

secondary aim of the Ford gambit: namely, popularizing the idea of a reshaped presidency where powers traditionally in the hands of the President are shared among one or more co-presidents.

The specific demands that Ford is said to have made during his negotiations with the Reaganites—control over the National Security Council and Domestic Council and veto power over appointments to the Secretary of Defense and Office of Management and Budget—are lifted almost verbatim from the final report of the Murphy Commission. Set up in 1972, and chaired by Robert D. Murphy, the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy issued a number of recommendations in 1975 on the restructuring of the U.S. government, including expanding the responsibilities of the Vice-President to include national security matters. Two key Reagan campaign officials, William Casey and Anne Armstrong (one of several Bush backers brought into the campaign after the convention), were members of the commission, whose actual intent was to eliminate the centralizing policy role of the presidency.

Though Ford's demands were rejected, there is ample evidence that Bush will function as a de facto co-president. Republican National Committee chairman Bill Brock, appearing on Face the Nation July 21, optimistically predicted that the vice-presidency would soon be significantly upgraded. At the same time, the media outlets which created the Ford "co-presidency" hype in the first place are now turning their guns on Reagan, calling into question his "judgment" and "understanding of the office of the presidency" on the grounds of his apparent openness to Ford's suggestions. The clear implication is that Reagan should share his responsibilities with someone more politically experienced—like his Vice-President.

### A nine-to-five President?

Reagan is extraordinarily vulnerable to this kind of pressure. It is widely known that he is unusually dependent on his advisers, and tends to over-delegate responsibility. Not surprisingly, the Rothschild-owned London *Economist* sees this as a virtue: "Chief among Mr. Reagan's strengths is his readiness to delegate," the *Economist* editorialized in its July 12 edition.

He will probably continue this dangerous practice in the Oval Office, according to his brother Neil, a convention delegate. "I rather suspect he'd be a nine-to-five President," he told the press last week. "I shouldn't speak this way about the presidency, but I believe that if he's elected to the White House, he'll handle it with one hand while he enjoys life with the other."

No wonder Bush was recently sighted chuckling softly to himself, rubbing his hands in gleeful anticipation of the power to come.

# GOP reenacts the last days of Saigon

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,  
Contributing Editor



*"Like panicked drunks at a hot night's lynching," 1980 Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. commented July 17 on the Detroit Republican convention, "the many good Republicans involved will be ashamed of what they have done once they have returned home and sobered up."*

*LaRouche proposed that a competent view of the convention would focus less on "useless inductive reasoning in terms of details," and concentrate on "those dramatic ironies which echo the essence of the Nuremberg rally-like theatrics."*

*The candidate explained: "The mind must take in the convention as a whole and overlay that image with two alternating themes of comparison: the biblical account of Belshazzar's feast, and 1975's last days of Saigon."*

### Foreign policy

There were two principal features of the fall of Saigon which mirror with eerie precision the dominant features of the Detroit convention. The first of these two features is the striking analogies in strategic thinking. The second is the parallel between the internal reasons for the Thieu regime's collapse, and the refusal of the convention to acknowledge the reasons for the accelerating internal collapse of the United States today.

The foreign policy posture of the convention emphasized a dumping of the U.S.'s European allies, with reliance by an "Island America" on two principal military partners, Begin's Israel and Communist China. Like Saigon of the 1972-1975 period, the present policies of the governments of those two latter military partners are aimed at short-term confrontation with the overwhelmingly superior power of the Soviet Union. Is the United States prepared, in will and military means, to deploy strategic force to defeat the Soviet Union?

The government of Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin is presently poised on the brink of acting out the dusty RAND Corporation "breakaway ally" scenario. Peking is presently committed to and deployed

for military adventures which involve an assured and massive Soviet neutralization of the strategic capabilities of Communist China.

Then—back during 1974 and early 1975—the United States was able, but unwilling, to deploy the forms of military action which would have postponed Thieu's collapse. Today, and over the medium term ahead, the United States lacks the military capabilities to rescue Begin and Peking from their follies. The Republican posture is a mixture of rabid self-delusion and hysterical bluffing.

