## Editorial

## INF folly more apparent than ever

After President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov signed the INF treaty last December, *EIR* published a critique of the agreement by Lyndon La-Rouche, Jr., which pointed out that what passed for debate of the strategic impact of the treaty was plainly absurd (*EIR*, Dec. 18, 1987). Now, as the treaty has cleared its committee hearings and moves to the full Senate for ratification, the folly of accepting Mikhail Gorbachov's offer becomes daily more and more apparent.

Although the treaty's advocates are euphoric, our Washington bureau points out that there are serious obstacles remaining in the way of ratification, and even the *Washington Post* speaks of a "cloud" that has descended over the debate. It is not too late for patriots to urge their senators to vote against the worst superpower agreement since Yalta.

LaRouche argued, first, that the U.S. administration had given no consideration to the emerging new Soviet order of battle, which is currently rendering intermediate-range nuclear missiles obsolete (for example, radio frequency weapons). Second, even the heads of Washington's pro-defense activists are spinning, with delusions about how the treaty has a "silver lining," and would give a boost to the deployment of new weapons capabilities. Alongside this, was a wishful exaggeration of the qualities of the recently retired Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

In fact, not only does the treaty not boost new weapons capabilities, it outlaws them. It has now emerged that the treaty will ban a whole range of new weapons technologies, including microwaves and lasers. This latest "clarification" of the treaty by the administration implies the most damaging consequences for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Then, there are the unreported, "New Yalta" aspects of the treaty-making process, the creation of a U.S.-Soviet condominium, meaning the sell-out of America's present allies in Europe and Asia to the Soviet empire, while the United States proceeds to destroy itself through colonial-style warfare in Central and South America.

It should be clear, that the INF treaty represents an abandonment of Western Europe to Soviet diktat, with the removal of America's nuclear umbrella, as spelled out in the INF-companion Iklé-Wohlstetter report, *Discriminate Deterrence*.

But it also represents the abandonment of the Afghan resistance. The United States has already stopped its supply of stinger SAM missiles to the resistance fighters, and is arm-twisting Pakistan to accept Soviet "reconciliation" hoaxes. Pressures on the Subcontinent have been heightened by the sudden appearance of Soviet rockets in the hands of Punjab terrorists—pointing in the direction of heavy fighting and martial law in India's breadbasket state.

In the Middle East, a joint U.S.-Soviet initiative for superpower or U.N. occupation of the Golan Heights is laying the basis for a "little war" between Syria and Israel. In that region, it will be the *Soviets*' sphere, to oversee the holocaust resulting from economic desperation.

In Asia, Washington's New Yalta generosity is reflected in a high-level Soviet delegation's visit to the Philippines on the eve of a bilateral review of the U.S. basing agreement there. Should the two U.S. bases be removed in 1991—the clear intention of the State Department when it overthrew Ferdinand Marcos—the entire Pacific becomes a Soviet lake, as Thailand's Prime Minister Prem voiced his fears of such a development in an uncharacteristic recent statement.

In Central America, Washington has agreed to deploy violence to destroy nationalist militaries. That is the key to U.S. insanity on the Panama question. The Soviets, in return, squeezed the Sandinistas in Nicaragua to conclude a deal with the Contras, which resolves precisely nothing, leaving the Sandinista military in power—120,000 strong.

In short, Washington's sellout of its friends around the world, under the auspices created by the INF treaty, is occurring at a pace that is nothing short of feverish. The Senate's defeat of the treaty is the best way to throw a monkey-wrench into "New Yalta," and give the world's nations some hope.

72 National EIR April 8, 1988