

## The advocates of an anti-missile defense

**Lieutenant General Daniel Graham**, as director of High Frontier, an advocacy organization, was until recently a vocal supporter of space-based weapons systems. During a subsequent association with the Heritage Foundation, Graham made space-based *conventional* weapons, rather than directed energy beam weapons, the thrust of High Frontier's policy recommendations. Heritage then discontinued its funding of Graham's High Frontier. The pseudo-conservative Heritage Foundation, a front for British and Soviet intelligence, recently held secret meetings with leading peacenik Adm. Eugene LaRoque to coordinate its campaign for a conventional buildup and against beam weapons.

In his lengthy military intelligence career, Graham has been: chief of intelligence and estimates for the Military Command in Vietnam, 1967-68; director of collections, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), 1970-71; director of estimates, DIA, 1971-72; deputy director for intelligence community, CIA, 1973-74; director, DIA, 1974-76. After his retirement, Graham served as adviser to Ronald Reagan in the presidential campaigns of 1976 and 1980, on the staff of the American Security Council, and as co-chairman of the Coalition for Peace Through Strength, 1978-81.

**Major General George Keegan** was the first American military intelligence figure to identify the Soviet lead in the development of beam weapons. Keegan, who had just resigned as commander of U.S. Air Force Intelligence, began his campaign for the laser beam weapon with a highly publicized article in *Aviation Week*, May 2, 1977, which brought the defensive beam weapon issue to national attention. Warning of the shift in the world strategic balance in favor of the Soviet Union, Keegan emphasized that the U.S. failure to develop directed energy beam weapons would ensure Soviet superiority and U.S. defeat or surrender by the 1990s. Keegan's most recent discussion of beam weapons appeared in an interview in the *Baltimore Sun*, Feb. 20, 1983.

For the past seven years, *EIR* founder **Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.**, who has identified economics as "the science of technology," has publicly advocated the development of beam weapons and thermonuclear fusion. Beginning in January 1976, LaRouche's associates at the Fusion Energy Foundation published the results of Soviet research on self-organizing plasma structures, arguing that such developments had revolutionary implications for fusion power and weapons applications. After LaRouche and his associates publicized the work of Soviet scientist L. I. Rudakov, the U.S. government slapped a security classification on concepts that Rudakov had elaborated to U.S. scientists on a

1976 visit to the U.S.A. In May 1977, in a report entitled "Sputnik of the Seventies—The Science Behind the Soviets' Beam Weapon," LaRouche and his associates described the Soviet potential for developing directed energy weapons that could shoot down incoming missiles in flight.

In March 1982, after Los Alamos National Scientific Laboratory studies showed that ABM defensive systems were both technologically and economically feasible, LaRouche authored a white paper for the National Democratic Policy Committee urging a crash effort to develop beam weapons. NDPC candidates won 20 to 40 percent of the vote in the 1982 Democratic primary elections, and so far during 1983 more than 200 NDPC-backed candidates have announced for office in 1983.

**Dr. John Rather**, currently vice-president of DESE Research and Engineering, has worked at Oak Ridge (1958-63) and Lawrence Livermore (1963-70) laboratories as an experimental plasma physicist and at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. In 1980, Rather inspired hearings by the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space on the importance of high energy lasers for future civilian and defense applications. In March 1982, he testified as an expert witness on directed energy technology before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear War.

Dr. Rather's activities have led to the creation of a new experimental research initiative at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center to develop capabilities for laser rocket propulsion and laser powered beaming. He has also inspired highly innovative studies on alternative space laser technology and policy options, designed to facilitate high energy laser development and exploitation of space for civilian and defense purposes.

As a private consultant, as principal scientist for the BDM Corporation, and as principal investigator at W. J. Schafter Associates, Dr. Rather participated in many aspects of NASA's laser research program.

His most recent articles on the need for beam weapons are "The U.S. High Energy Laser Program: Is There a Ray of Hope?" in the December 1982 issue of *Defense Science 2000* + , and "Space Laser Weapons: Problems and Promise" in the January 1983 issue of *Defense Science and Electronics*.

**Dr. Edward Teller's** public campaign for beam weapon anti-missile defense for the United States is only the most recent example of a long career marked by both major scientific contributions and a willingness to take independent stands on science-related public issues. Teller was one of the original developers of the concept of thermonuclear fusion in the 1930s and had a hand in the famous letter of Albert Einstein to President Franklin Roosevelt in 1939, which resulted in the launching of the World War II Manhattan Project for the development of an atomic bomb. Teller achieved key scientific breakthroughs in the early 1950s that made possible the development of the hydrogen bomb.

