

March 30, 1981: The President Is Shot

Oct. 27—The courageous actions of Russia’s President Vladimir Putin in the Middle East, have now created a new historical turning point for the world. Thanks to what Putin has done, it is still within the realm of possibility to rescue the human race from the long-ranging policies represented by Obama, which would otherwise exterminate us,—or nearly so.

But the leadership for this last-ditch rescue is strictly limited to those very few (actual) leaders who understand the significance of the previous historical turning-point of March 30, 1981, when President Reagan came close to death by an assassination-attempt by Bush family associate John Hinckley, Jr. That leadership excludes our far more numerous merely-nominal leaders, whose advice will kill us all. That is, all those who are ignorant of the significance of March 30, 1981,—like nearly all our Members of Congress. Even worse are those unfortunates who believe they understand it based on gossip and rumors, but don’t.

Even before his election, President Reagan had assigned Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., to develop, and later to negotiate policies bearing on security and relations with the Soviets. LaRouche’s policy, which he had been elaborating since 1977, was that to which the President later gave the name of the “Strategic Defense Initiative,” or SDI. (The late eminent scientist Dr. Edward Teller partnered with LaRouche on this.)

Whatever ignorant fools may say, the SDI was not based on the interests of one nation opposed to others, but on the shared interests of a community of all nations,—what Dr. Teller called “the common aims of mankind.” The SDI was an expression of those ideas of Alexander Hamilton which gave birth to the United States before and during George Washington’s two terms as President. But yet, even the very political organization Lyndon LaRouche had earlier founded, nevertheless failed to provide such leadership from the moment he went to prison in 1989,—when the terrified members fragmented it into competing, franchise-like local organizations,—until after he began to re-found it as a Manhattan-based, centralized Hamiltonian organization just one year ago.

From 1980 at the latest, the Bush family, acting as protected British agents, had moved to destroy the SDI by attacking first Reagan, then LaRouche. (Attacking both at once would have betrayed their hand.) Reagan’s physical toughness enabled him to return to full function within a year after he was shot,—but the intervening period permitted Vice President George H.W. Bush, who had been forced onto Reagan’s ticket, to begin a power grab. The long efforts towards a criminal frameup of LaRouche began at the same time. Then, with LaRouche under attack, President Reagan was destabilized. Nevertheless, that President maintained his own personal commitment to the SDI, refusing massive pressure to forswear it, all the way through his two terms in office.

The triumph of LaRouche’s SDI policy was on March 23, 1983, when Reagan publicly announced it as U.S. policy and publicly offered it to the Soviets on equal terms, in a nationwide television address. But the British-Bush effort to undermine it was already well-advanced.

Since March 30, 1981, the trajectory of the United States and the Transatlantic sector has been down, down and down.

Amidst the vast destruction wrought by the Bushes and Obama, President Bill Clinton sought to restore the country under a functioning Presidency. He implicitly supported LaRouche’s continuing work which continued the SDI policy under new circumstances. But President Clinton was badly weakened by his traitorous Vice President, while his wife Hillary failed to understand the policies at issue. Eventually, Queen Elizabeth II, working through certain leaders of the Republican Party whom she used as her puppets, used phony scandals to eviscerate President Clinton before the end of his second term; it was under those circumstances that he signed the disastrous repeal of Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall legislation.

All this is written here for you to understand it. To understand it before you are tested on it. Learn quickly!—your final exam may be coming before tomorrow morning!