

# Lyndon LaRouche's AIDS policy defended in U.S. Senate hearings

Warren J. Hamerman, *EIR* contributing editor and the chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), testified on May 4 on AIDS policy at the U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Human Services and Education.

Hamerman's testimony was introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), and Hamerman began by thanking Senator Inouye in the following terms: "You, Senator Inouye, and the entire Committee stand in welcome contrast to those at the Reagan administration's Justice Department who have recently denied Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and his associates their constitutional rights of free press and speech in large part because of Lyndon LaRouche's outspoken ideas on the need for a full-scale global war on AIDS. Some at the Justice Department have defied our Constitution's guarantee of freedom of the press and illegally seized the national newspaper *New Solidarity* and the internationally renowned science magazine *Fusion* because they are vehicles through which Mr. LaRouche has addressed the nation on the threat and solutions to the AIDS pandemic and other scientific policy issues."

## Administration scored

"Today, six months after Proposition 64, more and more authorities admit indirectly or directly in terms of their own policy shift that Lyndon LaRouche was right. Ever since we developed our advanced-science and public health war plan to fight AIDS, we have been challenged in a constant fight by those in the administration who believe that it is 'cost-prohibitive' to fight AIDS. They have fought our campaigns because we represent the center of the fight against AIDS. We will never win the war on AIDS if a climate prevails in which scientists and leading policy advocates are denied the ability to present their work and proposals freely.

"Those budget-cutting-minded sorts in the Reagan administration who have argued that it has been too cost prohibitive to fight AIDS wish to silence Lyndon LaRouche. I thank you and the committee again for setting a different example."

Hamerman was then allowed ample opportunity to present an extensive policy proposal along the same lines as he presented the week before to the House of Representatives on the threefold policy solution to the AIDS crisis: the "Biological SDI" proposal of a Manhattan Project or Apollo Program-scope crash scientific research effort based upon new frontier areas in *optical biophysics*; the implementation of a traditional public health program along the lines of the now-vindicated Proposition 64 policy: the massive upgrading of health care and public health programs and facilities.

## How to fund a crash program

In his testimony, Hamerman addressed the cost of a crash program to defeat AIDS in the following terms:

"We can turn the seeming economic crisis needed to fund a full-scale scientific and public health crash program to fight AIDS into its own solution if we invest in high science. We cannot win the war on AIDS utilizing bows and arrows, or their biomedical technological equivalents. This is the essence of our Manhattan-Project scale Biological Strategic Defense Initiative to fight AIDS. Let me explain.

"We must turn to the 21st-century advanced areas of basic optical biophysics or nonlinear biological spectroscopy research and spark the development of an entire new industry: the optical biophysics industry.

"To date, only the Japanese have demonstrated a precise understanding of the economic importance of investing in frontier science. They invest in the manufacture of the machine tools of advanced biophysics scientific research itself. For instance, as 1987 commenced, the Japanese announced that they were embarking upon a multibillion-dollar Life Sciences research project. The publicly stated 'official' research budget was matched yen-for-yen by a policy commitment among high-technology manufacturing companies to build prototype scientific instruments for biophysicists in research facilities in the United States and Western Europe. One of *our* nation's senior biophysicists, a former coordinator of biophysics research in the NASA space program, personally told me that many American scientists have often

been turned down by a succession of U.S. government, military, and commercial institutions uninterested and unwilling to help them build a prototype research instrument for an experiment. They have learned under such circumstances that they will often be assisted by an enthusiastic Japanese industrial company for the same project.

"The investment in manufacturing each prototype pays off handsomely if only one in 50-100 custom-designed scientific instruments leads to a fruitful scientific discovery, since as many as several hundred duplicates of the prototype instrument at, for example, \$70,000 to \$100,000 each, would then be marketed to scientific laboratories around the world. The profit margin is even greater if the original prototype can be assembled from component devices pulled literally off the shelf of the scientific frontiers of instrumentation. Thus, a process approaching rapid technological obsolescence is fostered.

"Therefore, we can embark on a crash scientific program knowing that scientific research will plow back profit into the economy to fuel the further development of the crash program. Science and technology generate profit. As we learned in the space program, they provide technological spinoffs and large profit for further investment.

"The development of an 'optical biophysics industry' depends on the advance of the general research frontiers, rather than any particular line of research per se.

"This is our idea underlying the Biological SDI."

At the conclusion of his testimony Hamerman informed Senator Inouye that as his written testimony he had submitted to the Committee a special written statement by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. which is part of the forthcoming *EIR Quarterly Economic Report*. Mr. LaRouche's statement is entitled "AIDS will change the world's economy drastically."

Senator Inouye acknowledged that it would be entered in the record and then thanked Hamerman for his testimony. The senator added that Committee Chairman Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) had stated the day before that there would be "full funding for AIDS research requests" and therefore that the committee would act upon the areas of concern presented by Hamerman. While Hamerman testified, the leaders of the following organizations were some of those present in the Senate hearing room waiting for their chance to testify later in the agenda: the American Legion, the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, St. George's University School of Medicine, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine, the Association of University Programs in Health Administration, the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine, the American Academy of Physician Assistants, the Society for Research and Education in Primary Care Internal Medicine, and the National Association of Community Health Centers.

## Friends of OSS mourn William Casey

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) William J. Casey passed away on Wednesday, May 6, after a months-long illness.

I never met Bill Casey, although the two of us had an off-on-again personal connection going back 10 years. On most matters of U.S. policy, Bill and I ended up disagreeing; at several points during his six years as CIA Director of Intelligence, Bill transmitted the gist of his side of the disagreements to me by the choice of channels and means appropriate to his style of operating.

On the issues on which we disagreed during his tenure as Director of Intelligence, there were some instances in which Bill was carrying out policies adopted by the Reagan administration, with which he might have had his own private disagreements. In other cases, as in the subject matter of my last written communication to him, there was disagreement on rather fundamental questions respecting the policy-making and organizational policies of a federal intelligence service.

We did find an opportunity for sustained collaboration on one of his projects. During 1982, Bill and other OSS veterans launched an effort to separate the reality from the popularized myths concerning "Wild Bill" Donovan's World War II OSS. The intent was to accomplish this while a sufficient number of OSS veterans, eyewitnesses to events, were still alive and able to clear away the published myths. I was invited to collaborate, and did so most happily, and, I believe, usefully, over the several years preceding Bill's sudden incapacitation.

This project I am committed to assist in bringing to completion, to the degree I am able to do so. I think of Bill, above all, as a veteran of OSS, and I have very good reason to believe it is that for which Bill would wish his position in our nation's public life to be remembered. He was, like my friend Mitchell Livingston WerBell III, one of OSS's old "dogs of war," who continued to fight the battles of the Anglo-American war-time alliance up to the moment he was felled by the illness which took him out of action.

I think my continued work on that project would please Bill; I would be pleased to give such satisfaction to that now-departed curmudgeon, who was my sometimes collaborator and sometimes adversary over the course of the past 10 years.