

The year in review

INTERNATIONAL

January

14 Non-Aligned ministerial meeting communiqué stresses priority of development over debt.

18 Mitterrand becomes first French head of state to address West German parliament.

24 Italian court convicts 63 for 1978 kidnap-murder of former premier Aldo Moro. Kissinger exonerated.

February

5 Gestapo torturer Klaus Barbie extradited from Bolivia to stand trial in France.

March

6 Christian Democrat Kohl and coalition partner Genscher returned to power in Bonn elections.

7 Indira Gandhi tells leaders of 100 developing nations at Non-Aligned summit in New Delhi that "humankind is on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation in nuclear war."

9 Pope addresses Latin American bishops' conference in Haiti after Central American peace mission.

10 Over 40 armed members of Kach (the Israeli branch of the Jewish Defense League) are arrested in Jerusalem for attempting to tunnel into and seize the Temple Mount site of Islam's holy Dome of the Rock mosque.

12 Non-Aligned summit issues "New Delhi Appeal" to halt the arms race and restructure the international economic order for development.

27 Andropov, in Pravda interview, attacks Reagan's speech on defensive strategic weapons.



NATIONAL

January

17 LaRouche holds Washington press conference denouncing Heritage Foundation sabotage of movement for beam-weapon missile defense.

18 Edward Teller takes his campaign for ABM defense to Georgetown University.

18 Japanese prime minister Nakasone meets with Reagan in Washington.

25 Reagan State of the Union Address continues U.S. capitulation to IMF.

31 Reagan FY84 "no guns, no butter" budget unveiled.

February

23 Edward Teller tells University of Miami audience about use of X-ray laser for strategic anti-missile defense, "a concept I could not have mentioned to you two weeks ago," due to security classification.

28 Cyrus Vance and Robert McNamara propose \$135 billion in defense budget cuts over a 5-year period, at a Washington press conference.

28 AFL-CIO Executive Board endorses defense spending cuts.

March

1 National Governors Association demands slashing of the Federal budget.

7 Federal decision demands strict enforcement of federal statutes prohibiting discrimination against handicapped infants, to prevent cases of infanticide.

18 The American Academy of Pediatrics and the National Association of Children's Hospitals sue Federal government for anti-infanticide ruling.

20 William Ruckelshaus, famous for causing millions of deaths through the banning of DDT "for political reasons" as the nation's first Environmental Protection administrator, is appointed by President Reagan to head the EPA.

21 Justice Dept. lifts "Levi Guidelines," which prevented before-the-fact FBI investigations of terrorism; "Cointelpro"-type political harassment feared.

23 Reagan on national TV, announces historic new missile-defense strategic doctrine to "free the world from the threat of nuclear war."

26 LaRouche says Reagan move is

ECONOMICS

January

3 Decontrol of prices and 18 percent value-added tax hike results in 25 percent jump in prices, as Mexico attempts to meet IMF demands for "a free market."

7 EIR's economic forecast says no recovery in 1983.

10 Chile gets IMF "certificate of good health."

10 Time magazine cover story on "The Debt Bomb"—six months after EIR.

18 Group of 10 industrial nation representatives at IMF call upon their governments to expand IMF funds by \$50-\$60 billion.

19 A dozen companies from the giant BHC group in Chile default on \$1 billion in loans.

February

2 Argentina's opposition coalition, the Multipartidaria, challenges the military junta to abandon its commitment to IMF conditionalities.

10-11 IMF Interim Committee meeting considers how to put the U.S. under surveillance. The Group of 24 underdeveloped nations backs 100 percent quota increases and expanded powers for IMF.

18-20 Club of Life holds meetings in 40 cities around the world to urge the Non-Aligned nations to adopt a debtor's cartel and replace the IMF with a new world monetary system to promote development.

16-23 Mexico says it will not be able to pay its February bills without a \$500 million emergency bridge loan; Brazil effects largest currency devaluation (30 percent) in a decade; Venezuela enacts exchange controls.

22 Carlos Alzamora, head of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) tells Ibero-American ministerial meeting in Cartagena that the continent must meet its debt crisis through joint renegotiation and the creation of an Ibero-American "regional market." The ministers stall.

22 George Shultz tells Senate Budget Committee that an imminent collapse of world oil prices is "the biggest story of the year."

24 David Rockefeller and the Ditchley

April

11 PLO peace spokesman Issam Sartawi murdered in Lisbon by Abu Nidal group.
18 Kissinger, in Rome for Trilateral meeting, leaves town abruptly when Italian judges issue a warrant for his interrogation on the murder of Aldo Moro.
18 Bomb explosion in U.S. embassy in Beirut kills nearly 50 people, including close Reagan adviser and most of CIA Mideast team.
26-29 Presidents de la Madrid of Mexico and Figueiredo of Brazil meet in Cancún to strengthen political ties.
27 Prime Minister Palme holds press conference on Soviet mini-submarines in Swedish territorial waters.

