

EIR Feature

Long-term strategy —a Democratic alternative

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

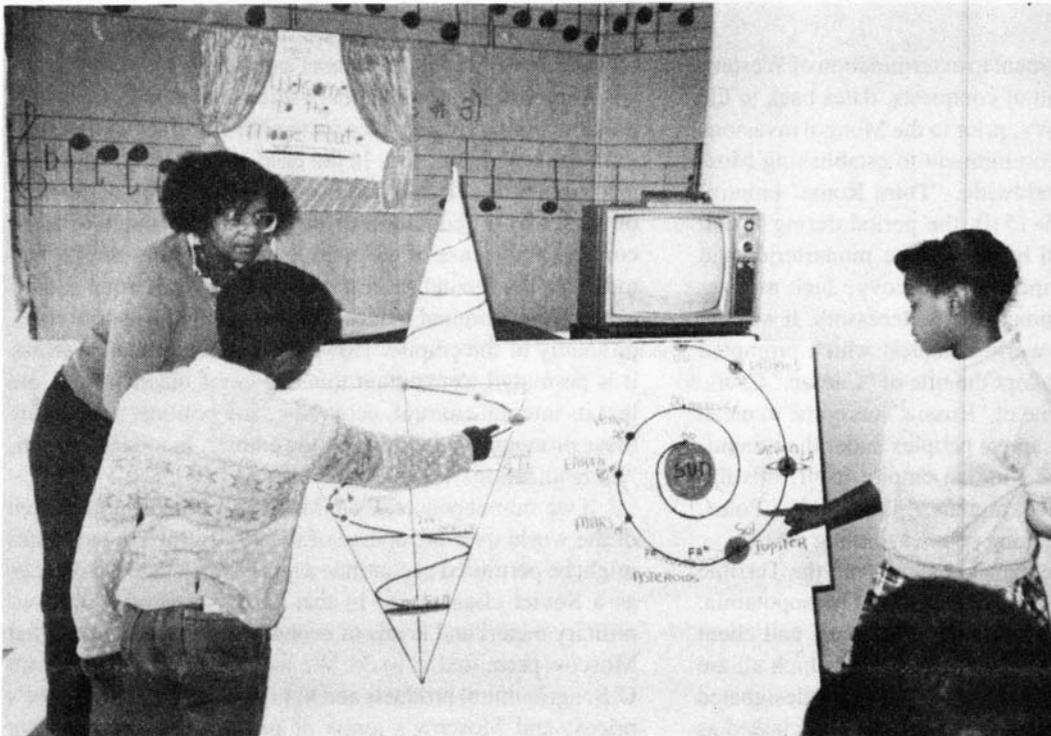
The document we excerpt below was prompted by the January 1988 release of Discriminate Deterrence, by the President's Commission on Integrated Long-Term Strategy, co-chaired by Fred Iklé and Albert Wohlstetter. The full study, by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was issued by his campaign organization from Boston on Jan. 15 under the title, "The Long-Term Strategy of the United States of America: A Democratic Alternative to the Wohlstetter Report."

In his foreword, Mr. LaRouche remarks, "The essence of the Wohlstetter report is, that it proposes the strategic decoupling of the United States from the defense of Western Europe and the Western Pacific. So, exactly, this 'long-term strategy' report has been read by leading figures in Western Europe. We have known since 1985 and the 1986 Reykjavik summit, they say, that President Reagan was selling us out; now, this report says plainly what we already knew, but wished might prove not to be true."

He continues: "The following pages are written for the thinking citizen, a citizen who has not usually studied any military science or related questions. Why burden that citizen with detailed reference to Wohlstetter's gobbledygook? It is more useful to present a completely alternative, sane view of proper U.S. long-term strategy, including an updated view of the Strategic Defense Initiative as I outlined the SDI strategy to U.S., French, and West German military and intelligence circles during 1982 and early 1983."

The strategic situation now facing the United States

The United States is threatened with early subjugation by an avowed enemy, the Soviet empire, which is arming rapidly as part of its commitment either to intimidate us into peaceful surrender, or destroy us if we resist. Moscow expects,



The cultural advances of Western civilization, compared to Muscovite brutishness, are the key to strategy for the Western alliance. Here, Chicago children study the geometrical structure of music, and its relation to order in the universe.

that by aid of the present economic crisis in the West, and by aid of our step-by-step submission to Soviet arms-control conditions, that it will achieve absolute military strategic superiority, sufficient to launch successful attack, by about 1992 or perhaps a bit later. Under present U.S. policy-trends, it were likely that Moscow would secure its global imperial objectives by about the end of the present century.*

There is a certain absurdity in the fact that matters have reached the point that Moscow is able to threaten us so immediately in such a fashion. Soviet culture is a grossly inferior form of human culture, incapable of matching, man for man, the productivity and capacity for efficient improvisation which is characteristic of that Western European culture of which the United States is a part.

The leading Western industrialized, OECD nations, representing aggregately approximately twice the population of the Soviet system, and have a per capita potential physical productivity approximately twice that of Russian agricultural and industrial operatives combined. In addition, the non-communist developing nations represent approximately half the population of the world, with many sections, such as India and South America, readily capable of high rates of technological progress. Combined, the OECD and non-communist developing nations represent the majority of the world's people, the majority of the world's land-area and

maritime regions, and the majority of the world's natural resources.

There is no reason the Soviet empire could have reached the level of a major, immediate military threat to Western civilization except through self-destructive follies in the post-World War II policymaking of the Western nations, especially the United States and other OECD nations.

Unless those self-destructive policy-trends are soon reversed, Moscow's imperial world-domination, with all that that implies in other respects, will either become a reality by approximately the turn of the present century, or will be an irreversible trend of developments in current history of the next century's early decades.

The face of the enemy

Moscow's immediate strategic objective is the "Finlandization" of West Germany, as a first crucial step toward the rapidly ensuing "Finlandization" of the entirety of Western Europe. Moscow's second imperial objective is the outflanking and neutralization of Japan, by aid of operations centered around that destabilization of the Philippines begun with the U.S.-directed toppling of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Since the productive output of Western Europe is larger than that of the United States, once East-West trade-deals make Western Europe a large-scale supplier of advanced technology and agro-industrial goods to Moscow, the Soviets achieve absolute economic and military strategic superiority over an isolated United States. In that case, Moscow's world-domination by about the year 2000 is more or less pre-assured.

