

this report is that current Soviet activities violate the provision of the Treaty which prohibits use of deliberate concealment measures associated with testing, including those measures aimed at concealing the association between ICBMs and launchers during testing. These deliberate Soviet concealment activities impede our ability to know whether a type of missile is in compliance with SALT II requirements. They could also make it more difficult for the United States to assess accurately the critical parameters of any future missile. . . .

### The detailed findings

*[We summarize here from the report's elaboration of Soviet violations, choosing particularly those sections which present new conclusions—ed.]*

**ABM systems:** The U.S. Government judges that the evidence on Soviet actions with respect to ABM component mobility is ambiguous, but that the U.S.S.R.'s development and testing of components of an ABM system, which apparently are designed to be deployable at sites requiring relatively limited site preparation, represent a potential violation of its legal obligation under the ABM Treaty. This and other ABM-related Soviet activities suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory.

The U.S. Government judges that the aggregate of the Soviet Union's ABM and ABM-related actions (e.g., radar construction, concurrent testing, SAM upgrade, ABM rapid reload and ABM mobility) suggest that the U.S.S.R. may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory.

**SS-25 ICBM:** The U.S. Government judges, based on convincing evidence about the SS-25, that the throw-weight of the Soviet SS-25 exceeds by more than five percent the throw-weight of the Soviet SS-13 ICBM and cannot therefore be considered a permitted modernization of the SS-13 as the Soviets claim. The SS-25 is a prohibited second "new type" of ICBM and its testing, in addition to the testing of the second SS-X-24 ICBM, thereby is a violation of the Soviet Union's political commitment to observe the "new type" provision of the SALT II Treaty. The deployment of this missile during 1985 constitutes a further violation of the SALT II prohibition on a second "new type" of ICBM.

**Backfire bomber:** The U.S. Government judges that the temporary deployment of Backfires to Arctic bases is cause for concern and continued careful monitoring. By such temporary deployment of Backfires, the Soviet Union acted in a manner inconsistent with its political commitment in the June 1979 Backfire statement not to give Backfire the capability to strike targets on the territory of the United States.

The Soviet Union is obligated to produce no more than 30 Backfire bomber aircraft per year. There are ambiguities concerning the data. However, there is evidence that the Soviet Backfire production rate was constant at slightly more than 30 per year until 1984, and decreased since that time to slightly below 30 per year.

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## Interview: James Lee Clingan

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# Legislator sought to stop the Trilaterals

*Mr. Clingan is a Democratic state representative from Indiana's 42nd District. He served for 8 years in the state Senate (1960-68) and for 14 years in the state House (1971-85). His Senate service ended when his district was eliminated by a reapportionment engineered by the Democratic Party leadership, which considered him too independent.*

**EIR:** You were imprisoned by the Nazis during World War II in the Hammelburg POW camp, where George Patton's son-in-law was also a prisoner, and had to fight your way out in heavy combat. Can you tell me how that experience affected your political thinking today?

**Clingan:** We have a lot of fine young men, but there's a lot of difference [between veterans of World War II and others], because when we fought that war, it was a war to win. Now, the boys are involved in losing their lives like they did in Vietnam and Korea, in no-win wars. It's a shame, what's going on in this country. Of course, Patton foresaw this at the end of World War II, and when they were bowing to the Russians and giving them territory that contained free people, who should have been free, like Poland and eastern Germany, Patton foresaw this where a lot of others didn't.

**EIR:** You were in the Third Army?

**Clingan:** Yes, I fought with the Seventh Armored Division, 40th Armored Infantry Battalion, as a platoon leader. I was the third platoon leader for this platoon in about a month, there were so many people getting killed.

**EIR:** Today, you're very involved with veterans organizations?

**Clingan:** Yes, I've helped many veterans get the medals they had coming, and get into the VA hospitals and various other things.

**EIR:** The VFW has passed a resolution in opposition to the Council on Foreign Relations.

**Clingan:** That was at the national convention in 1981. The national convention of the American Legion, held in Hawaii in 1981, also passed a resolution to investigate the Council on Foreign Relations.