### **The internal side**

Just as two successive Kissinger administrations refused to comprehend the intrinsic rottenness of the Thieu regime, so a Kissinger-dominated Republican convention refused to acknowledge a single one of the principal reasons for the post-1967 accelerating collapse of U.S. military capabilities and the U.S. economy.

In 1974 and early 1975, Kissinger clung obsessively to Thieu because the inherent ripeness of the Thieu regime for internal collapse was a product of the policymaking institutions which "hired gun" Kissinger represented at that time. Today, Kissinger refuses to permit the Republican Party to correct the causes for U.S. military and economic collapse, because that collapse is a fruit of the policies which Kissinger continues to represent.

As a consequence of Henry Kissinger's control over candidate Ronald Reagan, the Detroit convention clung hysterically to the policies causing U.S. military and economic collapse, while insisting that the party is dedicated to halting the collapse; so the Republicans left themselves in a situation analogous to Washington's Saigon policy: nothing sustains the policy itself but a mixture of rabid self-delusion and a reliance on purely charismatic hokey-pokey to effect a "triumph of the will."

Hence, the only political substance supporting the Detroit festivities was the Republicans' elation at the rate at which President Jimmy Carter's candidacy is pushing Democrats into the Reagan campaign in droves.

### **'The gang of four'**

Some old hands in the intelligence community have named the cabal running Reagan's foreign policy as the "Gang of Four": Henry Kissinger, William Casey, Richard Allen, and William Van Cleave.

This cabal authored Reagan's anti-Europe policy, forced Reagan to drop his promise to grant diplomatic recognition to Taiwan, pushed through Reagan's sup-

port for the Begin government's policies, and pushed through the Hermann Goering-modeled "quick fix" doctrine for the U.S. military.

The other principal conduit of influence over Reagan's policies is Professor Milton Friedman.

Although conservative nationalist elements among Reagan's traditional supporters have been able to register token influence over the Republican platform as a whole, it is Friedmanism and the "Gang of Four" who are now running the Reagan campaign's policy in every important feature.

A summary examination of the dossiers on Friedman and the "Gang of Four" shows why the Republican convention acquired such ominous similarities to the biblical account of Belshazzar's feast.

One word of caution must be interpolated before summarizing dossier material. In dealing with any policy-influencing social formation, such as those we identify now, one must not forget that the individual persons participating in a political party's factions, a think tank, or a mumbo-jumbo sort of secret society are also human beings, as well as members of such associations. As a senior principal of one very influential such association recently emphasized to a representative of mine, "we," speaking of himself and others of his circle, "have the ability to change."

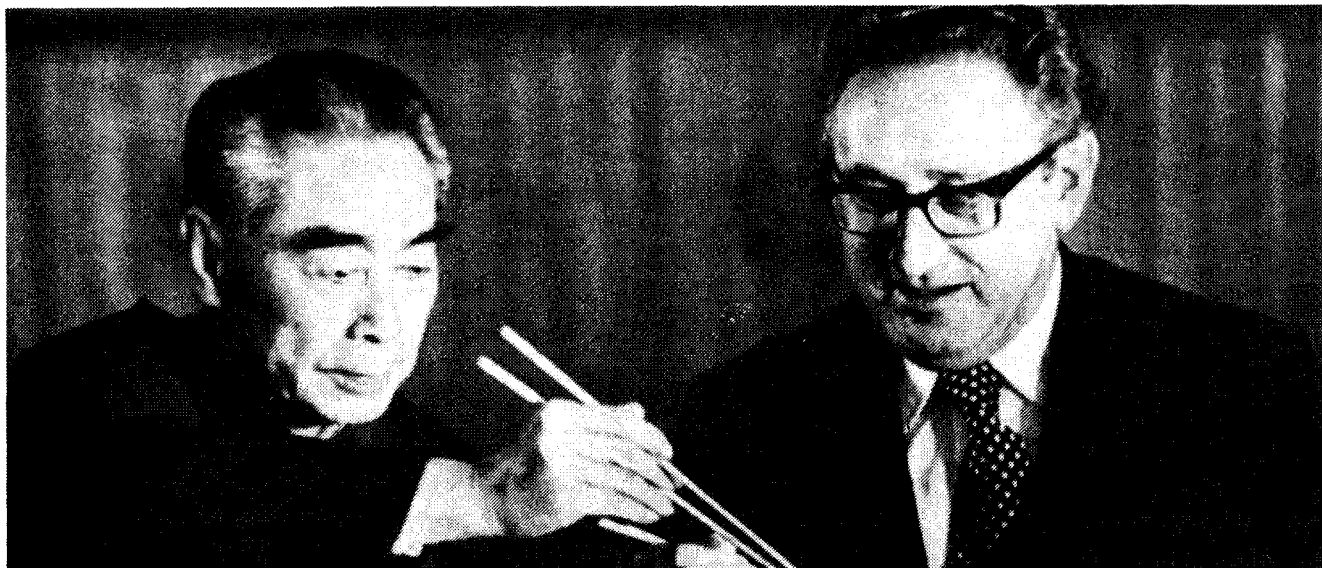
The fact that a person is a member of one of the policymaking circles we identify now does not mean that he or she fully subscribes to or is fully witting of the characteristic intent of such a circle, nor does it mean that a person who has subscribed to that intent might not change his views and commitments—especially in the face of the profound crisis confronting the world at this moment.

