

tional Committee providing that delegates representing not less than 50 nor more than 200 delegate votes, not more than 20 of which may come from one delegation, must sign a petition for a presidential candidate before his or her name may be placed in nomination.

Addition of a new subparagraph C(6)(c) which requires the presidential candidates to present written pledges to carry out the recommendations and fulfill the principles contained in the Democratic Party's platform along with any reservations to specific provisions. Such pledges and reservations would then be distributed to all delegates prior to the balloting.

Amend Section F(3)(b) by adding a provision that a traditional alphabetical roll call shall be required instead of a telephone roll call in the event that 20 percent of the delegates request the traditional roll call.

Substitution of the Procedural Rules of the 1976 Democratic National Convention as the Rules of the 1980 Democratic National Convention with the exception that the Chairperson for the 1980 Convention shall be a male instead of a female.

Wagner and Ickes also stated that they were submitting two minority reports to the Charter:

Amendment of Article 2, Section 4 of the Charter by adding a provision requiring all steps in all states' delegate selection processes to begin no earlier than the first Tuesday in March and end no later than the second Tuesday in June.

Addition of a new Section 6, Article 2 of the Charter which would permit delegates to bring up matters relating to the Party's platform and rules directly from the convention floor if they have the support of 15 percent of the delegates coming from at least 5 states.

'Only delegates can decide'

Morley Winograd was the legal expert behind Jimmy Carter's new rules, notably 11-H binding the delegates. Carter officials have claimed their changes are legitimate. But Morley Winograd, according to Kennedy officials, has himself stated:

"Rule 11-H is a delegate selection rule which has no effect at the Democratic National Convention. Our commission had no mandate to write a rule which would govern the behavior of the delegates once they arrived at Madison Square Garden in August. Only the delegates themselves, acting collectively at the convention, can decide what procedural rules should govern them."

The GOP Platform:

Praise for Peking, threats to Europe

by L. Wolfe

As we go to press, the Republican Convention in Detroit has nominated Ronald Reagan, who selected George Bush as the Vice-Presidential candidate. A special team of EIR correspondents is on the scene and will provide our readers with an in-depth report on the proceedings and their full implications for the world strategic situation and domestic politics in our next issue. The following report on the GOP platform was prepared with the assistance of Susan Kokinda, now in Detroit, and our Washington and New York bureaus.

Delegates and alternates gathering in Detroit for the coronation of Ronald Reagan as the Republican Party's 1980 Presidential nominee were brimming with confidence about the party's prospects for the November elections. If Jimmy Carter becomes the Democratic nominee—and that is the fervent wish among the Republicans—they feel certain that the GOP will reclaim the White House. Many are talking of that rare occurrence—a Republican landslide that could sweep control of the Congress away from the Democrats.

The polls seem to support their confidence. Most have Reagan ahead in a three-way race with Carter and independent John Anderson.

Most of the delegates are a conservative bunch, much in the mold of standard-bearer Reagan. They dislike the Eastern Establishment as epitomized by individuals like former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and organizations like the Council on Foreign Relations and the Trilateral Commission.

Most of this has been said in the seemingly endless commentaries in the press. What has not been said and what is not really known to all but those in Reagan's inner circle, is that Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party have been firmly captured by the so-called Eastern Establishment.

Gang of Four

Sources at the convention and in Washington report that Reagan is fully under the control of a "gang of four" consisting of former National Security Council

member Richard V. Allen, Reagan's top foreign policy advisor; William Casey, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the director of the Reagan campaign; William Van Cleave, the University of California professor and former member of the "Team B" intelligence specialists during the Ford Administration; and Henry Kissinger, the man whom Reagan campaigned against in 1976 and who the candidate once said would never have a role in his campaign or in a "Reagan administration."

It was this gang of four which dictated the key foreign policy planks of the GOP platform (see below). In sum these planks set the GOP on a collision course with our European allies and have embraced the People's Republic of China.

