

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

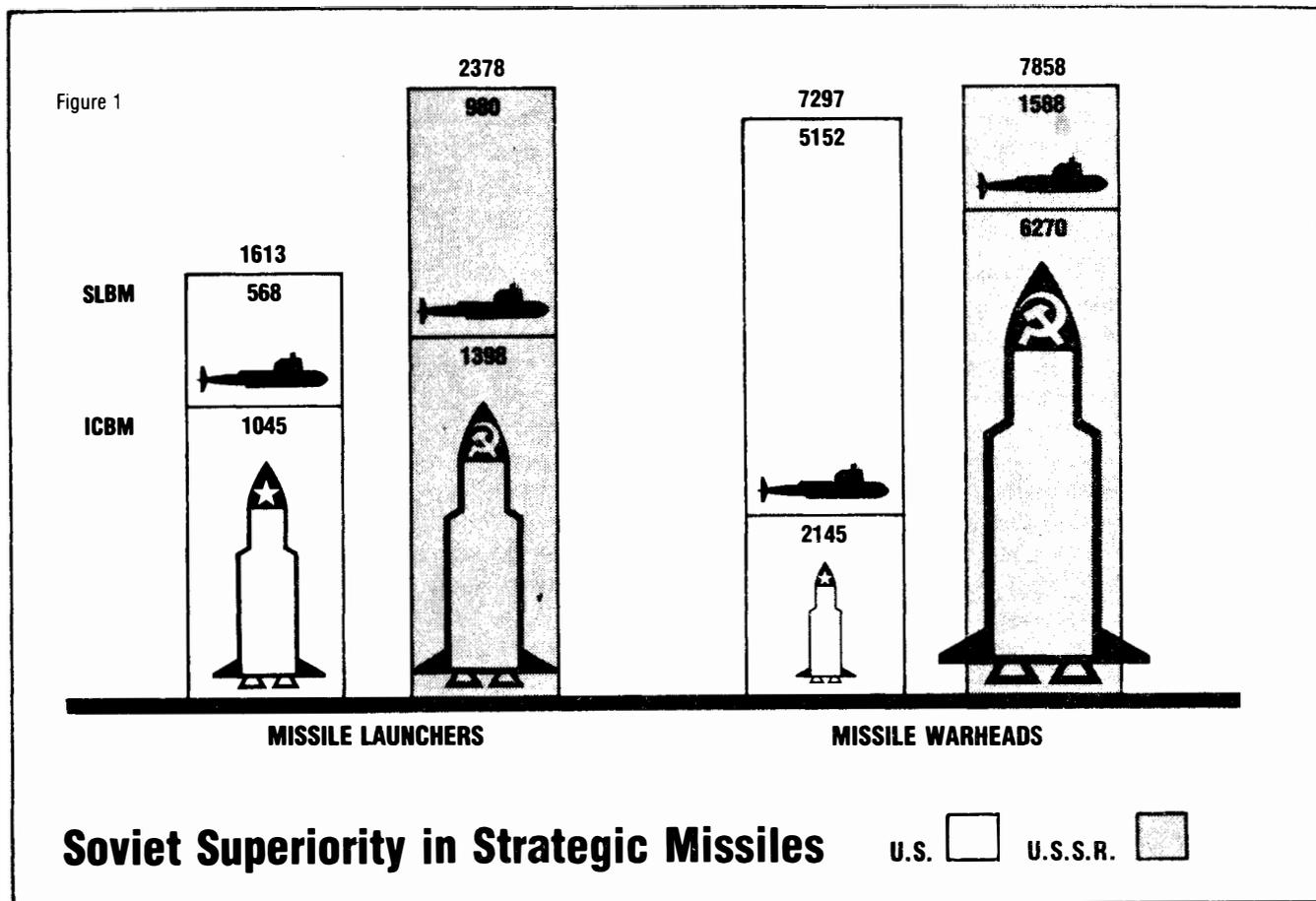
LaRouche makes emergency address to the nation

Lyndon LaRouche, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, delivered this televised address to the nation Jan. 21. The transcript of the broadcast was provided to EIR by The LaRouche Campaign.

Nearly two years ago, during a two-day seminar in Washington, D.C., I proposed a new strategic doctrine for the United States, to an audience which included Soviet officials as well as representatives of our government agencies. I proposed that we dump Kissinger's and McNamara's Flexible Response doctrine, and end the age of thermonuclear terror, through deploying the kinds of anti-missile defenses which science had made possible.

My proposals caught fire immediately among influential circles. With the knowledge of our government, I conducted exploratory discussions privately with Soviet representatives for a period of over twelve months. When Dr. Teller announced similar proposals in the fall of 1982, our news-media was no longer able to suppress the information about the fact of this discussion and the new doctrine from the American public.

On March 23, our President not only announced such a new strategic doctrine for the United States itself; but in that same nationwide television broadcast, he offered to negotiate with Moscow to bring the age of thermonuclear revenge-weapons to an end. If the Soviet leaders had accepted the



President's offer at that time, tonight you and your family could sleep in knowledge that the age of thermonuclear terror was being brought to an end.

But, the Soviet Union did not wish peace. They rejected our President's offer with a violence we have not seen from there since Nikita Khrushchev was kicked out. Soviet leader Yuri Andropov dropped out of sight in August and has remained so for nearly five months; in the meantime, a Soviet military junta has come to power over there. Since August, beginning with incidents including the shooting-down of the Korean civilian airliner on September 1, the Soviet rulers are moving step by step toward a global thermonuclear showdown with us—in Europe, in the Middle East, and elsewhere. At the same time, the Soviet KGB's First Directorate is deploying scads of terrorists into the United States itself. The situation today, in general, is far worse than it was at the outbreak of the Berlin crisis or the Cuba crisis under President John Kennedy.

