

Reagan's second inaugural: 'No limits to growth!'

by Warren J. Hamerman

President Ronald Reagan defined the policy guidelines for his second administration in a historic inaugural address delivered in the Capitol Rotunda at noon on Jan. 21. Immediately, the President's speech provoked a coordinated and furious response from the Soviets and the Western oligarchy. Why?

Reagan defiantly rejected the most fundamental premises of America's Eastern Establishment, their senior partners from the European old-line oligarchical families, and the ruling castes behind the Soviet military-church complex. The world is still reeling from the last time Ronald Reagan gave a speech which "kicked over" the chess board on March 23, 1983. The threat posed to the Eastern Establishment families and their Soviet counterparts is even greater now for three reasons: 1) the President has won a massive mandate at the polls and now has only history to live for; 2) during December, he toppled the entrenched Palace Guard at the White House which had functioned to muzzle and manipulate the President's initiatives; 3) since Reagan built upon ideas, formulations, and themes for "no limits to growth" and a renewal of the policies of the American Revolution developed by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. in his 15 nationwide television broadcasts during his 1984 presidential campaign, fears have been raised to the hysterical pitch in Moscow and the enclaves of the Western oligarchy that the President may adopt more of LaRouche's policies.

The President dramatically asserted: "There are no limits to growth and human progress, when men and women are free to follow their dreams." Reagan unambiguously reaffirmed his commitment to overthrowing the insane strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) with his laser- and energy-beam Strategic Defense Initiative and called for the United States to initiate a "technological revolution" to lead the world in creating a "new age of economic expansion." To provide the spiritual-cultural basis for these goals,

the President called for a "renewal" and "rebirth" of the principles of the American Revolution—"the inalienable rights of man," "the brotherhood of man," "freedom of the individual," and "human dignity."

Most of the Eastern Establishment press outlets in the United States joined the Soviet media to issue prompt diatribes against the speech. The Soviets went well beyond their predictable lie that Reagan's purpose was to promote the "militarization of space" through what the Russians call his "Star Wars program." On the day of Reagan's speech, Radio Moscow's Yuri Saltov stated: "The world is on the threshold of a new stage of the technological and scientific revolution," which "can get out of human control." TASS's military correspondent complained: "Washington so far has shown no intention of taking a constructive approach to the question of space weapons."

Other Soviet propaganda designed for West European consumption lied that the President's speech signaled a U.S. intention to abandon Europe; *Pravda* concocted a Goebbels-style lie that Reagan's "excessive emphasis on space weapons" could "cause a political separation in the NATO camp" and "rock the foundations of the so-called 'Atlantic Solidarity.'" A few days after the speech, TASS went so far as to argue that a defensive shield over the United States "may increase the temptation of some hotheads in Washington to reach for the nuclear button, with all the ensuing consequences."

Hysteria in the Eastern Establishment

The U.S. media outlets of the Eastern Establishment charged the President with being "obsessed" with militarizing space, or of otherwise rambling with "semi-senile generalities" about the American Revolution. For example, the *New York Times* scribbled: "He spent paragraphs of his second inaugural promoting a science fiction notion of nuclear

defense. Pushing that idea now, 30 or maybe 50 years ahead of its time, is the surest way to aggravate the arms race in offensive weapons.”

Thus, the President’s second Inaugural Address directly challenged the most fundamental policy commitments of the Eastern Establishment families, America’s neo-oligarchy, which have viewed presidential policy pronouncements in the postwar period as their personal fiefdom. Through presidential “managers” such as Henry Kissinger, the Bundy brothers, the Dulles brothers, W. Averell Harriman, Paul Volcker, and Robert McNamara, the Eastern Establishment’s two most cherished policy commitments have been to: 1) the “limits to growth” program for a “post-industrial society,” and 2) the Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard-authored strategic doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

It can be expected that other institutions of the Western oligarchy will react like wounded rhinoceroses to Reagan’s speech; they will deploy every capability at their disposal against the President, including assassination operations, major terrorist incidents, or political operations to launch a “Reagangate.” Despite the President’s toppling of the Palace Guard during the month of December, there still remain many leading members of his cabinet and government who bitterly oppose the policies outlined by the President in his speech.

For example, one of Reagan’s chief negotiators with the Soviets on arms control is none other than Walter Mondale’s adviser Max Kampelman. Kampelman was formerly Hubert Humphrey’s aide and currently swims in the same right-wing Social Democratic waters as Lane Kirkland and Jeane Kirkpatrick. In short, Kampelman is the worst of all possible combinations—a “Kissinger Democrat.” Kampelman is by no means Reagan’s only immediate problem. Letting James Baker III take over the U.S. Treasury is like having Al Capone as Comptroller of the Currency. The new White House Chief of Staff, Don Regan, has built his entire career upon the anti-technology doctrine of “zero growth,” and was an enforcer for Paul Volcker and the Swiss-IMF policy when he was treasury secretary. George Shultz at the State Department is working day and night with Henry Kissinger to undermine the President’s and Secretary of Defense Weinberger’s Strategic Defense Initiative.

