

nev ally and head of the national construction authority, and his deputy were scapegoated for problems at the Atommash complex for mass production of nuclear reactors, and forced to retire.

On Aug. 1, Moscow announced creation of a new State Committee for the Safe Conduct of Work in the Atomic Power Industry, headed by Yevgenii Kulov, formerly of the Ministry of Medium Machine Building—the defense industry department believed to build nuclear missiles. That appointment suggests the question: Has the Soviet high command militarized the country's nuclear energy power grid for the purpose of powering ground-based relativistic particle beam weapons in the near future?

Ogarkov's directive

In a July 1981 issue of *Kommunist*, Ogarkov outlined his ideas on military-economic integration in the manner of the last world war: "The element of surprise played a determining role already during the Second World War. Today it has become a factor of exceeding strategic importance. The question of the prompt shift of the Armed Forces and the entire national economy onto war status, their mobilization in a short time, is posed substantially more acutely. Therefore supplying the troops with trained personnel resources and technology defines the necessity of measures that are precisely planned already in peacetime and coordinated actions by party, *soviet*, and military organs in the localities.

"Now as never before, it is necessary to have coordination of the mobilization deployment of the armed forces and the national economy as a whole, especially in the utilization of manpower, transport, communications, and power, and in ensuring the stability and vitality of the economic mechanism of the country. In this connection it is necessary to have a constant search for how to improve the system of production links of the enterprises producing the basic types of weapons, in raising the autonomy in the event of war of production enterprises and associations involved in energy and water supply—their full provision with necessary reserves and the creation of a reserve of equipment and materials. It is necessary for there to be further improvement of the system of mobilization readiness of the national economy itself, proceeding from the fact that a close interconnection of the mobilization readiness of the armed forces, the national economy and civil defense is a very important condition for maintaining the defense capability of the country as a whole at the necessary level."

None of this, continued Ogarkov, will be possible "without a stable system of centralized leadership of the country and armed forces. We have a certain experience in this regard. The State Defense Committee and the defense committees in the cities on the front, created in the years of the Great Patriotic War, fully proved themselves. It is quite natural that we must take this experience into account. In a future war, should the imperialists force it upon us, the role and importance of the appropriate local party, *soviet* and economic organs in carrying out defense tasks will rise significantly."

U.S.A.: a 1939-43 buildup is urgent

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. analyzed the Soviet strategic threat to the U.S.A. and reiterated his recommendation for a World War II-modeled economic mobilization of the U.S.A. in a statement issued Nov. 26 through his presidential campaign committee. Excerpts of the statement follow:

During mid-April of this year, I estimated and reported that the Soviet government was committed to a global thermonuclear confrontation with the United States during the early period ahead. I reported my estimate that the count-down toward this confrontation would probably begin during August of this year, and build-up to placing the mainland United States under threat of Soviet thermonuclear attack by as early as December 1983.

Now, precisely the scenario against which I warned during April and May of this year has unfolded. This past week, a new escalation of Soviet-coordinated violence exploded, and Moscow issued the anticipated public threat of placing the mainland United States under immediate threat of thermonuclear attack from submarines and other new emplacements of missiles. . . .

The significance of this is not to remind you how right I was in the estimate of the Soviet government I issued this past spring. The practical purpose is to warn you that my estimate of the character and intentions of the Soviet government is now fully proven by events, and to urge you to support my strong recommendation to President Reagan that he immediately implement a war-emergency powers order, not to launch war, but to build the defenses of the United States up rapidly to the level the Soviet leadership will pull back from its present decision to risk thermonuclear showdown. . . .

Present Soviet intentions

The Soviet government is committed to an early thermonuclear confrontation with the United States, with the purpose of risking war in the expectation that the United States will back down, and in backing down will provide Moscow such extensive concessions that Soviet military superiority will be unchallengeable for the decades ahead. What

is in progress now is a rapid escalation toward a brutish, bestial test of national wills, thermonuclear eyeball to thermonuclear eyeball. . . .

