

these flunkies have been able to inflict, however, is substantial.

The **Palace Guard** of James Baker III, Michael Deaver, and Richard Darman has tried consistently to get the President to drop the SDI as an "unnecessary fight." In February, the evil power of this group was dramatically exposed when the Guard ostentatiously prevented the President from being briefed on the unlawful denial of Secret Service protection to LaRouche.

Equally dangerous has been **Secretary of State Shultz**, who has flagrantly opposed the Weinberger course on foreign policy all year, and confessed through an official spokesman in March that Henry Kissinger was his "valued confidant." While Shultz has not been able to kill the SDI, he has severely damaged U.S. interests in the Middle East, beginning with the killing of military deliveries to Saudi Arabia and Jordan in March. At the same time that he has tried to cut the United States off from moderate Arabs, he has inflamed the situation in Israel by demanding huge budget cuts.

Shultz has also done major damage in Ibero-America by

pushing the Kissinger policy of interfering in Central America and destroying the Contadora Group's effort to achieve a regionally-based solution to the conflict there. Although Weinberger opposed Shultz's thrust in Ibero-America as early as March, it was not until November that the secretary of defense came out with the decisive policy line against U.S. engagement in "new Vietnam wars." Weinberger's exposition of a war-winning strategy for the United States exposed Shultz's alternations of "hard" and "soft" lines for what they are—setups for crisis management à la Kissinger.

Shultz's State Department is the source of the Malthusian population policy the President has wanted to eliminate also.

Yet the economic policy of supporting IMF looting in the Third World continues, pushed by Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury Regan, and Fed chairman Volcker. This crew is an albatross around the President's neck—one that sabotages his broader strategic objectives in the name of "fiscal responsibility," and remains a vital danger to the nation—until the power of the oligarchical families behind them is destroyed.

1984 foreign diplomacy of Lyndon H. LaRouche

As a presidential candidate, Lyndon LaRouche visited France, Argentina, and Japan, and in each visit graphically portrayed what the policies of the U.S. President must be:

Western Europe: Keynoting a March 22-23 Paris conference which turned out to be France's most important military-strategy meeting of the year, LaRouche called on the United States and Western Europe to jointly develop directed-energy beam weapons as the key to restoring the Western alliance. The event, sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation, was attended by 40 military officers and spokesmen of most of the French political parties, as well as many unofficial representatives of the government.

Other prominent speakers included: Scientist Dr. Robert Budwine from Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; Colonel (ret.) Marc Geneste, vice-chairman, Paris Center for the Study of Total Strategy; Gen. Etienne Copel, former deputy chief of staff, French Air Force.

Ibero-America: Were he elected President, LaRouche told a Buenos Aires press conference following a meeting June 28 with Argentine President Raúl Alfonsín, he would aid Argentina "with justice and equality to overcome the crisis unleashed by its foreign debt." He committed himself to reestablishing an alliance of the sover-

eign republics of the Western Hemisphere, noting that Argentina has a vigorous republican tradition based on American System economics, which must be revived.

Illegal U.S. State Department-directed efforts to keep Argentine leaders from meeting with LaRouche during his visit on June 24-30 failed, and the candidate had far-ranging discussions with not only the President, but high-ranking leaders of the country's political parties, trade unions, scientific community, and armed forces.

Following a speech LaRouche made to the Foundation for a Project Argentina, Dr. Cosentino, a nuclear physicist instrumental in launching the country's nuclear program in 1953, commented: "Thirty years ago, I heard a powerful speech given by Gen. Juan Perón, when he announced his decision to initiate the nuclear program, and the strength of it has carried me through the last 30 years. Now today, I have heard a similar speech. . . ."

Asia: "It is my hope that my own country will enter into a new kind of special relationship of cooperation with Japan," LaRouche told the Japanese Institute for Developing Economies in Toyko on Sept. 14. "The cooperation should be dedicated to improvement of the condition of nations on the shores of the Indian and Pacific Oceans," he continued. "We have underrated the threat to the general security of the world erupting from the effects of insufficient economic development of the so-called developing nations." Japan, as the last bastion of capitalist industrial progress, has a world-historical role to play.

Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche spent six days in Japan, where they met with the country's top economic and military policymakers, and some of its leading scientists.