Moscow's press merely echoes the babbling of nonsense from the *New York Times*, the British press, and Henry Kissinger. I don't consider Moscow's reactions on this point particularly productive, but I must admit I find the reaction rather natural under the circumstances. Moscow is simply giving moral support to the current antics of Averell Harriman's crowd. If Volcker, Manatt, Kirkland, and Kissinger would stop these silly antics, Moscow and Washington could get down to business sooner.

3. So, while the furor begins to fade away, let us prepare to negotiate. Let us prepare to each bring our general outline of a proposed development of strategic ABM defense systems, as a balanced development, to the inevitable negotiations of this matter. Let us prepare to negotiate some flexible guidelines, which permit us to complete the deployment of a first-generation system as soon as feasible for both powers, and let us look at the matter of these pesky missiles from that standpoint of reference.

4. We can't rid ourselves of the deterrents all at once, as the President has stated quite correctly. Let us, however, find new arrangements which eliminate from both sides the dangerous trigger-mechanisms of Forward Nuclear Defense. Let us draw back to homeland-based nuclear systems—provided our Congress understands its responsibility in that connection. Let us prepare a process of transition over the period from now into the point effective strategic ABM capabilities are deployed.

5. These parameters of negotiations are workable, on condition that we reverse the drift into post-industrial rubble and revive world-trade levels to the point that the economies of both powers benefit from that circumstance, and we accompany the necessary 1939-43-style revival of the U.S. economy with effective reorganization of defaulting masses of debt, and a system of Great Projects like that proposed by President Franklin Roosevelt for the post-war period.

6. Let it be clear to us, and to the Soviet leadership, that President Reagan's action of March 23 did not simply effect an immediate and irreversible change in strategic doctrines of both superpowers. The President's actions have changed the course of human history. It will be clear during the coming weeks, that the United States is going to assume a more important role in shaping the characteristic features of world affairs now, in the period ahead, than we did during World War II. The Soviet leadership must understand not only that this is true, but what kind of a world we are now bringing into being, a turn in the course of world history effected at the brink of the worst disaster in human history. Once that understanding is assimilated, the negotiations will proceed, and with eminent success.

Manatt uses Chicago election against party

by Stephen Parsons

The national leadership of the Democratic Party narrowly avoided a humiliating defeat April 12 in the Chicago mayoral election when Democratic nominee Harold Washington squeaked to a razor-thin victory over Republican Bernard Epton. Washington won by just 40,000 votes and garnered barely 52 percent of the vote, in an election where the Democratic candidate usually sails into office.

The Democratic National Committee and its chairman, Charles Manatt, had thrown all its resources into the Washington campaign, hosting numerous fundraisers outside Chicago and sending troupes of party officials into the city. Although DNC Chairman Manatt is taking much of the credit for Washington's victory, local leaders have noted that this parade of unpopular personalities probably drove more votes away from Washington than it gained, and further fractured the already bitterly divided local party organization.

The destruction of Chicago's Democratic machine in this election was not a side effect unintended by Manatt and the DNC. The Democratic leadership, and Manatt in particular, are committed to ending the party's national role as the constituency-based institution built up by Franklin D. Roosevelt to represent the community of interests among labor, business, and minorities.

The stage was set in the February mayoral primary, when Manatt and company gave orders to defraud LaRouche Democrat Sheila Jones of all but a handful of her expected 15-20 percent vote total, and thus remove from the election any discussion of crucial policy issues.

The racial confrontation between black Democrat Washington and white Republican Epton was set up when corrupt elements in the Justice Department, FBI, and Republican and Democratic leaderships moved into Chicago to ensure "a fair vote" in the primary (see *EIR*, March 15). They proceeded to issue scores of indictments against local Democratic machine officials and threatened legal action against countless others, to ensure that incumbent Mayor Jane Byrne and former Mayor Richard Daley's son would lose to Washington. It was these operations that further blew apart the Cook County machine, which, under Mayor Daley, was a tightly knit, nationally powerful organization.

A little-known political hack, as a congressman Washington has been one of the leading advocates of the nuclear freeze, and campaigned for mayor with "civil rights" rhetoric thinly disguising his "post-industrial" orientation.

