

## 'Get Hart off the Armed Services Committee'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

If present trends are not abruptly altered, the United States is headed into a crisis far more pregnant with danger than the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis. According to some leading British circles, what is in store for the United States, beginning the April-May 1982 period, is a combination of bitter humiliations of both the United States and the Reagan administration in both foreign policy and domestic affairs. It is projected by leading European oligarchical circles, that this humiliation will act as a kind of mini-Pearl Harbor shock upon the "cowboy ethic" of the Americans. Out of this humiliation and shock, say those oligarchic circles, will emerge a "Fortress America," politically distanced from Western Europe, arming frantically in a kind of imitation of Nazi boss Hermann Goering's "Guns, Not Butter" policy of the period from 1936-38 onward.

Into this situation, enter dangerously influential kooks of the strategic policy-influencing combinations, including pro-genocidalist Gen. Maxwell Taylor and Sen. Gary Hart. It is admittedly an hyperbole, but accurate as a moral characterization, to accuse General Taylor, echoed by Hart, of directing U.S. military policy back in the direction of the Stone Age.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately, if Walter Sheridan and his Abscam cronies succeed in their efforts to "Reagagate" the present administration, the policies of Taylor, Hart et al. will have great influence over the United States during late 1982, and greater influence with the social-democrat-dominated new Con-

gress of 1983. Therefore, the back-toward-the-stone-age military policies of Taylor, Hart, and so forth must be taken as a serious threat to our national security.

Let us begin with a rapid summary of the complex of potential crises threatened for the April-May 1982 period, so that we may better define the circumstances into which Hart's absurd policies are to be projected for concrete evaluation.

### The strategic crises

From the witting elements in the U.S. itself, the spring 1982 U.S.A.-Soviet confrontation is being orchestrated around the push for emplacing nuclear-armed versions of the old Nazi V-1 (Cruise Missile) and V-2 (Pershing II) in launching-sites in Britain, Spain; and the Federal Republic of Germany. This, folks of Fred Iklé's stripe hope, will bring down the West German government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, but will at the same time force a deep cleavage within the NATO alliance, resulting in a qualitative degree of withdrawal of U.S. forces from and commitments to Western Europe as a whole.

While ingenuous folk around Washington delude themselves that it is Haig, Weinberger et al., who are directing the emerging spring confrontation, oligarchical circles in Europe are, as usual, laughing their bellies off at the credulity of the dumb, manipulated Americans. What will hit the United States during the spring 1982 period, will be a complex of crises, most of which Washington policy-makers presently appear to overlook.

<sup>1</sup> Senator Gary Hart, assisted by staffer William S. Lind, "What's Wrong With The Military?". *Sunday New York Times Magazine*, February 14, 1982.

First, unless Volcker and his policies are dumped during the next several weeks, there will be a mini-blowout of the U.S. dollar during the spring-summer period, followed by a second blow-out during the fall of 1982, or winter of 1983. At least, that is what top European oligarchic circles are projecting, and their arguments on this point are well-grounded and most convincing. There will be a savage increase of bankruptcies among high-technology firms, combined with bankruptcy of several among the Fortune 500 group as well as liquidations among savings institutions, and numerous closings of small-and medium-sized firms. The result will be both a quantum-leap in rates of unemployment and a quantum-leap in the federal budget deficit, perhaps to greater than \$200 billions for the fiscal year ending 1982, and deficits "off the charts" for FY 1983.

Apart from United Brands' and the Jesuits' private "population war" in El Salvador et al. "banana republics," a series of crises in the Balkans, the Aegean, the Middle East, and possibly Southeast Asia and China as well, will become aggregately the greatest international security-threat seen during the post-war period.

Oligarchical wise-guys are unleashing the joke-nation of Albania, a collective of Communist-labeled bandits spun off the whirling-dervish cult, to generate a general Balkan crisis, involving Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, and possibly Soviet intervention in a crisis elaborated out of simultaneous conflicts between Yugoslavia and Albania and among the Croatian heirs of the old Nazi-puppet Ustashi. Meanwhile, a reorganization of the Greek military has put into place a combination of royalist and NATO-Naples officers in preparation for a Danish-family, royalist military coup against the Papandreu government; the scenario leading toward an early military coup is now unfolding at an accelerating rate. The trigger for the coup is projected to be a Cyprus crisis, in which forces deployed out of two British autonomous military bases in Cyprus will create the "bloody shirt" incident intended to trigger the Greek military coup and possibly also an overthrow of the present Turkish government.