* Cf. *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, Executive Intelligence Review Special Report, July 24, 1985, 366 pp., \$250; *Global Showdown Escalates: The Zero Option and the Berlin Crisis of 1987*, Executive Intelligence Review Special Report, Dec. 7, 1987, 525 pp., \$250.

This Muscovite commitment to extermination of Western European civilization by aid of conquests, dates back to the original founding of Muscovy, prior to the Mongol invasions of Europe. However, the commitment to establishing Moscow as the capital of a worldwide, "Third Rome" empire, dates from the period 1439-1510, the period during which that dogma was elaborated by Muscovite monasteries and adopted by the Rurikid princes of Muscovy, such as Czar Ivan the Terrible and his immediate predecessors. It was the adoption of this policy of world-conquest which prompted the princes of Muscovy to adopt the title of "Caesar," Czar.

Since that time, the name of "Russia" has come to mean a collection of subjugated captive peoples under the tyrannical rule of Moscow. In the Russian empire itself, this has meant the subjugation of Ukrainians, Finns, Balts, Poles, Moravians, and Turkic-speaking peoples, among others.

The Russian empire's expansion since Ivan the Terrible has been modeled upon the ancient empires of Mesopotamia: a system of captive peoples, colonies, satrapies, and client states. This form of empire is a system under which all are ruled by what was, for each dynastic period, a designated master-race, with the subject and foreign peoples classed as inferior races.

As a result of the racist and related particularist ideologies characteristic of the degenerate ancient Mesopotamian cultures, there was no attempt, even to the extent that the Roman empire attempted this, to assimilate all of the peoples of the empire under common rights of citizenship. "Blood and soil" cult-dogmas, such as those of modern Soviet Russia, were the rule; the subject peoples were kept separate and unequal.

Each of these empires on which the modern Russian empire is modeled, collapsed, like the Roman and Byzantine empires after them, of the internal rotting inherent in their systems of rule and culture.

The system of rule was the looting of the populations and land of subject peoples. The pattern was set by the ancient Chaldeans, whose looting of the agriculture of a delicately balanced system of irrigation brought about the salination and related ruin of that land. The collapse of population and of physical productivity brought about by usurious forms of looting practices, destroyed the very power upon which the empire rested, while the system of government and social system established made the ruling strata more and more corrupt and enfeebled in capacity for rational modes of decision and action. The empires were brought successively to internal ruin and collapse in such ways.

A similar process of internal depopulation and collapse of the production of Italy brought about the collapse of Rome in the West. The same self-destructive process of internal, "malthusian" forms of depopulation and collapse caused the fall of the Byzantine empire.

Such are the conditions which Moscow's empire would

impose, in fact, upon this planet as a whole.

As there were two degrees of semi-autonomous local self-government in ancient Mesopotamian empires, so the modern Russian empire, too. In the case of the satrapy, the local government is selected and established with the permission of Moscow, on condition of paying annual tribute to Moscow, as in the case of the captive nations of Eastern Europe today. In the second case, the client state, the nation continues to enjoy nominal independence, as either a neutral state, or an ally of the empire. However, the conditions on which it is permitted to maintain this degree of independence are that its internal cultural, economic, and political policies are those pronounced tolerable by the empire. In modern jargon, "Finlandization."

If we submit peacefully to Moscow's gradual domination of the world over the course of the 1990s, the United States might be permitted to continue a quasi-independent existence as a Soviet client-state. In that case, we would limit our military means and levels of economic development to what Moscow permitted us to do. We would supply Moscow with U.S. agricultural products and industrial goods, at Moscow's prices, and Moscow's terms of payment. We would shut down political parties and newspapers of which Moscow strongly disapproved. To become a candidate for President, each prospective candidate would make a pilgrimage to the Kremlin; unless the Kremlin pronounced him acceptable, he would not be permitted to campaign for election.

Were we to resist, and did we lack military means to deter Soviet assault, Moscow would destroy us by military means, even obliterating our existence as an example to others who might think of resisting its demands in the future.

That is the bare bones of the adversary situation before us today.

The motives of the enemy

The root of this strategic conflict is Moscow's centuries-old commitment to eradicate Western European culture from this planet.

Moscow's role to this effect was begun during the period of the spread of the influence of Roman Catholicism through Roman missionaries such as Cyril and Methodius. Opponents of Western Christianity built up Muscovy as one of the bastions against the Christianization of the Slavic peoples, building up the control of Muscovy itself by pseudo-Christian monasteries spreading a specific form of what is called *gnosticism*.

This character of Muscovy was deepened during the Mongol occupation. The Mongols set up a system of satrapies to rule over its subject Slavic populations. Each of these satrapies was nominally administered by a prince. If the Mongols failed to receive the expected tax-tribute from the satrapy, the prince was called to appear before the Khan, and would likely die a grisly death, as a warning to his successor.

Under the Khans, the true rulers of the Mongols' slavish satrapies were the monasteries, which gained during this period the awesome tyrannical power they continued to enjoy until the reforms of the family of Czar Peter the Great.

It was these pseudo-Christian, gnostics' monasteries, which dominated and shaped the ideology of Muscovy over many centuries. It was thus that Muscovy developed its fanatical hatred of everything Western, especially the Roman Catholic Church. Thus, in the postwar period, Stalin butchered the Catholic priests of the Baltic region almost to the man; similarly, at the onset of the period of Stalin's Muscovite proconsul, Anna Pauker, Moscow butchered the Romanian bishops by clubbing them to death. The Ukrainian Uniate priesthood has suffered similar crimes against humanity at Bolshevik hands. There are other examples. The Polish priests would be exterminated, too, if ever Moscow reached the degree of world-domination it dared to carry out its deep desire to do exactly that.

Moscow's hatred of Western European culture is not limited to Roman Catholicism. It is not the organization and liturgy of the Catholic Church which Moscow hates as much as Rome's role as the historical center of Western European Christianity as a whole. Similarly, Moscow is deeply anti-Semitic, partly because Muscovite culture is naturally a form of racist, "blood and soil" cult; but, Moscow hates the Ashkenazi tradition of Philo Judaeus—and Germany's Moses Mendelssohn—with approximately the same specific hatred as it wishes to exterminate all of Western Christianity. What Moscow hates, and is determined to exterminate, is Western European Judeo-Christian civilization.

