

National News

Kissinger speaks for KGB at Bohemian Grove

For the second year in a row, Henry A. Kissinger keynoted the annual two-week encampment of Bohemian Grove which concluded the last week of July. Although few other details of the highly secretive Freemasonic gathering are currently known, Kissinger did give the "Lakeside Chat," the Grove's most prestigious talk and the province of President Herbert Hoover from 1935 through 1964.

According to participants, Kissinger's speech focused on international relations and was highlighted by the following formulation of Moscow's Third Rome policy line and its attempt to induce the United States to deal with Moscow from a position of weakness rather than strength: "The struggle for power in the Soviet Union is such that Andropov is not expected to last. . . . Because of this factionalization in the Politburo the possibility of the U.S. bargaining with the Soviets is very good."

Kissinger also reportedly said that the policies of the United States should be modeled on Britain's in the 19th century. "Britain saw that it was stronger than any single nation but faced a catastrophe if its opponents combined. Therefore its policy was 'balance of power.' Politics should not be decided by our friends but our interests."

Kissinger has been a member of the Bohemian Grove since 1981, first appearing at the Grove in 1979 as a guest. A member of the Mandalay Camp—the most powerful nest in the 100-camp Grove—Kissinger's admission was sponsored by Arjay Miller of Litton Industries. Other members of Mandalay Camp include S. D. Bechtel, Jr.; Leonard Firestone of the Firestone interests; Najeeb Halaby and Philip Hawley of the Bank of America; Edmond Littlefield of DelMonte, the former employer of Reagan special Central American negotiator Roger Stone; George Shultz; Thomas Watson of IBM; Ralph Bailey of DuPont; and William Casey.

Kissinger's peddling of KGB disinformation at Bohemian Grove parallels the reported use of Bohemian Grove by Kim Philby to run operations against Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the 1950s.

Senators attack Indian nuclear industry

Eight senators, led by Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.) and presidential aspirant John Glenn (D-Ohio), introduced a resolution on Aug. 4 which would block the sale of nuclear component spare parts for the Indian reactor at Tarapur, pending further guarantees from India—including a ban on the use of peaceful nuclear explosives for development purposes, which would compromise Indian national sovereignty.

In justifying this effort to cripple the Tarapur facility, Boschwitz recently approvingly cited Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear facility in 1981, saying, "The Israelis acted because they did not trust the peaceful intentions of a nuclear program being developed by an enemy and because they had an equal distrust for the international nonproliferation regime. . . . I think the Israelis did us all a favor by reminding us of our responsibility to countries afraid of a nuclear threat from hostile neighbors."

Other guarantees demanded: that the government of India provide "reliable assurances" that it is not engaged in a program to develop nuclear weapons, that it will not explode additional nuclear devices, and that India will extend its safeguard provisions in the U.S.-Indian nuclear cooperation agreement in perpetuity.

The Boschwitz resolution came in response to recent Reagan administration assurances that it would provide the necessary spare parts for Tarapur. In addition to Glenn (who was an author of the 1978 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) and Boschwitz, other cosponsors were Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), William Proxmire (D-Wisc.), Gary Hart (D-Colo.), and Don Riegle (D-Mich.). Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and Gordon Hum-

phrey (R-N.H.), the "new right" senator who has sided with the Heritage Foundation and Ralph Nader against the Clinch River breeder reactor, the Garrison Diversion Project, and the Bonneville nuclear plants, also cosponsored the resolution.

Davis's effective attack on IMF

LaRouche Democrat Billy Davis was credited with 11,359 votes—1.53 percent of the vote—after 91 percent of the vote in the Aug. 2 Mississippi gubernatorial primary election was counted. The National Democratic Policy Committee-backed candidate won several districts. Davis has announced plans to call upon all the candidates in the state election to form a coalition for real economic recovery.

There will be a gubernatorial run-off election in 20 days between the front runner, former Lt. Governor Evelyn Gandy, and the second-place finisher, Attorney General Bill Allain. Three hundred U.S. Justice Department officials were in the state to oversee the election. The voting in Greenville was canceled, because voting machines would not register votes.

The day before the election, Davis held a televised press conference in Tupelo, to praise the Mississippi congressional delegation, the only state delegation to vote as a bloc against the \$8.4 million International Monetary Fund appropriation. Broadcast on the state's second largest television station and seen in 20 counties, Davis congratulated Rep. Jamie Whitten for alerting Congress to the attempts of pro-IMF congressmen to use parliamentary maneuvers to break the rules of the House, to get the bill through before Congress recessed.

