

Toward the sovereignty and development of all the world's nations

Diplomatic representatives from 22 countries took part in a unique dialogue with Democratic Presidential primary candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on Nov. 9. The event was conducted via telephone with LaRouche in Germany, enabling members of the UN diplomatic corps and others in New York City, as well as embassy representatives in Ottawa, Canada, to ask him a wide range of questions.

The 90-minute dialogue was broadcast "live" on LaRouche's campaign website (www.larouchecampaign.org). The forum was moderated by Dennis Speed. The following is an edited transcript.

Dennis Speed: On behalf of the LaRouche Committee for a New Bretton Woods Presidential campaign, I'd like to welcome everyone here today, for what I trust will be an extraordinary several hours of dialogue and discussion, with Lyndon LaRouche, Democratic Presidential candidate. Many of you who are assembled, here and in Canada, are aware that Lyndon LaRouche has been one of the major figures in the United States, apart from his Presidential race, who has been very, very involved in international affairs.

Today, of course, we mark the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. And what may or may not be unknown to everyone, is that, during the period prior to the fall of the Berlin Wall, on Oct. 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche, at the Kempinski Hotel in Berlin, stated at that time, 13 months before the Wall fell, "The world has now entered into what most agree is the end of an era. The state of the world as we have known it during the postwar period is ended. The only question is, whether the new era will be better or worse than the era we are now departing. The next two years especially, will be the most dangerous period in modern European history. What governments do during the coming two years, will decide the fate of all humanity for a century or more to come."

And on that occasion, 13 months before the fall of the Wall, LaRouche proposed the reunification of Germany, and a cooperation program between the United States, and the then-still-existing Soviet Union, for industrial development of the East bloc countries, as well as Europe.

That kind of prescience, and that kind of familiarity and grasp of the world's affairs, has characterized Lyndon LaRouche as both a Presidential candidate, and as a statesman.

We're going to begin with an opening statement from Lyndon LaRouche, followed by questions. I'd just like to say that we have many countries assembled, and we have a hookup also, with Ottawa, Canada. . . .

LaRouche: I'll make three summary observations. First of all, that I've written, which will soon be published, a report on the issue of sovereignty, which is relevant to the other things that I shall address here. [See *Feature* in this week's issue—ed.]

Secondly, the world is shaped now, by the fact that we are in a *boundary layer*, which defines the end of the present international financial system, at least in its present form.

My proposal is, of course, that the President of the United States, if I can induce him to do so, together with a number of other nations, key nations, including China, India, Russia, probably Germany, and other countries—should meet to declare the existing financial system in bankruptcy, and in bankruptcy reorganization, where the reorganization will be undertaken in cooperation among these countries, but done actually by the sovereign actions of the countries themselves.

And that we must establish, thirdly, a new system, which will conform in some respects to what Franklin Roosevelt had intended would be the case, had he not died prematurely at the end of the war. That is, to include countries of Asia and Africa, in particular, to bring to an end the colonial system and all its ramifications and legacies, to establish a new community of nation-states, a community based on what John Quincy Adams, our former Secretary of State, had described as a "community of principle." And that this community of principle should undertake the postwar reconstruction of a post-colonialist era.

Now, some of the things that Roosevelt proposed, were done during the postwar period, especially up through 1958, and President Kennedy attempted to revive that direction of things. But as far as including Asia, Africa, and so forth in the kind of cooperation which Roosevelt had envisaged, the United States cut that off immediately with Truman, shortly after the death of President Roosevelt.

My proposal, essentially, for action is: that in the context of this financial crisis, that the United States should have a policy, to begin with actions by President Clinton at some appropriate time, which would establish a new monetary sys-

tem, much like the Bretton Woods system, prior to 1958. Because that's a precedent of a form of economy that worked. But *this time*, instead of including primarily some nations of the Americas and western Europe in that cooperation, this time all key countries of the world should be invited to participate in it—to establish a new monetary system, and then, let us go on with the kind of cooperation which I think the departed Franklin Roosevelt would have enjoyed witnessing.

So, that's what I have to say, and that just gives some background on where I'm going, as they say here in the United States.

Speed: So, the floor is now going to be open for questions. Now, the way that we'll proceed, since we have also Canada on the phone, is, we'll begin here in New York. First question, please?

Sudan: Thank you very much indeed. I am from the UN mission of Sudan, and I apologize for being so quick in asking for the floor, because we basically are a very small delegation, and I'm sure all of you appreciate that these days we have a lot of meetings at the UN, so I'm in a real hurry to go, and catch a very important meeting. But, I was very much interested in coming here, and listening to this very important lecture. In fact, it is not a question; rather it is just a kind of comment, about the issue of sovereignty. And I've just heard the discussion of sovereignty.

Bearing in mind what the Secretary General of the United Nations has discussed before the General Assembly, at its current session, I believe the issue of sovereignty, and the issue of intervention into the internal affairs of different countries for humanitarian reasons, have raised a lot of questions, and a lot of concerns from different countries from all over the world, in particular from developing countries. So, I wonder how the meeting here would reflect on the issue of sovereignty vis-à-vis intervention for humanitarian reasons. Thank you.

LaRouche: I'm against NAFTA. I'm against globalization. I'm against what the WTO is oriented toward at present. I believe that we must go back to the sovereign nation-state, as was defined beginning the 15th century in Europe, in which the absolute integrity of the sovereign nation-state is respected, and to recognize that you cannot have a globalized economy. We had those kinds of things earlier. They were called *empires*. What is called globalization today, or the so-called rule of law, by, for example, Prime Minister Blair, is nothing but a proposal to return to the kind of imperial system which we had first under the Roman Empire, and, of course, under the Babylonian Empire before that, and we had also under feudalism.

Now, if we look at the record of performance, just from the standpoint of the simplest kind of narrow self-interest, the record of performance of the world under empires, of this type of philosophy which is called today globalization, and

the performance of Europe—and later the United States, and other countries—under the development and adoption of sovereign national states, that under this kind of sovereignty, with cooperation with other nations, but still with sovereignty, nations can accomplish things for their own people, in service of the general welfare of their own people, and in community with other nations, which it is physically impossible to conduct under a globalized world of the type the IMF is trying to enforce now.

What I would hope, therefore, is that the crash of this financial system, and the crash of the IMF—which is already implicitly bankrupt (of course, it's subsidized by countries, but otherwise the system as a whole is bankrupt)—that the bankruptcy of this system would force people to come to their senses, as recently, for example, Jospin of France, at his Second International, or Socialist International conference, has emphasized the golden years of the 30 years from the end of World War II, as a happier period than we've had since the middle of the 1950s among nations, particularly developing nations. And therefore, I would hope that the world will come back to its senses, especially Europe and the United States, and realize there's no room on this planet for globalization, at least for those of us who believe that the general welfare of humanity is what should be paramount in relations among states.

China: Thank you, Lyndon LaRouche. It's a pleasure for me to participate in this event, and to hear your voice. As a world policy researcher from China, I'm also following the development of the world situation, and I found that ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, we have erased the Cold world wars and barriers, . . . although we are connected by the world web, but still we have a deep division. I mean, that we are entering the era of globalization, we found that there's a gap between the Third World countries, and the developed countries, which is still widening. And there's still a deep chasm in the perception of values, and civilization.

So, my question is, what do you think we can do, to narrow the gap, and to erase the chasm between the West and the rest? Thank you.

LaRouche: Well, apart from what I've written on this subject, in other ways, which you may be acquainted with, the fact of the matter is that today, western Europe is bankrupt. There's no possibility that these economies, in their present form, under present policies, could survive. I think that it's useful to note, although I'm not a supporter of the Socialist International, that what the French delegates in particular said at that recent conference, is notable, in the fact that they refer to the 30 years, or "the golden years," from the end of the war, through the middle of the 1970s, as being a period to look back to, for policies that work.

At present, what Europe has been doing, increasingly over the past 30 years, has not worked—since a quarter-century or so—has *not* worked. Actually, all of the nations, including

the United States, that were involved in that period, are now bankrupt. We're pumping great masses of monetary aggregate, and financial aggregate, pumping it into these systems to try to keep them afloat, but what we're doing would remind any economic historian of what Germany did, between 1921 and 1923. We've reached a point, in fact, similar to that of the spring and summer of 1923 in the Weimar Republic, in which the attempt to pump up the system, to keep it from collapsing, the reichsmark system then, resulted in the explosion of hyperinflation, which led to a total collapse of the reichsmark, and Germany would have collapsed entirely, but for the bailout at that point under the Dawes Plan.