Broadly, Moscow defines its Judeo-Christian enemy as the combined influence of Philo Judaeus and St. Augustine. More immediately, Moscow defines its Western adversary as the new institutional forms built, on the basis of St. Augustine's influence, during the fifteenth-century Golden Renaissance. Moscow dates its determination to destroy Western civilization from the 1439-40 period of the Council of Florence. The roots of Moscow's current commitment to world-conquest dates from the articulation of this policy during the interval A.D. 1440-1510. . . .

What we defend

On the other side, drop the conventional popular mythology about "democratic capitalism" today. The so-called rights of usurers to loot our farmers, our industrial regions, our national debt, and friendly nations abroad, and the corruption of the leadership of our political parties and government to assist this processing of looting, is not something worth defending. Despite such corruptions, there is something very precious we must defend. To define the task before us, let us name what it is that we must defend at all costs.

What we must defend is epitomized for us by our 1776 Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of our Federal

Constitution. What we must defend as a form of political-economy, is what President George Washington's Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, was first to give the official name of "the American System of political-economy."

Although this particular form of representative, constitutional government, and the American System of political-economy are specifically creations of the United States, the events of 1776-93 established merely the highest form of organization of political society then known, the form of society least imperfectly approximating, thus far, St. Augustine's *City of God*.

What was brought forth by those events of the eighteenth century was a distillation of much of the best which Western Europe's culture had produced up to that time. Our forefathers, free of the encumbrances of a European feudalistic aristocracy, and more or less freed of rule by a financial nobility of the Venetian style, brought forth here what was then most unlikely in Europe itself, a model new form of democratic constitutional republic, to serve as a beacon of hope and temple of liberty for all mankind.

The essence of the matter is that which sets mankind apart from and above the beasts.

Were we beasts, society would never have risen above a condition somewhat like that anthropologists conjecture as a "primitive hunting and gathering society." If man lived in the wildernesses by his bestial biological instincts alone, the maximum human population of this planet could never have exceeded approximately 10 million individuals. Very miserable individuals they would be: life-expectancies significantly below twenty years of age, a babbling, precarious collection of baboon-like troops of juvenile delinquents, living at about the cultural level of baboons.

Contrary to that, there is today worldwide population in excess of 5 billion. Even with full use of existing technologies, we could sustain several times that number. Also, at present, the frontiers of physical and biological science have brought us to the threshold of the greatest increase in per capita productive power of mankind in all human existence. The per capita standard of living, wherever modern technology is in general use, is vastly higher than for a primitive man. Similarly, in such circumstances, modal life-expectancies are reaching into the 70s and 80s, with life-expectancies of more than 100 in sight for some during the first half of the coming century.

This progress we have achieved by means of what we call today scientific and technological progress. This progress depends upon those creative mental powers of the individual person, which, sufficiently developed in their potential, afford us the means and desire to generate and to assimilate efficiently more advanced technologies.

It is these creative potentialities of the individual mind, typified by valid fundamental discoveries in physical science, which set man apart from, and above the beasts.

Our understanding of this begins, to the best of our present knowledge, in ancient Greece, typified by the dialogues of Plato. However, in Plato's commitment to the Good and the Beautiful, something was lacking, as St. Augustine emphasized, and as did other Christian and Jewish theologians before him. In Philo's view of the Messiah and in New Testament Christianity, there is a specific conception celebrated in the Latin Christian's Credo and such derived versions of that as we encounter in the Anglican Creed of the seventeenth century. It is this feature, the Latin *Filioque* of the Christian Creed, against which the fanatical, satanic hatred of the Muscovites is directed with most specific and concentrated force.

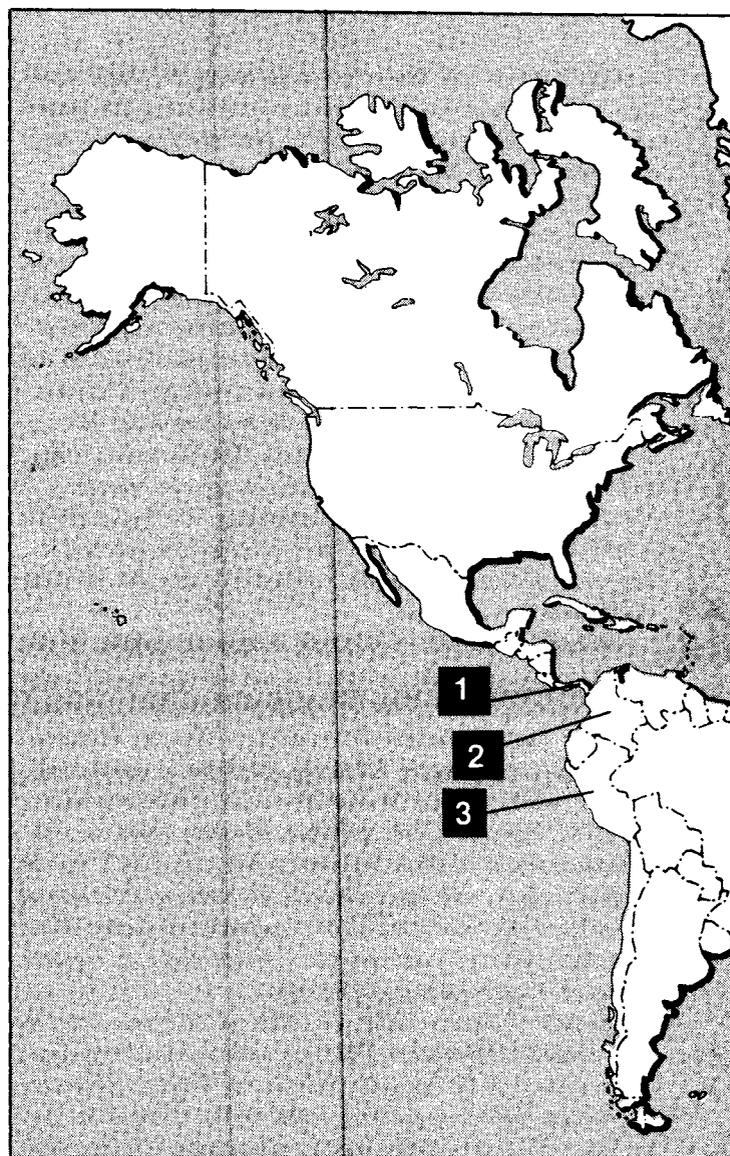
It is that within the individual which corresponds to the potential creative powers, which is the essence of the individual personality, the aspect of the individual which is in the image of the living God. All that is best within Western European civilization, the essence of Western culture, is the notion of organizing the affairs of the family and society in such a fashion that the freedom of this part of us in the image of the living God is nurtured, given opportunity for expression, and the good produced thus by the individual protected to the advantage of present and future generations.

