

which occurred in the 1976 general elections which resulted in Carter's election. Steinberg presented his expert testimony as a chief investigator of fraud in the state of Ohio after the elections and reported that the use of "easy registration" laws had been used by the Carter campaign to wilfully change the outcome of the election. Steinberg's testimony had been preceded by that of the Ohio Assistant Secretary of State who reported that the Ohio Senate on May 5 passed an on-site registration bill; he stated that its passage would increase the "danger of fraud".

Were the Congress to undertake the measures outlined by Steinberg, Senators Griffin and Allen, and Rep.

Frenzl the magnitude of the resulting investigations would make the Watergate affair small in comparison, making impeachment proceedings virtually inevitable. The fear of many Congressmen who already have thought in terms of "watergating" the Carter Administration, that of being left with Walter Mondale as the next U.S. President is overcome by pursuing the vote fraud issue. Mondale was the prime author of the Universal Voter Registration bill and engineered the campaign to "vote early and often" on November 2; he would thus be subjected to both impeachment and criminal proceedings.

The Impeachment Of Jimmy Carter

The following statement was released May 3, 1977 by U.S. Labor Party National Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Unless the Carter Administration puts across its fascist "energy policy," which is now improbable, or unless a thermonuclear showdown with the Warsaw Pact erupts this spring or summer, which is still a grave possibility, the impeachment of the Administration of Jimmy Carter should begin no later than the autumn of 1977.

Admittedly, for the moment many of the U.S. congressmen who will be pushing that impeachment would deny such a possibility at this moment. Some of those congressmen are discreetly studying the idea of impeachment. Others, especially among Democratic Party congressmen, simply have not thought through the chain of circumstances which will lead them into the pro-impeachment camp. The Congress is not prepared to begin the impeachment of the Carter Administration at this moment. Under the conditions we have indicated, it will be prepared to undertake impeachment by no later than this fall.

The past weekend's news story reporting Jimmy Carter's claim to have sighted a UFO should be seen as an advance warning of events to come. Some forces in the USA are committed to building an "Impeach Carter" movement. Others are using the growing corridor rumors about impeachment as a threat, attempting to intimidate the Carter Administration into making certain adjustments in its policies and performances. The thought of impeachment is accelerating within the USA. It has not yet reached the "threshold" at which actual impeachment efforts will be launched within the Congress.

The Geometry of the Issue

Imagine David Rockefeller's Carter Administration as like a drunken crowd of revelers driving a rattletrap automobile down a backwoods road in Georgia swamp country. As the party careens forward, mile by mile, it is approaching a place where the road suddenly drops off

into swamp quicksand. As the drive continues, the swamp is closing in on the narrowing strip of dry land on which the crooked road is located.

There is a way in which the party might avoid falling into the swamp. There is one very dangerous side road, running over a broken-down bridge. The weight of the car and its besotted passengers is more than enough to break that bridge. Below the rotting bridge is quicksand. It is barely possible that a skilled driver might negotiate that side road, and might negotiate the bridge also so as to reach the opposite side before the bridge's collapse occurs.

That side road and bridge are thermonuclear confrontation with the Warsaw Pact.

We have the following alternatives to consider. The party might get over the bridge — which is virtually an impossibility. It can run off the end of the road it is traveling, into the quicksand. That is the point it will reach no later than this fall. It might also run off the road into the swamp at the side. The driver is irresponsible, and the party is drunken. The dilapidated vehicle might lose a wheel — the maintenance is horrible — and run off the road into the swamp. The wreck they are driving might simply break down. Chase Manhattan is bankrupt and the IMF is non-functional.

That image emphasizes the point: although no exact predictions can be made, the situation itself determines a range of alternatives, a situation which is predictable as a whole in that way. Every alternative but general war brings an impeachment to the Carter Administration.

There is a formerly famous American tale, "The Deacon's One Shorse Shay, Built to Last for One Hundred Years and a Day..." That miracle of apocryphal, nineteenth century, "value analysis" methods of carriage production engineering — according to the tale — collapsed on schedule. If the deacon had been drunken, or a UFO sighter, a catastrophe might have occurred before the end of the allotted span of time. The allotted span built into the design of the Carter Administration is much, much shorter than the deacon's pride and joy. About nine months, barring earlier abortions, should deliver the U.S. from the Carter misconception.

Watergate and Cartergate

It is most useful to compare the "Watergating" of Nixon with the looming Cartergating. There are connections, parallels, and differences.

According to this writer's knowledge, the "Watergating" of Richard Nixon was projected by Rockefeller circles no later than 1970, at the time the "Pentagon Papers" hoax was cooked up. The front end of that frame-up of Nixon was conducted by the "liberal-radical" neo-Fabian apparatus of the Rockefellers and their Rothschild-linked allies, with the aid of insiders in the White House (e.g. Henry Kissinger) and other aspects of the executive branch.

Nixon was not "Watergated" so much because of anything he did after 1970, except as his administration was "profiled" and manipulated into postures and actions advantageous to the Watergaters.

In the course of this Rockefeller-linked operation against the Nixon Administration, two results were effected of decisive importance for the coming Cartergating. First, the ordering of the presidential succession was altered, and that ordering institutionalized in the course of the resignation of Vice-President Spiro Agnew and President Nixon's resignation. Second, the institutionalization of the machinery for impeaching a president in this new way, "Watergate," is today the institutionalized model by which the Congress (mainly) ousts an unwanted president. Therefore, one should think not so much of the kind of impeachment process which would have been thought of before 1972, but of some sort of "replay" of the "Watergate" process. Hence, one should think of Cartergating.

There is one other feature of the "Watergating" of Nixon which must be kept in mind. At the outset of the elaborate neo-Fabian frame up of Nixon, beginning 1970 (or, perhaps earlier), the Rockefellers and their allies knew and were dedicated to their objective. The Rockefellers and their allies wished to have Nixon out of the way, in order to make a cold coup d'etat against U.S. constitutional government — to which Nelson Rockefeller contributed his personal desire to become president.

One cannot impeach an existing government of the United States unless one is committed to the goal of establishing a replacement government of some definite character and policy objectives. That was the neo-Fabians' advantage over the conservative ("Whig") alliance behind the Nixon Administration. The conservatives resorted, from 1968 onwards, to defensive, parliamentary tactical countermaneuvers — a "Maginot" policy, rather than sighting enemy vulnerable strategic targets and going for them with a counteroffensive. Rockefeller was willing to wipe out the "Whigs," but the Whigs were unwilling to go beyond a few forays against Rockefeller's neo-Fabian auxiliaries, refusing to counterattack against Rockefeller itself.

This latter point is crucial to understanding the element of time in the Cartergating process. What causes the American "Whig" coalition to hesitate to assemble itself and act is the lack of agreement on positive alternatives. They have not agreed upon a leadership. They have not agreed yet upon the ABCs of a program. That deficiency will need a process, probably over

months, before the majority of the electorate is assembled into a striking force to effect the Cartergating and install a new executive.

The difference between "Watergate" and Cartergating is that President Nixon was set up to be ousted. The Carter Administration itself has already provided the necessary grounds for its impeachment.

In reality, Jimmy Carter himself will be impeached because of the American electorate's perception of Carter's psychological history and condition. The Carter Administration — as distinct from Jimmy Carter as such — will be impeached because it is worse than incompetent in dealing with the present world depression. These issues may not figure prominently in the formalities of the Cartergating proceedings, but they will be

"The question isn't so much if Carter should be impeached — but when and how he should be impeached..."

— Aide to a leading Eastern Democratic Congressman

the key issues in the minds of the electorate out in the streets.

The electorate will approach the Cartergating in this way. They will say, "we wish to be rid of Jimmy Carter and the Carter Administration. What are proper, legal grounds for accomplishing this?" There are ample legal grounds for impeaching the Carter Administration. Those legal grounds will be pursued because the leading industrialist, trade union, and allied forces representing a majority of the electorate wish to be rid of the Administration.

The LaRouche Candidacy

At the moment — apart from certain leading figures in the U.S. Congress — there are the following mentionable candidates for the president to serve out the 1978-1980 remainder of Jimmy Carter's term. Conservative Republican Ronald Reagan, former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, this writer — and, former President Gerald Ford. Former President Nixon will also be a factor in the situation, although not a candidate. It will be the growing discussion of the LaRouche candidacy which will shape the Cartergating process as a whole.

The Cartergating will be based on an "American Whig" coalition of the following elements. Sociologically, it will be composed of industrialists, trade union forces, farmers, and scientific and engineering professionals, with a certain section of the U.S. banking community included. In terms of political parties, it will include the majority of Republicans, conservative ("Whig") Democrats, a majority of independent conservatives, and the U.S. Labor Party.

The program of this American Whig coalition will be 1) the U.S. Labor Party's energy program. (2) (At least in essentials) the U.S. Labor Party's Third National Bank and related economic and financial reforms. (3) Restoration of constitutional republicanism according to the intent of the U.S. Constitution as defined during the American Revolution over the 1763-1828 period. (4) A U.S. foreign policy based fundamentally on U.S. self-

“When you see a duck and you see the eggs, you can assume the duck laid the eggs.”

— a far west Republican Senator on the relationship between the Carter Administration and the Middle East war threat

interests as a major technological power in global industrial progress.

Among the conservatives generally, the question will be posed: “How can we obtain the benefits of a LaRouche presidency without LaRouche as President?” Ronald Reagan and Donald Rumsfeld will come prominently into view as the two foremost alternatives outside the Congress. If the Whig Democrats and trade unions “buy” Reagan, the effort would be made to build a U.S. Labor Party program around a Reagan presidency. For reasons obvious to U.S. insiders, Donald Rumsfeld is more easily “sold” to trade unionists and Whig Democrats than Ronald Reagan — fewer old issues to fight out. However, if Reagan were significant and prominent in ridding California of Governor “Zen Buddhist” Brown, Reagan would have a bit of a political steamroller in his favor.

For various reasons, some will still think of President Ford. Most notably, development of the facts of the massive 1976 vote fraud — showing Ford the legitimate winner — coincides with the fact that very few people dislike Gerry Ford.

As the pattern of the recent Pittsburgh conference held by the Fusion Energy Foundation and others shows, the LaRouche candidacy is being kept below the threshold of broader public attention so far by a massive arm-twisting and outright blackmailing campaign against industrialists, trade unionists and others. Once the Rockefeller machine's ability to terrorize is reduced, the LaRouche candidacy will begin to come very much into the open.

The Carter people deployed around Pittsburgh were most conscious of this, denouncing the Pittsburgh conference — among other things — as an effort to launch the impeachment of Carter. Although that was not the goal of the Pittsburgh conference, the Carter people's obsession with their fear of a developing LaRouche candidacy showed in their exhibited paranoia concerning the Pittsburgh affair.

In any case, small but increasing numbers of informed persons within the U.S. are thinking of LaRouche as U.S. president for 1978, 1981, or 1985, or at least the stalking horse for whoever becomes president on those occasions. For the present, a growing number of people are pronouncing a LaRouche presidency as “unthinkable.” They find it necessary to assert that more frequently.

What weighs increasingly on the minds of those thinking things through is not whether they would give the U.S. presidency to LaRouche, but whether they can reach their U.S. policy objectives without LaRouche. The Nixon and Ford cases are on some minds in this connection. Nixon blundered and Ford capitulated under circumstances in which LaRouche would have massively counterattacked. An army must sometimes choose between a leader it personally prefers and a leader who will give them victory. They are afraid that Reagan lacks certain of the qualities needed and might be manipulated into tactical and strategic errors as Nixon and Ford were. That consideration is the basis for Donald “Halowe'en Massacre” Rumsfeld's attractiveness to some.

For the moment, the growing idea of the LaRouche candidacy is itself the stalking horse for whoever becomes president in fact in 1978: How this process will unfold remains to be seen.

What American Whigs would find most agreeable is a new global arrangement in which LaRouche heads up a new international monetary system and some less frightening figure occupies the U.S. presidency.

If the International Development Bank were under the direction of a political-policy-making team of persons such as Mexico's Luis Echeverría, LaRouche, and perhaps Hungary's Fekete, with a strong team of professional bankers, scientists and engineers staffing the bank's operations, the alternate American Whig in the White House would view himself as having the best of alternative possibilities.

Such matters will develop as they develop.

In the meantime, provided we contain the Middle East problem and neutralize the Africa mess, Carter's side-road to global hell is cut off, and the Cartergating will then proceed painfully but agreeably in effect. Under those circumstances, whichever American Whig occupies the White House next year, the world will be safe, and we shall get out of the present damned world depression.