

# National News

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## NSC chief disputes value of arms control

National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane called into question the value of arms-control agreements with the Soviet Union, in a speech Aug. 2 at San Francisco's Commonwealth Club.

"It is one of the most bitter ironies of our time," he said, "that arms-control agreements have served to codify building more arms. Since the SALT I talks started in 1969, the Soviets have added over 7,000 nuclear weapons to their arsenal" and "since SALT II was signed, over 3,800.

"Think about that. Arms control agreements do not necessarily reduce the level of arms. . . . Agreements have not induced a Soviet attitude of restraint." McFarlane maintained that arms-control negotiations appear to have a psychological restraining effect on the United States, but not on the Soviet Union. Since the signing of SALT I, the United States has built two strategic systems, while the Soviet Union has built 31.

McFarlane also argued that there is no basis for the belief that arms-control agreements provide "ground for greater confidence in our safety," because the Soviet Union has violated agreements it has made. The U.S.S.R. "almost certainly" violated the 1972 ABM Treaty, as well as pacts banning the use of chemical and biological weapons, he said.

McFarlane's speech was a report on the conclusions of an eight-month-long review of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, which President Reagan commissioned after the Russians walked out of the arms-control talks last winter.

Explaining what he termed the "six realities" of the U.S.-Soviet relationship, McFarlane called the Soviet Union an expansionist power whose military growth is "designed to change the correlation of forces that thwarted them at the time of the Berlin Blockade and the Cuban Missile Crisis."

The fundamental differences between the United States and Soviet Union are not like-

ly to diminish in the foreseeable future, he said, and "low-intensity conflict" will continue. "A combination of quasi-religious ideology, national interest, and enormous personal investment in a system that gives them personal power beyond the dreams of the czars makes it unlikely that the Soviet leadership will seek any changes in their system."

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## Administration rift over population policy

There are two different U.S. policies being circulated at the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City, declared an avid proponent of population control Aug. 6: "one from the White House, the other from the State Department."

The speaker was conference delegate Larry Kagan, an organizer for the Population Crisis Committee. "If you think there's a contradiction in the fact that the official U.S. position condemns Malthusianism, while William Draper III [a leading Population Crisis Committee member] is a member of the U.S. delegation, you're right," he said.

"The official U.S. position is seven pages. The White House wrote the first four, the State Department the last three. The last three are the carryovers from the days of the Nixon National Security Council, yes, when Henry Kissinger was running it."

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## Abrahamson: Soviets ahead in beam defense

The Soviet Union will in all likelihood develop advanced antiballistic-missile defense capabilities before the United States does, according to Lt. Gen. James Abrahamson, the head of the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Abrahamson's statements, part of the administration's report to the Congress on the program, were quoted by

*Defense Daily* on Aug. 7.

"In view of the fact that the Soviets have been working on the appropriate technologies since the 1960s, and, in fact, lead the United States in some of these technologies," Abrahamson said, "it is unlikely that we would have an opportunity to deploy an effective defense system unilaterally, even if we wished to do so. What we must strive for is a mutual, U.S. and Soviet deployment. What we must avoid is a unilateral Soviet deployment."

As for the possibility of eventually sharing strategic defense technologies with the Soviets, Abrahamson said he thought that was a plan "worth thinking about." He added, however, that "a great deal more needs to be known about the Soviet program and the nature of their intentions with respect to the technology they are developing," before such a plan is put into action.

Abrahamson acknowledged—for the first time officially—that "the United States has twice proposed substantive discussions with the Soviet Union" on this subject. "We have received no reply to our proposals."

The United States "does not intend to strive for nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union through the unilateral deployment of an effective defense against ballistic missiles," he said.

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## LaRouche Dems score in Michigan primary

Two LaRouche Democrats backed by the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC) in their campaigns for Congress polled 34% and 26%, respectively, in the Michigan Democratic primary on Aug. 7.

In the 9th C.D., Paul Vandermus, an electrical engineer, polled 34% in a two-way race against John Senger, a former congressional aide. Senger will now face leading Republican Congressman Guy Vander Jagt.

In the 4th C.D., Jerome Coryell, a machinist at Rockwell International, and an ardent opponent of the Trilateral Commis-

sion, polled 26% in a three-way race. His opponent, Charles Rodebaugh, polled 52% and will now stand against Republican Mark Siljander in the November election. A third candidate polled 21%.

