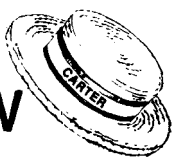


Carter: 'a slow walk toward war'



As has been conveyed as an assessment to the *Executive Intelligence Review* by the highest circles in both France and West Germany, the phrase best representing the Carter presidency is that it represents "a slow walk to nuclear war." Carter, himself the product of a Council on Foreign Relations scenario for 1976, under overall London coordination, never was, nor ever will be qualified to be President of the United States. A second term for Carter would in all probability be the same as having either Alexander Haig or Edward Kennedy as President. At some point during a second Carter term, one would witness the end of that "slow walk," as the U.S., pursuing the strategic objectives of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, stumbles into nuclear war.

There is no better certification of this fact than Carter's "unglued" performance over the past week, culminating in the abominations that were passed off as a "budget" and "State of the Union" message. The same forces from London and New York's CFR that put Carter into the presidency in 1976, are now dictating Carter's everyday actions and words. What is their intent? To unravel the Carter presidency in conformity with the Haig-Kennedy election scenario the Council on Foreign Relations has prepared for 1980.

Carter's speech of Jan. 25, authored under the influence of Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council, ought to have been the "tip off" of what would follow. Carter delivered a ringing endorsement of a book by Barbara Tuchman plugging the Dark Age of the 14th century, calling it "a delightful history of the 14th century." Carter went on to proclaim that 1979 "will be a year of religious fervor sweeping the Middle East and the Persian Gulf... a year where people will leave their materialist beliefs and return to old religious beliefs." We will spare the reader further quotations, which further capture the essence of a total presidential endorsement of a policy to stop modernization worldwide — and endorsement of a "New Dark Ages" for the world.

A more egregious example of a worst case budget could scarcely be imagined than the one proposed by Carter. The budget is a stringent austerity package for industry and the U.S. population, while maintaining the "integrity" of every major speculative and real estate bubble in the country. It works as follows.

Although the nominal budget deficit has been reduced to \$29 billion, offbudget expenditures have actually been increased — by \$55 billion, in fact — yielding a whopping net deficit of \$41 billion. On top of this is a deep fiscal gouge into the budgets for scientific research and development, social services, and non-defense procurement.

The budget, as per the British-CFR plan for the 1980 elections, has become the ideal foil for a spate of demagogic attacks that were delivered upon its release from the Kennedy and Haig-Kissinger sides of the 1980 deployment. Already, the media is devoting major attention to Kennedy and "GOP" attacks on the

budget. Kennedy demagogically blasted the budget for "hurting the little people, the poor, the blacks, the young" — the very groups that Kennedy through his so-called National Health Plan would not hurt — but force to die by cuts in essential health services.

The Haig-Kissinger camp takes another demagogic tack. The budget is, to quote Sen. Javits (R.-N.Y.) among others, "not stringent enough... not austere enough." They demand that social services be cut even further, while escalating the arms budget.

The State of the Union? In terms of any reality principle, it was never conveyed. A great deal of fantasy and fluff — shoved into the back of Carter's head by his more loyal to the British advisors — was. There was no sense of direction, no policy outlook, no "where things stand, where they should be going" that one expects from a President.

On domestic policy, every point listed by Carter was an incorporation of the key Kennedy planks for 1980. On foreign policy, he pitched to the right by blustering that he would not sign a Strategic Arms Limitation accord with the Soviet Union if he thought it jeopardized "national security" or gave the Soviets a strategic advantage.

Thus, the only policy content section of the speech was a flat declaration that Carter will be devoting — albeit unknowingly — the remainder of his presidency to building a Kennedy nomination for President in 1980.

— Konstantin George

LaRouche's warning

Lyndon H. LaRouche, presidential candidate in 1976 of the U.S. Labor Party, publicly addressed the citizens of the United States on nationwide television on Nov. 1, 1976, on the imminent dangers of thermonuclear war posed by a Carter victory in the 1976 presidential election. He added that the prevention of war hinged on developing a new world monetary system as an alternative to world austerity. Following are excerpts from that speech.

... We are convinced, not only my party, but key Republicans, key Democrats, key leaders of Europe, key leaders of the Third World, that the election of Jimmy Carter to President of the United States on Nov. 2 would mean that the United States was, to all intents and purposes, irreversibly committed to thermonuclear war no later than the summer of 1977....

