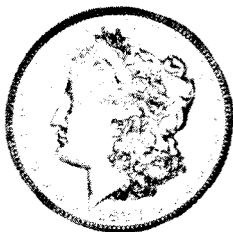


opposition to the U.S. clean-up of Grenada, researchers are now looking into the possibility that Bourne's long-standing connections to British intelligence indicate that he may have been a key point-man for joint Anglo-Soviet operations in the Caribbean.

Peter Bourne is an even more obvious case. A psychiatrist who has specialized in "drug abuse," he has been involved in radical-leftist operations since at least the mid-1960s. He spent two years in Vietnam profiling U.S. special forces under stress, then set up the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, a radical peace group with Soviet ties. Counseling programs run through such groups served as covers for turning veterans into Manchurian candidate-type assassins à la John Hinckley. Bourne was also a board member of the Institute for Southern Studies, the southern arm of the terrorist-supporting Institute for Policy Studies. Unconfirmed reports say that Peter Bourne was picked up by the KGB while working for the U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development.

Reportedly, Peter Bourne was also involved in the development of the black separatist movement in the United States during the 1960s, working in particular with Stokely Carmichael, whose All American People has been involved in terrorist training sessions on Grenada. The younger Bourne teamed up with Jimmy Carter in the late 1960s, becoming an intimate friend and adviser, and an appointee in Carter's gubernatorial and presidential administrations.



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# Capitol Hill briefed on feasibility by Fusion

by Marjorie Hecht

"I very much welcome the U.S. development of beam weapons for the defense of Europe," Col. Marc Geneste of France told a Capitol Hill gathering in Washington on Oct. 26. "The missing link in our defense is how to defend Europe against the Soviet SS-20s at our borders. Beam weapons can do it."

Geneste was speaking at a briefing on beam defense sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation and held in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Eighty-five representatives from industry, government, scientific organizations, Congress, and foreign embassies were present at the meeting to hear the FEF make public its proposed crash program, starting at \$10 billion a year, to develop defensive beam weapons capable of intercepting nuclear missiles.

The announcement of the detailed Manhattan Project-style program was made in conjunction with the release of a new book authored by the FEF, *Beam Defense: An Alternative to Nuclear Destruction*. The 176-page paperback, published by Aero Publishers, Inc. of Fallbrook, California, is the first popular book on the defensive weapon systems, which President Reagan committed the nation to develop on March 23.

In addition to Colonel Geneste, the briefing featured Dr. Steven Bardwell, director of plasma physics for the FEF and editor-in-chief of *Fusion* magazine, and Criton Zoakos, editor-in-chief of *EIR*. Geneste, a 25-year career officer with the French army, is well known for his role in the development of the neutron bomb.

## A threadbare 'nuclear umbrella'

Colonel Geneste recounted the "progressive erosion of European confidence in its main ally," as over the past 30 years the United States adopted the strategic policy of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). Using a series of cartoons drawn by his son, Geneste vividly described how Europe was "sleeping quietly under the U.S. nuclear umbrella" in the early 1950s. The first problem arose in 1957, he said, when Sputnik put some holes in the umbrella. At that point, General de Gaulle decided to open his own little nuclear umbrella.

By the early 1960s, Geneste said, President Kennedy's and Defense Secretary McNamara's decision to build up the U.S. strategic capability had shifted the balance of forces

# beam-weapon Energy Foundation

with the United States temporarily on top. But in the subsequent 20 years of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the basis of MAD, the nuclear umbrella was ruined. By the 1980s, the strategic situation could be summed up, he said, in the cartoon he showed of Henry Kissinger guillotining a tattered umbrella, while de Gaulle, floating by on a cloud, tells the worried Europeans, "I told you so."

"What is the solution?" Geneste asked. In war, the offense has two components, soldiers with their vehicles, and projectiles. To defend itself against the massive Soviet land forces, he said, France developed the enhanced radiation or "neutron" bomb.