Washington was best known for ending his campaign rallies with the extraordinary militant call: "Brothers and sisters, let's get about the business of raising taxes now." This doubtless reflected the fact that he was the beneficiary of an outpouring of financial support from some very prestigious Wall Street investment firms and wealthy individuals like Rockefeller in-law Mark Dayton—not to mention hefty contributions from organized crime-connected figures ranging from Tom Hayden to Christie Hefner.

Washington's early endorsement by presidential hopeful Alan Cranston represented an attempt by the post-industrial planners to fuse the radical environmentalist freeze movement with a segment of the black political apparatus.

That segment promotes a domestic version of "militant third-worldist" policies for "sharing" a drastically shrinking economic pie in a time of world depression; its members range from trained counterinsurgents like Jesse Jackson and campaign manager Al Raby, to more sophisticated types like Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young. These people interface with the local media manipulation apparatus, which is largely controlled by Don Rose. Rose is the mentor of various Washington staffers, including Ron Dorfman and Dave Kanter; Kanter was the translator during the 1959 U-2 affair, and has links to Khomeini partisan Marvin Zonis at the University of Chicago.

While Bernard Epton fanned racial flames in the election—as typified in his slogan, "Epton for Mayor, Before it's Too Late"—Manatt had a California public relations firm tailor a complementary racist campaign for Washington. This firm, Zimmerman, Galanty and Fiman, ran Tom Hayden's multi-million-dollar campaign last year for California state assembly, as well as that state's nuclear freeze initiative. Its racist strategy for Chicago was to ensure an 80 percent turnout of the black vote for Washington so that he would need only 20 percent or less of the white vote.

Washington threatened the life-blood of the Democratic organization by repeatedly promising to end the constituency-based patronage system—the system of appointing loyal party workers to city jobs. Under this threat, even more than because of race, at least eight Democratic ward leaders endorsed Epton, with others withholding active support from Washington.

While Washington takes a conciliatory post-election stance, his victory has spurred a drive by so-called party militants like Jesse Jackson to launch a 1984 black presidential candidacy within the Democratic Party. Jackson has taken the up-front role, but party leaders close to Averell Harriman think Andrew Young could well emerge.

Such a drive would tend to further fragment the party along racial lines and focus the electorate on issues of race rather than policy. "This portends more racial polarization and populism in the political process," said insurgency specialist Richard Falk of Princeton University, a Khomeini promoter. "The blacks would be a power bloc, a threat. They could decide to split out."

Justice Department's Levi guidelines lifted: is the FBI being unleashed?

by Edward Spannaus

On March 21, the infamous "Levi Guidelines," which law enforcement officials claim were hampering the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its legitimate pursuit of domestic terrorism, were lifted by order of Attorney General William French Smith. But indications are that the FBI will use this more as an excuse to relaunch its discredited "Cointelpro" operations, than to undertake a serious attack on terrorism in the United States.

Under the old Levi Guidelines, instituted in 1976, the FBI could not investigate a terrorist group until a crime had been committed. FBI officials claimed—not always without merit—that encumbered their efforts to prevent terrorism. Under Attorney General Civiletti, it got worse—numerous terrorists were released from jail, including members of the Weather Underground, the Republic of New Afrika, and four Puerto Rican terrorists, who were then paraded around as heroes by the avowed terrorist FALN gang.

For years, this journal and its subsidiary *Investigative Leads* have advocated a political-intelligence approach to terrorism, investigations which would target the above-ground support apparatus and the "citizens above suspicion" who sponsor and finance terrorism, as well as the underground terrorist machinery itself. According to Attorney General Smith, the new Justice Department guidelines would permit the FBI to investigate a group providing funds or safehousing to terrorists as part of the same "criminal enterprise" as the terrorist organization itself.

Under the new guidelines, domestic security and terrorism investigations will be guided by the same "General Crimes and Organized Crime Guidelines" which have governed other FBI criminal investigations. Domestic security investigations will fall under the category of "criminal intelligence investigations," which also includes organized crime and racketeering. The concept of "criminal enterprise," which the FBI has used in pursuing organized crime investigations, will be extended to include domestic security and terrorism investigation.

Law enforcement or political gestapo?