Soviet leaders are very good in military planning. While Henry Kissinger and Robert McNamara have been brainwashing politicians and newspaper editors into the delusion that thermonuclear war is impossible, since 1962 Soviet leaders have been steadily and carefully and competently planning, building up Soviet forces to the point that Moscow could survive and win a thermonuclear war against the United

States. My military advisers tell me that Moscow has not yet reached the level that it could actually guarantee itself a victory in a thermonuclear war against us. But, Moscow believes that its military superiority has grown so large that our President would have to back down to a thermonuclear confrontation if this occurred during 1984 or 1985.

Moscow believes the time has come, and has believed this since June 1981, that it no longer needs to negotiate on terms proposed by our government. At present, they have deployed military units designed to take over Scandinavia. At the same time in East Germany they have deployed units trained and equipped for the special task of taking over West Germany. Soviet puppets such as Syria and Iran are being used against us. Right on our southern borders, the Soviet KGB controls the leadership of an opposition political party in Mexico called the PAN, and through the PAN circles, drug-linked circles, the Soviet KGB is deploying terrorism directly into the United States. Moscow's policy at present can be fairly described as: "We do as we please; there is nothing you can do about it, except submit to our unconditional terms." Generals in Moscow dream the old Russian dream of Moscow as the world-capital of a new Roman Empire.

We must change this picture. As President Franklin Roosevelt said, so I say again to you today: we have nothing

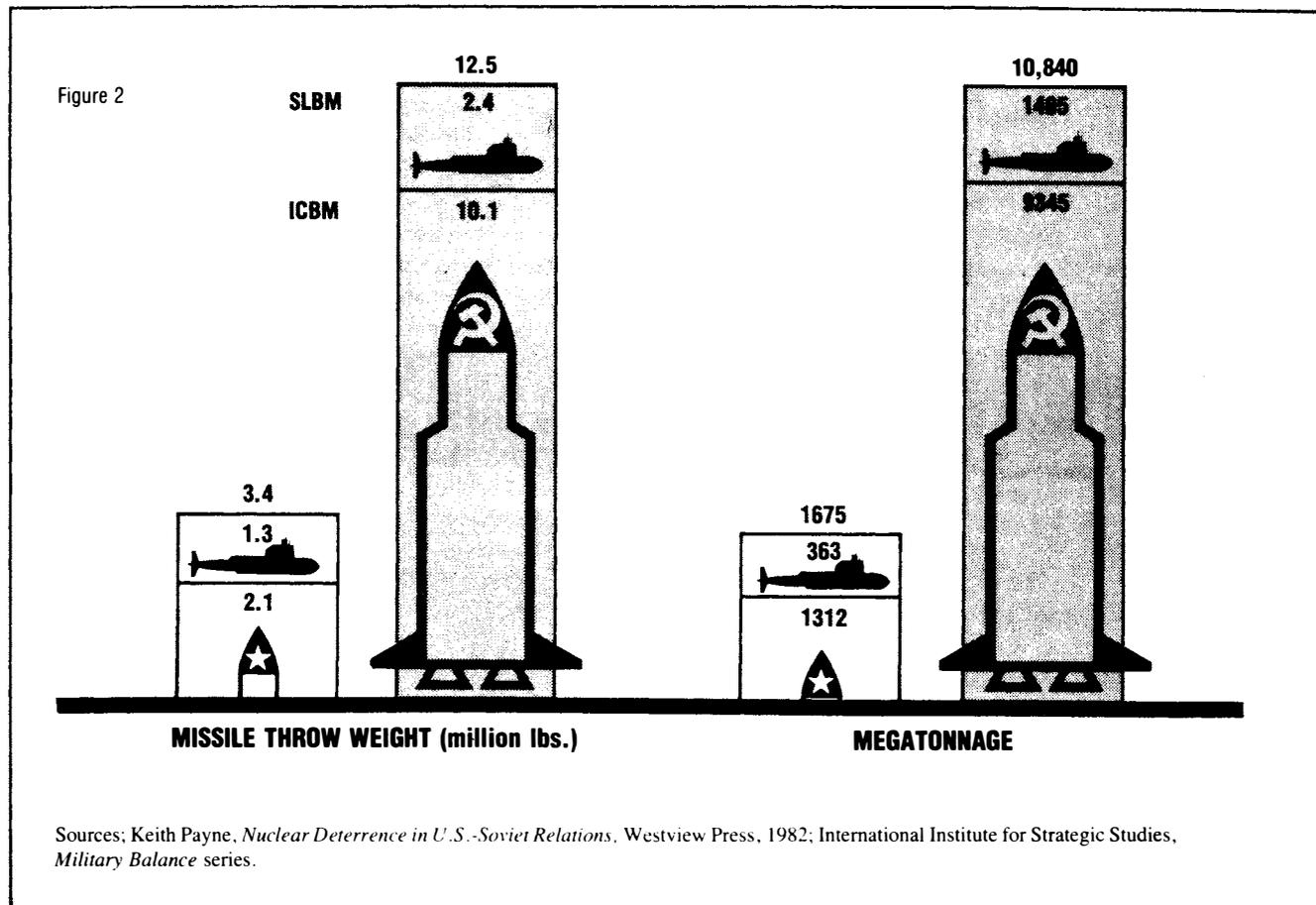
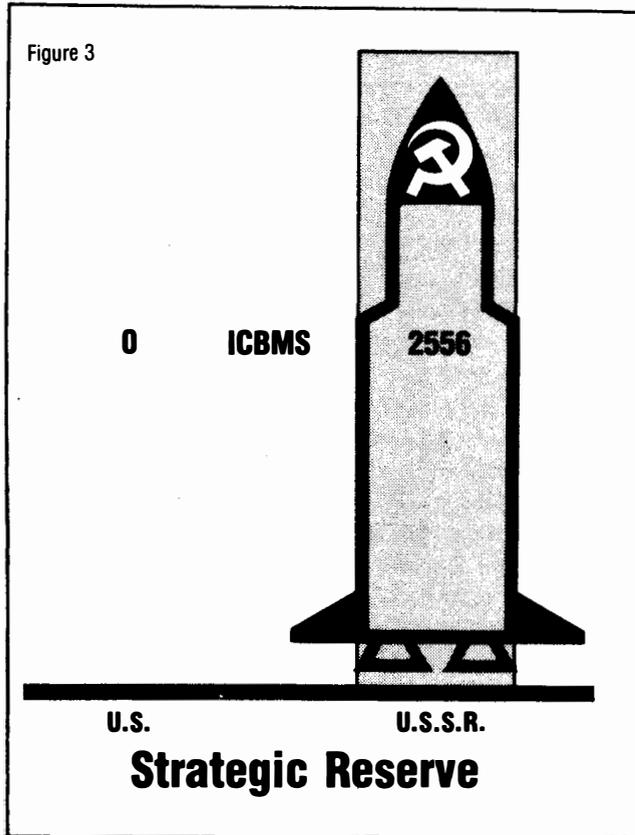


