peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as evidenced in his 1958 book, *Our Nuclear Future*, and in his calls for the development of nuclear power in the Third World. On Oct. 26, 1982 Dr. Teller gave a press conference at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. during which he reiterated his opposition to the nuclear freeze movement and expressed his support for defensive beam weapons development.

The advocates of a nuclear freeze

Harold Brown, as the Carter administration's defense secretary, was responsible for dismantling the modest U.S. beam weapon effort in progress at that time.

Brown transferred the Navy and Army particle beam weapon programs from the services to the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), an agency known to oppose beam technologies. He also slashed the budgets of the military's high energy laser programs, degraded them to mere tactical battlefield applications, and transferred the cut funds to the hostile DARPA. Under the DARPA program, the Defense Department will make no decision on the feasibility of beam weapons until 1987. Before Brown's sabotage actions, the services were projecting deployment of ground and space-based beam weapon anti-satellite (ASAT) and antiballistic missile (ABM) systems for the mid-1980s.

In 1977, the day after General Keegan revealed the Soviet lead in beam technologies, Brown issued the following statement: "Senior officials of the Defense Department do not believe that the Soviet Union has achieved a breakthrough in research which could soon provide a directed-energy beam weapon capable of neutralizing ballistic missile weapons." Brown later declared it impossible to solve the high-energy physics problems required for beam weapon development. Brown was immediatedly compared to Vannover Bush, who told a Senate committee in 1945 that development of an intercontinental ballistic missile was "impossible."

Sen. Alan Cranston, who has announced that the nuclear freeze will be "the issue" in his 1984 presidential campaign, has long been a leading front man for the one-world, neo-Malthusian policies which are the goals of the freeze movement's controllers. A founding member of the World Federalists, Cranston served as their national president from 1949 to 1952. Following his election in 1969, Cranston became the leading spokesman for arms control in the U.S. Senate.

Richard Falk, Princeton University professor and spokesman for the anti-nuclear movement, is the chief architect of the merger between the disarmament and environmentalist camps. Falk established the Institute for World Order in New York City as a joint command center for the two movements. In 1977, the IWO founded the anti-nuclear umbrella group, Mobilization for Survival. MFS claims deploy-

ment of nearly one thousand local action groups in cooperation with the American Friends Service Committee and the Institute for Policy Studies. An apologist for Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and an influential figure in the "Islamic Revolution" that brought him to power, Falk has argued that it was the "ideology of nuclear power" that made the Shah's regime oppressive. Falk is also a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, along with Robert McNamara.

The nuclear freeze resolution is the brainchild of **Randall Forsberg**, who heads the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies. Forsberg spent seven years as a top analyst of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIP-RI), a group formed by circles around Bertrand Russell which is regarded as the top think tank of the European peace movement. SIPRI operatives have recently been promoting schemes for a European build-up of conventional military hardware as an alternative to further nuclear weapons deployment. These proposals parallel those of a NATO-linked "European Security Study" set up by Club of Rome executive member and Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Carroll Wilson.

Robert Strange McNamara, known for his spectacularly unsuccessful "body count" approach to military strategy during the Vietnam war, has now joined forces with the freeze movement in his support for a conventional military buildup to fight similar wars of attrition in the Third World. As Secretary of Defense in 1961-68, McNamara redesigned U.S. military policy on the basis of the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. In 1968, McNamara resigned to become president of the World Bank, where he geared policy ever more sharply toward small-scale "appropriate technologies" and population control. Since he retired from the bank in mid-1981, he has devoted himself to campaigning for an official U.S. policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons.

Less well known is his affiliation with the Temple of Understanding and the Potomac Institute, both offshoots of the Lucifer Trust founded in 1922 by Alice Bailey, the head of the Lucifer-worshipping Theosophy Society, and her husband, Forster Bailey, a leader of the Scottish Rite Freemasons. Cults associated with the Lucifer Trust (recently renamed the Lucius Trust) espouse various occult doctrines and perform bizarre nocturnal rituals, including moon worship.

Dr. Kosta Tsipis has recently emerged as the pet scientific "plasma physics authority" for the nuclear freeze movement, largely on the basis of his December 1981 *Scientific American* article declaring the design of an anti-ballistic missile system using space-based lasers "impossible."

Tsipis, who came to the United States from Greece in 1954, joined the Physics Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966. He is a member of the board of editorial advisers of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist*, a director of the Council for a Liveable World, and SANE. He is co-director of the Program in Science and Technology for International Security.

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