However, the FBI's focus in recent years on "white-collar" crime, political corruption, and organized crime in-

vestigations under director William Webster can not be attributed to merely a distortion of investigative priorities caused by the Levi Guidelines. Rather, it reflects the FBI's deep proclivity toward performing a "political police" role, a bias which has existed since its creation and has continued through its recent "Abscam" prosecutions of public officials. Thus, as a counter-terrorist agency, the FBI's record is undistinguished; when it comes to rooting out the multi-billion dollar drug traffic plaguing the United States, the FBI's role is virtually non-existent. Yet when the FBI is determined to pursue a politically-selected target, such as former U.S. Sen. Harrison Williams or Teamster President Roy Williams, the FBI's diligence and investigative resources know no bounds. Senator Williams was hounded and videotaped for 13 months, and the FBI has acknowledged spending over a million dollars on audio taping alone in their prosecution of Teamster Roy Williams. When was the last time the FBI devoted those kinds of resources to prosecuting a major drug runner?

The lifting of the Levi guidelines undoubtedly represents a serious commitment by elements of the Reagan administration—but not necessarily by Webster—to go after terrorism. It was, after all, Webster who, as FBI Director, gave his approval to then-Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti in October 1979 to lift the federal warrants for Kathy Boudin and members of the Republic of New Afrika, who later turned out to be central figures in the Nyack, New York Brinks robbery and killings.

Therefore, law enforcement observers and sources were quick to point out that the long-awaited lifting of the Levi Guidelines is a double-edged sword. Sources have pointed out that the lifting of the guidelines puts the FBI at the center of all domestic counterintelligence operations, and the Bureau is already going around to special units of other intelligence agencies and asking them to turn over information. It is further noted that the FBI is in reality answerable to no one, not even the Attorney General, and it can generate all kinds of investigations and files without leaving a paper trail.

Among the FBI's immediate targets for Cointelpro operations are known to be the Posse Comitatus group, and other right-wing groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and neo-Nazi groupings. The FBI's bloody shoot-out in North Dakota

in February is widely viewed as a headline-grabbing stunt which was unnecessary from any law-enforcement standpoint. But the FBI's emphasis on right-wing organizations is part of William Webster's new "liberal" image for the FBI, with which the FBI hopes to ingratiate itself among liberals and the left, who have already rallied to its support around the Abscam and Brillab prosecutions.

LaRouche organizations: targets since 1969

The clearest example of the FBI's role as a political police force is its renewed targetting of groups and organizations associated with *EIR* founding editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. In 1977, the FBI officially terminated an eight-year investigation of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, the political cadre organization founded and headed by LaRouche. This "investigation" was highlighted by such features as a Cointelpro operation trying to incite Mark Rudd and the emerging Weatherman group to attack the NCLC in 1969, and continued "dirty tricks" interventions in NCLC-backed election campaigns. Upon its official termination, the FBI handed over the "dirty tricks" franchise against the NCLC to its alter ego, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith, while illegally continuing its own covert operations against LaRouche and the NCLC.

FBI operations against LaRouche surfaced again during the 1980 New Hampshire presidential primary campaign, and then came out into the open in a recent, highly publicized FBI investigation into the 1982 Congressional campaign in Baltimore, Maryland of LaRouche Democrat Debra Freeman. (The FBI's ongoing Cointelpro operations against LaRouche and the NCLC, including the recent FBI's recent re-entry into the realm of electoral interference in Baltimore, are the subject of current litigation in the case *LaRouche v. Webster*, S.D.N.Y., Civ. No. 75-6010.

FBI attacks Reagan policy

In the wake of President Reagan's March 23 announcement of his new strategic doctrine for the United States, based upon the development of defensive beam weapons systems, the FBI has gone into high gear against the LaRouche-affiliated organizations, including the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF) and *EIR*, which have been the most energetic public advocates of the policy adopted by President Reagan on March 23. Many scientists who are in full agreement with the President's policy and the perspective advocated by LaRouche have privately stated that they fear FBI investigation and loss of security clearance if they are publicly associated with LaRouche or the FEF.

This is not all the FBI has done to try to damage and discredit the President. On March 24, the FBI released a partially declassified report on Soviet influence over the nuclear freeze movement. On March 26, the *New York Times* trumpeted on its front page: "FBI Rules Out Russian Control of Freeze Drive." The lead of the *Times* story stated that the FBI "has determined that the Soviet Union does not 'directly

control or manipulate' the American nuclear freeze movement."

