

Congressional Closeup by Ronald Kokinda and Susan Kokinda

LaRouche broadcasts prompt attack on Kissinger

Three months after Lyndon LaRouche's exposure of Henry Kissinger as a Soviet agent of influence in a March 26 nationwide television broadcast, the history of Kissinger's treachery against the national interests of the United States was described—for the first time—in the U.S. Senate.

In a June 20 floor speech, Sen. Steve Symms (R-Idaho) warned that the Soviets are 10 years ahead of the United States in both strategic offense and defense, and that they now have a first-strike capability. He continued that "America's strategic decline has not even bottomed out yet" and, "because of this vulnerability, we are increasingly subject to Soviet attempts at intimidation through nuclear blackmail. . . .

"The role of the false doctrine of arms control in speeding and assuring the U.S. strategic decline needs at long last to be carefully examined," he went on. "The historical evidence indicates that arms control has been used as an instrument in the Soviet game plan for strategic supremacy."

Symms cited Adm. Elmo Zumwalt, who in March named Henry Kissinger as the individual who withheld vital information from the U.S. Senate and the Joint Chiefs of Staff prior to passage of the SALT I treaty, former Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, and a 1978 CIA report as sources for his charge that Kissinger had lied to the Senate and withheld information about Soviet intentions to exploit a "loophole" in the not-yet-ratified SALT treaty by deploying SS-19s, the heavy ICBM which has given the Soviets their overwhelming strategic superiority.

Symms's statement is known to represent the views of a number of

other conservative senators, including Jim McClure (R-Idaho), Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), and Jake Garn (R-Utah).

Using the political parallel to the present crisis repeatedly cited by LaRouche in his broadcasts, Symms likened the government's refusal to reveal in full the history of Soviet arms-control violations and their military implications to the refusal of Neville Chamberlain and the British appeasers to take steps against German rearmament in the 1930s.

Symms called for "peace through space defense," arguing that "a space-based, layered antiballistic-missile defense is the best way to reduce the risk of nuclear war. . . . An American space-based antiballistic-missile defense could make the Soviet strategic offensive capability, so laboriously built up over the years, totally obsolete."

Simpson-Mazzoli bill passed

A compromise version of the Simpson-Mazzoli act to revise the nation's immigration laws was finally passed in the House by a small margin June 21.

Provisions of the final version include:

Employer sanctions: To curtail the flow of illegal aliens into the country, it will now be a crime subject to fines to hire illegal aliens.

Amnesty for illegals: Illegal aliens who entered the country before the arbitrarily selected year 1982 are eligible for amnesty. These aliens can now apply for temporary "guest worker" status, and after one year they can apply for permanent resident status.

A prospective employer must be able to certify to the satisfaction of the

Immigration and Naturalization Service that his employee is not an illegal alien, or the employer will be subject to heavy fines.

The AFL-CIO, an early supporter of the bill, reversed its position because the guest-worker program would take jobs away from Americans.

The measure, which was considered impassable in an election year, will go before a House-Senate conference committee for reconciliation differences with the Senate version passed last year.

Left-right coalition delays water project

Supporters of the embattled North Dakota Garrison Diversion Project have been forced to accept a legislative compromise which will delay the project several months, and possibly modify it. By a voice vote on June 21, the Senate accepted an amendment to H.R. 5653, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1985. The amendment establishes a commission to develop modifications of the Garrison Project and freezes spending on the project until Dec. 31, 1984.

The commission is to be made up of 12 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. If the commission is unable to arrive at an alternative plan for the Garrison Project, construction will resume on Dec. 31, 1984.

The Garrison Project was first proposed in the immediate post-World War II period as compensation to North Dakota after the state gave up 0.5 million acres of farmland to flooding behind the Garrison Dam, a huge flood-control project for the region. Entire communities were relocated and some

of North Dakota's best farmland was inundated. In exchange, North Dakotans were promised the opportunity to reap the benefits of a million-acre irrigation program which was eventually authorized in 1965 as the Garrison Diversion Unit.

The compromise amendment was put forward by North Dakota Sens. Mark Andrews (R) and Quentin Burdick (D), the project's most fervent supporters, in obvious recognition of the fact that the project would lose in an up-or-down vote on the Senate floor.

An unholy alliance of environmentalists and "fiscal conservatives" has eroded support for the vitally needed project to the point that it has failed to gain support in the House in recent years and has only been saved by Senate action. Last year, liberal environmentalists such as Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) and fiscal conservatives such as Sen. Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) came very close to passing an amendment to halt the project.

'Peace in our time' academy voted by Senate

In the early morning hours of June 20, as the debate on the Senate defense budget came to a close, the heirs of Neville Chamberlain and Bertrand Russell pushed through an amendment to establish a U.S. Academy of Peace.

The notion of a "peace" academy to teach political leaders how to "wage peace" through "conflict resolution" methods was a proposal of the Bertrand Russell Pugwash Conferences which brought U.S. and Soviet scientists together in the late 1950s to orchestrate arms control for the next

several decades that lay ahead.

The leading sponsors of the Peace Academy legislation are Sens. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), both of whom were recently exposed by *EIR* as having co-sponsored Soviet-drafted anti-space-weapons legislation. The Peace Academy has been supported by every major arms control and anti-defense organization in the United States and garnered the co-sponsorship of 56 U.S. senators, many of whom were convinced that failure to support the Academy would be construed as a vote against "peace."

A handful of senators took the floor to warn that the Peace Academy could easily be captured by the "peace in our time" arms-control faction, and that the only assurance of peace in the world is the military strength of the United States and its allies.

Senator Steve Symms (R-Idaho) argued that "the taxpayers . . . are already paying for three peace academies. When General Washington set up the first Peace Academy up at West Point, the purpose of it was to train engineering officers. The other purpose was to maintain a very strong position so that we would prepare ourselves with a good officer corps in case of war. He knew that if we prepared for war we would be able to have peace. . . ."

"History is replete with examples of nations that were overcome because their people failed to provide for their defense. Most of England undoubtedly breathed a sigh of relief when Neville Chamberlain returned from Munich, proudly displaying his agreement with Adolf Hitler and announcing that we had 'peace in our time.'"

Knowing that the supporters of the Peace Academy already had the sup-

port of the majority of the Senate, opponents did not call for a roll call vote and the measure passed by voice vote. It has already passed the House of Representatives.

Conservative senator flirts with anti-defense reformers

Senator Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), a nominal conservative, is aiding and abetting the liberal, anti-defense forces in the United States with alarming regularity. Not only did Grassley co-author the notorious "KGB" budget—named after Senators Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kans.), Grassley, and Joe Biden (D-Del.)—and vote for the Nunn amendment to pull U.S. troops out of Europe, he is also providing a forum for a grouping whose intent is to "Watergate" the Pentagon.

On June 21, the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on administrative practices, which Grassley chairs, voted to issue a subpoena to A. Ernest Fitzgerald, who works for the Air Force and who makes a career of charging that the Defense Department is accepting "cost-overruns" on weapons systems. Fitzgerald became the darling of the liberal left in the late 1960s when he was fired from his Pentagon job for blowing the whistle on cost-overruns on the C5A cargo plane. He was subsequently reinstated.

The Air Force refused to let Fitzgerald testify before Grassley's committee in an official capacity because his statement had not been cleared. Grassley is insisting that Fitzgerald must appear in his official capacity and that the information he will provide is "explosive" and would "reveal that the vast majority of money we put into major weapons systems is pure waste and inefficiency."