

LaRouche warns of strategic disaster after Philippines

by Kathleen Klenetsky

In a series of statements and media interviews during the last week of February, Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche charged that the U.S. State Department with outright treason for orchestrating the coup which toppled long-time U.S. strategic ally Ferdinand Marcos, and warned that America's global influence will be reduced massively as a consequence of this treason.

"In Moscow, there is jubilation," LaRouche bluntly commented in a statement issued for international circulation Feb. 23. The State Department's actions in the Philippines "have brought the United States to the end of the U.S.'s position as a world power. At this moment, we are still a world-power, but near the end of our rope. If we consider the consequences of Soviet strategic domination of Asia, Europe, and Africa, the State Department's actions in the Philippines have been a crucial contribution to Soviet world-power. If the Soviets dominate the world strategically for two generations, as they seem likely to do under present State Department policy-trends, 2,000 years of Western Judeo-Christian civilization is doomed."

LaRouche compared developments in the Philippines to two other State Department operations—the overthrow of the Shah and the 1963 murder of Vietnam leader Diem. Events in the Philippines "take us back to the fall of the Shah under President Jimmy Carter," said LaRouche. At first, Iran fell, not to the Ayatollah Khomeini's dictatorship, but to a short-lived government of Shahpour Bakhtiar. The destabilization which brought Bakhtiar to power, created the conditions in which the ensuing victory of Khomeini and the seizure of the U.S. hostages, was inevitable. A similar devel-

opment occurred in the Republic of Vietnam, when the U.S. State Department arranged the killing of President Diem, such that, thereafter the Republic of Vietnam lasted not much longer than massive U.S. military intervention persisted.

"President Marcos, a World War II hero, trained in law, and dedicated to government under law, and to the elimination of conditions of semi-serfdom, can not be compared with Diem, of course," LaRouche stressed. "But, for the United States, the coup d'état against President Marcos is an example of the same lunacies which the U.S. State Department practiced earlier in Vietnam and Iran, with the difference, that this time, the strategic disaster being unleashed is far, far worse than in any earlier post-war case of State Department bungling."

LaRouche predicted that the Philippines will soon undergo the same political disintegration which occurred in Vietnam and Iran, after similar kinds of State Department interference. "The Philippines will now pass through a rapid-fire sequence of instabilities, leading to the end of the U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field," he said. "The division of the Philippines military, the break of the State Department-guided plotters with not only President Marcos, but his vast popular base, means that the Philippines' military is a temporarily still-powerful, but politically crumbling force within the nation: the new military leaders will not be trusted by the majority of the population. The way is cleared for an upsurge in destabilizations, and for rapid shifts in composition of the new 'junta' thrown together around the token figure of Mrs. Cory Aquino. It is a coalition assembled on the foundation of political quicksand."

LaRouche elaborated on this point in a Feb. 25 interview with Dale McCarren of WBBM, the CBS radio affiliate in Chicago. "We have a mess on our hands" in the Philippines, LaRouche warned. The coalition which replaced Marcos "is inherently unstable. . . . This is going to lead to a destabilization. We can't say how rapidly it will come to maturity, but we do not have a solution in the Philippines; we have a crisis. . . . Governments around the world with whom I'm in touch are expressing grave concern and horror at the role the United States played in this affair, even governments which are otherwise supporting the new government."

In his Feb. 23 statement, LaRouche stressed that, while the initial reaction within the United States will be one of apparent popular support for the U.S. government's role, that will soon change, as the ultimate outcome of the recent weeks' events becomes undeniably clear.

"The State Department's destabilization of the Philippines, means that South Korea, next on the list of targets, is probably doomed," said LaRouche. "The Soviet naval forces in the Pacific, larger than those in Europe, will dominate the Asian Rim, as the U.S. Navy is pulled back to Seattle, to all effective intents and purposes. Japan is being strategically isolated, placed under massive Soviet pressure to accept the kinds of terms which the Soviets are holding out to a prospective, post-Kohl 'grand coalition' in the Federal Republic of Germany. Not far down the road, there will be growing terror inside the U.S., as the consequences of this week's events become increasingly undeniable."

LaRouche said that although "many around the U.S. government may have acted out of simple ignorance, or out of a political opportunist's desire not to trouble their consciences by facing obvious facts," the planners of the Philippines destabilization were already preparing this military coup in the Philippines during the summer of 1985, and plotted the destabilization years earlier. "These high-level plotters, linked to the former crony of Josef Stalin, the avowed enemy of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, W. Averell Harriman, have known all along exactly what they were doing, and what the consequences would be. For these Harrimanites, and the Ramsey Clark of Iran notoriety, there is only one word which describes their actions, 'treason' in the strict language of the U.S. Constitution: aid and comfort to our avowed adversary, the Soviet Union, at the time that Moscow is occupied with a declared pre-war mobilization against the United States."

The role of President Reagan

LaRouche took specific note of the role that President Reagan played in the anti-Marcos operation. "I do not know how President Ronald Reagan views his part in the developments of the recent weeks," LaRouche said. "I am certain that he abandoned the Philippines and his pledged friend, President Ferdinand Marcos, only with great personal reluctance. President Reagan is, personally, no Jimmy Carter."

But, in light of the disastrous consequences of the Phil-

ippines destabilization, said LaRouche, it is now morally necessary to take note of a deep flaw in the President's character, namely, his vulnerability to manipulation, a tendency LaRouche said he had first observed when he and Reagan shared a podium at a presidential candidates' debate during the 1980 New Hampshire primary race.