To the average reader, the release of the FBI report came as a direct rebuttal of President Reagan's charges last November that Soviet agents had helped to instigate the freeze movement in the United States and had helped instigate demonstrations such as the large New York City rally last June 12.

A careful reading of the actual declassified portions of the FBI report shows that the *Times* is not completely lying. While the FBI report documents extensive Soviet measures to penetrate, influence and mobilize the U.S. peace movement and to discredit American defense and arms control and disarmament policies, it nevertheless concludes by saying that "we do not believe the Soviets have achieved a dominant role in the peace and nuclear freeze movements, or that they directly control or manipulate the movement." (See *Congressional Record* (House), March 24, 1983, pp. H 1791-1797.)

The FBI's recent focus on "white-collar crime," political corruption, and organized crime reflects the Bureau's deep proclivity toward performing a "political police" role. Examine the time and money it spent hounding Sen. Harrison Williams and the Teamster president. When was the last time the FBI devoted those kinds of resources to prosecuting a major drug runner?

In typical FBI plodding gumshoe fashion, the report on the freeze movement concentrated on KGB efforts as exercised through such overt channels as the World Peace Council and the Communist Party, U. S. A. The higher levels of control—which operate top down through the same KGB-British channels which have exerted not inconsiderable control over the FBI itself since World War II—are, of course, ignored in the FBI freeze movement report. This congenital incompetence in FBI intelligence methods is a common thread from the days of J. Edgar Hoover into the "liberal" regime of William Webster. But when the FBI lends itself to direct, overt efforts to discredit the President at a time when the President has proclaimed a new strategic doctrine which can bring an end to the age of thermonuclear terror and counter-terror, the FBI's incompetence shades into treason against the United States.

Abscam's Giuliani backs labor witchhunt

Former Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani, one of the fathers of the Abscam frame-up operations, is lobbying behind the scenes for passage of labor racketeering legislation S.366, a bill which puts the burden of proof of innocence on any accused official, a violation of the U.S. Constitution.

Giuliani, who was nominated the week of April 11 by the White House to become U.S. Attorney for the Southern District, has reportedly told congressional "friends" that he wants quick passage of the legislation, which is backed by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. Giuliani is said to plan to "clean out the east coast labor movement" of some of Kirkland's enemies and thinks that the easy frame-up and built-in blackmail provisions of the new law would facilitate the job.

Under the bill, sponsored by Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and co-sponsored by Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and others, an indicted union official would be immediately removed from office and barred for holding union office for 10 years, regardless of his right to appeal.

"It will make any prosecutor like Giuliani's life much easier," a staffer on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee stated. "All he will need to do is get enough evidence for an indictment. Then he can force union leaders to cop a deal, leave office or face expulsion and loss of their union benefits and pensions. It will be like shooting ducks on a still lake."

The staffer reported the law will apply retroactively to convicted trade union leaders like Teamsters President Roy Williams. "Williams is out

of office the minute the law is passed," said the staffer. "So will a few hundred other people. There will be a wholesale housecleaning in the labor movement without any new prosecutions."

With Kirkland lobbying hard for the legislation, sponsors expect that it will come up for a vote on the Senate floor by May 1, where its passage is all but certain.

The bill may also pass the House. Rep. Phil Burton (D-Calif.), who died of a heart attack in early April, had tied the bill up in the Judiciary Committee last year and was expected to do the same thing this year. No other member of the House Judiciary Committee has stated any intention to oppose the bill.

"Things are looking real good for passage this year, possibly by late June," said the Senate Labor Committee staffer.

House subcommittee's war on drugs

The role of the Netherlands Antilles as a haven for tax evasion, drug-money laundering, and other dirty money operations was reviewed by Congressmen and experts on illicit banking operations at hearings held April 12 in the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs. The hearings revealed that the Netherlands Antilles may be perhaps the leading drug money laundering center off the continental U.S. shore, and that its government is probably complicit in the money laundering activities.

Testifying at the hearings were William Anderson from the General Accounting Office; Robert Edwards from the Florida Department of Law

Enforcement; Dr. Charles Kimball, a Florida real estate expert; Robert Butcher, a Citibank vice-president; and Marshal Langer, an international attorney on tax law. About 150 people attended the hearings; the audience took all available copies of the testimony.

