

Soviet summit meeting while stating that the MX missile is not needed. The former Vice-President is closely associated with the Minnesota firm, Control Data, where Arbatov spent the day on April 22.

Finally, on April 28, the chief public defenders of Harriman and Kissinger, the *New York Times*, wrote a slanderous frontpage story attacking longtime Reagan friend and collaborator Dr. Edward Teller on bogus conflict-of-interest charges, which the *Times* had probably spent the period since March 23 concocting. Teller is, of course, understood to have been a major influence on the President's new Mutually Assured Survival defense doctrine.

### Manipulated by the 'recovery'

The basic reason for the administration's disorientation in the face of all this is that the President has for the present been wishfully taken in by the short-term economic forecast of the Treasury Department, the Office of Management and Budget, and the State Department.

White House economic sources say this new consensus within the administration is based on the argument that the "recovery," which several months ago was acknowledged to be "weak," has recently bloomed and will be able to absorb any mid-year financial shock from the imminent global debt crisis.

In fact, under the influence of Secretary of State Shultz's mentor, Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs W. Allen Wallis, who is operating with the support of Treasury, OMB, and the Fed, the administration has beaten back alarmed warnings issuing from the National Security Council and Central Intelligence Agency on the debt crisis. The phony "recovery" line will thus dominate the upcoming Williamsburg summit of Western leaders in late May.

As *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche emphasized repeatedly both publicly and privately during a recent stay in Washington, reversal of the March 23 Reagan doctrine is deemed essential by the British, the Trilateral group, and their Kissinger and Harriman controlled domestic political operatives.

As noted above, the Harriman-Kissinger group privately acknowledges that two unprecedented crises are on the verge of breaking in the United States and thus globally in 1983—a ferocious economic crisis and a Euromissile crisis that could erupt in the form of a Cuban missile-style confrontation by late summer, precipitated by Soviet preemptive moves against the Preshing II installation in Western Europe. LaRouche pointed out in Washington that Reagan's March 23 pronouncement provided for administration access to independent and effective solutions to both crises (see *EIR*, April 26), through a World War II-style mobilization of industrial and scientific resources.

The mission of Kissinger and Harriman forces operating under the broader strategic control of the British and the Soviets is now to forbid this access to the administration at all costs.

## States endorse the beam weapons policy

by Anita Gallagher

The overwhelming passage of a state assembly resolution urging Congress to support President Reagan's defensive beam weapon program in New Jersey—a state which voted up a nuclear freeze referendum lemming-style in November—illustrates that support for the nuclear freeze espoused by the Harriman wing of the Democratic Party is evaporating. Similar memorials, with bipartisan support in most cases, have been introduced in California, Minnesota, Tennessee, Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Washington State.

The ready support from both sides of the aisle for these resolutions has underscored how out of step the current Congress's reported support for the freeze is with the mood in its districts. Though House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) predicted that the freeze would pass by 100 votes on April 28, the House on that day voted once again to postpone the freeze vote—to the week of May 2, "if ever." The freeze is now more vulnerable to the defensive beam political weapon, and leaders of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee, are requesting the introduction of beam resolutions in legislatures and city councils.

The record of the freeze during the past year has not lived up to its marketing. Democratic Party chairman Charles Manatt was among the first to tail the freeze when it was launched in April 1982, and declared that it would be a major issue that Democrats would ride to victory in the November 1982 elections. Though the freeze won narrowly in California and seven other states where it was put on the ballot as a referendum, even in California, the freeze's flagship state, anti-technology kook Jerry Brown was solidly defeated. Now the freeze itself is following in Brown's footsteps.

On April 11, the New Jersey Assembly overwhelmingly passed a resolution in support of the President's new strategic policy of defensive beam weapons development. The resolution enjoyed bipartisan support and direct support from labor. Its Assembly sponsors included Chris Jackman (D-Hudson), the former Speaker of the New Jersey Assembly and a vice-president of the state AFL-CIO, and Thomas Cowan (D-Jersey City), the legislative director of Operating Engineers.

Other Democratic sponsors were Eugene Thompson (D-Newark), Richard Visotcki (D-Bergen Co.), Thomas Pankov (D-Salem Co.), and Garebed Haytian (R-Sussex). A companion Senate resolution, S.R.3003, is sponsored by three Republicans and one Democrat.

The irony is that usually pro-technology New Jersey congressmen such as Richard Roe (D), Edwin Forsythe (R) and Matthew Rinaldo (R), are reportedly ready to vote up the freeze as a sop to pro-freeze sentiment reflected in the November referendum, even though that support has completely dissipated in the wake of the President's March 23 beam-weapon speech, as shown by the Assembly's quick passage of a beam resolution!

