

Rising chorus of Soviet attacks

Promptly thereafter, there began to come attacks, first implicitly and then by name, from Fyodor Burlatsky through *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. We are also aware of attacks of the same nature, very strong, very violent, very typically Soviet, coming from many channels in many parts of the world.

By no later than May 1983, the Andropov regime had taken a very strongly adversarial position against me, to the point that in the fall of 1983 I was designated personally, by name, by Mr. Burlatsky, as a potential *casus belli* in relations between the two superpowers. Then, of course, following that, a demand directed specifically to the Reagan administration, publicly, that the Reagan administration demonstratively distance itself from me, as well as breaking off relations with me, for the sake of good relations between the two superpowers. There was a certain quietness in these matters during the period of General Secretary Chernenko, but shortly after Gorbachov's installation, the matter heated up, to the point we saw in February-March 1986, and then with the press *éclat* against me in the referenced set of articles over

the period July through October of 1986.

The implication here is, from the response both from Andropov and Gorbachov—especially Gorbachov—and from circles in the United States, that I was an individual, agreed leader or *primus inter pares* of a movement, who, as a personality, had been designated as a probable *casus belli* or potential *casus belli* in the relations between the two superpowers. And that had been emphasized in 1986: that my elimination as a personality was necessary for good thermo-nuclear relations between the two superpowers, or at least the heads of the two superpower states.

This buildup included some other things of interest and relevance here. First of all, as Iona Andronov could qualify, the Anti-Defamation League was an asset of the Soviet intelligence services in operations against me (in a sense, a mutual asset—I guess they were assets of each other), including, visibly, in the case of the attacks on me orchestrated by Warsaw Pact intelligence services in connection with the allegations about the assassination of Olof Palme.

But going back to the spring of 1983, Mr. Burlatsky

The LaRouche movement's mobilization for the SDI

The LaRouche movement's mobilization for an antiballistic-missile defense policy, based on new physical principles, had been under way for six years before President Reagan made his historic announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in 1983. In mid-1977, the movement published the pamphlet "Sputnik of the '70s," the first mass-circulation document in the United States calling for crash programs to develop energy-beam anti-missile defenses.

Nearly two years before President Reagan's offer of the SDI, Lyndon LaRouche had given a full report of the new strategic doctrine he was formulating to the National Democratic Policy Committee, the political action committee of the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party. The NDPC published it in June 1981 as a pamphlet entitled "A Democratic U.S. Defense Policy." "The development of the arms of defense," and "relativistic beam weapons" (e.g., lasers, energy and particle beams) were the key section headings of LaRouche's new doctrine. Eighteen months before that, LaRouche had discussed the subject with fellow candidate Ronald Reagan at a New Hampshire presidential primary debate.

Throughout 1981 and 1982—the period in which the

Reagan administration turned to LaRouche to explore this proposal with the Soviets—LaRouche's political movement, together with the Fusion Energy Foundation, was conducting an international campaign for "a higher peace movement," based not on chatter about "freezing nuclear weapons," but on scientific breakthroughs to render nuclear attack obsolete. In the course of that mobilization, LaRouche attacked the political and financial circles of Averell Harriman (including the family interests of George Bush), who were dominating negotiations with the Soviets. Harriman's faction, warned LaRouche, wanted to retool NATO for "population wars" against Third World countries, and wanted agreements with the Soviets to allow the NATO countries to turn their might against the South.

Broad circles of officers in the militaries of Europe and Japan learned of the prospects and technologies of what was to become the SDI from LaRouche's representatives, both before Reagan announced the policy, and for some time afterward. The Fusion Energy Foundation published detailed white papers in 1982 on "How Beam Weapons Work" and "Beam Weapons and Economic Recovery: The Economic Impact of Directed Energy Beam Weapons." This forecast of the "economic spinoffs" of an SDI crash program was essential to LaRouche's efforts on behalf of the United States to convince the Soviets to accept the SDI, and to retool the wrecked economies of the Soviet Union and the East bloc. As the accompanying articles document, this offer was refused by the Andropov grouping in Moscow.—*Paul Gallagher*