Furthermore, after a speech like that given by the President, he will face an immediate confrontation with the leading “limits to growth” institutions in the world today—such as the Malthusian International Monetary Fund, the U.S. State Department, and the Lane Kirkland officialdom of the AFL-CIO. These institutions may well attempt to detonate a financial crash or deploy their assets in the drug and terrorist networks in a brutal attempt to divert the President from his course.

In order to prevent a counter-revolution from the “limits to growth” institutions, the Schiller Institute founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche is currently campaigning for a world summit to occur during the first 100 days of the Reagan

administration, during which the President and leaders of the developing sector could initiate a new world economic order based upon the ideals of the American Revolution: inalienable rights for all mankind and technological growth without limits. In honor of the Indian patriot, world citizen, and fighter for world development and peace, the Schiller Institute has proposed that this summit meeting be called the *Indira Gandhi Memorial Conference*.

The President asserted his firm commitment to launching a new “technological revolution” in the spirit of the American Revolution’s founding principle that there are no limits to growth: “Rather than limit our challenge to growth, let us challenge the limits of growth.”

Inalienable rights movement

In a ringing affirmation of his Strategic Defense Initiative, the issue upon which he won his massive mandate at the polls in November, Reagan asserted:

“For decades, we and the Soviets have lived under the threat of mutual assured destruction; if either side resorted to the use of nuclear weapons, the other could retaliate, and destroy the other. Is there either logic or morality in believing that, if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten tens of millions of theirs?”

“We seek another way—a far better way. I have approved a research program to see if a better security shield can be developed that will destroy missiles before they reach their target. Such a shield would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would *not* militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth. Such a shield would render nuclear weapons obsolete. So we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for ridding the world of the threat of nuclear destruction.

“And as we strive for peace and security, we are heartened by the changes all around us. Since the turn of the century, the number of democracies in the world has grown fourfold. Today, human freedom is on the march and nowhere more so than in our own hemisphere. Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit. People worldwide hunger for the right of self-determination, for those *inalienable rights* that make for human dignity and progress [emphasis added].”

Thus, as neither Moscow nor the Eastern Establishment families have missed, Reagan’s speech demonstrated the unmistakable imprints of the mass movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man being built by the Schiller Institute and the power of ideas of the LaRouche movement internationally. On Jan. 15, the Schiller Institute had organized a 10,000 person parade in Washington for exactly the themes resonant in the President’s speech. Lest policy support to the IMF be the Achilles Heel of the second Reagan administration, in mid-April the LaRouche-led movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man will return to Washington in an even more powerful way to terminate the IMF’s intended genocide-planning conference.

'On renewing the American Revolution'

Following are excerpts from Ronald Reagan's Second Inaugural Address, "On Renewing the American Revolution," delivered on Jan. 21, 1985:

By 1980, we knew it was time to embrace again the great promise of our American revolution; time to renew our faith; to dream heroic dreams; to strive with all our strength toward the ultimate in individual freedom, consistent with an orderly society.

We believed then and repeat today: There are no limits to growth and human progress, when men and women are free to follow their dreams. And we were right to believe. . . .

We are creating a new America, a rising Nation once again vibrant, robust, and alive. But the promise of our revolution was meant for all people for all future time. There are many mountains yet to climb. We will not rest until every American, from countryside to inner city enjoys the fullest freedom, dignity and opportunity which is our birthright as citizens of this great Republic.

With heart and hand let us stand as one today: One people under God determined that our future shall be worthy of our past. . . .

My fellow citizens, our Nation is poised for greatness. We must do what we know is right, and do it with all our might. Let history say of us, these were the golden years—when the American Revolution was reborn, when freedom gained new life, when America reached for her best. . . .

Rather than limit our challenge to growth, let us challenge the limits of growth. We must simplify our tax system, make it more fair and bring tax rates down for all who work and earn. We must think anew and move with boldness, so every American who seeks work can find work; so the least among us have an equal chance to achieve the greatest things—to be heroes who heal our sick, feed the hungry, protect peace among nations, and leave this world a better place.

The time has come for a new American Emancipation—a greater national drive to tear down economic barriers and liberate the spirit of enterprise in the most distressed areas of our country. My friends, together we can do this, and we must, so help me God.

From new freedom will spring new opportunities for

growth, a more productive, fulfilled and united people, and a stronger America that will lead the technological revolution, and also open its mind, heart and soul to the treasures of literature, music and poetry, and the values of faith, courage, and love.

I have spoken of our domestic goals, and the limitations we should put on our national government. Let me turn now to a task that is, above all, the primary responsibility of national government—the safety and security of our people.

Today, we utter no prayer more fervently than the ancient prayer for peace on Earth. Yet history has shown that peace does not come, nor will our freedom be preserved, by good will alone. There are those in the world who scorn our vision of human dignity and freedom. One nation, the Soviet Union, has conducted the greatest military buildup in the history of man, building arsenals of awesome, offensive weapons.

We have made progress in restoring our defense capability. But much remains to be done. There must be no wavering by us, nor any doubts by others, that America will meet her responsibilities to remain free, secure and at peace.

