

The top issues of the 1988 campaign

The strategic security crisis

The Soviet Union, pursuing a well-defined imperial war plan, is currently attempting to dislodge U.S. influence from the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa; to turn the south of the American continent into a bloody terrain of instability; and to transform Canada from an ally of the U.S.A., into a military problem for the U.S.A. Once these Soviet objectives are accomplished, and the continental United States becomes thus isolated from the rest of the world, Moscow intends to proclaim her imperial supremacy either by imposing her wishes on the United States, or, should the United States resist this, by destroying the United States militarily.

Whether Moscow's imperial drive can be stopped, will be decided by the course of the 1988 presidential campaign.

The great global challenge of the coming decade and longer, is to save civilization from threatened destruction, by containing the Bolshevik dynasty's Russian Empire, and to accomplish this by means which assure the highest probability of war-avoidance. From this vantage-point, our recent 20-year drift in economic and foreign policy has been, cumulatively, a disaster.

We could not defend our nation for long, once the Soviet strategic sphere of influence extended throughout Asia, Africa, and Western Europe, and turned South America into bloody ground. The well-being of these allies and friends, as a whole, is our essential first line of strategic defense. Here, our foreign policy has become, generally speaking, a worsening disaster.

This strategic disaster has become evident during the 40th year since the development of the compact thermonuclear bomb, which, unlike the bulky A-bomb, could be delivered at long distances by intercontinental-range ballistic rockets. It will be the 30th year since the U.S. Establishment pronounced the rocket-delivered thermonuclear bomb to be the "ultimate weapon," which would make war "unthinkable."

It is now well known among professional military circles, and will become widely known among broad layers of the population during 1988, that the Soviet Union has reorga-

nized its armed forces on the basis of the proposition that the nuclear weapon is not the "ultimate" weapon, and war in the "nuclear era" is not "unthinkable." In a sense, all the accumulated strategic, economic, and public-health problems exploding in the 1988 election, are the combined result of two distinct sets of long-term policies decided on during 1966-68, by the policymaking elites of the United States and the Soviet Union, respectively.

During the 1966-68 period, the U.S. Establishment, basing itself on the wrong presumption that nuclear are the "ultimate" weapons and that war is no longer "thinkable," committed itself to a long-term policy of subversion of the institutions of the sovereign nation-state. Adopting the agenda of British "philosopher" Lord Bertrand Russell, the Western Establishment resolved on pursuing a "New Age" of "post-industrial society," in which both the legal and institutional forms of sovereign nation-states would gradually be blurred, and eventually obliterated under the mediation of the United Nations and similar supranational arrangements.

The argument, as formulated by Bertrand Russell and his adherents, principally the Pugwash Conference movement, was: "The might of the two superpowers is their nuclear arsenals. Given that nuclear arsenals cannot be used, these nuclear arsenals are also the source of hidden impotence of the superpowers, since they define what the superpowers *cannot* do. Therefore, with the help of an enlightened international administrative bureaucracy, nuclear weapons and the threat they pose, can, ironically, through the medium of 'arms control negotiations,' become the instrument through which the superpowers can be made to gradually and voluntarily give up important predicates of their sovereignty, until, eventually, such sovereignty becomes meaningless and empty."

This is what the Establishment adopted as its commitment during 1966 and 1967, and began implementing with the 1968 election. It produced the SALT I and II agreements, the ABM Treaty, the test ban treaty; the demonetization of gold by President Richard Nixon; the termination of the U.S. space program and the large-scale de-industrialization of the

United States beginning with the Nixon years.

The crisis of 1988 derives from the fact that the Russian Establishment has adopted, under the inspiration of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the war economic mobilization plan known as *perestroika* (transformation, restructuring), which reflects a different attitude toward nuclear weapons and toward the question of war-fighting.

