

Forewarnings From LaRouche, CIA

In 1973, Lyndon LaRouche commissioned a taskforce to study the biological-ecological breakdown that could ensue if the “zero-growth” economic policies then being imposed upon Africa, were maintained and came to prevail more widely; namely, if needed levels of public health infrastructure, medical treatment, and research were downgraded. Preliminary findings were presented at the November 1974 founding meeting of the science group, the Fusion Energy Foundation. As of the 1980s, the dire consequences were already unfolding.

On July 1, 1985, *EIR* published a Special Report: *Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics*, prepared by LaRouche collaborators, and presenting handbook-style documentation of microbial disease threats. It detailed the scenario of a potential “biological holocaust”

ahead, of new and re-emerging human, animal, and plant diseases, if economic growth policies were not restored. AIDS, then recently identified, was in the forefront of such a potentiality. In February 1986, an updated report was published, *An Emergency War Plan To Fight AIDS and Other Pandemics*, written by an *EIR* Biological Holocaust Task Force, including physicians and other specialists.

Throughout these reports, the principles of public health, scientific research and medical treatment, and civil defense were repeatedly stressed by Lyndon LaRouche.

In January 2000, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency issued its own report, corroborating the LaRouche warning of new and re-emerging diseases a quarter-century earlier. *The Global Infectious Disease Threat and Its Implications for the United States* was produced under the auspices of David F. Gordon, National Intelligence Office for Economics and Global Issues, and by collaborating agencies, including the Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center. “Although the infectious disease threat in the United States remains relatively modest as compared to that of noninfectious diseases,” it noted, “the trend is up.”

turned to “alternative” medicines, foods, and supplements, and even to “personal infrastructure” for sanitation and hygiene (private water and air-filters, etc.). Of course, millions are too poor to indulge in such delusions, whether they buy into the superstitions or not.

An “apparent reprieve from infectious disease?” is how the authors of the new *Microbial Threats* report ridicule the thinking and practices of the past three decades.

They point out, “As a result of this apparent reprieve from infectious diseases, the United States government moved research funding away from infectious diseases toward the ‘new dimensions’ of public health-noncommunicable disorders such as heart disease and lung cancer. The government closed ‘virtually every tropical and infectious disease outpost run by the U.S. military and Public Health Service.’ (Quoted from L. Garrett, “Emerging Viruses, Growing Concerns,” *Newsday*, 30:1). Infectious disease surveillance and control activities were de-emphasized. Research, development, and production of new antibiotics and vaccines declined. The potentially devastating impact of infectious diseases was either relegated to the memory of previous generations or left to the imagination of science fiction enthusiasts. Americans could all look forward to long, healthy lives, free from infectious diseases—or could they? The figure [Figure 1] suggests quite otherwise.”

How ID Death Rates Once Were Lowered

Contrast the past 30 years, with prior decades of the century, when disease-fighting prevailed. In 1900, the annual deaths from infectious disease was at a rate of, not 60, but a

dreadful 797 per 100,000. One third of these deaths were from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and diarrheal diseases. The very young were especially at risk. Average life expectancy at birth was only 47 years. But through a succession of infrastructure improvements (safe water, sewage treatment, mosquito and vermin control campaigns, etc.), as well as medical advances including the mid-century introduction of anti-biotics, the death rate from ID steadily fell. Vaccines were developed against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis. The vaccine campaign against smallpox was a stunning success.

As of the advent of the 21st Century, the average U.S. life expectancy had increased to over 76 years.

Now all this achievement is at risk.

SARS: U.S. Experts Warn, Drug Firms Wait

by Roch Steinbach

Three of the top U.S. specialists in the control of infectious diseases testified on May 21 before a Senate oversight committee, laying out the degree of continuing threat posed by the coronavirus, which was recently identified as the cause of the worldwide outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS.