
From Our Archives

EIR called the shots on 1982 NATO crisis

On Sept. 27, 1990, Lyndon LaRouche, who was then running for U.S. Congress issued a campaign statement in which he compared the present British-guided U.S. deployment into the Persian Gulf to Britain's own "out-of-area deployment" in the Malvinas War, and referenced the warnings he had issued back then.

"What is happening in the Gulf right now, on the U.S.-led side," wrote LaRouche, "is an implementation of a U.S. military occupation of the Gulf region, according to a plan which was set up by Kissinger while he was secretary of state, a plan set up during the early 1970s. Former U.S. Ambassador to Saudia Arabia Akins has had something to say about that, recently. The question is, why?"

"Well, one part of this is back in 1982, you recall, there was quite a fuss in NATO, where the British initiated an effort to have NATO's policy reoriented to what were called then out-of-area deployments. The war against Argentina, which was arranged at that time by manipulations conducted through Lord Carrington, in negotiations with Argentina to force them to act, was part of this action in setting up the policy of out-of-area deployment, which was intended to be a North-South conflict. The game afoot then was, to take down the Cold War conflict, and to re-orient the military conflict from East-West to North-South. We see that being acted out as the most prominent feature of the operation in the Gulf."

The strategic picture in 1982

Months before Britain redeployed its forces out of NATO in order to fight Argentina in April 1982, *EIR* and its Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche warned that the combined previous six months of increasingly dangerous trouble spots and the palpable effects of the Volcker measures at the end of the first quarter could lead the U.S. into strategic misassessments and, thence, to war. At the time, *EIR* specifically targeted a threat to NATO by a synthetic Sicilian secessionist movement, which we referred to as "Operation Nightmare"; rising hostility over Cyprus between Turkey—the only NATO member bordering the U.S.S.R.—and Greece, where Socialist Andreas Papandreou had come to power; the Persian Gulf, where the Iran-Iraq War was even more exacerbated by plummeting oil prices; and the Middle East, where Israel had formally annexed the Syrian Golan Heights (preparatory to what would later be its invasion of Lebanon under then-

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon), and where a military uprising centered in Hama against Hafez al-Assad was brutally put down.

Over Feb. 17-18, 1982, *EIR* sponsored a Washington, D.C. conference at which LaRouche and his associates insisted that the shop-worn line that the Soviet Union was a crumbling empire was far from true. Without the "crumbling empire" thesis, of course, Britain could never justify taking its military out of NATO's area of deployment, as it would do in April. But, as *EIR* reported on the conference, "the Warsaw Pact nations are far better situated militarily and economically than the United States to respond to a spring-summer period of crisis that promises to be the most dangerous for the 20th century. . . ."

"In his keynote address Feb. 17, LaRouche warned that beginning in April or May, the United States will experience a series of deliberately provoked and overlapping crises in various trouble spots, including China and Southeast Asia; the Indian subcontinent; Central America; Greece, Turkey, and the Eastern Mediterranean; Albania, Yugoslavia, and the Balkans; and Iran. All of these have the potential to develop rapidly into flashpoints of confrontation with the Soviet Union, he said, and the cumulative repercussions of any two or three will be likely, if not cooled out, to pose a more serious threat to the existence of human life on the planet than the famous Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962.

"The chief problem, said LaRouche, is not the objective danger of any particular situation, but the obsessive delusions of U.S. policymakers. . . ."

"Concluding the conference . . . LaRouche warned that the present policy of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker 'will take the United States past the point of no return. . . . If the financial blowout that the Federal Reserve has lined up for the April-May period takes place, the depression may not be reversible.' . . . LaRouche added, [that the U.S.] will have lost 1 million farms under Volcker during the past three years. 'The idea of a food embargo [against the Soviets] is ridiculous,' he said. 'We are closer to embargoing our own groceries.' "

London Times praise for Assad

EIR's March 2, 1982 issue excerpted a very revealing editorial from the Feb. 15 *Times* of London, headlined "The Best Assad We Have." The editorial was written during the military revolt in Syria, which Assad crushed by leveling "parts of the city [of Hama] with artillery and aerial bombardment," wrote *EIR*. Assad slaughtered an estimated 20,000 in suppressing the revolt. The *Times* had the following to say, in anticipation of their own war with Argentina and the Syrian and Israeli invasion of Lebanon:

"There is a temptation to argue that since President Assad has adopted a radical stand in the Arab world and is in formal alliance with the Soviet Union, his departure from the scene might ease matters. In fact the reverse is almost certainly the

NATO chief calls for policing Third World

NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner told the meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly in London on Nov. 29, that NATO has to deal with the "threats" of "population growth, resource conflict, migration, underdevelopment, religious fundamentalism, and terrorism" in the Third World. According to Woerner, these phenomena are running rampant south of the Mediterranean and threaten NATO's "territorial integrity."