May

Beginning of May Outbreak of Moscow-backed rebellion against Arafat leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
1-9 Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone tours ASEAN nations, on theme that "there will be no peace in the northern countries without stability in the southern countries."
6 West German Federal Archives announces that the so-called Hitler diaries discovered by *Stern* magazine reporter Gerd Heidemann are a "grotesque and superficial fraud."
21 Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez tells *EIR* in Bogota how much he admires Robert McNamara for his recent positions on the developing countries and in favor of the nuclear freeze.
26 Averell Harriman meets in Moscow with Andropov, Gromyko, and other officials.
28-30 Williamsburg, Virginia summit of top seven industrial nations takes a tough stand against Soviet attempts to split Western alliance, but ducks economic crisis.
28 West German Club of Life founded in Karlsruhe.

June

7 Peruvian President Belaunde Terry charges that Sendero Luminoso terrorism is fomented by foreign aid, human rights, and social research organizations.
14-15 Soviet Communist Party Central Committee meeting on the "ideological struggle" with the West. Andropov afterwards named chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.
16 Police and carabinieri arrest 856 persons allegedly connected to the Neapolitan "Camorra" organized crime army.
17 *France et son Armée* formed in Paris upon the initiative of LaRouche associates and military figures, to promote support for Reagan's March 23 strategic doctrine and economic recovery.

"probably the most important and well-executed action by any President in 20 years."

24 Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) tells press that "space-based weapons will lead to a new and destabilizing arms race."
28 Uwe Parpart-Henke, research director of the Fusion Energy Foundation, and longtime LaRouche associate, is interviewed on WCBC-TV "Today" show in support of Reagan Mutually Assured Survival policy.

April

8 LaRouche submits "Investigations into Indicated Withholding of Information Vital to U.S. National Security by former U.S. National Security Adviser Kissinger" to U.S. Senate.
11 Defense Secretary Weinberger's speech to the Aviation and Space Writers Association convention, on the significance of the Reagan ABM policy, is ignored by the press.
12 Harold Washington squeaks in as mayor of Chicago after all-out Democratic National Committee support effort.
12 Left-environmentalist Tom Hayden-backed incumbent slate loses Santa Monica, Cal. city council elections.
13 Washington D.C. rally by the National Democratic Policy Committee in support of beam weapons policy.
14 Federal court ruling strikes down administration ruling which protects handicapped infants from passive murder.
20 Supreme Court unanimously upholds California moratorium on nuclear plant construction.
21 Fusion Energy Foundation says states-rightist Supreme Court decision has "disgraced the Constitution."
25 Senator Moynihan, Mayor Koch and other New York "KGB Democrat" notables hold City Hall press conference to denounce NDPC-backed school board candidates in Manhattan's District 6 as "bigots," "slobs," and "a fascist cult."
27 Brent Scowcroft meets in Denver with Moscow's Georgii Arbatov on strategic arms questions, under auspices of a Dartmouth Conference task force.

May

11 Brent Scowcroft backs former Defense Secretary Schlesinger before Senate committee, in defense of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) doctrine.
24 Conferences held in Minneapolis and Baltimore provide forums for KGB program against Reagan beam-weapons policy.

June

10 Cartel Democrats Robert Strauss, Jody

Group bankers' cartel sets up Commission on Latin American Debt and Governmental Politics to direct U.S. government policy.
28 Brazil gets \$5.9 billion from IMF. Venezuela announces emergency economic package as two decades of price stability and free convertibility of the bolivar come to an end.

March

14 OPEC officially cuts prices for first time in its history.
15 Senate Foreign Relations Committee approves U.S. bailout for IMF.
22 U.S. Dept. of Agriculture announces that 57 percent of cotton and sorghum, 62 percent of wheat farmers, and 95 percent of cotton and rice growers have signed up for its Payment In Kind (PIK) program.
25-26 Ditchley bankers' group meets in Zürich, to form a creditors' cartel.
28 Buenos Aires meeting of the Group of 77 developing nations opens as British Commonwealth countries attempt to protect the IMF.

April

9 G-77 ministerial meeting concludes with "moderate" declaration, hailed as a victory for the IMF by its allies. Barter agreements among Ibero-American countries increase.
13 *EIR* Fusion Energy Foundation conference in Washington says that the Reagan March 23 policy will unleash "a new industrial revolution."
13 São Paulo Chamber of Commerce says interest rates in Brazil reach 496 percent.
27 G-24 developing nations representatives at IMF in Washington endorses Non-Aligned call for international monetary conference but postpones action on debt.