Nonetheless, insofar as the identified associations have functioned as policy-influencing bodies up to this moment, the policies and intents we ascribe to them here are the efficient character of those associations.

### **The significance of Georgetown University**

The key point to understand is the nature of the common patronage of Kissinger, Brzezinski and Milton Friedman. Once we recognize who these various "hired guns" work for, and what the policy of that common "mother" is, the reasons for the Nuremberg rally aspect of the Detroit convention are clear.

The "Gang of Four" are all representatives of a common institution, Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Contrary to some uninformed opinion, Georgetown does not represent the voice of the Vatican in the United States. Georgetown was taken over during the second and third decades of the 19th century by the secret intelli-



*Chou En-lai playing his "Kissinger card" in Peking.*

gence service of Prince Metternich's Holy Alliance. It has represented the same Balkan-aristocracy-pivoted "black nobility" of Europe from that time to the present.

Kissinger, Casey, Allen and Van Cleave, like Zbigniew Brzezinski, represent the Hapsburg-centered "black aristocracy" of pro-feudalist strata of Europe, a continental element intimately overlapped with the London Tavistock Institute faction of Anglo-Canadian secret intelligence.

These feudalists are fanatical enthusiasts for Communist China's present ideology and social order. They view Maoist China rightly as a thinly disguised form of the old Mandarin ideology and social order—the oldest, and most evil oligarchical opponent of urban-centered technological progress surviving into modern times. These feudalists also view Communist China as the principal lever for bringing into being a one-world feudalist utopia, with a savagely reduced world population and restriction of technology to "technetronic" instruments of Orwellian control and a relatively small praetorian military-industrial complex.

This Balkan-centered crowd of feudalist relics created and still controls a Hapsburg faction of Zionists. This faction, based on the Hapsburg intelligence service's Hungary-Romania Order of Zion, is the faction within Zionism which other Zionists identify today as "Kosher Nostra," the drug-running gang of terrorists and thugs presently rallied around the Begin government of Israel.

This collection of fanatical feudalists is identified with the Genoa-centered "black nobility" of Italy, with the Hapsburg Imperial Secret Society, the Order of the

Golden Fleece, with the Balkan-centered, eastern branch of the Hospitaller Order; and it cuts into those elements of the old Bavarian (Wittelsbach) oligarchy identified with Adolf Hitler's sponsor and geopolitician, Major-General Professor Karl Haushofer. Georgetown University is the principal U.S. center of Haushoferian geopolitical kookery.

This crowd of "black aristocrats" intersects the British oligarchy and intelligence services by way of such entities as the London Tavistock Institute, through which both Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski secured their promotion to the rank of prominent "hired guns" of the Anglo-Canadian establishment.