Figure 3



so much to fear as fear itself.

I must show you first the dark side, so that you understand what we must do, and why we must do it.

We'll go through five successive charts—three charts, a map, and another chart. And in this we'll look briefly at the overall balance in strategic missile capability between the United States and the Soviet Union today, as reported by agencies such as the London International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Now look first at this present chart (Figure 1). On the left we see a comparison of the number of launchers which the United States, the white bar, and the Soviet Union have. The Soviet Union is slightly superior to the United States in the number of land-based and submarine-based launchers. The picture looks somewhat better as you go to the right set of bars. You see that the white bar is almost as high as the gray bar, which means that we have almost as many warheads in service, ready for deployment, as the Soviet Union. You also see that our strategic strength is concentrated presently in our submarine-based missile systems. Whereas, the Soviet Union's capability is concentrated largely in the land-based missile systems although their naval capability is rapidly increasing.

Now let's look at the second chart (Figure 2). Now you see in the second chart that the situation begins to look rather disastrous. On the left-hand side, we're comparing the number of millions of pounds of throw-weight of the two super-

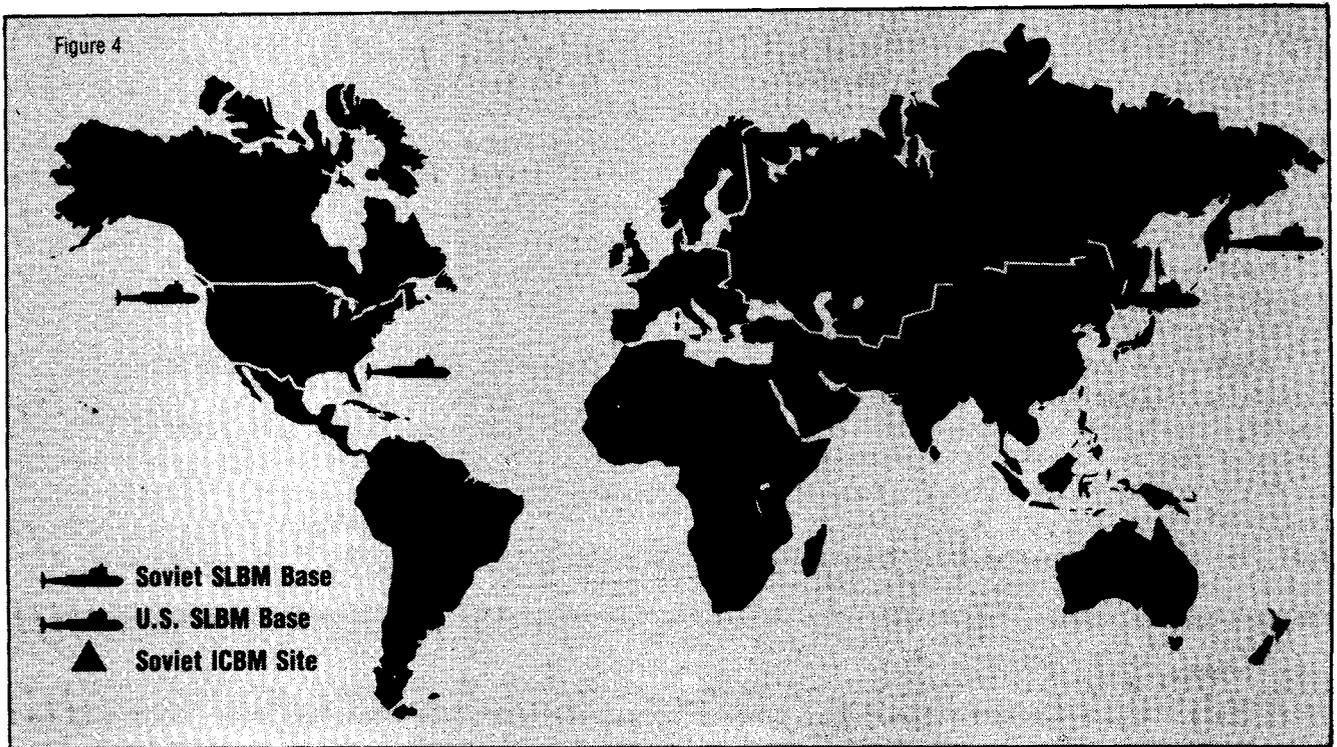
powers. And you see that we are outnumbered in that by an order of magnitude of more than 3 to 1. Now you look onto the right and compare the amount of megatonnage, effective megatons, which the Soviet Union and the United States, respectively, can deploy against the other. And you see here, for instance, that we have less throw-weight in megatonnage than the Soviet Union does in even the submarine fleet. The Soviet Union way outclasses us in megatonnage. The significance of this will come in a moment as we come to the map.

