

## Now the U.S. must decide

With the formal decision this week to institutionalize the European Monetary System, the process of reorganizing the world economy for vastly expanded production, trade, and Third World development has entered into a new phase.

France's Giscard and West Germany's Schmidt have made clear that their new system is a political, and not simply a monetary instrument. It is intended to polarize the world's industrialized nations behind the détente and economic growth perspective which first came clearly into view at the May summit where Schmidt and Soviet President Brezhnev concluded \$20 billion in trade and cooperation agreements.

The institutionalization of the EMS has already provoked some revealing public alignments on Western Europe's new policy. Radio Jerusalem announced Dec. 4 as its lead news item that Israel opposes the EMS as a mortal threat to its economy. There is now every reason to expect that nations who have previously indicated their support for the EMS — the nations of the southern rim of Europe, Mexico, and the Arab world — will reassert their commitment at this point, leaving Israel, the satellite state of the City of London, and other British-run countries, as London's only allies against the new world economic order.

Where, then will the U.S. stand? Every element of U.S. government foreign policy is now being dictated by British intelligence and the Israeli Mossad — from Camp David, to NATO, to Southeast Asia. The same is true of domestic policy: the prescription of budget

cuts, arms buildup, and tourniquet-like interest rates, and above all the drug and cult proliferation.

Moves to turn the United States away from national suicide and toward the EMS must come within days and weeks. The U.S. Labor Party, whose chairman, Lyndon H. LaRouche is one of the intellectual authors of the EMS, greeted its endorsement by the European heads of state with a call for immediate U.S. alliance with the new system. Such an orientation must be at the center of a coalition effort to bring the U.S. industrial giant out of recession and back onto its rightful world leadership course, the Labor Party stressed. However, both the Republican and Democratic Party leaderships are foolishly angling toward the 1980 elections, and ignoring the national

economic and political crisis now before the U.S.

Perhaps it is this donkey-like fixation on politics as usual that provoked Illinois Senator Adlai Stevenson to call this week for the formation of a new, third political party based on American ingenuity to return the USA to world leadership in fostering global high-technology economic development. Stevenson's call came in an interview with the *Chicago Sun Times*, and reprised the ideas he had laid out during an early November speech in Abraham Lincoln's hometown of Springfield, Illinois. There, speaking to the Center for the Study of the Presidency, Stevenson proposed that the "presidency may again require a new party to sustain it."

## Bhutto's fate in the balance

The fate of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hangs in the balance this week. Bhutto, overthrown by a military coup in July 1977 and arrested and tried for an alleged "criminal conspiracy" to murder a political opponent, has been held in prison for the past year and a half. He was sentenced to death by a Pakistani court in November of 1977. He has been appealing that conviction before the Supreme Court of Pakistan since then. The appeal is reaching an end, with Bhutto's lawyer Yahya Baktiar now finishing his final summation before the court.

The case of Mr. Bhutto, the foremost civilian political leader in Pakistan's history, carries great

implications. The military junta that deposed him is determined to get Bhutto permanently out of the way, fearing that the stability of its rule depends on that. While the junta continues to claim that this is merely a "criminal case," its real motivations are not hard to see.

The regime's desperation threatens not only the life of Bhutto but the stability of Pakistan itself, and with that the stability of the entire region from Iran and the Persian Gulf to India. It is predicted that the junta's scant credibility will evaporate if Bhutto is killed, leading to the unleashing of disintegrating forces in the country which would spread into Iran and India. Bhutto himself has made