

National News

'Palace guard's' Deaver announces resignation

Michael Deaver, one of the leaders of what this news service has termed Reagan's "Palace Guard," handed in his resignation on Jan. 3 as deputy chief of staff. Deaver, who is a protégé of Soviet asset Armand Hammer, will leave his post sometime between March and May of this year to become a public relations executive in Washington.

Whoever Deaver might have been as a Reagan staff member in California is unclear. After coming to Washington, D.C., however, his concern turned to acceptance by the Eastern Establishment circles attempting to keep Ronald Reagan on a leash.

Deaver's role was to control the information flow and perceptions of the President. Washington rumor mills said that the source of his power base was, at least partially, his connection to Nancy Reagan. Mrs. Reagan is reported to have consulted with "Mike" three or four times a day.

In a half-hour national television broadcast May 10, independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche pointed the finger at Deaver, concluding his presentation on the problems in the Reagan administration: "If I have attacked President Reagan, it is not because I don't like him personally, but because he is a captive of Michael Deaver's Palace Guard. He doesn't know what's going on, even inside his own administration."

Aspin gets Armed Services job

Wisconsin Democratic Rep. Les Aspin and other tools of the arms-control mafia succeeded Jan. 5 in ousting Mel Price from the chairmanship of the House Armed Services Committee. By a vote of 125 to 103, the House Democratic Caucus deposed Price and gave the job to Aspin.

Aspin, who opposes President Reagan's

Strategic Defense Initiative and has close ties to the Aspen Institute, had arm-twisted fellow congressmen to back his bid to replace Price for a number of weeks, claiming that Price was too old for the job.

Several conservative Democrats, including Charles Bennett (D-Fla.) and Bill Nichols (D-Ala.) were also contending for the post—an extremely influential determining U.S. military policy—but Aspin had the most support.

House Speaker Tip O'Neill (D-Mass.) had initially agreed to support Price's bid to retain his chairmanship on two conditions: that Price would agree to give up the post in two years, and that he immediately resign from his chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee's research and development subcommittee.

It is unknown if Price is now being forced to also give up the chairmanship of this subcommittee, which wields great influence over funding levels for programs like the Strategic Defense Initiative. Next in line to succeed him as chair of the subcommittee is Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.), the anti-defense liberal who co-chaired Gary Hart's presidential campaign.

Webster's man at DEA resigns

Francis "Bud" Mullen, the executive assistant director for investigations at the FBI who was sent into the Drug Enforcement Administration in 1981 to, in effect, merge between the two agencies, resigned as director of the DEA on Jan. 3.

He reportedly has several lucrative offers in the private sector, and it is rumored that he will run for public office.

Mullen remained "acting" DEA director for two years because his confirmation was problematic. It was opposed by both U.S. allies and by constituency groups in the United States—such as the National Anti-Drug Coalition—because it was apparent that the overtly ambitious and highly political Mullen later "officially" resigned from the

FBI, but was reported to be on the telephone with FBI director William Webster daily.

Mullen's nomination was held in abeyance by the Senate because of his handling of the Raymond J. Donovan background check. Mullen, in his FBI role, had been responsible for providing the body with accurate information on which to decide if Donovan should be confirmed as labor secretary. In one of the harshest condemnations ever made of a federal agency, however, the Senate concluded that Mullen and the FBI had deliberately lied, had withheld information, and had misdirected them, primarily with information which would have obviated the need for an appointment of a special prosecutor on the Donovan case.

Despite that condemnation by the Senate, Mullen was finally confirmed by that same body on Oct. 7, 1983 to assume what is universally recognized as a highly sensitive position.

One DEA insider being considered to replace Mullen, according to federal sources is John C. Law, the DEA's deputy administrator. Law was brought into the DEA from the FBI by Mullen himself.

Ramsey Clark enlisting Jackson in 'decoupling'

Ramsey Clark, the Johnson administration's attorney general turned terrorist controller, is enlisting Reverend Jesse Jackson's help in beefing up the campaign to remove U.S. troops from Europe and strengthen the Nazi-modeled and Soviet-backed West German Green Party.

Clark, who marched through the streets of Teheran to help bring Ayatollah Khomeini into power in 1979 and who is sponsoring Green Party leader Petra Kelly at a forum in New York City January 17-18, told a caller Dec. 31: "We've been working to get Jesse Jackson involved more with the Green Party for some time. It's been partially successful; he's been over there to get to know them better, and we'd hope he'd be able to meet with some of their people when they come over here."

