

*Department of Treasury:* **Donald Regan**, secretary; **R. T. McNamar**, deputy secretary; **Beryl Sprinkel**, undersecretary for monetary affairs; **John Walker**, assistant secretary for enforcement and operations; **Mark Leland**, assistant secretary for international economic affairs; **William Draper**, president and chairman, Export and Import Bank.

*Federal Reserve Board:* **Paul Volcker**.

*Health and Human Services:* **Margaret Heckler**, secretary; **Carolyn K. Davis**, administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

*Department of Justice:* **Edward Meese**, attorney general designate; **William Webster**, director, FBI; **William French Smith**, attorney general; **Francis Mullen**, administrator, Drug Enforcement Agency.

*Department of Energy:* **Donald Hodel**, secretary; **Gregory Fess**.

*EPA:* **William Ruckelshaus**, administrator.

But for the challenge of LaRouche, Henry Kissinger has

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*“LaRouche warned that if Reagan didn’t break with Kissinger’s and Volcker’s policies, it would be unlikely he would be reelected unless he were completely under Kissinger’s control.”*

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now positioned himself to “win” on the coattails of either Mondale or Reagan. Walter Mondale openly proclaims the “Kissinger Doctrine” of “decoupling” the United States from Western Europe, brutally policing Central and Ibero-America to protect the debt for the IMF and Volcker, while scrapping the full development of a laser-beam defense system for the United States. President Reagan is in an advanced state of mental “smothering” by the same Kissinger and by Volcker’s so-called advice. Perhaps Reagan may wake from his slumber to recall that he was politically popular in America and rode to a landslide victory in the last presidential election when he openly and directly attacked Kissinger and Volcker. Were Reagan to lose, it would be for the stench coming from his own appointments and advisers. Were Reagan to win, and desire to govern and preserve the Western alliance, he must follow the example of Hercules and wash the excrement out of the Augean Stables that the U.S. government has become.

## Congress slashes the beam-defense budget

by Susan Kokinda

As Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was impressing America’s NATO allies with the need to embark on an all-out effort to develop beam-weapon defense systems, the U.S. Congress slashed the budget for that program by 20%. After a week-long negotiating/brainwashing session, which included one actual and several threatened shutdowns of the U.S. government, the administration capitulated to a budget “compromise” with the Congress which cut the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) from the originally modest \$1.8 billion, down to \$1.4 billion.

This means that, allowing for inflation, the appropriation for beam-weapon research and development now represents no increase at all over the spending rates projected for the program *before* President Reagan made his historic March 23, 1983 speech committing the United States to develop a defensive shield against nuclear attack.

The White House had already sacrificed the MX “Peacekeeper” missile, in order to win a compromise defense budget agreement which would hold SDI funding at the figure proposed by the Republican-controlled Senate—\$1.67 billion. Before the congressional vote, the director of the SDI program, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamsom, had declared that the rock-bottom figure the administration would accept was \$1.5 billion. Not only did the White House settle for \$1.4 billion, but it capitulated on the issue of testing anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons as well, and agreed not to conduct tests on the system (which had been scheduled for this fall) until both Houses give the go ahead next March. Even then, the administration will only be allowed 3 tests, instead of the requested 12.

With these capitulations signed and sealed, the Reagan administration—if reelected—can look forward to the following further assaults next year:

- **More funding cuts:** If the Reagan administration significantly increases funding for the SDI to \$3.5 or \$4 billion (as sources currently indicate it will try to do), arms-control advocates on the Hill say that the Congress will cut *at least* \$1 billion from that request.

- **Government “reform”:** The legislative logjam caused by President Reagan’s earlier refusal to capitulate on the

defense budget is already being used by advocates of a British-style parliamentary system of government as an excuse to "streamline" the Congress and the executive, tearing up the U.S. Constitution.

### **Blackmailing the President**

The "KGB Democrats," led by Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, have been successfully blackmailing the President for the past 18 months on defense issues, ripping up agreement after agreement, always demanding new concessions after each preceding round of concessions has been granted. They have enjoyed the quiet collaboration of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Henry Kissinger's home base. CSIS has programmed the key architects of the numerous defense compromises, such as the Senate's leading proponent of pulling U.S. troops out of Europe, Sam Nunn (D-Ga.) and Rep. Les Aspin (D-Wis.). Kissinger Republicans such as Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) and Defense Appropriations Subcommittee chairman Ted Stevens (R-Ark.) have also played a key role.