Hence, our culture hates all forms of racism as were these the devil himself. Inasmuch as all persons are born with the divine spark of the potential for creative reasoning, that quality within them, which is in the image of the living God, renders all persons equal before God and under natural law. All persons, since they possess this essential capability, are alike, whatever the color of the skin or other superficial biological distinctions of the same sort. All persons have the same essential needs, the right to the same kinds of education, the same kind of opportunity for doing good, and the right to stand equally before the same natural law, to be judged by that law in the same way, and no differently.

Hence, the great importance of the fifteenth-century Golden Renaissance was that it provided modern European culture with a less imperfect form of society: the institution of the sovereign nation-state, based on common moral principles and a common sharing of a literate form of language, dedicated to fostering the development and opportunities for useful expression of the creative mental powers of the individual. This could be nothing other than a form of society dedicated to promotion of the highest possible rates of scientific and technological progress in a capital-intensive, energy-intensive mode. The moral form of society is an anti-malthusian society, and so the moral form of law is an anti-malthusian principle efficiently expressed in the shaping and application of positive law.

To foster this result, Cosimo de' Medici's Florence projected, and France's King Louis XI established the modern form of sovereign nation-state. The Erasmusians of England, as typified by Sir Thomas More, sought to perfect the same conception of society there.

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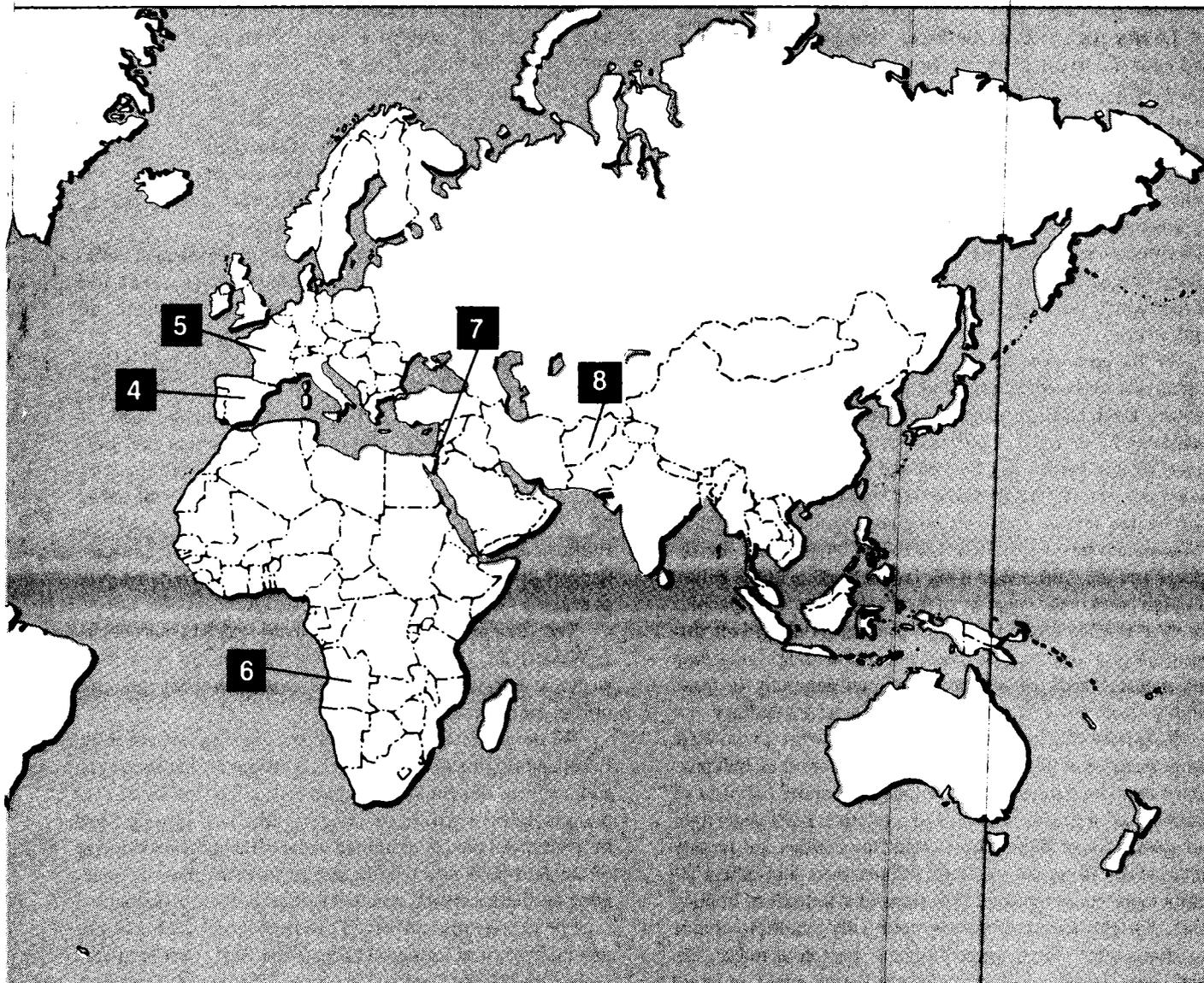


Strategic Map

The hot spots around the world

1. Panama: Mounting pressure from the United States against Gen. Manuel Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, to force him to resign.

2. Colombia: Narco-terrorist offensive against the State intensifies with the kidnaping of Andrés Pastrana, mayoral candidate in Bogota and son of a former President. The government is increasingly immobilized.



3. Peru: Communist Party chief Jorge del Prado endorses Shining Path terrorism, calls for coup against President Alan García.

4. Spain: U.S. officials say on Jan. 14 that Washington is bowing to pressure from Spain to withdraw 72 F-16 fighter bombers from their base in Spain. The Soviet daily *Pravda* hails this under the headline, "Fighters Lose Their Residence Permit."

5. West Germany: Labor militancy in the Ruhr industrial region continues, with steel workers on strike. German Communist Party and Iranian government representatives intervene to spread the strikes. Anarchist elements seek to create zones outside government control.

6. Angola: UNITA guerrillas inflict serious defeats on

Cuban and government troops in Angola, as UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi prepares for a European tour.

