

The 'seven dwarfs' on the key issues

by Kathleen Klenetsky

EIR has compiled policy profiles of some of the leading presidential contenders, Democrat and Republican, on the key issues of the 1988 elections: national security; AIDS; defense; and science, technology, and education. Although the following profiles do not include all candidates and potential candidates, the sampling does prove the point that not one of the "seven-plus dwarfs" running for the Democratic and Republican nominations has shown timely recognition of the historic issues of the 1988 election—much less any grasp of the measures to be taken. The case of Vice-President George Bush, who has so far been running on the administration's record, will be taken up in a future issue.

THE REPUBLICANS

Sen. Robert Dole

National security:

While Senate Majority Leader, Dole collaborated with then-White House Chief of Staff Don Regan to convince President Reagan to permit huge cuts in the defense budget. In 1985, he criticized Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger for fighting against Pentagon spending cuts.



But since launching his presidential campaign, Dole has wooed the conservative vote by becoming a "hawk" on selected issues. This year, Dole led the fight in the Senate against Sen. Sam Nunn's attempts to force adherence with the "narrow interpretation" of the ABM Treaty, and to mandate compliance with SALT II.

Dole's support for SDI contrasts sharply with his stand on other key national-security issues, including NATO. In a speech to the National Jewish Coalition April 29, he endorsed a joint Soviet-Israeli proposal to have Israel replace NATO as America's central strategic ally. "We have to establish a

more effective way to insure strategic cooperation between NATO and Israel," he said. "The mechanism for coordination need not—and should not—be highly structured. In fact, the less visible it is, the better."

The Kansas Republican has endorsed the "zero-zero option," and has vowed to lead the fight in the Senate for continued U.S. aid to the Contras. He has criticized the Reagan administration's decision to beef up the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf.

AIDS: Dole has staked out a particularly opportunistic position on AIDS. On the one hand, he introduced legislation to set up a national commission on AIDS; on the other, he has consistently opposed any form of mandatory testing. He argued strenuously against an amendment, proposed by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), in May, which would have withheld certain federal funds from states unless they required marriage-license AIDS testing.

Economic policy: Dole's "answer" to the economic crisis is fiscal restraint and a balanced budget. He claims that the resources of the United States and "indeed of this globe, are limited"; thus, there is no way for the United States to "grow out of" the deficit. Instead, "tough choices" will have to be made. Defense and entitlements will have to be slashed, because, even though "about 15% of the total budget is for interest in the debt, you cannot cut that."

Dole thinks Gramm-Rudman-Hollings was "the most refreshing budget idea in years," and advocates a constitutional convention to draft a balanced-budget amendment. He is affiliated with the the National Taxpayers' Union, the group behind the convention drive.

Dole's economic views have led him to work with the administration against two important infrastructure bills this year: the Clean Water Act, which Dole called "pork barrel cloaked as conservation," and the highway bill.

Rep. Jack Kemp

National security: Kemp has stated repeatedly that early deployment of the SDI would be his "highest priority" as President, and has pledged to make the first phase of a strategic defense operational by 1992. However, he has also allied himself with Lt. Gen. (ret.) Danny Graham's High Frontier, which advocates using obsolescent technology for strategic defense, rather than "wasting" time and money on the more "exotic" technologies—i.e., the far more effective and advanced concepts advocated by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and SDIO head Gen. James Abrahamson.

Kemp broke sharply with the Reagan administration on the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) accord, denouncing the prospective agreement as a "nuclear Munich" that could imperil the NATO alliance. Kemp sits on the board of the National Republican Institute for International Affairs, a branch of Project Democracy's National Endowment for Democracy. The NRIIA has been implicated in boosting Mexico's Nazi-communist PAN party, and assisted in the over-

throw of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos.

Economic policy: While he portrays himself as an advocate of "growth economics," Kemp derives his economic ideas from the Swiss-based Mont Pelerin Society. That connection is reflected in his ardent support for "supply-side economics" and radical deregulation, and specifically in one of his major initiatives, legislation to create "free-enterprize zones" in urban areas. The proposal, which would have eliminated most regulations, including minimum wage laws, in designated areas, was concocted by British Fabian Society member Stuart Butler, for the purpose of creating "mini-Hong Kongs" in the United States and other Western countries.

Similar is Kemp's current "urban homesteading" bill, co-sponsored by Rep. Richard Gephardt. The measure would remove the federal government from the public-housing field, by allowing public housing tenants to buy their homes or apartments. Kemp is campaigning on a platform that includes a return to the gold standard.

