

in one county in Arkansas and one in Colorado.

The referenda gained ballot status after Vietnam-era genocidalists—including former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, CIA Director William Colby, and NSC Special Adviser McGeorge Bundy—put together a “peace movement” under the direction of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Playing on the U.S. population’s fears of the brink of global war the oligarchs’ depression has imposed, the forces behind the freeze movement have conducted a nine-month brainwashing campaign, using the major media outlets, to convince the population that war could be avoided by paper agreements. The response of voters, many of whom remember the “success” of previous pre-war disarmament agreements, was overwhelming apathy to the freeze question. Even in states such as New Jersey, where the freeze passed by a 3-1 margin, the number of voters who bothered to cast votes on the issue was far less than the total number of ballots cast: 1.8 million to 5.1 million, or 35 percent. It is based on this fraction of this 35 percent that the media and other freeze backers are claiming victory.

The real alternative to nuclear war

It is only in California that the freeze issue became a political focus of the campaign. There 93 percent of those who cast ballots voted on the freeze referendum, Proposition 12. The reasons: the National Democratic Policy Committee, nuclear physicist Edward Teller, and physicist Steven Bardwell of the Fusion Energy Foundation. All have urged that the United States alter its policy so as to pursue the only program which will, from a military standpoint, be able to assure the world it can avoid the horrors of nuclear war. That requires, as U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche detailed last spring, the development of space-based laser beam weaponry capable of destroying nuclear missiles midflight, which is a scientific program that the Soviet Union is far more advanced in than the United States.

In campus debates and presentations throughout California Bardwell time and again destroyed the soft support for the freeze referendum, showing his audiences that by further emasculating the country’s nuclear research and development capability, the nation would eliminate the possibility of ever ending the terror of likely nuclear war.

By election night, freeze coordinators in California were complaining to the national media that “People are running around trying to make it look like *we* were leading the country to war.” Had the anti-freeze forces had but a few more days before votes were cast, a majority of a once-uninformed California electorate would have realized just that.

Bardwell and other Fusion Energy Foundation scientists will hold a briefing in the Rayburn Building on Capitol Hill in Washington Nov. 18 for military, diplomatic and other government personnel to explain not only what nearly half of the California voters came to understand, but the specifics of how the United States can pursue a policy that will end forever the threat of nuclear war.

Shultz working to stranglehold on the

by Richard Cohen, Washington Bureau Chief

Prior to the Nov. 2 national elections, Secretary of State George Shultz had extracted concessions on post-election economic and national security policies from both President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger. Most importantly, Shultz, whose State Department Press Office freely gloats over the fact that the Secretary talks to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger every day on the phone and meets with him at length every two weeks, is reported to have convinced the President that a 1983 U.S. domestic economic recovery requires a sharp reduction in the federal budget deficit. This is a consideration uppermost in Reagan’s mind, say White House sources. Reagan’s decision on running for a second term will be made in October 1983, and he will not run if there is no recovery. The President and his spokesmen may publicly continue their tough “stay the course” rhetoric into early 1983, but, under Shultz’s guidance, the White House will privately encourage congressional moves in the lame duck session that opens Nov. 29 to slash the defense budget and increase taxes.

Reportedly, the first important step of presidential retreat will occur in early December during the “lame duck” session of Congress. At that time the White House will send to Congress a \$12 billion so-called dense-pack plan for defending the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile system. Shultz has arranged for both the President and Weinberger to be “out of town” on foreign junkets when the House of Representatives votes down “dense-pack” and possibly begins a process that will lead to the cancellation of the entire MX program. Further, Shultz has arranged that the White House will mount no serious fight for the program.

But the fate of the dubious dense-pack plan and the questionable MX program represent only the first line in a long list of Shultz-demanded defense budget cuts. Indeed, Shultz intends even the less-expensive and technologically explosive “space-based” anti-ballistic missile options supported by the President from getting beyond the “authorization” process on Capitol Hill.