But let's proceed first to the next chart (Figure 3), which takes into consideration another factor which is not much discussed but very important in the long run. Now this third chart is not a mistake. There is no white bar. This refers to the reserve missiles in the possession of the two superpowers. The United States has none. And you see that the Soviet reserve is in the same order of magnitude as a major component of their regular first-line deployed missile capability.

Now let's look at the map (Figure 4) and we'll discuss what that begins to mean. I show you this map to indicate a very particular problem. These deployments mainly indicate the position of the Soviet land-based missile force, strategic missile force. Now our strategic submarine system, based in large part under the Arctic ice, has the assignment to reach and destroy these missiles particularly with counterforce weapons. Now the point is that without rearming our submarine fleet, number one, with the Trident system of submarine launched ballistic missiles, we have a little bit of trouble in trying to reach these Soviet targets we have to. Number two, if we for some reason should have most of our submarines in the ports, the naval ports of the United States, or off-station, otherwise, or if the Soviets could knock out our submarines, then we'd be in very tough shape and the Soviets would have preponderance over us. I'll indicate to you in just a moment what the problem is there. The point is that we must have an upgrading of our Trident submarine system or we'll lose most of our strategic capability, and we must have, very quickly, hunter-killer attack submarines, both to hunt down Soviet submarines, but more importantly, to get rid of Soviet attack submarines which are trying to track, trail, and kill our submarines. We can go with that, and go to the next chart (Figure 5).

What I'm going to show you is the calculations made by my military advisers of what it would look like, in terms of weapons systems capabilities, after a first strike against the United States by the Soviet forces with presently known capabilities, and what the losses would be to the Soviet Union by our immediate response.

Now let's look at the percentile of the U.S. capabilities destroyed and then after that the Soviet capabilities destroyed under condition that the Soviets launch a pre-emptive first strike against the United States. In the event of a Soviet first strike of this type, my experts calculate that 90 percent of our land-based ICBMs would be destroyed by the Soviet Union in the first strike, plus 70 percent of our submarine missile capability plus, as you see, 80 percent of our strategic bomber

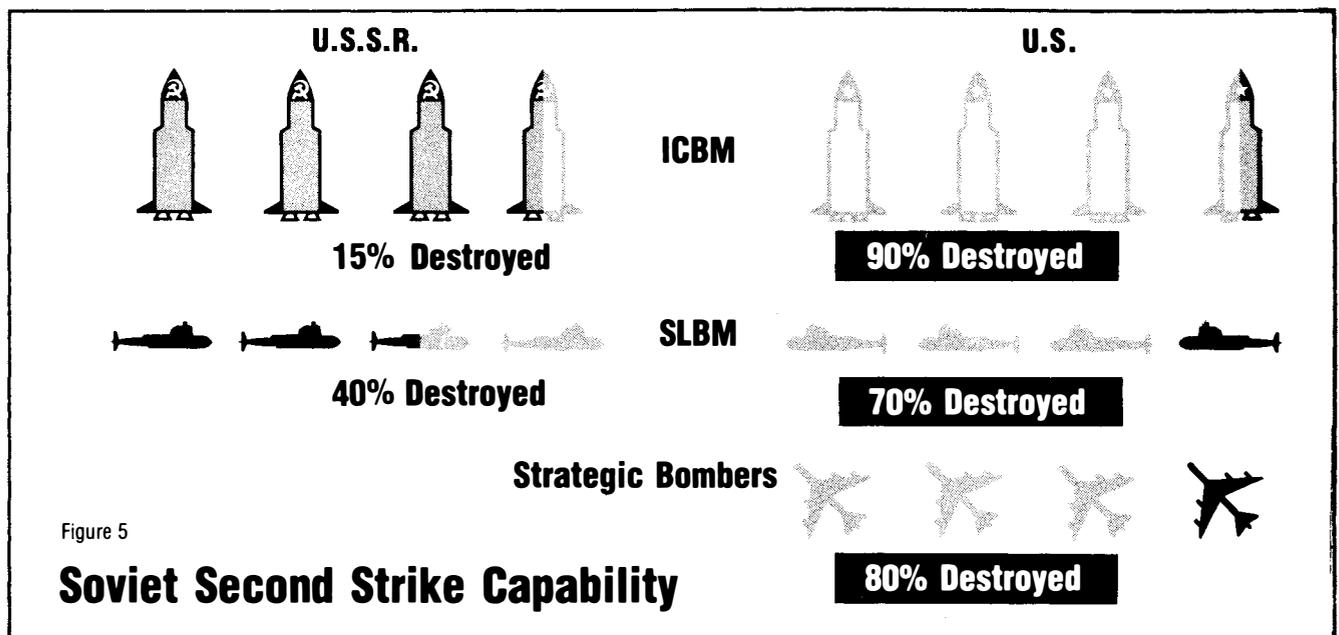


capability. In this case, we see that the Soviet Union has expended only 15 percent of its land-based missile fleet to do this first strike and has expended, we see, only 40 percent of its submarine-based missile launched capability to do the first strike. This leaves us guess where.

Now on this point we'll just quote two sources as to why the United States was permitted to drift into this condition against the Soviet Union. First we'll quote from Henry Kissinger a passage from a press conference he delivered in

Moscow in July 1974. And I quote Henry Kissinger. "What in the name of God," said Kissinger, "is strategic superiority? What is the significance," he said, "politically, militarily, operationally at these levels of numbers? What do you do with it?" So much for Kissinger.

Now let's go to the Carter administration, to a National Security Council official in the Carter administration in 1979. And I quote, "Even if the United States could attain strategic superiority it would not be desirable," he said. "Because I



suspect we would occasionally use it in some very risky ways. It is in the United States' interest to allow the few remaining areas of strategic advantage to fade away." I suspect this is not really fading away that this man is talking about; he's talking about letting us fall into strategic inferiority.

