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Russia: What Comes Next?

London's 'Our Men' in Moscow Poison Russian Policy

The Only Thing Obama Fears Is Lyndon LaRouche

The Ides of March 2010



What Is LaRouche Saying About How To Solve The Global Economic/Financial Crisis?

Lyndon LaRouche

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With this present opening of this third section of this trilogy on the underlying, practical foundations of the science of physical economy, we have presented ourselves with the task of untangling the most crucial of the issues posed by recorded human history, with emphasis on the history of European civilization from its ancient to modern times, up to the present day.

—LaRouche, from the final segment of
“The Science of Physical Economy”

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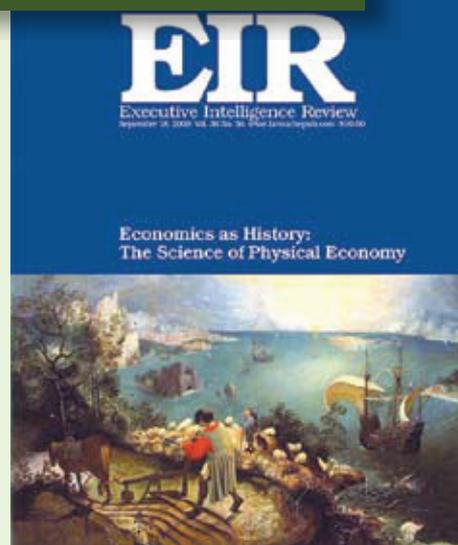
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EIR

From the Managing Editor

“You’ve got to have a sense of humor about this,” Lyndon LaRouche observed, about the passage of the Obama death-care bill this week, “but a dark sense of humor,” he added. “President Barack Obama has reached a virtually uncontrollable pathological state of euphoria of the type against which I had forewarned in my publicized diagnosis in my April 11, 2009 international webcast.”

At his March 13 webcast, nearly one year later, Debra Freeman introduced LaRouche by recalling the line from Shakespeare’s drama, when Julius Caesar, on his way to the Senate, is warned by a seer, “Beware the Ides of March.” Caesar brushed the warning aside, and thus, met his fate.

Our cover title, “The Ides of March 2010,” reflects both the theme of LaRouche’s webcast (Feature), and our coverage of the existential political battle taking place in Russia today, in LaRouche’s “Russia: What Comes Next?” and Rachel Douglas’s “London’s ‘Our Men’ in Moscow Keep Poisoning Russian Policy,” (Strategic Studies). On the one hand, there are those forces allied with LaRouche’s concept of a Four Great Power alliance (Russia, China, India, and the U.S.A.), to establish a new world economic system for recovery and development; and on the other, those who take their orders from the British imperial financial cabal, whose policy is to radically reduce the world population, in a scramble to come out on top of the rubble-heap that will be left after the meltdown of their system.

In World News, Debra Freeman examines why “The Only Thing Obama Fears Is Lyndon LaRouche,” following the March 2 primary victory of Keshia Rogers in the Texas 22nd C.D., and LaRouche’s webcast, both of which demanded Obama’s impeachment. The President is now reportedly obsessed with LaRouche; yet, the Nero-like Obama continues on a path that will lead to his own destruction, and that of the nation, in defiance of LaRouche’s warnings that—as with Caesar—his days are numbered.

Now, shift your attention to the optimistic developments beyond our borders: a report from the BüSo conference in Germany, focused on the election campaign in North Rhine-Westphalia, and highlighted by Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote; and, an account by Ramtanu Maitra, on the promising expansion of India-Russia and India-China economic and cultural ties.



Cover This Week

*“The Course of
Empire:
Destruction,”* by
Thomas Cole
(1836)



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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Scotsman Niall Campbell Ferguson’s forecasting on the subject of Empire presents a credible representation of a British imperialist’s foresight into what the ruling oligarchy threatens to do to the world. The problems of Russia at this moment, are to be understood as being chiefly products of the state of mind of the British imperialism perceived by such wits as Ferguson.

6 London’s ‘Our Men’ in Moscow Keep Poisoning Russian Policy

Rachel Douglas shows how leading forces in Russia, today, were trained and directed by British intelligence circles, dating back to the 1980s.
Documentation: The London Trainees in the Gaidar Government

Feature

18 LaRouche Webcast: The Ides of March 2010

The full transcript of Lyndon LaRouche’s March 13 webcast. If we don’t solve the problem of the Obama Presidency in the United States, he said, “where we have the potential power and the tradition to do it, humanity hasn’t got much of a chance. This is our mission! This is the reason for the existence for our nation. Let Obama quietly *go away!* Take the whole bunch of behaviorist bums, throw them out! Like disposing of the garbage. Even with all their imperfections, we have a residue of people in the Federal institutions, in the population, which are perfectly capable of running this thing, with the right leadership and encouragement.”

Economics

58 LaRouche to Private Washington Seminar: Sovereign Nations Can Solve the Global Economic Crisis

LaRouche told his audience that the world priority is to eliminate the imperial system. "And therefore," he said, "we need an agreement among sovereign nation-states to say, 'We sovereign nation-states'—not colonies—*we* run the planet. We run the planet based on the sovereignty of the individual nation-state. Therefore, we must have agreements among ourselves, especially trade, fixed-exchange-rate agreements, and agreements to help one another. And we can do just fine.'"

World News

64 The Only Thing Obama Fears Is Lyndon LaRouche

In the countdown to the House vote on Obama's fascist health-care bill, the President personally tagged any Democrat who opposes any element of his agenda as an agent of LaRouche.

66 Lest You Forget: The Nazi Nature of Obamacare

67 BüSo Conference: Industrialize Germany!

The LaRouche movement's political party in Germany, the BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Movement), held a national conference in Bad Salzufflen, March 20, under the theme "The Reindustrialization of Germany." Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave the keynote speech, and presentations by scientists and engineers were featured, in support of industrial progress and against the green insanity.

69 Eurasia Braces for Broader Impact of Stronger Russia-India Relations

Russian Prime Minister Putin's visit to New Delhi resulted in the signing of 19 agreements in high-technology areas, even as relations are improving between India and China.

Editorial

4 Russia: What Comes Next?

EDITORIAL

Russia: What Comes Next?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The *Executive Intelligence Review* is a journal of what is, systemically, strategic planning, rather than the edifying commentary which lounge lizards would prefer. Therefore, the presently onrushing world conflict, is to be recognized as an inseparable part of that same, presently continuing strategic history of the world as a whole, since that ouster of Germany's Chancellor Bismarck, which set two so-called "World Wars" and much more into motion, up to this present moment.

As I explain this point in other locations, all those who are, actually historians, rather than merely chroniclers, look at each present point in real history as I do, not from the past, but, a view of the present as being efficiently controlled from what can be estimated as an approaching critical point in the intended future. Thus, we have the relevant contrast between the confused, impotent outlook expressed by the romantic, reborn, statistically Keynesian follies of New York's Paul Krugman, as to be contrasted currently with the shamelessness expressed currently in *Foreign Affairs* and kindred locations, by Harvard's Scotsman Niall Campbell Ferguson.

Prize-winning liberal Paul Krugman dwells, in a dream-world of silly statistics, in contrast to a more realistically unpleasant Scotsman, Niall Campbell Ferguson. Ferguson, like Boito's creation of the soliloquy of Otello's Iago from *Otello*, expresses the true spirit of a

very wicked world, a world of characters out of the spirit of the perpetual evil which Shakespeare revealed, to similar effect, in the perpetual evil which is the world of *Macbeth*. It is a world of a clever Devil who is looking toward yesterday from tomorrow, looking toward intended, awful years, yet to come.

For that reason, here, in the March 13 international webcast, "The Ides of March 2010," I created an *EIR* setting of that production which features the inclusion of crucial elements of contributor Rachel Douglas's detailed documentation on the subject of the presently continuing, "Trojan Horse" role of British-directed asset Anatoli Chubais and his confederates, such as Mikhail Gorbachov, which was to have been seen now as an echo of an evil already under way already during the early through closing years of the 1980s, and beyond.

That case, of those circles of Gorbachov, Chubais, et al., then, as now, presents us here with a view of the same kind of evil seen among those exact-same British agents from the 1980s, an evil which was to become the crescendo of treasonous economic rape of Russia since even before the advent of the actual break-up of the former Soviet Union.

Against that backdrop, British strategist Ferguson's writings, present an echo of the immediate future, for the world of today, an echo of what the British intelligence services of the 1980s have done to wreck both



Creative Commons

Niall Ferguson writes: "...all empires, no matter how magnificent, are condemned to decline and fall. The implicit suggestion [of artist Thomas Cole] was that the young American republic of Cole's age would be better served by sticking to its bucolic first principles and resisting the imperial temptations of commerce, conquest, and colonization." For full text: <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/65987/niall-ferguson/complexity-and-collapse>

Russia and the economies of western and central continental Europe since the imposition of the "Euro" policy of the trio of Britain's Margaret Thatcher, France's President François Mitterrand, and the U.S.A.'s President George H.W. Bush, during 1990 and beyond.

On that account, Ferguson's forecasting, with all its included flaws, is useful in the respect that he presents a credible representation of a British imperialist's foresight into what the ruling oligarchy of the Inter-Alpha combination threatens to do to the immediate future of the world, especially the Trans-Atlantic world, as during the course of the weeks and months presently coming upon us now. Any treatments of the problems of Russia at this moment, are to be recognized as problems to be understood as being chiefly products of the state of mind of the British imperialism perceived by such wits as Ferguson today.

The question to be posed, must therefore be: To what Hell, and where, is Ferguson's perceived forecast for the presently onrushing conflict, intended to lead the bringing down of the world upon us all today?

What Ferguson's efforts represent, should be summed up here in the following terms.

Although the British imperialists pretend that they actually believe in the version of history and strategy which they have copied from both their creator, Paolo Sarpi, and his lying prophet Adam Smith, actually, the class of actually competent British imperialist policy-shapers, like Boito's Iago, believe in a fully witting, evil God. Adam Smith's work was written to confuse the befuddled silly wits of their credulous believers. It is by inducing the hapless to believe Sarpi's fable, that those in the Delphic tradition of high priest Plutarch, delude the believers in Liberalism, such as our befuddled Paul Krugman, into assisting in the destruction of their own nation.

So, it is the essence of the strategic study presented as the main feature of this edition of *EIR*, "The Ides of March," that Ferguson's portrait of the future he presents set before us, has a certain, authentically prophetic resonance, coinciding with a certain, crucial, central strategic feature contained within that webcast.

I emphasize that treatment of the subject of the crucial quality of the strategic impact which new developments inside Russia will have, and that for a long time to come, on the immediate future's fate of the planet as a whole.

However, it must be understood, that Ferguson does not disclose an estimate of the choice of strategic doctrine to be adopted by the British empire; rather, he presents the nature of the situation now being created as a product of British imperial intention, without specifying the actual intention itself.

What remains to be seen, is the choice of strategic options which the British empire would select as an optional strategy under a condition of world affairs such as that which H.G. Wells follower Ferguson presents today. To find the truth of the matter, consider how, the stated British facts of the matter lie. In any case, British policy is likely to attempt to create the impression of British strategic intention's reliance upon an intended double-envelopment, a belief intended for dumb leading Americans to believe, whereas, actually, a triple-envelopment is intended. Those details, however, are for another day.

London's 'Our Men' in Moscow Keep Poisoning Russian Policy

by Rachel Douglas

"...from the middle of the 1980s on, the leading forces in Russia, today, were trained and directed by British intelligence circles, largely inside London, itself.... These characters, like Chubais—not only Gorbachov, but Chubais and others, who are part of the British school of treason, from a Russian patriotic standpoint, ... are behind the major problems we have today."

—Lyndon LaRouche, webcast of March 13, 2010 (see transcript, this issue)

Anatoli Chubais, the current CEO of Russia's state-owned corporation Rosnano, spelled it out himself, in an interview published March 3 in the Russian edition of *Forbes* magazine, about the events of 1991. He was asked about the urgent consultations that took place in a Moscow suburb, in late September 1991, to which Chubais was summoned by the late Yegor Gaidar. It quickly became clear that Gaidar was to be the prime minister of the new government of independent Russia—the Soviet Union being in the process of disintegration, after an abortive coup attempt the previous month—and the discussion was about the economic policy to be implemented.

"Was an evaluation made," *Forbes* asked Chubais, "of what the impact of the reforms would be? I mean, forecasts of the extent to which production and real incomes would collapse, and how high prices would rise."

Chubais replied: "We didn't have to make any special estimates, because this was one of the fundamental scientific topics we had been working on for the previous ten years. So, we knew very well what the impact



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

Anatoli Chubais (right) briefs (or pretends to brief) then-President Vladimir Putin on a UES hydropower plant, July 2003. Does Chubais know anything about power plants? His expertise is in destroying economies on orders from London. As he explained in a 2001 interview, privatization of Russia's state-owned industry was not an economic process until 1996, but a political one.

was going to be: the real cost of the reforms. We had even written about it, including in a famous article co-authored by myself and [Sergei] Vasilyev. It described the main conflicts and problems which would inevitably occur. First, we presented this at a seminar in Padua [Italy], then we published it. It provided a sober and tough description of the inevitable adverse effects of the transformations which had to be made."

Setting aside Chubais's sophistry regarding the inevitability of the "shock therapy" deregulation and privatization policy, and its hideous consequences, what's true in that statement is that the Gaidar government had its plans set in advance, thanks to a nearly ten-year process of preparation. Foremost among the foreign sponsors of that process was the late **Lord Harris of High Cross**, head of the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) in London. The IEA is an arm of the infa-

mous Mont Pelerin Society, the British economic warfare unit founded in 1947 by London School of Economics Prof. Friedrich von Hayek. Mont Pelerin's mission: to use the free-trade "liberalism" of 18th- and 19th-Century Britain as a bludgeon against nation-states, which had been strengthened during the mobilization for World War II. Three decades after Mont Pelerin's launch, the IEA became the think-tank that cranked out the core policies of "Thatcherism," named for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. That radical privatization/deregulation/free-trade agenda savaged the U.K. itself, and much of the rest of the world, beginning at the end of the 1970s.

In 1983-91, the IEA and its Centre for Research into Communist Economies (CRCE) conducted a series of seminars, at various venues around the world, for young economists from Eastern Europe and Russia. On Aug.



Vladimir Mau

[of Aug. 21-22] has rendered the empire ripe for a dose of Thatcherism.... The Thatcherites believe that the events of the last few days have created the perfect new laboratory to test their ideas." Interviewed about the monthly luncheons he would be hosting for "free-marketeers and Soviet economists," Lord Harris told the *Times*, "We criticized [then Soviet President Mikhail] Gorbachov in the past for not reforming fast enough. Now the pace will be accelerated and our think-tanks can play a key role."



Lord Harris of High Cross

23, 1991, the "Diary" column in the *London Times* showcased their special relationship with these Russians: "The free market gurus and think-tanks that helped redraw the economic map of Britain during the 1980s," wrote the *Times*, "are planning an ideological invasion of the Soviet Union, in the belief that the failed coup

Harris's project, and the parallel patronage of the Rothschild family's George Soros, shaped the group of "young reformers," who ran economic policy under Russian President Boris Yeltsin in 1991-98. Harris called them "our men." As the Soviet bloc splintered, the Mont Pelerin Society-groomed economists seized the opening. Their first policy submission was the notorious 500 Days Plan for a leap to the "free market," drafted in 1990 by young economists, including **Boris Fyodorov** and **Leonid Grigoryev** from the Gaidar-Chubais group. A year later, in September-November 1991, the Russian institute of Gaidar and his protégé **Vladimir Mau** nearly folded, because most of its staff entered the government. As acting prime minister in the first Yeltsin Cabinet, Gaidar promptly implemented the "shock" decontrol of prices, beginning with the catastrophic looting of Russian industry and living standards.

The horror story of 1990s Russia has been told many times, including in two books published in English by *EIR*, Sergei Glazeyev's *Genocide: Russia and the New World Order* (1999) and *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism*, by Prof. Stanislav Menshikov (2007). The looting of the country reached a high point in 1996-98, when a Ponzi scheme of Russian short-term government bonds, called GKO, became a magnet for hot-money flows from all over the world, in the wake of the savaging of Asian currencies by Soros's and other hedge funds. During frenzied Summer 1998 attempts to keep the GKO bubble from blowing out, Chubais handled the Russian government's dealings with the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, securing pledges of \$22 billion in help. From the outside, then-U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury **Larry Summers** was a key player.



Boris G. Fyodorov

They failed, Russia defaulted, the stock market crashed by 75% on the year and the ruble by two-thirds, and some of the Russian *nouveaux riches* lost their fortunes. Bad derivatives bets related to the Russian bonds brought down the Connecticut-based Long-Term Capital Management (LTCM) hedge fund, nearly leading to a worldwide meltdown right then. One would suppose



EIRNS

While the Russian population sank deeper into poverty after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia's newly minted "private property owners" quickly melded their enormous holdings into worldwide, London- and offshore-based finance. Shown is a Moscow flea market.

that Chubais's services were no longer required, as veteran intelligence figure and economist Yevgeni Primakov took Russia's reins of government in September 1998.

