

EIR Special Report

Will U.S. challenge Soviet militarization of space?

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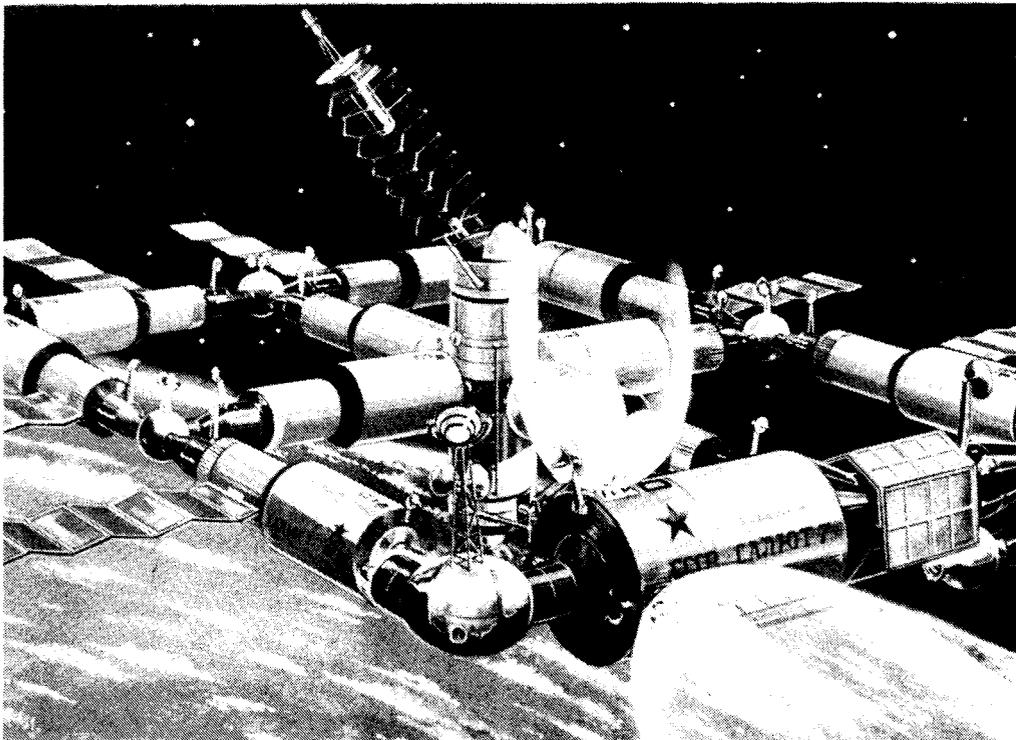
The United States' intelligence and national security officials in the course of the past six weeks have developed the self-deluding rationalization that the U.S. laser-beam-based antiballistic-missile defense program has "merely" been delayed "by about one year" after President Reagan's pathetic capitulation to the "palace guard" of Michael Deaver and James Baker III, who are in cahoots with Henry Kissinger's organization at the State Department.

In reality, what the national security of the United States is faced with is the fact that President Reagan's own "finest hour," his proclamation of the March 23, 1983 strategic doctrine of "Mutually Assured Survival," has been scrapped by President Reagan himself. It did not happen overnight with a single act, though specific events over the past two to three months bore singular significance in bringing down the program. Such an event was the President's compromise with the GOP Senate leadership which resulted in cutting the administration's defense budget request by about \$59 billion over the next three years. Such an event was the appointment of Henry A. Kissinger to the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Also the President's meeting with Gen. Brent Scowcroft April 9 and the President's statement to the press that day in which he unambiguously announced that his views on the anti-missile defense program, now dubbed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), are identical with those of General Scowcroft.

Scowcroft's views on the matter are those of Henry A. Kissinger, and Kissinger wants the program stopped at all costs, as he has said on numerous public occasions.

In the course of this chain of capitulations by Reagan, congressional opposition was moving with determination. The House Armed Services Committee voted to cut the SDI appropriation for fiscal 1985 by 25%. Supporters of the program in the Senate reported that the opposition is organizing itself so effectively that "we should consider ourselves lucky if we have a military R&D budget on the same level that it was before Reagan announced the new policy."

During the same time span, no fewer than 57 congressmen formed a coalition against the "militarization of space," led by two KGB-linked California Democrats in the House, George Brown, Jr. and Ron Dellums. Henry Kissinger coordinated



Soviet Military Power

The Soviets have announced plans to have a large, permanently manned space station orbiting the earth in the 1990's. The Pentagon is sounding the alarm on the Soviet space program, but President Reagan has capitulated to the arms control crowd.

a ploy with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher whereby the government of the Federal Republic would launch a European-wide campaign against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, threatening even to risk what remains of the unity of the alliance should the Reagan administration continue pursuit of its stated intentions. The little European "street theater" which Kissinger concocted with Genscher was meant to provide credible arguments to enable Senate Republican leaders like Charles Percy and Howard Baker, who oppose the President's March 1983 program, to go and "counsel" the President that if he insists on the SDI, he will jeopardize the NATO alliance.

From within the "palace guard," Michael Deaver and James Baker were primed to "explain" this whole stage-managed affair to the President. The rationalizations of "election-year exigencies" and the skillful manipulations of opinion polls combined with the political opportunism of a man who desires above all else to be re-elected, have produced what amounts to a national-security calamity.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is at this time a lone voice in the administration, in combat against both a blinded and corrupt Congress and a Pentagon bureaucracy scrambling to cut funding for the SDI to preserve funding for current operations' maintenance and personnel. He has been betrayed by his President.

On one score there should be no doubt left: The single most decisive issue in the current world strategic crisis is whether or not the United States will be able to rally itself and prevent the Soviet Union from "stealing the march" and establishing an unchallenged monopoly in strategic anti-mis-

sile defensive systems, to add to its already overwhelming superiority in strategic offensive weapons.

How much time do we have left?

Admiral Elmo Zumwalt warned the U.S. Senate during testimony on Soviet arms control violations on March 28: "The Soviets now have an overwhelming strategic offensive superiority over the U.S., a true *first-strike* potential so long feared by American strategists. The Soviets are now over 10 years ahead of the United States in strategic offensive capabilities. . . . The Soviet Union is also 10 years ahead of the United States in anti-ballistic missile defensive capabilities. The Soviets may, in just another year's time, be able to defend over one-third of both their population and offensive forces from U.S. retaliatory deterrent. The Soviets may also at any time launch the first laser antiballistic-missile battle station into space, where they have long been superior in anti-satellite capabilities."

Without mincing words, let us state what ought to be obvious to those persons assigned the task of safeguarding the national security: Ronald Reagan has proven unfit to lead such a rallying of the United States. His political opportunism has rendered him morally unfit to withstand the pressures of a corrupt Congress, a misinformed population, and a treasonous elite of oligarchical families which pulls the strings of both the corrupt legislative branch and the prostituted press. With the voice of the ailing and aged Dr. Teller virtually drowned out, only Lyndon LaRouche remains of the three original architects of what once was the "Reagan Doctrine" of March 23, 1983. Either the American people will be rallied around him or Moscow will steal the march.