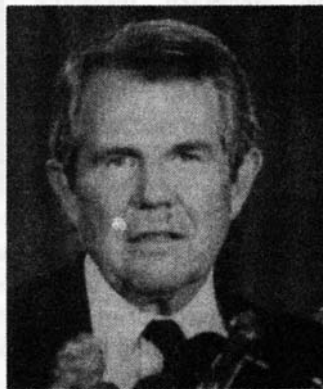
AIDS: Kemp favors testing prisoners, immigrants, and marriage-license applicants, but thinks it is "apocalyptic" to term AIDS a worse menace than the Black Death. Voted against an amendment, sponsored by Rep. William Danne-meyer (R-Calif.), to require AIDS testing of homeless people seeking medical assistance.

Pat Robertson

National security: Robertson is a key part of the "religious" apparatus of Project Democracy, and his views reflect his ties to that secret government behind the Iran-Contra fiasco. He has been implicated in private fundraising efforts for the Contras. His ties to Israeli intelligence run deep. He declares that he's an "expert on the Middle East," because "I know personally the former head of the Mossad . . . and we have access to people all over that region." His Christian Broadcasting Network runs a radio station in southern Lebanon, allied to Israeli surrogates.

Robertson toes Tel Aviv's line on Mideast policy, arguing that "the so-called West Bank . . . is never going to go back to Jordan, or to any other Arab entity," but will "stay under the overall military control of Israel."

He wants to reduce the U.S. commitment to NATO, complaining that "we have so much military presence in Europe. . . . It seems like we ought to be able to deploy those men somewhere else." Robertson claims to support the SDI, but has also called for defense budget cuts. He has repeatedly praised the Grace Commission for doing a "won-



derful job," even though the group's report provided ammunition for the Pentagon's appeasement-minded foes.

Economic policy: America's economic problems stem from overspending, Robertson insists, and the national debt "reflects public demand for instant gratification and the unwillingness of many to deny themselves." He "definitely favors" a constitutional convention to draft a balanced-budget amendment, dismissing arguments that a convention could lead to a wholesale rewriting of the Constitution. "The conventional procedure was established by the framers precisely to take control when a Congress abuses the system," he says. "It is the prescribed way for people to regain control of their government."

Robertson used to label America's basic industries "dinosaurs," and recommended against any effort to rescue them. He has changed his tune, and now says that the country must be reindustrialized. But he has offered no proposals for accomplishing this.

Robertson has little to say on the international economy. On trade, "We should serve due notice on the Japanese and our other trading partners" that "either give us free and fair access to your markets—or we will shut down America's markets to you." He criticizes the International Monetary Fund—not for its genocidal "conditionalities," but for not doing enough to rout out "corruption" among Third World leaders.

AIDS: He opposes testing of prisoners and immigrants, but favors tests for marriage-license applicants; opposes quarantine, but says AIDS could eventually become "so devastating that quarantine could be the only way to get it under control."

Science, technology, education: Robertson shares many of the views of science and technology espoused by "New Age" guru Jeremy Rifkin. Rifkin claims that industrial and technological progress increases chaos in the universe, and that Man must abandon these harmful pursuits and return to a "steady-state" economy. This, Rifkin admits, mean a drastic reduction in the world's population. Robertson has frequently featured Rifkin on his "700 Club" TV talk show, and also endorsed Rifkin's book *Entropy*. He was one of several religious leaders who signed a statement, generated by Rifkin, calling for an end to genetic technology.

THE DEMOCRATS

Bruce Babbitt

National security: The only Trilateral Commission member in the race, Babbitt says that "military spending must not be permitted to go on growing at the exaggerated pace of the Reagan years." On SDI, Babbitt proclaims: "I'm for stuffing the genie back in the bottle," and wants a "mutual moratorium on the development, testing, and deployment of

strategic defense.”

Babbitt argues that the “strict interpretation” of the ABM Treaty is the “only plausible interpretation, and therefore we are already obliged by treaty to refrain from developing and testing components of a missile defense.” As for anti-satellite weapons, “They should never have been allowed off the drawing board.” Babbitt supports a comprehensive nuclear test ban; limits on the Trident II; and vows to “abide by the terms of the SALT II agreement,” if elected.