But, Chubais managed to hang on to another job he had acquired in April 1998, as the GKO crisis ripened. Fired in March 1998 as first deputy prime minister, along with Prime Minister **Victor Chernomyrdin**, he became CEO of the national electric power utility, United Energy Systems. During the next decade, while arranging the break-up of UES and privatization of its components, Chubais restyled himself as a "liberal imperialist," borrowing that catch-phrase from Britain's Tony Blair.

And the legacy of the London-steered experiment in Russia runs deeper than its visible extravagance of the 1990s. In a 2001 interview, published for the first time

by journalist Alexander Gentelev only in January of this year, Chubais explained: Until the 1996 reelection of Yeltsin, "privatization in Russia was really not an economic process. It was addressing objectives of a completely different scope. Few people understood that at the time, especially in the West." The goal, Chubais elaborated, was political. He presented that goal as "destroying communism" through creating an irreversible attachment to private property ownership in Russia: "We knew that every factory sold, was a nail in the coffin of a communist. Whether it was expensive, or cheap, or free, or with a surcharge—that was question number 20. Number 20! While question number 1 was just this: each private property owner who appeared in Russia meant irreversibility. Irreversibility!"

While the majority of the workers and scientists by whose labor and innovation Soviet assets had been created sank into poverty, Russia's newly minted "private property owners" quickly melded their enormous holdings into existing, worldwide, London- and offshore-based finance.

Some of the members of the Gaidar-Chubais team had earlier departed to the private sector, joining the ranks of would-be "irreversible" private-property owners, some of them on an obscenely huge scale. Others, however, filtered into the institutions of Russian policy-making and continued to hold key positions throughout the first decade of the new century, even as President Vladimir Putin sought to regroup the Russian economy and shift it away from its addiction to raw materials exports. Today, not only are key personnel still on the scene (see below, "Where are 'Our Men' Now?"), along with a whole new generation of people who rose under their tutelage, but it is also evident that the axioms, institutions, and modes of operation, established for the Russian economy by the London-trained "young reformers," have not loosened their grip. For that reason, Russia urgently requires, as much as any nation does, LaRouche's proposed bankruptcy reorganization, under Glass-Steagall principles, of the entire London-centered international system of speculative monetary flows, on whose behalf Russia has been looted.

Now read our documentation: the late Lord Harris's own words, and those of his confederates, describing what they had set in motion the previous decade. Then, we shall touch on how London's "our men" emerged in the late-Soviet years of rule by Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachov, and take a look at where they are, and what they are doing, today.

The London Trainees in The Gaidar Government

Lord Harris of High Cross

The late Ralph Harris (Lord Harris of High Cross, 1924-2006), director of the Institute for Economic Affairs (IEA) in London, and two of his associates on the Russia project, spoke with a freelance journalist, who made the interviews available to EIR, in the Spring of 1996.

Q: You had some input into the reforms in Russia.

Harris: We got to know [**Yegor**] **Gaidar** and some of his friends. We've had them over here, we introduced them to [Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher, and this kind of thing.

Q: You are chairman of the International Center for Research into Economic Transformation (ICRET), in Moscow.

Harris: It is a mixed situation. There are some very, very good bits, but it is all in the balance, with the [1996 Presidential] election coming along, and whether Yeltsin will stay; and some of our men, like Gaidar, have been sacked. The chaps that we really wanted in charge, in the early days, have had to be dropped because of sort of communist-leftist pressure.

Q: You did have Gaidar over to London to talk?

Harris: Yes.

Q: Is the ICRET still functioning?

Harris: It functions, in a manner of speaking. . . . It is all very much personal jockeying in Russia, as I understand it. It's not a clear course, like Thatcher had, with a substantial capability of seeing the thing through, so that—you need a degree of certainty, if you are going to set up enterprises and invest a lot of money from outside. I mean, you need to have more assurance of property rights and security of investment, than you probably have in Russia at the moment.

Q: Could you tell me a bit about the impact of your ideas in Russia? How did these ideas take hold

over there?

Harris: I have met people in Russia. I used to be able to rattle off their names, names like [**Konstantin**] **Kagalovsky** and [**Sergei**] **Vasilyev**, and I have met chaps who are as lively-minded, and open-minded and as liberal-minded, as the people who make up the IEA in London and elsewhere. I have met chaps there who know about [Friedrich von] Hayek. I didn't have to tell them. They have read Hayek and [Milton] Friedman and others, and are very, very bright.

Q: Where did they get the ideas? Mrs. Thatcher met Gorbachov just before he came to power, and said, "Here is a man I can do business with!" Did the IEA's ideas have an impact over there?

Harris: The control over publication was very strong, so the people I met had read [Hayek's] *The Road to Serfdom*, but underground, in much-photocopied, tattered versions. There was no major stream of publications coming into the country. It is quite extraordinary, but, I just believe that what kiboshed the whole communist thing, really, in the end, it was Star Wars. I do think they really saw that they could not get this centralized, planned operation to face up to the Americans. I bet you that is what will emerge from all the history that will unfold.

Dr. Ljubo Sirc

Dr. Ljubo Sirc, Commander of the British Empire, born 1920 in Slovenia, is still honorary head of the Centre for Research into Communist Economies (CRCE, today the Centre for Research into Post-Communist Economies), which was initiated on the base of the IEA in 1983—the year President Ronald Reagan adopted Lyndon LaRouche's war-avoidance conception as the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. Lord Harris sat on the CRCE board

Q: How did you happen to run into **Vladimir Mau**, originally?

Sirc: That is a long story. This is the story of our Centre. You see, our Centre [the CRCE] was organized in 1983. With the help of people at the IEA, we started this Centre.

Then we started going to Eastern Europe. For me, that was still impossible, because I was involved in Yugoslav politics and was afraid they would arrest me if I showed up there. But, in 1988, I was, for the first time, invited to Hungary, precisely because they read some of my writings criticizing the Soviet system, and said they wanted me at their conference for that reason. So I went, and gave a critical paper, upon which a young man came to talk to me, and it was **Anatoli Chubais**. So, within a year, I became acquainted with practically all the reformers in the Soviet Union. Gaidar, Chubais, all of them. And this contact still lasts, of course.

[The ideas of von Hayek] are the initial link, because the East Europeans are all very enthusiastic about Hayek, and I personally got involved in this IEA in London, which is one of the think-tanks sponsored by Hayek, which was linked with the Mont Pelerin Society.

Q: What impact did your Centre have on the reforms in Eastern Europe?

Sirc: We all decided that it was necessary to act as quickly as possible. The first one was [future Polish Minister of Finance Leszek] Balcerowicz. With Balcerowicz, I had long discussions.

With the Russians, we had long, lots of meetings and conferences. At some stage, we all met in 1992. *But they were already in power at that moment.* We had two sessions in Indianapolis, under the sponsorship of the Liberty Fund, with two different American teams: one on international trade, and one on the actual mechanism of reforms. So, we had constant discussions.

Q: You said you got started in 1983; the reforms didn't really come along until later.

Sirc: The reforms really started in 1989. Initially, the contacts were with what were then called "dissi-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Then and now: Yegor Gaidar, as acting prime minister in the first Yeltsin Cabinet, implemented the "shock" decontrol of prices, beginning the looting of Russia. Here he is shown at left in the early 1990s, and at right more recently, prior to his death last year.



ents," who, it so happens, all became important persons in their own countries. Balcerowicz became the minister of finance. The Russians have all been ministers and prime ministers and deputy prime ministers, or have been linked with them, so that made life quite interesting. We had all this contact before they took over. These contacts go back, well, with Balcerowicz I had contact in 1985. With the Russians, they came a bit later.

The contact with the Russians was established by going to a meeting in Hungary where they all were. I have to say that this group of Russian reformers was quite well organized. Perhaps "organized," is too much, but they were a group of associates who, even in the mid-1980s, were all very young, between 30 and 40. In the mid-1980s, they sensed that something was going to happen, and wanted to be ready for this.

But, of course, you have very strange people involved. For instance, Gaidar, when I met him, was the economics editor of the Communist Party newspaper.

Q: Where did their ideas come from?

Sirc: I was taken aback by a) their knowledge of English, and b) their knowledge of, let's call it, Western economics. I had a discussion with **Boris Fyodorov**, who was [later] the Minister of Finance. He was my guest in Glasgow. That must have been in 1986. And I congratulated him on his English. They all studied English on their own. And he said, "If you think I learned economics at the university, you are very wrong again. I had to find the books to inform myself."

Q: How did this group come together, in Moscow?

Sirc: They seem to have known each other. And the circle then widened. There were two centers, really: One was in Moscow, and one was in St. Petersburg. Chubais is from St. Petersburg. When they established contact among themselves, they deliber-

ately sent Chubais to spend a year in Hungary, because they wanted to know what the Hungarians were doing. *It was all semi-planned, in a way.*

Vladimir Mau

In 1996, Vladimir Mau was deputy director of Gaidar's Institute for the Economy in Transition. Today, he heads the Russian government's Academy of National Economy.

Q: Who were the economic thinkers you looked to? Was von Hayek important?

Mau: We are too pragmatic [for that]. For me, Hayek is a very respected, but very ideological economist. That is not an economic technique, but it is economic ideology. So, no one believes this, but I do know, for example, that for Gaidar the most important things were Adam Smith and [John Maynard] Keynes. Nobody believes that—Keynes, because our communists, who never read Keynes, believed that Keynes was a communist.

In terms of the philosophy of economy, it is, of course, Adam Smith. I understood not long ago, that all people, especially economists and politicians, are divided into two parts. Those who are seeking a conspiracy in everything—it could be a negative conspiracy like a Zionist plot, or positive—maybe [the State Planning Commission] Gosplan. But the world is under guardians, under management of some kind. And then there are those who believe that if something happens, it happens not because of, but in spite of these attempts to regulate something. I call it the Smithian philosophical tradition. It is very important. If you scrutinize all the political debates in Russia now, it is just based on this. Almost nobody comprehends it, but that is the case.

Q: Did the CRCE have input into the Russian reformers like yourself?

Mau: Definitely. And they formed a very good organizational structure. Frankly, Ljubo Sirc was among the first persons from the West who met with Gaidar, Chubais, etc. In 1986. They were among the first who started to work with younger people, people who were at that time in their late twenties, early thirties. And they launched this collaboration. In 1986, Gaidar was 30. I was 25. I was not at the first meetings.

Q: This was an exchange of ideas, back and forth,

on Adam Smith?

Mau: An exchange of ideas, not restricted with censorship. They met in Budapest, and in Western Europe, mostly in Britain, and in advanced Eastern and Central European countries, and in St. Petersburg. There were seminars with an exchange of ideas. The greater part of our government of 1992, met at these seminars.

Q: So, these seminars were quite important...

Mau: All of them, all of us knew each other. And it was a structure where these people had a good chance to meet and discuss, even with each other, not only foreign colleagues, though that was also very important. I think that Ljubo was doing very important—sometimes I think he didn't even understand what he was doing. It was impossible to understand at that time.

Q: So, you and your group had the ideas; how did you come to power?

Mau: That was mostly Gaidar. A new generation was coming, and Gaidar turned out to be in the proper place at the important moment.

And since our institute contributed the most to the government, when it was formed in November 1991—a good part of the government was from the institute—the institute was almost exhausted when the government was formed.

Q: Your institute almost collapsed, because everybody went into the government?

Mau: Absolutely. Gaidar was, as Deputy Prime Minister; [Andrei] Nechayev, Minister of Economics; [Vladimir] Mashchits, Minister of CIS Relations; Aven, Minister of International Economic Affairs; myself, Assistant to the Prime Minister on Economic Policy; [Leonid] Grigoryev, who is now at the World Bank, head of the Committee on Foreign Investment; Vasilyev, Sergei—head of the Center for Economic Reform under the government.

Q: How did your institute get started, originally?

Mau: Ideologically, that is really interesting. Because [Academician Abel] Aganbegyan, who was a prominent economist, is a good businessman. He decided to set up an institute for economic policy, and invited Gaidar to head it. And Gaidar called on his friends, people whom he had published in *Kommunist*.

Andropov's Kindergarten

"Why didn't [the SDI] work? ... Why did Yuri Andropov, who had British antecedents, in terms of influence, ... summarily, without discussion, publicly repudiate any discussion with President Reagan? Because he was controlled by British agents. Now, the core of this, which became nastier and nastier, was associated with a subsequent successor, to Andropov: Gorbachov..."

"Here we are, all this time, all this talk about 'Soviet.' ... We lived in a world in which that was the big issue. And now we turn around, and we find that the key powers inside the Soviet Union itself, working for the British Empire, as traitors to Russia, were actually running many of these operations which we thought were the Soviet operations."

—LaRouche, March 13, 2010 webcast

Economist **Abel Aganbegyan**, mentioned by Vladimir Mau as one of the first sponsors of the Gaidar group, is otherwise famous as the architect of the *perestroika* ("restructuring") and *uskoreniye* ("acceleration") policies, started by Mikhail Gorbachov when he became General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 25 years ago this Spring.

Behind the rise of Gorbachov was his predecessor, Yuri Andropov, who was identified by *EIR* in the 1980s—besides his ill-starred role in rejecting the Strategic Defense Initiative for U.S.-Soviet strategic cooperation—as having initiated Soviet experimentation with free-trade economics. In 2002, for the first time in the Russian press, a veteran of Soviet intelligence identified in print the grouping and relationships, named by Lyndon LaRouche as "Andropov's Kindergarten," as the force behind the liberal economic reforms that wrecked Russia during the 1990s.

That exposé, written by an author identified as "Vyacheslav K.," appeared in the February 2002 issue of *Stringer* magazine, founded by President Yeltsin's one-time security chief Alexander Korzhakov. It zeroed in on the nexus of Andropov's grouping in the KGB (the State Security Committee, which Andropov headed in 1967-83), as being rooted in the patronage of Andropov's Communist Party career by Finnish Communist International leader Otto Kuusinen, and in the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Laxenburg, Austria. IIASA was an arrangement, deadly to Russian economic planning, which was

built up after U.S. National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy (senior figure of the Anglophile U.S. financial establishment, architect of the Vietnam War, and overseer of the cover-up of President John Kennedy's assassination) reached an understanding with KGB figure Dzhermen Gvishiani in 1967.

"Vyacheslav K." described Andropov's strategy, which occurred in the setting of economic hardship and food rationing in the Soviet Union after the late-1970s plunge of oil prices, as a plan for the Soviet Union, "as a huge corporation, financially independent, economically sustainable, and possessing a huge technological potential, concentrated in the military industry. ... Andropov's idea was to convey modern technologies to Russia's industrial corporations, which would be allowed to attract foreign investments."

The *Stringer* article then characterized the recruitment of the Kindergarten: "Andropov made a decision to develop economists for 'Corporation U.S.S.R.' from scratch, and outside the country. The function of ideological control was, definitely, assigned to the KGB apparatus. ... As a base for the foreign training of economists, Andropov selected IIASA [in Vienna]. No wonder the young cadres, deployed to Vienna, immediately came under influence from well-trained foreign intelligence 'specialists in management.' ... As a result of strict selection, during which some of the students left the experiment on ethical grounds, getting bored with constant manipulation, the team of those who completed their education on the base of IIASA [and its Moscow branch], included persons such as Pyotr Aven, Anatoli Chubais, and Yegor Gaidar. ... The resulting team ruined the Russian economy. ... That was a direct result of Andropov's personal influence: Andropov was a pupil of Kuusinen, who was supposed to become the leader of Soviet Finland after the planned victory which did not happen."

Both of the highlighted aspects of Andropov's orientation—his political descent from the so-called "right-wing" Soviet and Comintern circles of Nikolai Bukharin, Eugen Varga, Otto Kuusinen, and others, and his interest in systems analysis—point to one of the great secrets of 20th-Century history: the special relationship between the upper echelons of British Intelligence and a layer within the Soviet leadership.

Kim Philby, the famous British Intelligence "defector" to Moscow in 1963, was a part of that configuration. Philby's status as a "triple" agent, continuing to represent British interests throughout his career, was

discussed by LaRouche in a ground-breaking series of articles starting in 1979. In 1988, just weeks before his death, KGB Gen. Kim Philby gave a series of interviews to Philip Knightley for the London *Sunday Times*. “Andropov was a fine man and a fine leader—a tragedy he died so soon,” Philby opined, “and in Gorbachov, I have a leader who has justified my years of faith.”

Where Are ‘Our Men’ Today?

Listed here are the career highlights and current posts of members of the London-trained Russian group, named by Lord Harris and his friends.

Government or State-Owned Institutions

Anatoli Chubais. B. 1955. Professor at the Leningrad Economic Engineering Institute in the 1980s. Chairman of Russian State Property Committee (for privatization), 1991-94. Deputy Prime Minister, 1994-96. Chief of the Kremlin Administration, 1996-97. Deputy Prime Minister, 1997-98, and Minister of Finance (1997). CEO of United Energy Systems (the national electricity utility), 1998-2008.

