

## Editorial

### *Post-election responsibilities*

As of this writing it looks as though the American population will do its part in the election campaign of 1984, by resoundingly defeating Soviet agent of influence Walter F. Mondale.

Equally importantly, we have seen at least a small "coup" by anti-Kissinger forces in the Reagan administration, who have put the President back on track with an active campaign for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Yet, even if all goes well on election day, the re-election of Ronald Reagan will be only a beginning. What is required in Washington is a thorough overhaul of economic and foreign policy—and such an overhaul will require the intervention of every nation bold enough to fight for its future.

To facilitate this intervention, the Schiller Institute has called its third international conference for Thanksgiving weekend. The highlight of the conference, entitled "Necessary Policy Changes in American Foreign Policy," will be the presentation of up to 100 policy papers from governments on the theme, how American policy must be changed toward my nation.

Will these nations, many of them small and dependent upon the United States, get the nerve to present papers on the question of changing U.S. policy? That depends on how fully they understand what is at stake.

The first objection we expect to hear, of course, is that nations cannot be expected to intervene into the "internal affairs" of the United States. One can be sure that the State Department will not hesitate to use this line as well. "Yet," as Schiller Institute Chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche put it in her conference call, "America is a superpower, and more than anything else, its foreign policy determines the fortune or misery of whole continents, whose nations therefore have the right to make their own legitimate interests heard."

No one can assume that the President, much less the American people, are aware of the effect which U.S. foreign and economic policy is having on other countries. The professional foreign policy establishment, run by the likes of Henry Kissinger and other

State Department bureaucrats, has made a business of destroying the national sovereignty of other nations, and then blaming their subsequent problems on "socialism," "corruption," or other such dreck.

Yes, the American people and the President are just plain ignorant on foreign policy and economics. And they must become educated very fast.

What the Schiller Institute is encouraging are constructive proposals for the world's most pressing problems.

"Many of the world's nations sincerely desire to remain friends with the United States, but are prevented from doing so by the policies of the United States itself," Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche noted in her call. "A major focus will therefore be to point out, with respect to the particular country under discussion, those aspects of American foreign policy which, if continued, will eventually push those countries into the sphere of Soviet domination."

There is little question as to what those policies are. First, there is the commitment of the U.S. government to the policies of the International Monetary Fund—policies which are currently driving into ruin every ally and enemy of the United States which is pushed under their dictatorship. It is IMF policy which is destroying Africa. It is IMF policy which now threatens to turn the Philippines into a Soviet satrapy, and remove the U.S. militarily from the Pacific.

Second, there are Kissinger's "geopolitical" policies, which dictate that the United States proceed to "counter" the Soviets by carrying out coups and invasions in South America. Such a strategy, predictably, will only lead to decoupling Western Europe from the United States, and the destruction of the United States as a superpower.

Can the world's nations succeed in reminding the United States of the principles of economic and foreign policy for which the American Revolution was fought? That is the question the Schiller Conference is determined to answer in the affirmative.