We're on that stage globally.

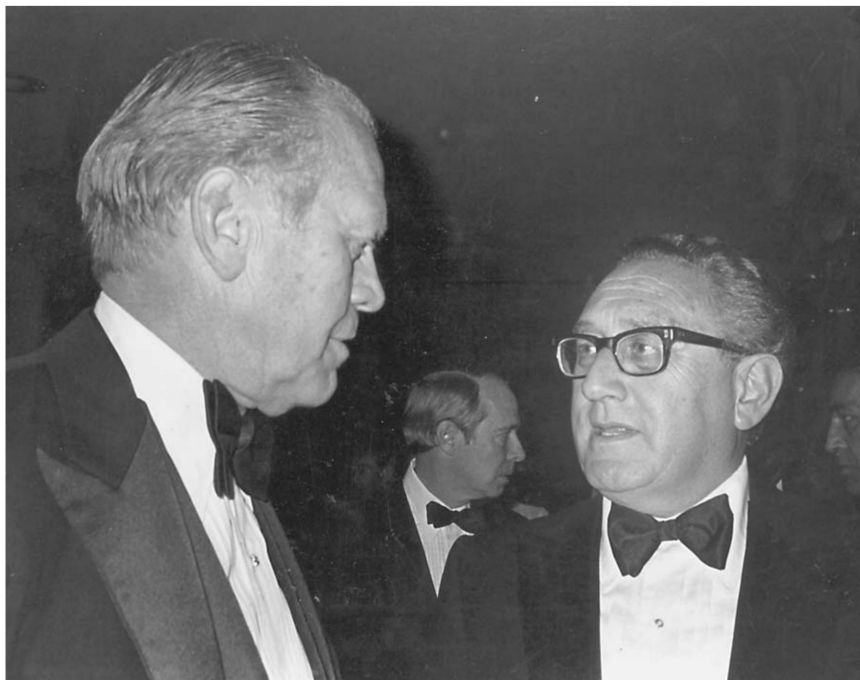
Now, therefore, you say, where does the future of the world lie? Where do the interests of various nations lie? I won't mention Africa, because that's obvious. But where, in terms of Eurasia and the Americas?

Well, we have a division of the world between two kinds of nations economically: those nations which have advanced machine-tool capability — which includes nations of western Europe, especially Germany; it includes the United States, Japan; it includes also Russia, which has a moribund, but still existent machine-tool potential in its old former scientific-industrial-military complex. Then we have, on the other hand, the greater part of the human race, which includes large nations such as China, India, Iran, other countries, countries of South and Central America, which need this capability to satisfy their needs for internal economic development, as in the case of the interior of China, where this technology is needed to assist China in reaching its goals of equity for all of its population, within, say, ten or twenty years.

Now, we can *do* that.

What we have to do now, apart from the legalities and the principles of the thing, is to recognize that the United States, the Americas in general, and western Europe, and Russia, have a common interest in serving the interests of countries such as China, India, and Africa as well. To bring these nations up, by supplying these countries what they need — which is, the advanced machine-tool capability, which will enable the people of these countries to increase the productive powers of labor.

That, in my view, ought to be the perspective for the next 30 years. We ought to define a quarter-century, or 30 years, of long-term credit, extended by countries which have machine-tool capability, to nations which need that credit, to make use



Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (right) with former President Ford, 1981. Kissinger's *National Security Study Memorandum 200* (1974) affirmed that the population growth of Third World countries constituted a national security threat to the United States, and should be prevented at all cost: a deliberate policy of genocide.

now, of the kinds of machine-tool capability they need to build up their economy to levels we would hope to reach 20 or 30 years from now.

I would hope that that would attract people into doing it.

Speed: We will go to Ottawa, Canada now, if there's a question there.

Ivory Coast: This has been a pleasure for me. I am from the Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire, Ottawa. It's a great pleasure for me to be able to talk to Dr. LaRouche.

I didn't prepare a question, but the question that comes to my mind, is the problem of poverty, wide poverty in our continent of Africa. I would like to know, as you are an expert in that field, how do you propose the solution, and evaluation, of how poverty has become very widespread over the whole continent?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, the poverty which has occurred in Africa is largely a result of *deliberate* policies, which were first introduced in the United States in 1966-67, in the State Department — that is, on foreign aid policy — and then, with a formal policy which was devised by Kissinger in 1974, and then made a policy statement for the National Security Council by Brent Scowcroft, Kissinger's successor there, in 1975.

Since that time, the general policy of the United States, and of other countries, the World Bank, IMF, and so forth, has been to look at population control, as a determinant in the



President Franklin D. Roosevelt outlined policies for developing Africa and other former colonial countries, in stormy debates with Britain's Sir Winston Churchill at Casablanca in 1943. Churchill would have none of it.

policies of these countries, the so-called metropolitan countries, toward regions such as Africa. But also other parts of the world as well as Africa.

The policy was: *Don't let these countries become "overpopulated."* Induce them to reduce their populations. Tell them to avoid going into high technology, because if they go into high technology—it was Kissinger's argument, back in the middle of the 1970s—if they go into high technology, then they will use up those raw materials in their own countries, which we of the United States, and western Europe, require for *ourselves* 20-30 years down the line. So, the policy has been essentially toward Africa, a *malicious* policy, and since the middle of the 1970s, the policy has been one of red-lining Africa, as we say in U.S. real estate—it's to simply cut it off from all significant aid, except for a few special European, and other, interests parked down there in mineral resources, and other things.

So, there's been a deliberate policy of destroying Africa. Once we admit that very unpleasant fact, then we can begin to look at the problems of Africa from not only a political standpoint, but also an economic standpoint.

Now, essentially, Africa—if we were to develop a rail

system and a water management system, which went from places such as Dakar, across to Djibouti, and complete the process of the rail system north-south in Africa, some other rail systems, develop water systems, and so forth, and bring technology in—then Africa would become the breadbasket of much of Asia. Because the potential, under these improved conditions, for Africa to produce food—not only for the needs of its present population, but for export—is one of the stepping-stones, I believe, to the long-term success of recovery in Africa.

And Asia needs this food. It would be very interesting to have Europe, the United States, and countries such as India and China, look at cooperation for the development of Africa's basic infrastructure, the infrastructure of rebuilding its economies, or building its economies. That, I think, is the hope.

I would look back to President Roosevelt's appearance at Casablanca, where he met his political adversary, and wartime ally, Winston Churchill, and also met Lord Mountbatten. And they didn't like each other too much. But Roosevelt, with his map display, laid out exactly what could be done from the standpoint of American technology, in terms of bringing Africa up to a decent standard, by American standards. I think, simply, we have to revive that policy. Go back to what Roosevelt proposed then, and much of what he proposed then is still what we need today. And to get some kind of a taskforce, which looks at the nation groups in Africa, and says: Let's build a taskforce to undertake justice, the reconstruction of Africa, by concentrating on helping it fight disease, but also building up the infrastructure. My view is that if we build up the infrastructure—that means power, power lines, distribution, water, transportation, especially rail, and so forth—that if we do that, then Africa, under those conditions, will have the means to rebuild itself, with foreign cooperation.

Indonesia: Thank you, Dr. LaRouche. I have two questions. The first one, is related to the comment, remark, from the distinguished representative of Sudan. This is regarding sovereignty and humanitarian intervention. Now, you mentioned that under globalization, we can lose our sovereignty. But this particular issue she brought up, was a very important topic in Kofi Annan's annual report of the organization, in which actually the premise was advocated that the United Nations can intervene in countries if there are humanitarian aspects. In other words, in the name of humanitarian issues, we don't have to get the permission of the government to enter.

My second question relates to what you said about the New Bretton Woods institutions. When we had the financial crisis in 1997 and 1998, when it spread from Southeast Asia where we were hardest hit, to the rest of the world, there was a lot of talk about improving the international financial infrastructure. But now that the danger of recession is gone, this has more or less been abandoned. And now there is only talk about international financial architecture, meaning trans-

parency, and so on, which again puts the blame on the countries, rather than on the worldwide system.

I'd like to have your comments on these two issues.

LaRouche: On the first question:

Blair has enunciated a doctrine, which is supported by some people in the United States, especially our Secretary of State, and also Al Gore, the Vice-President, and some other people. And this is an attempt to introduce imperialism, under a blanket which is called "the rule of law."