Committee organizers of the hearings have been in regular contact with the Senate's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, which recently issued a broader report on offshore banking havens and drug-running, called "Crime and Secrecy." In that report, attention is devoted to proposals forwarded by the International Monetary Fund for combating drug money laundering through an IMF-run Currency Authority for the Eastern Caribbean.

Officials at the IMF's central banking division now report that they are "in disagreement" with the conclusions of the investigation, and other U.S. studies on money-laundering.

According to an IMF official who helped to create the Currency Authority for the eastern Caribbean, the United States investigations have only presented the crime and drug problem from "the U.S. standpoint," ignoring the "views and interests of the offshore countries" which benefit from their banking industries.

Bipartisan attack on beam weapon policy

Republican Sen. Larry Pressler presided over hearings in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the subject of the militarization of space on April 14. Committee Chairman Charles Percy (R-Ill.) praised him for his "initiative and dedication" in opposing spaced based weapons sys-

tems. Pressler replied that he looked forward to confronting administration spokesmen who had promised to appear before the committee in May.

The witnesses invited to testify on this question were retired Lt. General Daniel "Rube Goldberg" Graham, an advocate of spaced-based tomato soup cans filled with buckshot for ballistic missile defense; Dr. George Rathjens of MIT, a professional cultural pessimist; Jan Lodall, formerly Henry Kissinger's arms control expert; and Daniel Deudney of the Malthusian World Watch Institute. Pressler had refused to invite specialists from the Fusion Energy Foundation or the *EIR*.

Asked to estimate what it would take to develop a space-based laser weapons system, Deudney announced, "I have no technical expertise in this area." He had been added to the list of witnesses at the last moment through the efforts of Carol Rossin, who leads the newly formed Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space, which, according to her account and confirmed by additional observations, cooperates closely with the Soviets in trying to curb U.S. military programs in space.

Pressler opened the hearing by lying that, in his historic March 23 address, President Reagan had said that his ballistic missile defense system would be viewed as aggressive if it were not preceded by nuclear weapons reductions. Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), countered Pressler by saying that he found the President's message "gratifying," then proceeded to praise the "High Frontier" proposal promoted by witness Graham.

Jan Lodall, the first witness called, underlined the role which Graham plays in the current strategic debate. Himself an enemy of all anti-ballistic

missile systems, Lodall praised Graham for convincing him that his low-technology system was better than lasers. This affinity between Graham and the opponents of space weapons was underscored by Rathjens, who also said he thought "projectiles carrying explosive warheads" would be more effective than "lasers or particle beams"

Hatfield reintroduces **G**lobal 2000 legislation

Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) has reintroduced legislation to establish an Interagency Council on Global Resources, Environment, and Population, which would carry out the policies put forward in the Carter administration's *Global 2000 Report*.

The Global Resources, Environment, and Population Act of 1983, S. 1025, would make a policy of global and national "population stabilization" a goal of the United States. The legislation would mandate that the U.S. government, in cooperation with the newly established Interagency Council, to "identify and develop methods and procedures [to] ensure that the promotion of national and global population stabilization will be considered . . . in planning and decision making in such agencies."

The legislation emphasizes that worldwide population growth is a national security matter, and "encourages . . . voluntary" national population stabilization.

Hatfield praised the Kissinger-directed creation of the ad hoc population group within the National Security Council in 1975 as well as the genocidal *Global 2000* and *Global Futures* reports.

In relating his legislation to U.S. domestic economic conditions, he points to the demographic shift of workers from the industrial cities of the northern Midwest to the Sunbelt brought about by the collapse of the auto and steel industries, implying that such a pattern is inevitable and must be taken into account in future national policymaking.

House votes up **e**mergency farm credit

A great many farmers across the United States are now unable to obtain the credit they need to finance planting spring crops from the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), which is the source of credit for farmers unable to qualify for private or commercial loans, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture approved \$600 million in new federal loan money on April 13. FmHA funds have run out in 17 states.

Agriculture Secretary John Block has evaded questions as to when the administration would decide to make new funds for FmHA loans available. If the administration comes up with new loan money, the subcommittee will not push the \$600 million dollar appropriation forward.