The illegal-drug ("DOPEC") regime of the Syrian Alawite (Shiite) family of Assad is now shaken by internal revolts which have, at least, demolished the myth of Assad's domestic invincibility. Various factions of the Muslim Brotherhood are being activated, including Druse-linked elements controlled by the Israeli Mossad. This serves as a trigger for an early Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, and possibly the long-projected Israeli armored sweep through the Jordan desert into Damascus. Prime Minister Menachem Begin might unleash either or both of these assaults, partially as a result of Begin's desperate factional struggle against the ultra-lunatic Defense Minister, Ariel Sharon.

Sharon, meanwhile, has planned a direct Israeli military thrust aimed at destroying the Saudi oilfields.

Iran is about to become unstuck. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, long-standing crony of Britain's Lord Caradon (a Foot brother) and of the Socialist International's Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, was exposed in Israel recently as offering the Socialist International a deal under which Sharon would assassinate Ayatollah Khomeini to bring a Bani-Sadr crony to power in Iran with Israeli backing.

The danger here is that the United States and Moscow might be sucked into an Iranian vacuum. Moscow's present policy is that of never permitting the United States to establish a military base in Iran. Some forces in the United States would wish to do just that, while others are determined that Moscow shall never consolidate Iran as a client-state. Iran could become a principal strategic hot-spot during 1982-83, even without either U.S.A. or Soviet direct influence over an Iranian regime.

This brings us to the internal crisis in Pakistan. The Kissinger-created Ziaul-Haq dictatorship continues to be massively unpopular. Meanwhile, among the regime's backers, some elements are opposed to an extension of the Iranian revolution into their own nation, and Peking China's credibility is plummeting under conditions of a massive internal crisis inside mainland China. It is widely rumored, though not yet substantiated to our satisfaction, that mainland China is in the process of drifting away from the "China Card," back toward a "more-balanced" relationship with Moscow.

The situation in China itself is unpredictable. Obviously, Peking China is in the process of crumbling. Even the official Peking press now admits the eruption of problems reminding historians of the characteristic collapse-phase of a Han-culture, yin-yang dynastic cycle. In this circumstance, almost anything can occur which could be objectively possible. Factions driven mad with desperation tend to become increasingly adventurous. Otherwise, the State Department is reaching the end of the road in its efforts to suppress acknowledgement of the end of the Kissinger-Carter "China Card."

Meanwhile, domestically, if the Senate votes to expel Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), President Reagan will be ousted soon thereafter. If Williams goes, Walter Sheridan and his cronies at the *Washington Post* will "own nearly every mouth and vote in the Senate." With Reagan out, the Harriman-Rockefeller Trilateral crowd will take over a President George Bush administration fully. With the "Western White House" political faction out of the way, there will be no organized force in either major party, except the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), standing as organized opposition to the Harriman-Rockefeller-Morgan combination.

The imminent threat of a post-Williams Reagangate intersects massively funded operations for unleashing European-style terrorism and urban riots during the spring and summer of 1982. Various intelligence sources cross-corroborate tens of millions flowing through the terrorist-linked Ramallah Foundation, in the direction of such included beneficiaries as circles of Rev. Jesse Jackson. The Khomeini-allied terrorists are now building a major terrorist base in Houston, Texas, a development following the scandalous Rothko Chapel October 1981 meeting of Islam in the West forces, sponsored by the Schlumberger interests' Madame Dominique Menil.

According to highly placed officials of the London Tavistock Institute, Tavistock, the British DI-6's psychological-warfare center, has profiled Washington according to the "urban cowboy" image, and is orchestrating foreign and domestic crises against the United States calculated to drive the manic "American cowboy" into a "depressive, existentialist" fit of rage.