Under this doctrine, for which the war in Kosovo, against Yugoslavia, was used as a precedent, a doctrine that was then applied in the case of East Timor, in the case of Indonesia, and also in other countries. We have also Transparency International, an organization sponsored by the Duke of Edinburgh, internationally, supported by Al Gore, who have similar kinds of policies. The case of Pinochet in England, the prosecution of Pinochet, is a product of the same thing.

Now, what this means essentially, is an end to the sovereign nation-state. It means carving up states. It means putting them under foreign dictatorship, under pretexts which are called "the rule of law." That is, if the two leading powers of the world, presumably, the United States and the United Kingdom, agree to go into a country with military force, in order to please somebody who's objecting to something there, they'll go in. And they'll say, if you resist, we'll do to you what we did to Iraq. Or what we do to other countries — we call them rogue states, and we bomb them with impunity.

This must stop.

I've written extensively on this subject, in this paper which will be produced now, on this issue of sovereignty. And I mentioned this particular problem in Indonesia specifically, as among the cases which I think are dangerous. The idea that we should have some supranational agency, which defines the rule of law, and then use overwhelming force against a country which has not the means to resist, to impose that upon the internal affairs of that country: That is nothing but plain old imperialism, in the Babylonian or Roman imperial fashion, or the feudal fashion. We must *not* go back to that.

This is the problem. The struggle for sovereign independence comes first. There are many precedents in international law.

These proposals are a violation of the fundamental principles of international law, which were developed in Europe from the 15th century, through the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. And what these fellows are doing, including Blair, amounts to essentially a form of fascism. And it must stop. We must go back to the principle of the sovereign nation-state.

Now, on the question of the economy.

The economic crisis in Asia is not over. It was never really an Asian economic crisis. It was called the East Asia economic crisis — it was *not*. It was the result of a targetting of this area of the world by hedge funds, which were based in Europe, the United States, hedge funds which went in to *loot* these economies, and by manipulating markets under condi-

tions dictated by the IMF and others, they were able to succeed. Nothing happened to these countries, in terms of the so-called Asia crisis of 1997, except a deliberate destruction of these economies and their political systems under the pressure of protection provided by people like our Secretary of State, from London, protection for these hedge-fund looters, like George Soros and company, who was mentioned by Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia. These looters moved in and looted these parts of the world.

Now, what is happening now: The looting goes on; the initial impact is less than it was in 1997, but it continues. In the meantime, there is no recovery. People talk about recovery. I know the figures well in the United States — *all the figures which report an economic recovery, from previous crises, I know personally, are faked figures.* And we're headed for the worst financial crisis yet. It's what I said in the opening remarks. The answer is, the countries, including of course the fourth-largest population country in the world, Indonesia, ought to be participants in a new kind of world order, not the one George Bush proposed in 1989-1990, but a new kind, that goes back to the conceptions of Roosevelt before he died. That all colonial systems, including relics of the Dutch, the British, the Portuguese, and the French, should be discontinued, and a system of sovereign nation-states, under true sovereignty, should exist. That as far as international relations, and so-called humanitarian concerns — those are things that any state, which is committed to the general welfare of its own population will defend in international relations. And that's the way to approach it.

Guinea: With the process of globalization, there are pessimists who think that Africa will continue to slide into new calamities — wars, sickness, and poverty. There are also optimists, who believe that the continent of Africa will be, in the first half of the next century, a part of a program of 21 years after the programs of structural adjustment, that there might be some development. Could you answer these two positions, please?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, what's going on is pure looting, pure destruction. It's intentional. What we're seeing now, is the same people who will call themselves the supporters of the Imperial Rule of Law in Kosovo, or in East Timor, or who knows where else, that these same people are people who are determined that there will be *no nation-states left* in Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, in the coming period. You see already a process of disintegration — former nation-states in Africa, which are being turned into enclaves, or collections of micro-states, enclaves for some military power, or mercenary power, which controls something like a raw material, especially mineral resources, or petroleum, or something of that type. Their intent, to my knowledge, is to break up every state of Africa which existed, shall we say, prior to ten years ago, and to break it up into a group of micro-states, or enclaves. There's also an intent to *depopu-*

late most of Africa.

Now, the most cruel part of this depopulation, is typified by the case of HIV. Unless something is done to change the infrastructural conditions in Africa, then, not only HIV, but other epidemic and pandemic diseases, which are either there already, or which are coming, will turn loose. And there are some people who will be very happy to have the depopulation of Africa to a large degree, say, maybe to 20%, 10% of its present population. That's their intention, and that's the intention of these kinds of thinkers.

Now, as to the idea of some spontaneous restructuring and development of Africa, that's nonsense. It won't work. And there's no hope of a recovery under these kinds of global conditions. Under the conditions I specified as an alternative, yes, there is hope. And any African can look at the map, and see exactly what needs to be done. Think in terms of, how do you make the economy efficient? Well, first of all, you have to have efficient transportation systems, power systems — you have to have a health-care delivery system, particularly against the spread of disease. You have to have the growth of agriculture.

Look at all the food in Africa which is grown, which is destroyed, because the conditions don't exist to save the food — it's rotting. And the same conditions in rural areas. So, there is a possibility, if we were to follow the lines which President Roosevelt outlined to Churchill at Casablanca, back during World War II — if those policies were followed, with support from other countries which have a long-term concern in seeing Africa go through healthy development, yes, we could have a good prospect. But under present policies, spontaneous continuation of present policies, so-called structural reforms, the result is going to be mass death. And there won't be a single nation in Africa left standing in a short period of time, if this continues.

Nigeria: Dr. LaRouche, it's a pleasure for me to participate in this dialogue. My first impression is that your ideas seem quite revolutionary. Admittedly, they are correct. But if you think in terms of the current monetary system, African countries have been the worst losers, perhaps, of the other developing countries. Now, for instance, the Nigerian President was here, about a week ago, and he observed that the international debt which is to be paid, is not the capital, but the interest on the capital — so the current monetary system is actually impoverishing the world, because if African countries were to have the resources to develop, all parts of the world, of course, would benefit from it.

So, in effect, what I'm saying is that your ideas are revolutionary, and likely to meet a lot of resistance. So, what measures do you imagine, could be brought to bear on the countries, or the authorities, that benefit from the *status quo*, to begin to think along your own lines?

LaRouche: I would refer again to this paper, which you can see shortly, which I've written on this question of sovereignty,

which deals with the core of this. Just take the history of the modern European nation-state, and the struggles that the modern European nation-state has faced in my own United States, as well as elsewhere.

