

Editorial

President LaRouche in 1985

According to some of the highest-ranking enemies of Democratic Party figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, LaRouche might become President of the U.S.A. in January 1985—if he lives long enough to run. The present level of international operations against the prospective Democratic presidential candidate can be compared with those deployed against President Charles de Gaulle during the 1960s.

The issue is the same which caused Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to mobilize the resources of the Ford Foundation and NATO against LaRouche—according to released official documents—during 1975. The issue is international monetary reform. This is the same issue which prompted Kissinger's owners to attempt repeated assassinations of President de Gaulle, and which prompted Kissinger to order the overthrow and death of Pakistan's President Bhutto.

Undercover interviews with high-level adversaries of LaRouche discovered the following most common argument. Under conditions of economic depression, they argue, LaRouche could explode into a leading position within the Democratic Party. It is not impossible he could win the 1984 presidential nomination. The conclusion offered: LaRouche must be stopped dead cold right now.

These are levels much, much, higher than Democratic National Chairman Charles T. Manatt, much higher than the Trilateral Commission's AFL-CIO President, Lane Kirkland, much higher than Henry A. Kissinger. These are powerful financial circles in London and Switzerland, who fear that LaRouche could mobilize a depression-panicked majority in the U.S.A. into supporting the general monetary reforms he first announced at an April 1975 press-conference in Bonn, West Germany.

Their argument is, that if LaRouche-backed candidates make significant showings in the fall 1982 primaries, comparable to candidate Steven Douglas' 20 percent showing in the Pennsylvania gubernatorial primary-campaign, "drastic measures" must be taken to eliminate LaRouche immediately.

Various legal frame-ups, using corrupted judges and prosecutorial agencies, are already being pushed by gangster Roy M. Cohn and others. Two known, professional-assassination teams are being watched very closely.

One is a Los Angeles-based professional-assassination capability recently deployed into New York City. Another is the number-two man of the "Carlos network," relaxing on a reported \$50,000 retainer, waiting to receive his assignment from gangland forces based in Frankfurt, West Germany.

The preparations for an assassination are already most visible in both Washington, D.C. and European circles. There is a general effort to isolate LaRouche for potential assassination efforts by distancing him from his friends in influential circles. The most commonplace form of this psychological warfare campaign is circulation of the argument: "Yes, LaRouche says many good things, but most of the other things he says are 'wildly incredible.'"

Leading assets of the British-intelligence component of the operations against LaRouche argue that LaRouche seemed to be pretty well bottled-up by containment during the 1969-70 period. However, with the collapse of the Bretton Woods monetary order in August 1971, his relative influence zoomed, and has been accelerating ever since, despite the largest containment operation ever run against any public personality since de Gaulle. With a new major financial collapse, LaRouche's popular influence will probably explode. Their conclusion: he must be stopped cold, immediately.

With the recent developments in Mexico, this determination to "stop LaRouche" has become frenzied. Although LaRouche was not involved in discussions between President López Portillo and President Reagan on the preparation of the Mexican measures, he is widely viewed as helping to shape the policy-influencing climate in which those actions were adopted. If other Ibero-American nations take a similar course of action, as the recent Latin American Parliamentary meeting indicates will occur, LaRouche's proposed monetary reforms will become the only option remaining to IMF member-nations.

If he lives, LaRouche's enemies fear he might be inaugurated President of the U.S.A. in January 1985, preferred by a nation seeking a "new Franklin D. Roosevelt" to lead the way out of a "new Hoover depression." The only question in the minds of a growing number of leading financial circles internationally is, "Will he live to be a candidate?"