

1976, is that a GOP victory in November is the preferred policy option. They name George Bush as their preferred candidate. To such circles, which include the policy advisors who shaped the Carter Doctrine and who "control" Brzezinski, the Carter speech lays the basis for a future policy debacle which will hasten his defeat in November.

LaRouche represents the wildcard in this situation—with a chance of changing the entire game plan.

The White House, in particular Brzezinski, viewed with alarm LaRouche's national address, report sources in Washington. They reportedly went so far as to secure an advance copy of the tape for White House viewing. Prior to that, the White House, under advice from certain New York CFR circles, moved to minimize the effect of the LaRouche broadcast among national political circles.

The White House turned to Edward Kennedy. The Massachusetts Senator was called in for a series of policy briefings to shape a calculated response to LaRouche. Kennedy's campaign can best be described at this point as a kamikaze mission; Kennedy has no chance of securing the nomination which, despite his protestations, his close advisors say he acknowledges. It was arranged between the Kennedy and Carter camps that Kennedy would mount an attack on Carter from the left.

That is precisely the secret behind Kennedy's Georgetown speech which reaffirmed his "liberal" dogma on foreign and domestic policy. According to the way the gameplan is slated to proceed, the Carter camp will now stage a "fight" between "liberal" Kennedy and the "conservative" Carter. Carter can then carry out the charade of a presidential campaign while avoiding a direct reply to LaRouche's charges.

The content of the Kennedy speech is made to order for this tactic. On the one hand he attacks the Carter foreign policy, but offers no specific recommendations. At points he appears to be saying Carter is too tough, too militaristic; at other points he says that he wavers. On domestic policy, Kennedy proposes to do Carter's austerity policies one better: another higher level of sacrifice.

This staged debate is slated to be well underway before the New Hampshire primary on Feb. 26. That primary, like last week's Iowa caucuses, is already being played as a "referendum" on the Carter policy and Carter people are arm-twisting "patriotic Americans" to fall in line behind the President. Kennedy, of course, has fallen behind in recent polls.

But here again, LaRouche represents the wildcard. He has the best campaign organization in the state and a chance to pull off an upset.

LaRouche made a direct appeal to party regulars in his broadcast. The Democratic Party, he stated, is threat-

ened with a political disaster by Carter's policies. "I'm working to bring together what might be considered conservative Democrats and independents ... to recreate the Democratic Party as an effective force in national life."

The Democratic National Committee and local party leadership were already deeply divided before the three speeches. The press is trying to play the dispute as "partisan politics," but as several DNC members indicate, it goes much deeper. One said after hearing Carter and Kennedy, "I feel like I'm on the deck of a sinking ship. It is awful. I hope there is someone else [other than Carter and Kennedy] around."



## CARTER

### *The president presents a policy 'doctrine'*

*President Carter delivered his State of the Union address to Congress on Jan. 24. Here is what he had to say on foreign strategic and domestic issues.*

**On the Soviets.** We now face a broader, more fundamental challenge in the [Mideast] region because of the recent military action of the Soviet Union... Since the end of the Second World War, America has led other nations in meeting the challenge of mounting Soviet power. This has not been a simple or static relationship. Between us there has been cooperation—there has been competition—and there have been times of confrontation. ... We superpowers also have a responsibility to exercise restraint in the use of military power. The integrity and the independence of weaker nations must not be threatened... The implications of the Soviet invasion of

Afghanistan could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War. . . .

**On the Persian Gulf.** The region now threatened by Soviet troops in Afghanistan is of great strategic importance: it contains more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil. . . . The Soviet Union is now attempting to consolidate a strategic position that poses a grave threat to the free movement of Middle East oil. . . . Let our position be absolutely clear: An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States. It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force.

**On Iran.** In response to the abhorrent act in Iran, our nation has been aroused and unified as never before in peacetime. Our position is clear. We will never yield to blackmail. We continue to pursue these specific goals: . . . To enlist the help of other nations to end this criminal violation of the moral and legal standards of a civilized world; and to persuade the Iranian leaders that the real danger to their nation lies to the north from Soviet troops in Afghanistan, and that the unwarranted Iranian quarrel with us hampers their response to this greater danger. . . .

**On defense.** During the last three years, we have acted to improve our own security and the prospects for peace. . . . We have increased annually our real commitment for defense and we will sustain this increased effort throughout our five-year program. It is imperative that the Congress approve this strong defense budget without any reduction. . . . We have helped to strengthen NATO and our other alliances. . . . We are working with our allies to prevent conflict in the Middle East. . . . We believe that there are no irreconcilable differences between us and any Islamic people. . . . We are prepared to work with other nations in the region to shape a cooperative security framework that respects differing values and political beliefs, yet enhances the independence, security and prosperity of all. . . .

**On the draft.** I am convinced that our volunteer forces are adequate for our current defense needs. I hope that it will not become necessary to reimpose the draft. However, we must be prepared for that possibility. For this reason I have determined that the selective service system must now be revitalized. . . . so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise. . . .

**On energy.** At long last, we must have a clear, comprehensive energy program for our country. . . . Our nation

will then have a major conservation effort, important initiatives to develop solar power, realistic pricing based on the true value of oil, strong incentives for the production of coal and other fossil fuels. . . . and. . . development of synthetic fuels. . . . Let us make 1980 the year of energy conservation. . . .

**On the economy.** We will continue to reduce the deficit and then to balance the budget. . . . to work with business to hold down prices [and] with organized labor to restrain pay increases. . . . Our challenges are formidable. But there is a new spirit of unity and resolve in our country. . . . For this vision to come true, we must sacrifice, but this national commitment will be an exciting enterprise that will unify our people. . . .



## LAROUCHE

### *'The president presents a dangerous bluff'*

*Democratic contender Lyndon LaRouche delivered his own "State of the Union" address Jan. 27, purchasing national network television time that evening, immediately following the official Republican reply to President Carter's speech. Mr. LaRouche took the following positions on leading issues.*

**On the Soviet Union.** In the area of the Indian Ocean, Soviet forces at present outgun U.S. combined naval and ground forces and air forces about five to one. . . . In the Southeast Asia area, U.S. forces are totally outgunned. That doesn't mean that the United States is helpless. . . . No nation, including the Soviet Union, is going to go up against the thermonuclear deterrent, the strategic deterrent of the United States unless that nation feels that its