Thirteen LaRouche candidates initially entered the Michigan election but all but Coryell and Vandermus were bumped from the ballot through the connivance of State Democratic Party leaders and Dope, Inc. kingpin Max Fisher.

The leader of the LaRouche slate, Max Dean, a prominent Flint attorney who was dropped from the Democratic primary ballot, has filed a lawsuit in the state capital to be placed on the ballot as an Independent. Dean was planning to challenge Sen. Carl Levin, who thus faced no opposition in the Aug. 7 Democratic primary.

## Mondale men on pilgrimage to Moscow

A delegation of Soviet apologists close to the Mondale machine went to Moscow during the first week in August to attend a "private conference" on U.S.-Soviet relations. The major topic was how to kill the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative.

The group included Mondale's crony and former law partner Don Fraser, now the mayor of Minneapolis, as well as Richard Barnett and Marcus Raskin from the radical-left Institute for Policy Studies.

On the space-defense issue, Raskin told UPI's Moscow correspondent, "both sides United States earlier this summer, and for the gang of KGB agents led by Fyodor Burlatskii, KGB mouthpiece and writer for *Lit'eraturnaya Gazeta*, that deployed throughout the United States in the spring and summer of 1983.

The Soviet contingent attended a conference in Minneapolis in May 1983, where plans were laid to derail the administration's beam-weapons program. The Minneapolis meeting was sponsored by the Hubert Humphrey Institute, which is a key point of convergence between Henry Kissinger and the

Mondale machine. Mondale met privately with the Soviet delegation, and one of the conference's leading organizers was Don Fraser.

## Dems blackmail Reagan on defense budget

A group of congressional Democrats is holding hostage funds for the administration's 1985 defense budget. At stake are allocations for the MX missile and the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

The group, which includes Tip O'Neill (Mass.), Robert Byrd (W.Va.), and Sam Nunn (Ga.), has told Reagan that unless he gives up the MX missile and accepts a 5% (as opposed to the requested 7.5%) increase in defense spending, the entire FY1985 defense budget will be held up past the Oct. 1 deadline. If that occurs, defense spending will be funded through a continuing resolution, which will contain significantly less money.

Both the defense appropriations and defense authorization bills for FY1985 are now stalled by Capitol Hill allies of Walter Mondale and Henry Kissinger. Earlier this week, O'Neill and Byrd personally told Reagan that he was responsible for the deadlock, because he has refused to "compromise" on the MX. Byrd told the press, "I told him national security should not be held hostage to a particular weapons system or overall defense figures."

On Aug. 10 Sen. Sam Nunn—the leading Senate proponent of Henry Kissinger's proposal to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe—jumped into the fray. He proposed a compromise whereby funds for 21 MX missiles would be provided (the administration had originally requested 40), but only if the Soviets do not return to the arms-control talks, and then only if the House and Senate vote to go ahead with construction of the missiles. Nunn denounced the administration for rejecting his scheme, and warned that the entire MX missile program is in jeopardy as a result.

## Briefly

● **'JAMES BUCKLEY** shouldn't have cited Hong Kong, of all places, as a model for successful birth control," said Population Crisis Committee propagandist Philander Claxton in a private discussion at the Mexico City U.N. Population Conference. "This won't go over well, this will just undermine what we're trying to do." Buckley heads the U.S. delegation, and has been arguing that government population control programs are not necessary, since "free market forces" can do the same job better.

● **YOUNG REPUBLICANS** of Idaho are charging that several top-ranking Democrats have been running drugs and using the profits to finance election campaigns. The group recently planned to show videotapes from a televised 1979 press conference in Salt Lake City, implicating state Democratic Party chairman Mel Morgan in drug charges. When Democratic Party officials got wind of this, threats to sue the Young Republicans were made and then retracted by Morgan and former governor and Carter Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus.

● **ATTORNEY GENERAL** William French Smith charged that Cuba and Bulgaria are using drug trafficking to assist terrorists. Speaking before the American Bar Association on Aug. 7, he said, "The damage done in this country by trafficking in drugs is well known in the ruined lives of drug users, the tremendous illicit and untaxed profits generated for criminals, and the violence spawned by users and traffickers."

● **GERALDINE FERRARO** frequently shares her apartment on Capitol Hill with Rep. Barbara Mikulski, who chairs the Mondale-Ferraro election campaign. The two are "close friends," said an aide to Mikulski. According to reliable sources, Mikulski's former roommate was a Marxist-Leninist lesbian from Australia.