"I say this now, not to hurt President Reagan, but because it is something which must be said, for his own sake, as well as for the sake of our nation. The President has a good mind, when his thought-processes are not blocked by ideological 'glitches'; but he has a poor ability to grasp what is going on around him, as he showed during the night of that candidate's debate. He depends too much upon people around him, who perform the function of interpreting events for him. He is a likely target for a 'palace guard' sort of manipulation."

According to LaRouche, "The President's difficulty in grasping breaking developments around him, as I saw this in New Hampshire, is related functionally to grave moral lapses under intensive pressure from his 'palace guard.'" LaRouche said he had seen this personally, during the early months of 1984, when Reagan "turned against me under massive pressure directed from Moscow. We have just witnessed this again, in his vacillating behavior toward the Philippines. With strong and able advisors, Ronald Reagan could be a very strong and capable President," but "with corrupt advisors, of the sort who have largely surrounded him, he has tended to become confused to the point that moral and strategic implications of issues have become blurred in his manifest perception. . . ."

Although Reagan is "certainly not another Jimmy Carter," his administration "has been pretty thoroughly 'Carterized.'" Reagan has become "almost a captive of his 'palace guard,' and thus of the Trilateral Commission's establishment. Not only 'Carterized,' but also about to be 'Hooverized,' by his continued acceptance of the myth of a 'Reagan Economic Recovery,' during a period the U.S. federal debt is on the verge of being trebled, and the technically bankrupt U.S. banking system at the verge of a general, 1931-style collapse.

"President Reagan, essentially, has no real grasp of the present strategic situation, economically, militarily, or politically," LaRouche said. "If it were otherwise, he is a good enough man, enough of a patriot, that he would have acted differently than he has, by the succession of disasters which have followed his 1985 inauguration. He has thrown away his popular mandate, by means of which he could have controlled the Congress, and has bowed to his enemies of the liberal news-media and the Trilateral Commission, instead. He would not have capitulated so, unless he had not known the consequences of his bending to these liberals' pressures."

As a result of Reagan's capitulation, LaRouche asserted, the United States "is presently in a greater disaster than Britain's Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain brought back from his agreements with Adolf Hitler at Munich. . . . The United

States government is throwing away the strategic defenses and allies of the United States today; tomorrow, that government will submit to Soviet imperial demands, with the excuse that it is too weak to refuse. That is what President Reagan so far does not comprehend.

LaRouche's candidacy

"If this United States, this Judeo-Christian civilization is to be saved," LaRouche stressed, "the United States desperately needs a new quality of leadership. It needs a President who is far more knowledgeable, and both more compassionate and tougher than any President of the past 20 years: a President who will not tolerate injustice against individuals or nations, and who not only lives up to his Oath to the Constitution, but knows the meaning and intent of the founding fathers in creating that Constitution.

"For that reason, and that reason alone," said LaRouche, "I am campaigning for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination. I am campaigning, because there is no one else in sight, who has both the strength of mind and will, the knowledge, and the dedication to the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, needed to bring this looted, emiserated, and morally collapsing nation of ours out of the slime into which it is now rapidly sinking. I do not have the power to force anyone to vote for me, except the force of their own conscience, but I am the only prospective candidate in sight who might be able to still save this nation from the early doom toward which we are plummeting.

"I am campaigning now, because Washington, D. C. is an almost complete disaster. The Congress, except for a small handful of members, is a catastrophe; the Executive branch, except for a few isolated bright-spots, is a national disgrace. Farms and small and medium-sized businesses are being driven into bankruptcy. There is more hunger and related misery in the United States today, than during the Great Depression of the 1930s. We are destroying our allies and other friends abroad. We are destroying our national defense in the face of a declared pre-war mobilization by the Soviet empire. Monstrous diseases, led by the deadly AIDS, are dooming millions of our citizens to an early and horrible sort of dying. No one in Washington cares. They do not care about the injustice suffered by the weak and poor, here or abroad. They do not care whether or not we become Soviet slaves sometime soon. They simply don't care; in Washington today, there is neither truth, nor morality, nor caring.

"In the midst of the 1986 election-campaigns, some one must stand up as a national figure, to offer himself as a rallying-point around which to assemble a grass-roots movement which can force Washington to change, while there is still time to change.

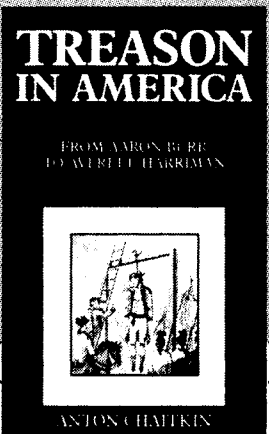
"I certainly have no malice against President Reagan. He has done some very good things, but overall, his administration has been a failure. With few exceptions, I have no reason for malice against other prospective candidates for the pres-

idential nomination, but I insist we can no longer wait four years to prove what I already know, that they are not competent for the office of President under the circumstances which face us today.

"Over the coming months, probably during 1986, the bankrupt U.S. banking system will collapse. The U.S. government's desperate effort to defend the lie, that 'only homosexuals and drug-users' can be infected by AIDS, will not hold up much longer; AIDS is essentially a disease of the poor, spread most rapidly where tuberculosis and insect-bites are the thickest, and spreads from the poor to the rest of the population. Perhaps 10% of the poor in the semi-tropical 'insect-bite belt' of the United States are already infected; sampling of the population, indicates such a level. A minimum of two millions Americans are already infected. The spread of the infection is doubling within less than a year; not one is safe in the end, AIDS is more deadly than the Black Death. Probably, during 1986, most Americans will be faced with the reality, that what the State Department has done in the Philippines, is nothing less than treason. When our people recognize that we have had more than enough of the economic and strategic policies under five successive Presidents, they will demand a President different from these predecessors, a President who hates injustice against individuals and nations."

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