Shultz’s best friend: James Baker

Shultz has an essential ally, White House Chief of Staff James Baker, to ensure that the White House marches to disaster. Baker and his White House gaggle of Communications Director David Gergen, Baker assistant Richard Darman, and White House pollster Richard Wirthlin, are using

tighten London's U.S. government

the Nov. 2 results to politically motivate Reagan down Shultz's road of defense cuts and tax hikes. Baker is reportedly emphasizing to the President that Nov. 2 showed that the so-called New Right is at best only a marginal political force for 1984. In 1982, many New Right candidates lost in the primaries, while key Democrats they targeted for defeat won. Baker is also stressing that the White House emerged relatively unscathed only by the skin of its teeth. Five Republican Senate seats, enough to turn the Senate over to the Democrats, were retained by tiny vote margins.

Two more upticks in the unemployment figures and the

Democrats might have taken back the Senate, is the worrisome message being sent to Reagan. Baker is also stressing that the Democrats took seven governorships from Republicans, and could have had two more but for tiny margins.

Both the House and Senate GOP leaderships appear to be ready to cooperate with this pressure campaign on the President. A terrified House Minority leader Bob Michel (R-Ill.) dramatized the impending tidal wave of congressional Republican pressure on Reagan when he emerged on the morning of Nov. 3 to claim victory in his House race. Coming from a district suffering over 15 percent unemployment and winning by only a few votes, Michel demanded compromises from the White House on defense spending, taxes, and entitlement cuts. Michel echoed a Nov. 2 statement by Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), who on national TV warned the White House that the Republican majority in the Senate would be far more independent of the White House in the coming session. Senate Republicans are said to believe that the near-loss of the Senate was due to popularly perceived ties between its members and the President's policies.

In addition, Baker and his associates have made it clear to Reagan that the GOP slippage at the polls was due to a sizable return of Democrats from their 1980 flirtation with

Kissinger deploys to wreck the Reagan Plan

George Shultz's close associate Henry Kissinger has been caught in a deployment to London as part of the Anglo-Soviet operation to eliminate American influence in the Middle East.

On Nov. 11, Kissinger flies to London to meet with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. Pym will have just returned from Jordan from a two-day visit with King Hussein, whom he intends to convince not to cooperate with the Reagan Plan. In a recent cable, Pym stated, "While we understand the American need to keep up the momentum, we would be unhappy to see King Hussein forge ahead without adequate Arab support."

On Nov. 12, Kissinger is to attend a private dinner in his honor given by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; on Nov. 13, Kissinger will meet with his business partner in Kissinger Associates, Lord Carrington; On Nov. 14, Kissinger will meet with Lord Harlech, a.k.a. David Ormsby-Gore, Britain's ambassador to Washington when President John Kennedy was assassinated.

And on Nov. 15, Kissinger will hold a secret meeting with the following individuals: Lord Harlech; Israeli De-

fense Minister Ariel Sharon; Prince Thurn und Taxis; former Secretary of State Alexander Haig; Lord Carrington, former British Foreign Secretary and a principal of Kissinger Associates; British parliamentarian Julian Amery, a top-level Freemason and a member of the secret Le Cercle group; Swiss intelligence operative Ernst Kux of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, also reputed to be a member of Le Cercle; Robert Moss of the *Daily Telegraph* and British intelligence; Sir Edmund Pecky, a British intelligence operative currently at Aberdeen University; Armin Gutowski, director of the Hamburg World Economic Archives; and Nicholas Elliott, former British intelligence station chief in the Middle East and currently a senior official in MI6.

This is the follow-up session to Kissinger's meeting with senior British aristocrats on May 10, when he was assigned a major role in redirecting U.S. policy in the Middle East there in order to weaken and ultimately remove U.S. influence in that part of the world. Overseeing Kissinger's deployment were Lord Carrington and Lord Home. It was at that time Kissinger was given advance information of the planned Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

The Nov. 15 meeting is also intended as a follow-up of a strategy session held last month in the Chouf mountain stronghold of Camille Chamoun in Lebanon. The purpose of that meeting was to plan the eventual liquidation of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and his replacement with Camille Chamoun, a trusted British asset.