Specifically, the platform junks the traditional conservative support for the government of Taiwan in favor of an endorsement of the continued "normalization" of relations with China. The plank was reportedly "cleared" following discussions with Henry Kissinger by Richard Allen. Well-placed Washington sources say that Allen is little more than an "agent" of the People's Republic of China and that he views as his major accomplishment the "conversion" of Reagan into a "believer" in the China card as a weapon against the Soviets.

Some diehard Reagan supporters, while upset with the China plank, say that it still contains some support for Taiwan and that Reagan's basic commitment to defend that island has not wavered. These individuals are blissfully unaware of a series of phone calls between Richard Allen and officials of the People's Republic of China several weeks ago. The Chinese, nervous about statements Reagan was making which indicated that he might favor re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan, let loose a salvo of press attacks on the GOP leader. Allen, however, assured his friends in Peking that "everything was under control" and that the GOP platform's statements on Taiwan would only be "bones" thrown to the anti-China lobby to keep them at bay until the election. Reagan, reported Allen, is fully committed to the China card.

The platform committee also attacked the U.S. sale of enriched uranium fuel to India, allegedly on the basis of India's past development of nuclear weapons. Idaho Senator James McClure—a strong advocate of atomic energy development and an opponent of Trilateral Commission influence on the GOP—protested that canceling the shipments will seriously damage relations with the Indian government. New York Congressman Jack Kemp argued that this is precisely the idea: to punish India for its new treaty with the Soviet Union.

In a vignette typifying the entire platform non-debate, Henry Kissinger was introduced to the convention by...Senator McClure.

Equally striking is the attack on our European allies. At no time in postwar history has a GOP platform been so deliberately insulting and provocative to Europe and especially to West Germany and France. The platform states: "Republicans deplore the current drifts toward neutralism in Western Europe." West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing are indirectly denounced for "temptations to conduct independent diplomacy," and their meetings with Soviet President Brezhnev are called a victory for the Soviet Union. Likewise, the French-led attempt to forestall a new Mideast War by bringing the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) into peace negotiations is described as the result of a Soviet attempt "to gain decisive political and economic leverage over Western nations. . . ."

In an interview in Detroit, William Van Cleave, who takes credit for the key policy planks, said that Europe must be made to support the extension of Western military capabilities into the Mideast and Indian Ocean. Van Cleave said he violently disagreed with Schmidt and Giscard's conduct of foreign policy.

Richard Allen, told that the GOP platform would anger Europe and promote a backlash against his candidate, sounded like Rhett Butler in *Gone with the Wind*: "Frankly, I don't give a damn if that happens."

A storm has already broken around these planks.

The first overt signs of European opposition emerged July 16 at a press conference given by Allen, Van Cleave and another Reagan adviser, Fred Iklé, to the European and Arab press. One French correspondent warned the Republicans that their Kissinger/Allen-authored platform "puts Europe on a collision course with the Reagan foreign policy." Another reporter told Allen that the platform "treated Europe like children" while a third pointed out that Europe was firmly committed to its policies, regardless of Kissinger's efforts. Allen, like Kissinger earlier, had criticized the European Middle East peace initiative as "not useful." Allen also said that it was all right for West Germany to talk to the East Germans, but that if Germany wanted to talk to Moscow they would have to meet with the U.S. leadership first.

Kissinger *redux*

Individuals familiar with the conduct of U.S. foreign policy find these formulations very familiar. They are what Henry Kissinger has been saying, and give credibility to the stories circulating in Detroit and Washington that it is Kissinger who is running GOP foreign policy. As one source put it, Kissinger intends to use Reagan and his "American nationalists" as a club to "whip the Europeans back into line," while the China card remains the centerpiece of Kissingerian geopolitics against the Soviets.