Currently: CEO of Rosnano, the national nanotechnology company, since 2008. Member of JP Morgan’s international advisory council, since 2008.

Alexei Kudrin. B. 1960. A member of Chubais’s “Perestroika” club in St. Petersburg, founded in 1987. St. Petersburg city government, 1990-96. First Deputy Minister of Finance, 1997-2000.

Currently: Minister of Finance, since 2000, and Deputy Prime Minister, since 2007.

Vladimir Mau. B. 1959. Advisor to Acting Prime Minister Gaidar, 1991-92. Deputy Director of Gaidar’s Institute for the Economy in Transition, 1993-97. Director of the Russian Government’s Working Center for Economic Reforms, 1997-2002.

Currently: Rector of the Academy of National Economy, Government of the Russian Federation, since 2002.

Andrei Nechayev. B. 1953. First Deputy Minister of Economics and Finance, then Minister of Economics, 1991-93.

Currently: President of the state-owned bank, Russian Finance Corporation, since 1993.

Alexei Ulyukayev. B. 1956. Worked at the *Kommunist* editorial office with Gaidar, in the 1980s. Advisor to the Gaidar government, 1991-94. Deputy Director of Gaidar’s Institute of the Economy of the Transitional Period, 1994-96, 1998-2000. First Deputy Minister of Finance, 2000-04.

Currently: First Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank, since 2004. The Central Bank’s chairman since 2002, **Sergei Ignatyev**, was also a Deputy Minister of Economics and Finance in the Gaidar and subsequent governments in the 1990s.

Sergei Vasilyev. B. 1957. Director of the Government’s Working Center for Economic Reform, 1991-94. Deputy Minister of Economics, 1994-97. Deputy Director of the Kremlin staff for finance and economics, 1997-98. Chairman of the Board of the International Investment Bank, 1998-99. Member of the Federation Council (Senator), including as Chairman of the FC Committee on the Financial Markets and Monetary Circulation, 2001-07. Chairman (from 2004), Deputy Chairman (currently) of the Board of the National Association of Stock Market Participants (NAUFOR).

Currently: Deputy Chairman of the state-owned Vneshekonombank (VEB), the Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Activity, since 2007. VEB has been the main, “system-forming” bank handling disbursement of government bailout funds since the Autumn of 2008.

Private Sector

Pyotr Aven. B. 1955. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, 1987-91. Chairman of State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties/Minister of Foreign Economic Ties, 1991-92. Founded consulting firm Pyotr Aven’s Finances, 1993.

Currently: President of Alfa Bank, since 1994.

Leonid Grigoryev. B. 1947. At Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO), 1971-91. “500 Days” plan co-author. Deputy Minister of Economics and Finance, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Investment, 1991-92. Advisor to the World Bank’s Russia directorate, 1992-97. Advisor to the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, 1997-2001.

Currently: President of the Association of Independent Economic Analysis Centers, since 2002.

Konstantin Kagalovsky. B. 1957. Held various positions representing Russia to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, 1991-94. Executive of the private sector Bank Menatep (from 1994) and of Yukos Oil (1998-2002), which Menatep obtained through a loans-for-shares auction. His wife, Natalia Gurfinkel-Kagalovsky, figured in the Bank of New York money-laundering scandal in 1999. Kagalovsky moved to London permanently, as the Russian government cracked down on Yukos in 2003-04, its CEO Mikhail Khodorkovsky ending up in jail. In 2004, he organized a U.K.-based consortium in an unsuccessful bid to buy Yukos from the Russian government.

Currently: London-based emigré, involved in litigation against his erstwhile business partner in a 2008 media venture, Vladimir Gusinsky, a mid-1990s Russian tycoon who also left the country (becoming a dual citizen of Israel and Spain).

Deceased

Yegor Gaidar. 1956-2009. Economics editor of the Communist Party journal *Kommunist* in the 1980s. Minister of Finance, 1991-92. Acting Prime Minister, June-December 1992. First Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Economics, 1993-94. Director of the Institute for the Economy in Transition, 1990-2008. Died at age 53 following a heart attack, December 2009.

Boris Fyodorov. 1958-2008. At IMEMO during the 1980s. “500 Days” plan co-author. Minister of Finance, 1993-94. Founder and head of United Financial Group (investment bank), 1994-2005. Head of UFG Asset Management, including UFG Private Equity, 2005-08. Died at age 50 of a stroke in London, November 2008.

London Clique Seeks Control of ‘Modernization’ Policy

Anatoli Chubais, that veteran of the devastation of Russia’s economy through London-scripted monetarism in the 1990s, is currently at the center of efforts to take over President Dmitri Medvedev’s announced policy of economic “modernization and innovation.” Besides posturing as a “liberal imperialist,” Chubais has worked up his resume as an efficient corporate manager (for overseeing the break-up of UES), and as the go-to guy for allegedly cutting-edge technologies, with the emphasis on finding lucrative market niches for

Russian products.

As in the West, such a fixation on digitization, IT, and “nano” as the heart of technological innovation is a diversion from essential tasks of developing physical infrastructure, space exploration, and more energy-dense technologies like thermonuclear fusion power. Reporting to Prime Minister Putin Feb. 2, on the operations of Rosnano, the national nanotechnology corporation he has headed since 2008, Chubais waxed so lyrical about “whole sectors, which didn’t exist before, and are being born before our very eyes”—like production of solar energy batteries!—that Putin advised him to focus more on “our own economy and our current needs,” on “such very important areas as new materials and microelectronics.”

Working with Chubais are members of the original London-schooled clique that seized control of the Russian government in 1991, such as the late Gaidar’s right-hand man, Vladimir Mau, now rector of the Russian government’s Academy of the National Economy. Other high-ranking government officials are marching to Chubais’s drum, notably including Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister **Alexei Kudrin**, whose frequent consultations in the City of London, and call for “global Maastricht” strictures against government credit-creation, earned him the title of “subprime minister” from LaRouche.

Every aspect of economic policy in Russia is currently being discussed under the umbrella of the “modernization and innovation” campaign, which Medvedev launched with the creation of his Commission on Modernization and Technological Development of the Russian Economy in May 2009. Its five areas of concentration are energy efficiency, nuclear power, space technologies with an emphasis on telecommunications, medical diagnostics and pharmaceuticals, and IT. The Commission’s meetings on nuclear power, held at the Academy of Sciences’ Kurchatov Institute and the national weapons lab in Sarov, have included a healthy perspective for the nuclear power sector, of moving from improvements in Russia’s workhorse VVER pressurized water reactor design, to accelerated development of plants based on full fuel-cycle breeder reactors, and on to fusion power not too much later.

When it comes to IT and the other areas, however, the Chubais clique is introducing psychedelic levels of insanity, elevating the failed post-1968 policy trends of the West to a status from which they could derail any prospect of industrial modernization. Since the begin-

ning of 2010, Kremlin aides **Sergei Naryshkin** and **Vladislav Surkov**, under the influence of the Chubais group, have raised the banner of “creating a Russian Silicon Valley”—as if oblivious to what that famous California district looks like now, after the dot-com crash and real estate deflation: a zone where you can drive past miles of empty office buildings, punctuated by foreclosed McMansions and homeless former programmers, some of them visibly deranged, living on the street. Surkov says that Russia needs small, innovative companies like the ones around Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Chubais’s Rosnano is supposed to be curator of the project.

On Jan. 25-26, Chubais and Surkov came to MIT on what was practically a stealth visit, with no media coverage in the United States, and only one substantial article in Russia, to attend seminars on “MIT’s experience in supporting and promoting innovation.” With them was a big chunk of the Russian Cabinet and Kremlin staff: First Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov, Subprime Minister Kudrin, Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Sobyanin, Economics Minister Elvira Nabiullina, Kremlin deputy chief of staff and economics advisor Ardaki Dvorkovich, State Savings Bank (Sberbank) CEO German Gref, Mau, and the CEO of Russian Venture Company Igor Agamirzian. The emphasis, as a U.S. Department of Commerce release put it, was on “commercialization of technology, bringing innovations from the laboratory to the marketplace.”

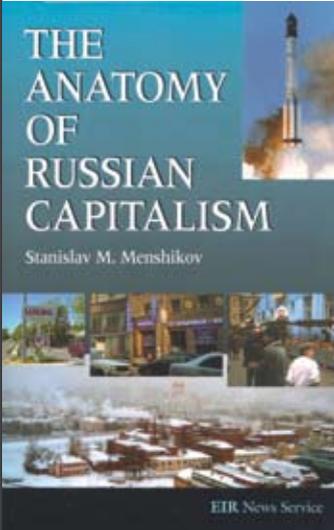
On Feb. 11, Medvedev convened a session of the Commission on Modernization, in the Siberian city of Tomsk, dedicated to the role of the private sector in modernization. To give the keynote presentations to the two dozen top government officials and corporate CEOs in attendance, he invited Chubais and Kudrin, who gave a report-back on their MIT expedition. Chubais put forward the notion that success will be measured when “the market” decides that a start-up is “a viable innovation company.”

Medvedev himself reconfirmed what LaRouche has called the “greatest blunder” in recent Russian policy, namely, downgrading the role of the Academy of Sciences, by saying that the “inspiring” list of proposals for technological breakthroughs, submitted by the Academy, needs to be vetted, and that, “with all enormous due respect to the Academy of Sciences, it would not be a bad idea for this to be done by the business world.”

One of Surkov’s innovations is to regularize input from abroad, not only by excursions to MIT, but by

bringing delegations to Russia. Thus, a joint U.S. government/IT sector/Hollywood delegation arrived in February to visit Moscow and the science center of Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk. They set out to advise Russian leaders on guiding their economy into new technologies, with the advice being provided by “high-ranking leaders of U.S. technology companies,” who joined Obama Administration officials on the Feb. 17-23 trip: the CEOs of online flea market eBay, Internet software maker Mozilla, and the Social Gaming Network, along with officials from IT companies Microsoft and Cisco Systems, and Esther Dyson, known for success with lucrative start-up ventures in the virtual world. The group received huge publicity in Russia because it also included actor Ashton Kutcher, who provided play-by-play to the 4.5 million subscribers to his Twitter feed.

From the U.S. government, the delegation was led by Jared Cohen of the State Department policy planning staff, and included National Security Council official Howard Solomon, chief technology officer Aneesh Chopra, and Ambassador John Beyrle. They were hosted by Surkov, who has recruited Dyson as one of three for-



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eign members of his working group on the “Russian Silicon Valley.” They met with him and Kremlin economics advisor Dvorkovich twice, also visiting the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, and the government ministries of economics, education, communications and health, as well as meeting with representatives of Rostelecom, the search engine firm Yandex, and the anti-malware company Kaspersky Laboratory.

In a Feb. 18 press conference, held at Russian State TV and Radio, Cohen spoke in the lingo of globalization. He hailed “social networking” as the statecraft of the 21st Century, and said that social-networking-based “multi-stakeholder partnership” (“stakeholders” being newspeak for “the public”) was the way to go, on education, health, and other social issues. Kutcher chimed in that his “tweets” about Russia’s desire to master high-tech will enable Russia to get tons of free advice from all over the world, in a process dubbed “crowd-sourcing.”

Russia and the ‘Offshores’

“And if you want to find the offices of the people who run the Russian economy, in terms of this financial operation, they all are located outside Russia, in British territory!”

—LaRouche, March 13, 2010

The allegiances developed in the Gaidar-Chubais 1990s continue to poison Russia’s strategic economic policies today. Deep institutional entanglement of Russian companies with London-centered speculative money-flows not only serves as a mechanism for continued looting of Russia, but creates a powerful lobby within the country in favor of one global financial sucker scheme after another.

On Feb. 27, Russia’s Deputy Prosecutor General Alexander Zvyagintsev blasted the role of Britain in harboring Russian fugitives from justice, especially those wanted for financial crimes. “No wonder so many of them call the British capital ‘Londongrad,’” Zvyagintsev told the government daily *Rossiyskaya Gazeta*, “These are not just small pickpockets, but figures with substantial funds.” Zvyagintsev cited the U.K.’s loose asylum laws (which have also been a factor in another of London’s nicknames: “Londonistan,” haven for terrorists) and the City of London’s status as the premier world financial center, which provides ways for criminals to conceal their ill-gotten profits.

If shadow-economy profits were the only issue, a straightforward law enforcement approach could make headway. What Zvyagintsev didn’t go into, however, is a much bigger elephant in the room: the huge portion of the Russian economy which has been integrated into the global hot- and fake-money flows of the Inter-Alpha Group and related financier interests. This, too, is part of the legacy of the 1990s that Chubais would like to be “irreversible.”

At a meeting on attracting foreign investment to Russia, held earlier this year, President Medvedev lamented that as much as half of “foreign” investment in the country actually comes from Russian companies that have their legal registration offshore. This is one of the reasons why the top four foreign investor-countries for Russia in 2009 were Cyprus, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and the U.K., in that order.

A March 3 article in the St. Petersburg newspaper *Nevskoye Vremya* reported that, “by conservative estimates, 90% of Russia’s major [privatized] companies belong entirely or partially to offshores.” The article cited a number of famous cases in point: the Alfa Group of **Mikhail Fridman** and **Pyotr Aven** is registered through companies in Gibraltar, Luxembourg, the British Virgin Islands, and the Netherlands; **Oleg Deripaska**’s Basic Element, the holding company for Rusal (aluminum), the GAZ auto complex, and a major insurance company, is registered through a holding company in the British Crown dependency called the Bailiwick of Jersey, which holding company, in turn, belongs to a firm registered in the British Virgin Islands; **Roman Abramovich**’s Yevraz steel empire is registered as a Cyprus company; the NLMK steel complex, property of Russia’s richest man, **Vladimir Lisin**, is run through the offshore Fletcher Holding Ltd.; and **Victor Vekselberg**’s Renova is registered in the Bahamas.

In *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism*, Professor Menshikov detailed how this pattern developed, with the ill-gotten fortunes of the 1980s Gorbachov *perestroika* era passing over into still more ill-gotten fortunes of the 1990s Gaidar-Chubais privatization. It was profitable for the new “oligarchs” to keep their money offshore, avoiding various Russian taxes.

Nevskoye Vremya quotes Kudrin, one of the key members of the Gaidar-Chubais clique still in power today, covering for these practices: “Our budget loses from optimization [tax evasion—*NV* editors] through offshores, but it’s not illegal.” At the same time, Kudrin is cutting funding to Russian Railways and other na-



EC/G. Goulougouris

Russian First Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin (left), with Britain's European Union Trade Commissioner Lord Peter Mandelson ("Randy Mandy of Rio"), in Brussels, March 18, 2008. LaRouche dubbed Kudrin the "subprime minister" for his enthusiastic embrace of British economics.

tional infrastructure projects, in pursuit of his avowed goal of outdoing the European Union's Maastricht conditionalities by a factor of three: Kudrin wants Russia's budget deficit to be no greater than 1% of GDP.

A great majority of Russian companies that have staged IPOs, have done them on the London market. Meanwhile, the U.K.'s Business Secretary, Lord Peter Mandelson, boasts that a thousand British companies are now doing business inside Russia. Major banks like Barclays and Big 4 accounting firms including Ernst & Young and PriceWaterhouseCoopers, not to mention the investment bank N.M. Rothschild (whose Russian involvement in the last century featured Lord Victor Rothschild's history in and around Kim Philby's circles), have hefty operations in Moscow. The same goes for leading Inter-Alpha Group institutions such as Banco Santander: Its Santander Consumer Bank makes loans in the extensive Russian used-car market, while Santander's head office has pursued special cooperation agreements with institutions ranging from the Foreign Ministry university MGIMO to the entire Siberia Federal District.

Accepting the ways and practices of such degenerate and bankrupt institutions as normal, Russia is set up to act as if self-damaging policies were actually "competitive advantages" that would promote Russian national

interests. This is currently the case with a push for development of a "Russian carry trade," mimicking that of Brazil; foreign money is supposed to be attracted to Russian stocks and bonds with 8% or higher interest rates, in what looks like a replay of the lead-up to the 1998 crash, when speculative money flows poured into Russia.

The grip of British monetarist practice on whole swathes of Russian economic activity was dramatized in the December 2009 newsletter of MICEX, one of Moscow's two main stock exchanges, which promoted such a carry trade. One of the shorts in *The MICEX Newsletter* section, "Macroeconomic Review," asserted, "In 2010, the possibility of conducting carry trade transactions will contribute to the strengthening of the ruble. Even if the Bank of Russia continues to lower interest rates, the overnight repo rates will remain substantially higher than interest rates in the USA and the EU."

Saner heads, such as Chamber of Commerce and Industry head Academician Yevgeni Primakov, have pointed to the already more than \$500 billion foreign holdings of Russian corporate debt as a strategic vulnerability of the nation. Yet, London-centered monetarists continue to hype the ability of the Moscow markets to attract speculative capital as a great plus for Russia.

In 2009, even as Russian goods production collapsed and unemployment surged, the Russian RTS stock market surged by 233%. On March 11, 2010, the British wire agency Reuters crowed that the Russian ruble had hit a 14-month high, on the basis of rising oil prices and the carry trade. The London *Financial Times* of March 12 headlines that "Russia's hot ruble keeps seducing foreign investors."

