

structure, either as an economic activity of government, or of private utilities regulated by the governments of either the nation or the states; (b) the establishment of national banking to ensure that adequate supplies of low-cost credit are available through the banking system to foster useful investments in agriculture and industry; (c) a system of regulation of foreign and interstate commerce, to protect the useful enterprises of private entrepreneurs and to foster orderly commerce among the states.

"3) For all other enterprise, private entrepreneurs in agriculture, industry, and trade are encouraged to promote economic growth and technological progress as freely as possible."

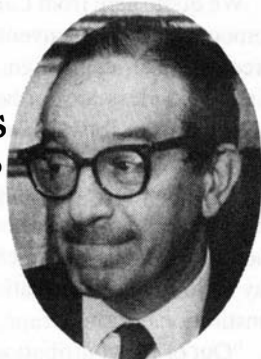
This Hamiltonian system has been elaborated by LaRouche in both financial and other programmatic form for the U.S. government. It is a dirigist system that alone will reverse the real physical deficit in the U.S. economy, a deficit that is about to get worse than simply bridge collapses, and airplanes falling out of the and will lead to absolute shortages of the most basic foodstuffs.

Unfortunately for the world, LaRouche is the only individual who has prepared himself to not only develop these plans, but to be able to implement them in a time of unprecedented turmoil and crisis. No matter what the U.S. government says, the only real indication of a policy shift away from monetarist insanity, will be the release of LaRouche from prison.

Flying saucers near Moscow?

Lyndon LaRouche issued the following statement on Oct. 10:

On Tuesday, Oct. 10, the big news from Moscow is a TASS report citing the landing of a flying saucer near Voronezh, a rather famous place near Moscow. TASS admitted that the sighting was by children. However, I find the report of TASS rather credible. On the basis of my experience with what the Federal Reserve Board has done under Director Alan Greenspan, and with the knowledge that Greenspan has just arrived in Moscow, I wouldn't be surprised, with the advice he has given to the Soviet economy, that the Soviet population *imagines* that flying saucers have landed.



Mexican President is all show, no action

by Carlos Cota Meza

With the euphoria ended and the veil of official propaganda worn thin, the Oct. 2-6 visit of Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari to the United States has turned out to be a poorly disguised attempt by the Mexican head of state to garner from north of the border the support that he has been unable to command at home. President Salinas returned to Mexico with little to show in the way of concrete economic agreements, but with the promise of future "integration" (read: annexation) of the Mexican economy into a North American Common Market. He arrived in Mexico City with the applause of a foreign congress ringing in his ears, but must face the real music when he delivers his first State of the Union address to his own national congress on Nov. 1.

In opening his address to the U.S. Congress, Salinas declared, "I come before you . . . to inaugurate an era of new friendship." This reference to a new era of bilateral relations, repeatedly inserted into all of Salinas's U.S. speeches, in no way represents a change in the strategy or appetites of would-be annexationists on both sides of the border. Rather, it expressed Salinas's fervent hope that nationalist opposition to such a strategy has finally been eliminated from the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

It was during the six-year term of José López Portillo (1976-82) that the United States under Jimmy Carter's presidency openly insisted that "the United States will not permit the creation of a Japan on its southern border." This was explicitly directed against government efforts at the time to invest burgeoning oil revenues in a total renewal of Mexico's industrial plant and infrastructure. The presidency of Miguel de la Madrid, and now of Salinas, has been dedicated to eradicating those nationalist currents, and stopping Mexican development cold.

Now, ironically, voices are being heard inside the United States insisting that "Mexico's economic advance" be permitted. Susan Kaufman Purcell, vice-president for Latin American affairs of the Americas Society, evaluated Salinas's trip with the observation that "a poor and weak Mexico on its southern border is not in the interest of the United States." She went on, however, to clarify what a "prosper-