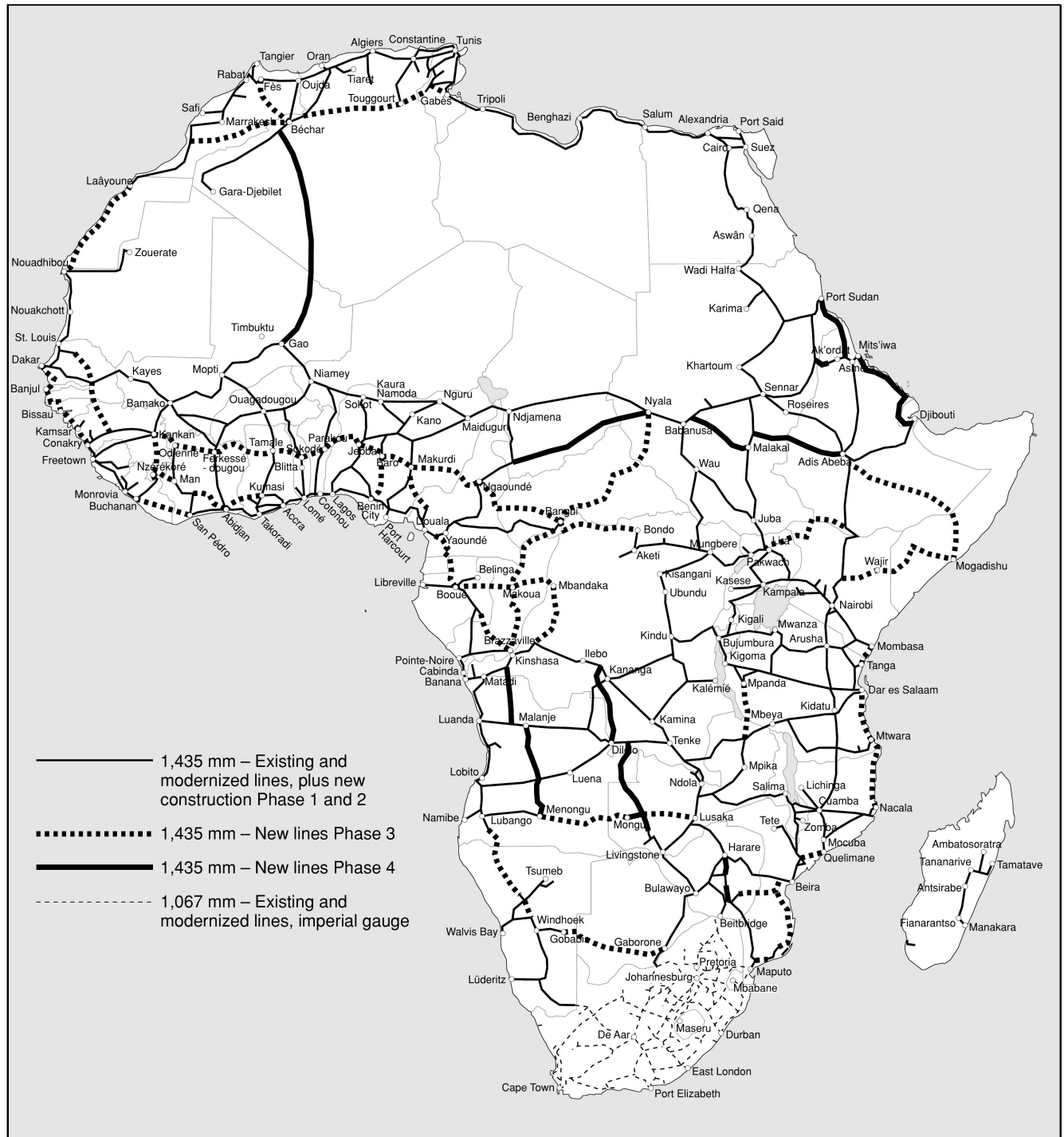
Formerly, government was owned by ruling oligarchies. Under the old law of Babylon or ancient Rome, or feudalism, up until the beginning of the 15th century in Europe, the only law that was recognized as law, was the will of the emperor, such as the Code of Diocletian. It was only in the middle of the century, after many attempts at reform from Charlemagne and others on — also the influence of Christianity in this — that to found a nation in which the authority and responsibility of government lay in the obligation, and capability, of meeting the needs of the general welfare of *all* of the people in that country, including their posterity, as well as the living. And it was on that basis, finally, that the United States was established as a sovereign republic, under law, with the Declaration of Independence and later adoption of the Constitution. This has always been U.S. policy, at least Constitutional policy.

But we have in our own country — we have oligarchies. For example, Wall Street is a financial oligarchy. The City of London is largely a financial oligarchy. And if you look at the world today, you'll find that the most power today, political power, is in the hands of these financier oligarchies, who are dictating a policy which is *not* in the interest of the general welfare. You look at what happened to your health-care policy in the United States; what's happened to health-care policy in Europe; and so forth and so on.

So, the commitment to the general welfare of the people of nations, is no longer the efficient law, though it is our tradition. If we recover, if we realize that this system, this financial, oligarchical system, which now dominates the world under names like the rule of law, and other kinds of imperial notions, that if this system crashes, as it will crash, we will have a brief opportunity — if we can find patriots enough in the United States and a few other countries to do it. And I think that the words of Jospin — even though I'm not a supporter of the Socialist International — from France, at the recent conference, are relevant. That nations which see this system disintegrating, Europeans and others who see this system disintegrating, say, let's take this as the opportunity to restore the notions of government which are based on the idea of the general welfare. That the only legitimate authority and the responsibility of government, on which the moral right of governments to exist depends, is the commitment and efficiency of the government in meeting the requirements of the general welfare, both for its existing population, and for its posterity.

I think that we have in the crisis itself — you have a moment, a revolutionary moment, of opportunity, which has happened before in U.S. history. It happened with Abraham Lincoln, in the middle of the last century. It happened with Roosevelt, 1932-33, in which the United States, after a long drifting from its true moral purpose, was brought back to its

FIGURE 1
Projected African railway network (main lines)



Sources: Fusion Energy Foundation, *The Industrialization of Africa*, Wiesbaden: Campaigner Publications, 1980; *The Times Atlas of the World*, New York: Times Books, 1990.

This outline of African rail development projects was published in an EIR Special Report, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road' – Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development" (January 1997). With modern rail and water management systems, Africa could become the breadbasket for both itself and Asia.

purpose in a time of great crisis. If leaders were found to lead the people into responding to perceived crisis, to revert to what they had committed themselves to before. So, the opportunity is there. I'm optimistic. But, as you say, the word "revolution," it will be revolutionary, but I think we're on the verge of a global revolution, a return to the idea of the nation-state as based on the principle of the general welfare.

Egypt: I'm with the mission of Egypt at the UN. First, I'd like to thank Mr. LaRouche for organizing this meeting. Second, I have just a question. In light of the dangerousness of the concept of globalization, what can individual countries do, individually, and also collectively, in fora like the United Nations, bearing in mind the role of the Bretton Woods institutions in imposing the concept of globalization, especially on developing countries, and also bearing in mind, that this concept had already been introduced in some resolutions, and had become a part of the so-called new international financial and commercial culture in the United Nations? . . . And also bearing in mind its negative impact on economic, cultural, political, and, of course, economic relations among nations. I think that the country of Sudan has drawn the attention to one of its negative impacts, on the sovereignty of states. Thank you.

LaRouche: This goes to the reason why I'm running for President of the United States. I can tell you frankly, that I know the candidates who are running, I'm running against, in a sense—and none of them are qualified for the President of the United States in the coming period. That is, the crisis which is hitting, is hitting globally, they're not qualified to deal with. They don't have the imagination, they don't have the knowledge, they don't have the background.

And this is partly generational: that you had the older generation, which went through World War II, many of us who served during the Second World War. We have a certain kind of maturity which, for various historical reasons, is lacking in the younger generation, our children, my generation's children, in the United States and most of western Europe, and so forth.

So, we don't have competence in most of our leading corporations, in terms of governments and so forth, government institutions—just a few of us old fellows, who remember the time when governments could make decisions, and leaders of government could respond.

The United States Presidency is very important, as an institution in the world, if it's used properly. Our Constitution is the most efficient ever devised, in terms of the role of the President, as a leader of a nation. If the President of the United States is a person who people in other countries can intrinsically trust, implicitly trust, and if the United States is willing to take the initiative, in bringing nations together to make a decision which is necessary—like the decision of how to deal with this financial crisis—then you take a few big nations. If the United States has good relations with the the present government of India, Russia, with countries like Iran, other

countries in Asia, with countries in Africa, has friends in the governments in Europe, as well as countries in the Americas—if the President of the United States brings these heads of state together, around what is recognized to be a major crisis, then we can create the kind of order which Roosevelt envisaged as the post-colonialist, post-imperial order which he had intended to establish in the postwar period, had he lived.

And that's our best hope.

You have the case of Dr. Mahathir in Malaysia, who's shown himself an able and courageous leader. He happens to be one of my generation, or approximately my generation. But he's shown what can be done, by some nations, with respected leaders, who can lead their people into a positive kind of resistance against current trends, and survive. There are other countries where it's more difficult. The hope lies essentially [with the United States], which is why I'm running for President. I'm not an enemy of Bill Clinton, I would hope to help him get through the remaining months of his tenure, where he's going to face the big crisis coming down—I would hope to help him do an effective job, as he can do it. But I'm looking forward to beyond that, the year 2001, January of 2001. What are we going to do then, to rebuild?

And I think it's the moral responsibility of the Presidency of the United States, to maintain good relations with countries such as India and China, and other countries, and to use these relations as a kind of forum, or a community of good will, in which smaller and larger nations will agree, that in the event of a crisis, we're going to act together, both to assert the sovereignty of each of these countries, but also to cooperate for the benefit of all. And in the case of smaller countries, I think it's the moral responsibility of the United States and other countries, larger countries, to make sure, that countries which are not as strong, have the ability to choose their own options. I think that's the only realistic answer.

Can countries, like Egypt and so forth, live in a world which is going under, to the kind of Hell that this world is going into right now? No! Is it the fault of Egypt? No. It's not the fault of Egypt. Every country has a right to make its own mistakes. But you have a global system, which is deadly, which is powerful, which thinks it's a world empire, which thinks if it controls the United Kingdom and the United States and its military power, they can rule the world *by whim!* And that enemy has to go away. And the best way to make it go away, is to have the President of United States take over the Presidency of the United States, and then I'm sure you'll find, it will go away. And then we can do something about it.

Congo-Brazzaville: Mr. LaRouche, you must be aware of the increasing armed conflicts in Africa. Last year, the Secretary General of the United Nations made some proposals to settle this very important issue, but still, now, the armed conflicts continue to go on. What do you think about this, and what would be your concrete proposals for how to settle

these conflicts?

LaRouche: If the United States President had the confidence that he could act—and I think that Bill Clinton is a person of good will in this matter, but not necessarily efficient—but if I were President of the United States, you wouldn't have that problem. I would *crush* this. I know exactly what's behind these conflicts in Africa. I know who's behind it, and how it works. I have a map, shall we say, a mental map of who's who in this operation.

I have many friends who are Africans, particularly from Sub-Saharan Africa—these are some of the noblest people on this planet. They come from a part of the African population which was well-educated, cultured, in their own countries, in their time. These friends of mine, and their friends are being butchered *in masses*, in every part of Sub-Saharan Africa, or spreading throughout Africa, butchered by diseases. These are my friends. They're being murdered. Murdered by this process. It has to be crushed.

In the meantime, what I'm trying to do, is to concentrate on saving as many of my friends as possible, or finding ways to do that, because these people I know typify the Africans who are going to have to rebuild Africa from the inside, in order to bring this mess to an end. The best hope lies in the hope, that some people in Europe, in other large countries, and the Presidency of the United States, will find the courage and the will to do what they could do very quickly—to bring the worst of this spread of butchery to an end. *We could do it very quickly, if the will were there.* We have too many in the United States and elsewhere who *like* the butchery, want it to continue.

China: Hi. Sometimes when I consider the Asian crisis, and the problems with the developing countries, I think they look like computers, and they are operating on half-Western and half-local operating systems, but they are trying to install a purely Western software, and I think that's the reason why the system always has problems, and is unstable, and sometimes, even crashes.

But, what should developing countries do, if they want to avoid these crashes? Should they completely Westernize their operating systems? I think that's not possible, because culturally, deep down, they are still local people, and they can never be Westerners, but if they refuse to Westernize under these conditions of globalization, they have to cut themselves off from other countries, and they have to shut their opening door.

So, it seems there is a dilemma, and I'm always wondering, what can developing countries do? So, what can they do with their operating system, and should they install their purely Western software? That's my question. Thank you.

LaRouche: Oh, absolutely not, is the short answer. But, I can give you a little more detail on that.

China, of course, is today, probably about as stable as any country on this planet, with all the problems that leaders of China refer to. That is, Europe has a much shorter life expect-

tancy than China. India is somewhat more stable than most countries outside of Asia, or many countries in Asia. Africa, we've had several people on, discussing this, with their reports and their views on these matters. Africa is a horror-show, as many leaders of China who study Africa know and understand. The United States is on the verge of disintegrating—the death of a giant, or a powerful nation-state, which is a military giant, relatively speaking, can be a very dangerous thing, for the world's neighbors of such a nation.

But, then you look at China otherwise. You say, what's the problem in China? Well, Chinese leaders, in my view, have expressed it perfectly: that the interior population of China must be brought up to a higher level, in the coming decades, at a fairly rapid rate, maybe 7-8% rate of growth per year is necessary. And that can not be done without good machine-tool capability, to bring about this increase in the productive powers of labor in these areas of China especially; without that, it just won't work.

So therefore, China has, on the one hand, has achieved, especially in the recent period, a new degree of stability. But we know, if we look at China seriously, that also, down the road, there can be problems if the world system goes under, that internal problems can develop in the future if the present program is not able to continue as it should.

Then, as I said earlier, the answer to this in general is, presuming that the crisis, the financial crisis, the financial system is going to go under—as it will, I can assure you—we're in a boundary condition, a boundary area where no one can predict exactly what week, month, and so forth, this system will go under. But it's doomed. So therefore, the idea that *this* system is going to continue for an extended period—no, it's not going to continue. It's going to crash. How is it going to crash? It can happen in various ways. Will it lead to a total disaster? Chaos? Well, we don't know. If the United States and other countries do the right thing, it will be a disaster, but we'll deal with the problem, and we'll come out of it quite nicely.

So, the question here is: What does China need? What does it need from other countries? You talk about European models. You don't need *any* of the conceptions of management which are popular in western Europe or the United States today. *They are intrinsically incompetent!*

Look, take the case of China, and the United States. The United States almost invented the missile, with German help. We've been sending rockets into space for a long time. Now we can't do it any more! China is now sending rockets with these satellites up, to get them into space. What's happened? We have absolute *incompetence* in the management and the technology of American industry, in terms of terms like benchmarking, in terms of so-called computerized systems. . . .

What China needs, without having it go into adopting some kind of cultural matrix from Europe or the United States—what China needs is scientific, experimental scien-

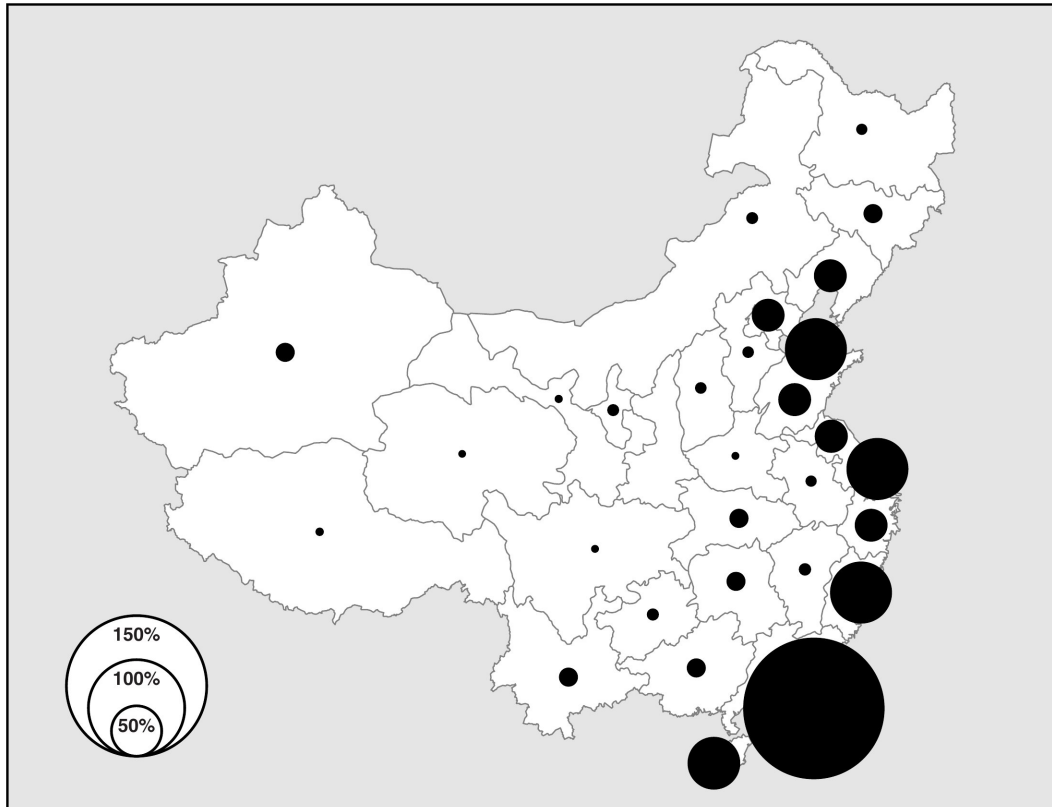


FIGURE 2
Foreign trade as a ratio of GDP in Chinese provinces, 1995

The interior regions of China have lagged behind in development, as this map of foreign trade reflects. China's priority task is to bring the interior up to a higher level, increasing the productive powers of labor. That necessitates good machine-tool capability.

tific knowledge, the type that produces scientists and good technicians. China needs the ability to upgrade its own population without any other change in China's culture, and it can do that if we went back to the days when we used to educate people in the universities by having them go through pedagogical laboratories and research laboratories, where students would repeat the experiments associated with the great discoveries of scientific principles of the past. That's all that's needed. And, of course, to get started, China needs, as quickly as possible, much of the machine-tool capability to give it the ability to get started. And that's the way it should be.

