

## Editorial

### *What patriotism requires now*

President Reagan, hailing the "heroic rescue" of potential U.S. hostages from Grenada by American military forces, told 490 rescued students on Nov. 7: "A few years ago, it seemed that Americans forgot what an admirable and essential need there is for a nation to have men and women who would give their lives to protect their fellow citizens. . . . What you saw. . . was called patriotism."

The Democrats in Congress and the East Coast-controlled media—who, following the use of U.S. force in Grenada, launched a vicious attack on the White House paralleling that in the Soviet media—suddenly tried to close the book on the Grenada affair. The most absurd figure in this surrender was House Speaker Tip O'Neill. On the day of the Grenada military action, O'Neill rendered tacit support. Three days later, O'Neill attacked the President as a dangerous warmonger. Then, on Nov. 7, following the return to Washington of a House Democratic "fact-finding" trip to Grenada, O'Neill was forced to admit that the U.S. operation there was justified.

As the polls and the congressional about-face faintly reflect, there has been what amounts to a "paradigm shift" in the U.S. population. The upsurge of patriotism means that citizens are actively using the concept of the nation-state—and are capable of a higher level of thinking and moral purpose overall. Americans are beginning to return to the conviction that there are no problems that cannot be solved, and the basis is laid for a coherent, broadly understood foreign, military, and economic policy at a level we have not seen since World War II.

During the war, President Roosevelt began to envision a world freed from what he referred to as British 18th-century colonial policies, an "American Century" that would bring the rest of the world into the realm of prosperity, scientific achievement, and individual liberty. That vision was anathema to the feudal-minded Britons who had, and continue to have, their strong-

holds within U.S. policy circles and mass instruments of cultural-political influence, as it was to their counterpart faction in the U.S.S.R. Both were under the guidance of Bertrand Lord Russell, the century's most prominent opponent of scientific progress and population growth.

The reassertion of U.S. resolve in Grenada and, potentially, in the Middle East should be only the beginning of an American Century secured by eliminating the instruments of thermonuclear attack, by means of the energy-beam defense systems that can render ballistic missiles obsolete. In the process of developing these systems, the Western economies can reach unparalleled breakthroughs in civilian industry and energy production.

There are two key obstacles to achieving this commitment. One is the current leadership of the Democratic Party, whose chief talent, apart from the anti-labor activities of Democratic National Committee chairman Chuck Manatt and his law firm, lies in outdoing the Soviet media in apologetics for Moscow's latest provocations.

The second is the stubborn advocacy in leading policy circles of high interest rates, crushing austerity for indebted nations abroad, and slashes in military and infrastructural spending at home.

Both these obstacles come together in the unappealing person of Walter Mondale, Vice-President in the Carter administration which installed those economic policies, and front man for the "Caribbean Kim Philby" operatives who, as we document in this issue of *EIR*, wittingly turned Grenada into a sanctuary for terrorism and a base for Soviet bloc aggression.

With this exposé, it will be quite easy to drum Mr. Mondale out of public life. To drum the "free market" version of Carter-Volcker economics out of Washington, and launch a real industrial and technological mobilization, will take more effort. We are convinced it can be done.