Even the Central Bank, which is run by veterans of the London-steered free marketeers' hegemony in the 1990s, is alarmed at how rapidly the ruble is surging, tightening financial resources available inside the country. The Central Bank is lowering interest rates, accordingly. The *FT* gloats that Russia is still "the weakest link" in the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) countries, "but that is not stopping the speculators showing a rational—or perhaps irrational—exuberance for the ruble."

LAROUCHE WEBCAST

The Ides of March 2010

Lyndon LaRouche gave this webcast address on March 13, 2010, in Northern Virginia. It was hosted by LaRouche's national spokeswoman Debra Freeman. During the discussion period, LaRouche's Western States spokesman Harley Schlanger introduced Kesha Rogers, the LaRouche Democrat whose landslide victory March 2, in the Texas 22nd Congressional District, continues to resonate nationally and internationally. (The webcast is archived at www.larouchepac.com.)

Debra Freeman: Good afternoon.

As people know, today's event has been referred to with the title "The Ides of March." And I think that that is very apt, not only because we're a couple of days before the Ides of March, but because of what the Ides of March, in fact, represents. And I think that, as most people know, until the year 44 B.C., the Ides of March simply represented the 15th of the month of March on the Roman calendar. But when we talk about it, it represents something a little bit different, because it was the day that Julius Caesar was murdered.

According to Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*, Caesar had been warned to be on guard against a "great peril" that was to strike him on the 15th of March. Now, Caesar, who obviously generally utilized soothsayers and seers, we can presume, believed in them. Yet, despite what he was told, he made a decision to ignore the warning. The fact is, that had he stayed home on that fateful day, he could have avoided what was his ultimate fate, in the Roman Senate. But he chose to go anyway. And according to Plutarch, and also according to popular legend, it's said that he encountered that soothsayer, for the last time, just before he entered the Theater of Pompeii, where he would ultimately be assassinated. And Caesar, who was an arrogant fellow, looked



Despite warnings that it would be dangerous for him to go to the Senate on the Ides of March, Julius Caesar brushed them aside, and met his fate that day. As with Caesar, time is running out for Barack Obama—and for the Anglo-Dutch imperial financial system. Shown: painting (detail), “The Death of Caesar,” by Vincenzo Camuccini (1798).

over to the soothsayer, and said, “Well! The Ides of March have come.” And the seer looked at him, and replied, “Aye, they have come, Caesar, but they are not yet gone.”

Obviously, this meeting is dramatized most famously in Shakespeare’s play, when Caesar is once again warned, to “beware the Ides of March.” It’s also noted that there was another incident that occurred on the Ides of March, in 1917: When Nicholas II of Russia abdicated.

And here we are, again, coming up upon the Ides of March. And the question before us, is whether or not, this time around, the warning will be heeded.

Ladies and Gentlemen, without any further introduction, I’d like to introduce to you, Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche: Thank you, young lady.

This is an unusual occasion. And I shall treat it as such. We’re now on the verge of not the loss, but the replacement of an incumbent President. Some people are talking about “2012.” “2012” is codeword for “2010.” And 2010 does not mean December. Because the pace of developments is such, today, that it’s doubtful that this President will still be President, in April.

These kinds of things are not precisely predictable.

What is forecastable and what is predictable are two different things. You can forecast a crisis; you can forecast the approximate timing of a crisis, but you can not forecast precisely the reaction to the crisis, or the way it will come about. What you can forecast, and forecast precisely, as I have done many times—. But I warn people, you can not forecast a date, a given, fixed date for anything. Because human beings aren’t like that. Human society is not like that. There’s always the element of the unexpected, but the unexpected event will be absorbed, within the expected crisis. That is, you can try to change the date of a battle, but you may not be able to change the date of the losing of a war.

So, we can not predict the date that certain things will happen, as

date certain, but we can predict that we’re in a very narrow area, in which this President’s candidacy and Presidency is doomed! Nothing will save this Presidency, in the present form: And the sooner he’s gone, the better. Every day of delay of his departure, is a catastrophe in itself. The mere fact that he’s still President on any given day, is a catastrophe, which will mean catastrophes that people suffer.

Now, I shall take an unusual procedure in these remarks, because of the nature of the subject matter, and the nature of the situation. I’ll do three parts. I’ll do, in the first part, a more or less prepared prologue, to situate the discussion. Then I shall discuss the crucial factors which we have to consider globally, strategically, to understand the situation. Then I shall come to the concrete situation.

The Prologue

I suggest to you, that you walk with me, in your imagination and mine, as I walk the streets of Manhattan, going to an appointment on Sunday morning, mid-morning, toward late morning, on the famous Dec. 7, 1941: The streets were quiet at that time, but the silence had an aura about it. And I walked to my appointment, which took place in a hotel toward Eighth Avenue in Manhattan, from across Broadway. I walked into the

hotel room. There was an awesome kind of silence. I couldn't understand it. And then, I heard the voice: The Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor.

At that point, everything changed. There are few people still living today, from my generation, relative to then, of the people who went through that experience in 1941 and the two decades or so later. So most people living today, really have no understanding, or they don't have a reference block, a benchmark in history, to look at the events which led into Dec. 7, 1941, and to understand the events that followed, in light of that event. Because after that date, Dec. 7, 1941, there was no turning back: History had changed. And it was about to change *radically*, soon, within a few years, again, with the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

A few hours after that moment of silence over the streets, on that Sunday morning, suddenly by afternoon, there was tumult, rising tumult, throughout Manhattan: People were rushing to the recruiting offices, trying to find the military recruiting offices at which to volunteer. And that was the beginning of a new era.

We have such a day, as that, really, today's date: Why? Because I have announced something, or am about to announce something to date, in which I shall reveal things which are not actually secrets, but they are secrets which are not known to a number of leading people in Russia, who were then in power in the Soviet Union, not known to many people in the United States. What I will tell you, is, most politicians and most military leaders of the United States have no present knowledge of this, except maybe a handful of people, who were involved with me at that time.

So, that's the nature of the present situation. And what I'm going to tell you today, will shock the world: It's not unknown facts, but it's largely ignored or overlooked facts, but facts which have shaped the history in which you live! Facts without which you don't know, why you're in the situation you're in today! Events of the 1970s and 1980s, in which I was a leading figure, in



FDR Library

Kennedy came into the Presidency largely through the efforts of Eleanor Roosevelt. Under her influence, he adopted the intention of following the policies of Franklin Roosevelt. Shown: Eleanor Roosevelt with President Kennedy, at the White House, March 1, 1961, just weeks after he took office.

which there was a fight against me on a global scale on this issue, have shaped history up to the present time. And most of you out there have no actual knowledge of these facts, which, from the top, were shaping world history in that period. But I'll get to that, in due course.

The History That Has Shaped Today

So. Go back to 1971: At that point, a guy who shouldn't have been President of the United States, Richard Nixon, was President of the United States. And on that date, as a result of events which had happened since 1968, since the end of February 1968; in 1968, the beginning of the end, for the United States, had come. And it had come in the form of the decision imposed upon President Johnson, in February, and March 1 of 1968, to sink the dollar. The orders for sinking the dollar had been organized by Britain, by the present prime minister of Britain, who had run a Schumpeter kind of operation inside the British Empire itself, to sink the British pound.

The way this thing happened was, you had a President of the United States, beforehand, President John F.

Kennedy. Kennedy had made two fateful decisions, which led foreign circles, including those of Britain, to have him assassinated. There was no such thing as a lone assassin—he wasn't making loans on that day.

So, you had two offenses: First of all, you have to remember that John F. Kennedy, despite the negative sides of his family background, had come into the Presidency largely through Eleanor Roosevelt, who was his keystone backer for his nomination and election. And under that influence, he adopted the policy of following the *image* of the policies of Franklin Roosevelt.

The first clear manifestation of this, in his career, was when he took on the steel bosses, which was really Wall Street. Already, at that time, the policy of London, and of Wall Street, was to sink the U.S. economy, by tearing down our heavy industry, high-technology capability. The first target of this was the Pittsburgh area, to shut down the steel industry in Pennsylvania, and its auxiliaries throughout Pennsylvania, as a part of tearing down the U.S. economy, as a part of the process of *destroying* the U.S. economy!

At that point, Kennedy stood up. He stood up to the steel bosses, for which they never forgave him. But that was not the reason they killed him.

The reason they killed him, on orders from London, were quite different: The reason they killed him, is because he was confronted with the prospect of going into a land war in Asia, in Indo-China. There was absolutely no need for that land war; there was no need for ever going into Indo-China with U.S. military forces! Never! Or you might have had a few special operations, running loose, but not military forces. And President Kennedy consulted on this matter, with former General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, and with the support of other leading military figures, who in concert agreed, and told the President, that the United States *must never be engaged in a protracted land-war in Asia*. At that point, Kennedy stood up, against his own administration, his own defense secretary and others, and said, "*No U.S. protracted land-war in Asia!*" And he was going to stick to it.

So they shot him!

And they conducted, with the complicity of a Supreme Court Justice, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a session, where they terrorized the country, that the same thing could happen to anyone who got in the way of this policy of going into a protracted land-war in Asia.

Now, the effect of that land-war in Asia was obvi-

ous: By going into that war, which was conducted for approximately ten years, before we got out of Indo-China—by going into that war, *we enabled the British to destroy the United States*. By 1967-68, the United States was in negative economic growth, and has been, actually, ever since that time. Because our industries were being destroyed; a demoralization, a brainwashing of college students, which turned them into raving idiots, like something out of a Dionysian cult, changed the character of the situation.

This destroyed the Democratic Party, and led to the inauguration of Nixon. And Nixon proceeded dutifully, to do what his masters told him to do, to destroy the United States: that is, to go along with orders from Britain, on destroying the U.S. economy. At the very time that Nixon was obliged to support the launching of the Moon landing, *he was already destroying the capability on which the Moon landing was based*.

Our Collapsing Economy

From 1967-68, there has been a net collapse of the basic economic infrastructure of the United States, and that has been deliberate. There has been a destruction of our ability to function as a nation. We've become more and more, a puppet of the British, from whose sources, from whose monarchy, came the policies, by which we have been destroyed. So the sinking of the dollar, orchestrated by the British, through the role of a British prime minister, was the beginning of the collapse of the U.S. economy and the dollar, as a net collapse.

And through a series of steps, that collapse has continued to the present day. Our net infrastructure, that is, our net investment in active infrastructure, since 1968, *has been negative!* All the way! That is, we have put up new things in infrastructure, but we've taken down more, either by depletion or taking them down, deliberately.

For example, in the long term, the destruction of the national railway system was a key step in destroying the economy. By going to automobiles, presumably to build up Detroit, and by destroying the national transportation system, we lowered the productive powers of labor of the economy, and that was done deliberately. Because one of the greatest achievements of the United States in shaping history, was the development of the United States—from early in its existence, even before it became a sovereign nation—in the development of canals, and then, later, railways. And John Quincy Adams, who, as Secretary of State, as President, and



When Richard Nixon was taken aside by his advisors, and told, in no uncertain terms, that he would be impeached, if he didn't resign, he made the right decision. Now, it's Obama's turn to wave good-bye.

Shown: Nixon's departure after resigning, August 1974; Obama in Ohio, March 2010.



White House/Pete Souza

later as a key figure in the Congress, orchestrated the policy, in a leading way, to build up, not a railway system, but a *transcontinental* railway system, to unite the territory of the United States, as a process, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian to the Mexican border.

That was achieved, shortly after the death of Lincoln, with the completion of the transcontinental railway system. That transcontinental railway system, as already implied in the *intention* of John Quincy Adams as Secretary of State, committed the United States to continuing to be a process, going away from Europe, to the eastern coastline of the United States, deeper and deeper beyond the Ohio Territory, beyond the Mississippi, and to the Pacific; to continue, that the destiny of the United States is located across the Pacific, in our relations to developing nations across the Pacific, in Asia, and on the Indian Ocean coast of Africa.

That has been, *and should remain*, the primary, international, economic orientation of the economic development of the United States: To engage the peoples of Asia, in their self-development, to reach into south Asia, and to Africa, and to take our tradition, of technological and other policy, as a way of creating a world composed of perfectly sovereign nation-states. No empires, no euros, none of these things, but sovereign nation-states, whose individual cultures, of individual peoples, in individual nations and cultures, are promoted.

Because people are not potato chips. You just don't batch them up. People are based on their culture, but not just the culture, but the development of their culture *as* their culture; to reach into the depths of the population, to develop the minds and ambitions of young people in the population, in terms of their own language, *in terms of their own poetry!* Or their powers of poetic composition, their powers of creativity! Down to the lowest state, of condition of the population. And to transform their language, into a language of a vehicle of a higher state of intellectual development and culture. And for that, we need sovereign nation-states, based on sovereign national cultures.

But the cultures should have the same ultimate objective, and should be oriented to methods of cooperation among different cultures, to cooperate to a common end: *for the common aims of mankind.*

And that's what's been destroyed. That's what we in the United States, except for some of the bums we have among us, have always wanted: Is to have the United States be a lighthouse, from which the radiation of the common aims of mankind is broadcast, and the United States to be a keystone, of reference, for nations which are trying to develop, in order to create a better mankind. And that's been our mission.

The Nixon ‘Impeachment’...

Nixon went the other way. He *was* the other way, already! And one day, when he thought that he was going to resist impeachment—he never was impeached. Wonderful! And that’s a lesson for today: We’re *not* going to eliminate Obama from the Presidency by impeachment. He’s going to walk away from it, or be carried screaming, away from it.

What happened? Well, Nixon got the word, that the Senate vote was ready; there was a Senate vote to impeach him. He got the word from his advisors, and took this unpleasant news, not happily, but thought maybe his neck required him to take that into consideration. So, he volunteered to walk away.

And now, we’ve come to a point, where we have a President who’s the worst President in American history, the most despised President in all American history, most despised by the people of the United States, except for the non-people who like him. And he’s going to walk away, because *if he does not*, if he’s allowed to retain the powers of the Presidency, even in residual form, he will bring about the destruction of the United States.

We’re now at a crucial point in our history, where that destruction is pending: Every day he’s in office is a tragedy for our United States. And for its people, who are in worsening conditions of life, as each day passes. For whom there’s no remedy—there’s fear, there’s anger, there’s rage. There’s no hope of the future.

In the meantime, centered on Brazil, there’s a looming danger of an explosion of the Brazil currency. That explosion, which is now pending, would mean, *a general breakdown crisis, for the entire planet*.

The power of the British system lies in this Nixon thing. What happened?

At the point, in August of 1971, that Nixon moved, under, of course, puppet strings which moved him, to sink the fixed-exchange-rate system agreement, which was a residue of Roosevelt’s policy, the United States was going to Hell. At that point, the British organized a financial cabal, centered around a figure called Lord Jacob Rothschild. This cabal is called “the Inter-Alpha Group” (Figure 1). Now, the Inter-Alpha Group, today, which is based largely on speculation among Spanish people you wouldn’t like to know, into Brazil, around the Banco Santander, but the Inter-Alpha Group as a whole, is the greatest swindle on this planet. And the British economy, entirely, financially, depends upon this swindle, whose base of operations is

now, principally, in Brazil.

Brazil is bankrupt, totally bankrupt, but it’s an oligarchical state, in which you have a small part of the population which is wealthy and powerful, and is able to control things; and the larger part of the population, which *hates* the smaller part of the population, living in other areas, in a state of constant conflict. It is not a stable nation—you wouldn’t call it a democratic nation by any choice. It’s a dictatorship. And it has certain wealth and certain power in it

But! It has a financial system which is a swindle, and the financial system is this Inter-Alpha Group, based operationally in London, and the chief vehicle of the British Empire. Among its other crimes, as I’ll explain a little later, it controls much of the Russian government today.

Now, with Western Europe absolutely in a hopeless situation, under the present regime, and with Russia controlled, to a large degree, by the British, who control much of Russia’s policy and destiny, for reasons I shall explain, we are almost *isolated* in the United States, isolated by having a President like this, and isolated by the fact that Europe, continental Europe, no longer functions; it can be brought back to function, as a collection of sovereign nation-states, but now it is *not* a collection of sovereign nation-states! It is a collection of *non-sovereign* nation-states! These nations do not have the power, to define their own system of credit! They are captives of the British Empire! Captives of the same empire that runs Brazil. And Brazil represents a gambling center, in world currencies, which is bankrupt, and ready to blow!

If any part of this system blows—and it can blow at any time—the entire, present world monetary-financial system will not collapse, *it will disintegrate!*—in a fashion much like the great dark age of Europe’s 14th Century. So therefore, time is running out. The issue is not a difference of opinion on policy. The issue is a choice of policy, between one under which we can survive, and one under which we’re doomed! And time is running out! Hence, the Ides of March.