This situation reminds us of the year 1938, when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned from his pact with Adolf Hitler. [film clip]

Chamberlain: "I trust that all concerned will continue their efforts to solve the Czechoslovak problem peacefully, because on that turns the peace of Europe in our time.

"We regard the agreements signed last night and the Anglo-German naval agreements as symbolic of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

Today, there are many Neville Chamberlains in Europe and the United States. Moscow is bragging that these Nuclear Freeze sympathizers will pull out our President's teeth and drive Caspar Weinberger out of the Defense Department. This is Moscow's political "fifth column" in our news-media and in our political parties.

These Neville Chamberlains call our President a "warmonger." Soviet agents around the world whisper the lie that our President is a "new Hitler" and "worse than Attila the Hun." Soviet newspapers and stooges say that I am much more dangerous than our President. Moscow hates me because of the generous offer the President made to them on March 23, and because Moscow is afraid that I might rally you, the patriotic sons and daughters of our Democratic Party, to support the policies I report to you now.

1. The President must use his powers under our Constitution and statutes, to declare a National Defense Emergency Mobilization.

We must mobilize as President Franklin Roosevelt led us between 1939 and 1943. [film clip]

Roosevelt: "I should like to see this nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. I ask for an immediate appropriation of eight-hundred-and-ninety-six million dollars. And may I say that I hope there will be speed in giving the appropriation."

Our Federal Reserve should be federalized under Article 1, Sections 8 and 9 of our Constitution. Its power to print money and to operate an inflationary "Keynes multiplier" must be suspended for the duration. Congress must authorize an initial issue of \$500 billions in Treasury gold-reserve money, at \$750 per ounce of gold.

These gold-reserve currency-notes must be loaned at between 2 and 4 percent discount through our private banks for investments to put our idled farms, factories and unemployed to work producing needed physical goods.

2. The President must launch a \$200 billions crash-program, like President Kennedy's successful Apollo space-program to give our nation a first-generation anti-missile shield by 1988.

3. The Congress must support a crash-program to fill up the gaping holes in our 1984-1985 defenses. The patriotic

citizens of this country must force the members of Congress to support this.

4. We must change our policies toward our friends in Latin America and elsewhere immediately. We must negotiate a sensible reorganization of their debt-payments, at between 2 percent and 4 percent interest. We must pour in the needed capital-goods-exports for their economy's development—so they can meet these requirements, and so that we can increase industrial employment in the United States by about three million new jobs producing capital-goods for export.

During the recent ten years, we have been ruining and losing our friends in Europe, in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, at the same time that many politicians have been lying to you that we were giving away gigantic charitable contributions to other countries, most of which never arrived. If we do not change this policy, Moscow will take over the world piece by piece, and we will have no one to blame but ourselves.

For just a moment, forget the election-campaign. My duty, election or no election, is to be the leader of the patriots of the Democratic Party, to free this party of ours from the grip of Neville Chamberlains like Charley Manatt and Walter Mondale. My duty is to mobilize you to help save our nation in a moment of its greatest danger.

It is true that the Reagan administration has disagreed with me on the economy. I see our farms, factories, unemployed, minorities, and national defense as suffering from Paul Volcker's Federal Reserve policies. I ask you to support me to change that.

I disagree angrily with the policies of Henry Kissinger and our State Department toward Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. I ask you to support me in changing these policies. Above all, I ask you to help me bring the friends and patriots of both parties into support of a bipartisan defense policy, and to rally our nation against the growing menace of international terrorism.

I hope that we can force Moscow to reconsider its foolish rejection of my own and our President's offer to end the age of thermonuclear terror. We must mobilize, yes: to convince Russia to abandon its mad nuclear adventures. But we must also continue to offer peace within the framework of the President's offer of March 23.

To those top Soviet officials who will be studying copies of this broadcast within the next days, I say this:

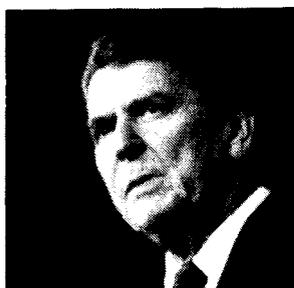
In my quest for peace between our countries, I have proven myself consistently forthright and honest with you. I have warned you accurately of the consequences of the events you have permitted to occur.

If the Kremlin's hierarchy chooses to punish or to ignore those who have borne the discussions with me, you Soviet leaders do so at your own peril. By now, you know, as my government knows, I do not deal from the bottom of the deck, and I am always open to honest dialogue.

To you my fellow-citizens, I say:

For the sake of our country, and everyone's grandchildren everywhere, help me now. If you are one of that majority which still cares about our country, telephone or write our President tonight. Tell him and the Congress that there are many, many patriots around this nation who will support a National Defense Emergency Mobilization. Do that tonight, and help to save this nation and the world from thermonuclear war.

Thank you and bless you all.



President Ronald Reagan, March 23, 1983, Televised address to the American people

Reagan: "Isn't it worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that. With these considerations firmly in mind, I call upon the scientific community in our country, those who gave us nuclear weapons, to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace—to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete."



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Dec. 31, 1983 address at Arlington, Va.

LaRouche: "The problem is the Soviet Union is committed, and manifests its commitment as of April of this year, to reject any of the kinds of negotiations which the President had indicated were offered and to commit itself to immediate thermonuclear crisis. The Soviet Union is preparing to risk thermonuclear war now. And the Soviet Union will not be deterred by what we do 3 to 5 years from now, it will only be deterred by what we do now."