There is only one way safely and legitimately to reduce the cost of national security, and that is to reduce the need for it. This we are trying to do in negotiations with the Soviet Union. We are not just discussing limits on any further increase of nuclear weapons. We seek, instead, to reduce them. For the sake of each child of the globe, we seek, one day, the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

For decades, we and the Soviets have lived under the threat of mutual assured destruction; if either side resorted to the use of nuclear weapons, the other could retaliate, and destroy the other. Is there either logic or morality in believing that, if one side threatens to kill tens of millions of our people, our only recourse is to threaten tens of millions of theirs?

We seek another way—a far better way. I have approved a research program to see if a better security shield can be developed that will destroy missiles before they reach their target. Such a shield would not kill people, but destroy weapons; it would *not* militarize space, but help demilitarize the arsenals of Earth. Such a shield would render nuclear weapons obsolete. So we will meet with the Soviets hoping that we can agree on a formula for ridding the world of the threat of nuclear destruction.

And as we strive for peace and security, we are heartened by the changes all around us. Since the turn of the century, the number of democracies in the world has grown fourfold. Today, human freedom is *on the march* and nowhere more so than in our own hemisphere. Freedom is one of the deepest and noblest aspirations of the human spirit. People worldwide hunger for the right of self-determination, for those *inalienable rights* that make for human dignity and progress [emphasis added].

America must remain freedom's staunchest friend, for

freedom is our best ally, and the world's only hope, to conquer poverty and preserve peace. Every blow we inflict against poverty will be a blow against its dark allies of oppression and war. Every victory for human freedom will be a victory for peace. . . .

During the next four years, many of you here today will have to make decisions of state perhaps greater than any of those made by your predecessors. Because of modern technology, you will hold in your hands the destiny not only of America, but the entire world. . . .

As an older American, I remember a time when people of different race, creed, or ethnic origin in our land found hatred and prejudice installed in social custom and law. There is no story more heartening in our history than the progress we've made toward the "brotherhood of man" that God intended for us. Let us resolve there will be no turning back or hesitation on the road to an America rich in dignity and abundant with opportunity for all our citizens.

Let us resolve that we the people will build an American opportunity society, in which all of us—white, black, rich and poor, young and old—will go forward together, arm in arm. Again, let us remember that, though our heritage is one of blood lines from every corner of the earth, we are all Americans pledged to carry on this last, best hope of man on Earth.

So we go forward today, a nation still mighty in its youth and powerful in its purpose. With our alliances strengthened, with our economy leading the world to a new age of economic expansion, we look to a future rich in possibilities. All this because we worked and acted together, not as members of political parties, but as Americans. . . .

History is a ribbon, always unfurling, history is a journey. And as we continue our journey we think of those who travelled it before us. We stand again at the steps of this symbol of our democracy, and we see and hear again the echoes of our past.

A general falls to his knees in the hard snow of Valley Forge; a lonely president paces the darkened halls, and ponders his struggle to preserve the Union; the men of the Alamo call out encouragement to each other; a settler pushes west and sings a song, and the song echoes out forever and fills the unknowing air.

It is the American sound: hopeful, big-hearted, idealistic—daring, decent and fair. That is our heritage, that is our song. We sing it still. For all our problems, our differences, we are together as of old, as we raise our voices to the God who is the author of this most tender music. And may He continue to hold us close as we fill the world with our sound—in unity, affection, and love. One people under God, dedicated to the dream of freedom He has placed in the human heart, called upon now to pass that dream on to a waiting and hopeful world.

God bless you and God bless America.

Reagan meant what he said on the SDI

by Brig. Gen. (ret.) E.F. Black

The following paper by Brigadier General (ret.) E.F. Black was read in part at the Fourth International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Richmond, Virginia on Jan. 12.

The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), America's program to develop defenses against ballistic missile attack ("Star Wars," in media terminology), is "not negotiable."

These are the instructions President Ronald Reagan gave his Secretary of State George P. Shultz before he left for Geneva for his Jan. 7-8 meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

In the aftermath of this historic meeting, some pundits of the press persisted in referring to the SDI as a "bargaining chip," speculating that it would be sacrificed as a trade-off for reductions in strategic weapons during the 1985 round of arms-control talks.

No way. The President meant what he said. His instructions are firm. They are not subject to change in the hope of achieving some tactical negotiating advantage.

Nor will the President allow the SDI to be placed in a state of suspended animation by accepting the classic Soviet gambit: a "moratorium" on antiballistic-missile (ABM) research. Once bitten, twice shy. The United States fell for that once when we accepted a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests by signing the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963.

A new defense posture

The fact is, the President's instructions stem from the carefully considered national policy announced on March 23, 1983—a policy based on the most important strategic/political decision since the beginning of the Atomic Age. Henceforth, U.S. national security was no longer to be based on the premise of deterring nuclear war by the threat of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD). Instead, we would begin working toward a new defense posture which will provide, in the years ahead, Mutual Assured Survival, not only for Americans, but for the people of all other nations who wish to join in this common effort. This will be made possible through the development of an effective ABM system.