7. Israel: Escalating crisis on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The Jan. 15 intrusion of Israeli troops into Jerusalem's Al Aqsa mosque, one of the holiest sites of Islam, fans the flames of Islamic fundamentalism, while Jewish and Christian fundamentalist groups vow that they will destroy the mosque and rebuild Solomon's Temple. Israel orders a cut-off of food supplies to the Palestinian camps, as strikes and riots intensify.

8. Afghanistan: Fighting continues between rebel forces and Soviet troops. Moscow's international diplomacy claims readiness to withdraw under terms of a peace settlement, but rebels are skeptical. The Soviets are demanding destruction of 30 guerrilla bases in Iran, and 120 in Pakistan.

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To free society from the backwardness of feudalism, it was essential to establish free farmers, eliminating serfdom and its relics, and to create modes of urban production which would destroy the monopolistic powers of the inherently backward feudalistic guilds. To this purpose, in Tudor England, there was established the germ-form of the modern industrial corporation.

Inventors and their business partners were granted patents of limited monopoly for development, production, and marketing of specific sorts of useful inventions. This is the origin of that which we ought to dignify by the name of industrial capitalism.

At the same time, in the spirit of Dante Alighieri's reforms, and those of Petrarca and others after him, sixteenth-century England underwent a great revolution in language, based chiefly on the Italian Renaissance model. We see evidence of this earlier in Chaucer and others, but during the sixteenth century, the revolutionary improvement of spoken and written literate forms of language reached a height of achievement never matched since. The language of Shakespeare and the Authorized King James Version of the Bible, is a high point in the capacity of the English-speaking peoples for what Shelley termed "the power of receiving and imparting profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature," such as we have not seen generally in these United States since the middle of the nineteenth century.

Relative to the language used by those farmers who were the popular base of support for our Declaration of Independence and Constitution, we are today generally babblers of crude ideas in brutish argots. Even relative to 20 years ago, our graduates of high schools and universities are largely functionally illiterate—a fact administrators and others attempt to avoid by repeated lowerings of standards of literacy tests, through strong emphasis upon silly, multiple-choice questionnaires. The average "literate" person of today, can read signs, labels on supermarket packages, speak in brand names, and generally exhibit the power to communicate ideas on the level of comic books and rock-concert lyrics. Ideas which require rigorous concentration-span, and a language susceptible of making such ideas intelligible to a hearer, are conveniently avoided by our news and entertainment media, and by political speech-writers, on the assumption that the general public could not understand such thoughts.

What level of developed intelligence is required to serve hamburgers in a fast-food stand, relative to operating a machine-tool from a set of instructions associated with a blueprint? So, the progress of "post-industrial society" and the rock-drug-sex counterculture are destroying in our population that essential intellectual potential to be self-sufficient possessed by parents of the pre-1968 period.

Muscovite culture, by contrast, does not believe in the efficient existence of the individual soul. As we have reported, Muscovites are not "irreligious"; they are very mystical. Biologically, for them man is nothing but a talking beast.

Spiritually, man is a creature with no soul of his own, but only a share in a collective soul. For them, every distinct person also has a collective soul, one peculiar to people of the same biological heredity inhabiting a particular patch of the world's real estate. The human individual, for them, is no more than an individual cell of the larger collection of "blood and soil" they associate with national identity. For them, individual life is unimportant, very cheap, and expendable at the mere whim of the collective.

It is not the capitalist as speculator or money-lender which offends Moscow. What offends them is the individual free farmer or industrial entrepreneur whose profession is the promotion of scientific and technological progress.

In Russia one does not like new technologies; one prefers the traditional ways. In Russia one accepts new technologies when the state demands it, perhaps when the state beats, or even shoots "saboteurs" who refuse to implement new technologies when ordered to do so. Russians are therefore, by nature, lazy oxen who must be beaten to work, and whose preferred recreation centers around alcoholism. Similarly, as Bertrand Russell once rightly observed, the Muscovites are happier to be ruled by dictators who are characters from the pages of a Dostoevsky novel.

The same problem is exhibited in the way Russians butcher Western art. In order that we may broaden our view of the issues at stake, let us take three examples from fine arts: music, ballet, and painting.

Western classical music originates in very ancient Indo-European singing of classical poetry, using principles we can adduce from ancient Vedic hymns today. The formulation of the principles of artistic beauty generally, was accomplished by ancient Athens, as exhibited in the coherent plan of design of the Acropolis as a whole, and as the principles of intelligible aesthetics are an included feature of Plato's dialogues.

For various reasons which need not be detailed here, the natural system of musical tuning is the Bach well-tempered scale with Middle C set at 256 cycles. The use of this scale is not based simply on the succession of half-tones so defined; music is composed on the basis of very specific root-harmonic sequences, based on the harmonic intervals of a minor third, major third, fourth, and fifth. It can be shown that these principles of classical musical composition are in no sense arbitrary, or merely choices by musicians; this well-tempered scale, its harmonics, and the characteristics of the properly trained singing voice, are determined to absolute, unchangeable values by physics and the biophysics of the human organism.

All of this is generally incomprehensible to Russian classical musicians. The Soviets turn out physically trained musicians in platoons, artists who often perform with prodigious physical skills, with the result that they butcher Western classical performances with all the greater thoroughness.

One of my little jokes about this runs as follows.

A group of mothers from a neighborhood in Odessa sought to improve their culture, and formed a social circle devoted

to this subject. In the course of their efforts to imbibe a patina of culture, they plodded through a study of Goethe's *Faust*—in Russian translation, of course. They wondered, could a pact with the devil, Mephistopheles, really lead to such wonderful gratifications? One of the older women of the circle said that she thought she could arrange a meeting with the gentleman in question.

Mephistopheles erupted in a puff of smoke from the middle of the pentagram drawn on the kitchen floor. "Yes," he announced himself matter-of-factly. The startled ladies recovered quickly. The sulfurous gentlemen in question affirmed that his identity was that of the person they had been seeking, and came to the point, "Is there something I might do for you ladies?"

One of the ladies came to the point: "We wish you to make our sons great violinists."

The gentlemen responded diffidently, "That could be done," adding, after a pregnant pause, "for the usual price."

Another lady intervened: "But how can they be musicians, without their souls?"

Mephistopheles replied, "I shall replace their souls with something much better, sentimentality."

An expert's presentation on the subject of Russian ballet shows an analogous pattern.

The European classical ballet was based on principles consistent with classical aesthetics and studies such as those of Leonardo da Vinci on the natural harmonic aptitudes of the human form. That form of ballet has been virtually exterminated during the twentieth century, chiefly by the Russian influence.