Dr. Teller has also been a long-standing advocate of the

peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as evidenced in his 1958 book, *Our Nuclear Future*, and in his calls for the development of nuclear power in the Third World. On Oct. 26, 1982 Dr. Teller gave a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. during which he reiterated his opposition to the nuclear freeze movement and expressed his support for defensive beam weapons development.

## The advocates of a nuclear freeze

**Harold Brown**, as the Carter administration's defense secretary, was responsible for dismantling the modest U.S. beam weapon effort in progress at that time.

Brown transferred the Navy and Army particle beam weapon programs from the services to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA); an agency known to oppose beam technologies. He also slashed the budgets of the military's high energy laser programs, degraded them to mere tactical battlefield applications, and transferred the cut funds to the hostile DARPA. Under the DARPA program, the Defense Department will make no decision on the feasibility of beam weapons until 1987. Before Brown's sabotage actions, the services were projecting deployment of ground and space-based beam weapon anti-satellite (ASAT) and anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems for the mid-1980s.

In 1977, the day after General Keegan revealed the Soviet lead in beam technologies, Brown issued the following statement: "Senior officials of the Defense Department do not believe that the Soviet Union has achieved a breakthrough in research which could soon provide a directed-energy beam weapon capable of neutralizing ballistic missile weapons." Brown later declared it impossible to solve the high-energy physics problems required for beam weapon development. Brown was immediately compared to Vannover Bush, who told a Senate committee in 1945 that development of an intercontinental ballistic missile was "impossible."

**Sen. Alan Cranston**, who has announced that the nuclear freeze will be "the issue" in his 1984 presidential campaign, has long been a leading front man for the one-world, neo-Malthusian policies which are the goals of the freeze movement's controllers. A founding member of the World Federalists, Cranston served as their national president from 1949 to 1952. Following his election in 1969, Cranston became the leading spokesman for arms control in the U.S. Senate.

**Richard Falk**, Princeton University professor and spokesman for the anti-nuclear movement, is the chief architect of the merger between the disarmament and environmentalist camps. Falk established the Institute for World Order in New York City as a joint command center for the two movements. In 1977, the IWO founded the anti-nuclear umbrella group, Mobilization for Survival. MFS claims deploy-

ment of nearly one thousand local action groups in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee and the Institute for Policy Studies. An apologist for Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and an influential figure in the "Islamic Revolution" that brought him to power, Falk has argued that it was the "ideology of nuclear power" that made the Shah's regime oppressive. Falk is also a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, along with Robert McNamara.

The nuclear freeze resolution is the brainchild of **Randall Forsberg**, who heads the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies. Forsberg spent seven years as a top analyst of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), a group formed by circles around Bertrand Russell which is regarded as the top think tank of the European peace movement. SIPRI operatives have recently been promoting schemes for a European build-up of conventional military hardware as an alternative to further nuclear weapons deployment. These proposals parallel those of a NATO-linked "European Security Study" set up by Club of Rome executive member and Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Carroll Wilson.

**Robert Strange McNamara**, known for his spectacularly unsuccessful "body count" approach to military strategy during the Vietnam war, has now joined forces with the freeze movement in his support for a conventional military buildup to fight similar wars of attrition in the Third World. As Secretary of Defense in 1961-68, McNamara redesigned U.S. military policy on the basis of the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. In 1968, McNamara resigned to become president of the World Bank, where he geared policy ever more sharply toward small-scale "appropriate technologies" and population control. Since he retired from the bank in mid-1981, he has devoted himself to campaigning for an official U.S. policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons.

Less well known is his affiliation with the Temple of Understanding and the Potomac Institute, both offshoots of the Lucifer Trust founded in 1922 by Alice Bailey, the head of the Lucifer-worshipping Theosophy Society, and her husband, Forster Bailey, a leader of the Scottish Rite Freemasons. Cults associated with the Lucifer Trust (recently renamed the Lucius Trust) espouse various occult doctrines and perform bizarre nocturnal rituals, including moon worship.

**Dr. Kosta Tsipis** has recently emerged as the pet scientific "plasma physics authority" for the nuclear freeze movement, largely on the basis of his December 1981 *Scientific American* article declaring the design of an anti-ballistic missile system using space-based lasers "impossible."

Tsipis, who came to the United States from Greece in 1954, joined the Physics Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966. He is a member of the board of editorial advisers of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist*, a director of the Council for a Liveable World, and SANE. He is co-director of the Program in Science and Technology for International Security.