Two summits, a summer, and the 'Haig option'.

A senior British diplomat quoted in the Baltimore Sun avowed "if Carter doesn't succeed in ratifying SALT, then he's as good as dead in the White House." The citation signals to insiders London's script for the demise of both the strategic arms limitations treaty and Jimmy Carter, paving the way for a Londonprojected Haig presidency.

Last March we wrote that Alexander Haig (who, now retired from his NATO Supreme Command, is surfacing his political ambitions) was already setting White House policy as a prelude to occupation of the Oval Office. Lyndon LaRouche, EIR contributing editor and himself a presidential candidate, explained why the Democrats' 1980 nod would go to Kennedy. He told you how the British monarchy's leading think tank, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and its stateside offspring the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), had prerigged these nominations and a victory for "man on a white horse" Haig.

Recent events bear out this forecast and its corollary, our assertion that only the growing momentum of the LaRouche candidacy can upset that scenario.

Let us review the major U.S. policy themes spelled out by the RIIA last December-January, and their implementation:

- 1) U.S. political chaos resulting from contrived energy shortages, to create a climate for "crisis management" and Nazi synthetic-fuels programs. (See ECONOMIC SUR-VEY, ENERGY reports).
- 2) The enactment of a Carter "lame duck" scenario, to quote the RIIA: "To prepare the way for a

GOP strongman in 1980." (see U.S. REPORT). A key premise was the collapse of SALT, and U.S.-Soviet relations.

3) A British directed "theatre nuclear" and conventional military buildup in Western Europe, formulated by U.S. Secretary of State Vance in a December speech to the RIIA (See EUROPE for how the rigging of the European elections has created a "mandate" for the buildup).

As Carter leaves for his Vienna summit with Brezhnev, the same CFR circles that put him in the presidency and handed him his foreign policy "victories" have now prepared a series of humiliating defeats beginning with this month's Rhodesia sanctions and Panama Treaties votes in Congress, and slated to culminate in rejection of the SALT treaty. THE SALT defeat was signaled by Senate Minority leader Howard Baker's ultimatum demanding that "his" amendments be incorporated into SALT.

A SALT fiasco, followed by the RIIA-CFR script for the late June Tokyo summit of the noncommunist industrial nations, is designed to package paper-clip general Haig as not merely an anti-Soviet hardliner, but an "economic savior." The White House is taking to Tokyo a plan for sinking the U.S., West European and Japanese economies, centered on Schlesinger's oil shortage swindle and "sending in the Marines" to enforce IMF-World Bank dictatorships in the developing and advanced sector alike (See ECO-NOMICS).

Any version of that program that might be ratified at Tokyo-as opposed to a European Monetary Fund-based plan for investing oil revenues in Third World development-will lead straight to the flareup of all the hot spots, a building U.S.-Soviet confrontation, and a spiraling collapse of the U.S. economy feeding into a speculative boom for the British pound sterling. Haig then plans to ride into the presidency on the prestige of British "economic success" created by picking the American public's pocket.

-Nora Hamerman

The Week in Brief

Deregulation of the motor carrier industry will prove more costly to the U.S. by far than the Vietnam war in lives and money, according to the first comprehensive study of its effects prepared under the direction of presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A team of economists and computer specialists using the LaRouche "Riemannian" economic model (for its application to the oil hoax, see our

ECONOMIC SURVEY) projects that deregulation will cost \$489 billion over the next four years in lost industrial output and take 33,000 additional lives in highway accidents annually. This exceeds the entire death toll of the Vietnam conflict.

Deregulation is proposed by Senator Edward Kennedy, the Brookings Institution, and the Carter Administration. The LaRouche-model study will be summarized in a forth-

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