

Editorial

When the Blind Lead the Blind

President Clinton's Moscow trip was a bungled failure, as he himself apparently recognized from the beginning: For the most part, the President appeared dull and uninterested throughout it. As the first American President to address the Russian State Duma, or lower house of parliament, he read a long speech from notes, in a bored and listless manner. It seemed to have been written for him by someone else; its least forgettable point was that Russia should not be the only industrialized country not to join GATT.

In everything he said and did, the President was weighed down by carrying baggage for others. When he insisted that the Internet and "free-market" policies guarantee against an economic crisis in the United States, he was retailing Gore campaign slogans which he knows to be untrue. Similarly, in trying to convince the Russians to accept a U.S. "National Missile Defense" allegedly directed against a future threat from North Korea, the President was telling stories which neither he nor any other intelligent person believes. Although the President's friend Strobe Talbott went so far as to say that North Korea could threaten the United States with an ICBM within five years, both know well that North Korea is an impoverished and desperate country, moving toward eventual union with South Korea, rather than toward thermonuclear attack on the United States, and its own certain annihilation immediately afterwards. No one knows this better than Clinton and Talbott, since their own years of negotiations with North Korea, have been instrumental in helping it along the path toward peace, normalization, and unity.

Still more damaging was that the President failed to address any of the issues of real concern to Russians.

Why the failure? The success of their earlier initiatives toward North Korea, among others, makes clear that it is not for the lack of intelligence and good will among Clinton and his friends.

It is because President Clinton and his circle have mortgaged everything to the effort to elect Al Gore as President. Every day's events—like the disbarment proceedings against Clinton in Arkansas—convince

him that both he and his wife will be quickly sent to jail under a George W. Bush, Jr. administration. The President is so eager to believe that only a Gore Administration would protect him from imprisonment, that he makes himself forget, first, that Gore is not electable, and, second, that he is not loyal.

In this circumstance, Gore's own wild mental instability has permeated the Presidency. Make no mistake: Insiders agree that Al Gore makes 1988 Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis look like a poster-boy for mental health. Why does he refuse ever to hold press conferences? The sense of insanity which always leaks out from Gore's carefully controlled campaign events, points to mental problems which leading Democrats cannot ignore. For this reason, there is a behind-the-scenes effort to find an alternative candidate, before Gore sinks Democratic prospects, not only for the Presidency, but for the Congress as well.

When the worse, like Gore, are driven by insane criminal energy, and the better, like Clinton, are reduced to an obsessional delusion—in either case, we're dealing with an insane ruling class, like that of the Roman Empire. It has lost the capacity to assess problems. They are incapable of rational statements; they've lost it. It's the same as what you see at the end of doomed empires.

In their delusionary states, the U.S. Administration and other leaders want to keep the Nasdaq bubble going through the August Democratic Convention, or even the November election. That's where Lyndon LaRouche's paper, published in this issue, is so important. The discontinuity in the LaRouche Triple Curve has entered what Riemann defined as a shock front, as it did in Weimar Germany during the course of March through October of 1923. The rate of monetary inflation required to keep the bubble alive, has come to exceed the rate of financial asset-inflation. The rate of increase in monetary aggregates exceeds that of financial aggregates. There's nothing they can do; the system is overripe for explosion. The more they try to keep it going, the worse it gets.