



## U.S. REPORT

# The Presidency

## *Who's the man to lead America*

To a degree largely unknown to the majority of the United States' voting public, the character of the 1980 presidential race is being determined by the establishment, beginning this year, of the European Monetary System, which is laying the basis for a new and more viable international monetary system to replace the collapsed Bretton Woods agreements and their central institution, the International Monetary Fund.

But in the "back rooms," where American politics is still largely determined, the presidential race is being fought out as a battle between the pro-British Anglo-American elite, committed above all to stopping the EMS, and pro-EMS forces in the U.S. who, though not necessarily committed to the candidacy of U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., are nevertheless taking their political cues chiefly from LaRouche. The emergence of LaRouche — who declared his candidacy earlier this month — as a pivotal factor in the 1980 presidential race is startling to those who remember that his emergence as a widely recognized public figure came only in 1976, with his nationally televised warning of the nuclear war danger posed by a Carter presidency; it is being grudgingly accepted as fact nevertheless, as witness bitter attacks on the U.S. Labor Party in recent issues of *Business Week* and the *Far East Economic Review*, and, more significant, revelations that the U.S. State Department has risked a Watergate-style "dirty tricks" scandal in deploying a significant manpower force internationally to counteract LaRouche's efforts on behalf of the EMS.

Even more difficult to accept, however, is the fact that the doyens of the New York Council on Foreign Relations and related Anglophile circles have selected NATO commander Alexander Haig as the next U.S. President, to take office after playing out a carefully preplanned scenario in which he defeats Democrat Ted Kennedy in the November 1980 election by running on a platform of thermonuclear confrontation with the Soviets.

LaRouche versus Kennedy and Haig: in the following series of reports, we take our first in-depth look at the 1980 race. Our coverage features:

— excerpts from LaRouche's challenge to the nation to select a President based on the qualifications to lead the United States into the European Monetary System;

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# 1980

## into the EMS?

- an analysis of the “Haig-Kennedy” scenario, including statements and press clippings from such advocates as Jay Lovestone and the London *Daily Telegraph*.
- a mid-term assessment of the Carter presidency, which takes a critical look at Carter’s budget and State of the Union message;
- and a look at the continuing and growing problem of election fraud, which points to some needed areas of legal reform, plus important test cases now before the courts which could force changes in the way elections are conducted.

## Shaping the century to come



*Lyndon H. LaRouche, who announced his candidacy for the 1980 presidential elections on Jan. 12 in Washington, D.C., previewed his campaign and his role in shaping the presidential election in a statement released at the time of his announcement. Major portions of his statement appear here.*

The American citizen must throw away all accumulated habits of thinking about national politics for the 1980 Presidential campaign. Although only a privileged handful in the United States yet realizes what this truth implies, the entire world is now at a point of crisis, a point of the most profound, sweeping, worldwide changes in approximately two centuries.

In the most narrow sense, what is now occurring is France and Germany replacing the nearly two centuries of British domination of Europe. The United States is therefore under the greatest, growing pressure to end the U.S. government’s twentieth-century tradition of a special relationship to the British monarchy, and to establish our principal transatlantic alliances with Paris and Bonn.

If the United States should continue to cling to a special rela-

tionship to London, it is probable that general thermonuclear war will occur before the 1984 election campaign. If the United States moves away from London to a deepened, special relationship to France’s President Giscard and Germany’s Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a new order of world peace and growing prosperity will be secured for a hundred years for the citizens of the United States and their posterity.

It is from that standpoint that I now declare the beginning of my campaign for nomination to become President of the United States for the critical term, 1981-1985. It can and should be said that, without the slightest exaggeration, I am at present the only candidate with the combined knowledge and vision to work closely with our allies in Paris and Bonn to bring about the needed kind of durable new order in the world. . . .

As of the present, it is also . . . my duty to aid President Jimmy Carter’s administration in the same way I seek to aid promising contenders for the 1980 nomination and election. I must aid the White House and the Congress in understanding the implications of the new **European Monetary System**, in understanding various important strategic options they would probably not understand adequately without the benefits of my campaigning.

My principal target is that of establishing the kind of White House leadership during 1981-1985 which will establish the secure foundations for our nation’s prosperity and security for a half-century or more to come. My correlated duty is to aid in assuring that the United States reaches January 1981 alive and well.

### **A candidacy more American than apple pie**

It is useful information for the average citizen to know that I am the Presidential candidate who is “More American than Apple Pie.” Although my global strategies and domestic policies are generally in agreement with those of President Giscard, Chancellor Schmidt, the standpoint from which my policies are designed is exactly that of the founding fathers of our nation.

I have the same world-historic purpose for the United States as Benjamin Franklin, John Quincy Adams, and Abraham Lincoln, and bear consciously the same scientific-philosophical tradition