China's a very old culture. It has its own language-culture history, and I would think that what we have to define is a world culture—sometimes people call it multipolar—but a world culture, in which we recognize that the human race has, in terms of language-culture histories, several branches; that the mind of the human being in every branch of human culture is the same—the development is different; the cultural development is different. What we're going to have to do, apart from sharing technology in the future, is we're going to have to look at these cultures, and try to understand what the common principles are among different cultures, such as European culture, or a culture which is closer to European, say the Vedic culture, or Sanskrit culture of India, and the culture of China. That we have to understand that we want to live in a world—we have common principles and cooperation. We must increase our cultural understanding of one another, not

try to impose, arbitrarily, cultures on one another.

Sudan: During the last ten years, Sudanese-American relationships witnessed a continuous deterioration in all fields. What are real reasons behind this American policy towards Sudan? Do you think the political relations between the two countries may witness some sort of development during the coming years—positive development, that is—and what do you think the future American strategy toward the Sudan should be?

LaRouche: Well, there was never any good reason for a conflict between the United States and the present government of Sudan. I've been there a couple times. I know something about the country, and the crisis is purely artificial. It goes back to the 19th century, when the father of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, who was then an MI6 agent, by general repute, and also an ethnologist, invented this category called Nilotic peoples, and when the British defeated Sudan, under Kitchener, they ran a program of trying to keep the country under control by playing one group in the country against another.

Now, this thing has taken on a kind of inertia, which is not totally isolated from conditions in the rest of Africa, but is special. And so you have people in Britain, in the House of Lords, for example, and in the United States, who have decided they're going to make a test-case about destroying Sudan, carving it up, the same way Kitchener's people tried to do immediately after the defeat in 1898.

So, it's simply that kind of thing: It's become a policy issue, where the people who are behind the intent to destroy Sudan, just like those who are behind the intent to destroy Iraq, simply refuse to give up in their persistent determination not to be defeated in their intent to destroy Sudan. That's all there is to it. And, of course, one of the problems is our present Secretary of State, who, if I had the means, I'd fire tomorrow. I'd fire her two years ago, or whatever. She's a menace. And you've got other people who think the same way, who have a policy toward Sudan, which is totally unjustified. I know the President of the United States does not share that view, and has made several attempts to establish normal, decent relations with Sudan, repeatedly, but he was always overwhelmed by people in his own government, including in his own State Department.

There is no reason I can think of why there should be a conflict between the United States and Sudan, at least no good reason, and I would hope that somehow we can just end it, because there's no reason for it.

Russia: I'm afraid that my question does not fall within the framework of today's discussion. Nevertheless, I would like to hear your comments and remarks on the deployment of the National Defense System, as I understand that, as a possible successor of the current U.S. President, you'll have to deal with various aspects of foreign policy. And some implications and impact of the law recently passed have provoked some concern in my country.

LaRouche: Yes, precisely. As is probably well-known, in Russian circles, specialist circles in particular, I was the author of what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. President Reagan adopted it and promulgated it.

His original proposal was sound, and it came from an argument which I had made repeatedly during the 1970s, which the President had been persuaded by his friends to adopt at that point.

My concern was to get out of what I considered an essentially artificial, but deadly, state of adversarial relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, and also involving Europe, to get back to the kind of relations which President Roosevelt had envisaged during the period of World War II. That the way to do that—we had to get rid of this nuclear threat. And the way I sought to deal with the thing, was to take the fact that the Soviet Union then, in its military-scientific sections, which I had some familiarity with, had certain technological capabilities which complemented, though they slightly differed from, those of the United States.

My view was that if we would agree to get rid of this balance of terror, of nuclear terror, by cooperating to develop the weapons systems which could deal with the launch of a barrage of nuclear-tipped missiles, that we could, by developing those technologies, apply those technologies to peaceful uses, and thus build our way out, with confidence-building and with mutual assistance, in assisting the development

of what was then called the developing sector. That in doing that, we would create the foundations of a just world.

Now today, things have changed. When I saw the Soviet system collapsing, as I did in 1988—its collapse was then inevitable, at least in that form—I made the same proposal: that if we were sane in the United States and in Western Europe, we would offer Russia and other countries in Eastern Europe, cooperation to build their way out of the economic distress which had overtaken them. And that that would be the way to build the kind of world, which again, is the kind of world that Franklin Roosevelt, as President, had envisaged, had he lived to do that.

I still have the same view today. Now, Russia is now in a much poorer condition. And our policy should be—I'm opposed to the present missile defense system policies of the government or the Congress, because they don't make sense.

We have now entered into a period in which the old conflicts from the so-called Cold War period don't mean anything any more, or they shouldn't. And therefore, the question should be, as President Clinton has said it should be, at least from his standpoint: How do we cooperate to build up the Russian economy, and together with Russia, to do things which are beneficial to the world in general?

So, what we have now, is the same people who insist on looting Russia, to keep Russia as a raw materials exporter rather than an industrialized, agro-industrial economy—the same thing for Ukraine and so forth—who now say: We have to treat Russia as a potential rogue state, and we have to be equipped with the military means to deal with Russia, should it decide to become a rogue state.

What we're dealing with, is sheer insanity, which is what I've been afraid of all along. That you would drive Russia to the point, that you would create an adversary in Russia—an unnecessary adversary—by putting Russia against the wall. Who knows what Russia, with its culture and its history, what its response would be?

Russia is not a nation which is recently used to being subjugated. And if you take Russian people and Russian culture, and if you've kicked them in the face repeatedly, you may get a reaction that may be most unpleasant, particularly, as at this time, we're in a sort of dying economic system in western Europe and the United States as well.

It is extremely dangerous. President Clinton has, in my view, amiable attitudes toward Russia, as does particularly his Assistant Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, an old friend of his. But I don't think, so far, that the President has understood Russia, or understood Russia's interests. I hope I would better. I think I do. I have friends in Russia in influential positions, and we have talked about these things repeatedly. I think I understand, at least from an American-European standpoint, what Russian interests are. *And I see no reason for building up a conflict around so-called military systems. It doesn't make any sense at all.*

Speed: We now have a question, Lyn, from Godfrey Binaisa, former President of Uganda.

Godfrey Binaisa, Uganda: I'm glad, Lyn, to be here before you. First of all, I would like to say—I would like to advise my fellow brothers and sisters on the continent of Africa, that we should not delude ourselves that we ever got independence.

What we got in the '60s, was independence on paper. The question of the flag: a British flag, bring it down, a French flag, bring it down, Portuguese, and so on and so forth.

But we never became sovereign at all. You see, sovereign nations were America, United Kingdom, France, and all the European countries. And now China has just recently—I mean, within living memory—become sovereign. Because also China, at one stage, was denied that privilege of becoming sovereign.

But most of Africa, surely, remained colonial. And the intention of the colonials was to make it remain so, so that the looting of African raw materials would continue unabated. And that's what is happening.

The next step that they did—the imperialists—was to groom the leadership of Africa. We were not many in the world, and we are not, as the United States Declaration of Independence says, that all men are born equal—not us. Those who are born equal are elsewhere. They don't exist on the continent of Africa.

And this is why we are having all these problems. The problem you point out—infrastructure—as you have so ably enunciated, from time to time, needs educated people, educated personnel. And these educated people, are expensive. Because if you imagine building a railroad from Dakar in Senegal to Mombasa, how many technicians would you need? Who is going to pay for them? Who is going to house them?

Africa is—Africa has enough people, on condition that we get the technology, and we get the educated people. Most of our people, for instance, here, I was shocked when somebody told me that Nigeria alone, has in North America—that is, Canada and the United States—has 20,000 Nigerian medical doctors.

Now, you imagine. If these people were to arrive in Nigeria tomorrow, with all those skills, the medical services of Nigeria would go up at once.

But they won't go back, for various reasons. First of all, because of poverty. The government of Nigeria would not be able to pay them the kind of wages they get in this country or in Canada. And secondly, why should they go back? I mean, before the new President was elected, they had no democracy there, they had no respect for human rights.

These are some of the problems which we've got to face, and they've got to be faced by us, we Africans. Because we've got to stop the old imperialists from messing around, poking their noses in our affairs. They are building up leaders, some

of whom are useless leaders, some of whom have never managed anything beyond their households. Now, they are managing entire countries. And this is the dilemma.

What are we going to do? How are we going to stop it? All these people are being influenced by outside forces who foment conflict, who don't like us to progress at all, some of whom you know very well, some of whom are managing or have got a hand in the great gold-mining company called Barrick Gold Mining, some of whom were even the Presidents of this country, others were prime ministers of Canada.

