

## Editorial

### *Bush: Which direction?*

The United States has faced periods of terrible crisis before, but never before has the future of the whole of mankind been so tied to the choices before our President. Famine, disease, economic breakdown, and by no means least, cultural depravity characterize this period. This is the situation which the 41st President of the United States, George Bush, must face, these the problems to be solved.

If Bush follows the model of the Washington presidency, or that of Abraham Lincoln, then he will opt for the American System: a United States committed to the most rapid possible rate of development of advanced technologies and infrastructure. He will rally the American people to a sense of national mission, exemplified by such goals as the colonization of Mars within 50 years. He will carry through on his expressed commitment to atomic energy, fusion as well as fission power. He will dedicate the United States to becoming a great nation, a nation whose purpose it is to offer hope to all the children of the world.

If he means to do this, he will see that a great American who has fought for this vision of America is not jailed for the crime of such patriotism.

On Jan. 27, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and six of his associates will be sentenced on charges of conspiring to commit fraud—and in the case of LaRouche, for conspiring to avoid tax payments. The trial was a blatant abuse of justice, beginning with the denial by the judge of the right of defendants to mount a defense showing how LaRouche's enemies in government had abused their power over a period of 15 years, in their attempts to silence him.

The political persecution of LaRouche and his associates reached new levels at the time of the Reykjavik summit between Reagan and Gorbachov in October 1986. At that time, the Soviet press explicitly attacked LaRouche for his role in shaping the policy originally intended to govern President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, and for LaRouche's dedication to defending the Western alliance against Soviet attempts to decouple the United States from its NATO allies, es-

pecially the Federal Republic of Germany.

LaRouche faces jail today, because there are those in the U.S. government who are willing to sacrifice the Constitution in order to win approval in Moscow. There are those who wish to see LaRouche silenced because they have a different agenda: They hope to create a 21st century in which they will share global power with the Soviets. In this scenario, economic justice for the children of Africa, Ibero-America, and Asia will be buried just as surely as the aspirations of the peoples of the Ukraine and the other captive nations have been destroyed.

Henry Kissinger was recently in Moscow, and reportedly delivered a letter from President-elect Bush to President Gorbachov. The content of the message has not been released, but the fact that Kissinger was used as the messenger has been considered a signal by some commentators. Kissinger is the author of the worst foreign policy blunders in the history of the United States. If LaRouche has had one major opponent over the last years, in his fight for economic justice for the developing sector, and in his opposition to the insane policy of Mutually Assured Destruction, that man was Henry Kissinger.

The world is watching closely what the first days of the Bush administration will bring. What happens to LaRouche on Jan. 27, will be viewed as another signal of which road America will take. If Bush follows the policies outlined by LaRouche, then even in the present situation of a global economic collapse, there is hope for mankind. If not, mankind faces a new dark age of unprecedented horror, and Bush will probably go down in history as the last American President.

If LaRouche is jailed, his life will be in immediate jeopardy, but even should he not be killed, his ability to offer the solutions to the developing crisis which will be critically necessary in the next period, will be, to say the least, constrained. Minimally, LaRouche and his associates must remain free on bail, while President Bush and the U.S. Congress take appropriate measures to see that this miscarriage of justice is rapidly reversed.