This crowd, which overlaps all the H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell elements of British intelligence, is the crowd which created and controls international terrorism, and is the principal initiator of the Club of Rome and controller of the "environmentalist movement."

A principal source of its great wealth and power is its share of more than \$100 billion annually skimmed as profits from the international side of the illegal drug traffic, funds which it launders through large banking complexes into such multipliers as U.S. real-estate speculation. It controls a share (Communist China controls 40 percent) of the income from the opium and heroin shipped out of the Peking-controlled "Golden Triangle."

The opium traffic is, not so incidentally, Peking's only large source of foreign currency earnings. The massive recent increase in opium production was occasioned, chiefly, by the requirements of Peking's stepped-up armaments purchases for additional foreign currency earnings.

Professor Milton Friedman and the “Chicago School” are most popularly associated with the present fascist dictatorship in Chile—one of Friedman’s models for “economic freedom”—and with the current wrecking of British industry by the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Friedman’s connection to Georgetown is not so well recognized.

This linkage between Hapsburg and kook-factions of British secret intelligence is reflected in the United States by the joint foreign control over the Heritage Foundation, which is a joint foreign-controlled operation of the Mont Pelerin Society and the London International Institute for Strategic Studies. Heritage’s assigned function by these foreign intelligence organizations is subversion of conservative circles in the United States.

### **Post-1957 rise of the feudalist faction**

This crowd first became prominently manifest among conservative circles through Georgetown’s deployment of the late Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. The next prominent surfacing of this same crowd was in connection with the fight between General Medaris and President Dwight Eisenhower, a fight to which Eisenhower referred in warning against the “military-industrial complex.” When Medaris dropped out of the Permindex operation, shortly before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Medaris’s position in the U.S. corporate branch of Permindex, the Lionel Corporation, was taken over by a partnership of Joe McCarthy’s sidekick, attorney Roy Cohn, and Joe “Bananas” Bonanno. The New York East Side Conservative Club is a reflection of that circle to the present date.

The fight for control of U.S. policy between the American patriots and the feudalist “neo-Malthusians” was concentrated around NASA. The old “right wing” of the feudalist crowd, typified early by Medaris and Cohn, attacked from one side, while the “liberal wing,” most directly tied to Bertrand Russell and Russell’s accomplice Robert Hutchins, attacked from the “left.” The “New Left” was aided by the doctrine of “post-industrial society” orientation toward services, away from capital-intensive industrial employment.

During 1967, the feudalist kooks scored a decisive victory with their successful imposition of the decision to begin rapidly to phase out NASA and related forms of research and development. Brzezinski’s “technetronic society” kookery reflected selective orientation for future high-technology investments: Orwellian forms of control of “information,” not productive technology.

The pushing forward of the Club of Rome and the 1969 top-down launching of the international “environmentalist” movement by these same forces were but a

continuation of the same 1967 victory of the kooks over the American patriots.

### **The strategic side**

The key to the 1967 decision to begin rapidly phasing out NASA and NASA-type orientations was the complementary assumption that Moscow could be induced to slow down its own rate of technological progress, so that devolution of the research and development and industrial capabilities of the United States would not lead to a Soviet advantage in strategic capabilities.

Two principal thrusts toward Moscow were launched for this complementary purpose. The first was the effort to negotiate strategic arms limitation. The second was the launching of the effort centered around the Vienna-based International Institute for Applied

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Systems Analysis, with the sponsorship of McGeorge Bundy.

Working from the assumption that technological progress is a byproduct of military research and development, it was assumed that Moscow’s agreement to halt advanced military systems development would cause a drop-off in Soviet technological progress generally; since the burden of armaments expenditures is a major political concern of Moscow, it was assumed that SALT was a powerful bait.

Systems analysis, a concoction chiefly of Cambridge University, England, is the generalized form of the “cost-benefit analysis” scheme which Robert Strange McNamara introduced at the Pentagon. This is the same rubbish which the Brookings Institution later conduited, through professed neo-Malthusian James R. Schlesinger, into the creation of the Office of Management and Budget. Systems analysis was intended to be

the sort of "Trojan horse" for the Soviets it was—and is—for the Pentagon and the U.S. economy more generally. The effect of "systems analysis" modes of evaluation of alternative allocations of capital and budgetary expenditures, is to virtually eliminate all advanced scientific research and related development.