Our sources also report that Council on Foreign Relations member Bill Casey was the "point man" for bringing Kissinger into the Reagan inner circle. Casey reportedly convinced Reagan that Kissinger was part of the baggage that came with the stamp of acceptability from the "Eastern establishment" and that without this approval Reagan had no chance of reaching the White House. Reagan "sold out," sources say.

The China card was another point of demanded capitulation. No acceptable candidate could repudiate the Kissinger-Allen China initiative, so Reagan was given a new "position," and the responsibility of selling it to his base.

The skeptics in the Reagan camp say that Dick Allen and Henry Kissinger never got along, that Kissinger in fact fired Allen from the NSC. Our sources report that while their personalities inevitably clash, they have little disagreement on policy. Reagan, who at one point claimed to "distrust Kissinger," has in private and recently in public indicated that he now finds Kissinger's counsel invaluable.

By late last week, Kissinger's role in a Reagan administration seemed assured. Allen confirmed that he and the candidate had been meeting with Kissinger for several weeks.

On television, former President Gerald Ford, a protégé of Kissinger, announced that the former Secretary of State was the "most respected American policy expert" and must be used by Reagan. On another TV program, Edwin Meese, the chief of staff of the Reagan campaign, declared that he found nothing strange in the fact that Reagan had spent years campaigning against Henry Kissinger and his ilk and now sought counsel from him. "We are critics of the Carter détente, a détente of capitulation and conciliation," Meese doubletalked. "We see nothing wrong with Kissinger's detente, a détente with strength."

As the convention got underway this week, Kissinger met with Reagan at his suite at Detroit's Plaza Hotel. Declaring himself not a job seeker, Kissinger stated that he found his policies "totally compatible" with those of Reagan.

By the time Kissinger spoke to the convention last week, Reagan and his people had run some interference for him. A planned walkout by loyal Reagan backers was quashed—reportedly by the direct intervention of the candidate. Reagan followers grimaced through one of Kissinger's usual monotone anti-Soviet diatribes on the failings of post-Kissinger foreign policy, and gave him a polite standing ovation.

One delegate remarked that this could never have happened in 1976. "This is not the same Ronald Reagan," said one delegate, shaking his head.

In the euphoria of Detroit, much is forgiven—and, unfortunately, forgotten.

'Our common interests with Red China'

The following are key foreign policy excerpts from the GOP platform, adopted with a minimum of debate by the platform committee and then by the GOP convention.

Republicans deplore the current drifts toward neutralism in Western Europe. We recognize that NATO and our Western Allies today face the greatest array of threats in their history, both from within and from without. Through its inept policies, the Carter administration has substantially contributed to the evident erosion of alliance security and confidence in the U.S. A Republican administration, as one of its highest priorities and in close concert with our NATO partners will therefore ensure that the United States leads a concerted effort to rebuild a strong, confident Alliance fully prepared to meet the threats and the challenges of the 1980s. . . .

These Carter administration inconsistencies have caused disunity in the Alliance. We have seen confusion in the fields of trade, fiscal, and energy policies. The lack of close coordination regarding Iran, the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Olympic boycott, nuclear proliferation, East-West trade, human rights, North-South issues, and a host of other international issues affecting Alliance interests, has reinforced Allied concerns. Republicans are concerned that these Carter administration actions have increased Allied temptation to conduct independent diplomacy and to seek accommodation in the face of pressure from the Soviet Union. In this regard, we categorically reject unilateral moratoria on the deployment by the U.S. and NATO of theater nuclear weapons. Further, Republicans will oppose arms control agreements which interfere with the transfer of military technology to our allies.

In pledging renewed United States leadership, cooperation, and consultation, Republicans assert their expectation that each of the allies will bear a fair share of the common defense effort and that they will work closely together in support of common Alliance goals. Defense budgets, weapons acquisition, force readiness and diplomatic coordination need to be substantially increased and improved. Within Europe as well as in areas beyond Europe which affect the shared vital interests of the Alliance, we will seek to increase our cooperative efforts, including increased planning for joint actions to meet common threats.