The Russians "improved" the classical ballet which they imported from Western Europe, by adding motions contrary to all physiological good sense and aesthetical harmonics, and included as the central feature of Russian ballet, a monotonous parade of crotch-display.

Leonardo and Raphael established the most rigorous principles of harmony and optics, on which, from a physics standpoint, it would be impossible to improve today. We see these also in the work of Rembrandt and other great classical painters. In contrast, Russian art is monstrous ugliness consistent with no scientific principles, shading into the psychotic, ugly mystical sensuousness of a Kandinsky.

Russian occupation with Western classics occurred during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The motive was the Russian sense of shame at being a brutish culture with no refinements. Hence, St. Petersburg became a center of German science; Moscow became a center of imported French cartesianism, and French, German, and Italian classical art were brought in, to be learned and practiced as the mark of a Russian intellectual. Some Russian science is in the eighteenth-century tradition of the Leibnizian St. Petersburg Academy of Euler et al., and is extremely good. Russian efforts at classical culture are, with rare exceptions, dripping with existentialists' irrationalist sentimentality, suggesting a drunken Red Army unit's singing of choruses of "Kalinka" in the barracks. Soviet preference is for the alternately dionysiac and mystical depths of modernist depravity.

Frankly, since Russians, too, are human beings, we should take no sadistic pleasure from their artistic misfortunes. I would they that adopt and excel us in the best of our Western



Russia's anti-Semitism derives from its "blood and soil" cultishness, but also from its determination to exterminate Western European Judeo-Christian civilization generally. Here, Russian imperial troops look on as townspeople beat a Jew in the 1881 pogrom in Kiev.

European culture; for, in that case, they would cease to be our adversaries. The problem is, that they intend to become the rulers of the world, and the arbiters of everything, including what is tolerated and rejected in the sphere of culture.

Were they to succeed in achieving the world-domination toward which they are pressing with such success today, the most precious gifts of Western Judeo-Christian civilization would be wiped from the face of this planet, and our children and grandchildren would be bestialized in the soulless image of today's Muscovite *Raskolniki*. . . .

Execution of strategy

The United States, presently trapped in the worst financial crisis in modern history, shall use the combined regulatory powers of our form of constitutional government, together with the power to create and lend large volumes of U.S. Treasury currency-notes at low federal discount-rates, to bring the financial crisis under control, and to launch an economic recovery matching that of the 1939-43 interval under what are relatively peacetime, non-inflationary conditions.

The investment of approximately \$4 trillion in Treasury currency-notes at low federal discounts, and by aid of investment tax-credit incentives, in capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure, in stabilizing agriculture, and in industrial expansion based on advanced technologies, will unleash an accelerating real economic growth and rapid rise of the tax-revenue base on the federal, state, and local levels.

The factor of scientific and technological progress will be supplied at the maximum rate through a coordinated public-private, task-oriented "crash program" of research, development, and deployment, all centered around a mission-commitment to establish a permanently manned colony on Mars beginning the year 2027, a settlement preceded by the automated industrialization of the Moon effected beginning an earlier date.

The effects of high rates of infrastructural and industrial expansion, under conditions of low-cost credit and investment tax-credit incentives, and task-oriented research and development, will be integrated in function and effect in the following ways.

To achieve high rates of increase of productivity, it is necessary to establish the most efficient mode of interaction between general research and development and industrial investment. The chief point of intersection is the machine-tool sector. The object is to rebuild and improve constantly the capabilities of the machine-tool sector through direct relations with such projects as the Moon-Mars mission-assignment, and to allow these technologies to spill into the civilian sector, from the machine-tool sector, at the most rapid rate.

As long as the U.S. and its allies are moving along a track of technological attrition, from more advanced points than Moscow, and at faster rates, the premium on "military" and

related secrecy in matters of technology is at a relative minimum. The greatest "secret" of technological advances, is the ability of the economy to produce effectively with that technology.

The strategic success of this program of economic growth is dependent upon sharing it cooperatively both with our allies and the non-communist developing nations.

Within that setting, we define the implementation of policies of technological attrition as the basis for evolution of military planning and deployments.

The order of battle

The leading technological edge of warfare today, is the race for control of the full range of the electromagnetic spectrum. The emphasis is on two terms, "magnetic" and "non-linear." By these means, one power or the other achieves "global" or smaller-scale effects, which reshape and thus control the electromagnetic environment in which action occurs.

The thermal and related effects of an electrical wave is an aspect of this, but is, relatively speaking, greatly overrated in most thinking on the subject of electronic warfare. The most important effects are those which occur in a physical phase-space most students of Maxwell imagine not to exist. Nonlinear, "soliton" and kindred pulses, associated with relatively strong magnetic fields, are the leading edge of these developments.

The existence of, and changes in design and deployment of nuclear arsenals, and the tendency of new developments in the field of electronic warfare to supersede nuclear arsenals in increasing numbers of applications, has transformed the character of the modern battlefield. The old geographic notions of front lines and rear echelons are no longer strictly applicable ones.

This technological feature of the emerging battlefield is compounded by the changes in the Soviet order of battle. Most important is the Soviet use of "special purpose forces" (GRU spetsnaz teams) in an environment shaped by use of leftist anti-nuclear insurgents recruited from within the targeted nations. The latter insurgents are deployed for riots, sabotage, and "unconventional" combat actions during periods beginning long prior to the outbreak of war. Their actions tend to peak at the point of outbreak of war. At that point, GRU spetsnaz teams use the diversionary cover provided by the domestic irregulars to conduct strategic missions of political assassinations, and destruction of rear-echelon military and logistical strong-points to the effect that their actions replace the striking of such strategic targets with missile warheads.

This requires allied military forces to adapt to the environment so defined. This requires more compact, self-sustaining units, probably no larger than regimental combat teams of World War II, with their own fully self-contained logistics, and self-contained firepower and mobility, all designed to maintain the relatively highest degree of effective-

ness under conditions of relatively heavy attrition in combat.

This requires rethinking military logistics and design of weaponry and equipment, to achieve the indicated results in performance.

This also requires greatly increased depth in reserves.

The military reserves in modern war can not be mobilized in the sense of World War II or earlier mobilizations. The decisive battles, shaping the outcome of the war, will occur during the first hours of the general assault. Any plans which presume strength based on reserves mobilized within 24 hours or longer after the beginning of the assault, are folly. Reserves can not be mobilized in the traditional way; rather, they must be virtually self-mobilized as home-defense forces, to fight as auxiliaries where they are, with weapons already at their disposal, against Soviet domestic auxiliaries and spetsnaz and airborne units. A ready reserve of armed, in-place home-defense forces, is the only effective reserve available during the period of the immediate outbreak of warfare.