The subcommittee also voted to bar the FmHA from foreclosing or trying to collect current loans held by farmers if they were unable to receive new operating loans.

The House Rules Committee has also granted a rule allowing consideration of another emergency farm credit bill, which would give \$200 million to the fiscal year 1983 operating loan authority. This emergency legislation would permit longer-term loan.

National News

President orders national space station study

NASA has announced that President Reagan requested the space agency to lead a new study to present him with a series of possible space station options by the fall of 1983. The announcement, made April 11, stated that the study will be conducted by a working group of the Senior Interagency Group for Space which was established early in the Reagan administration. The group, chaired by National Security Adviser William Clark, will present the options to the President, who will make the final decision on the future of the civilian manned space program.

The President has asked that the working group consider four possible space station plans. The first assumes that there will be an operational Space Shuttle fleet and no station; the second assumes that unmanned platforms, holding groups of satellites, will augment the Shuttle system; the third assumes that a small manned space station will be orbited along with the operational Shuttle; and the fourth plan would include a fully functional, permanently manned space station.

According to NASA, a wire story went out on UPI and the major press were called by NASA to announce this initiative. In New York, the *Tribune*, run by Rev. Moon's cult, ran the story in a two-sentence item.

Weinberger proposes measures with Soviets

Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger proposed a series of joint U.S.-Soviet measures April 12 to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

The measures include the establishment of the first-ever direct communications link between the United States and Soviet military commands and the improvement of the White House-Kremlin "hot line" to include data communications capabilities. In addition,

Weinberger proposed joint consultations with the Soviets on potential terrorist-inspired nuclear incidents.

The proposals are similar to those presented last year by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.). The most significant difference is the rejection of a plan for the establishment of a Swiss-style crisis management center in a neutral country, jointly manned by U.S. and Soviet personnel, in favor of more traditional executive-level and military command contacts between the superpowers.

President Reagan said April 12 that the proposals "are fully consistent with our goal of reducing the risk of nuclear war." The President is expected to endorse the proposals and submit legislation to Congress.

A spokesman for the Defense Department said April 13 that the measures "are consistent with the President's plans to eliminate as quickly as possible the danger of nuclear war as stated in his March 23 speech and subsequent remarks." Weinberger has presented the proposals, which were the product of several months of study, to Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin at the State Department. The Defense Department spokesman said that Weinberger feels confident that the Soviets will accept the plan.

Pollsters erred in 1980; haven't learned yet

The results of a Harris poll on Americans' reactions to President Reagan's new defense doctrine, published in the April 14 edition of *USA Today*, declares that "58 percent of the people in the USA oppose President Reagan's proposal to develop satellite systems in outer space as defense against nuclear attack, according to the latest Harris Survey, released today. Only 41 percent are in favor of it."

All indications are that the Harris poll is just the beginning of the anti-beam-weapons media campaign. According to the April 14 *New York Times*, one of the President's pollsters, Richard Wirthlin, is about to publish his own poll which also "discovers" that

the American population is against a space-based ABM system.

A spokesman from Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., which commissioned the Harris poll, told *EIR* that the poll, conducted during the period of April 7-10, questioned 1,250 adults nationwide.

Questions were asked in such a way as to bias people against a space-based ABM system; the proposed systems were made to appear to be too costly and a waste of money. The questions also insinuated that many scientific authorities say they would not work.

Harris and all the other major polling services—CSB *New York Times*, NBC-Gallup, and the *Washington Post*—drastically miscalculated the results of the 1980 election in which President Reagan defeated incumbent Jimmy Carter in a landslide. The pollsters attempted to lead the public to believe that Carter and Reagan were "neck and neck."

New York FBI director under investigation

Kenneth Walton, Special Agent in charge of the New York FBI, has been put under Department of Justice investigation for alleged misconduct in handling a New York interstate kidnapping on Jan. 25. Walton is being investigated by J. Thomas Ezell III of the DDJ's watchdog Office of Professional Responsibility. According to information received from Ezell and his superior, Michael Shaheen, by *EIR*'s subsidiary, *Investigative Leads* in early April, the investigation is in response to a formal complaint in February by *IL* concerning Walton's mishandling of the kidnapping of New York resident Sandy Lee Zimmerman to New Jersey by a professional ring led by Galen Kelly and Zivori "Tvsi" Killstein, a member of the Jewish Defense League (JDL). Walton had told *IL* that the interstate kidnapping "has not violated any federal statute and is a family dispute."