Woerner argued that, while NATO does not need to specifically authorize "out-of-area deployments" to deal with these threats, NATO should provide assets for "coordination and support" of "crisis management and prevention" in ways similar to the effort currently being mounted in the Persian Gulf.

Woerner's statements underline the accuracy of charges made by political candidate Lyndon LaRouche, that the current Persian Gulf deployment applies a policy of *population control* by the North against the nations of the Southern Hemisphere. Military actions by NATO countries, abetted for the time being by the Russians,

against poor nations, are the content of George Bush's New World Order.

Woerner argued, "A more interdependent world is also a more fragile one, more vulnerable to threats and blackmail. . . . Along the southern perimeter of Europe, there is to some extent an arc of tension from the Maghreb to the Middle East. Tensions are exacerbated not only by the ambitions of dictators like Saddam Hussein, but also by population growth, resource conflict, migration, underdevelopment, religious fundamentalism, and terrorism. Clearly, threat to NATO's territorial integrity from beyond Europe cannot be downplayed as out-of-area threats."

British Defense Secretary Tom King told the same meeting on Nov. 28 that he would like to see more formal action by the Assembly, which is comprised of parliamentarians and congressmen from NATO member countries. King argued that the Gulf crisis had provided the grounds for redefining NATO.

According to the British press, a formal resolution was put before the Assembly "either to amend the North Atlantic Treaty or adopt a more flexible interpretation of the existing treaty to reflect changing security conditions and to facilitate NATO as a collective entity to respond to threats from outside the area." This kind of formal resolution is precisely what Germany and France have consistently refused to endorse since 1982. But U.S. blackmail pressures have increased enormously since then.

case. . . . The thought of another Khomeini in Damascus—albeit a Sunni rather than a Shiite one—is enough to send shivers up Arab as well as Western spines. The probable alternative—a regime dedicated to the total elimination of the [Muslim] Brotherhood—is equally unpalatable, since it would involve ruthlessness and cruelty surpassing even that of the present regime.

"This leaves President Assad clinging to power. . . . His record shows him to be a man of straightforward dealing and statesmanlike behavior; very far from the doctrinaire radical some imagine him to be. There are indications that, if circumstances allowed, President Assad might revert to the position he had gradually worked round to in 1977, before Camp David, and consider the terms of an accommodation with Israel."

Throw the malthusians out of NATO

On April 16, 1982, LaRouche proposed a means of restructuring NATO to stop the British blackmail of the Reagan government:

"The British and their agents of influence have circulated two blackmail documents against United States' enforcement of its own law, the Monroe Doctrine. The chief point of blackmail by the Ayatollah Thatcher government's friends is

the threat that Britain will pull out of NATO. The second point of blackmail is financial. . . .

"It is undoubtedly the best choice in this connection to focus attention on the compelling reasons President Charles de Gaulle pulled France out of NATO during the middle of the 1960s. . . .

"In addition to the military functions of NATO, centered around the political secretariat is a mass of assorted sociologists, psychologists, futurologists, and kindred civilian elements, typified by former OECD official Dr. Alexander King, and directed chiefly by a psychological-warfare branch of British intelligence, the London Tavistock Institute. This aspect of NATO was the conduit for subversion against France during the 1960s and has been the chief conduit for 'clockwork orange' varieties of operations deployed under the 1969 'strategy of tension' deployment of 'environmentalist' and international-terrorist elements.

"This fruit-cake side of the NATO organization must be closed down, and the lunatics sent back to the Tavistock Institute and other cookie-factories at which they were originally half-baked. . . . The remaining, legitimate aspects of our military-alliance organizations must then be reorganized simply as a military general-staff functions."