The general mission in warfare, is to carry the war immediately to the adversaries' territory, rather than ruining our own territory. His rear echelons must be devastated promptly, his initial assault blunted and repulsed, and the battle carried into his territory.

Moscow is either prepared to fight war directly against the United States in Central Europe, and against the U.S. homeland, or it is not prepared to sustain warfare against U.S. forces in any part of the world. If our strategic policy is premised on the cultural, economic, and political doctrines indicated, potential Soviet flanking operations in the developing sector are largely neutralized and containable. The military capabilities of the United States and its allies are worth no more than they represent as capabilities for combined and simultaneous defense of Central Europe and the United States itself.

Absurdities in current doctrines

Much current U.S. strategic thinking is premised on the deluded assumptions associated with support for the "INF agreements" reached between President Reagan and the Kremlin's chief flunkey, Mikhail Gorbachov. The delusion is either adopted, or tactfully acknowledged, that this draft treaty inaugurates a rapid succession of treaty-agreements establishing a "New Yalta" form of "bipolar" global "crisis management" arrangements between Washington and Moscow.

On the basis of that delusion, it is assumed that the military requirements and related military policies of the United States should be redirected to the kinds of conflicts a durable "New Yalta" sort of "crisis management" implies.

The essence of the delusion, is the assumption that a man recently demoted from General Secretary to the temporary post of chief flunkey, Gorbachov, symbolizes by his personal power and public relations image, a fundamental turn of Soviet policymaking toward peace-loving directions. Those

deluded overlook the fact, that the consequence of a heated factional affray, between the Soviet plenary sessions of June and October 1987 have brought to power a "troika" of Y.K. Ligachov, KGB chief V.M. Chebrikov, and Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, with Gorbachov demoted to a special public-relations function until the matter of his replacement is sorted out in the way Moscow conducts such bureaucratic changes in top-ranking configurations.

In short, Moscow is operating on the basis of the Andropov-Ogarkov War Plan's evolving menu of alternative options. This War Plan has a general strategic objective; the menu of options are but different possible pathways to the same ultimate result: the "Finlandization" of West Germany as the step toward the rapid "Finlandization" of Western Europe, and the consequent strategic isolation and implicitly irreversible defeat of the United States.

It is within the terms of this War Plan that all Soviet military capabilities against the United States are projected. Soviet military power has the mission of crushing the United States should it refuse to surrender peacefully, step by step, at the rate Moscow deems tolerable.

Moscow does not believe in a "bipolar world," except as a delusion Moscow thinks it useful to foster among the "useful fools" of the West. Moscow seeks nothing but "monopolar" rule over the world as a whole, and sees the degradation of the United States, either to client-state or ash-heap as the means to secure that objective.

Any U.S. military doctrine not consistent with that reality, is a folly born of pathetic delusion.

To similar effect, the Reagan administration, and others, have adopted "root-canal economics" as their current and intended response to the worsening financial crisis. This means savage cuts in defense budgets. Conversely, if it were determined that such cuts in defense budgets, and in social budgets, were intolerable, the economic doctrines of the Reagan administration—along with various proposed forms of "root-canal economics"—would have to be scrapped, and a "neomercantilist" policy of forced-draft economic recovery adopted instead.

Thus, the hysterical delusion that Reagan policy, or "root-canal economics" alternatives should and could be defended, plays into wishful delusions respecting imagined Soviet "peaceful intentions."

Moon-Mars Mission

The general strategic role of the Moon-Mars Mission project is aptly illustrated by considering first the first mission we have to complete during the 1990s.

The use of rockets to carry vessels into Earth orbit from the Earth's surface, is like designing an aircraft to fly under water as a submarine. It can be done, but it is inherently terribly inefficient. The industrialization of the Moon and later colonization of Mars, requires a better way to get from the Earth's surface to orbiting positions outside our planet's atmosphere.

The immediate solution to this problem is the development of what is called a scramjet aircraft capable of reaching speeds in the range of Mach 7-8 above 150,000 feet. An Italian aerodynamics team has designed a configuration of scramjet and attached, detachable rocket, which takes advantage of the "Busemann biplane" principle. The Sanger project of West Germany's MBB provides other features of such an approach. U. S. firms are working in related directions.

The scramjet leaves from a rather ordinary airfield, and carries its attached rocket-plane above—effectively—the Earth's atmosphere. The rocket-plane leaves to assume a low-orbiting position, deposits its load there, and returns to land at its airport, much like a shuttle craft today.

In the low-orbiting position, we assemble a intra-orbital shuttle-tug, whose design is already in existence. This shuttle carries material, and passengers, from the low-orbiting position, up to a geostationary orbit, where an Earth-orbiting permanent space-terminal is assembled.

The problems overcome in this way, are vast reduction in dollars per pound of weight transported, greater flexibility and safety, lower costs of maintenance, and so forth.

As one of the by-products of this development, we will have forced engineering and related solutions to a whole host of problems, such as perfecting a scramjet design, and development of improved approaches to materials for flight at speeds in the range of Mach 7-8. The scramjet itself means that we can reach almost any point on the planet within three and a half hours flight-time, a great boon in and of itself.

Getting to the Moon's industrialization phase, and to Mars colonization, is a matter of passing through a number of successive project-phases, as the development of the scramjet illustrates the point. The phases follow each other, in completion-date sequences, in part, but at all times several phases are in progress, some with the same completion-date target, others assigned differing completion-dates.

Each phased project is associated with a number of interfaces with the machine-tool sector of the civilian economy. For example, the scramjet project means new generations of technologies in production and uses of new materials. This would have such included effects as revolutionizing the automotive industry and airframe industry generally.

Policy must be, to turn over every dollar invested in a project as rapidly as possible. This means that every new technology developed must be implanted quickly as an available capability of the civilian economy's machine-tool sector. It means that investment tax-credits and low-cost production capital-improvement loans must be readily available, to cause the improved capabilities of the machine-tool sector to be translated into improved qualities of products and productivities in physical output of industry.

This, in turn, promotes the widest application of the new technologies, and correspondingly broader increases in the tax-revenue base. The object is to obtain more tax-revenue through these increases than is invested in the projects which throw off these improved technologies. *Thus, the space pro-*

gram becomes not a cost of government, but a medium-term, profitable capital investment by government!

