

was the same group of Establishment families, associated with the New York Museum of Natural History, which had backed Adolf Hitler during the early 1930s. This includes the Harriman family, which is the principal backer of both Brzezinski and Moynihan.

U.S. tradition, until the late 1960s and early 1970s, was the promotion of technological progress in an energy-intensive, capital-intensive mode. On the basis of the ability to increase our productivity, through such technological progress, the majority of Americans insisted we could meet the material costs of defending the sacredness of individual life, and of providing political and economic equalities of opportunity for our citizens' households. The "ecologist" movement, and other elements of the "Rainbow Coalition" of Aquarian radicalism, was used to destroy the means for meeting such material demands, and to undermine the principle of the sacredness of human life as the principle of law set forth in our Declaration of Independence and at the outset of our federal Constitution.

The characteristic shift in public morality during the past 20 years, has been toward revoking the principle of the sacredness of life, step by step. The "abortion movement" was used as the wedge-end of a campaign which has introduced to the U.S. today the Nazi crime against humanity, euthanasia, in the name of the "right to die" movement, and, now, the introduction of active measures of homicide in hospital and other practice, as a cost-saving measure.

This countercultural mentality comes to the fore in the refusal of our government and the leadership of our political parties to confront the realities of the AIDS pandemic. "Let them die," says our government, say the liberal leaders of both major parties: "Our budget will not let us defend our nation against Soviet imperialism, or defend our citizens against the most diabolically deadly pandemic the world has known."

Who are today's Nazis? They are the homosexual political movement and Senator Moynihan, among others of the counterculture's Rainbow Coalition.

Whether homosexuals are Nazis or not, we shall not treat them as the Nazis would have done. Their lives are sacred, too, and we must respond to their plight so, for the sake of the principle of life.

The crazed political elements among homosexuals may refuse to accept the public-health measures needed to defend the United States from a pandemic more deadly than thermonuclear war, but those among our citizens who are still sane will not allow us to be blackmailed by the counterculture's threats of violence. The AIDS issue has surfaced as the leading domestic issue of the 1988 presidential campaign, and will become the most discussed issue as the death-rates from AIDS-related causes soar. How a prospective President stands on the AIDS question implicitly reveals his or her morality on every issue; so, increasingly, the majority of our citizens will come to view the candidates. . . .

Political war over AIDS referendum

A California ballot initiative to have AIDS declared a communicable disease, subject to existing public health laws, has polarized the political life of the state.

The initiative, sponsored by the Prevent AIDS Now Initiative Committee (PANIC), was certified on June 20 for placement on the ballot in the Nov. 3 election, after supporters of presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche gathered nearly 700,000 voter signatures to do so.

The AIDS referendum has been endorsed by a growing number of national medical experts, and one congressman. Gus Sermos, the Centers for Disease Control health officer who set up the AIDS surveillance program in Florida, on July 7 announced his support for the initiative. A Mississippi resident, Sermos charged that the Atlanta-based CDC's cover-up of the AIDS crisis constitutes "malfeasance," and a violation of the CDC's own procedures for dealing with a deadly communicable disease.

An eight-year veteran of the CDC, Sermos set up the AIDS surveillance program for the state of Florida in 1983. In November 1985, he was abruptly ordered back to an empty office at CDC headquarters in Atlanta, as a result of a deal between the CDC and Florida health officials, who were upset by Sermos's exposure of their misuse of federal monies granted for AIDS surveillance. Now Florida—with the third-highest number of AIDS cases in the United States—has no active surveillance program for seeking out new cases.

Although an investigation by the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services has documented a number of Sermos's charges, Sermos was fired from the federal service.

California Rep. **William Dannemeyer** (R-Fullerton) became the first congressman to support the PANIC Initiative, in a July 2 press conference. Noting that the initiative would not change a single already-existing law in the state, Dannemeyer said he is also proposing federal legislation to make it a crime for infected individuals to kiss, copulate, or donate blood. "We cannot just sit here and watch the growth of this epidemic without taking rational acts to stop the transmission of this disease," he said.

