

# National News

## Teller says Soviets are driving toward war

Physicist Dr. Edward Teller, speaking to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council Feb 8, warned that the Soviet command, "doing exactly what was described in Hitler's *Mein Kampf*," is headed toward war. Teller, a leading advocate of beam-weapon anti-ballistic missile defense, called for a stronger U.S. defense to avoid war at all costs. In response to a question, Teller endorsed the deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe and the construction of a laser anti-missile defense for the European allies of the United States. "There are a lot of geniuses in Europe and Japan on whom we can count," Teller added.

"Above all, under all circumstances, a war must be avoided," Teller stressed. "Ten million people died in World War I, 150 million died during World War II, and the next war will be the worst of all."

In a recent speech at the University of Florida, Teller described Soviet preparations for a breakout from the ABM treaty. If the United States were to launch ICBMs at Moscow, Teller said, they would not reach their targets, but would be knocked out by interceptor missiles armed with neutron warheads. He urged that the United States deploy such neutron-warhead ABM missile batteries, along with ground-based lasers and particle beams for point defense.

## LaRouche challenges NBC's Bradshaw

Democratic Party presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has challenged the head of the National Broadcasting Company, Thornton Bradshaw, to debate him live on nationwide television.

Following an NBC nightly news slander against LaRouche, the candidate issued the following statement Feb. 6: "I challenge Henry Kissinger's crony Thornton Bradshaw to face me on a national TV news feature to defend himself against his net-

work's using libels cooked up by members of the drug pushers' lobby, such as Chicago's Chip Berlet and New York's Dennis King, to conduct the dirtiest campaign against a Democratic candidate ever to appear on the television news media.

"I challenge Thornton Bradshaw to face me on a live, national, NBC-TV news feature to defend himself and his network."

Mr. LaRouche's challenge was circulated nationally through 60-second paid radio spots in major market areas, including New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Washington, D.C.

A spokesman for The LaRouche Campaign elaborated on the candidate's challenge: "Mr. Bradshaw is closely linked to Kissinger through a current Aspen Institute effort to 'decouple' the United States from its allies in Western Europe. LaRouche believes that this pro-Soviet leaning by the Aspen Institute is key to NBC-TV's editorial attack on him during its Jan. 30 Nightly News broadcast."

## Germany's Vogel meets Kissinger and Co.

West German Social Democratic leader Hans-Jochen Vogel, during a visit to Washington, D.C., "was seen sitting next to Henry Kissinger chatting with him like an old friend," according to the daily *Frankfurter Rundschau* on Feb. 10.

Vogel also met with Laurence Eagleburger and Kenneth Dam of the State Department, Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt, arms negotiator Paul Nitze, Kissinger-crony Helmut Sonnenfeldt, National Security Adviser Robert MacFarlane, and representatives of *The Washington Post* and NBC television.

Concluding his U.S. trip, Vogel told the press that he "welcomed" the decision of the State Department to send assistant secretary Richard Burt to visit the East German Republic in March. Burt will be the first top-level official of the U.S. government to arrive in East Germany since the Potsdam Conference of 1945.

What is Burt's mission this time? Will

he talk to the East German leaders about Vogel's proposal (originally formulated by the Norwegian KGB spy Arne Treholt) for a "nuclear-free zone in Central Europe," or about the State Department's consent for a U.S. troop withdrawal from West Germany?

## FEC votes matching funds for Jesse Jackson

The Federal Election Commission (FEC) Feb. 9 voted 5-0 to provide federal campaign matching funds to pro-terrorist presidential candidate Jesse Jackson. Just two weeks before, the same FEC voted 4-1 *not* to provide matching funds to anti-terrorist candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in a decision which the dissenting commissioner characterized as based on purely "subjective" factors.

*The New York Times*, in its coverage Feb. 10 of the Jackson story, showed the candidate watching his supporter, Louis Farrakhan, register to vote in Chicago.

Who is Louis Farrakhan? He heads the Libyan-controlled wing of the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) in the United States. Farrakhan has emerged over recent years as the midwest victor over Wallace Dean Muhammed, in the fight for the succession to the late Elijah Muhammed as leader of the Black Muslim organization. At a conference in Gary, Indiana in February 1983, Farrakhan spoke in defense of Libyan dictator and terrorist promoter Muammar Qaddafi, calling Qaddafi a "victim" of President Reagan and American "racism, capitalism, and imperialism." A telegram of praise and greetings to the conference from Qaddafi was read aloud from the podium before Farrakhan spoke.

## New German-American institute proposed

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the European Labor Party in the Federal Republic of Germany, has issued a call for the for-

## Briefly

● **WALTER MONDALE**, the Democratic presidential candidate, called Feb. 4 for a unilateral U.S. moratorium on all nuclear testing. His statement to the press followed a secret, closed-door meeting with the leaders of the nuclear freeze movement in Boston.