... Because the world monetary system created at the end of World War II is now collapsing... certain forces within the United States are committed to attempting to save this bankrupt monetary system... Carter and his advisors are resorting to methods of extreme austerity, auto-cannibalistic austerity, in the effort to squeeze out of real incomes, out of essential services, and out of the capital of industry itself, sufficient wealth to roll over for at least a time, some of the bankrupt debt holdings of certain financial interests. These measures are bad enough in the advanced sector, they are bad

The vote fraud threat in 1980

No more serious corruption of our nation's political process can be found than the vote fraud epidemic which has contaminated every election

tradition in this country — going back to the days of "Jacksonian democracy" and earlier, but never has there existed the degree of centralized, coordinated vote fraud which we face today. The 1976 elections, which were rigged for Carter by the Kennedy vote fraud machine, were probably the most corrupt in our nation's history — compounded by the fact that both Congress and the Federal Courts have defaulted on their responsibility to maintain the integrity of the electoral process.

The crisis of vote fraud has now reached the viability of the 1980 elections is in doubt. If the Kennedy machine and its organized-crime allies are allowed to continue its corruption of public officials and the electoral process, the 1980 elections will be but a pre-rigged game in which the average citizen will be only a pawn.

There are steps which can be immediately taken to reverse the

vote-fraud tide. They include:

—Congress must move vigorously to investigate the election contests now before the House of Representatives, three of which (Baltimore, Chicago, and Louisiana) involve massive, documentable fraud.

—State voting laws must be rewritten and amended to establish adequate ballot security procedures, and safeguards on voter registration.

—Official corruption must be weeded out, especially corrupt judges who have sanctioned fraudulent elections; and, above all, the corrupt Federal Elections Commission must be cleaned up or abolished altogether.

in recent U.S.

Vote fraud tradition

The first large-scale vote fraud in this country emerged in the 1828 elections, coinciding not accidentally with the establishment of universal suffrage. Ballot-stuffing, bribery, and intimidation reached their 19th-century peak during Reconstruction and in the 1876 Hayes-Tilden presidential race, under the direction of Rothschild agent and one-time Democratic Party national chairman August Belmont.

It was to allegedly overcome the myriad possibilities of ballot-box stuffing that mechanical voting machines were developed at the turn of the century. However the introduction of machines didn't eliminate the fraud — it only raised slightly the degree of

on the Carter war danger

enough in the United States. We see in New York City what this leads to. They're bad in Europe and in Japan. But in the developing sector, these austerity measures mean genocide....

This is also the policy of William Paddock... (Carter advisor George) Ball endorses Paddock's proposal to reduce the population of Mexico, our neighbor, from 56 million to 28 million. He proposes to do this... by the methods used by Hitler in eliminating 6,000,000 Jews and Slavs and others in Eastern Europe during the war....

You cannot find any significant constituency in any part of the developing sector which is willing to impose genocide on its own people. People like George Ball and other Carter advisors know this. They know that the developing sector cannot be induced to exact genocide, as a policy for its own people, without external military force, and military-political control. What they propose to do is to put the developing sector under effectively NATO military and political control. Now Kissinger and some others recognize that such a policy of putting most of the developing sector under this kind of NATO sovereignty, means war with the Soviet Union.... The policy of imposed genocide upon the developing sector means *world war*....

European governments, heads of European parties, heads of parties and other forces in this country are rightly convinced

that if Carter wins the election with this combination of advisors — Zumwalt, Nitze, Schlesinger, Rostow: men with longstanding records, generally as *maniacs for war* — with Carter as their boy, Jimmy boy of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, this nation would be headed for war.

Carter must not get into the White House because that would mean thermonuclear war and similar horrors. We are agreed that we must not go to war, we are agreed that this monetary crisis must be solved, and we are agreed on the American traditions of technological progress, of industrial expansion, and of agricultural development. We are agreed on full employment through those policies....

I developed the *International Development Bank* proposals as the only alternative proposal of competence now on the table to replace a bankrupt monetary system....

(This proposal) would mean that this nation would be turned around from industrial decay and enter a period of high capital formation, with full utilization of our idled industrial capacities, with expansion and modernization of that capacity creating jobs representing increasing skill levels available to a greater number of our population.... If we establish such a new monetary system, then the basic cause of the danger of war is eliminated.