Galen Kelly operates an internationally

active multimillion-dollar kidnap ring—in consort with Father James LeBar of the New York Roman Catholic Archdiocese and Rabbi Maurice Davis of White Plains. Both LeBar and Davis are ostensible “deprogrammers” of cult members.

Kelly's case is currently before a Manhattan grand jury, where he and his accomplices are charged with interstate kidnapping for the abduction and attempted brainwashing of Zimmerman. This case may also bring eight previous kidnappings in New York City under investigation. Kelly was not indicted in any of these cases.

Kelly's organization operates closely with the New York Anti-Defamation League, under the protection of New York District Attorney Robert Morgenthau. Hard evidence that Zimmerman is not a member of any cult, and that Kelly's organization is staffed by actual cultists, has forced the Justice Department to investigate Walton's erroneous decision.

The New York Secretary of State has also informed *IL* he has opened an investigation of the kidnap ring to determine whether Kelly should continue to hold a state license as a private investigator.

Hayden slate loses Santa Monica

Tom Hayden's Citizens for Economic Democracy (CED) slate for city council of Santa Monica, Hayden's home base, lost the April 12 elections by a narrow margin. Santa Monica mayor and City Council member Ruth Yanatta Goldway, who ran Hayden's 1976 Senate campaign, and whose husband Derek Shearer is Hayden's ideological mentor, conceded the close election April 13.

National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC)-backed city council candidates Kevin Zondervan and Rodney Sabel had campaigned on the theme that with Tom Hayden's victory in the State Assembly in 1982, a campaign on which he spent \$2.5 million, fascism had been consolidated in Santa Monica. CED policies are drawn from those of Adolf Hitler.

Through the NDPC's campaign, the charge that Hayden's CED was officially linked to the West German Green Party—whose oldest parliamentarian, Werner Vogel, had been forced to resign his seat last month after being exposed as a Nazi—became a familiar press reference.

New semiconductor to revolutionize electronics

A team of physicists at NASA's Lewis Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio has developed a process for manufacturing high purity silicon carbide semiconductors able to withstand much higher temperatures than the current commercially available semiconductors. Potential applications for this new electronics material include the nuclear industry, high-speed jet aircraft, advanced communications satellites, and deep mineral mining.

The silicon “chips” used in modern electronics are destroyed by temperatures above 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Scientists report that by using semiconductors coated with a layer of silicon carbide, electronic packages should be able to withstand temperatures as high as 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit.

This would make it possible to place computer controls and diagnostic equipment directly into harsh environments, such as nuclear power reactors, very deep mine drilling shafts, and jet engines, and obtain finer control and measurements from electronic sensors than is now possible.

Lewis physicists William Nieberding, Anthon Powell, and Herbert Will worked on an idea developed by Japanese scientist Dr. Shigihiro Nishino for a new method of depositing silicon carbide on chips. They report that this process solves the old problem of the upper layer of carbide breaking into tiny unusable pieces after being deposited on the semiconductor silicon material.

Dr. Powell stresses that the samples of silicon carbide chips that the Lewis Center scientists have produced will undergo intensive testing, a process that will undoubtedly lead to the development of many more uses.

Briefly

● **WILLIAM RUCKELSHAUS** has been identified by sources in the intelligence community in Washington, D.C. as being the “Deep Throat” who worked with Henry Kissinger and others to wreck the Nixon administration. The sources warn that Ruckelshaus is now slated, in his new position as director of the EPA, to play a similar role in the Reagan administration.

● **WALTER MONDALE**, like Hubert Humphrey, has been a paid consultant to Continental Grain Corporation, one of the companies which will profit from the administration's Payment-in-Kind farm program, in which farmers are given government surpluses not to grow crops. Large companies will be able to acquire surplus grain below price-support levels.

● **MAYOR EDWARD KOCH** of New York City, in response to the news of Harold Washington's election in Chicago, announced that he anticipates running against a black or Hispanic opponent in two years, and predicted a potential race war for New York.

