

you propose we do?”

And around the world, in every country of the world, the question today, is are there people — sometimes they’re going to have to be people in my generation, the generations in their 70s, and even their 80s — who are going to have to step forward, and remind people, that there was a time when we did things better. When we didn’t make these mistakes.

Now, we’re not going to simply go back to the past, but we’re going to recognize that we made a wrong choice, at a turn in the road, and we’re going to go forward, not to the past, but we’re going to go back to the point where we made the wrong turn in the road.

That’s the proposition before us now. That’s the issue before us today. This system is finished. We’re sitting in a moment of great privilege, when we can watch an evil system *die*. And it is going to die. Our job is to rally ourselves, to find the leaders to step forward, and when the shock hits, to have those leaders say to the people, “Be calm. Be assured. We have learned much from history. Terrible mistakes in popular opinion and others have been made. Radical decisions that should have not been made, have been made. We can cancel that. We can pull ourselves up, and get at the work, and we can rebuild from the starting point of the place we made the wrong turn in the road.”

We’re going to rebuild the nation-state, a global community of nation-states. We’re going to have a protectionist system, rebuild that system.

I’ll just say this: As some of you know, that in my function in this business, that apart from my function as the only rival, presently, to Al Gore for the Democratic Presidential nomination, I also am involved with friends in Mexico, in Peru, Colombia, a few daring souls in Venezuela, in Bolivia, and in Argentina and Brazil, and various nations in Africa and nations in Asia, and nations in Europe, in close contact with leaders, or leading strata, intellectual strata, in these countries, many of whom have very kindly supported my efforts in this region, to bring together groups of people who represent a *community*, of leadership, which will help to coordinate the efforts among us, to bring into being the new financial and monetary system which we need to rescue humanity from the great crash, which is about to occur, within either days, or months, or weeks, or what ahead, but immediately ahead.

It is probable this will happen this year. It could happen in June. It could happen over the summer months. It could happen in September. The efforts, I know, in the United States, to prevent this from happening, by Larry Summers, the Treasury Secretary, and others — these are fools. They don’t know what they’re doing. They’re totally incompetent. They can not control this process. They can influence it. But everything they do to postpone the crash another day, makes the crash worse the following week. Then they go back, and they have to do something still worse the following week, to do that.

So, the time is coming, very soon, when *we*, as in the

Dominican Republic, and other countries round the world, must, as patriots of our nations, bring together the intellectual forces, which will rally around the leaders, who will help to lead their nations, as part of a community of nations, in creating the new monetary system, which will finally be a just new world economic order.

Thank you.

LaRouche ‘Remoralizes’ Santo Domingo Audience

by Carlos Wesley

In what a daily in the Dominican Republic described as “an historic encounter,” Lyndon LaRouche, who is vying for the U.S. Democratic Party Presidential nomination, engaged in a lively dialogue on May 3, from Frankfurt, Germany, live, via videoconference, with a select group of more than 100 patriotic intellectuals and political leaders gathered in Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital. The 90-minute exchange, during which LaRouche called for an end to globalization, and put forward two basic principles — the adoption of a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, and the establishment of “a community of perfectly sovereign nation-states” — constituted a powerful programmatic intervention into the May 16 Dominican Presidential elections, which saw Hipólito Mejía, of the Revolutionary Democratic Party, defeat Danilo Medina, of the ruling Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), and 94-year-old Joaquín Balaguer, who was seeking his eighth term.

The videoconference, titled “The Failure of Globalization: The International Financial Crisis and the Need for a New Bretton Woods,” was sponsored by the University Institute for Exact Sciences (INCE), and *EIR*. After being introduced by Marino Elsevyf, a prominent Dominican attorney who played a leading role in organizing the event, LaRouche made an introductory speech, following which he was first questioned by a group of panelists including Father Lúatico García, a Jesuit priest and well-known author; Dr. Edilberto Cabral, the former president of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, the oldest university in the Americas; and Jorge Melendez, *EIR*’s correspondent in Santo Domingo. Afterward, the floor was opened for written questions from the audience, which included the Deputy Minister of Interior, a former Comptroller General of the country, several government officials from the areas of banking and finance, labor leaders, and others, even including a government official who is a close relative of outgoing President Leonel Fernández.

The reverberations of the seminar will be felt for a long time. It was broadcast in full, to the whole country of some 8 million people, by Dominican TV four times on the eve of the elections, and again, for a fifth time, the day after, as the

election results were being announced. LaRouche presented the Dominican people and their new rulers with the alternatives facing them in the present crisis. LaRouche's message, that we must make a revolution "to promote the general welfare of each of the persons, and their posterity, within the nation," was tremendously remoralizing to a people who, despite last year's 8.3% "miracle economic growth," daily endure long electricity blackouts, and cannot drink the water that comes from their taps.