"The only way to stop war is to increase the risks and penalties to the point that that bunch of scoundrels—who have only one element of rationality in them, and have proven that—that bunch of scoundrels is able to calculate risks and penalties of warfare. That's the only rationality and morality they have. And I will do whatever is necessary in the short run to increase those risks and penalties to the point they say, 'no confrontation'—and they're not going to negotiate until then."

"If anyone told you that the Soviet Union is interested in negotiating with the United States, they lied to you. The Soviet Union has had a policy of not negotiating on any substantive questions with the Reagan administration in power, since July 1982."

"What happened is the President's address of March 23 of this year did two things. It terrified the Soviets, because it implied to them that we had more clout in the United States than they thought we had. Second, this took the mask off their issue of the so-called Euromissiles. They immediately demonstrated they didn't care about the Euromissiles all along—who could blame them, they've got SS-20s, SS-21s, SS-22s, SS-23s, coming out all over the place. It is not the U.S. planting of Euromissiles in Europe which has enraged the Soviets. They don't give a damn about it. They don't care."

"We actually face a genuine war. They are perfectly capable of launching war. If there are certain rules or certain principles involved, there are certain conditions under which they won't and certain they will. But we're in the area, where, if I were President of the United States at this moment, I would have to crank this thing up and say, 'I may be fighting a war as of March. I hope I won't be. But I'm going to be prepared.'

"When you're dealing with this crowd, you've got a military dictatorship in the Soviet Union now. They are rational on military policy—therefore I can only deal with them as realists. I have got to convince them that the United States will destroy them if they continue in this direction, but if they are willing to negotiate, we have a basis of negotiation. Just as Machiavelli specified the fundamental principle of strategy in his critiques of the ten books of Livy."

"Give them an out. We have a great, big beautiful out. The President gave it to them essentially on March 23. They turned it down. The best offer they'd ever had from the United States. They turned it down. Because they wanted war. They turned it down because they thought they could win. O.K. Now we have to get them back to the negotiating table. How? I didn't push them into this. I tried to stop it. And we succeeded in influencing the environment to the point the President made the offer. The President of the United States made the offer, and they turned it down. When they turned it down, they chose war. And when they chose war, they demonstrated their moral character, and you cannot assume that their moral character is other than they demonstrated it to have been when they chose war."

Aviation Week on the Soviets' ABM buildup

Aviation Week magazine published in its Jan. 16 issue a special report by Clarence A. Robinson, Jr., "Soviets Accelerate Missile Defense Efforts," detailing a Central Intelligence Agency report to the President of "heightened activity, which comes as U.S. reconnaissance satellites face a funding shortage."

"The CIA's position on Soviet ballistic missile defense activities is unusual in its strength and clarity—an alarm bell that we must watch the situation very closely," a White House official said.

"The U.S. could be witnessing a Soviet move to place itself in a position to abrogate the Antiballistic Missile Treaty and rapidly deploy a system to defend key areas such as intercontinental ballistic missile fields," the official added.

The U.S.S.R. is permitted by the treaty to operate a ballistic missile defense system with up to 100 interceptor missiles and six radars to protect Moscow. It is also permitted research and development for defensive systems and to apply advances in technology to upgrade that system. . . .

Factors focusing U.S. attention on Soviet ballistic missile programs include:

- Construction of new Pushkino phased-array antiballistic missile defense battle management radars. One site is north of Moscow and others are under construction. . . .

- Pechora-class ballistic missile detection radars located at sites around the periphery of the Soviet Union except for one new radar located internally at Abalakova in the vicinity of SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile fields. These phased-array radars are positioned for early warning, detection and tracking.

- Production of SH-04 and SH-08 nuclear armed interceptor missiles with deployment of the weapons in silos around Moscow as part of improvements to the system there. The SH-04 is an exoatmospheric missile, and the SH-08 a hypersonic endoatmospheric missile that together provide weapons for a layered defense.

- Tests at Saryshagan of the SH-08 interceptor in rapid reload configuration, firing two of the missiles from the same silo within two hours.

- Production of the Flat Twin tracking and Pawn Shop missile guidance radars . . . to form the ABM-X-3 defense system. The radars are designed modularly so that compo-

nents can be produced and stored until required. They can be concealed and assembled rapidly for use.

- Testing of the SA-12 surface-to-air missile against ballistic reentry vehicles. The SA-12 is called a strategic air defense or tactical ballistic missile defense system because of the inherent dual-mode capability in the weapon.

- Netting of command, control, communications systems, air defense and ballistic missile defense radars to tie together elements of a national defense system. . . .

Evidence presented clearly shows that the mutual assured destruction (MAD) concept may be on the way out, a White House official said. The President wants, as an optimist, to offer the nation a way out of Mutually Assured Destruction through a U.S. ballistic missile defense system. But the President concluded that the Soviets are doing everything they can with ballistic missile defense to bring the U.S. to its knees.

The President offered the hope of a damage denial ballistic missile defense system last year, the official added, "but the bureaucracy is not responding to what he wants."

The official said the administration is equally as concerned over a lack "of national technical means to accomplish first-rate reconnaissance of Soviet ballistic missile defense developments."

National technical means is a euphemism for electronic ferret satellites and photographic reconnaissance spacecraft used to monitor the Soviet Union, including compliance by that nation with arms-control agreements.

It took the U.S. more than 18 months to detect and photograph the large phased-array radar at Pechora, and more than a year after construction began at Abalakova to detect construction of the radar there. Neither radar was detected until the U.S. was told to conduct reconnaissance of those areas. . . .

Balance of power

The Soviets have a fundamentally different view of strategic weapons and the balance of power, according to the official. The U.S.S.R. is building a war-fighting capability starting with its offensive strategic forces by modernizing them over the past 10 years. "The U.S. has essentially limited itself to research and development with ballistic missile defense technology while the Soviets bought the time they need-

ed to develop a layered defensive system with the ABM Treaty," the official said.