In other words, credulous policy-makers around Washington delude themselves that it is they who are controlling a projected East-West confrontation for the

spring-summer period. In fact, European oligarchical circles, laughing their bellies off at the antics of the dumb Americans, are planning to hit the United States with not one, but a combination of foreign and domestic crises, aggregating to a massive humiliation of the administration, and thus a humiliation-driven rage of the American electorate generally.

The oligarchical circles project an ensuing period of a "Fortress America" pitted in a local-war-dripping new "Cold War" against a frantically arming Moscow. Britain-Switzerland-dominated Europe is intended, together with the British Commonwealth at large, to become an independent, "Third Way," force between the two wildly-armed superpowers. The objective is not actual nuclear war, but a wrecking of both the American and Soviet economies through suicidal rates of military expenditures, with British carving-up and reconquest of a ruined United States (together with a broken-up Canada) in favor of oligarchic forces around the Aspen Institute and super-rich Robert O. Anderson.

Therefore, it is past time to remove Colorado's Aspen-quivering Sen. Gary Hart from the Senate Armed Services Committee.

## What Sen. Gary Hart said about defense policy

*The following statements are excerpted from the article "What's Wrong With the Military," by Sen. Gary Hart (D-Col.), assisted by his legislative aide, William S. Lind, which appeared in the New York Times Magazine, Feb. 14, 1982.*

In seeking to determine where we have gone wrong, we must start by looking at the basic building blocks of any military—(1) personnel, (2) tactics and strategy, and (3) hardware. . . .

One . . . of the most critical aspects of military personnel policy . . . is unit cohesion, the psychological bonding between individuals that takes place within the small, basic unit. . . . In the stress and chaos of combat, people fight less for 'king and country' than for their buddies. . . . The Army is experimenting with ways to improve unit cohesion, such as adopting the British practice of having people spend their entire service career in a single regiment. . . .

When we look at tactics and strategy . . . we need "maneuver warfare". . . . The object is to destroy the

enemy's cohesion—and the opposing commander's ability to think clearly—by creating surprising and dangerous situations faster than he can cope with them.

In research and development . . . the changes made must be quick and major, so as to make the enemy's equipment irrelevant. In our military establishment, the changes are far too slow. . . . Our procurement policy favors weapons so complex and expensive that we must keep them in service for decades to get our perceived money's worth. . . .

The real debate is between two different definitions of quality. The Pentagon defines quality in technical terms: High technology equals quality. The military reform movement defines quality tactically . . . emphasize[ing] such characteristics as: Small size. . . . Reliability, ruggedness and ease of maintenance. . . . Rapid effect. . . . Numbers. In tactical terms quantity is an important quality. . . .

The same characteristics that give a weapon tactical quality . . . also tend to make it cheaper. Thus the practical choice is not between quality and quantity but between technological quality in small numbers and tactical quality in large numbers. . . .

Bureaucratic behavior lies at the core of America's military inadequacies. It is a far more fundamental problem than the budget level of any given year. . . .

## Military policy

Although Gary Hart picks out isolated, devastatingly accurate points of ridicule of current military planning, this ridiculing of current Pentagon policy is sheer rhetoric. Present policy is very, very bad, but what Taylor, Hart, and other radicals propose as an alternative is virtually stone-age savagery.

The technological foundation of competent U.S. military policy is the "crash development" of anti-missile particle-beam weapons in the spectrum from chemical-powered x-ray lasers on up to higher-energy-density relativistic beam devices based in space stations. Any strategic military policy which is not centered upon that commitment is sheer incompetence and therefore travesty.

A few exemplary points are sufficient to demonstrate the case.