...And, Obama’s

The President of the United States, the current one, is nothing but a fly, a fly floating on somebody’s soup. He’s of no importance in himself. He’s nasty, like a fly in the soup is nasty. But he is not the problem in and of himself. He’s the problem in the fact that he’s *there*; that he’s not fit to be President. That he’s controlled by for-

eign influences which are our enemy. He does not have the intellect, or morals, to stop doing what he's doing. Therefore, his presence in the White House is destroying the United States! Not because he has any clear intention—he doesn't have a clear intention! The man is a mental case. But if we don't get him out of office, soon, we're not going to *have* a United States!

And that, of course, is in my view, the greatest reason, not to have him in that office: His very presence, in the White House, is a threat to the existence of the United States! We can probably find some mental hospital, someplace in the world, where he can be kept safely, or something like that. Or maybe his mental illness is cured. *But he must go! That's why he must be impeached!*

We won't actually impeach him: We'll get to the point, where he *has* to be impeached. And then, one ominous day, some gentlemen, known or unknown to you, will be walking down a corridor, on their way to have a meeting with a certain figure of the United States. And when that meeting is ended, he's going to *walk*, like Richard Nixon. We're not going to wait for 2012. We're not going to wait for later in 2010. We're not going to wait beyond Spring. We're now in the time that *he must go*. Because, if he does *not* go, the United States will disintegrate, and that is the best of all reasons, for impeaching a President.

And the way you impeach a President, is not by a vote. You impeach a President by a mass action: a mood throughout the population, as the majority of our citizens today, "*He must go!*" And when the people, with just reason, think that this President "*must go!*", he must go! And the way that's done: People who take the role of Erinyes, the dark angels of ancient Greece, the dark women, who come swarming down from the skies, to take the reprobate away, will move. And that is exactly what is about to happen. It must happen.

And I'm calling upon the dark angels, to descend. I'm waiting for the moment, that they walk down that corridor, silent-faced, grim, determined, a group of people who could convince this President, that he must go!



"When the people, with just reason, think that this President 'must go!', he must go!" And the way that's done: People who take the role of the Erinyes, the dark angels of ancient Greece, who come swarming down from the skies, will come to take the reprobate away. Shown: the Erinyes defeat a giant, in a frieze from the Altar of Zeus at Pergamon, Asia Minor, 2nd Century B.C.

And a moment of silence, and he will go, as Nixon went. Not quietly, as Nixon went. Screaming, shrieking, so forth, like a banshee, but he will go. And that's the way the impeachment is done.

Now, people will talk about 2012, or they'll talk about a formal impeachment proceeding toward the end of this year, but that's not the reality! That's the "talk"! You see, people don't want to say, "I'm going to impeach this guy, next week"—they get frightened! I mean, terrified! But they say, "Well, he's going to be impeached, it'll take time, yes," but they're talking about *impeachment!* They're talking about getting him out of there! They're being cowardly about it, they're being sneaky about it, but that's their intention: And at a certain point, that intention, however weak, mild, disgusting, will crystallize. And they will find themselves having done the things that cause him to go, peacefully. Not on his part, but we'll have caretakers who medicate him, and make sure he doesn't do any damage to himself.

So that's exactly where we are at this point.

Because, as I said, what is about to descend on this planet now, is the greatest crisis in all known history of European civilization. It's coming on now! The fatal illness is in this nation! It has a disease called the President, who's only a symptom of the disease, and

that disease will kill us if we don't get cured of it! And 60-70% of the American people agree with what I just said—in their own way. *They want him out!* And they *especially*, with a special vengefulness, *want out, every member of the Congress who they think is covering for this operation!* The American people do not hate Obama, as much as they have *contempt* for him. What they *hate*, is the members of the Congress, who have betrayed them, and betrayed this nation, on the basis of orders from this President. And therefore, he must go.

British Policy: The Inter-Alpha Group

Now, I referred to the Inter-Alpha Group (**Figure 1**), and now I'm going to get nasty. First of all, what led to the creation of the BRIC [Brazil, Russia, India, and China], was part of the same thing that caused the Kennedy assassination.

Remember, the way in which the British Empire has operated, is always by wars. And they take people's patriotism, and pervert it, into getting them to fight wars they shouldn't fight.

The best example of what policy should be, was Louis XI of France, back in the 15th Century. And Louis was faced with enemies all around him, in Burgundy, from London, the Norman influences in London, from Spain and so forth. And what he did, is, he avoided war, because they would try to get to war, by demanding this and so forth from him, concessions, bribes, and so forth. So he would bribe them. But the bribes didn't cost him much, certainly not as much as a war would cost.

And so, by the end of his term as King of France, he had more than *doubled* the national income of France, more than doubled the income level of the people of France, and made France the leading nation in Europe! The leading role for France since Charlemagne, for example.

And he not only did that, but his example inspired a prince of England, who became Henry VII, to get rid of Richard

III, and to bring the lessons of the French experience under Louis XI into operation in England. And so the history of an English reform, leading toward what happened in the United States, came out of the France of Louis XI, through Henry VII.

So they took this sex pervert, Henry VIII, and used him to change the policy of England, and that led to a whole different kind of history. But that's the way things happen.

So, we went into, as a result of this process, this change, at the same time Columbus was coming to America, we went into a period of warfare, from 1492 to 1648. There were a very few short intervals, in which there was not general, genocide warfare. As it was once described by Friedrich Schiller, in describing the Netherlands War, "men killed men, not as men, but as beasts, beast against beast." This was the character of warfare. This *destroyed Europe!* The Peace of Westphalia, created a period of peace.

But then, the same forces came back, in the beginning of the 18th Century, under the influence of Gottfried Leibniz, who was then a key factor for the struggle for a reform in England. Leibniz was defeated, and England went to Hell, and became an empire of a certain kind.

So then, in 1763, at the time the British Empire was first established by a treaty in Paris, in February 1763, there was a split in what became the United States, into two groups: One group which was tied to the British East India Company, which we call today, Wall Street;

FIGURE 1



Graphic by Chance McGee/LPAC

and the other group was the group which created the United States. We didn't, as Benjamin Franklin intended, throw these guys out! They want to be Brits? They want to be part of an enemy force? Let them go there! Get on a boat—git, man! Skedaddle! But it wasn't done.

So, within us, we've had a sneaky, dirty thing, called Wall Street, and things like that. Which has been a powerful force, always an arm of the British influence, the British Empire inside the affairs of the United States.

Now, the British Empire is not a territorial empire as such. The British Empire is an empire of usury. It's a system of financial usury, which controls the nations of the world, and that's what it is today. The British Empire is running the world: The British Empire created this President we have! Through international, financial power; imperial, financial power, the control of the system, through the breaking of our system—and also through wars, as they did with the Kennedy case, with the 1968 events, and so forth.

We have been destroyed by these forces, partly because we were foolish, or simply because we were small-minded. And always, again and again, we have been deceived into going into needless wars! Nobody wanted to go into this war in Iraq. The British arranged it! And they've been out to kill me ever since, because I intervened into British affairs in saying, we must not have an Iraq war. But Tony Blair, my enemy, my personal enemy, by aid of the death of a British intelligence officer, succeeded in getting that war in Iraq going, a mess which has not yet been cleaned up, *and will not be cleaned up for generations to come!*

We're now going into an Afghanistan war! There's no reason for us to be in an Afghanistan war! There never was a reason for us to be in a war in Asia, a long war in Asia! No reason at all. But we, like fools, do it. We call ourselves "patriots," and we behave like fools! I don't think being disgusting is being patriotic, particularly if you're also being stupid at the same time. I don't think they should be leaders in government.

So, we had Carter, the same thing. First of all, we had Nixon, then we got Carter. Well, Carter was nothing but a puppet. He was owned by David Rockefeller and Co. He was part of the British faction. And Carter ruined the United States, not because he knew what he was doing, but because he knew how to do what he was told. He destroyed the United States. We never got back.

Then came along something in this period: And this is the point which I'll start to make some extended ref-

erence to, which is what I referred to: Some things which are considered secret, really are not secret to me. Not secret, because I was informed of these things, but because I was an active figure in *causing* some of these things.

The Genesis of the SDI

In 1975-76, in particular, while I was running a campaign for the Presidency, I had delivered into my hands a carbon copy of a letter written by a member of the Carter candidacy team, the Brzezinski crowd. And what this letter said, is, the plan for a threatened nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, to be carried out under the Carter Administration.

Now, some of you who are old enough, may remember, that I devoted the hot phase, the concluding phase, of my Presidential campaign in 1976, to this issue. I announced that this was the intention, of the people behind the incoming Carter Administration, Brzezinski and Co.: to pull an operation, modeled upon what had been done, by the British behind Bertrand Russell, in launching the original plan for a preventive nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, of a plan which was launched, officially in 1976, in September 1976.

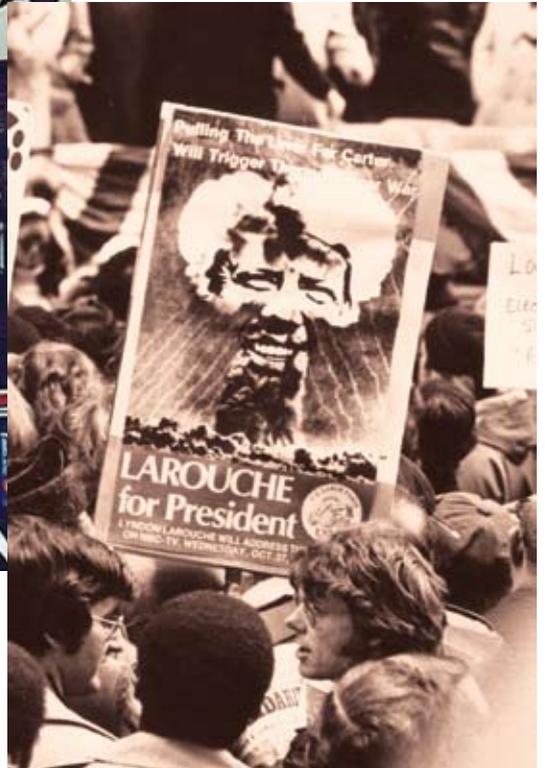
So, what I did, in this context, in 1976, is, I went to circles, and discussed, what can we do in a certain direction? Now, when you get into a posture of warfare, that is, you've declared who the enemy is, and you're arming to have a war with this enemy, whom you have declared to be your enemy, you can not, by simple diplomacy, get rid of that kind of a problem. You can not have just diplomats going in and talking with each other, and suddenly coming away, because you've got a whole military establishment. A whole military-strategic establishment has been mobilized on either side—in this case, major powers—which organized on the existential intent, of some time, sooner or later, going to war with each other! In this case, it was nuclear war.

So therefore, you have to find an intermediate approach, which takes into account the military factor. In other words, your negotiation of peace, if it's going to be effective, must be a negotiation of an *intent* to peace, among the factors which are the controllers of the *military* establishment, involved. So that's the approach I took.

I went to people who are in the U.S. military line of command, and to people whose views I shared, from my experience, during World War II overseas. And we, with our discussions, by 1979, had developed a plan,



In 1975-76, LaRouche reported, he was informed of a plan by the Brzezinski crowd in the Carter Administration, for a threatened nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, and took immediate action to stop it, in a process that later led to his role in developing the SDI. Shown: President Carter with National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, in the White House, 1977; a rally in New York City, October 1976, with LaRouche's campaign poster.



EIRNS/Chris Strunck

which I was preparing to have presented, both to leading circles in our own country, and in the Soviet Union. And by that time I knew the Soviet Union was about to disintegrate. Not in the short term, but the process was there. And the war posture, and war burden, the military burden on the Soviet system, was one of the impediments for the Soviet economy. So therefore, if we could define a military-based policy, which would be a policy of cooperation, or intent to have cooperation, rather than a conflict, we could, in that way, get out of that mess! That's what we did.

Now, at a somewhat later point, at the time that a new President, Reagan, had been elected, and was not yet President, I carried this further into actually where people were coming into what was to be the Reagan Administration, but in the intelligence community—not in the administration otherwise, but through the intelligence community—and they agreed with my efforts. I said, "I want to go to the Soviets, and propose that we do this." And there were all kinds of scientific considerations involved in what I proposed.

So, a leading section of this, including the head of the national security intelligence at that time, the head of the CIA at that time, after Reagan had been elected,

agreed. Some of these were people who had shared the same opinions I had back in World War II. I didn't know them then, but while I was in World War II, and they were in World War II, we actually had converging views about the interests of the United States, and how to deal with these things.

So this became known as a baby I designed. I was involved in organizing leading forces in the French and other military—in France, in Italy, in Germany, in Argentina, and so forth. So I organized what became known as the SDI. The Reagan Administration put on the name "SDI," but I was the center, the intellectual architect, of what became known as the SDI, and the pusher of the policy. And a lot of things that happened to me can be explained in terms of exactly that issue. So, we went for the program. Significant parts of the Soviet apparatus were engaged in discussions with representatives of the United States, and similar circles, during this period, including a famous conference, which occurred on the tip of Sicily, at Erice.

Now, everything seemed fine. Then, again, in 1983, President Reagan went on the horn, unexpectedly, to some people, but known to the intelligence community—and known to me!—went on the horn, and he



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

LaRouche discussed his idea for what became the SDI, with Reagan, at a campaign event in New Hampshire in 1980 (top); in March 1983, President Reagan announced the policy as his own. What happened? British agents in the Soviet Union, such as Mikhail Gorbachov, succeeded in convincing the Russians to reject the SDI (Reagan and Gorbachov shown here in Geneva, November 1985).



Courtesy of the Reagan Museum, Eureka, Calif.

tor to the Soviet Union. And his actions can not be explained in any other terms.

Here's the Soviet Union, on the road to destruction; the United States is committed, in terms of the President, to a program which I've designed, which has vast support in the military in France, in Germany, in other countries, to go to work, and work our way out of a nuclear adversarial condition, by a science-driver program, to go into new technologies which will eliminate the danger from such a military technology. And

gave a speech, which is this famous SDI speech. He proposed to the Soviet Union, nothing different than I had proposed, and had been the policy of the effort which I had been making, since 1975. I organized it.

The British School of Treason

Now, why didn't it work? Two factors: Principal factor—the British. The British killed it. But how did they kill it? Why did Andropov, Yuri Andropov, who had British antecedents in terms of influence, why did he, summarily, without discussion, publicly repudiate any discussion with President Reagan? Because he was controlled by British agents.

Now, the core of this, which became nastier and nastier, was associated with a successor to Andropov: Gorbachov. Who, from my standpoint, from my standpoint of objective knowledge, objective judgment, was a trai-

this guy, summarily, Andropov, *summarily*, rejects that? When large sections of the Soviet apparatus have understood it and agreed with it?! Yes.

In the middle of the 1980s, it became clearer: There were people who technically would be qualified as traitors to the Soviet Union and to Russia, who are, today, powerful figures inside Russia. They don't represent, necessarily, the top level in Russia. They represent a very important factor—which is allied to Britain. Most of the offices were trained in Britain. From the middle of the 1980s on, the leading forces in Russia, today, were trained and directed by British intelligence circles, largely inside London itself! Those people are, in a sense, controlling key positions in Russia, today, and are the key impediment to saving Russia, from the destruction which threatens to hit Russia, today, when the Brazil crisis explodes, as it will.

In other words, the way this crisis is going now, the general financial crisis in the world today, is on the way to a *breakdown crisis*, not a depression, a breakdown crisis: There never will be a recovery of the economy, in the world, anywhere, as long as this danger exists! If we don't eliminate Wall Street, today, or what is the equivalent of Wall Street today, the United States is not going to exist, and we're going to have a crisis, from which *no* nation will exist as a nation; we'll be in decay.

So, these characters—like Chubais, not only Gorbachov, but Chubais and others, who are part of the British school of treason, from a Russian patriotic standpoint, or Soviet patriotic standpoint, British school of treason—are behind the major problem we have today. And it's the alliance of that with the British Empire, through this group—you got this creature here, BRIC. Okay. This is the [Inter-Alpha] Group.

Remember, the United States economic system was crashed in August of 1971. In August of 1971, the British Empire, operating through a group headed by Jacob Rothschild, and others, created what is called this group, today. They are the controlling force, today; they are actually rotten, and they're about to crash. This is the center of the bubble, which is about to pop! And when this bubble pops, unless we have an alternative policy in place, the whole world's going to go down with it, like the new dark age. That's where the problem lies.

Yet Russia, China, and India have a vital common interest, in fact, with the United States, with nations in continental Europe, and others, in revising a new system of cooperation, to get the world economy out of this crisis—largely a nuclear-power driven, transportation-driven, infrastructure program. Which *can* be done, it *can* be financed, and it can work, and it can end this depression.

This is the impediment! And the influence of *this* element, like a pack of traitors, inside the Russian system, is the secret to the problem. That is the technical point; that's the point of attack: That's what you must destroy! That's the enemy. Don't pick on an enemy, everybody you don't like: Pick on an enemy to destroy. Pick on the right enemy, and don't attack anybody else. Destroy that enemy. That's the enemy!