The diplomatic agenda

November trips by senior administration officials planned, announced, or currently underway include:

- President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz to Cost Rica, Brazil and Colombia, Nov. 30-Dec. 4.
- Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, and New Zealand, Oct. 29-Nov. 8.
- Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger to South Korea, Japan, Pakistan, India and Sudan, Nov. 6-20.
- Former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, currently underway, to England, France, Italy, and Japan, purportedly to discuss "Law of the Sea" as Reagan's special emissary.
- Vice-President George Bush, to Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Lusaka, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zaire, and Bermuda Nov. 10-23.

In addition, it is rumored that Secretary of State Shultz will attend a meeting in the Caribbean Nov. 15-18.

This comes in the context of a flurry of diplomatic trips during the month of October and projected diplomatic visits to the United States over the next 30-60 days. These include:

- CIA director William Casey's trip to Nigeria, Zaire, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, and other African nations last month.
- Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker's consultations in Paris and elsewhere last month.
- George Shultz's discussions with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Salim and Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, and his meeting on Oct. 5 with Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.
- Late November visit to Washington of South African Foreign Minister Botha.
- Nov. 11-13 visit to Washington by Egyptian Foreign Minister Hassan Ali.
- December visit to Washington by Zia ul Haq of Pakistan.
- Nov. 23 visit to Washington of President Navon of Israel.
- The Nov. 3-4 visit of Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.
- Last month's visits by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, and the Arab League delegation led by King Hassan of Morocco.

In addition, there are persistent rumors of impending visits to Washington by Menachem Begin and Jordan's King Hussein.

"Reagan populism" due to high unemployment and threats to Social Security. Now, any attempt to seriously attack Social Security and other entitlement programs will be blocked by a new 26-plus Democratic majority in the House led by Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) and would have serious implications for 1984. Further, the President is being told that the Democrats will immediately press him to make concessions on taxes and the defense budget. In a Nov. 3 Capitol Hill press conference, Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.) and Sen. Wendell Ford (D-Ken.) emphasized that before the Democrats come forward with an absurd "positive program" of a "flat national tax rate," they will launch into a full assault on White House defense and tax policy.

Reinforcing White House fears is the fact that the ineffective Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt is to be demoted as a national Democratic spokesman in light of across-the-board Democratic failures in California. Most speculate that Tip O'Neill will assume that role, with an unbreakable House Democratic majority behind him. Of course, behind Tip is Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) who now stands at the head of the "freeze movement" and the Left-liberal wing of the Democratic Party after the demise of Jerry Brown in the California Senate race. If anything strikes fear in the hearts of the President and his trusted intimates it is the thought of Ted Kennedy in the White House.

In short, Baker and Shultz are telling the President that for him to run and win in 1984 he must abandon the dead weight of an important 1980 constituency, the New Right. He must listen to the demands of the congressional Republican leadership in order to blunt the attack themes of the Democrats, particularly the dreaded Kennedy. All these factors demand he cut defense and increase taxes in order to reduce the federal deficit.

To guarantee presidential compliance, Shultz has moved to dominate not only administration foreign policy but economic policy as well. White House sources say that Shultz now commands an impressive position above Reagan's other economic advisers, Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, OMB Director David Stockman and Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Martin Feldstein. Shultz is reported to be present at most meetings of this troika, and to have seized control over U.S. trade policy with the East bloc, Western Europe, Japan, and the Third World.

On both the domestic and international policy fronts, Shultz has integrated the AFL-CIO into the heart of his operations. Shultz, Secretary of Labor under Nixon, maintained extraordinarily close relationships with George Meany and his Vice President Lane Kirkland.

Now presided over by Kirkland, the AFL-CIO is deeply involved in Shultz's efforts to secure a cut in defense spending and increased taxes. In addition, the union confederation has concocted a so-called industrial recovery program which on close inspection is said to be little more than a bridge-building and highway-repair jobs program. Shultz is urging this program on Reagan as a sop to the unemployed.