May

16 SELA and the U.N. Commission for Latin America issue "Quito Document," a comprehensive program for cooperative Ibero-American action to solve the economic crisis.
17 Norman Bailey, National Security Council Director of Planning, tells international monetary conference in Brussels that the Reagan strategic defense policy could restore economic prosperity through the fostering of technological revolutions.

June

6 UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade hears Egypt's Mubarak proposal for a world development bank which could sponsor infrastructural projects and provide a billion jobs.

INTERNATIONAL

July

3 Delegation of the West German Green Party arrives in Washington for meetings with State Department and Pentagon officials.

5 Bombing of Paris airport by the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA).

27 Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. visit Thailand, are received by Vice-Premier Admiral Sonthee Bunya Thai, and by the minister of communications and transport and the deputy minister of finance.

August

8 Coup in Guatemala topples Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, installs Brig. Gen. Oscar Humberto Mejía Victores.



10 Licio Gelli, Venerable Master of the Propaganda-2 masonic lodge, escapes from prison in Switzerland.

10 Fyodor Burlatskii, an adviser to Yuri Andropov, writes in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* that U.S. development of defensive weapons systems is a "casus belli."

11 Bettino Craxi installed as Italian Prime Minister.

14 President Ronald Reagan meets Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico.

14 Demonstrations and strikes against the martial law government of Ziaul Haq break out in Pakistan.

18 Soviet President Yuri Andropov, in a meeting with U.S. Senators, calls for a ban on research and development of space-based weapons. Andropov's last public appearance.

20-23 Conference of scientists in Erice, Italy on "Technological Bases for Peace." Physicists Dr. Edward Teller (U.S.A.), E. P. Velikhov (U.S.S.R.), and others form a commission to investigate the feasibility of beam-weapon development.

21 Assassination of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

NATIONAL

Powell, Gerald Rafshoon, Pat Caddell, Stuart Eizenstat, and David Rubenstein meet to plan "Debategate" scandal against Reagan.

13 Walter Mondale announces that a freeze on nuclear weapons is "first priority" for the United States.

15 Washington State supreme court rules that utilities contracted to purchase power from the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) are not liable for the bonds floated by WPPSS to construct its nuclear units 4 and 5, thus ensuring that WPPSS defaults on \$2.2 billion worth of bonds.

28 Cyrus Hashemi's \$100 million libel suit against *EIR*, Campaigner Publications, et al., dismissed by federal court. *EIR* had exposed Hashemi's role in financing Ayatollah Khomeini's terrorism.

29 FBI announces it is investigating "Debategate" scandal over Carter campaign's briefings during the 1980 election debates.

July

18 Senate passes amendment to defense authorization bill placing restrictions on U.S. testing of anti-satellite (ASAT) systems.

18 Henry Kissinger named to head Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

27 House passes amendment to the 1983 Intelligence Authorization Act banning "covert" operations in Nicaragua, but mandating a \$80 million program of "overt" military operations.

August

1 Warren Hamerman, chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee, issues a call to draft Lyndon H. LaRouche as a Democratic presidential candidate in 1984.

3 House of Representatives votes up the authorization bill for an \$8.4 billion increase in U.S. contributions to the International Monetary Fund.

September

12-14 "Beams '83" conference in San Francisco reports rapid progress in all advanced beam weapons technologies.

15 Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.) submits resolution to probe former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for conflict of interest between his chairmanship of the bipartisan commission on Central America and his business connections.

ECONOMICS

presence of IMF mission in Brazil.

End of June Meeting in London among U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosière, Bank for International Settlements Chairman Fritz Leutwiler, and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe reaches agreement on a hard line toward Brazil and other debtor countries.

19 Reagan reappoints Paul Volcker as Fed chairman.

22 Rejecting IMF demands for a 66 percent currency devaluation, Guyana declares it "cannot obey the IMF conditions for financial assistance."

22 French scientists at Orsay achieve record short wavelengths with free-electron laser.

July

2 Latin American Political Thought forum in Caracas calls for creation of a coordinating council on the foreign debt.

14 Andean Labor Council formed by trade unions from Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela. Council announces one-hour strike against the IMF.

14 Senate Banking Committee hearings on the reappointment of Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve. The National Democratic Policy Committee is the only nationwide organization to testify against the confirmation.

15 Brazilian government agrees to IMF austerity demands, allowing the IMF to give it about \$400 million—enough to make its payment to the BIS, whose deadline this is. Must still be approved by Brazilian Congress.

20 Paul Volcker's reappointment confirmed by Senate Banking Committee.

21 General strike in São Paulo, Brazil.

20-25 Conferences of the Club of Life in 47 cities throughout the United States, Europe, and Ibero-America support the call for formation of a debtors' cartel.

23 Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurates India's first domestically built nuclear power plant.

24-25 Andean Pact summit discusses continental integration and a "common, global strategy" on political and economic questions.