And it's going to pop anyway. But if that enemy is in charge, politically, it will do what was done to the United States, under the late Bush Presidency, in 2007. At a point where we could have organized a recovery from the crisis that broke out, the so-called mortgage crisis, which broke out in the Summer of 2007—I had a pro-

gram which would have stopped it, and started a reorganization process. *They* went in the opposite direction, to save Wall Street, at the expense of the people, the expense of the nation: *This* is the crowd behind it! This crowd is determined to destroy the United States, and to destroy civilization generally. It's a very nasty plan.

Defeating the Monster

But the point is—let's don't worry about all the details of the plan, let's look at the point: How do we defeat this monster? How do we get rid of this monster? How does Russia get rid of this monster? The succubus which is sucking the blood out of it, with this crazy swindle?

You have to go through the details, as I went through them, in Russia, back in the '90s, and later. Russia was systemically destroyed! The design for the destruction of Russia, which occurred after 1989, was already built up in Britain, under British supervision, by Russians, who worked under British direction in designing the problem, people like Chubais, Gorbachov, and so forth, who effectively were traitors to the Soviet Union, and implicitly traitors to their own country, today; who destroyed the Russian economy, *after* the collapse of the Soviet Union, and did it systemically, for *political* reasons! The same group that's out to destroy *us*!

Therefore, we and the Russian people have a common adversary. And we have nations, such as China and India, who agree with what we should agree with, on a nuclear-power reorganization of the planet, for going into space, continuing and accelerating the space program, as part of a development of humanity, of science and technology, the exploration of nearby space, to take care of the needs of future humanity. And this is the enemy.

The point in this thing, is to understand this. *This is the way history works!* Not the way the *New York Times* or the crazy *Washington Post* says! Not this garbage. *This is the way it really works! And has always worked* in modern history, since the Peloponnesian War, in European history. And this is what we must destroy.

So, British agents inside the Russian system, are the same people who looted and bankrupted Russia, under *British* direction. And if you want to find the offices of the people who run the Russian economy, in terms of this financial operation, *they all are located outside Russia, in British territory!* The British Empire, it hopes, by controlling Brazil, controls the world. And it's coming down.



UN/Pasqual Gorriz

The evil of the Obama Administration is typified by its Haiti policy: The people of Haiti are being left to die, instead of the U.S. doing what LaRouche proposes—sending in the Corps of Engineers to rebuild the nation. Shown: Brazilian peacekeepers patrol in a Port-au-Prince slum, February 2010.

And that's the reality we have to understand. Now, there are remedies.

First of all, presuming we get rid of this monster, get rid of this British monster, which has got the Russians under its control—not all Russians; many Russians are patriots. Many Russians would want to develop their own country in cooperation with China, and India, and other countries. With investments in high technology, improvements in infrastructure, which are of mutual interest *to us* and to the countries of Asia, and Europe.

We can revive Europe! With the right kind of cooperation. Yes, it's a junkheap; it's been destroyed. But, by using the techniques familiar to us as Americans, in our history, by building up a large infrastructure program, restoring international rail systems, high-powered systems, all these kinds of things, we can use the buildup of that infrastructure to re-create the industries we need to get a full-circuit, a full package of economy: We can do it!

It's going to take us two generations to do it, because we've lost skills. Our youth no longer have the skills the same age-group had one generation ago! Not even two generations ago! We have destroyed it! We don't have a railway system, we don't have a mass-transit system. We used to get clean water out of the

faucet in the municipal water system: would you want to drink water out of the municipal water system in the United States, today? Would you want to even inhale the education you get in school today?

So, we have lost the skills.

Take the contrary case, the case of Haiti. And the evil of the Obama Administration is typified by its Haiti policy: Here we have a nation which has been destroyed repeatedly by foreign interventions. It's a half-island; it has suffered the effect of an earthquake, not largely because of the earthquake itself, but because there's no development. In the lowland area, about Port-au-Prince, it's practically below sea level. The conditions are horrible. So therefore, when an earthquake hits an area which

has very poor infrastructure, where the population is ill-prepared, you know, where 2,000 people share a toilet—I mean, that kind of situation—*then*, you have a real disaster, a deadly disaster! Including the outbreak of disease, epidemic disease, pandemic disease, which is what's there now.

Use the Army Corps of Engineers

Now, if we take the Corps of Engineers—they're being destroyed by this crazy lunatic in the White House; if we restore the Corps of Engineers, which should be largely one of our greatest military establishment items, the military Corps of Engineers; if we take the military Corps of Engineers, if we take our youth on the streets, who are being killed by drugs and other things, and if we take them *off* the streets, as Roosevelt did with the CCCs.

The key thing, is when you have slum youth, people living under slum conditions, falling into all kinds of Hell—you don't try to organize a program on the streets. Because the streets control them; the street becomes a culture, the culture of the streets controls them. You can not make them employable people. You want to make them employable people? Move them to a camp, like a CCC camp. Give them a program of development, of

work and development, and education. What we did is we used the U.S. military, the Corps of Engineers concept, to create the CCC function, which gave us the famous Michigan Division in World War II.

You take the people away from these streets, which are the streets of the culture of *death*, of drugs and death! Murder! Get them out of there! Give them a future! Give them a birthplace! A *re*-birthplace, in work, where their dignity and skills and identity is changed. You put them to work under what? Under the U.S. Corps of Engineers!

Every major government infrastructure project we need today, will be largely run by the U.S. military Corps of Engineers: which is our tradition from the beginning! West Point was that! The way we built the railroads in the United States, was with the military! With the retired military officers. That was the way we began! That's what George Washington was, before he was President.

You take the people who are despised, who are culturally depraved, and you get them out of the streets of depravity. You give them a new environment, with a mission, with a dignity. Give them a sense of pride. And give them a mission *of which they can be proud!* Like rebuilding something that's destroyed.

So you take some people, our young people—no jobs, no future: Give them a future! Their problem is not their lack of jobs; it's the fact they have no future! And not having a job is part of not having a future. Give them a future, a meaningful future; give them a human identity!

We're not monkeys, we're human beings! Human beings, unlike monkeys, have a sense of a future, a sense of future generations, a sense of development. We treat human beings like human beings, not like monkeys, not the way Obama treats them, like monkeys. And you give them a mission, of which they can be proud, as human beings. And you put the Corps of Engineers in charge. Let the Corps of Engineers employ, as contract forces, people from our industry, defense industry, people who've been thrown on streets from jobs of pride they had. Employ them, as an engineering force.

Give them also a third element: American youth,



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Human beings, unlike monkeys, have a sense of the future; they want a mission. Take the Army Corps of Engineers, who will employ youth, and others who've been thrown on the street, as an engineering force, as FDR did with the CCC, and give them a future. Shown: the Corps of Engineers at work on the Howard Hanson Dam in King County, Wash.

who have no future, and give them a future. Achievement, as in a place like Haiti. You take the thing that's important, not the thing that's easy, but the thing that's hard. But it's necessary: You take it on as an assignment, as a mission-orientation, and you instill in people a sense of culture, real culture, a sense of pride in themselves! A morality which otherwise doesn't exist for them. Let them be proud that they helped to save humanity, when humanity was in dire distress!

And that's what we have to do.

We don't have industries any more; Wall Street and Washington have successfully destroyed our industrial capability! We don't have railways any more! We need

a national railway system. We need a national water system. We never developed the river aqueduct system in the West; the whole system of water in the West is collapsing; our food supply is in jeopardy, because we didn't develop it.

What we need is large-scale infrastructure projects, government-funded infrastructure projects, at low interest rates, on government credit, for long-term projects, and then, use *those* long-term projects as the mothers of building up the industries which will assist the long-term projects, as subcontractors. Devote Federal credit, at between 1.5 and 2% per annum rates, without funny stuff, in a fixed-exchange-rate system, and supply the credit, which enables the entire structure of the U.S. economy, to rebuild itself on the basis of the very methods by which we were built up before. National infrastructure projects: water, power, health care, and so forth. Build these up!

Now! Take this national structure, funded by Federal long-term credit. Supply some of that same credit to *private* contractors, who are qualified, to use the opportunities created by the pathway of this infrastructure development. Because, when you've created, for example, a national railway system, think of the opportunities of employment you demand be fulfilled, in each of these areas. A large project, a national infrastructure project. A national power project, on nuclear power: Do you know how many jobs that will create? Not just the jobs in the nuclear industry, but all the things that are stimulated, by the process of building up this industry, this power industry.

We have to give ourselves a new moral purpose. And look at Haiti, what's the next thing you think about? Well, what about South America, what about Africa? What about the conditions in Asia? Isn't the world filled with problems of this same type, where the development of infrastructure is the key to the opening up, of not only the areas, but the people themselves? The powers of labor, the sense of humanity. And therefore, this is the problem.

We have to fight against those, who, like the de facto traitors to the Soviet Union, went to work for Britain, among the friends of Gorbachov, who looted the former Soviet Union, Russia and so forth—in the manner I saw! Witnessed! Willful destruction! Of an economy, from the inside, for the sake of the British Empire! And these people who did that in Russia, are doing it to Russia, still today! And as they did it to Russia, from abroad, then, they're doing it to Russia from abroad,

now. Because the key control centers of these projects of finance, are all outside, largely outside, Russia.

So therefore, as long as this financial system has Russia imprisoned, then Russia's role in cooperation with China, and India, which is crucial, is in jeopardy; if Russia, China, and India are not in a state of cooperation with the United States, what happens to the future of Japan? What happens to the future of Korea? What happens to the future of Southeast Asia? What happens to the future of Africa?

So therefore, the interdependence of sovereign nation-states, with certain missions, which are in their common interest, or complementary interest, is the way to rebuild the planet.

Take the Enemy's Toys Away!

And *this* is an enemy! They're not merely traitors to the Soviet Union, which is a past era, but they're continuing the tradition of treason, in Russia today. And therefore, what do we do? We take their toys away.

What are the toys? Their financial system. What's the toy? Where is it? Where is it? The BRIC, the system which is a British system. Destroy it. How do we do that? Well, there's a very simple way: Glass-Steagall.

Glass-Steagall was the spirit of the U.S. Constitution. It was sabotaged, because Bill Clinton had been in trouble, because somebody set him up for it. And Gore and Co., and people like that, destroyed it.

But Glass-Steagall is the soul of the U.S. Constitution, an expression of the soul. Without a fixed-exchange-rate system internationally, you can not develop cheap credit, that you require internationally, for building up this planet, and rebuilding the United States. You can't do it. Therefore, we must do it.

But you can not have different, fluctuating values of currencies and do it, because when currencies' value fluctuates, then the interest rates go up to compensate for the fluctuations. Therefore, you need a fixed-exchange-rate system. Therefore, what do you do? You have to close down, as bankrupt, all the fake industries, the Wall Street industries. Take it all back, take the money back. Take the money back, not only from 2007; take it back from 1987.

And thus, by creating an international system, using the Glass-Steagall standard, which is the only standard that works, for this kind of situation, and for the future of nations; by using a Glass-Steagall standard internationally, and just wiping off the books *all the fake money, all the speculative money!* Wiping it off! Ha-ha,

look! You invented a game called Monopoly; you played Monopoly games with the entire economy, with your crazy money system: *The game is over!* Now, we want real money. Real credit. And it will be a system, not a monetary system, but a credit system, under which the credit of governments, of national credit, under a fixed-exchange-rate system, cooperation with a mission-orientation, toward rebuilding the planet, and each rebuilding their own nation, is what we need. Without that, there is no possibility.

Culture: Science and Art; Not Mathematics

Now, another aspect of this thing, which is also very touchy, but necessary: Culture. People think, mistakenly, that discovery, science and discovery, comes from mathematics. That is not true. It is impossible to make a scientific discovery with mathematics. You can make an uncovering with mathematics, but not a discovery. You can uncover the dirt, you know, clean out the kitchen corner. But you can not create good, where dirt lives.

Therefore, you require a productive economy. We're always wearing down the old system of assets we have. We use up the richest concentrations of ore, and so forth; so therefore, we have to replenish that. How do we replenish the lost concentrations? By going to a higher level of technology: science-driver technology. Well, how do you get science? By mathematics? No. You count the results by mathematics, but you don't get it by mathematics. You get it by the imagination.

The imagination is typified by the great Classical poetry, great Classical art: as in the case of Einstein, whose creativity was associated with his violin. He would take his violin, and he was really a qualified violinist; not the greatest, but he would work with the violin until the moment of inspiration came over him. At that point, he would put the violin down, and go back in the other room, and get to work on the real scientific project.



For Leonardo da Vinci, as for Albert Einstein and other Classical artists and scientists, there is no distinction between art and science. Shown: Leonardo's sketch of a Star of Bethlehem and other plants (1505-07).

All creativity, including Classical artistic creativity, musical creativity, Classical art, all comes—that's the area of creativity. The problem in our culture today, is we make a distinction between so-called "science" and "art"! There is no difference between science and art!

So now, instead of having the idea that it's a natural thing, as it was in former times, for anybody who was an accomplished scientist to also be an accomplished musician or something of that sort—normal!—because it's in art, in Classical forms of art, that the actual creativity of the human mind is expressed! The mathematics is what sweeps the things up under the rug, afterward.

And so, we need a Classical cultural orientation. Which in a sense is an orientation toward the human soul; it's where it's located. A human soul, which makes

man different than an animal, is the place where creativity lives. And creativity, in what we call Classical creativity, always has been the basis for the achievements of mankind. And it's in this kind of thing; it's in this mood, in this dimension, through Classical artistic composition and what it represents, where the love of mankind for mankind, is expressed. It's expressed by the *passion* of creativity: Because man is inherently creative. And when man is not being creative, man is not really becoming human, not morally. And therefore, the unity of science, and creativity, and production, and progress, is what's needed. And it's been taken away from us.

But we have to understand the truth: Where did we go wrong? And this case—it should be shocking to anyone who thinks about it. Here we are, all this time, all this talk about “Soviet” this, and so forth, which is what we were sort of raised in, since about the time I was born! I was born in 1922! Guess what the Soviet issue has been since 1922?

We lived in a world in which that was the big issue. And now we turn around, and we find that the key powers inside the Soviet Union itself, working for the British Empire, as traitors to Russia, were actually running many of these operations which we thought were the Soviet operations: *The British were running them!* We were allied with the British, who were running the Soviets!? As today? Our old enemy, the British? That's our problem.

That's why we got Obama.

America's Unique Responsibility

We have to understand, we as a nation, were created as a unique phenomenon on this planet, at a time when Europe had failed to realize what had been made possible, by the great accomplishments of the 15th Century, the discovery of science, the launching of science in the 15th century, the launching of Classical art in the 15th century; and then, again, the progress which was made by the Peace of Westphalia, again, betrayed.

We, in the United States, from Europe, came to this territory, to build up a nation, based on the objectives of these great reforms in Europe, but which Europeans have been incapable to defend and maintain. So what we brought here, was the contribution of the best of European civilization. It started effectively in Massachusetts and activated seedlings of this in other parts of the country, as in Virginia and Pennsylvania and so forth. We created the United States, as a unique expression of

a distillation of what had been good, in European civilization! And adapted it to other parts of the world, with the same view, of a cultural revolution of that type.

We destroyed that, then, largely through Wall Street and British influence. And today, we're about to lose everything, to lose civilization, to lose the human race. And the problem of the Obama Administration, is that it is the embodiment of the corruption by which we are destroying ourselves. Let Obama go where he wishes to. Let him live in peace.

But don't have him in the White House. Get him outta there.

And also, get out of there, that kind of lack of consideration for the meaning of mankind, which allowed him to be elected, and maintained in office; which allowed the corruption, the vast sea of corruption, which is called our Congress. They're not all bad people, they're just corrupt people! They go along to get along. “My brother has a disease, I got to get the disease. I got to go along, you know. He's got syphilis, I get syphilis—well, you know, we're equal! We're like, we have the same program. We meet regularly, to discuss it, and we share the same diseases, and we spread them.” That's been the Congress, recently. It's not that they're bad people, it's just that they have some very, very bad habits in politics!

So, our job, now, is, by attacking this issue, which 63-70% of the U.S. population is ready to demand—and are demanding in their own way! “Get this thing outta there! Return the United States to its people!” Control it by its people, by their conscience. End it, now! Because the world is waiting for us to do that!

Because, if you look at what is going on, the problems that Russia has, which is practically a colony of the British financial empire right now; the situation of Western and Central Europe, which is virtually a colony of the British Empire; the problems we have in our own country. If we don't solve this problem in the United States, where we have the potential power and the tradition to do it, humanity hasn't got much of a chance. This is our mission! This is the reason for the existence for our nation.

Let Obama quietly *go away!* Take the whole bunch of behaviorist bums, throw them out! Like disposing of the garbage. And we have, even with all their imperfections, we have a residue of people in the Federal institutions, in the population, which are perfectly capable of running this thing, with a little bit of encouragement—but under the right leadership and encouragement; with

what we have now, the residue of government, after getting rid of this garbage, out of the Congress, out of the administration, we can rebuild this nation! Simply by recognizing that we have a crisis, that we have to make reforms, that we have to fulfill the intention on which the creation of this Republic was premised: Stick to that!