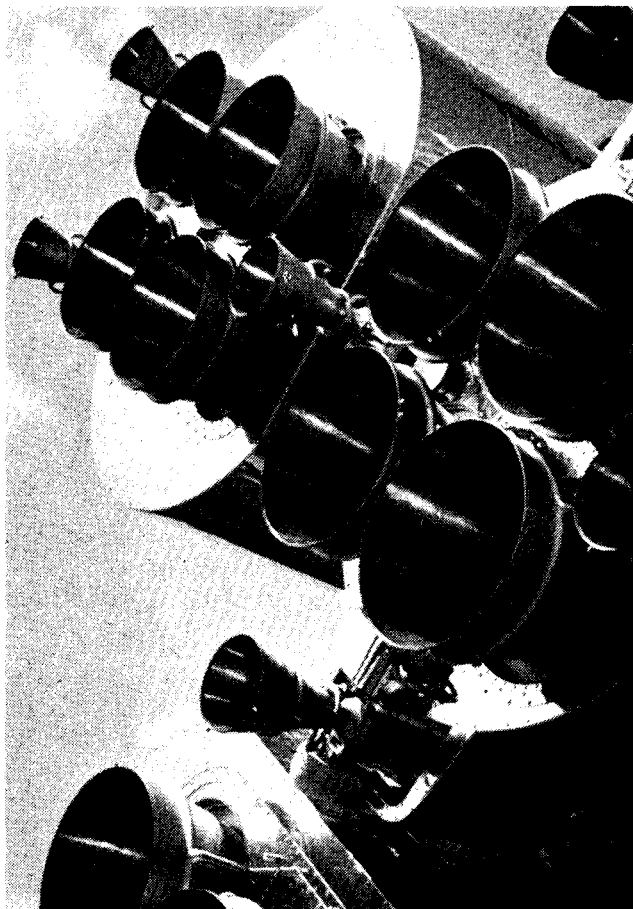
There is no security in nuclear-arms reduction, for two reasons. First, a thermonuclear war involving merely 10 percent of present levels of military warheads would be sufficient to generate radioactive clouds and other effects which might well eliminate all warm-blooded animal life on Earth within as early as two years following detonations. Second, a number of nations, apart from China and Israel, have nuclear capabilities to trigger general war between the superpowers.

Therefore, *all competent military policy begins with commitment to capability for destroying nuclear-armed missiles in mid-flight.* The United States must have the capability for destroying a proverbial 99 percent of all missiles targeting U.S. territory, and also the ability to destroy the launch of non-super-power nations—to prevent such third-factor nuclear assaults from triggering war between the superpowers. The United States must not honor the alleged right of "third forces" to launch nuclear wars, even if those wars do not involve directly either the Warsaw Pact or Atlantic Alliance forces.

Additionally, the proposal to improve capabilities of submarine-launched "second-strike" categories is becoming absurd. New technologies render submersibles, even of the Soviet titanium-alloy variety, increasingly detectable for "first-strike" neutralization. This writer is aware of at least two distinct technologies which might succeed in this function.

In short, so long as thermonuclear weapons remain the ultimate weapon, no acceptable strategic defense of the United States is possible.

The proper method for eliminating nuclear weapons is to develop and deploy the means for making such weapons strategically indecisive, by advancing to new weapons-systems which can assure a nominal 99 percent "kill" of all missiles (or aircraft) in mid-flight. Warfare is then shifted strategically to space-based relativistic-beam-technology-based systems.



*The Soviet military and civilian space program has very high priority.*

Furthermore, should either superpower be first in successfully deploying such categories of relativistic-beam weapons, that superpower would have won, implicitly, World War III. Any discussion of military policy outside the framework of commitment to relativistic-beam weaponry is therefore worth about as much as the chattering of rhesus monkeys.

## The economics of military hardware

The Cruise and Pershing missiles are essentially merely updated versions of the Peenemunde V-1 and V-2 missiles respectively. The new battle-tank is a sad product of the influence of McNamara thinking, combat-inferior to the already-deployed Soviet T-72 tank and vastly inferior to the new, T-80—despite the double-talk issued by the British International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) and others on this subject. The suspended B-1 bomber is also a relic from a lapsed age of military technology, together with the missile designed for B-1 deployment, now projected to be hidden in sneak-trips among rabbit-holes, or merely hardened old missile-sites.