[In the Mideast, Persian Gulf—ed.] the Soviet goal is clear—to use subversion and the threat of military intervention to establish a controlling influence over the

region's resource-rich states and thereby to gain decisive political and economic leverage over Western and Third World nations vulnerable to economic coercion. The first signs of Soviet success in this undertaking are already evidenced in the recent proposal by European countries to associate the Palestinian Liberation Organization in the West Bank autonomy talks. . . .

We deplore the brutal acts of Communist Vietnam against the peoples of Cambodia and Laos. [The wording here is important: the GOP refuses to hold the *Chinese-backed* Pol Pot regime responsible for butchering nearly 4 million Cambodians—ed.]

fering of refugees from these ravaged countries represents a major moral challenge to the world and one of the great human tragedies of modern times.

A Republican Administration will work actively to bring relief to these suffering people, especially those who have sought refuge in Thailand. We value the special contribution the people of Thailand have made to the refugees by opening their borders and saving hundreds of thousands of them from death and we pledge to provide full economic aid and military material to assist Thailand in repelling Vietnamese aggression.

We believe that no expanded relations with Communist Vietnam should be pursued while it continues its course of brutal expansionism and genocide. We pledge that a Republican Administration will press for full accounting of Americans still listed as missing in action.

Recognizing the growing importance of the People's Republic of China in world affairs, Republicans—who took the historic initiative in opening the lines of communication with that nation—will continue the process of building a working relation with the PRC. Growing contacts between the United States and the People's Republic of China reflect the interests of both nations, as well as some common perceptions of recent changes in the global military balance. We will not ignore the profound differences in our respective philosophies, governmental institutions, policies, and concepts of individual liberty.

We will strive for the creation of conditions which will foster the peaceful elaboration of our relationship with the People's Republic of China. We will exercise due caution and prudence with respect to our own vital interests, especially in the field of expanding trade, including the transfer of sophisticated technology with potential offensive military applications. The relationship between the two countries must be based on mutual respect and reciprocity, with due regard for the need to maintain peace and stability in Asia.

At the same time, we deplore the Carter administration's treatment of Taiwan, our long-time ally and friend. We pledge that our concern for the safety and security of the 17 million people of Taiwan will be constant. . . .

'Somebody has to play tough with France'

The following interview with Richard Viguerie was made available to the Executive Intelligence Review. Viguerie, famous for his mail-order fundraising campaigns on behalf of "conservative" causes, is closely associated with international opponents of Europe's industrial development push, and recently announced an effort to win Reagan over to a campaign against France.

Q: I understand that you are launching a boycott against French goods because you oppose some of the French policies. Can you elaborate?

A: I am bothered and upset with France. As is usually the case with France, they are not standing with the West. Any country that is not willing to stand with America is part of the problem.

Q: Why are they not working with us?

A: I don't know. France is France. French history has been that they are not interested in helping others. This century they have been weak. I don't think that we should buy French goods. It is not just Giscard but de Gaulle before him.

Q: What could the U.S. really do against France to force them into line?

A: There are a number of assets we have and cards in the President's deck. There is trade and credits, loans we've given to France. Let's ask for payment immediately on them. We can also do a signal; we can say if they will not help us, then we won't help them. We should play hardball with them. We could also say that the alliance will not stand by France if they won't stand by the alliance. Maybe we will lose a country or two. But someone has to play tough.

Q: Who else backs this campaign you have launched?

A: I have gotten a lot of encouraging letters. I've sent out a mailing of thousands of letters to radio, TV, unions, religious leaders. A boycott generally takes six months to get going. I started this in February or March. I have spent \$40,000 of my own money already. I have heard from the Reagan people on this. I was looking at two letters today. They are from two people who have important ties to Reagan, they are household names. They said they agree with my ideas and wish me luck. I was an admirer of Reagan and there is nothing I wouldn't do to get him elected."

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