The American people have gone through an evolution of hatred against the members of Congress, and their President, since this President was inaugurated. It was a conversion to hatred, against their own President, but against their Congressmen, who betrayed them. The President didn't betray them—he was an enemy; you respected him, as an enemy. He came in from afar, from the outside; we don't know where he came from. But the guy whom we elected, the guy we thought was our friend, we thought, *our representative, betrayed us!* That's the guy the people hate! Not the guy who came in like an enemy from the outside, but the guy in our own ranks who betrayed the family, who betrayed the nation: and the hatred's against them.

Obama: Smart thing, you get out of this mess. They hate them! You go safely someplace else. Keep away from the White House: Bad for you!

Have fun. Thank you.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Freeman: Before I ask the first question, I want to recognize some of the audiences that are listening: I know that prior to today's event, listeners to one of the leading radio stations in Buenos Aires, Argentina, listeners to Radio Splendid, were urged to watch the webcast. This came after Mr. LaRouche was interviewed on that radio station yesterday. I know that the webcast was also announced repeatedly on Radio 530 AM in Quito, Ecuador. And as I understand it, there are meetings all over in Ibero-America taking place today, in Peru, in Bolivia, and elsewhere.

But I especially want to recognize, and to welcome, two groups that are listening in Haiti. One group is comprised of university students, who are with the Association of Literary Youth, which helps poor Haitian youth with reading, singing and study programs; they are gathered in a city near Port-au-Prince which was also devastated in the earthquake. And also listening is the Movement for the Reconstruction of Haiti, which is

a group led by Haitians currently based in the Dominican Republic, and they are organizing everything they can for their fellow countrymen.

Both groups have been circulating Mr. LaRouche's "Emergency Call To Save Haiti," and they greeted the victory of Keshia Rogers with great happiness, stating that this was evidence that this world as a whole, can, in fact, be saved. So, I'd like to extend a special welcome, on behalf of LPAC and really on behalf of all citizens of the United States, to those groups.

The Role of the Space Program

Now, the first question comes from a group of academicians and economists, that has been tasked to work on various elements of Mr. LaRouche's policy. These individuals originally started out as a study group that was an arm of the Obama Administration. That is no longer the case, and with help from private foundations, they are continuing their work. They have become familiarly known as the "Stanford Group."

They say, "Mr. LaRouche, since the days of Charlemagne, the very idea of 'nation' had its foundations as a program of internal development in infrastructure, and our study of history would indicate that those programs have always served to increase what you refer to as the potential population density of those populations. And also, to raising their standard of living. That idea of what a nation is has obviously persisted over many successive generations. One of the things that we've been discussing here over the last couple of weeks is that, essentially since prior to the end of the Second World War, such projects, which could be defined as rail systems, as waterways, and other such items, were in fact science drivers in their day.

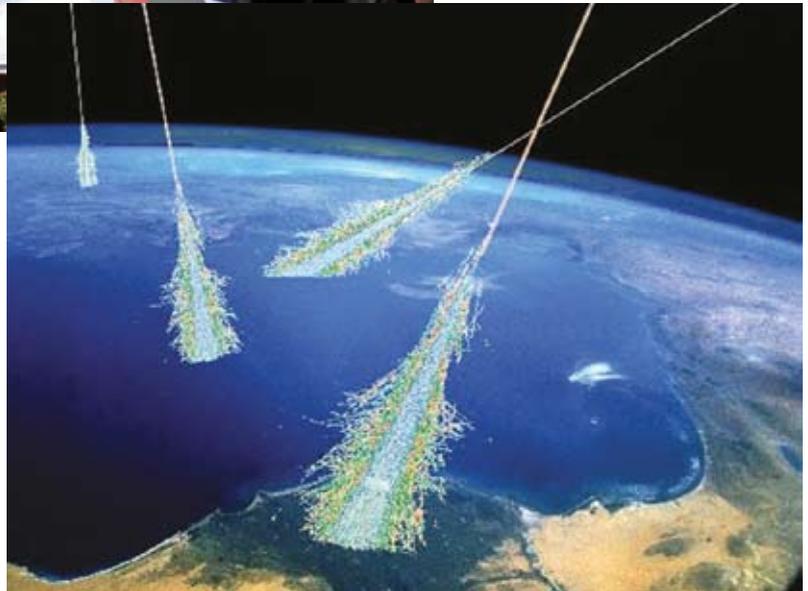
"But since the end of the Second World War, it would seem that those types of programs were replaced by what we can best discuss as the space program. If America's commitment to that program is terminated, our argument is that it would not only lead to an almost immediate decline in labor productivity, as well as the relative potential population density of the U.S.A., but that, in fact, it would denote a disintegration of the nation-state itself, and we'd like you to comment on what your thoughts are on this."

LaRouche: One of the things we're involved in now with the Basement operations and similar things, is a breakthrough in recognizing certain things that were actually working, but whose identity was not adequately recognized.



EIRNS

The LaRouche Youth Movement "Basement Team" of scientific researchers (left), is now working on the question of cosmic radiation: that the real universe is not organized according to a granular, particulate kind of structure, but rather, on the basis of what we call cosmic radiation (as seen in this artist's conception), away from the reductionist standpoint. "We've been hoodwinked for too long," LaRouche says.



NASA/Simon Swordy (U. Chicago)

For example: Everything about mankind is different than the monkeys, or apes, or some Democrats. This difference lies in a quality which we call creativity, when it's properly defined, as typified by creativity leading to scientific progress. Now, this is typified in one of the great developments in science which occurred toward the end of the 19th Century, when there was a breakthrough in having discovered the Periodic Table, and gone through a development of the Periodic Table, to a different conception of mankind, which was reflected in things such as the development of what we call nuclear physics. Actually, the proper term is physical economy, or a science of physical chemistry.

In other words, chemistry meant essentially that we're not taking something as fixed elements, and putting them together as in ordinary chemistry, but recognizing there's a process of development embedded in the universe, on which man's actions are acting, having an effect. And that what we should be looking at is that.

And when you talk about physical chemistry, as people like William Draper Harkins and others defined that toward the beginning of the century, we come into

the area of the work of Vernadsky, in terms of this idea of physical chemistry. And Vernadsky's division of the world among three different categories of existence, all of which are creative. That is, there is no non-creative part of the universe. The universe in its so-called inorganic form is creative. It creates new star systems, it creates new chemistries, it creates all kinds of things. The universe is creative, inherently creative.

Then you have life. Life is inherently creative. The difference is that non-living matter doesn't think; it just creates, through lawful processes embedded in the universe. Animals don't really think, unless people tell them to, and then they disobey. But people are different

than animals in the sense that we are also creative inherently, but our creativity is expressed differently. We don't see ourselves evolving very much. We see some devolving going on—but that's mostly due to some bad Democrats. But the human race's voluntary role is conscious; it's the process of invention. It also is expressed in Classical artistic composition. And it's Classical artistic composition, together with the idea of physical chemistry as a process of anti-entropic evolution, which defines what goes on with mankind.

Mankind has always been creative—before we discovered what creativity is. It's the nature of mankind to be creative; it's the characteristic of our species. It's a different kind of creativity than we find in the animal kingdom. But we didn't understand it. Not this way. We didn't understand it from the standpoint of chemistry, or physical chemistry, and since the work of Vernadsky, Harkins, and so forth, we have a different view. Or, actually, since the influence of Riemann, we have a different view.

And so we should be understanding what this means, and the current breakthrough in response to this particular question is that—is coming to an understanding of what a higher level of creativity, in terms of achievement, has brought us. And to make ourselves a willful agent of that, rather than sort of like a frictional agent. We do it because it's in us and we like it, so we do more of it. Then we have to ask ourselves the question: Well, what is this thing that we like to do, which is so useful? How can we understand how to use it better? What's the intention of this tool? It's a nice tool, but what is the tool telling us we've got to do?

And again, the simple problem here is typified by the corruption which occurred, especially after the Peloponnesian War in the history of the Hellenes. If you go back to the earlier period, of people like the Pythagoreans, such as Archytas or Plato, you have a completely different mentality than you find after the Peloponnesian War, in the rise to power of Macedon, and Aristotle of Macedon—a reductionist view. The reductionist view, which was called in ancient society by various terms, translated into English as the oligarchical model.

The oligarchical model was the concept that people should be essentially cattle. That a person should do what their grandfather did, and not change. They should not progress. They should not develop. They should leave that to their "betters." So you had a condition of peasantry which was tantamount virtually to slavery,

and this was the condition of society under the oligarchical model.

It was like the British model today: "There must not be too many people. Look, we made a big mistake. We've got 6.7 billion people on this planet. That was a big mistake! We've got to reduce it immediately," says Barack Obama's master, with his health-care program.

But we've said no. Mankind is inherently, voluntarily creative. When mankind is self-educated and developed to understand consciously those powers which we have as human beings, which we are using almost accidentally under certain conditions, just because we like to do it, without understanding fully what it is we're doing. And thus, we come into this business of the space program.

Now, the space program was more productive than anything ever that humanity did. That is, the rate of benefit of new technologies produced by the space program far exceeded everything expended *on* the space program. What happened is, by government decision, beginning in the middle of the war in Indo-China, 1967-68, we stopped it! In fiscal year 1967-68, we cut back. If you look, for example, around Massachusetts, around the Route 128 programs—almost like the Silicon Valley today. Silicon Valley is a desert of has-beens or has-wanted-to-be. And the Route 128 region became virtually like a Silicon Valley in 1967-68, because of budgetary considerations by the Johnson Administration.

But still, the thing was going on. And into the 1970s, we were producing ten cents of science for every penny spent, in terms of benefit. Why? Because when we go into very high energy-flux-density technologies, as you have to do, to even think about getting to the Moon, the rate of the increase of the productive powers of labor is accelerated, as in no other way, in a general way.

The Disease of Reductionism

We are now also at a point where science is suffering from the heritage of a disease. The disease is called reductionism. It's also called mathematics, modern mathematics, reductionist mathematics, positivism. Positivism defines the universe as a sort of granular texture. And that's the problem. The universe is not organized like granular textures. It's not reductionist. It's not dirt. It's actually a cosmic process, but because we accepted the reductionist conception of science which we associate with Aristotle, or worse, with the followers of Paolo Sarpi, that belief—in the case of Sarpi, behaviorism—destroys our ability to understand the pro-

cesses of the human mind, and the relationship of those processes of the mind to nature in general, to the principle of creativity, or the principle of anti-entropy.

So, we're now, in the Basement, working on a program which has been defined as the subject matter called the question of cosmic radiation: that the real universe is not organized according to a granular, particulate kind of structure, but it's organized on the basis of what we call cosmic radiation, away from the reductionist standpoint. But the entire tradition, especially of the positivist mathematicians, is against that.

So, what we are saying now is, we look at the space program in particular, which is what inspired this, with Sky [Shields]¹ and others, we're looking at that, and saying, "Well, look. Let's take this thing: We've been hoodwinked for too long. We've been told that the universe is granulated, is particulate. But it's not. And while we think like that, we're stepping on our own feet, because the universe is not organized that way. It's organized much more the way the Pythagoreans, and Plato, and others, understood earlier, before Aristotle, and before this modern stuff. And therefore, we have to look at this from a different point of reference."

For example: human creativity, all these kinds of things—when we get into this area, all kinds of doors fly open, and you realize what this crazy idea has been, which has been preventing us from doing the things in science we should be doing.

So I think the question you're posing, as asked, if, considered in the light of what I just said, put together, you have a key to understanding this problem, and the opportunities that it represents. So, we have to keep going along this direction. We have to break through the barriers which have been self-imposed by a reductionist method, which is encouraged by this kind of systemic positivism, mathematical positivism. Get rid of it! Free ourselves of it! And look at the universe in the way which the founders of 20th-Century physical chemistry, such as William Draper Harkins, or Vernadsky, or Max Planck, understood. Go back to that! Look, we abandoned what should have been our treasure house. Go back to it! We have now created the circumstances where we force ourselves to realize what we have ignored, because the teachers told us to ignore it for too long.

1. See Sky Shields, "Keshia Rogers' Victory Signals the Rebirth of a Mars Colonization Policy!" *EIR*, March 19, 2010.

What Was the Nature of the SDI?

Freeman: The next question is also from the Stanford Group.

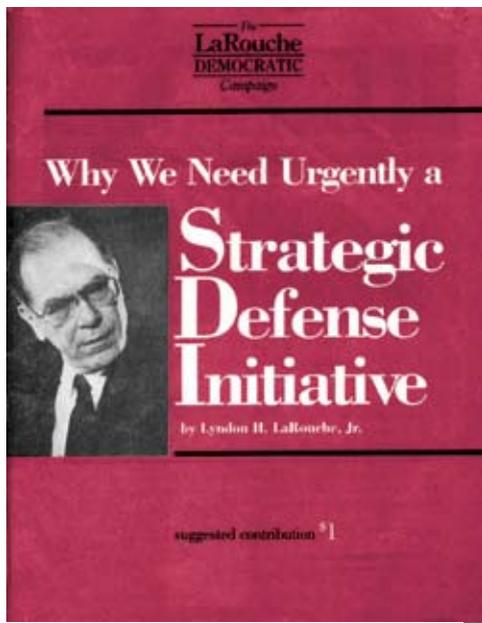
They say, "Mr. LaRouche, you addressed this somewhat in your presentation today, but we have had an ongoing controversy in our discussions here, on the issue of the SDI. Some among us have argued that the SDI, at least as it was adopted by Ronald Reagan, was principally a military policy; but some of us, who have looked at this thing for quite some time, have taken a different approach, and it is our contention that the SDI has to be looked at, essentially, as an extension of the space program, but one which has the potential to be a science-driven effort that would increase the quality of life not only for Americans, but for mankind as a whole.

"It's our view, as a group, that, for the most part, especially since the Second World War, that most of the wars that we have fought have largely been wasteful, and have not been wars fought for any particular principle, and that, therefore, it would be a denigration of the ideas implicit in the SDI, to consider it as merely a military effort. Could you expand on this a bit, and share with us your view, and what you were thinking when you first designed the concept?"

LaRouche: Well, this goes back to my childhood. You know, people make mistakes. They think the world is sort of granulated, with little particles hitting against each other, a sort of stochastic effect. It's not like that at all.

For example, when I look at the genealogy of my own family, and look at what my mind is shaped to become as a result of the colonization of the United States and Canada. My first ancestors in this country came here in the first half of the 17th Century, in Quebec, and also in Massachusetts, at about the same time. One of the ancestors of note came over in the Mayflower. Others came over to Massachusetts in that period.

And then I look back at my age: My grandparents were born at the beginning of the 1860s. That's a little bit more than a hundred years, isn't it? And their ancestors were born, again, 60, 70 years earlier. One part of my family were Quakers, but there was a group of Quakers called the Free Quakers, such as James Fenimore Cooper. And his father was a general officer of some rank in the Continental Forces, the American Forces. He became the head of the U.S. intelligence service abroad and the U.S. branch—James Fenimore



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

Once President Reagan announced his commitment to the SDI, in March 1983, the LaRouche movement went into an all-out mobilization to win support for it. Shown: A rally in Washington, organized by LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee in September 1983, in which tens of thousands of petition signatures were presented to Congress; and, the LaRouche Democratic Campaign's mass pamphlet of 1983.

Cooper—and he was of course a naval specialist. He founded the conception of naval warfare as a political conception, and, together with a whole group of people in the 19th Century, intermingled with people in France, in the Carnot circles, in Germany, and so forth. So, when I look at my family background, I've got a very clear picture of what the environment was which shaped what became me! It's rather awesome.

So, you realize that you are not a product of something that was born, physically, like some ape that chose to get smart, or something like that, but you are a product, a conscious product, of all kinds of ingredients—especially intellectual and cultural ingredients—which went into the formation of your personality, the development of your personality.

And what's one of the most important things about this is that when you choose a profession, or choose a commitment which has the effect of a profession, you reach out to those things in your environment, your social-cultural environment, which fit something within this evolution of the United States. And so not only does the environment influence you, but you influence the environment by the way you trace your intellectual ancestry, as well as your biological ancestry. And you treat your biological ancestry as an accident, which happened to your cultural ancestry. And that's the way we have to look at these things.

So, in the case of the SDI, this is me. I, at the age of 14-15, did not accept Euclidean geometry. I just didn't accept it, and I had a good reason not to accept it. Because I observed some construction, and I said, if this thing is right, then the construction couldn't occur. And it proved that you could not have a positivist conception of mathematical geometry; you had to have a physical conception of geometry.

That changed my whole choice of things, because I made it a fighting issue. So I fought, during my whole educational experience, I fought for this approach, as opposed to the general so-called Euclidean approach, in everything. And that defines the way you work.

Therefore, what happened with the creation of the SDI was my conception. I made choices, and I reached out in the culture, among certain professionals and others in the United States, in various parts of Europe and other parts of the world, and I became a catalyst who pulled together people who represented these traditions: the military circles of France, the circles around what had been Charles de Gaulle, leading military circles in Germany, and scientific circles in Germany, which also agreed. Leading military circles in

Italy who agreed. Some Soviet circles who agreed also with those things.

