

National News

Senator Wallop: Soviets to get space laser soon

Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) told a meeting of the American Defense Preparedness Association in Washington March 29 that the Soviet Union will deploy "some kind of space-based laser soon" and that it "won't have to be very good to make a significant contribution to the Soviet strategic position. . . . Our best guess is between 1985 to 1987," he said.

Wallop emphasized that the United States must accelerate its own Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). "The spectre of retaliation is worth less and less to us. Where will we be 10 years from now? If we want to maintain our security, we must change our strategy now."

Wallop had harsh words for Pentagon and administration footdragging, saying that the program so far might be better called the "laboratories full employment act of 1984." He stressed the need to deploy systems as they are developed rather than waiting for something perfect.

Dismissing objections to the program from arms-control advocates, Wallop said that there were "two communiqués to the United Nations, one from Brezhnev and one from Andropov, saying that no such [ABM] treaty restrictions exist."

Court to hear LaRouche Secret Service case

An April 2 hearing has been set in the federal lawsuit brought by Democratic contender Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. against U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan demanding Secret Service protection. The hearing will concern LaRouche's motion for a preliminary injunction directing Regan to provide the same protection for LaRouche that has been provided for other major presidential candidates.

The LaRouche suit will also challenge the constitutionality of the congressional advisory committee which recommended

against his receiving protection. This delegates law enforcement powers to the legislative branch of government, LaRouche's attorneys contend, a violation of the separation of powers doctrine of the U.S. Constitution.

Prior to the hearing, Secretary Regan is being required by the court to respond to a set of pre-trial discovery requests, including written interrogatories and requests for production of documents. The discovery seeks to probe the decision-making process behind the decision to provide protection to the other eight candidates, as well as the discussions behind the decision to deny protection to LaRouche. The interrogatories also seek to discover any meetings or discussions between Regan and Henry Kissinger, and between Regan and his associates and reporters for NBC television.

'No-code' death lists in New York hospitals

New York City hospitals, including the renowned Sloan Kettering cancer research hospital, have established coding systems to determine which cancer patients should be resuscitated and how much medical help they should be given. An investigation of this practice is currently under way by State Prosecutor Kuriansky, and evidence was presented at a grand jury hearing in March.

At Sloan Kettering, patients are divided into categories A, B, C, and D—where C and D get no intensive care treatment. The categories are noted on a blackboard in the physicians' lounge. The hospital's physician-in-charge, Dr. Fahey, said that he did not see the need for a more permanent record.

One Queens hospital designates those patients which are to receive no help should they go into cardiac arrest by adding a purple dot to their records, which are then removed once the patient dies.

Both hospitals denied that the non-permanent records are destroyed to save the hospital and physicians from malpractice suits.

State Prosecutor Kuriansky demanded an immediate abolition of all secret death lists and called upon State Health Commis-

sioner David Axelrod to issue orders requiring permanent written systems.

Senator Hatch wants to ease up on MBFR talks

Self-styled hard-line conservative Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) has written a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz arguing that President Reagan should "let the Soviets off the hook" in the dispute over troop strength in Europe.

The dispute, which involves U.S. charges that the Warsaw Pact has 160,000 more troops in Eastern Europe than it concedes, is a key feature of the ongoing MBFR (Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction) talks on conventional capabilities in Vienna. Hatch is calling for the United States to stop focusing on this issue so that the talks can proceed.

Hatch wrote in his letter: "We have to choose between on-site inspections [and] forcing Moscow to admit it was lying. Ordinarily I am all for exposing Soviet deception . . . but Moscow is hardly likely to agree to do that and the cost to us is to lose the on-site inspection." Hatch also accused the administration of making a mistake by "tightening up" demands for verification of any troop withdrawals.

NASA's agenda for Mars and the Moon

NASA administrator James Beggs announced at the end of March that the United States could establish a colony on the Moon about the year 2010 and a colony on Mars before 2060, using Space Shuttle and space station technology and infrastructure. Beggs was speaking at the U.S. Naval Academy.

After the first U.S. permanent manned space station is in operation in the early 1990s, Beggs said, a station could be placed in geosynchronous orbit—three-quarters of the way, in fuel terms, to the Moon. A manned lunar orbital space station could be in place by the turn of the century, with a

small lunar surface colony established by the year 2010.