He added that the system now unfolding in the U.S.S.R. is not only one with overall improvements in each segment, but one largely based on new technology. . . .

"What seems clear is that there is in progress a pattern that places [Soviet] activity very close to the line in terms of a breakout," [the official] said.

Breakout . . . means that a national ballistic missile defense system is being covertly deployed in violation of a treaty. "It appears that the Soviets are close to that point, but that they are positioning themselves to withdraw from the treaty and then deploy the layered system." . . .

Members of the National Security Council are calling for a major evaluation of both Soviet offensive and defensive strategic weapons systems combined and how they affect the balance between the superpowers. "The arms control treaties tended to divide offense and defense, and we have not accomplished a study linking the two. This gives us the perfect opportunity to take a close look at the impact of linking them," the official explained.

The Soviet Union is building the infrastructure for a multitiered defensive program, including the capability to deploy space-based, directed-energy weapons for boost-phase intercepts. The U.S.S.R. also has a ground-based beam weapons program that could be integrated with the program.

There are three separate directed-energy weapons complexes, each with a different type laser device, at Saryshaghan where weapons tests against targets are being conducted, including tests against reentry vehicle targets.

Useful defense

The Defense Department contends that a U.S. ballistic missile defense system is not useful unless it can destroy 99.9 percent of the hostile warheads fired by intercontinental ballistic missiles. "The Soviet Union, on the other hand, believes that a system that can engage and destroy 40 percent of the attacking force is worth deploying," the official said. . . .

Politics in an election year make it difficult for the President to call attention to the Soviet Union's ballistic missile defense program, and what appear to be violations of the treaty—testing a dual-mode air defense/ballistic missile defense weapon such as the SA-12 and deployment of the radar at Abalkova where it can protect ICBM fields.

"Arms control is a growth industry in the U.S. and we can sell anything in the name of arms control, especially this year. The U.S. tends to view the world in the prism of arms control agreements and neglect threats not specifically covered by some arms control agreement," the official said.

"We might find this year that we have zero time to respond to an ABM Treaty breakout by the U.S.S.R. with no way to provide in a timely way a parallel capability. There is no way to accelerate a defensive initiative in the U.S. to duplicate the Soviet capability."

'The Russian military will make a deal'

Below are excerpts of a discussion with a former Carter administration official and senior strategist associated with former New York Governor W. Averell Harriman. They were obtained by EIR from a policy analyst associated with defense intelligence.

As the discussion demonstrates, the Harriman cabal has been shaken by recent Soviet behavior. The Soviet Union is indeed a military dictatorship, they state. But rather than staring the beast in the face, they have chosen to pretend that the Soviets will still play by the rules of the arms-control game defined by Harriman, the late Bertrand Russell, and the like. The Harriman adviser's argument: all we must do is demonstrate to them that we, the oligarchy, control the West, not upstarts around Ronald Reagan. We must manipulate and control the Reagan administration; then we can negotiate a "New Yalta" with our fellow oligarchs in the Kremlin.

Q: How do you think the Soviets will respond to the conciliatory tone in Reagan's [Jan. 17] speech?

A: They will denounce it strongly. They will reject it because there has been no real change in Reagan policy. It is only cosmetic. The Soviets recognize that Reagan will not change his commitment to the strategic rearmament program. They are disturbed by Reagan's obsessive commitment to a strategic weapons build-up and programs like his Star Wars scheme. He just refuses to play by the accepted rules of the superpower game. In that way, the Soviets are right that Reagan represents a threat to peace.

Q: Would the Soviets ever deal with Reagan—no matter what he offers them?

A: That really depends on the offer. If the Soviets can get things in a realistic package, they'll deal. They always do.

Q: Who do you think is in charge in Moscow?

A: The same people who were in charge for the last several years of Brezhnev—the military people, the generals. That is obvious—the way Orgarkov is making policy pronouncements, the way Ustinov reflects the generals' thinking. We made a fundamental error back in the Carter administration

of not realizing that the military had really consolidated power, at least back in 1978 or so, but especially since 1980. If you don't understand who you are dealing with, you make errors in how you package things and in how you think the other guy will respond in certain crises. We made all the errors and learned the hard way. Andropov, whether he is alive or dead, is not the issue. The military are running things, and you have to adjust your thinking accordingly. It is not such a bad thing, at least not necessarily a bad thing. They understand things in simple terms. That is how we must operate. I have always thought that it would be the military who might accept the terms of a New Yalta, a comprehensive plan. They have less to cling to ideologically. They are interested in power, in a practical sense.

Q: Will the military become more assertive against the West?

A: I think they have concluded that there is nothing to do business with in the administration. But does that mean that they will be adventurous and assertive? Not necessarily. They will talk that way and probe. But they have time to force a change or to see if things change on this side. The MX and D-5 are years away and will be kept that way—there is no fast-track program for these things. So what will they do—invade Europe or something stupid like that? Why should they bother? They will respond to the Pershing deployment by taking certain overt steps. They are going to deploy new missiles in the bloc. They will probe the northern flank because it is weak. They will station missile subs off our coast. But so what? They will sit and wait and see what happens—unless Reagan does something stupid, like totally overreact to something slight. Like Grenada. If he did something like that in an area where the Soviets think it counts, then there is a big war crisis. Grenada was his bathtub.

Q: The Kissinger Commission report seems to accept that reasoning.

A: That's right. Kissinger is not stupid. He knows the Soviets don't give a damn about Central America. They use it to harass the United States. The same with the whole Latin area. They will write off client states, because that is the U.S. bathtub. But challenge them on their border or in Europe and you have problems. Kissinger knows it is a safe game, more or less—if you can navigate the political minefields down there. The Soviets are cynical bastards about this.

Q: What about the Mideast?