● **REPUBLICAN NATIONAL** Committee Chairman Frank Fahrenkopf told a meeting of the RNC in Washington during "Republican Week" early in February that "today, on the eve of what historians may see as our greatest moment of challenge . . . as Republicans, our party has never been stronger, more unified, or more capable of victory. As Americans, our future shines brighter than ever before." One RNC state chairman attending the meeting had a more blunt characterization of the "Republican Week" festivities: "I just came here to maintain my contacts, have some drinks, pat some fannies, and then get the hell out of here."

● **HOUSE MAJORITY** Leader Jim Wright, in a letter to the White House Feb. 8, declared that slashing the proposed 1985 defense budget "will have a reassuring effect both with the general public and with the financial markets" regarding the "flood of red ink flowing from the enormous deficits in the President's budgets."

● **SEN. ALAN CRANSTON** (D-Calif.) called Feb. 9 for a \$38 billion cut in the proposed 1985 defense budget of \$305 billion, and declared that he wants to "kill outright Ronald Reagan's 'Star Wars' fantasy, a perilous program that experts say will cost \$1 trillion." Cranston also proposed eliminating the MX missile, deferring any new destroyers or submarines, slowing further procurement of missiles, ships, planes, and tanks, and freezing all military base construction and active-duty personnel levels.

mation of a new German-American Institute, to take control of German-American relations out of Eastern-Establishment hands.

"Relations between Western Europe and the United States," wrote Zepp-LaRouche, "and in particular between the Federal Republic of Germany and America, are now in a serious crisis, the solution to which will have far-reaching military-strategic, political, scientific, and cultural consequences for the Western alliance."

The problem is compounded by the fact, Mrs. LaRouche stressed, that all existing think tanks, foundations, and institutes concerned with relations between West Germany and the United States are dominated by the "decouplers," and spread disinformation about the real course of events, portraying the drifting apart as inevitable.

"The newly formed institute/foundation will have the task of researching common history and thus advancing the spiritual and cultural unity of the two nations. Above all, however, it shall present a variety of proposals for new options of cooperation. The organization of conferences on German-American cooperation will be among its practical tasks, along with the release of books and other publications on this theme, but above all else the cultural exchange of youth and interested adults who will mobilize for German-American friendship. All those who want to work on such a project, whether they be Americans with German ancestry or Germans who consider the alliance with America as imperative or simply individuals who wish to contribute to overcoming what is potentially the most dangerous crisis, are hereby called to contribute to this undertaking. If we work at this task with the same courage which inspired the European and American supporters of the American Revolution, we shall succeed."

### Shuttle astronauts become human satellites

Space Shuttle astronaut Bruce McCandless on Feb. 7 became the first human being to orbit the Earth free of any spaceship. Using the Manned Maneuvering Unit (MMU)

powered back pack, McCandless became a small satellite, orbiting near the Challenger, but not attached to it.

This victory for the manned space program came despite the malfunction of two satellites put into orbit by the Shuttle—difficulties which the Eastern Establishment news media seized on in order to argue that the voyage was a failure and the program be discontinued.

All previous EVAs, or extravehicular activities, going back to the first U.S. spacewalk from a Gemini spacecraft in 1965, were performed with the astronaut tethered to the ship. The MMU now gives the astronaut the capability to leave the immediate vicinity of the ship and power his way to meet other orbiting objects. On such missions, the tether is eliminated because it would become tangled as the astronaut turned and moved.

After donning the MMU, McCandless started his eight-minute trip 150 feet away from the orbiter, as the rest of the crew, mission control in Houston, and television audiences watched. His average speed of about one foot per second was slower than a leisurely walk, and McCandless could only tell he was moving at all because the orbiter appeared to get smaller as he moved away.

Below was the Earth, but as the orbiter and McCandless were both in orbit at 15,700 feet per second, the astronaut's increase in speed of one foot per second was hardly noticeable to him. After a return to the payload bay, McCandless ventured out on a second sortie from the orbiter bay and traveled 320 feet away.

Astronaut Robert Stewart followed with a second set of space trips and then McCandless practiced a second procedure that will be required for the April Shuttle repair of the Solar Max satellite.

The astronaut attached himself to the Remote Manipulator System (RMS) or arm that is attached to the payload bay, and the arm was moved around with him on it. On the April repair mission, an astronaut will also be attached to the RMS, which will be used like the cherry pickers that workers use to reach and repair street lights.

McCandless practiced the Solar Max repair by doing some operations with a set of tools. Foot restraints secured him to the RMS.