The roots of today's *perestroika* can be traced back to a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, at the end of 1966, when the late Leonid Brezhnev read a speech given to him by then Russian Chief of the General Staff Marshal V.D. Sokolovskii, the patron and teacher of today's Marshal Ogarkov. In it, the conclusions were announced that 1) nuclear weapons are not "ultimate," but are simply "means of mass destruction," which, eventually, can be replaced by more efficient means; 2) war, in the nuclear age, must be the total, integrated military attitude of the state, in which economic, cultural, scientific, technological, diplomatic, conventional and unconventional military, and all other resources and functions of the state are subordinated to the long-term objective of defeating the adversary. This speech put forward a new concept of "total war" in the nuclear era, which has been the guiding agenda of Russia ever since.

The 1988 elections will be held after it will have become evident, not only to the Establishment, but also to the broader layers of citizens, that the U.S. Establishment made a colossal error during 1966, whereas the Russians, during the same year, made a decision which may well enable them to establish an unchallenged, "one world empire," but a world empire as envisaged by the imperialists of Muscovy, not by Bertrand Russell-influenced romantics like Cord Meyer and his like-minded friends in the Ivy League wing of the CIA.

The financial crisis

There is a \$17-18 trillion world debt pyramid, already larger than the world "Gross Product," and growing at an accelerating rate; world physical output from industrial and agricultural activities, measured in value-added content, is shrinking. Most of this financial bubble is concentrated, not in the indebted Third World, but in the advanced industrial nations. The United States alone accounts for over \$7 trillion of debt.

This mass of fictitious paper—including U.S. government debt—is bound to come crashing down, causing chaos in the world's financial institutions, massive disruptions in commerce, manufacturing, and agriculture, and untold suffering to hundreds of millions around the globe, *unless* the power of the office of the President is mobilized to enforce the reforms in the U.S. and world economy required for a dramatic and sustained expansion of world output.

Over the past 20 years, we have built up a financial bubble

in domestic and international markets, a bubble in the sense of such past events as John Law's Mississippi bubble, or the hyperinflationary bubble of 1923 Germany. The rate of growth of physical output per capita has been slowing, and has turned negative, relative to the growth in per capita debt-service obligations. To a large extent, this bubble, i.e., the immense discrepancy between inflated financial paper representing claims on physical product, and the shrinking physical product itself, is the result of the 1966-68 strategic decisions to steer the United States in the direction of "post-industrial society." In conformity with those decisions, there has been a spectacular decline in the number of persons employed in the production of industrial or agricultural products, an accompanying decline in per capita productivity in the traditional "smokestack" industries, and a corresponding reduction in net physical output.

More recently, since Paul Volcker's and Jimmy Carter's policy of accelerated indebtedness through high interest rates, inaugurated in October 1979, the emphasis on "imaginative" forms of financial leveraging to pyramid high-priced credit, and the exacerbation of this trend since 1982, have created a situation, in mid-1987, in which a financial crash during 1987 appears inescapable. The use of "creative" and "imaginative" methods, heretofore, as a way of evading the threat of a chain-reaction financial collapse, has been, since 1982, the principal cause of the worsening of the problem. Further use of such "creative" and "imaginative" ruses, ensures the triggering of a worse collapse, than were the collapse to occur immediately. Attempts to delay the collapse by such ruses could have fatal national-security effects.

The "crash" will occur as a matter of reversed financial leverage, domino-fashion. A significant perturbation in any sector of the financial markets of the OECD nations would be more or less sufficient to set off such a chain-reaction. The attempt to plug holes in certain stock markets, and so forth, could not possibly cover all of the holes now opening. Also, as the costs of postponing this collapse, during 1987 to date, illustrates, we are destroying vast financial resources in these stop-gap measures, resources better left intact to be used for fostering a recovery.