A: That's different. As the game goes, it is an open zone—both sides cannot afford to give up influence in the region. There must be balance. You can't have a plan to push the Soviets out like some people in the Reagan administration think. It is not in the game and the Soviets won't tolerate it. But I don't think that anything that the U.S. is doing right now would lead to a Soviet military countermove. Why should it? We have ourselves in a real mess. The only thing the Soviets would respond to is something that moves directly

against the Syrians, and I hope we are not that crazy. Even Weinberger knows that that is insane.

Q: What is the thinking among your people about Lebanon?

A: We should never have gone in. Syria must be given part of Lebanon, because that is what is required to restore a balance in their eyes and the Soviets' eyes. Then we can talk about peace. Let Gemayel go down.

can. Let the Israelis take the south or set up a protectorate of some kind. There is absolutely nothing we can do about this. Let history take its course. Let's restore the balance to things.

Q: What is your reading on West Germany? It appears headed toward a political collapse and worse.

A: In the short term, the very short term, the Kohl government appears stable. The SPD commands probably no more than 10 per cent of the vote in reality because it has shifted so far left. The German people see no preferable alternative to Kohl right now. . . .

The change in government could come as soon as next year, and it will be a change toward chaos. Unemployment rises, the Soviets put the screws on, scandals hit the government, there is violence against the U.S. and its missile deployment. Germany begins to shift away from the alliance, not a total break, but a shift away from pro-Americanism. All of Europe shifts with it and you have a new Europe emerging, less dependent on the U.S. and willing to deal with the Soviets. The only thing that slows this down is an agreement with the Soviets this year, and I think nothing will happen in that direction.

Q: Do you think the Soviets will move to accelerate this by making an offer to negotiate directly with the Europeans and split them away from the U.S.?

A: They should already have done that, but they haven't. They [the Soviets] are still afraid to break out of the superpower game. They will make some offers at Stockholm, but nothing that goes as far as they could. The nuclear-free zone idea is really a Nordic concept. It doesn't appeal to everybody and the other proposals are small stuff.

Q: Going back to the U.S. elections, do the Soviets or yourself really think that Reagan can be beaten?

A: That is a real problem. The Democrats have no real candidate of substance. Mondale is a problem, he takes all sides of all issues. I think Gary Hart is a better spokesman for policy, but he has no chance, at least not this time. So Reagan looks good. Also, the American people don't seem to want to change things. Not that they like Reagan; they just want to keep things the way they are. . . .

There is only one way things could become close, though even then I don't know if the Democrats would win. You would have to get three pieces to come together: a failure to reach any arms control agreement, a total collapse of the economy, and a total and loud rift with Europe. These things

are all going to happen—but they will not happen soon enough to make a difference.

Q: So if that is the case what are you and people like Mr. Harriman going to do?

A: The only thing we can. We have to build a big hedge, so to speak. We have to build a bipartisan consensus to place the so-called Eastern Establishment back in control of the GOP and all policy matters. And if we want to deal with the Soviets, we must demonstrate that we are back in control. We have to show that whoever is in power in Washington will play by the rules of the game, the rules the Soviets understand. Then we work for a bigger change in 1988.

There are realists in the GOP, people like Bob Dole. Rumsfeld is a realist. So is Shultz. Kissinger and his people. We are really part of the same family of thinkers. There is one elite. We have differences of opinion, but so what? Reagan and his people are outside this. If the GOP comes back out of the cold, they will be better off in the long run as a party, because there is no one to lead them after Reagan.

There are certain things going for us. We can box Reagan in by taking over the Congress, winning the Senate for the Democrats. That will force concessions in a big way or paralyze everything. Also, Reagan will be weaker in a second term because he will be a lame duck.

Q: Do the Soviets see things this way? Is this what they say in the back channels?

A: There are no real open back channels. They are shut down, because they don't function unless there is a front channel. That is what the fight is right now. The Soviets have told us in some private discussions that the front channel must open or we can't and won't talk about substance. That is what has to be done and we can't wait for the election. We must push Reagan in that direction. Until then—wait.



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Mondale's 'secular humanist' links

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Walter Mondale has built a political career by attacking the foundations of the American republic. From his opposition to a strong U.S. military—most recently displayed in his endorsement for the nuclear freeze and attacks on President Reagan's beam-weapons defense proposal—to his support of Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker and the Carter administration's genocidal *Global 2000 Report*—Mondale's record is clear.

How did Mondale, an allegedly grass-roots politician based in the U.S. heartland, acquire an outlook so contrary to his country's interests?

The friends of Walter Mondale

By Mondale's own account, one of the key sources of his political outlook has been the so-called "humanist movement," a conspiracy spawned earlier in this century which, under the guise of scientific rationalism, has battled to eradicate the Judeo-Christian underpinnings of Western civilization.

Its founders include some of the most immoral individuals of the century: Bertrand Russell, godfather of the Pugwash arms-control group which has played such a key role in undermining U.S. strategic interests; Julian Huxley, whose scheme for selective breeding and eugenics outstripped Hitler's race policies; and Rosicrucian Margaret Sanger, the organizer of the birth-control movement, who called for sterilizing the racially "impure" and the handicapped.

It should be clear that all this has nothing whatsoever in common with the humanism espoused by St. Augustine and his heirs, who view man as created in the image of God and charged with perfecting himself through use of his creative abilities. The Russell-Huxley grouping, who sometimes go by the name secular humanists, see the human race divided into a vast majority of inferior beings, little more than animals, and the tiny elite—themselves—who manipulate and control that majority.

In 1970, Mondale publicly announced his affiliation in a keynote speech to the Fifth Congress of the International Humanist and Ethical Union, the Netherlands-based umbrella group for the movement. To an audience which included such notables as Noam Chomsky and Lord Ritchie-Calder of Great Britain, Mondale declared: "Although I have never