As in the United States, the Internet-driven "economic boom" has benefitted mainly the upper 20% or so of the population. The privatization and other free-trade policies that the government has pursued under the prodding of the United States and, most emphatically, Great Britain, and upon the advice of neo-liberal "Chicago Boys," such as Arnold Harberger, one of the architects of Gen. Augusto Pinochet's "Chilean economic miracle," have resulted in layoffs and reduced wages.

For many Dominicans, their only hope of survival lies in emigrating to the United States, legally or illegally. As a result, scores drown in the high seas as they attempt to make the passage in rickety boats.

While there is much hype about the computer revolution (Bill Gates just announced a big donation toward a planned "cybernetic industrial park"), most people realize that unless you can afford your own electrical generator, you can't get the darn things to run, because most of the time there is no juice in the plug. Dominicans had taken to calling officials of the outgoing PLD government, perhaps unfairly, "Los Comesolos" ("Only They Eat"). A Hamilton Poll survey in March, recently cited by the Washington, D.C. Center for Strategic and International Studies—which expressed the fear that the disenfranchised population might turn to Balaguer, who, CSIS said, would "defy the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and U.S. preferences [and] pursue a more statist and nationalist economic policy"—showed that nearly 70% of the population feel that their lot has not improved, or that they are worse off than before.

Thus, when LaRouche responded to a question, saying that what is needed worldwide is a policy of promoting investments in infrastructure, so that, for example, you could get electricity when you flipped the light switch in Santo Domingo, or clean water when you turn on the faucet, the audience burst into applause. Similarly, when in response to another question, he denounced privatization as "piratization," everyone laughed and applauded and stomped the floor.

'Who Is This Fellow?'

This writer was privileged to be on hand to translate for the event, and was able to witness first-hand the audience's complete concentration, and their warm response to LaRouche. Twice the connection that allowed LaRouche in Germany and the audience in Santo Domingo to see and speak to each other, was broken, and the large screen on which

LaRouche appeared went blank, but everyone patiently remained in their seats until the connection was reestablished—nobody wanted to miss a word of what LaRouche had to say. People nodded in understanding when he explained that the yardstick for measuring government "corruption" is not, as the U.S. media would have one believe, political patronage as such, nor keeping state-owned enterprises going, so as to provide useful employment; corruption is that which creates suffering. It is the suffering that must be eliminated, he said. He reminded the audience that already in the 1980s, he had outlined a policy, "Operation Juárez," of Ibero-American cooperation for the economic benefit of all.

By the time the event ended, not only were nearly all the paying participants still in their seats, but they had been joined by scores of waiters, waitresses, and other employees of the downtown hotel where the seminar took place. Those unfamiliar with LaRouche were asking, "Who is this guy? He is great! Are you sure he is American? I can't believe it; no American talks like that!" As I walked out of the hall, seminar guest and hotel worker alike came up to ask me to convey their congratulations and gratitude to LaRouche.

The following day, attorney Elsevyf and this author appeared for a half-hour broadcast on "Revista 110," the country's most important news and political commentary TV program, which is hosted by Dr. Julio Hazim, to report on the seminar. There was also an earlier TV interview on Generoso Ledesma's "No te acuestes sin saberlo" ("Don't Go to Bed without Knowing This").

For most Dominicans, their image of America is that conveyed by U.S. Ambassador Charles Manatt, whom the press has dubbed "Mr. Charlie." A former chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a self-avowed enemy of LaRouche, Manatt arrogantly appointed himself an "observer" in the Dominican elections, and then added insult to injury by sending two U.S. military attachés, instead of any of the Embassy's scores of civilian officials, to work out the details with the election board—a no-no in a country with such a long history of U.S. military interventions. Earlier this year, in his first official speech, Manatt threatened Dominicans with dire consequences if they violated "intellectual property" rights. "That's a dangerous man," said a journalist who met him. "That guy scares me."

The televised broadcasts of LaRouche's presentation were also well received. An economist close to the Catholic Church who saw the entire dialogue on TV, told an acquaintance: "I was bowled over. I did not know that there were such towering intellects in the U.S. LaRouche stands for exactly the same thing as the Church's doctrine of social justice," a statement which echoed remarks by Father García at the seminar. And such responses come not only from the Dominican Republic: A former member of the cabinet of an African country endorsed LaRouche's bid for the Presidency, immediately after reading a transcript of his speech to the Dominicans.