So far, as Paul Volcker's refusal to serve at the Federal Reserve indicates, there is no agreement, either within the banking community, or in the government, on what to do about this twin problem of growing world indebtedness and shrinking output. The absence of policy, and the growing prospect that no policy is likely to be agreed on, is driving governments and private banks to brutal, "every-man-for-himself," survivalist actions and maneuvers, which have the tendency to bring on the financial and economic collapse. The economic and financial crisis of local, state, and national government entities and of the private sector, is akin to the catastrophic situation pervading the 13 original states during 1787 and 1788, prior to George Washington's becoming President under the new Constitution.

The AIDS pandemic

Given the millions of persons already infected, and the number infected doubling approximately each 8 to 12 months, the AIDS pandemic is established as probably the leading domestic issue of the 1988 campaign, and barring perception of an immediate threat of war, will be rivaled only by economic issues, and that only after an imminent financial crash is either perceived, or has actually erupted.

AIDS is an evolving complex of primary infections and cofactors, a complex specific to the human species. It is apparently two distinct diseases caused by the same primary infection: a blood disease, centered in the infection of chromosomes and the immune system, and a disease of the central nervous system, the latter converging upon death through dementia. Strong concentrations of the infection are also carried in saliva, and other secretions are more or less carriers.

Its specific political effects are:

1) It is a slow-incubation infection, such that, without effective biological testing, the infected person may remain an unsuspected carrier for several or more years prior to presentation of disease symptoms.

2) It is probably 99.9% fatal.

3) No vaccine or cure is likely earlier than five years, even with the most massive effort in biological research, and development of a cure could not be seen as a certainty earlier than approximately ten years of massive biological research.

4) It is the first known infection capable of rendering mankind extinct, possibly within approximately two generations, unless either a cure is developed, or measures of isolation of carriers contain the spread of the infection.

It would be a fair estimate, that even if we launched appropriate programs immediately, and presuming that we refuse to tolerate the proposal to introduce euthanasia as a way of reducing medical costs, we must expect that the combined direct and indirect costs to society will reach as high as 20% of real national income. Each year we delay necessary actions on biological research and testing-centered measures of isolation, the forward costs mount at a rapid rate.

Lacking more precise census through testing, government must estimate that approximately 5 million Americans are presently infected, with higher percentiles of infection and rates of spread in the more densely populated European nations. In the United States, the so-called "high-risk" sections of the population are approaching saturation with the infection, and the early stages of a take-off within the non-drug-using heterosexual populations are now manifest.

The role of "low-risk" routes of transmission will increase in importance, as the infection evolves its adaptative qualities, and as the density of the percentile of infected persons increases. At levels of 10-15% of the population infected, according to computer studies of known factors, the entire population enters a state of high risk.

The candidate with a program: LaRouche

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. is the man who called for a strategic defense system one year before President Reagan officially announced the SDI in March 1983. Two years before any other political leader was willing to take a public position on the AIDS epidemic, LaRouche made it the centerpiece of his campaign platform, describing it as a "species-threatening" disease. LaRouche is the only politician and political economist identified internationally for his critique of the Bretton Woods financial system, and his program to reorganize the system to prevent a depression collapse.

In contrast to the treatment accorded his rivals for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, there has been a panicked silence in the mass media about LaRouche's campaign, except for the occasional article describing him as a "political extremist," and attributing to him outlandish policies which have nothing to do with his actual beliefs. Those who so fear and hate him, are the ones responsible for bringing on the very crisis which America must now address.

We present here a summary outline of his platform:

National security:

LaRouche is considered by the Soviet leadership to be the intellectual author of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and is unique among the candidates in that he does not accept the myth of nuclear weapons as "the ultimate weapon." LaRouche has recently called for an all-out Allied effort in the field of Radio Frequency Weapons, citing evidence that the U.S.S.R. is way ahead in this technology and that deadly RF pulses could be delivered against NATO targets not by ballistic missile, but by a well-trained terrorist with a truck.

LaRouche has campaigned to prevent the decoupling of the United States from Europe, and opposes any "zero-option" treaty that would remove U.S. weaponry or personnel

