

LaRouche declares a national emergency

EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. has announced that his campaign organization for the Democratic presidential nomination will purchase a half-hour of prime national network television time on Jan. 21, which the candidate will use to inform the American population of the growing danger of a pre-emptive nuclear strike from the Soviet Union. LaRouche's announcement of the Jan. 21 television address is being mass-distributed in all 50 states. It reads as follows:

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. will use a half hour of nationwide television time to inform you of what any President of the United States should be telling you right now.

Since Soviet President Yuri Andropov dropped from sight, nearly five months ago, a military junta has taken full charge in Moscow. They are using their growing military superiority over the United States to take control of large chunks of Western Europe and the Middle East. They are moving rapidly toward a nuclear showdown with President Reagan—bigger and far worse than 1962. Moscow is confident that President Reagan, under pressure from “Neville Chamberlains” like Averell Harriman, Walter Mondale, and the *New York Times*, will be forced to back down to Soviet demands.

You and your grandchildren do not necessarily have to be slaves of a Russian Empire. We can defend ourselves, prevent our allies from being gobbled up, and probably force Moscow to negotiate on the basis of President Reagan's March 1983 anti-missile defense doctrine, if Democrats would rise up now and shout loud and clear, “Democrats are patriots, too!”

If we mobilize our sick economy as President Roosevelt began to do in 1939, and unleash an “Apollo”-style buildup of weapons to destroy missiles fired against the United States, we have a very good chance of surviving. Hear Democratic statesman LaRouche. If you agree with what he says, then call the White House and your congressman and tell them so.

Kissinger's crowd has taken advantage of this stupidity to move to reestablish themselves at the center of “back channels” maneuvering with the East. The Kissinger networks arranged, through their private channels, the upcoming meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the Stockholm conference on European security. The idea was sold to the White House as “good politics”—it would quell fears of a new cold war developing out of the cutoff of all arms control negotiations.

Similarly Shultz, Baker, and indirectly Kissinger have convinced Reagan to make a “conciliatory” speech on Soviet relations prior to the Jan. 18 Shultz-Gromyko meeting. Reagan is not expected to change any significant policy or make any Kissingerian offers—no matter what *The New York Times* says. He hasn't changed his views on the Soviet Union. Just say it a different way, say Shultz and Baker, drop the “evil empire” descriptions of the Soviets, treat them as “counterparts.”

To the extent that Reagan is convinced to do such things—even if the substance of his policy doesn't change—a signal will be sent to the Soviets that Kissinger has some clout within the administration, and his “back channel” to the White House will tend to become the preferred route of communication from Moscow. By Reagan giving a very little, Kissinger will get an awful lot.

But an even worse error is the ceding of political ground to Kissinger and the Pugwash arms control crowd in West Germany. The United States, recognizing the vulnerability of Germany to Soviet attack, earlier this year offered to place neutron weapons on German soil to reduce the chances of the Soviets overwhelming NATO's defenses. The Kohl government refused the offer.

Now the attitude in circles close to Weinberger is that the political situation in the Federal Republic is bordering on hopeless. Having no idea of what to do, they rely on Ambassador Arthur Burns, who, as we document elsewhere in this issue (see articles, page 4 and 31) is a key controller of the operation to decouple Europe from the United States.

Kissinger, Burns's good friend, delivered the keynote speech Jan. 13 at a meeting on “the future of NATO” held near the Brussels NATO headquarters under the auspices of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Kissinger, who is using his Commission on Central America as the stepping stone toward gaining control over U.S. foreign policy, attempted to present himself in Brussels as a virtual spokesman for the Reagan administration. He recommended the formation of a high-level international arms control group, to be headed by his business partner, Britain's Peter Lord Carrington.

Moscow's ‘Kissinger card’

If the Soviets are angered by Reagan's commitment to defend the United States and its allies, they are amused by