AIDS: Supports mandatory testing, but only for those seeking a marriage license. Advocates “explicit” sex education with emphasis on AIDS “prevention.”

Economic policy: Babbitt’s views on economic issues closely parallel those of his pal, former Colorado Gov. Richard Lamm, who says the sick and elderly “should die and get out of the way.” He favors cutbacks in entitlement programs; a means-test for Social Security and Medicare; and welfare-reform centered on workfare.

Babbitt thinks the key to increasing America’s industrial competitiveness lies primarily in management techniques, not infrastructure investment. He has proposed greater worker participation and an “Equity Pay Plan,” to allow workers to take some compensation in company stock. He tells union workers that economic “reality” will require them to accept pay cuts. While governor, he called out the National Guard to control striking copper workers in 1983.

Babbitt styles himself as an expert on Third World issues. He chairs a New York Council on Foreign Relations study group on U.S.-Mexican relations, which has been principally concerned with preventing Mexico from adopting a Peruvian-style solution to its debt crisis.

Babbitt’s recommendations for Mexico typify the Liberal Establishment’s genocidal outlook. He insists that Mexico’s (and by extension, other LDC nations’) debt problems stem from “heavy-handed state intervention” into the economy. The solution is “liberalization”: closing down state enterprises, reducing the public-sector work force, eliminating restrictions on foreign investments. He cites Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid’s closure of Fundidora Monterrey, “a huge and inefficient steel mill whose shutdown threw 11,000 people out of work,” as a model of what needs to be done. “The sugar, fertilizer, and petrochemical industries should be similarly pared.”

Sen. Joseph Biden

National security: Biden sponsored legislation this year to force administration adherence to SALT II, as well as to the “narrow” interpretation of the ABM Treaty. He terms the administration’s “reinterpretation” of the ABM accord “flatly and clearly unconstitutional and beyond the power of the President.”

Biden castigates SDI as a “Maginot Line that is ravaging our economic capital, nuclearizing the heavens and yielding

the fate of our children’s world to the malfunction of a computer.”

AIDS: He favors testing of immigrants, and is undecided on testing prisoners and marriage-license applicants. Opposes quarantine.

Economic policy: Biden is proposing a “new era of economic nationalism,” which would include: legislation requiring 90 days’ notice of plant closings; legislation to stop corporate raiders; federal efforts to encourage worker ownership; and having U.S. banks “forgive interest and stretch out principal payments” on Third World loans.

He favors forcing welfare recipients to work for their benefits, and a National Community Service Corps.

Science, technology, and education: Biden wants to reallocate federal support for research and development from military to civilian purposes. He recommends lengthening the school day, stretching the school year to 220 days, and merit pay for teachers.

Rep. Richard Gephardt

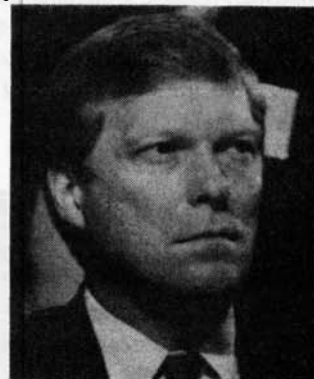
National security: Gephardt’s strategic policy is a rehash of Walter Mondale’s. In the first few months of this year alone, he sponsored measures which would leave the United States virtually defenseless: a bill to force the U.S. to keep nuclear tests below the one-kiloton level; a measure to mandate continued U.S. compliance with the unratified SALT II treaty, by eliminating funds for any weapons that exceed the treaty’s limits; and a bill to force U.S. adherence to the so-called strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty. He wants to keep the SDI limited strictly to research, and to slash its funding by 50%.

Gephardt thinks Reagan’s labeling of the Soviets as an evil empire has been “particularly harmful.” He favors bringing the Soviets “into the Western world, moderating the more objectionable features of their police state, and getting them interested in economics in place of military competition.” He claims that Gorbachov is motivated by the same considerations as any U.S. politician, and that Soviet economic development is his highest priority.

His wife, Jane, belongs to Peace Links, whose ties to Soviet intelligence have been exposed in the Senate.

AIDS: He considers AIDS a major public health threat, but opposes mandatory testing, even in special cases (e.g., drug-users), and contact tracing. “It’s not worth the cost until we find a cure,” says an aide.

Economic policy: Gephardt is best known as the author



of the Gephardt trade amendment, which would mandate the President to use import fees, quotas and tariffs, to reduce imports from nations running a trade surplus with the United States by 10% per year.