August

8 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announces that collective bargaining contracts in the first six months of 1983 were the lowest for any six-month period in the past 15 years of reporting.

11 241 out of 479 Brazilian congressmen call on President Figueiredo to effect "an

September

1 Soviet downing of Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet killing 269 civilians.

9 Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, gives a press conference justifying the shoot-down of KAL flight 007.

12 Soviet scientific delegation cancels scheduled participation in "Beams '83" conference in San Francisco.

October

9 Four South Korean cabinet members and 15 others killed in a bombing in Rangoon, Burma.

12 Coup against Grenada government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by Soviet-backed Gen. Hudson Austin.

23 Kamikaze terrorist attack on U.S. and French military headquarters in Beirut.

25 U.S. troops invade Grenada, capturing 600 Cubans, 30 Soviet advisers, and a massive army.

27 Lyndon LaRouche addresses conference in Bangkok, Thailand, on "Long-Term Economic Development of the Pacific and Indian Ocean Basins."

30 Argentine elections: Raul Alfonsin of the Union Civica Radical defeats the Peronists to become president.

November

7 Andropov fails to appear at celebration of the 66th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

15 *Izvestia* publishes an attack on Lyndon LaRouche and the Nov. 9 *EIR* beam-weapon conference in Rome.

22 West German Bundestag votes 286 to 226 in favor of stationing U.S. missiles if arms talks fail.

23 Soviets walk out of Geneva talks on intermediate range missiles.

24 Israel releases 5,000 Palestinian prisoners in exchange for six Israelis.

December

5 Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolai Ogarkov announces that the Soviet Union will deploy missile-carrying submarines within five minutes of U.S. mainland targets.

8 NATO meeting in Brussels appoints Lord Carrington as new NATO head.

12 Terrorist bombing of U.S. embassy and other targets in Kuwait.

12 Pugwash Conference in Geneva; Soviet military representatives take hard line.

20 Yassir Arafat and 4,000 supporters evacuated from Lebanon.

22 Arafat meets with Egyptian President Mubarak.

20 Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles Manatt, in a speech at Georgetown University, announces Democratic consensus for "nuclear freeze."

26 Lyndon H. LaRouche declares his candidacy for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.



October

1 Fletcher Commission reports to the National Security Council on the feasibility of beam-weapon defense.

1 AFL-CIO General Board endorses Walter Mondale for the Democratic presidential nomination.

4 President Reagan announces "build-down" disarmament proposal.

13 National Security Adviser William Clark resigns.

26 Senate votes to kill the Clinch River fast breeder reactor program.

28 Sen. William Armstrong (R-Colo.) introduces "People Protection Act" into the Senate, calling for implementation of President Reagan's antiballistic missile defense program.



November

7 Bombing of the U.S. Senate building.

December

8 Sens. Kennedy and Hatfield sponsor Capitol Hill hearings on the nuclear freeze, with testimony from Dr. Y. Velikhov, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and other Soviet representatives.

10 *New York Times* and *Washington Post* begin press attacks on Secretary of Defense Weinberger as responsible for the failure to provide adequate security for U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

immediate break with the IMF [and a] declaration of moratoria on the foreign debt."

27-28 Conference in Vail, Colorado on "Trade Policy Issues," includes Henry Kissinger, Gerald Ford, Helmut Schmidt, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Malcolm Fraser, James Callaghan. Discuss transformation of Third World debt into "equity."

26 Signing in New York of an \$11 billion agreement between Mexico and its foreign bank creditors to restructure the debt.

September

24 Ditchley Group meeting.

26 Brazil's creditors announce \$11 billion bailout scheme.

26 Argentine judge Federico Pinto Kramer bars renegotiation of the state debt pending clarification of "irregularities" in the contracting of the debt.

27-29 IMF annual meeting.

October

3 Argentine judge Federico Pinto Kramer detains central bank president Julio González del Solar for questioning on Solar's role in foreign debt negotiations.

4 Government of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil announces it will not meet interest payments on a \$150 million loan from the Bank of Montreal.

31 Greyhound Corporation workers go on strike when company demands 17 percent wage cut.

November

1 West German private bank Schroeder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Company announces insolvency. Bankruptcy avoided when Bundesbank extends bailout.

7 MIT Fusion Center announces that the Alcator C tokamak has approached the confinement parameters needed for energy breakeven.

9 Brazilian Congress endorses wage-reduction program.

17-18 Both houses of U.S. Congress vote to increase U.S. funding to the IMF.

18 Argentina announces that it has mastered the full nuclear fuel cycle and has the capability to enrich uranium.

29 West German federal prosecutor's office moves to indict Economics Minister Count Otto von Lambsdorff.

December

15-16 Club of Rome holds the first meeting of its Latin American regional group in Bogotá, Colombia.

16 European Community summit breaks up without resolving budget crisis.