

## Editorial

### *Before the Tokyo summit*

The Japanese foreign ministry announced on April 18 that, according to requests from the U.S. government, the central item for the agenda of the upcoming world economic summit in Tokyo May 5, will be President Ronald Reagan's request to adopt a unified Western strategy against international terrorism.

Under the guise of seeking a "unified Western strategy," many appeasers from the State Department and from Europe's foreign ministries, such as Genscher of West Germany, Andreotti of Italy, Papandreu of Greece, Jobert of France, and others, are trying to protect Qaddafi's hide—and regime. The underlying issue, as Margaret Thatcher, Helmut Kohl, and President Reagan have correctly stressed, is whether Qaddafi's—and Moscow's—terrorists will be permitted or not to terror-bomb the 330,000 U.S. troops out of their European deployment. On the destruction of Qaddafi's regime depends the continuing presence of American troops in Europe.

The way to put an end to the bickering of the appeasers is to now go after Qaddafi's ability to meet the terrorists' payroll—and that is, Armand Hammer's oil fields in Libya. They should become the target of the next punitive aid raid, unless the rest of the civilized world agrees to impose a total economic, diplomatic, and financial quarantine over Qaddafi's regime. One way or the other, its destruction must be completed before the Tokyo Summit.

Equally urgent is to put an end to the treacherous public career of the Defense Department's Richard Perle by firing him from his present job—in order to freeze the activities of the treacherous clique inside the U.S. government which is sabotaging the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). On April 17, *EIR* received word that Undersecretary of Defense Perle, in Japan together with Undersecretary of State Schneider, was secretly—and contrary to President Reagan—suggesting to the Japanese government that (a) there is no prospect of the SDI policy continuing in the United States after President Reagan completes his present term in office and (b) that the Japanese government should limit itself to signing

only a partial agreement of SDI cooperation with the United States, limited to sharing some secondary, commercially profitable technological applications.

If Perle is not fired before the summit, and before the time of concluding the U.S.-Japanese SDI agreement, the prospects of a successful Allied effort to mobilize to develop and deploy the SDI will be in serious jeopardy.

Apart from the direct strategic implications of such a failure, the urgency of this is as follows: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the intellectual author of President Reagan's SDI program, argued as long ago as 1982 that the world economy had reached such an advanced stage of physical collapse, that only the far-reaching spin-off effects of the total economic mobilization required to build a beam-weapons defense system could provide the necessary "science driver" to leap over this staggering decay and enter a new epoch of real economic growth. As we document in depth in this issue, both the economy and the monetary system are careening toward a point of no return.

Yet, as the shocking language of the old Nazi sympathizer W. Allen Wallis indicates (see pages 7-9), the official U.S. plan on monetary and economic issues, going into Tokyo, is to bludgeon our allies and the countries of the Third World into giving up every remnant of what was once known as the American System of political economy, i.e., policies to protect national industries, and above all to protect the lives and nourish the development of every nation's most vital resource, its labor force.

A strong assertion of President Reagan's policies toward Libyan terrorism and respecting the SDI, an assertion exemplified by the firing of Perle and the long overdue elimination of the reign of Qaddafi prior to the May 5 summit, will virtually guarantee the cohesion of America's alliance both with Europe and Japan. This cohesion would, in turn, be the necessary precondition for the West to meet the upcoming challenges of the looming world financial blowout, for which the scheduled May 5 Economic Summit is far from prepared.