● **CLAIBORNE PELL**, in a recent Senate hearing on the feasibility of President Reagan's beam weapon defense system, took quite seriously one witness's fears that a system could lead to a computer error setting off World War III. The senator commented that “an explosion in outer space of a large meteor” could also trigger these weapons. Pell then asked several witnesses a question the witness had posed: “Where does outer space begin?”

● **TED KENNEDY**, at a recent state democratic meeting in Massachusetts on hearing of the withdrawal of Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) from the presidential nomination race, said that he was happy the senator had withdrawn. “By November, the way I figure it, someone who isn't running will have the field all to himself.”

Editorial

In memoriam: Issam Sartawi

EIR wishes to express the editors' sorrow and anger over the cold-blooded murder April 11 in Lisbon, Portugal, of Dr. Issam Sartawi, the most outspoken advocate within the leading circles of the Palestine Liberation Organization of Arab-Israeli coexistence.

Sartawi was killed by gunmen while attending meetings of the Socialist International in the Portuguese capital to explore the possibilities for a negotiated Arab-Israeli peace.

Dr. Sartawi, a heart surgeon by profession, had throughout the past troubled decade emerged as the most courageous and eloquent spokesman for a cross-national Arab-Israeli peace camp. His work in the Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, an organization set up in the mid-1970s, was directed to this purpose.

Two days before Dr. Sartawi's murder, Israeli General Matti Peled, a co-chairman with Sartawi of the Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace, had issued a statement from Washington calling on President Reagan to officially invite the PLO to participate in peace talks between Jordan and Israel.

Throughout 1982-83, Dr. Sartawi had issued particularly poignant attacks against the terrorist circles of Abu Nidal, the Nazi International asset based in Damascus and Baghdad who has cooperated with Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran in assassinations of pro-peace elements within the PLO leadership. Dr. Sartawi had revealed that Abu Nidal was being cultivated as a special operative of a faction in Israel's Mossad intelligence service interested in sabotaging potentials for Arab-Israeli coexistence. Sartawi had warned of this collusion on the eve of the assassination attempt in London by the Abu Nidal group against Israeli ambassador Shlomo Argov, the attempt that was used by Ariel Sharon as the trigger to launch the June 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

While Palestinian extremists had succeeded in isolating Sartawi from public discussions, he had until the last moments of his life acted as an important envoy for PLO Chairman Arafat in probing the possibilities of regional peace talks.

Preliminary indications are that Sartawi was gunned

down by the Abu Nidal group, working with agents of Iran's Savama secret service.

One "signal" for the Sartawi murder may have been a recent article in *Die Welt* claiming that PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had "a contract" out for Sartawi, in reaction against Sartawi's efforts for peace. "The story was a fraud, since Arafat supports Sartawi's work," a source stated. "It could only have been a signal that something would occur such as happened today."

Another "signal" was a recent article in the *Washington Post* reporting that Henry Kissinger, while on a trip to Morocco last November, had opened up contacts with a PLO representative, Ahmed Dajani. That report was regarded by intelligence experts as highly unusual, since Kissinger in 1975 banned all contacts with the PLO by American officials. The *Post* article, which preceded Kissinger's private visit to Israel, was meant to undercut President Reagan's Mideast peace efforts.

In a 1982 discussion with *EIR*, Dr. Sartawi revealed that in 1975 he had been dispatched by the Executive Council of the PLO to the United States to establish liaison between the PLO and Washington. After one day of meetings with policymakers in Washington, Sartawi was told suddenly by the State Department that the U.S. government would "never permit" such a liaison: Sartawi and ambassadors of the Arab world convened a meeting in Washington to protest this American action. The next day, Dr. Sartawi returned to New York and was systematically harassed and seriously beaten in his hotel room. He was told by an Arab nation's ambassador: "I have received a call from Henry Kissinger. He says you must get out of the country within 24 hours." Dr. Sartawi refused this ultimatum. He next received a call from an ambassador from a second Arab country, who told him, "Kissinger insists you leave. He personally threatened me that if you didn't leave, our country would receive no more exports of American wheat. 'Your people will starve,' Kissinger told me."

Following Sartawi's murder, moderate spokesmen in Israel expressed the fear that "Sartawi is one of a kind, his death is a real blow to the chances for peace."

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