

## Editorial

# *Securing the Western alliance*

The situation is "desperate but not hopeless," as Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *EIR*'s founder, told an extraordinary gathering of military, industry, and political leaders from many Western nations meeting in Bonn on Oct. 5 to discuss defensive beam-weapons systems. The Western alliance is now splitting apart as the Soviet Union prepares for superpower confrontation.

The NATO alliance, led by the United States, must launch a 1939-43 crash-style mobilization to develop the defensive systems based on directed-energy beams.

LaRouche called upon the participants in the conference, who included 10 official representatives of the West German Defense Ministry, 11 official representatives of the Italian Defense Ministry, and the military attaché of Belgium, as well as leading French military figures, to create a new Western elite capable of steering the nation-states of the West to safety in the perilous times ahead.

The historic precedent is the international republican network from the United States and Europe that organized the 1776 American Revolution, and later formed the Society of Cincinnatus to defend and propagate the American System worldwide.

Among the speakers at the conference were Gen. Revault d'Allonnes (ret.)

General Karst (ret.)

Macri of Italy. Some of the military leaders have endorsed LaRouche for President of the United States.

It was LaRouche's first public address since announcing Sept. 26 that he would be a candidate for President in 1984. The conference, titled: "E-Beams: The Strategic Significance for Western Europe," mapped a crash program employing the best minds of the West before the Soviets administer a new "Sputnik shock." As one speaker concluded, 1) whoever attacks beam-weapon development by the West is attacking the security of the U.S. and its allies, and is therefore "either stupid or a Soviet agent"; 2) the technological basis for beam weapons exists, making them ripe for a crash program; 3) this crash program must be on the scale of the Manhattan Project which developed the A-

bomb during World War II.

Only a 1939-43 type of mobilization, and LaRouche alone among the prospective candidates of the Democratic Party, could pull the Alliance back together and make Western defense commitments credible again in Moscow's eyes, before strategic disaster strikes.

"The Soviet Union is not interested in negotiations but in destabilizing and exploiting the West from within," LaRouche said. Central America, the Middle East, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, Northern Africa, all represent hot-spots headed for strategic disaster. The nuclear-freeze movement threatens strategic planning.

"The Soviets don't want to launch a first strike, but the possibility is becoming more credible. . . . They are counting on the worsening depression in the OECD nations, and on the impotence of a United States caught up in electoral politics, to make gains now. They don't want peace. The arms talks are worthless. They have for long felt persecuted, encroached upon, and now they intend to exploit the weaknesses of the West to their own advantage. The only way out of this is for the West to make itself credible, otherwise the Soviets don't have to negotiate. . . . The situation is desperate but not hopeless." Beam-weapons development on a crash and open basis is the way to make the West "credible" again.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the leader of the European Labor Party, addressed the more than 50 participants on the underlying psychology used by the Soviet-directed "peace movement" in Europe: fear. The Soviet Union is clearly superior to NATO forces; therefore, let us appease them. But after Prussia's disastrous 1806 crushing by Napoleon at Jena, the great military, educational, and cultural reformers vom Stein, Scharnhorst, Humboldt, and others formed a viable nationalist elite to steer the country through its great and perilous crisis, making it possible to defeat Napoleon.

Can this be replicated? Yes, if the movement launched in Bonn, described by LaRouche as the first "time the Society of Cincinnatus has met in 200 years," rapidly expands on both sides of the Atlantic.