

National News

Three Mile Island unit to start hot testing

Unit I of the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant received permission April 10 from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to start hot functional testing. The testing will begin at the end of May, when work on the unit is completed.

Unit I, which was closed for routine maintenance when the 1979 incident at Three Mile Island's Unit II occurred, has been shut down ever since by a proliferation of new safety regulations. Unit I was in no way affected by the incident.

Hot functional testing, which is typically the last stage of testing before starting operation of a unit, consists of testing plant systems at operating temperature and pressure, but without the critical mass necessary to start nuclear reactions.

The NRC decision does not mean that Unit I will restart operations immediately, nor should there be any presumption of restarting, according to a Three Mile Island spokesman. However, the plant managers hope for a decision from the NRC on restarting the unit by the end of June.

NRC chairman Nunzio Palladino has stated that he would like the Commission to make its ruling before Commissioner Victor Galinsky's term ends June 30. Galinsky is the only commissioner who has been a member since the 1979 malfunctioning, and Palladino "values his insight."

Galinsky, however, has a record of anti-nuclear power decisions. Galinsky, with James R. Schlesinger, was instrumental in turning the pro-nuclear Atomic Energy Commission into the anti-nuclear NRC. There is every indication that Galinsky will oppose restarting Unit I.

In addition, Unit II of the Susquehanna nuclear plant, after receiving its operating license from the NRC March 23, has finished loading fuel. Hearings for the operat-

ing license were held in October 1981. Commercial operation of the unit should begin by the end of 1984.

Beam opponent Bowman meets the boss

Robert Bowman, the chief of the Institute for Space and Security Studies, traveled to Moscow in early April. Bowman attended a conference devoted to "problems of preventing the use of space for military purposes." The keynote speaker was the U.S.S.R.'s first public spokesman against beam-weapons defense, Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church and Moscow Patriarchate. Bowman endorsed the Soviet proposal to ban all space-based weapons.

Late last year, when Soviet diplomat Valerii Churkin failed to appear at the last moment to debate *EIR* editor-in-chief Criton Zoakos on the issue of antiballistic-missile defense in Washington, D.C., Bowman volunteered to fill in for Churkin.

Doctors prescribe starvation of patients

Ten prominent doctors associated with some of the United States's most prestigious medical institutions recommended euthanasia measures that include withholding food and water from certain patients in an article published April 12 in the U.S. medical "publication of record," the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The proposals, promoted at a Boston conference sponsored by the Society for the Right to Die, include decreasing or halting medical treatment for a patient if it "would only prolong" an uncomfortable process of dying; respecting a patient's right to refuse treatment; and refusal to use the case of a

patient who survived a specific disease as the overriding reason to continue treatment of another patient with the same disease.

The report also states that when a patient is in a "vegetative state," or is "severely, irreversibly demented"—a category which includes the senile elderly—it is "morally justifiable to withhold antibiotics and artificial nutrition and hydration, as well as other forms of life-sustaining treatment."

The recommendations were developed by Dr. Daniel D. Federman, former president of the American College of Physicians, along with representatives of the medical schools at Harvard, University of Pittsburgh, Johns Hopkins, and the University of Texas, and from the Mayo Clinic, University of Virginia Medical Center, and Hennepin County Medical Center in Minneapolis. The recommendations also state that the "cost considerations" in medical care can no longer be ignored.

LaRouche announces campaign plans

After massive fraud against his presidential campaign in the April 10 Pennsylvania primary, Democratic contender Lyndon H. LaRouche told his supporters that he is committed to running his campaign all the way through the November election. He will enter all upcoming primaries possible, he stated, but, if the vote fraud perpetrated by the Charles Manatt and Lane Kirkland-led usurpers in the Democratic Party continues, he will continue his race as an independent Democrat.

"I cannot ignore the 20% of the vote I received in the April 10 Pennsylvania primary," LaRouche stated. "With every indication being that I actually received 20% of the vote cast, I have decided that I must fulfill my obligations to the people of Pennsylvania. I will not fail the people who voted for me."

