

tion and indecisiveness in foreign affairs. Now the accusers are in the saddle. The problems which the incoming Reagan administration faces are of such dimensions that they can only be resolved partially, if at all, by either a pullback from the previous course of militarist adventurism with its enormous economic and human toll, or by taking a plunge into darkness and terror.

If the Reagan administration were merely a conservative group of big-business-oriented politicians on the style of the Conservative Party of Britain, it would not hold anywhere near the danger to the world that it presently poses. The conservatism of the Republican Right differs fundamentally from its British variant in that it comes from an intractable, utterly implacable, and well-nigh uncontrollable combination of giant oil and the military, the very infrastructure of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

It is big oil and the military which have fueled the Moral Majority, the National Conservative Political Action Committee, and the other more right-wing, neo-fascist, and fascist groupings which constitute the long tail that is an integral part of the Reaganite coalition.

Of course, the Conservative Party of Britain also has had its more rightist elements, especially in the earlier days with the Mosley crew of outright fascists or the current National Front of racist and jingoist riff-raff.

The New Right in the U.S. is not just an elemental outgrowth of the decline of U.S. military prowess. It is being sustained and cultivated, as we said, by big oil and the military. And it is their strategy, their historical perspective on the destiny of U.S. capitalism which is really involved in the current change of administrations in Washington.

Regardless of how the Reagan administration intends to conduct itself in the coming period, it must face up to one imponderable objective element, which the ruling class in the U.S. has up to now not had to deal with. This is the state of its technological and industrial apparatus in relation to its world objectives.

On Nov. 22, 1980, Time, Inc. announced that all of its publications, including *Time*, *Life*, and *Sports Illustrated*, will com-

mence a series on the revitalization of American industry and related problems.

The announcement has more than journalistic interest. The Luce interests control a vast and far-flung publishing empire which includes not only the three magazines already mentioned but other publications with millions of readers throughout the U.S. and abroad, especially in the English-speaking parts of the world.

The Luce interests have always been associated with the so-called rock-ribbed reactionary Republicanism of the Right and are close friends and supporters of the incoming President-elect, Ronald Reagan.

The announcement that the revitalization series will begin in January indicates a close collaboration with the incoming administration. The series will foreshadow the inclinations of the Reagan administration on some of the crucial problems which it faces, not the least of which is the reindustrialization or revitalization issue.

Time, Inc.'s, announcement of its forthcoming series has all the earmarks of launching a veritable crusade on this issue. The reindustrialization campaign, which began as a debate in bourgeois academic circles and then generated considerable heat in the financial pages of the leading capitalist dailies, later became part and parcel of the campaign rhetoric of both the Republican and Democratic politicians. But it became somewhat muted as soon as the election was over.

Time's announcement indicates that something is in the works with respect to the overall economic and international perspective of the Reagan administration. First of all, one must ask: If reindustrialization or the retooling of American industry is essential, why is it necessary to launch a broad crusade to mobilize the people for it? Merely to launch such a campaign is an admission that the industrial apparatus of the U.S. is either inadequate or obsolescent. Is this really true?

The U.S. has been the world leader in atomic energy, electronics, computerization, and, if the latest reports are true, it leads in the new bio-sciences.

The mere launching of the Voyager cosmic exploration pro-