

## Is Henry Kissinger winning the presidential elections?

by Warren J. Hamerman

Even Ronald Reagan's closest political associate and friend, Sen. Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.), has admitted on television and the front page of the *Washington Post* that the President has been "brutalized by a briefing process." The people controlling the "briefing process" of Ronald Reagan are the notorious Palace Guard of James Baker III and Mike Deaver, who have outdone Salome by handing the President's head on a silver platter to Paul Volcker for economic policy briefings and Henry Kissinger for foreign policy. To explain the universally recognized wretched performance of President Reagan in his first debate with Walter Mondale, Laxalt succinctly explained: "The man was absolutely smothered."

Aside from whatever else may be said about the spectacle staged between Reagan and Mondale called the first debate, the truth of what Lyndon LaRouche said in the April-May period of the primary elections was brought home forcefully to the entire world. LaRouche warned that if Reagan didn't break with Kissinger's and Volcker's policies, it would be unlikely he would be reelected unless he were completely under Kissinger's control. Ever since President Reagan publicly surfaced Henry Kissinger as one of his "principal advisers" for his meeting with Gromyko and the same week pledged formal allegiance to collecting the debt for the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the President's reelection campaign has come apart at the seams.

### Moscow votes for Mondale

With Henry Kissinger's policies "smothering" both Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale, the stakes are clear. As Mondale was speaking, even in a debate on domestic issues,

he attacked the "Star Wars" strategic-defense program at least three times. Almost simultaneously, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, speaking in East Germany, accused the Reagan administration of an "obsessive" and "diabolical" drive to develop beam weapons. Gromyko stated bluntly: "The United States has once again laid bare the real nature of its policy. . . . It is obviously not inclined to negotiate about the prohibition of space-based weapons, but is trying to disguise this in every possible way. The United States is obsessive in developing new technologies. . . ."

In the immediate aftermath of the first debate, the Warsaw Pact media openly campaigned for their preferred candidate, Walter Mondale. Said Tass: "According to the Democratic candidate, during Reagan's presidency the deficit of the federal budget reached astronomical figures, and during that period the rich began to live even better and the poor even worse." The Polish state-run radio ran an "analysis" of how Reagan was a rich man's candidate blind to social problems: "The television debate exposed President Reagan as a politician whose philosophy does not permit him to see the social problems in the country."

The proof that U.S. national security is suffering a landslide defeat in the presidential elections became manifest on Capitol Hill in the immediate aftermath of the first debate. The White House and Congress reached a final "compromise" on the omnibus budget resolution, which cut the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to \$1.4 billion, severely curtailed ASAT testing, and slashed to the bone the first major attempt to fund water projects in eight years. The across-the-board "compromise" between the Republicans and the Dem-

ocrats was a disaster on each point critical to the defense of the Western Alliance.

### Aftermath of the debate

In an interview the day after the debate, Independent Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche commented: "Overall, it was a total bore." The questions were such that there could be no winner, since there had been no issues of substance, of importance to the nation, seriously discussed.

LaRouche added that Reagan's problem was obviously that he was told to "coast along to victory, and not raise any issues at all. . . . Reagan is only Reagan when he is combative. . . . If Ronald Reagan would not show so much fatigue, and maybe if he would get Barbara Bush for a speech writer, he would put a little spark into things. Reagan is a nice guy. He's done a couple of good things. His strategic defense policy is good. He's done a couple of other good things. However, he's had some very bad policies, most of which he did not introduce, which simply continued as leftovers from the Carter administration and earlier administrations. On foreign policy, economic policies, and monetary policy, he is very bad."

### The second Reagan administration

Given how far Reagan has already compromised, and the outright lunatic policies being pursued by Kissinger, General Gorman, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Gavin, et al. in Central and South America, a Mondale victory after an "October Shock" to the United States cannot be ruled out. Nonetheless, despite his poor showing in the first debate, Ronald Reagan is still the odds-on favorite to be reelected on Nov. 6, at the cost, however, of giving away more policy control to Kissinger. Under the circumstances of a second Reagan administration mortgaged to Kissinger, the political defensibility of the Western alliance could well be impossible.

To maintain the Western Alliance and preserve the national Security of the United States, the second Reagan administration would have to launch a political clean-out of all Kissinger moles and agents of Soviet influence. The patriot's target list includes the following reprehensible individuals who have proven themselves unfit to serve the United States. The following list includes those "Who Should Not Be Who in the Ronald Reagan administration":

*White House:* **Henry A. Kissinger**, self-proclaimed Metternich; **James Baker III**, Chief of Staff Office; **Michael Deaver**, Chief of Staff Office; **Richard Darman**, Chief of Staff Office; **Robert McFarlane**, NSC; **Constantine Menges**, NSC; **John Lenczowski**, NSC; **Jack Matlock**, NSC; **David Stockman**, OMB; **George Keyworth**, Office of Science and Technology; **Jerry D. Jennings**, executive director Office of Science and Technology; and **Bill Brock**, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

*Department of Defense:* **Robert S. Cooper**, director, DAR-

PA; **Fred Iklé**, undersecretary for policy; **Richard DeLauer**, undersecretary for research and engineering; **Richard Perle**, assistant secretary for international security policy; **John Lehman**, secretary of the Navy; **General Gorman**; and **William Taft IV**.