"There was no hope of a successful invasion of Soviet troops," he said, "once the French had developed the neutron bomb." But then the Soviets countered with the development of the SS-20s, a "projectile devised to get rid of our nuclear batteries." We had no defense against the SS-20s, he said, until the idea of beam weapons came up.

"I question the sanity of those who are opposed to a defensive solution using the most modern technologies—lasers—instead of that stupid strategy of MAD. Defensive beam technologies make it possible for us to dream of a time when the defense—not the offense—wins. And when the defense wins, war is dead."

## Beam defense in three years

Using slides from the illustrations in the *Beam Defense* book, Dr. Steven Bardwell showed a three stage system that could provide limited defense within three years and virtually total protection against an all-out nuclear attack within ten years. "From a scientific and technological standpoint," he said, "the technological optimism expressed by President Reagan is entirely warranted." Bardwell also described the revolution in industry, energy, medicine, and food supply that the development of directed energy beam technologies would usher in. "We will not only use beams to get rid of the means of war, but to get rid of the causes of war."

Bardwell described the different stages of a total defense. "The first and most critical is the boost phase intercept," he said. "The missile is then in its most vulnerable phase, and to disable it then is to disable up to 15 offensive warheads. Until five or six years ago, we had no capability to do this;

but today, a nuclear powered technology—the x-ray laser—with a single nuclear charge can destroy up to 100 missiles. Therefore, this is an inherently advantageous arithmetic for the defense. With the development of sophisticated x-ray laser technology, we will knock out 90 percent of the missiles in an all-out attack.

"Qualitative new defenses in the past few years will enable us to get 90 percent of those 10 percent of the hostile missiles that remain in a second stage . . . using hybrid ground-based chemical lasers with a space-based mirror or a space-based free electron laser. That leaves just 1 percent of the initial attacking missiles for the third stage defense.

"The third stage defense would use particle beams. In this phase, the independently targetable warheads have separated from the missile and are more stable, because they are built to survive reentry into the atmosphere. We are not talking about a leap into the future that has never been mapped out," he said.

Bardwell emphasized that the building blocks for various beam weapon systems exist today. A first-generation x-ray laser, for example, could be deployed in the next three to five years, using the x-rays from a small nuclear charge to disable the missile. As the technology is perfected, he said, the laser will have a longer range and higher power. But using the basic physics we now know, we could develop a crude version of the x-ray laser to intercept submarine launched missiles or intermediate range missiles. "The x-ray laser is an ideal defensive weapon," he said. "It is very compact in size, weight, and is low cost. This reverses the offensive arithmetic to make it to the advantage of the defense."

"The only situation that will guarantee world stability," Bardwell said, "is for both the Soviets and the United States to develop defensive beam weapon systems at the same time. . . . Despite what the Soviets say to the contrary, their beam development program is three to five times the size of ours."

## The strategic crisis

Exactly why the Soviets have so loudly rejected the President's March 23 offer of collaboration in these systems' development was explained in a review of the strategic situation by Criton Zoakos. "The Soviets are trying to force the United States into a military confrontation," Zoakos said. "If we don't mobilize a crash program to develop defensive beam weapons, we will have that confrontation on Soviet terms, and this means either U.S. capitulation to the Soviets or thermonuclear war. . . ."

"The reason is not the Euromissiles and the short flight time and accuracy of the Pershings. The reason is the March 23 speech of President Reagan, where he committed the nation to breaking out of MAD—Mutually Assured Destruction—and replacing MAD with a strategic defense based on beam weapons. This wasn't a threat or unilateral warning on Reagan's part, but a generous offer to sit down and negotiate on this basis. This offer was repeated by administration

spokesmen as well as by Edward Teller in Erice, Sicily, but the Soviets rejected it.”

Instead, said Zoakos, the Soviets shot down a Korean jet, perpetrated a massacre of South Korean leaders in Burma, and caused 200 U.S. marines to be blown up. Then some people in Washington began to wake up, and the U.S. moved against the Soviet operation in Grenada. “There is no doubt that we are headed for a confrontation. We are concerned that we have the right kind of response, that we do not capitulate to the Soviet blackmail and that we do not blow up the world. The essential epistemological miscalculation of the Soviets is their miscalculation of the American nation. Having seen the post-Vietnam mind in America, the Soviets are expecting capitulation. But there is something about the nature of the American nation: We have never been defeated in any major war, and we won’t just lie down and die. In a certain sense, we are incapable of capitulation to nuclear blackmail. . . .

“As of late summer, the Soviet political process has been in the hands of the military. The Soviets have no military objection to developing beam weapons. They are horrified of *our* developing them, particularly in the civilian applications. Beam technologies would give us a 400-500 percent increase in industrial productivity. The Soviet system cannot assimilate such economic applications. This will leave them behind. They are not economically or technically capable of taking advantage of beam technologies.”

The United States is entering this crisis with dangerous delusions, Zoakos warned. Our strategists do not even understand the Soviet order of battle, and have based hopes for peace on arms control agreements which do not respond in any way to the realities of Soviet military doctrine. Take the SS-20 missiles: These are not needed to cover continental Western European targets, but we are systematically suppressing the suspicion that the SS-20s are actually assigned an antisubmarine mission.

“If the Soviets go for a first strike, 90 percent of our land ICBMs will be destroyed. This is the universally accepted judgment. The answer our military people give to this is that we have a sea-based deterrent. But our submarines cannot shoot at a serious Soviet target from most of our submarine ports. . . . In a first strike, the Soviets just need to identify and destroy 15 American submarines in well-known areas, that’s it.”

“Our delusions,” Zoakos concluded, “are based on MAD. Our analysts assume that the Soviets have structured their analysis the same way. The net effect is that ‘we don’t know from nothin’ about the Soviet order of battle. In the 1960s, Gen. Danny Graham and others deliberately misestimated the number of Vietcong fighting the Vietnam war. Their rationale was that the political reaction in the country would be outrage if people knew the truth. The result of this lying was the Tet offensive. Are we going to be caught with another Tet offensive, simply because certain people won’t disabuse

themselves of MAD? If a realistic picture were put together, everyone would realize that we have a colossal failure on our hands. But careers have been built on MAD. Henry Kissinger, for example, wrote the book on MAD, and his reputation would go.

“What is the answer? How do we proceed now that we are inside this mess? The Soviets will probably respond with another act of terror. When this happens, Congress will have to change. How many KALs, Beirut, can we take? This is not something of our own choosing. We have been bullied into this. But we have to select the agenda now. We have to force the Soviets to back down. We have to go with a multifaceted program for antimissile defense. We have to break out of our self-imposed box of scientific and technological containment.”

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## INTERVIEW: Colonel Marc Geneste

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# ‘France and United States must cooperate on beam defense’

*Colonel Marc Geneste was interviewed for EIR on Oct. 31 by Marjorie Hecht, Managing Editor of Fusion magazine. Geneste is a 25-year career officer with the French Army who served in World War II, Indochina, and Algeria. Currently vice president of the Center for the Study of Total Strategy in Paris, Geneste is known as the father of the neutron bomb, which he developed while working for the French Atomic Energy Commission. He is co-author, with U.S. neutron bomb expert Sam Cohen, of *Echec à la Guerre: La bombe à neutron*, published by Copernic Press, Paris.*

**EIR:** You have been concerned with Europe’s defense for many years now. Can you describe how you approached the problem at the end of World War II, and how things have changed since then?

**Geneste:** Just after World War II, how many nuclear weapons did the United States have? Just a few. When World War II ended in Japan, I think you had really one nuclear weapon left—you blew up one in the desert to see if it worked, and then one on Hiroshima and Nagasaki—thank God the Japanese gave up, because when they gave up, you had only one. And when you had so few weapons, what was the logical target? Certainly not the Japanese armies; with all your arsenals you might have destroyed two companies and this would not have harmed the Japanese. A good idea was to use these things against civilians. Now this has been referred to as the crime of Hiroshima. This is the “original sin” of the