Medical doctors who have officially endorsed the initiative include: **Donald E. Gibson**, Connecticut; **H. S. Hewes**, Texas; **G. W. Kimball**, Arkansas; **Carlos Mattioli**, Texas; **Luz Velandia Popescu**, D.D.S.

Texas; **George W. Sibley**, Texas; **Edward Sivick**, Pennsylvania.

Gays and liberals

The opponents of the AIDS initiative are moving swiftly to try to block support for it, and have vowed to raise a \$6 million war chest for propaganda and dirty tricks efforts. On June 22, close to 200,000 activists demonstrated on "Gay Pride Day" in Los Angeles, carrying signs that read, "No to LaRouche." The campaign to stop the AIDS initiative was also a prominent feature of the San Francisco Lesbian/Gay Freedom Day Parade on June 29, as an estimated 18,000 participants marched through the streets, led by a contingent of 200 "Dykes on Bikes." The *San Francisco Chronicle* described it as "11 solid blocks of humanity swathed in leather, chaps, lace, gold lame or nothing."

Several San Francisco politicians—Democratic and Re-

publican—joined the demonstration, including Supervisor Quentin Kopp (D), who marched near the front carrying a "Stop LaRouche" sign; ultraliberal Democratic Assemblyman Willie Brown; and Republican officials passing out handbills from such organizations as "Concerned Republicans for Individual Rights."

Other California politicians who have attacked the PAN-IC initiative include:

- Senator Alan Cranston (D);
- The liberal Republican contender for Cranston's Senate seat, Rep. Ed Zschau, who called the initiative "dangerous and irresponsible";
- Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley (D), who sent a letter to Gov. George Deukmejian (R) urging him to oppose the ballot measure;
- Los Angeles City Councilmen Joel Wachs and Gilbert Lindsey.

Prevent AIDS now: the California initiative

The following referendum to place AIDS on California's list of "communicable diseases and conditions," will appear on the state ballot in the November election. The initiative, certified on June 20, was signed by nearly 690,000 voters. It would require the Department of Health Services to use standard public health measures to treat AIDS, the same way it treats other deadly contagious diseases. This means that all cases must be reported; no carrier of the virus may be a teacher, employee, or student in a public or private school; no carrier may be employed as a commercial food handler; it is a crime to knowingly spread the disease; and the state is obliged to test and quarantine as much as required to stop the spread of the disease.

Section 1

The purpose of this Act is to:

A. Enforce and confirm the declaration of the California Legislature set forth in Health and Safety Code Section 195 that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is serious and life threatening to men and women from all segments of society, that AIDS is usually lethal and that it is caused by an infectious agent with a high concentration of cases in California.

B. Protect victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), members of their families and local com-

munities, and the public health at large; and

C. Utilize the existing structure of the State Department of Health Services and local health officers and the statutes and regulations under which they serve to preserve the public health from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Section 2

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is an infectious, contagious and communicable disease and the condition of being a carrier of the HTLV-III virus is an infectious, contagious and communicable condition and both shall be placed and maintained by the director of the Department of Health Services on the list of reportable diseases and conditions mandated by Health and Safety Code Section 3123, and both shall be included within the provisions of Division 4 of such code and the rules and regulations set forth in Administrative Code Title 17, Part 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 1, and all personnel of the Department of Health Services and all health officers shall fulfill all of the duties and obligations specified in each and all of the sections of said statutory division and administrative code subchapter in a manner consistent with the intent of this Act, as shall all other persons identified in said provisions.

Section 3

In the event that any section, subsection or portion therefore of this Act is deemed unconstitutional by a proper court of law, then that section, subsection and portions thereof shall be stricken from the Act and all other sections, subsections and portions thereof shall remain in force, alterable only by the people, according to process.