There were two principal reasons SALT and systems analysis failed to achieve the projected results. First, since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, Moscow has been committed to developing a war-winning strategic capability. Second, recognizing the correlation between technology and productivity, Moscow had made a strategic decision to massively upgrade scientific research and popular education at the same time that the feudalists in the United States had won their point against NASA-oriented policies. The influence of SALT and systems analysis did significantly weaken Soviet rates of technological progress. Nonetheless, relative to the Soviet Union, the trend of development of the U.S. economy and military capabilities has been downward, and at an accelerating rate.

The initial visit of Carter's Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Moscow in early 1977 triggered an almost unprecedented form of public outburst from Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, and started the process of a shift in Soviet strategic outlook, away from the exuberantly confident "detente is irreversible" tones of the preceding Kissinger administration periods. This shift was accelerated by Carter's burning one bridge to Moscow after another, and led into a crucial turn which erupted in the course of late autumn 1979 Moscow policy deliberations.

The combined effect of the "Arc of Crisis" destabilizations along Soviet southern borders, Kissinger and Brzezinski's noises promising internal destabilizations of Eastern Europe and of the Soviet Union itself, escalation of the China policy, and the forward-based systems issue, was to produce the shift in Soviet posture underlined by the deployment into Afghanistan.

Infantile babblers and outright liars spread the disinformation that the Soviets were running short of petroleum and aiming at military occupation of the Persian Gulf region. Nothing of the sort was afoot—but, rather, something absolutely different, and far more ominous.

Nothing now deters the Soviet command from an essentially military posture on all fronts except the continuation of negotiations with the Giscard-Schmidt forces in Western Europe. In effect, Moscow is now seeking détente to its west, while moving to a war footing to the south and east. The world is now lurching toward growing potentiality for a transpacific, intercontinental nuclear war.

The combination of the "Arc of Crisis" and "China"

policies is the sole source of actual danger of military conflicts between the two principal powers, but those two causes for potential transpacific nuclear war are more menacing by the week.

Now, except for an aging thermonuclear deterrent capability, the military forces of the United States are zilch relative to those of Moscow. Under this constellation, the Carter administration and the Republican convention are now hell-bent for military confrontation with Moscow.

### **The choice before the Republican convention**

The intersection of the policy and strategic considerations just outlined defines the way in which the "Gang of Four" was led to impose upon the Republican convention the foreign policies which dominated the theatrics there.

The United States has the following choices presented to it at this juncture.

One choice is to avoid war by junking both the "Arc of Crisis" policy and, as the late Lord Louis Montbatten proposed last year, the insanity of the "China Card." On condition that this change is accompanied by a reversing of the "post-industrial" policies of the past decade or so, and that appropriate monetary reforms are undertaken, the postponement of strategic confrontation involves no risk for the United States.

Under conditions of resuming a policy of promoting science and scientific public-educational orientations, and also promoting high rates of capital-intensive, energy-intensive industrial growth, the military capabilities of the United States could be brought back into shape almost with comfort.

The other choice is to hope that Moscow will consent to what means, in effect, political destruction of the Soviet Union over the medium term, through strategic bluff by a power which Moscow knows to be qualitatively inferior in war-fighting capability. Shades of Saigon 1974-75! In that case, the bluff must be called quickly, otherwise Soviet superiority will become rapidly qualitative in strategic terms, rather than merely a superior war-fighting capability as at present.

In summary, the question of U.S. strategic policy is resolved according to one's choice in domestic economic policy. The correct choice is to go with France and West Germany. The alternative is an "Island America" committed to a transparent strategic bluff, a bluff which leads quickly either to a massive strategic humiliation of the United States or the alternative of transpacific intercontinental nuclear war.

The "Gang of Four" pushed through the bluff.

So, the image of Belshazzar's feast at the Detroit convention is invoked by such auspices as the go-go girls' parodies of the decadence of ancient Babylon.