The process which led to the current moratorium on the construction of new MX missiles began 18 months ago, when President Reagan accepted his first "compromise to save the MX," crafted by a Bipartisan Commission headed by Kissinger lieutenant Brent Scowcroft. Scowcroft, Nunn, Aspin, Baker, et. al. "saved the MX" by shifting the character of the Reagan administration's strategic nuclear-missile policy toward Kissinger's "midgetman" missile proposal.

But that was only the beginning. The 1983 votes to go ahead with the MX missile were quickly eroded in 1984. By mid-year, the House had voted against further production of the MX and the Senate had just barely voted for it. The administration still refused to capitulate, so O'Neill, Nunn, and their allies first tied up the defense budget. Then they refused to pass a budget for the government as a whole.

By mid-September, Reagan gave in to a compromise worked out by O'Neill and Baker: The MX would be halted unless Congress gave its go-ahead in a vote which would not take place before March 1985. But \$1.67 billion would be appropriated for the SDI and a limited green light was given for the testing of ASAT systems.

Even that compromise was immediately undermined. With the new fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1, and hence the need for the passage of new money bills to keep the government running, the entire government budget was held hostage until Reagan gave in further on the SDI and other defense and national security issues. At noon on Oct. 4, the entire federal government was shut down, while further concessions were extracted from the Reagan administration.

As UPI explained the budget breakdown on Oct. 5, "House and Senate negotiators bitterly disagree on just how specific a leadership agreement reached weeks ago was. They disagree on whether it permits cuts in spending for the 'Star Wars'

program." Rep. Ed Boland (D-Mass.) and Joe Addabbo (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, organized their followers for a phony "bolt" from the O'Neill-Baker \$1.67 billion compromise on the defense bill. Addabbo promptly ignored the O'Neill-Baker \$1.67 billion authorization for the SDI and only appropriated \$1.1 billion. It was between those two figures, the compromise \$1.67 billion and Addabbo's \$1.1 billion, that the administration finally compromised, again, at \$1.4 billion.

Defense Secretary Weinberger and the few remaining Reagan loyalists in the administration, such as Interior Secretary William Clark, are reportedly considering increasing the SDI budget to \$3.5 to \$4 billion for the next fiscal year. KGB-linked sources on Capitol Hill delightedly report that "not even people who support the R&D program now" will support an increase of that magnitude. Sam Nunn is singled out by Washington insiders as the supposedly "pro-defense" senator most likely to lead the charge against the SDI next year.

### **Assault on the Constitution**

The same people who orchestrated the legislative deadlock to force Reagan to compromise away vital strategic programs are now righteously pointing to that deadlock as evidence that "the system needs to be streamlined." In ordinary English, this means the replacement of the presidential system of government guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution with a British-style parliamentary system. The legislative branch would run the government—which means, not the people's elected representatives, but the elite think tanks and congressional staffers who shape policy for the Congress.

This was what Henry Kissinger had in mind when he recently warned that the politically sovereign nation-states were standing in the way of "international economic order."

Now, Georgetown's CSIS is conducting a study on *Legislative-Executive Relations in National Security Issues*, whose end result will be the destruction of the checks and balances of the American republic.

On Sept. 26, CSIS President Amos Jordan testified before Trilateral Commission member and Senate Government Affairs Committee chairman William Roth (R-Del.) on the relationship between the legislature and the executive. While warning that "major revisions to the U.S. Constitution would be unnecessary and unwise" because they "would ultimately fail to generate the needed consensus—for implementation," Jordan proposed more realistic ways to break down the separation of powers doctrine and the checks and balance provisions of the Constitution. Participating in the CSIS study are Nunn, Les Aspin, NATO ambassador and advocate of the "decoupling" of the Western alliance David Abshire, and Mondale advisers Dick Moe and Robert Hunter. Scheduled to testify next January before the Roth Committee on the same topic is Henry Kissinger.