

Congressional Closeup by Ronald Kokinda and Susan Kokinda

One-world disarmament resolution introduced

One of the most outrageous proposals for supranationally-dictated disarmament to be proffered in the postwar period is receiving renewed attention on Capitol Hill. On June 19, the top Senate advocates of one-worldism and arms control introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 125, calling on the President to initiate discussions with the Soviet Union around the "Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations," known as the McCloy-Zorin agreement of 1961.

McCloy-Zorin calls on nations to divest themselves of their military sovereignty and to gradually turn over all of their weapons, both conventional and nuclear, to the United Nations, which is to function as an international police force.

McCloy-Zorin resurfaced in 1982 when it was grafted onto the House version of the nuclear freeze resolution. That action caused a political stir when *Executive Intelligence Review* revealed that the policy initiative came directly from the World Federalist Society, the offspring of the late Bertrand Russell, the granddaddy of the One Worlders and the nuclear freeze.

Now the congressional proponents of Bertrand Russell's conception of supranational arms control have decided to make another bid on behalf of McCloy-Zorin. Club of Rome member and Soviet fellow-traveler Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) introduced the resolution in the Senate along with Senators Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), Charles Percy (R-Ill.), and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.).

In a floor speech accompanying the resolution, Pell described McCloy-Zorin as calling for "an international accord on general and complete disarmament in stages, . . . establishment of the United Nations peace-keeping force, and creation of an international disarmament organization to implement control and inspection of the disarmament process."

Congressman George Brown (D-Cal.), flanked anti-space-weapons networks in the United States, heralded the Senate resolution in a June 27 floor speech and pointed out that he had introduced an identical House resolution two years ago, following the failed attempt at congressional passage of the nuclear freeze resolution.

Brown is scheduled to attend a major anti-space-weapons conference in Göttingen, West Germany in July, which is expected also to have representatives from the Soviet Union participating.

Dole puts U.S. export policy up for sale

Congressmen and senators from both parties introduced legislation on June 21 to create a National Commission on Agricultural Trade and Export Policy. The legislation, S.J. Res. 413, will give the international grain cartels an opportunity to purchase control over U.S. agricultural export policy.

Spearheaded by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), wholly funded by private contributions! The legislation contains no limits or restrictions on who may contribute. When asked by *EIR* if anything

stood in the way of the grain cartels buying up the commission, a spokesman for one congressional supporter replied, "well, there is public disclosure of the contributions—that should prevent any abuses."

In his floor statement Dole admitted that the "initial idea to establish a Commission on Agricultural Trade was first raised by the private sector about two months ago." A letter of support for the resolution, addressed to Senator Dole on the same day that it was introduced, contains the signatures of several national farm groups and Farmland Industries—a nesting ground for neo-Malthusians such as Jimmy Carter's Agriculture Secretary, Bob Bergland.

The 35-member commission, to be appointed by Congress and the President, will conduct a sweeping examination of American agricultural export policy. It is mandated to produce an interim report by March 1985—in order to influence the congressional deliberation on the 1985 Farm Bill, and a final report by 1986.

Dole has taken the lead in recent, successful legislative initiatives to reduce price supports and cut U.S. agricultural production. He expressed the hope that the Commission could be working by this fall.

S.J. Res. 413 is co-sponsored by the chairman and ranking Democrat on the Senate Agriculture Committee, Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) Huddleston (D-Ky.) Dixon (D-Ill.), Minn.), Cochran (R-Miss.), Neb.), Kassebaum (R-Kan.), Companion legislation has been introduced on the House side by leading

members of the House Agriculture Committee.

Deadlock in defense conference committee

The House-Senate Conference Committee to resolve the differences between the two bodies on the fiscal 1985 Defense Authorization Bill was at an impasse when Congress recessed for a three-week summer break. According to committee sources, the discussions were "frank and informative"—diplomatese for the fact that nothing was resolved.

Apparently no progress was made in any area—from overall spending to specific weapons systems. The House bill is \$15 billion smaller than the Senate version and contains restrictions on the deployment of the MX missile, the sea-launched cruise missile (SLCM), and antisatellite (ASAT) weapons.

The House bill provides for only \$1.4 billion for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program for ballistic-missile defense, while the Senate funds the vital program at a level of \$1.7 billion.

During the prolonged and heated Senate floor fight, efforts had been made to impose restrictions similar to those passed in the House. However, pro-defense spokesmen in the Senate took an unusually hard line in the debate, strongly implying that the Soviet Union was directly complicit in supporting such attempts by liberal senators.

The Senate debate took place in the wake of a series of national television addresses by Democratic pres-

idential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., which shocked Washington by exposing the collaboration between the Soviet Union and the arms control and anti-space-weapons networks in the United States. LaRouche proved that the Soviet embassy had helped to draft legislation against testing of antisatellite weapons which was then submitted to the Congress.

Jack Kemp continues 'anti-IMF' posturing

Rep. Jack Kemp, who has "criticized" the conditionalities imposed on the Third World by the International Monetary Fund in favor of a more unrestricted form of looting, has attacked the U.S. Agency for International Development for pressuring Jamaica on behalf of the IMF. According to Kemp, AID withheld \$25 million in balance-of-payments assistance until after Prime Minister Edward Seaga buckled to the IMF's demands to increase taxes and the level of government austerity in his country.

Kemp attached an amendment to the supplemental appropriations bill which would prevent American aid from being made subject to the policies of supranational organizations. In a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz, Kemp said that with the "IMF conducting its conditionality in direct contradiction to the economic policies which we support, our bilateral aid program should not be subordinated to it."

True to the hedonistic principles of his anything-goes, free enterprise philosophy, Kemp appeared to be most exercised by the taxes which Seaga

had imposed on such items as beer and spirits, licensing fees on hotels and car rental agencies, and fees on Jamaica's duty-free shops.

Kemp has thus far been silent on IMF conditionality programs in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, which have crippled their state-supported nuclear production facilities, steel development efforts, and infrastructure projects.

Byrd blames defense budget for debt crisis

In an exercise in demagoguery geared toward the upcoming Democratic convention, Senate Minority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) claimed that the Third World debt crisis has been caused by President Reagan's efforts to restore the defenses of the United States.

Byrd, a top congressional defender of Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker and the International Monetary Fund, maintained that "there is a future to fear—a future of large deficits and high interest rates, of bank failures, competitive decline, and Third World defaults." Byrd blamed the recent increase in the prime rate on the administration's deficit and charged, "When the American prime moves upward, already troubled debtor nations will be put in an even more difficult situation."

Byrd concluded that the problem is Reagan's "ideological commitment to excess Pentagon spending and tax cuts for the wealthy" which preclude any possibility of reducing the deficit and hence interest rates.