Everybody's messing around in Africa, because Africa is not considered to have men and women who are born equal, like all other men and women in the rest of the world. What are your comments?

LaRouche: Well, I agree fully with your assessment, as you know. But first of all, there has to be a moral perception of this issue among people in various countries, Europe, especially Europe and the United States. It has to be understood, that this is the problem.

If we start from that, then what needs to be done, is I would concentrate on these infrastructure approaches, because I know that large-scale infrastructural projects, such as water system management, transportation, power systems and so forth, building urban communities or suburban communities, or small communities, villages, providing stations which are care stations for assistance to agriculture, and so forth, in various parts of the country: These things can absorb an otherwise semi-idle or unproductive population, and bring it up, in a fairly short period of time, to a higher level of productivity.

And if we think in terms of a commitment which is like a 20-year commitment, the age of one generation, we can transform almost any country in the world, if we simply put in the seed projects, which generally the most favorable cases are—of course, large-scale cases—are infrastructure projects.

If we do that, then we will produce the quality of improvement in the population, where they can begin to manage their own affairs much more effectively. So, we should look at this 20-year-odd deficit of rebuilding, as a past-due bill that we have to pay. And I think we talked about this with the Asian countries, as well as Africans.

And there's a general understanding, that if you think about the need of Asia for food supplies—Africa has an abundant land-area in which to grow food, if you have an agricultural system developed and supported by infrastructure which can do that.

And Africa, with that kind of approach, will bring support from Asian countries, as well as from places like the United States. And in 20 years, 25 years, we will have something where we can say: "All right, this is the foundation for the kind of future that Africa deserves to have for itself."

Q: We have two questions from Canada.



Former Ugandan President G. Lukongwa Binaisa: "I would like to advise my fellow brothers and sisters on the continent of Africa, that we should not delude ourselves that we ever got independence."

Speed: Go ahead, Canada.

Q: This is from an African country. The question is, that we have observed that Canada and Australia, two British Commonwealth nations which were not in the past so very much present on the international scene, but since the last two years approximately, they've been leading—doing some interventions, notably Canada in Somalia and Kosovo, and of course Australia more recently in East Timor. Why now these sudden interventions from the part of these two countries? What does Canada expect to receive in exchange for these operations? And who finances these interventionist operations?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, I don't think you can blame the people of Canada or Australia as such, for their participation in this process. You can not find a domestic motive, I think, among the people of Canada or the people of Australia, for their increasing participation in these military-type, globalized operations that we see recently.

As you see with the recent train wreck at Paddington Station in London, you see that the internal United Kingdom, is the city dump. It's a refuse pile, industrially, technologically. And so you say, "What do the English want from all this?" They don't want anything, the English people. They don't have anything. They've lost nearly everything. Australia has lost most of the essential industries that it once had and of

which it was proud. The Snowy River Project, for example, things like this. They're losing everything, the people of Australia.

What, then, is going on? You have an oligarchy which is supranational, which is like our Wall Street crowd in the United States, the voice of the *Wall Street Journal*, for example, expresses this, people like that who have that shared view; and in London, like the central clearing banks in London around the Bank of England, which put Hitler into power with cooperation from New York City financiers, back in 1933. It was these guys who put Hitler into the Chancellorship, and it was these guys who supported Hitler at the time he consolidated his dictatorial powers in Germany in 1934, the summer of 1934, with the death of Hindenburg. And once we had Hitler in power there, given to us by the Bank of England and the clearing banks of England, and by a similar crowd in New York, then we had ourselves on the way to an inevitable World War II.

Now, we're in something like that kind of condition today, in this period. We've entered into a time in the post-1989 period, in what President George Bush called the "New World Order." And the New World Order is to eliminate the nation-state. It's called globalization. It's called "the rule of law." It's otherwise called, by ancient Romans, imperialism. And to eliminate and liquidate the nation-state.

Look at the most recent, this past week, report of the International Monetary Fund, which proposes to eliminate the last vestige of sovereignty, economic sovereignty, in Germany, by eliminating all the banks which are in a position to function as banks, normal banks in Germany.

And this is global. So what you have, is through the English—British Commonwealth—you have a certain consortium of these financier types, the type that put Hitler into power in Germany, together with the New York bandits, back in 1933-34. The same species of bandits in these countries, are going around the world and spreading the new globalization order—the death of the nation-state, or the "modernization of the world."

That's what's going on. Don't look inside the people of these countries to explain their participation in these events. They have nothing to do with it. They may be sucked into it. But it's not their motive, it's not their interests that are served by this. They gain no benefit from it.

It's simply that you've got a gang of thieves, who are an international financier cartel, an oligarchy, which are determined to establish their grip on the world.

And my hope is, that by my running for President of the United States, and hopefully achieving that position, we can bring this nonsense to an end, and get back to the point that these countries can concentrate on doing their proper business, which is to take care of the general welfare and interests of their own nation and people.

Guinea: Today we see more and more the sovereignty of

If I were President of the United States, in cooperation with great nations such as Russia, China, India, probably Germany, and so forth, we would have to establish de facto a new order of relations among nations on this planet, based on a community of principle.

nations being destroyed by international organizations. The United Nations seems to be unable, more and more, unable to fulfill its traditional mission across the world. The notion of humanitarian intervention seems to be targetting now more and more countries which are weak, as we have observed during the last two months.

What role would you see for the United Nations?

LaRouche: I would think the United Nations had essentially three phases of its existence, including the present one.

Phase One, was what Roosevelt intended. And that never happened. As a matter of fact, on the death of Roosevelt, the people in the State Department who were associated with the United Nations project, just immediately tore up most of the things that Roosevelt had intended would be done.

So, what developed, then, was the so-called Cold War confrontation, which was organized by the dropping of two nuclear weapons—the only two the United States then had—upon the undefended cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on a Japan which had already been militarily defeated; so there was no military purpose or excuse for dropping those bombs. The U.S. troops were never intended to invade the islands of Japan, by force, at that point.

They were simply waiting. The Emperor of Japan had already negotiated the terms of his surrender to Roosevelt and other countries, through the Vatican Office of Extraordinary Affairs, through the Monsignor who later became Pope Paul VI.

So, there was no need. The U.S. policy under MacArthur, was to wait until the autumn, by which time the blockade would have had its effect, and the Japan military hard-core, which had been the authors of the second Sino-Japanese war, that they would have to surrender to the will of the Emperor.

So there was no need to do that. But this had one effect. It opened the age of nuclear conflict among nuclear superpowers, which became first the United States and Britain against the Soviet Union, and then, of course, China at a later stage, beginning with 1949.

So, the United Nations went through this evolution, from Roosevelt's death into the early 1950s, in which the Security Council of the United Nations, in a standoff, decided among themselves, among the nuclear powers, the five powers, essentially, how the rest of the world would be run.

And generally, they agreed that they would try to keep stability in the rest of the world, more or less according to agreement among the principal superpowers, nuclear powers.

Then, in 1989-1990, the superpower arrangement collapsed, the Soviet Union collapsed, and we entered into what George Bush called the "New World Order."

Now, there is no longer an adversarial relationship, a standoff, under which Third World countries, or countries which are less powerful, could go to the Security Council of the United Nations, and find a body which would actually deliberate and debate among themselves over the issues presented by other countries from the United Nations General Assembly. That's gone.

So the United Nations no longer has power. Now recently, under Madeleine Albright, the Secretary of State—and she already showed some proclivities in that direction when she was the UN Ambassador of the U.S.—you no longer have that. You had the declaration, as you saw in the case of the attacks on Iraq, which is a bellwether case; the resumption of the bombing of Iraq, the first time and then the second time. You had the Anglo-American powers, decide they would bomb who the devil they wanted to bomb, whether or not the UN Security Council approved. So, that's the present condition.

What I would suggest, is, the United Nations ought to have a fourth incarnation, much closer to what Roosevelt intended. Roosevelt had intended that great nations, such as China and the Soviet Union, in the postwar period, would participate in ensuring the enforcement of a post-colonialism world, in which other nations would have the right to develop as nation-states, and undergo economic development of their own choice, with free access to technology needed for that development.

That's what's needed. What we need, in a sense, is a revolution among great powers. And I would hope the United States would take a part, and the President of the United States would take a part in that.

If I were President of the United States, in cooperation with great nations such as Russia, China, India, probably Germany, and so forth, we would have to establish de facto a new order of relations among nations on this planet, based on a community of principle. And in that case, the United Nations would function as a forum through which these issues raised by other nations could receive a hearing, and equitable negotiations, equitable assistance could be provided to try to prevent preventable conflicts and to deal with certain things like disease problems and so forth, in various parts of the world.