Davis described in terms that he said "even the press could understand," the disastrous toll IMF austerity measures have taken on exports of Mississippi products. State exports to Brazil and Mexico have dropped 20 percent since last year, leading to the bankruptcy of hundreds of farmers.

Mississippi oil production has been cut by 60 percent in the last six months.

Davis was featured for a half-hour on Public Broadcasting System television. The candidate described his program to make Mississippi a "window to the South" by gearing up industrial and agricultural production, and implementing Lyndon LaRouche's Operation Juárez proposal for Ibero-American economic development, in order to expand the great markets of South America.

Davis's nuclear campaign received national attention. The *Boston Globe* described the "LaRouche Democrat who has been campaigning for 10 nuclear plants to be built in Mississippi." All the other gubernatorial candidates called for dismantling the nuclear industry, because "Mississippi doesn't have the electrical demand."

Heritage, greenies block WPPSS

A coalition of fiscal conservatives and environmentalists has formed to block a financing plan which would allow the completion of two nearly finished nuclear plants in Washington state. Led by arch-environmentalist Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) and backed by groups such as the National Taxpayers Union, the grouping succeeded in putting off consideration of an amendment to the Interior Department Appropriation bill which would have allowed the Bonneville Power Authority to contract with an entity other than the financially troubled Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) to ensure completion of the plants. WPPSS, which has completed construction of Unit 1 and nearly completed construction of two others, recently defaulted on bonds floated to finance fourth and fifth units.

WPPSS's financial problems were largely a result in a decline in demand for electrical energy due to the depression and to environmentalist organization's obstructions which slowed down the construction process. As a result of the default, WPPSS

is not able to get financing for the second and third units.

The Senate Energy Committee amendment, spearheaded by committee chairman James A. McClure (R-Idaho) and the Washington delegation, would simply allow the Bonneville Power Authority, which contracts the power from WPPSS, to contract out to another entity which can get financing and can complete Units 2 and 3. Opponents of the bill consistently misrepresented the action as a "bailout" for WPPSS which would pledge U.S. tax dollars as "loan guarantees".

Metzenbaum and his allies succeeded in filibustering the amendment and as the Senate moved to accommodate its Aug. 5 recess date, the measure was put off until September.

Senate Foreign Relations pushes arms control

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is continuing its attempts to force the administration into arms control agreements, whatever the effect on national security. The most recent effort on Aug. 2 forced a letter from National Security Adviser William Clark promising that the White House would be reporting to the committee on a nuclear "build-down" proposal by Sept. 20. On that date, committee chairman Charles Percy (R-Ill.) has scheduled a markup session for the build-down and nuclear freeze resolutions.

Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), who is committed to stopping President Reagan's strategic doctrine of directed energy weapons for strategic defense, allied with the eight Democrats on the committee to send a letter to Percy July 27 forcing the convening of the Aug. 2 session on the nuclear freeze resolution. However, as the committee gathered, Pressler, with Clark's letter in hand, switched back to side with the Republican majority on a straight 9 to 8 party line procedural vote, thus preventing consideration of the resolutions until Percy's scheduled Sept. 20 session.

Briefly

● **GEORGE MCGOVERN** told the Jackson, Mississippi *Clarion Ledger* in a late July interview that he was considering running for President. McGovern, in Mississippi campaigning for Jesse Jackson's Operation Push, said he thought Jackson's work was "great," and that he would consider Jackson as a running mate. McGovern will make up his mind by mid-September.

● **JESSE JACKSON** has just left for a trip to Europe including West Berlin and Moscow. The State Department has reportedly asked American embassies to give him distinguished-citizen treatment.

● **THOMAS PICKERING**, the newly appointed ambassador to El Salvador and a long-time fellow traveler in Averell Harriman's arms control and population reduction circles, reaffirmed his role in the drafting of the pro-genocide *Global 2000 Report* at his confirmation hearings. In response to persistent questions by subcommittee chairman Jesse Helms, Pickering said, "My role was to supervise the final preparation and transmittal. . . . I continue to embrace the projections [of *Global 2000*] as reasonable on the basis of the data we used." The *Global 2000 Report* calls for reducing the world's population by 2 billion people by the year 2000.

● **THE REAGAN** administration sent a plan to Congress Aug. 1 for joint government and private funding of the Clinch River breeder reactor project. According to Energy Secretary Hodel, "This is intended to be the definitive, final consideration of the issue." If this plan is not approved by Congress as a rider to the continuing resolution for fiscal 1984, then federal spending on the breeder program will stop Sept. 30.