By 2020 or 2030, a fully operational research station, with the use of robots, would be in place on the Moon, and a smaller station on Mars. By 2060 a "healthy and growing" Mars colony could be mining minerals and using automated technologies under development now.

A new history of *Treason in America*

Anton Chaitkin's groundbreaking study of the creation of today's powerful Eastern Establishment, *Treason in America: from Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman*, was released March 28 by the New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Company in an initial run of 50,000. The first copies of the book were distributed at a rally in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the author attacked the oligarchical families responsible for destroying the state's steel industry.

The book, based on a four-year study of primary sources, poses the question: How did a nation created as a model for the world's republics come to be dominated by the oligarchs who ruled the British Empire, the very people whom the American Revolution defeated?

Chaitkin exposes the gross distortion by the history textbooks of crucial events in American history. Thomas Jefferson's vice-president Aaron Burr, for example, described in all existing biographies as a "romantic" miscreant, is shown in *Treason in America* to have been a British spy, as well as the cousin and criminal partner of Jefferson's treasury secretary, the Swiss Albert Gallatin. The underworld of Swiss banking is shown in action waging war against the American Founding Fathers.

The author details:

- the ties of disloyal Boston merchants—progenitors of today's Eastern Establishment—to the British secret service, the slave trade, and the East India Company's narcotics empire;

- the creation of the Southern secession movement by Northerners and foreigners—

an early experiment in the means by which modern terrorism and insurrections are deliberately constructed;

- the design of three modern "reform" movements by British and Swiss racialists and feudalists: fascism, communism, and "free enterprise."

Foundations pour funds into 'peace' movement

The elite American "Brahmins," through their "philanthropic" foundations, have recently begun to channel millions of dollars in new funds into the "peace movement," according to a report in the *New York Times* March 25. A key architect of this effort is McGeorge Bundy, former president of the Ford Foundation.

Among the new "peace" programs are the following:

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund is shaping a new multimillion-dollar program emphasizing security issues and arms control.

The Ford Foundation announced a \$3.7 million grant for 16 universities to research the ethics of using nuclear weapons.

The Carnegie Foundation is committing approximately \$7 million annually to "anti-war studies" and it recently approved a \$250,000 project for an analysis of weapons in space. Carnegie has set up a panel headed by McGeorge Bundy to discuss future projects in the area.

The Field Foundation of New York is giving \$500,000 annually for "peace and security projects."

The George Gund Foundation of Cleveland is helping to underwrite the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and is also funding a study of military spending.

The Buffet Foundation of Omaha will devote \$1 million annually for three years to the "world's two biggest problems," preventing nuclear war and limiting population growth.

The Council of Foundations is sponsoring a conference next month where members will develop a joint program for "global interdependence."

Briefly

- **THE FEDERAL** Election Commission, in an extremely raucous meeting March 28, voted 5-0 to provide matching funds to Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., once certain obligations from LaRouche's 1980 campaign were satisfied. The LaRouche Campaign argues in a petition before the U.S. Court of Appeals that the initial denial of matching funds was illegal and unconstitutional, since Mr. LaRouche had satisfied all the legal requirements for matching funds.

- **THE LAROCHE** Campaign raised more money than Gary Hart in January and February of this year, according to figures obtained from the Federal Election Commission. LaRouche's net contributions (exclusive of loans) totaled \$534,407. Hart's total for the same period was \$466,660.

- **GARY HART'S 'NEW IDEAS'** will come from a familiar circle of advisers if he becomes President. The candidate has revealed that his kitchen cabinet would include the 91-year-old Nazi-supporter Averell Harriman; Trilateral Commissioner Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State during the Carter administration; and former President Jimmy Carter himself.

- **THE IDAHO STATE** legislature passed a resolution at the end of March calling for a crash program for defensive weaponry. The resolution was introduced by Noy Brackett, a cattle rancher and fifth-term legislator.

- **PITTSBURGH** steel workers and other citizens demonstrated in front of U.S. Steel headquarters March 28, in support of the election bid of Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. One hundred supporters gathered in freezing rain to demand a reopening of the steel plants, parity prices for farmers, and great projects for world development. The rally was covered by the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* and by local radio and television stations.