The basic problem with all military hardware de-

signs currently is that competent military research and development policies were brought to an end under McNamara, by the 1965-67 period of take-down of the military-aerospace research complex. The evident policy of practice around the Pentagon today is to insert "information-theory" gadgetry into some piece of hardware left over from the drawing-boards of the 1960-65 period. This is accompanied by an increasing, OMB-directed abandonment of those branches of physics-research and development in which the entire geometry of strategic military technology is being transformed in such locations as the research and development stations of the Urals and Siberia.

We are not suggesting that Soviet economic or technology policy is a matter of peerless perfection. However, the Soviets can be fairly said to be following military-technology policies like those we followed during the 1940-65 period, and have spent about 15 years, devoting as much as 17.5 percent of their Gross National Product in the process of slipping ahead of us in matters of technological quality.

This cited basic flaw in U.S. military-technology policy bears directly on the ability of the U.S. economy to sustain the costs of an arms-race.

The measure of the power of a national economy is the economy's rate of growth of its per-capita potential relative population-density, as expressed primarily in terms of output of tangible agricultural and industrial goods. If this growth can be made sufficiently rapid, almost any degree of growth of some cost, such as a military cost, can be endured, since the productivity of the economy, output per capita, is increasing. Some kinds of military expenditures have the effect of increasing general productivity; others do not. That is the key to the economics of military production and establishments.

The case of NASA expenditures is the most convenient case-study for our purposes here. Because NASA expenditures accelerated the development of technology in the civilian sector, the rate of growth of U.S. productivity enabled the U.S. economy to maintain net growth into the crisis-period of 1972-74. Since 1973-74, the real productivity of the U.S. economy has been declining, and our basic productive capacity has been increasingly mired in age, obsolescence, and contractions.

If we proceed as Senator Hart proposes, to concentrate on simplified conventional armaments, these military expenditures will be a straight inflation tax of monstrous impact upon a shrinking civilian-economy base—the civilian-economy base which must pay for military production. Such a "Guns, Not Butter" policy would be an economic as well as strategic disaster.

If we were to concentrate on advanced R&D as the keystone of Pentagon policy, including relativistics and space physics in the forefront, the technological spin-

offs into the civilian economy (under low interest-rate conditions) would be to stimulate a general economic boom through acceleration of productivity. So, what makes sense from a military standpoint also makes sense from an economic standpoint.

Strategic power is, in any case, primarily economic power. This is the principle which Aspen-influenced Gary Hart and pro-genocidalist ("regional population wars") Gen. Maxwell Taylor reject. Economic power is the power to spread U.S. influence through building modern rails, ports, energy-production systems, improved agricultural output, and capital-goods industries into developing nations. This requires a reversal of trends in employment toward 50 percent of the U.S. labor-force employed in tangible-goods production in manufacturing, agriculture, construction, and in transportation, together with technological improvements which increase the productivity of each employed in those sub-sectors. This generates for us a vast national surplus capacity and product, which we are able to deploy as an economic instrument of foreign policy. Military capabilities, which are essentially logistical capabilities in arms, are piggy-backed onto that logistical power.

The problem so far has been, since October 1979, that the Carter-Volcker high-interest-rate and related monetarist policies have plunged the United States now into the first phase of a general world depression, while nearly 20 years of spread of the "post-industrial society" cult-nonsense have ruined the U.S. productive base, and facilitated the growing, TV-pivoted loss of simple literacy and related skills. Now, refusing to correct the evils which have caused a military disaster, Hart et al. propose to adapt military policy to the skills-levels of a professional army increasingly composed of semi-literate drug-users.

This is the immediate image of the Reagan administration's military budget. The military policy of the United States is presently dictated by Paul A. Volcker and the bug-eyed Fabian David Stockman. The administration has adapted military policy to the circumstances of Volcker and Stockman's "post-industrial society" orientations. Unless President Reagan crushed Walter Sheridan's would-be Reagangers and Volcker, no improvement is possible. Hart and Taylor will prevail under a Harriman-influenced Bush administration, and our drugged troops will be on the way to firing micro-chip-guided arrows and other electronically-enhanced stone-age weaponry.

The Senate and House Armed Services Committees require at least congressional advocates of a competent view of military policy. Clearly, Sen. Gary Hart is incurable incompetent for such work. The Senate should reassign him to some duty where his incompetence would be harmless.