He is behind another dangerous piece of economic legislation: the Gephardt-Harkin farm bill. Based on tight production controls, the measure would essentially make it illegal to grow food without a government license. It would replace the current system of government price supports, with a scheme in which the amount of a particular crop to be grown in any given year would be set by the secretary of agriculture. Selling foodstuffs without a "marketing certificate" would be illegal. The plan would boost food prices by 25-50%.

Gephardt says he will achieve a balanced budget by massive defense cuts. He was a chief force behind the tax-reform drive, which eliminated incentives for industry to make new capital investments. He previously supported a freeze on Social Security payments, and opposed a hike in the minimum wage, but has backed away from both positions for political reasons.

Science, technology, and education: Gephardt proposes to free up America's best scientific minds for commercial research, by slashing the military budget so severely that the defense sector will no longer be able to employ them.

Sen. Albert Gore

National security: Gore attempted to make a name for himself as a defense expert, by becoming an early advocate of replacing the MX missile with the smaller, one-warhead Midgetman. He opposes the SDI; insists that the United States adhere to the "strict interpretation" of the ABM Treaty; and has assailed the administration for breaking out of the SALT II Treaty.

Gore traveled to Moscow in early June to consult with top Soviet officials, including Anatoli Dobrynin, Central Committee Secretary for International Relations. According to *Pravda*, Gore promised the Soviets that the need to improve U.S.-Soviet relations would take "a prominent place in the U.S. election campaign."

Gore has been endorsed by longtime Soviet agent Armand Hammer—a business partner of his father.

His wife, Tipper, is a member of Peace Links.

AIDS: Gore adamantly opposes mandatory testing of any kind, claiming it would waste limited resources which "should be focused on those at high risk, who currently must wait as long as three months to be tested."

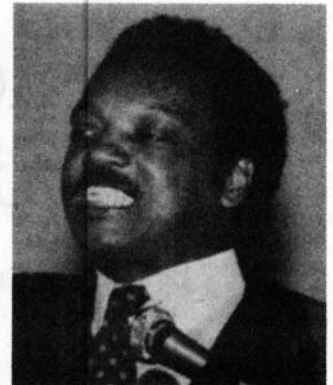
Economic policy: Gore voted for the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget bill. He proposes to reduce the federal deficit by increasing economic growth—without specifying how—and says that if that doesn't work, he will raise taxes and cut spending. He blames the deficit on increases in the Pentagon budget.

Science, technology, and education: Gore used the Challenger space shuttle disaster to promote a "go slow" approach toward America's space program. He has consulted with Jeremy Rifkin on biotechnology, and proposed the creation of a Biotechnology Commission to set limits on experimentation. No fan of nuclear energy, Gore sides with local environmentalists in the effort to keep New Hampshire's Seabrook nuclear power plant closed.

Jesse Jackson

National security:

Jackson holds the most notoriously anti-Western views on foreign policy of any of the current presidential contenders. He has had kind words not just for the Kremlin leadership, but for their terrorist assets, such as Muammar Qaddafi. He has a cozy relationship with Fidel Castro.



He backs a nuclear freeze and comprehensive nuclear test ban; opposes the SDI and the MX; and wants to slash U.S. defense spending and reduce the American military presence in Western Europe. He has been closely allied with the international Green movement, a joint project of the Soviet Union and the Club of Rome.

Jackson is an outspoken supporter of the Soviet-backed terrorist organization, the African National Congress. He urged the United States to slap a total embargo on South Africa, despite warnings from Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other South African black leaders, that this would wreak havoc on the country's black population.

Economic policy: Jackson's platform calls for investing \$100 billion in pension fund assets in "reindustrializing" the country, and establishing "economic impact boards" to review proposed corporate mergers and determine their costs in terms of lost jobs and tax base. He thinks American firms should adopt "Japanese-style management techniques."

He wants to create a "Pan-American Security Energy Alliance," linking such oil-producing states as the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela, and impose a \$10-per-barrel fee on imported oil. On trade, Jackson wants the United States to renegotiate its economic relationship with Japan, stating that Reagan's imposition of tariffs on Japanese semiconductors amounted to throwing a "\$300 million dollar snowball at the Japanese inferno."

AIDS: Jackson opposes all forms of mandatory testing, and says the United States "ought to be moving toward more research on AIDS development and a greater capability to test. But it ought to be confidential and it ought to be voluntary."