Even among the President's supporters, Nervous Nellies among political advisers are cautioning that no divisive issues, especially no abrupt decisions, be made between now and the November 1984 elections.

There is little doubt that were he reelected in November 1984, or on the wild chance that I were to win the Democratic presidential nomination this coming summer, President Reagan would immediately launch the equivalent of a war-emergency powers order, and full-scale 1939-43-style economic mobilization at the instant I were nominated or he reelected, whichever came first. At that point the calculable margin of Soviet advantage in launching a global confrontation would begin to disappear. Therefore, we must estimate that Moscow will escalate to full-scale thermonuclear confrontation before the end of the first six months of 1984—unless something happens very quickly to persuade Moscow to call off this lunacy. . . .

Our problem is to demonstrate to the President and the Congress that there exists a patriotic bipartisan constituency which will support whatever measures are necessary to defend the United States against the present, monstrous Soviet aggression. My goal is to persuade the President to implement a war-emergency powers order now, to place our security forces on full alert-status, and to launch a 1939-43 economic mobilization of our nation. These measures are necessary to attempt to persuade the maddened Soviet leadership that a nuclear confrontation with the United States is unwise at this time. At present, such action is the only possible way of preventing a probable thermonuclear war. Unless we convince Moscow that we will not submit to a thermonuclear confrontation, we are headed quickly toward a condition under which we face the choice between submitting to Soviet military world-hegemony or shooting-back under assault by a full-scale Soviet first-strike.

It's ugly, it is almost unthinkable, but that is the horrifying reality to which the bungling of our government over the 1970s has led us.

At present, liberal Republicans and Democratic Chairman Charles T. Manatt are exerting the utmost pressure to prevent the President from taking the kinds of needed measures I have proposed. Manatt, like Walter Mondale, is an avowed supporter of the Soviet-directed Nuclear Freeze movement. If you—enough of you—were to openly defy Nuclear Freezeniks Manatt and Mondale, by visibly supporting my candidacy, such actions by a large minority of our citizens would tip the balance in Washington in the direction needed.

Such a dramatic development in the election-campaign would shift the political situation in the United States as almost nothing else would. If President Reagan is convinced that I have significant and growing support, I believe that evidence will influence his decisions to exactly the right effect.

Soviet diplomat's lies are denounced

On the CBS Sunday interview program Face the Nation Nov. 27, Soviet deputy U.N. delegate Richard Ovinnikov tried to lay the blame for the breakdown of the Geneva talks at the United States's door and paint President Reagan as a "reckless warmonger." In a statement released that day, EIR editor-in-chief Criton Zoakos, an associate of candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., accused Mr. Ovinnikov of having outperformed Nazi war propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels.

Ovinnikov threatened that the Soviets would not return to the negotiating table "until the status quo ante" (the situation before the deployment of the Pershing missile deployment) was restored. In a news conference in New York Nov. 25, the Soviet envoy had said that Moscow would be prepared to resume negotiations "as soon as the American measures are rescinded, as soon as the situation before the deployment is restored, as soon as common sense prevails in this country [the United States]."

"The Americans are putting first strike weapons on our doorstep," Ovinnikov said, explaining why the Soviets had recently announced an increased build-up of SS-20s. "Our actions are serious. The situation is serious. If the administration treats it as child's play, this is a reckless approach."

When asked by CBS Washington correspondent Lesley Stahl "Weren't the Soviets going to deploy these weapons anyway?" Ovinnikov replied, "No, not at all." The Soviet U.N. delegate said that the Soviets' aim was "stabilization," but that the United States had upset the strategic balance. The Reagan administration, he added, had undertaken a "reckless warmongering act . . . we cannot negotiate in earnest under current circumstances." Mr. Zoakos's reply:

Mr. Ovinnikov lied throughout the program, but he lied with a specific purpose in mind. It is the alarming character of this purpose behind the lying which obliges me to respond.

Ovinnikov's statement that his country decided to deploy SS-20s in Europe because "the Americans are putting first strike weapons at our doorstep," is lie number one and Ovin-