

war. Who is more likely to start such a war — a dictator of a small country dropping a hurriedly constructed, poor quality nuclear weapon on one of its neighbors, or major nations in an energy-hungry world fighting over the few remaining petroleum resources?

Q: What about terrorists' use of plutonium?

Bechmann: Many people may have read that a student designed a nuclear bomb with information obtained from the library. But designing one and making one that works

are two different things. It's extremely difficult, and would be more so for terrorists, even if they were well organized and financed. France, India and China had none of the problems a subversive group would have, and yet it took them thousands of man-years and cost them millions of dollars to produce a workable weapon. Besides, I can think of more ominous ways terrorists can intimidate a population without risking their lives stealing or handling plutonium. It would be much easier to steal a ready-made weapon. So far, this has been prevented without making America a police state.

LaRouche: Distinguished Soldier Leads New Fight

The following statement was issued on Sept. 6 by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., U.S. Labor Party chairman and presidential candidate.

This week, a distinguished soldier, Colonel Thomas McCrary, will begin a tour of selected locations in the nation. The principal objective of this tour, which will be co-sponsored by the Labor Party, will be to bring together forces of labor and other concerned citizens for the purpose of launching an effective fight against the deepening depression and the evils accompanying this present economic catastrophe.

The past weekend's pathetically small turnout for Labor Day rallies called to support Humphrey-Hawkins-type slave-labor legislation illustrates the deep resentment of the Carter-Mondale "energy" and pick-and-shovel packages throughout the labor movement. Similar moods prevail among farmers, industrialists and dedicated professionals. Despite the attempt of media such as the Washington Post and New York Times to steamroller support for the presidential ambitions of Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, the overwhelming majority of the population is manifestly waiting for a sign of adequately supported alternative leadership to move in the directions Colonel McCrary will be proposing.

Despite the fearful vacillation in the top ranks of major parties, trade unions and other established institutions, the majority of the nation's citizens have a deeply-engrained moral commitment to the principles of technological progress on which the United States was founded and through which its peculiar achievements as a world economic power were effected. The panic-stricken attack on the U.S. Labor Party in the Washington Post of Aug. 6, and the desperate off-the-script remarks of the aging George Meany in his Labor Day address reflect a fearful recognition among Vice-President Mondale's admirers of the growing influence of the idea of a pro-technology labor-industry-farmer alliance.

The overwhelming potential for reactivating the American System as the solution to the present depression exists. That potential wants to be activated by evidence of forward motion from among the ranks of the presently ill-represented majority. The objective of this tour is to begin that essential catalyzing political motion in several key centers.

Colonel McCrary's Role

The fact that, since leaving active duty, Colonel McCrary has been an active, recognized conservative leader is of special importance in his present efforts. For too long, the humanist forces in the United States have been self-defeated by the widespread tendency of each fragment of those humanist forces to allow itself to be driven into hiding in this or that defensive ideological foxhole of the "right" or "left." It is urgent that humanist leaders representing the forces formerly hiding in each of these foxholes call their close associates forth, and thus bring together the forces wanted to win.

The United States has been too long corrupted by the unprincipled doctrine of the "political consensus," a consensus which has too often proven itself to be a distasteful mixture of democratic-republican perceptions stirred into the same pot with assorted nonsense and downright evil.

Our nation was founded by the collaborators of Benjamin Franklin, humanists who organized and fought the American Revolution and established the republic to bring forth on this continent a nation dedicated to technological progress against the oppressive backwardness which the British monarchy attempted to impose upon us. That fight was staged for technological progress, not merely out of desire for increased material wealth, but because a society which cultivates and employs the creative powers of the individual human mind is the only kind of society in which the citizen is given the right and power to distinguish himself from the lower beasts.

Within that principle of the American System, there can be differences of proposed policy concerning the best approach to the tasks of human progress, but there can be no tolerable consensus between that principle and the forces of zero growth and similar doctrines, who would drive mankind back toward the beast-like primitive condition of our earliest ancestors. There can be no consensus between the principles appropriate to human society and those "environmentalist" and slave-labor doctrines better suited to a troop of baboons.

The collaboration between Colonel McCrary and the U.S. Labor Party is a signal to a majority of Americans to come out of the divisive ideological foxholes into which we have divided our forces to the advantage of our common enemies.

Apart from his standing as a leader in the eyes of a important segment of the population, Colonel McCrary has demonstrated personal qualifications of extraordinary value in the tasks before us. The layman thinks of the professional soldier as an individual inclined to regimentation. Colonel McCrary's political history has been one of a fight against regimentation. He possesses a different soldierly quality, the quality of leadership on which the great Niccolo Machiavelli and the great Clausewitz laid special stress, the quality Clausewitz defined by the German word "Entschlossenheit," the ability to combine creative insight with practice.

The problem of leadership in politics is that on the one side we suffer those defective men and women who are all bullheaded action without creative reflection, and, on the other side, those contemplative parodies of academic professors whose busy mouths are notably disconnected from the movements of their hands and feet. The task of leadership is to think the overall problems through, to develop workable solutions to those problems, and to mobilize forces to act on those solutions. That quality, which is the indispensable qualification of the commander in warfare, is also the indispensable quality of leadership in a functioning democratic republic.

The United States has suffered too often from Presidents and other leaders who were chosen by their parties because of their lack of independent leadership qualifications, the "hollow men" of the "party con-

sensus." What is wanted is leaders who are committed men of principle, men governed by known principles which regulate their judgment and whose principled judgments govern the movements of their hands and feet.

It is an array of leaders in depth who typify such personal character who are needed at this moment of crisis, men who can be trusted because they are not "men of the consensus," not empty political bags into which an unprincipled combination of wheelers-and-dealers pour prepackaged "consensus" gobble-degook. The too-silent majority of citizens can be rallied in their own interest only by men and women who demonstrate those qualities of principled leadership.

This is a time of crisis. It is not a time for "strong men" of the sort Mondale's supporters wish him to be, not a time for dictators who would wreck the constitutional process in the pursuit of regimes of hyperinflationary austerity, of gutting our industries, cutting back our food production, and herding the unemployed into Nazi-modeled slave-labor programs. It is a time for *good* men and women, men and women of principle, and with the courage and creative mental abilities to lead according to the governance of those principles.

It is therefore urgent not only to deploy recognized leaders who will rally forces in behalf of urgent national interests, but to deploy those leaders who typify the qualities of leadership needed throughout this struggle to restore our nation to its proper humanist purposes.