

## Editorial Comment

by Nora Hamerman

### A cure for a strategic mess

Drastic crises call for drastic solutions. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a contender for the Democratic Party nomination, has proposed that "out of love for his country" President Carter should accept the resignation of Vice President Walter Mondale and appoint LaRouche vice-presidential nominee. Then, "he should plan to resign himself as soon as my confirmation is effected."

The LaRouche proposal came on Jan. 2, one week after the Soviet coup in Afghanistan. The entire U.S. media was filled with announcements that "detente is dead" and "the Cold War has begun." LaRouche, who has warned since 1976 that the policies of Carter's backers would lead the world into a thermonuclear war, promises that as President he will "cure this mess within 30 days."

"In the meantime," LaRouche has some specific things to say to Moscow and Peking. "As President of the United States, I would inform the present government of Pakistan that I demand they immediately cease-and-desist from all involvement in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. If the Pakistan government agrees to that demand, then I insist that no Soviet military operations against Pakistan are to occur."

But, LaRouche specifies, if Pakistan fails to heed this warning, then he would judge "punishment" in the form of search and destroy operations from Afghanistan as something Pakistan brought upon itself. As for Peking, President LaRouche would advise them to conduct no military operations into Southeast Asia, and warns that the consequences of rejecting that advice would be borne by Peking "without aid from the United States."

The core problem is the Soviet perception, voiced in the Soviet military paper *Red Star* by Col. Ponomarev, that the West is plunging into its "final breakdown crisis." Based on that estimate, Moscow is prepared to challenge U.S. initiatives at any point—from a "war-winning" perspective. The only way to change this is to convince Moscow that

there is no inevitable breakdown crisis in the capitalist sector. The President must take actions to reverse the collapse of the U.S. dollar as the world's principal reserve currency.

LaRouche outlines six necessary steps, starting with the repudiation of the New York Council on Foreign Relations "controlled disintegration" policy for the world economy, for which Jimmy Carter was handpicked as the CFR's presidential candidate.

Working with French President Giscard and West German Chancellor Schmidt, the U.S. President must nullify the "conditionalities" policy of the International Monetary Fund and the "appropriate technologies" of the World Bank; seek the establishment of a new, gold-backed world monetary system; use this system to generate cheap, long-term credit for development; reorganize the debt of the developing sector; and restart the capitalist sector economies through a massive program of high-technology transfers into the Third World.

Then, the United States could lead negotiations with Moscow in concert with the European Monetary System countries, based on the May 1978 accords between Chancellor Schmidt and Soviet President Brezhnev. But the Carter administration has shown itself "unable to take such imperative actions." Therefore, LaRouche urges Carter to make the "patriotic act of resignation" after appointing LaRouche to serve in Mr. Mondale's stead.

In the 1970s, as part of the CFR's preparations to install Jimmy Carter in the White House, a Vice President was replaced by a presidential appointee. That appointed successor took over when the President himself was forced to resign. The alleged misdeeds of Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon were petty by comparison with the treasonous lunacy of the Carter administration.

If the human race is going to survive, this time the United States urgently requires a President.