In California, Sen. Jim Ellis (R-San Diego), has introduced a beam weapons resolution, S.J.R.23, which has substantial bipartisan support in both Democratic-controlled chambers. Twenty of California's 40 state senators, Democrats and Republicans, have backed the Ellis resolution, as well as 27 of 80 members of the California Assembly. California, the most populous state of the union, also boasts a 10,000-person membership in Lyndon LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee, which has taken on the freeze and its proponents in every available arena.

### Scientific spinoffs

S.J.R.23's sponsor, Senator Ellis, a career U.S. Navy officer and state legislator for seven years, said that he had introduced the resolution because "... a great deal will be realized from the spinoffs of this technology, as we found in the space program. Anytime we have a scientific opportunity to break through the unknown it should be pursued." Calling the concept of defensive beam weapons "superior" to trying to come up with an unworkable agreement, Senator Ellis described the legislators' reaction to it as "near universal support." The resolution is expected to be assigned to the Senate Rules Committee.

In Washington State, S.R.27, urging the Congress to support beam weapons as a defense policy and as a program of national economic recovery, has been introduced with bipartisan support by two senior legislators, Sen. Kent Pullen (R) and Sen. Slim Rasmussen (D).

In New Hampshire in 1983, the State House tabled a freeze resolution after overwhelming opposition erupted. Rep. Howard Dickinson (R) simply asked his colleagues if they had ever heard of the McCloy-Zorin Amendment, which proposes that a one-world police force replace national armed forces. This amendment was part of the original freeze resolution before the Congress. Rep. Dickinson followed up with the introduction of a resolution in support of beam weapons.

New Hampshire's well-known institution of town meetings voted down the nuclear freeze in 43 of 58 town meetings this year. This vote completely reversed the passage of the freeze by 51 of 68 towns in 1982.

### Midwest beam support

In Illinois, Chicago Democrat Rep. Larry DiPrima introduced a anti-freeze resolution to the Illinois House of Representatives which passed the Democrat-controlled House's Executive Committee by a vote of 18-1! The freeze has never even been introduced in Illinois. The same Chicago Demo-

crat introduced a resolution supporting the President's beam weapon program on April 13, H.R.140. The beam resolution, which the National Democratic Policy Committee is backing, states that "The only possible means for ending the age of thermonuclear terror is the development of the beam weapon technology to destroy nuclear missiles in flight . . . [a] crash effort to develop beam weapons would incur no net cost to the U.S. economy since the civilian by-products would stimulate a higher technology economic boom."

A resolution in support of beam weapons has been filed by former Chicago Democratic mayoral candidate Sheila Jones with the Chicago City Council.

In Nebraska, where the freeze had expected to pass its resolution, the NDPC battled to cut the Democratic support out from under the freeze resolution. On April 18, the unicameral legislature voted a 23-23 tie, whereupon it was withdrawn. The NDPC then set to work to educate the anti-freeze sentiment. The NDPC state coordinator contacted Rep. Merle Von Minden (R-Allen), a black angus farmer, who agreed to introduce a beam resolution. On April 25, NDPC Midwest Coordinator Gerry Rose gave a background briefing on the strategic and economic implications of beam weapons to 23 of the 49 state legislators, including most of the Republican leadership. One legislator said, "We haven't even begun to understand the benefits laser technology will bring." On April 27, a motion for reconsideration of the freeze was withdrawn, after it was clear that the votes against it were solid.

In Minnesota, a resolution with bipartisan support memorializing the United States Congress to support beam weapon missile defense development was introduced by State Reps. McDonald, Schoenfeld, Gutknecht, and Fjoslien on April 14 and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations. The introduction of the resolution and the growing support for it demonstrates the paper-thin support for Harrimanite Democratic front runner Walter Mondale.

In Tennessee, the overwhelmingly Democratic State Senate passed a resolution in support of the President's beam weapon strategy by a 24-1 vote on April 14. The resolution was introduced by Sen. Leonard Dunavant (D-Millington).

The North Carolina Senate defeated a freeze resolution by a 25-23 vote on March 17, after a fight led by Sen. Harold W. Hardison (D-Deep Run). Sen. Hardison said that many of the resolution's numerous sponsors removed their names "as soon as they looked over the disarmament provisions." North Carolina's liberal press, such as the *Raleigh News and Observer*, was agog with the defeat, calling the opposition's tactics "tricky, tricky, tricky."

For its own track record, the freeze has passed only three states legislatures in both houses in 1983—Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Also during 1983, only 3 other state houses and 2 state senate chambers passed freeze resolutions. Nine state legislatures voted it up in 1982, and two of these, Minnesota and Washington State, are already taking action to overturn that vote by taking up the resolutions for beam weapons.