Briefly

LaRouche is running in the Louisiana primary May 5, and Maryland and Ohio May 8. He was put on the ballot for the June 5 New Mexico primary in a unanimous vote by the Primary Election Nominating Committee April 10.

LaRouche is also on the ballot for the May 15 Oregon and June 5 California primaries. Campaign supporters are now gathering petition signatures to place his name on the ballot for the June 5 New Jersey, May 24 Idaho, and June 12 North Dakota primaries.

Soviets protest U.S. Olympic security measures

The Soviet Union issued a statement April 9 implicitly threatening to boycott the Los Angeles Summer Olympics because of security measures on the part of the United States. The statement, issued by the Soviet National Olympic Committee, accuses the United States of violating the International Olympic Charter, and demands an "emergency session" of the International Olympic Committee.

"Slanderous allegations are being made that the participation of a Soviet delegation in the Olympic Games would presumably threaten U.S. security," TASS wrote in response to a U.S. demand for a list of all members of the Soviet delegation requiring visas, and that "the embassy of the U.S. reserved the right for itself not to give permission for entry to those it considers unsuitable."

As security sources have told *EIR*, one of the standard covers for Soviet spetsnaz operatives—highly trained search-and-destroy teams deployed abroad—is Soviet "sports" teams. One Soviet delegation member has already been rejected by the U.S. government: Oleg Yermishkin, proposed Soviet Olympics attaché, was identified as a high-ranking KGB official and re-

fused a U.S. visa on the basis of "internal security and national security grounds."

The United States has, however, apparently given permission for the Soviets to berth a passenger ship used to transport Olympic personnel and equipment in Long Beach harbor for the duration of the Olympics, despite widespread concern that the ship will be used as a base for espionage activities.

Kissinger receives state visitors

Readers of the Latin American press covering Henry Kissinger's recent receptions of Ibero-American leaders could well believe that Kissinger had actually taken office as U.S. secretary of state.

Kissinger met with the president of the Dominican Republic, Jorge Blanco, in New York on April 9, and on April 11 *La Nación*, the major Argentine daily, ran a front-page picture showing Kissinger shaking hands with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo during Caputo's visit to New York.

The accompanying article, "Coinciding Views between Caputo and Kissinger," claims that their "prolonged visit" could "influence Reagan's attitude toward the Alfonsín government." Caputo, who met with Kissinger for an hour and 40 minutes, is quoted fondly praising the "rigor of thought" of the former U.S. secretary of state.

Continues *La Nación*: "In effect, although Kissinger has no official position in the U.S. government, his is a much listened-to and respected voice in official, banking, and intellectual circles." Therefore, the paper concludes, the approval Kissinger "accorded President Raúl Alfonsín's administration can weigh seriously in the U.S. attitude towards his government."

Discussion between Kissinger and Caputo centered on Argentina's handling of its foreign debt.

● **CASPAR WEINBERGER** told visiting Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) chairman Masashi Ishibashi April 12 that defense of Japan's 1,000-mile sea lanes is vital for the defense of its economy and trade. Ishibashi, leader of Japan's number-one opposition party, responded that creating a "friendly international environment" was more important than increasing threats.

● **THE HOUSE** of Representatives adopted a non-binding resolution calling on the administration to halt the mining of Nicaragua's harbors by a vote of 281 to 111. A similar resolution was adopted by the full Senate April 10 by an 84-to-12 vote. Several sources report that the votes signal the end of congressional funding for the anti-Sandinista rebels and possibly for U.S. military aid to El Salvador. On April 13, thirteen Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee, including chairman Peter Rodino, wrote Attorney General William French Smith asking for appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate whether high-level Reagan administration officials had violated the Neutrality Act of 1794 by aiding a rebellion against Nicaragua's government.

● **CHARLES T. MANATT** and Frank Farenkopf, Jr., national chairmen of the Democratic and Republican parties, signed a "campaign ethics code" April 13 which was drawn up by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The code claims to condemn personal vilification, character defamation, and "any appeal to prejudice." The ADL is notorious for its repeated slanders of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche as "anti-Semitic."

● **THE FEDERAL** Elections Commission released federal primary matching funds to Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. by a 5-to-1 vote April 12 after almost three months of delay.