So, we need that fourth incarnation of the United Nations, in which it becomes much more in terms of present conditions, world conditions, much more like what Roosevelt had intended before he died.

Speed: Lyn, we have a question from another representative from the Chinese Mission, which was submitted to me in writing. And it says, "What do you predict to be the development of relations between China and the United States in the 21st century?" And the second section of that question is, "How would you approach, how would your Presidency approach, solving the Taiwan problem?"

LaRouche: All right. First part: I am determined, if at all possible, that I shall either be President, or I shall determine who shall be the President, in whom I shall have a hand. In that case, the relations between the United States and China will be conditioned by the present financial crisis. That is, that the President of the United States, the President and other representatives of China, of India and other countries, should meet to put this miserable, bankrupt financial system into order, by declaring it to be bankrupt and taking measures to establish a new monetary system, rather consistent in design with the original Bretton Woods agreement prior to '58. But, in which nations such as China, India, and other countries, which had been previously classed as "developing countries," would participate as equal partners.

And it's on the basis of that, and on the basis of the kind of cooperation between countries which have abundant potential, in terms of machine-tool technology, and countries which need imports of machine-tool technology, should define the economic relations that go together with the political relations, to bring this planet at last into order, where we create on this planet a community of sovereign nation-states which are united in principle around the concept of the general welfare. That's my objective.

I think, in the next century, the same thing applies. That's what we must have. We should look ahead long-term, we should look to periods like 20 to 50 years, and plan what our missions are for 20 to 50 years ahead, and see where we think we're going.

Now, for example, let's take a case, a very concrete case. This may seem esoteric, but it's important.

Because the human race has lived on this planet, for maybe 2 million years. During most of that period, we've had ice ages in the Northern Hemisphere. During most of that, the cultures we know of, from periods prior to 10,000 B.C., most of these cultures were centered on maritime cultures, not land-based cultures. And most of these maritime cultures, which are associated with coastal areas, were inundated when, in the past 15,000 years, the levels of the oceans rose by about 300 to 400 feet, which means that most of the areas where people lived in these maritime cultures during that period, are now buried under the ocean—3 or 400 feet down, which is not exactly where a diver likes to go to.

But also, this planet has been hit by meteorites, as Plato

emphasized this. We've had great convulsions, earthquakes, volcanoes, other convulsions.

So, while we think we're bothering ourselves about controlling relations among states, at the same time we have to look to the future: that mankind has suffered great catastrophes from so-called natural causes.

In the same way that we approach the question of how do you deal with aridity—irrigation, like the Three Gorges Dam Project. These are very honorable things, and very good. But how do we deal with the threats from the nature of the planet itself, natural causes, or conditions which develop, like meteorite conditions and so forth, which develop within the Solar System itself? Are we prepared to defend humanity against great cataclysms which come from these natural sources?

If we look at things in this manner, we say that for the future, mankind, in order to preserve society and culture on this planet, has to learn the lesson of what happened to humanity during the great ice ages and immediately following, say, 12,000 years ago for the Atlantic area; if we learn that lesson, we're going to have to go into outer space, and extend our science further, so that we develop means for controlling these kinds of things we call "natural causes," "natural calamities," in the future.

We must think about the future of the human race as a whole. I would propose that we steer our science-driver programs and our thinking, to think about humanity 10,000, 20,000 years ahead, and realize that we're going to have to deal with these kinds of calamities—for example, 2,000 years from now, we probably will have the beginning of a new ice age in the Northern Hemisphere, unless we learn how to control it.

So, we've got to deal with these things. Perhaps if we take the long view of these things, and develop in that direction, we will have a better understanding of ourselves and our obligation.

What are human beings? Human beings are not like animals. Human beings can make discoveries of principles. No animal can do that. We have languages. The Chinese language is actually a very old language, by present-day standards. Those languages are a gift. The elements of that language, are a gift from many thousands of years before, by great predecessors. And what we know, is that we have relived the discovery of these gifts from the past—from hundreds of years in the past, from thousands of years.

And if our lives mean anything as individuals, they mean something because we, in our short mortal life, are able to contribute something to humanity, in preserving what is good from the past for the benefit of the future, and perhaps adding something good to the gift as we pass it along.

As we find ourselves thinking about how we are going to take steps now to secure the future of the human race, not only against the kind of catastrophes which are brought on by the foolishness of human beings and their governments, but also the natural disasters which lie waiting on this planet and

in the Solar System to hit us; if we think of ourselves in those terms, if we think of, as some European philosophers call it, “the simultaneity of eternity,” through ideas that we inherit from the past and we pass on to the future, each of us, though living a brief, mortal life, lives in the simultaneity of a process of eternity.

And if we can find our identity there, and find our cooperation with one another in that way, that is the way I think we should face the challenge. Can we create that conception of the human individual, and of society, to become the characteristic feature of the next century of mankind? If we can do that, I think all other good things will be available to our posterity.

Speed: Thank you, Lyn. We have one last question which is submitted to me from someone from Haiti. It says: “I am so delighted to have the opportunity to ask you at least one question concerning the Haiti crisis. How, in your international political view do you see Haiti, which is the poorest nation in the hemisphere? How does that jibe with the globalization system? While the Haitian people have suffered politically, economically, through the drug wars, through poverty, and so on, what would be— what can be done about this situation, and how would your Presidential campaign relate to this area?”

LaRouche: Haiti is, in a sense, an anomaly, as I think all

Haitians who know the history of the country know. It’s a desolated area, a stripped area, a looted area, in which people have pawed a subsistence out of the soil, but very little has been put into restoring the soil, to restoring the habitat.

So obviously, it’s a matter of conscience, since Haiti is a country that lies nearby the United States.

And since African-Americans and others profess to be concerned about Africans, including Africans in Haiti or people of African descent in Haiti, it’s a matter of conscience in the United States, to demonstrate to the world our good will, as in a case like Haiti, by doing what we can do to assist them in making their part of that island more secure, more habitable, and helping to combat the disease levels, the high mortality rates which exist there, and giving the Haitian some sense of having a future.

And we should do that, just simply because it’s something we should do to demonstrate to the world that, in a better-informed, shall we say, United States, we understand the importance of doing such things.

Speed: Thank you very much, Lyn. There were several other representatives of nations who are here, but not everyone had a question. However, I think everyone appreciates very clearly, and seems to, from what I can see from their faces, your answers.

And of course, this has certainly been an extraordinary dialogue with an American Presidential candidate. Some people have asked me a couple of questions during the broadcast, the webcast.

So, for those who wish to, let’s say, submit questions later to Mr. LaRouche, you could forward those questions to the website. Again, that’s www.larouchecampaign.org. And other information about this can be made available to you outside at our table.

I want to thank the representatives who also joined us from Canada for participating as well. And I’d just like to, at this point ask Lyn: Is there anything you’d like to say in summary? Or just in the way of final comments of any type?

LaRouche: I would just suggest that I’ve written this piece which will be in circulation shortly. You probably have a better date on this, Dennis, than I do. But I think many people may be interested. They may find the thing a little bit going uphill in parts, but I think, in reflection, I think perhaps that it is a useful contribution to redefining an issue which badly needs redefining.

Speed: We’ll get it out. We’ll definitely make sure that it’s made available to people here.

So, I want to thank you very much, Lyn, for joining us today. And I just would encourage everyone to look forward to seeing the next time that Al Gore or George Bush is asked a question, maybe you can smile with recognition that there is a Presidential candidate in the United States who does know something about foreign policy. Thank you very much.

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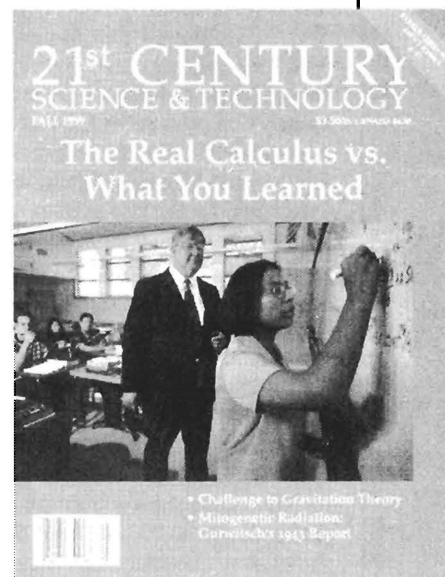
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