

Editorial

De Gaulle, Kennedy, and LaRouche

Nov. 22 commemorates the 100th year since the birth of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. It is also 27 years since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. There is an important point of comparison between these men and Lyndon LaRouche—that aspect which is encapsulated by LaRouche's enunciation of the policy of "Food for Peace," and most recently in his proposals for massive water development projects in the Mideast as the only dependable guarantee of stability in that region.

LaRouche's speech at the Bristol-Kempinski Hotel in Berlin on Oct. 12, 1988, where he proposed large-scale Western economic development aid to the Soviets as the basis for an end to the Cold War, was fully coherent with General de Gaulle's policy initiatives. These initiatives have also laid the basis for an alternative to the kind of North-South genocidal warfare which the Bush-Thatcher circle is bent upon detonating.

De Gaulle's proposal of a "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" foreshadowed the reunification of Germany and the potential implicit in the new Soviet-German economic accords, for massive infrastructural and technological investment in a triangular region connecting these nations and reaching out to France, Italy, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

On March 23, 1960, de Gaulle, as President of France, welcomed then Soviet head of state Nikita Khrushchov to France, and addressed the following remarks to him, quoted from his autobiography, *Memoirs of Hope: Renewal and Endeavor*. Said de Gaulle: "The question at issue is not how to stir up conflict but how to organize peace. . . . We [must] create among Europeans, from the Atlantic to the Urals, new relationships, new ties, a new atmosphere, which will first of all take the sting out of the German problems, including that of Berlin, then lead the Federal Republic and your Eastern Republic to join forces, and finally enclose the whole of Germany within a Europe based on peace and progress where she can make a fresh start."

The date was also March 23, in 1983, when President Reagan made his famous speech announcing the policy for the Strategic Defense Initiative. Reagan laid

out a continuance of de Gaulle's policy for a Soviet-Western détente, according to prescriptions for economic and technological cooperation which LaRouche had been developing for Reagan's advisers.

The question before us now is, whether in opposition to the clinical insanity of the present British and U.S. government policies, we can achieve the kind of political stability which de Gaulle envisioned. In the words of Pope Paul: "Development is the name of peace." This means that we in the West must offer the Soviet Union actual infrastructure development and the means of increasing its productive capabilities—not "monetary restructuring" of the sort offered by Harvard Business School, which is intended as a clever way of looting the economies of Eastern Europe and the Soviets on behalf of Western banking and financial interests.

De Gaulle's idea of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals was intended to counterbalance the Anglo-American policy, which even in his day—insofar as the United States was then dominated by the British Foreign Office—was viciously malthusian toward the developing sector. The election of John F. Kennedy to the White House offered a unique lease on life, not only to a U.S. economy which was at best stagnating during the Eisenhower years, but to a U.S. citizenry which was becoming increasingly banal and selfish in its orientation.

Kennedy's policies put an American on the Moon within the decade, and gave Americans some sense of universal mission to bring progress and technology to the world. Despite the problems of his presidency, his murder (and the attempted murder of de Gaulle by the same circles) testifies to the implicit power of his policy direction. Since his death, the United States has rapidly declined to the status of a virtual British satrapy. The same circles who conspired to murder Kennedy, or collaborated in a coverup of the conspiracy, are now imprisoning Lyndon LaRouche and his associates.

Let us celebrate General de Gaulle's birthday by redoubling our efforts to decisively defeat his—and LaRouche's—enemies.