Briefly

"Jesse is very interested in the Green Party, both as a party movement and as a question of harmony," Clark said. Like the Greens, "Jesse certainly favors a substantial reduction of U.S. troop presence in Europe."

Clark noted that he himself had met with Green Party leaders three times in West Germany and "at least half a dozen times here. I hope the Greens are the wave of the future; I am impressed with their tenacity and their judgment."

On the question of the U.S. military presence in West Germany, Clark said: "I'm afraid Caspar Weinberger sleeps secure at night that we'll be in Germany for a long time. I hope we won't. We need more people action, more people on the streets, more people protesting the presence of the U.S. in Germany. I hope Jesse Jackson will get more involved in this," Clark concluded.

Hart touches base with his controllers

Senator Gary Hart will begin a European tour on Jan. 10 to touch base with his oligarchical controllers, East and West. He will no doubt lend his support to this grouping's strategy of derailing President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and "decoupling" the United States from Western Europe.

First, Hart will visit the House of Commons and make a speech at the University of Edinburgh. On Jan. 16, he is scheduled to meet French President François Mitterrand in Paris, before moving on to Zurich for meetings with business and financial executives. Then in Moscow, he hopes to be able to discuss arms control with Soviet officials. His last stop is back in Switzerland, where the senator from Colorado will make a speech at the University of Geneva on arms control.

On U.S. soil, the senator who distinguished himself in 1984 as a "loser's loser"—having lost the Democratic primary to the candidate swamped by the greatest Republican landslide in history—is in the process of creating a new think-tank to "locate the

best and most creative thinkers in America."

"We will try to get their ideas into the political dialogue and debate," Hart said, in describing the center in a television appearance Dec. 31.

Hart, like Geraldine Ferraro, is a creation of an Aspen Institute project called the "Young Leaders' Project," which met in early 1984 to launch new political careers.

California court rules for euthanasia

In a ruling on Dec. 27, the California State Appeals Court made legal history by ruling that an individual has a constitutional right to refuse medical treatment.

In the case of William F. Bartling, who had died Nov. 6 of multiple illnesses, the California court declared it legal to deny medical care to any individual who can be induced to say that he wishes no more treatment. The court ruled that a patient's "right . . . to refuse medical treatment is a constitutionally guaranteed right which must not be abridged" and which is "paramount to the interests of the patient's hospital and doctors."

Much has been made of the fact that Bartling was suffering from five different major illnesses, which, in a previous era, would have led to his death. Bartling, however, was nowhere near death. But for some reason, he had become convinced that he should be allowed to die and requested removal from his respirator.

Bartling's hospital, the Glendale Adventist Medical Center, opposed his effort, arguing that medical ethics and the responsibility to preserve life prevented them from acceding to his request. Bartling then petitioned the courts.

Even after his death, the court proceeded to make a ruling, thus giving the right-to-murder lobby a major victory. Outrageously, the court even acknowledged that Bartling periodically wavered from his desire to die, and that his desire to die was the result of "severe depression" and an impairment to the point of "legal incompetency."

● **JESSE JACKSON** announced Jan. 1 that he will leave for the Mideast to bargain for the release of four Americans kidnapped earlier this year in Lebanon by terrorists. The Americans were kidnapped off the streets of Beirut by terrorists believed to part of the "Party of God," which carried out the bloody bombings of U.S. facilities in Lebanon.

● **BETHINE CHURCH**, the widow of former Sen. Frank Church, is considering challenging Idaho Sen. Steve Symms, the ultra-conservative opponent of arms control who defeated her husband in 1980 in a campaign that stressed Church's ultra-liberal record.

● **THE U.S. NAVY** is converting two nuclear-powered submarines to increase the military capability of the elite counter-terrorist Delta Force. Defense sources, quoted in a Jan. 3 UPI wire, say that the subs will remain classified as "hunter-killer" submarines, but the conversion will give the subs the ability to carry troops that could be used by the Delta Force.

● **SENATOR** Charles Grassley (R) of Iowa announced on Jan. 3 that he was putting forward again, together with Sen. Nancy Kassenbaum (R) of Kansas and Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware (D), a proposal for a freeze on the U.S. budget. Quite incredibly, and most appropriately, the three senators decided to call their proposal the "KGB Freeze"—after their initials, Kassebaum, Grassley, and Biden.

● **THE U.S. SENATE**, in the first act of its 99th session on Jan. 3, passed an arms control resolution, S.R. 19. The resolution recommends "that the President include, as official observers on the United States delegation to any formal negotiations which take place, a bipartisan group of Senators, designated upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate."