

talists is the Citizens Party, whose board overlaps heavily with the more "radical" MUSE Foundation. The Citizens Party presidential candidate is environmentalist Barry Commoner, who believes the most advanced energy technology ought to be charcoal. On the board is William Winpisinger, the president of the International Association of Machinists who engineered Kennedy's endorsement by the Americans for Democratic Action.

Financing both the Citizens Party and the MUSE Foundation are the British Rothschild-linked investment banks of the New York Warburg and Schiff families, the Stern Family Fund, the Samuel Rubin Foundation and the Rabinowitz Foundation. Another financial angel of the Seabrook groups is the Field Foundation headed by Morris Abram. Abram was the very first member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations to endorse Senator Ted Kennedy for president.

LaRouche says Nuclear power key 1980 issue

The following press release was issued by Citizens for LaRouche Sept. 24, from Manchester, New Hampshire.

"Why should we tolerate this environmentalist nonsense? We know that 75 percent of the American people support the development of nuclear power, that only 25 percent of the population does not want it. Let's put the question to a vote," said U.S. presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche shortly after completing a tour of the nuclear facility at Seabrook, New Hampshire today.

Candidate LaRouche, in an interview and discussion with plant officials at the site, emphasized that the development of nuclear energy would be one of the main issues in the upcoming presidential race.

LaRouche, a New Hampshire favorite son who was born in Rochester, reiterated his campaign's commitment to nuclear power throughout the day, which included a Rotary Club luncheon, a brief interview on the evening news, and meetings with state and municipal officials. This is the candidate's second campaign swing through the state.

LaRouche also made an announcement, while appearing on Rochester's Channel 17, that he would enter the Democratic primary because he feels that Democrats who want economic growth and nuclear power need a candidate to represent their views.

Speaking to a packed house of Rotary Club members in his home town of Rochester, the candidate noted that the present international monetary

system has neared collapse. He explained that the governments of France and West Germany are now collaborating to put together a new gold-backed monetary system that could mean an age of prosperity for the U.S. "My task," LaRouche noted, "is to bring the U.S. into that new monetary system."

The candidate, whose campaign staff is currently the largest operating in New Hampshire, also stressed that nuclear power is essential to that new system.

"There are only two dangers coming from nuclear power," LaRouche said. "They are sabotage—like that which occurred at the Three Mile Island plant last March—and the problems of nuclear waste." The candidate noted that both of these could be overcome through development programs.

LaRouche emphasized that environmentalist spokesmen Barry Commoner and Ralph Nader "are liars" and that their sabotage of nuclear development is devastating the U.S. economy. The presidential contender also noted that besides the 68 nuclear plants currently operating in the United States, and the 120 new plants in various stages of construction, "the U.S. should have between 20-50 new plants a year."

LaRouche continued: "To revive the steel industry, let's build nuclear reactors. To revive the construction industry, let's build nuclear reactors. To boost U.S. exports, we must have nuclear reactors. Without nuclear power, the U.S. won't survive as a nation."