*Department of State:* **George Shultz**, secretary of state; **Michael Armacost**, undersecretary for political affairs; **Richard Burt**, assistant secretary for European affairs; **W. Allen Wallis**, undersecretary for economic affairs; **Stephen Bosworth**, chairman, Policy Planning Council; **Elliott Abrams**, assistant secretary for human rights; **Richard Murphy**, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; **Chester Crocker**, assistant secretary for African affairs; **Paul Wolfowitz**, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs; **Harry Schlaudemann**; **Luigi Einaudi**; **George B. High**; **John Hughes**; **Jeanne Kirkpatrick**; **Vernon Walters**; **John Gavin**; and **Arthur Hartmann**.

*AID:* **M. Peter McPherson**, director, U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency; **Elise R. W. Du Pont**, assistant administrator for private enterprise.

*ACDA:* **Kenneth Adelman**, director; **Paul Nitze**, U.S. representative to the INF talks.

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*USIA:* **Charles Z. Wick**, director; **Ben Wattenberg**; **James Buckley**.

*Department of Agriculture:* **John Block**, secretary; **Richard E. Lyng**, deputy secretary; **Daniel Amstutz**, undersecretary for international affairs and commodity programs; **George Rossmiller**, Foreign Agriculture Service (IIASS); Mr. **Paddock**, dairy section (brother of William Paddock); Mr. **Novotny**, head of international grain section; **Carol Lawrence**; **George Irwin**, product credit administrator; **Charles Shuman**, administrator, Farmers Home Administration; Mr. **McMillan** and Mr. **Houston**, directors of meat inspection units.

*Department of Commerce:* **Malcolm Baldrige**, secretary; **Lionel Olmer**, undersecretary for international trade.

*Department of Treasury:* **Donald Regan**, secretary; **R. T. McNamar**, deputy secretary; **Beryl Sprinkel**, undersecretary for monetary affairs; **John Walker**, assistant secretary for enforcement and operations; **Mark Leland**, assistant secretary for international economic affairs; **William Draper**, president and chairman, Export and Import Bank.

*Federal Reserve Board:* **Paul Volcker**.

*Health and Human Services:* **Margaret Heckler**, secretary; **Carolyn K. Davis**, administrator, Health Care Financing Administration.

*Department of Justice:* **Edward Meese**, attorney general designate; **William Webster**, director, FBI; **William French Smith**, attorney general; **Francis Mullen**, administrator, Drug Enforcement Agency.

*Department of Energy:* **Donald Hodel**, secretary; **Gregory Fess**.

*EPA:* **William Ruckelshaus**, administrator.

But for the challenge of LaRouche, Henry Kissinger has

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now positioned himself to “win” on the coattails of either Mondale or Reagan. Walter Mondale openly proclaims the “Kissinger Doctrine” of “decoupling” the United States from Western Europe, brutally policing Central and Ibero-America to protect the debt for the IMF and Volcker, while scrapping the full development of a laser-beam defense system for the United States. President Reagan is in an advanced state of mental “smothering” by the same Kissinger and by Volcker’s so-called advice. Perhaps Reagan may wake from his slumber to recall that he was politically popular in America and rode to a landslide victory in the last presidential election when he openly and directly attacked Kissinger and Volcker. Were Reagan to lose, it would be for the stench coming from his own appointments and advisers. Were Reagan to win, and desire to govern and preserve the Western alliance, he must follow the example of Hercules and wash the excrement out of the Augean Stables that the U.S. government has become.

## Congress slashes the beam-defense budget

by Susan Kokinda

As Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was impressing America’s NATO allies with the need to embark on an all-out effort to develop beam-weapon defense systems, the U.S. Congress slashed the budget for that program by 20%. After a week-long negotiating/brainwashing session, which included one actual and several threatened shutdowns of the U.S. government, the administration capitulated to a budget “compromise” with the Congress which cut the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) from the originally modest \$1.8 billion, down to \$1.4 billion.

This means that, allowing for inflation, the appropriation for beam-weapon research and development now represents no increase at all over the spending rates projected for the program *before* President Reagan made his historic March 23, 1983 speech committing the United States to develop a defensive shield against nuclear attack.

The White House had already sacrificed the MX “Peacekeeper” missile, in order to win a compromise defense budget agreement which would hold SDI funding at the figure proposed by the Republican-controlled Senate—\$1.67 billion. Before the congressional vote, the director of the SDI program, Lt. Gen. James Abrahamsom, had declared that the rock-bottom figure the administration would accept was \$1.5 billion. Not only did the White House settle for \$1.4 billion, but it capitulated on the issue of testing anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons as well, and agreed not to conduct tests on the system (which had been scheduled for this fall) until both Houses give the go ahead next March. Even then, the administration will only be allowed 3 tests, instead of the requested 12.

With these capitulations signed and sealed, the Reagan administration—if reelected—can look forward to the following further assaults next year:

- **More funding cuts:** If the Reagan administration significantly increases funding for the SDI to \$3.5 or \$4 billion (as sources currently indicate it will try to do), arms-control advocates on the Hill say that the Congress will cut *at least* \$1 billion from that request.

- **Government “reform”:** The legislative logjam caused by President Reagan’s earlier refusal to capitulate on the