**EIR:** This year you introduced in the Indiana House a resolution on the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission (HR 19, 1985 "A House Resolution Urging Congress to Investigate the Trilateral Commission and the Council on Foreign Relations to Determine their Influence Over the Foreign and Domestic Policies of the United States"). How did those fare in the legislature?

**Clingan:** I wrote this resolution and introduced it in the House in the form of a concurrent resolution, which has to pass the House and Senate. I had 14 co-sponsors and I could have had 50 out of the 100 in the House. It passed without any opposition, no discussion on the floor. They just took my word for it that it was necessary, because those organizations have been very detrimental to our country over the last 40 to 50 years.

I sent it over to the Senate and it was killed in committee. The Senate Pro-Tem is chairman of the Rules Committee and he put it in his lock box and locked it up and that killed it over there. I had 11 co-sponsors in the Senate, and he still had the gall to kill that.

I rewrote the resolution in the form of a House resolution, and passed it through the House again and sent it to the Indiana congressional delegation, the 10 congressmen and 2 U.S. senators. But they didn't acknowledge ever receiving it. That's how much these people have their heads in the sand. They don't have any business representing the people if they can't see what these organizations are doing to our country.

**EIR:** What is the main reason why you oppose the CFR and the Trilateral Commission?

**Clingan:** I could use a lot of language I used when I was an infantryman, but I won't do that. They're about as low a people as you could think of, who want to destroy our nationalism and our freedom. When I think about some of the boys that died beside me and died in my arms; and think about all the white crosses I saw on foreign soil of American boys; and I think about the hundreds of boys I saw on the battlefields lying there dead, both Germans and Americans; then I think what kind of people are these who would do to their government what they are doing.

**EIR:** One of the things you've recently been involved in is the effort to prevent Richard Burt from being nominated as U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Was it for the same reason?

**Clingan:** Because he's a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. And he's a former newsman with the *New York Times*. I don't trust anybody who's a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and I don't understand our President allowing these people in all the top positions that he's put them in.

**EIR:** You also introduced and passed in the Indiana House a resolution urging Congress to repeal the Federal Reserve Act.

**Clingan:** I wrote that resolution in 1982 and sent it to the Majority Leader of the Senate. He was appointed by the Senate Pro-Tem, Robert Garton, from Columbus, Indiana, who's killed all the resolutions. He's a friend and neighbor and, someone told me, though I won't say this to be a fact, that he does consultant work for Cummings Diesel. Of course J. Ervin Miller is head man at Cummings Diesel and he's a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and former big wheel in the National Council of Churches, which is involved in all this, too.

I sent the resolution to the Senate with several co-sponsors, and it was buried in the Rules Committee by Senate Pro-Tem Garton. Then in 1983, I did the same thing and he killed it again, so I wrote the same resolution in the form of a House Resolution and sent that to all 535 members of Congress, the President and the Vice-President, along with a personal letter from myself.

I got back 15 or 20 letters from different U.S. senators and congressmen. They seemed to agree with me, but very few of them have guts enough to try to do anything about it. Ron Paul has been fighting this and Rep. Henry Gonzales of Texas.

**EIR:** *EIR* was founded by Lyndon LaRouche. How did you first hear of Mr. LaRouche?

**Clingan:** I first saw Mr. LaRouche on the national media a year ago last summer, on CBS or ABC. I was sitting and listening to him and I was astonished. I wanted to pat him on the back, because he sat there and really scored old leftist Kissinger and Rockefeller and a few other CFR people, and I thought, "That old boy needs a pat on the back, he's got a lot of guts," and I give him a lot of credit. Anybody that's got that much nerve and intestinal fortitude, why I want to try to help the man a little bit. That's the way I feel about it.

**EIR:** On the request of the Schiller Institute, you recently endorsed the call for a new Nuremberg Commission, to try those enemies of humanity like David Rockefeller who have been responsible for genocide in our time.

**Clingan:** Yes, that's right.

**EIR:** The Schiller Institute and the National Democratic Policy Committee [NDPC] are urging the introduction of legislation to outlaw the laundering of drug funds on a federal and state level. How do you foresee that doing in Indiana?

**Clingan:** I think it's got a chance, in the form of a House bill. On the other hand, if I can't get it through there, I might pass it in the form of a resolution. We'll see when I get up there on the 7th of January. I have the information to write the resolution.