The Moon-Mars Mission project requires rapid development of every known frontier of science and technology today. This means, therefore, that every new advance in general technology we might obtain by any means will be delivered to the machine-tool sector as a direct spin-off of the Moon-Mars Mission project. This means every possible technology for military, as well as civilian applications.

These technologies include:

1) Control of very high energy-flux density plasma processes, including controlled thermonuclear fusion as mankind's primary energy-source during the first half of the coming century (until controlled forms of what we term today "matter/antimatter" reactions carry us beyond fusion). These controlled plasmas are not merely energy sources, but are also a basic mode of general production in the foreseeable future.

2) Coherent electromagnetic radiation, including those of very high energy-flux density (as a general tool of production), and all forms of nonlinear electromagnetic pulses.

3) Optical biophysics, with emphasis upon the nonlinear electromagnetic spectroscopy of all living processes. This is the new biology, and the new medical biology.

4) Development of new species of computers and related control instrumentation, beginning with parallel processing in the gigaflop range and beyond, and extended to analog/digital hybrids employing "soliton" principles, capable of defining explicit solutions for nonlinear functions.

Subsumed by this are research into new types of paracrystalline, aperiodic-crystalline materials, including materials capable of handling very high heats by more intelligent means than mere heat-resistance.

All of this is required for colonizing Mars.

For example, it is the present intent to transport manned craft between Earth-orbit and Mars-orbit at a constant acceleration-deceleration of one gravity, the most convenient speed for manned space-travel. This means an average time of travel of less than two days. Larger, unmanned freighters, of the weight of a supertanker, would travel using the same modes of propulsion, at slower accelerations and decelerations. The power required to do this is one terawatt, a feasible development with controlled fusion.

Fusion supplies on Earth, with that capacity and energy-flux density mean that there is no limit to natural resources on Earth, as natural resources are presently defined.

Most of the weight of the ships and freight carried to Mars for the initial colonization, will be produced in automated industries on the Moon. This will force several revolutions in industrial production on Earth.

Looking toward A.D. 2027's establishment of the permanent colony on Mars (as distinct from exploration trips), we are speaking of an increase in the average per capita productive powers of labor on Earth approximately ten times the best of today, or significantly higher.

Economic guidelines

We can define some of the guidelines for the coming decade or so of U.S. economic development.

At the beginning of the postwar period, the percentage of the total labor force employed either in capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure or agro-industrial output of physical goods was about 60%. Today, it has fallen to about 20%, and is still falling.

The projected economic recovery program will increase the number of industrial operatives' workplaces by about 5 million during the coming four years, perhaps significantly more. This will occur chiefly as a transfer of personnel from the ranks of unemployed and low-wage services employment. Beyond the next four years, it should be our objective to raise the percentage of the labor-force employed as operatives to not less than 40% of the total labor-force. It should also be our objective, to increase to about 10%, the ration of the total labor force the total of scientists, engineers, technicians, and research-and-development operatives employed in research and development. This must be accompanied by improvements in the quality of teachers in public schools, with much greater emphasis on classics, science, and pre-science education, and much smaller average class sizes.

These shifts in the composition of employment of the labor-force already mean, in and of themselves, a sustained increase in average productivity. The larger the percentage of the labor-force employed as operatives in modern workplaces, the greater the average per capita output of the labor-force as a whole.

Generally, assuming that research and development is focused upon technological progress, the rate of increase of per capita productivity of operatives is a function of the ratio of the size of the research-and-development sector of employment to total operatives' employment. What we have projected means doubling the rate of technological progress per operative above the highest level experienced at any time during the postwar period to date.

This defines the primary economic basis for meeting our strategic requirements.

We are speaking of a defense budget rising to the level of about \$500 billion annually, in 1987 dollars, but as a smaller fraction of national income than the present defense budget at significantly below \$300 billion. We are also speaking of a balanced federal budget without an average increase in tax rates.

Developing nations

The rapid technological improvement of the economies of developing nations will be accomplished in the following way.

The existing debt-structure of those nations must be promptly reorganized, to define an imports-purchasing power in terms of reduction debt-service charges against current export earnings. This creates immediately an increase of several hundred billion dollars a year in world trade volumes

financed by low-cost export credits awarded to exporting producers of OECD nations.

It shall be the policy of the United States to foster the export of U.S. capital-goods and related engineering services, and to limit U.S. exports of consumer goods to developing nations to essentials. This concentration on productive capital goods and related engineering services is the developing nation's most beneficial use of its constricted imports-potential. This class of exports is more beneficial to the U.S. economy than any amount of exports of consumer goods.

Our included strategic objective shall be, to increase the percentage of total operatives' employment assigned to the capital-goods sector, with emphasis on expansion of the machine-tool sector. It shall be the credit-policy of the U.S. Treasury, to allot loans to such net effect that this pattern of investment is accomplished.

As part of that, our export-credit policies shall be shaped to make foreign trade a lever for increase of the rates of capital turnover in the U.S. domestic capital-goods sector, the machine-tool subsector most emphatically. This has the effect of increasing the rate of yields on investments in these sectors, and of accelerating the turnover of technology in those sectors. The acceleration of technology in those sectors benefits all U.S. and foreign purchasers of U.S. capital goods.

The economic policy toward developing nations shall be, that richer customers are bigger buyers. Instead of wiping our export customers out of existence, as the Reagan administration has done since 1982, we shall make them wealthier, by assisting them to increase their average productivity of labor, and to increase the number of operatives employed under modern productive conditions.

We shall cooperate with our OECD partners to establish new monetary institutions suited to this purpose, and shall arrange fair distribution of market opportunities with them, but consistent with the United States' resumption of its former position as the world's leading exporter of the most advanced capital goods.

Cultural impact

This represents a shift away from 20 years of neo-malthusian, post-industrial erosion, back into a commitment to scientific and technological progress in a capital-intensive, energy-intensive mode.

This change draws upon the deeper cultural roots of our population, which makes the change feasible. The change strengthens greatly the cultural impulse upon which it draws. It means a shift to a more rational, more literate, and more optimistic population. It means renewed emphasis upon the creative powers of the individual human mind as the subject of human social and related moral values; it means a renewed commitment to the sacredness of individual human life.

With culture and morality of economic practice so brought into agreement, and with our political practice enslaved to those purposes, we shall win the strategic conflict with our Soviet adversary, probably within two generations.