So, what happened is, because I sparked this thing, all these things began to come together, through people who identified in themselves knowledge and attitudes which corresponded to this kind of experience. And then when I began to spread this thing, I had people from the former OSS (the faction which I was sympathetic to, as against the British faction), who came to me, and said, "Hey, we've got to work together."

In that sense, what happened was a leading circle, intellectual circle, of the U.S. political intelligentsia, military, and so forth, came together around *me* in Europe, in the United States and elsewhere, around this conception of how we could get out of this military bind, called this European-Anglo-American-Soviet conflict. How to get out of this thing! And you can only get out of it by going at it directly. You have to say, okay, here's the kind of skills you represent. Here's the way these skills should be used. To what purpose and to what effect.

Now, you want to take a case. Take the case of a guy who was recruited to this process, which I was involved in: Edward Teller. Edward Teller, at a meeting with a Soviet representative which occurred in Sicily, in Erice, defined the purpose of the SDI as "the common aims of mankind." Now, if you know anything about Edward Teller, and what his reputation is, and his role inside the United States over that period, you understand what that means.

The people in the intelligence community: What was my project? My project was headed under my plan for a U.S. intelligence university. I said, in the United States, the universities are no longer reliable. And especially for intelligence purposes. All we have is this British influence; it's coming into our universities. We no longer have American historians. We have imitation-American, British-trained creatures, a different species, like baboons from South Africa or something, carrying baobab nuts back and forth. And the people were not actually historians; they were chroniclers. They would chronicle events, and try to make an algebraic positivist interpretation of a chronicled series of events, like a mathematical formula. Their standard was that, and they would ignore almost everything of importance that they didn't like. It was fake.

I said, we in the United States have a problem. The problem is, we used to have historians, we used to have scientists—I had a list of names I could name—and we

don't have that anymore. We need an American university which is dedicated to training historians, intelligence officers, and so forth, which has the competence to define an *American-interest view* through these professions, which would concentrate upon an academic training program of this type. So, I wanted another thing to succeed West Point and so forth, which would be the *intelligence* education, which would produce historians and people with various skills, including a resource from which to recruit intelligence officers, who go through this thing with the language skills and so forth that are necessary for an intelligence officer.

So, I had this plan for an intelligence university. At that point in this process, the head of the CIA, newly in there, who was a friend of an old friend of mine—we began to run this operation. And it was in that context, of that operation as an applied concern, to make a change in U.S. policy, from a trend portrayed as policy, to an institution which would actually represent what we as a people culturally represent as distinct from Europe. An American intellectual institution, which we were losing.

And so out of this, what was assembled in this process was, throughout the U.S. intelligence community or certain elements of it, a consolidation of people around this. And then one bright day, the President of the United States, after a January meeting on this subject, decided he liked it. And so, a few weeks later, he made a speech proposing it to the Soviet Union.

What he proposed was a speech designed by some people who'd been working with me, and he meant exactly what he meant at the time, which was my intention. So when it comes to the intention of the SDI, come to me. I'll tell you what it was. And I give you the case, swallow the case, of my dear old enemy Teller, and what he said at Erice and so forth, and *we won people over*, who had been on that kick, because they were intelligent enough to recognize that we were right! And this was the right way to go, not to go to a nuclear war but to take these weapons, and to turn them from weapons into building blocks, and get the military institutions of the respective countries *themselves* committed to this policy.

Because what you're going to do in warfare is what you can get the military to commit itself to do. So if you change their mind about what their mission orientation is, you change their objectives. And the problem with most military policy is, people go into war for war's sake. They don't think of their objective, their cultural



creative commons/William Warby



Library of Congress

America's commitment to humanity as a whole was expressed in our immigration policy of the late 19th-early 20th Century: "We were for the people of the world 'Come here! Come here!' That was our motive; and that was right." Shown: the Statue of Liberty, in New York Harbor; immigrants arriving at Ellis Island, early 20th Century.

objective. That's why we get into foolish wars which build up the power of the British Empire; because we go killing each other, out of some grudge fight, when we should be concentrating on how to build mankind.

And in every part of society, in every culture, there are people—and people of generally potential influence, or influence—who will prefer that. And what you have to do is recruit those people, out of their own convictions and tendencies, to combine their effort for what they recognize *should* be their common interest, and to dedicate themselves to making it work.

And we came damned close, up to the point of the day that Reagan made that speech. We had it! It was only the intention of the British Empire, and people who I personally considered traitors to the United States, on this issue, who wanted to continue this conflict with the Soviet Union. And it came from Margaret Thatcher's circles in particular. *They did not want peace.* They did not *want* the development of mankind. They wanted things like this long war in Afghanistan. They *wanted* it, as a way of getting people to destroy their own nations and themselves. And if people had thought about it, they would realize the mission they were oriented to, was a war to destroy themselves. And to destroy the home from which they had gone to war.

We Cannot Avoid Impeachment

Freeman: The next question is: "Lyn, as I see it, the Democratic Party is on a path of self-destruction. If the Democratic Party sticks with President Obama, it's finished. However, if Obama is impeached, it seems to me that there are two alternative paths, both of which are bad for the nation. Either, the Democrats will be forced to defend him, which would be disastrous, or his impeachment will lead to a further implosion of the Democratic Party. Is it possible that your call for impeachment, and Kesha's victory in Texas based on that call, could lead to a purge of the Chicago boys, including the economic team around Obama, which is more of the same free trade crowd, more globalization, etc., and actually avoid the national trauma of impeachment?"

LaRouche: The national trauma of impeachment I welcome! It's a moment of joy, of liberation.

The question itself is posed on an assumption; the assumption about popular opinion and Democratic, and so forth, parties. I don't give a damn about the Democratic Party as such. I'm an American, and my view is, political parties should be instruments which further the kinds of discussion and debate and so forth, which are necessary to foster the process under deliberation. Arguments are useful; tough arguments are useful. You

want to get at the truth. You can not be intimidated by the fear that somebody's going to take offense because you told the truth.

You have to say, "Look, this is the truth! C'mon!" But you don't like it; you say you dislike it; that's your prejudice, and you have a right to your prejudice. It's like saying you have a right to insanity, because it's arbitrary. You have to rise to always criticizing *yourself*.

Now, the way to criticize yourself in politics, is to look at the parties from the standpoint of the nation. Your interest is *not* the party! Your interest is the nation! I demand you choose, which! Are you for your nation? Is that your loyalty? Or is it to your party? If your criteria is to go to your party first, you're not a patriot. And that's what's been the problem in the function of the Congress and in the parties.

The parties should be a vehicle for the expression of a matured view of issues. And an instrument of education. But the objective is the body politic.

Look, we have a situation where the Congress has no relationship of accountability to the people of the United States. Sixty-three percent of the population, at a minimum, despises the Congress, despises the political parties. Democrats are running around—they're not calling themselves Democrats, but independents, en masse. So, party loyalty is worth *nothing* at this point. Decency about party relations is one thing, but party loyalty as higher than the commitment to the nation, is treason.

Because if you put the party above the nation, you are going to commit treason. You will betray the nation for the sake of the party. You will condition your choices to the condition of the party, not for the nation. "Well, I'm a good American, but first of all, I'm a Republican, first of all." Nobody knows what a Republican is anymore, and nobody knows what a Democrat is anymore. It's been very difficult to get a definition of either!

No, you have to start from what is good for the nation, and partisanship must be in the process of the dialogue, which is trying to bring about that which is good for the nation, and for the choice of mission of the nation in the world as a whole. The choice is *reason!* The party of reason. And people will go to that party, because they think that party is going to do something for the nation, that the nation needs. And you support that party as long as it's doing that, because it's a mission orientation for the nation. It is not something *against* the nation, or against the other parts of the nation, but it's for the nation.

It's like medical care arguments for people, the

health of the patient; differences on the policy for the health of the patient. The health of the patient is what the purpose is, not the winning of that faction fight. And that's where our problem lies.

We do not locate ourselves in the fact that we should be concerned—first of all, for humanity. We have tested, and proven, the conception that the United States republic, in its Constitutional form, is a uniquely superior form of government. Therefore, we operate on those principles of the American Revolution, which are a partisan view of the fate of humanity. And we're sticking to that, because nobody has ever proven that wrong. Every time we have deviated from it, we've gone to hell. We are not going to betray our country anymore. Because we have as a nation—our commitment is to humanity as a whole. That's our commitment.

It used to be our characteristic. The Americans could be trusted to do something for the people. Our immigration policy of the late 19th Century, and the early 20th Century, was that. We were for the people of the world "Come here! Come here!" That was our motive; and that was right.

It was also our motive to use the fact of the cultures which were represented by people coming here, to enrich our own culture, which we did. That was right. We said: Okay, but then, the people who want to stay there or there, can stay there. Fine. They should make their own decisions. *But!* What is common between us, is this commitment. We are going to discuss and debate for what's good for humanity. And meanwhile, we're running our own country, according to our own standards, but we're going to consider what is good for humanity. And the dialogue will be based on that.

There is no substitute for the sovereign nation-state; and the role of culture as defining itself in a nation-state. That is sacrosanct. But the cooperation among nation-states, the understanding of the interpretation of differences in practice, policy, that's there. We have an American policy, but our commitment is to *humanity*, and we don't want our nation *ever*, to do what's not right for humanity.

And this is given to us by this question of the space program. Mankind must, for many reasons which are too numerous to be elaborated here on this occasion, mankind is committed, implicitly, toward developing an industrialization of the Moon, which is indispensable, with the aid of fusion power, to actually colonize Mars. There are an immense number of problems to be faced in trying this, many unsolved, and many uncor-

rect observations and beliefs to be removed. But, we know it can be done.

We know that mankind is not going to sit on this planet Earth, like a sitting duck, waiting for some solar catastrophe to wipe the human species out. We're going to move; we're going to extend the human species. We're going to extend its reach. Maybe we're going to find some humans out there someplace. But we're going to extend this. We're going to get the power, through relativistic flight, to be able to transport ourselves throughout this galaxy. It will take some time; we're not going to do that in my lifetime; I assure you of that. But, we're going to do that, because that's going to be our *intention*.

Our intention is the role of humanity in the universe at large. We're going to get the power to do that. In the meantime, we're going to do all the other things that go with that. But if we don't have that mission—

That's why it's important to get beyond this positivist disease, and get into this concept of cosmic radiation. Because we know that the nature of mankind itself, the human mind itself, indicates that the present ideas of the organization of the universe axiomatically are wrong. We don't know what cosmic radiation really means yet. We know some things about it. We know that it means a correction against the dirty nitty-gritty thing that we have now, in terms of a positivist conception of reductionist science.

So, we're going to do that. We're going to discover where we were wrong. We're going to discover new principles. We're going to get new powers. We're going to find out how to maintain humanity, you know, such as Mars, which is not really habitable by human beings by our standards today, which means we're going to have to create an artificial environment for human beings in those places. We're going to have a similar problem to be faced on the industrialization of the Moon.

But we know we're on the verge of breakthroughs which will enable us to begin to discuss these problems.



EIRNS/Will Mederski

Kesha Rogers, who won the Democratic nomination for Congress in Texas (22nd C.D.), called on the webcast audience to join her in giving leadership to the mass strike, by continuing to fight for the impeachment of Obama. She is shown here with LaRouche.

And as long as we're able to discuss these problems scientifically, we're going to be able to solve them.

Besides, the important thing is, we can live today, and we have a better health system than Obama would love us to have; we can have people living to 100 years and longer. We can actually prevent the deterioration of old age which is going on now; that's intrinsically, in principle, possible. So therefore, you're talking about nearly a century of human life for each individual. What can happen in a century of human life?

Let's take the best periods of scientific progress in known experience. What can happen in a century of human life? The foundations of a revolutionary change in the condition of humanity can be achieved. And that's the way to look at it. There's no limit to what mankind can do; that's what a human being is. And that's the principle, so we just have to do it.

Introducing Kesha Rogers

Harley Schlanger: Well, some of you may have heard, we had an election down in Texas about a week and a half ago. And this was an election determined by a process which very few people actually understand, but which Lyndon LaRouche has described as *the dynamic process of a mass strike*. It's a situation where you have a growing number of people who are barely able to sur-

live, have no sense of the future for their family. They're angry, and they're frustrated, and they're starting to ask the right questions, like: "Who did this to us?" and, "Is there something we can do about it?"

Now, the existing leadership in the country, the political leadership, the economic leadership, as Lyn has been discussing, has woefully failed to address this crisis. It's not just incompetence at the top; there's an evil intent. And so the question is: When is the time that people will be ready for new leadership? And Lyn, a few months ago, said that he thinks that time is now.

We made a decision to run three campaigns, three candidates among LaRouche Youth Movement members, to provide that new generation of leadership that's not corrupted by the old ways of going along to get along, but will run campaigns on the basis of principle. And I am honored and delighted to bring you the good news, to introduce to you, one of those leaders, who won the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Congress in the 22nd District of Texas, Kesha Rogers.

Kesha Rogers: Good afternoon.

So, we waged a hard-fought campaign in Texas, and we didn't just say, we must save NASA and impeach Obama, but we said that we're waging a war for the future of humanity. And if you want a future for your children, then you are going to stand with my campaign to call for the impeachment of Obama. And we did that very loudly and very clearly. And on March 2, the population and the voters of the 22nd District responded overwhelmingly.

And this response came from an organizing of the mass strike in the population that said, we want to put an end to the bailouts; we want a future for our children; we want a future for our nation. And as you saw from the response in the vote from the 22nd Congressional District, they didn't just respond to a slogan that said, "Oh, that's cool. 'Save NASA; Impeach Obama.' I like that." But people said, as we continued to go to their doors, as we continued to say to them, "Right now, this nation is in a dire crisis." They said that, they looked at their children as they were tucking them in to sleep at night, and they thought about what we presented to them, and the challenge for their future, the challenge for the nation that we presented to them, and they said, "I have to do something. I have to go out and fight."

And that's what happened. People got out; people fought.

And now, as the campaign continues, we're going to continue to develop that leadership, to promote the

leadership which is necessary in the population to get people to recognize that, right now, the new challenge that is being put on us, the new challenge that is being put forth to the population, is that they have to determine what type of future that they're going to give to their children, to their grandchildren.

And so, we have a new phase of the campaign as we continue to go on, and the new phase of the campaign is what Mr. LaRouche has put on the ground, has put out very prominently, as the mission orientation for a Moon-Mars mission. And now, this campaign, as my friend Sky Shields has very clearly put out, and Mr. LaRouche in his new paper has put forth², this campaign has opened up a new phase of leadership in saying that, we're now going to move on to development of a rebirth of a Moon-Mars colonization policy and mission orientation for the country.

And so, I ask that each of you continue to join with me, as we fight in this campaign to provide the leadership, along with my campaign, and also the campaigns of other two representatives, Congressional candidates Rachel Brown [Massachusetts] and Summer Shields [California]. Thank you very much.

Freeman: I also want to recognize another candidate, a LaRouche Democrat, who is running for the Senate in the state of Indiana, for the seat held by Baron Hill, Carol Smith.

Human Intelligence Is Dynamic

This is a question from another section of the Stanford Group, from the section that was initially tasked by the Obama Administration to assess the overall state of the U.S. economy, and most specifically the state of infrastructure.

Their question to you is the following: "Lyn, you have frequently discussed Nixon's actions in 1971 as the beginning of the end of the current financial system and of the true decline of the U.S. economy. But in fact, our ongoing economic survey has led to a different conclusion. Our study shows that the taking down of the U.S. economy actually began much earlier. In fact, it began almost immediately at the end of the Second World War, or with the death of FDR.

And I add that, because some people will argue that the decline of the economy in the postwar period always follows the ends of wars, because of reductions in mili-

2. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "The Escape from Hilbert's 'Zeta' 'X': Mapping the Cosmos!" *EIR*, March 19, 2010.



NASA/JPL-Caltech/S. Willner (Harvard-Smithsonian CfA)

Every process in the universe, according to Vernadsky, is creative. It is not particulate; it is organized by principles, as seen in this photograph taken by the Spitzer Space Telescope of Spiral Galaxy M81.

tary production and spending. But we are attributing it to something different, in terms of what FDR's policies actually were. But the point is, that the decline began then. The downturn was, according to our study, temporarily reversed with the Kennedy Presidency, and most specifically the space program. After Kennedy's murder, the disintegration intensified, but was well under way already when Richard Nixon pulled the plug. Are we looking at this the right way, and would you take a moment to comment?"

LaRouche: Yes, it is. Some of these takedowns were crucial in the sense that they were irreversible. Others were the establishment of trends, which by failing to be reversed, created this process. The controlling factor in this, all along, was that the control goes back to before, long before World War II. It goes back to the assassination of McKinley, in particular, in the whole century.

Because remember what happened: McKinley was an obstacle to what? Well, McKinley was a patriot, and his successor, who was former Vice President, was not—Theodore Roosevelt. The policy of the United States as a nation, from the beginning, in terms of foreign policy and economic policy, had always been

based on the issues of 1763, and the split between the British faction in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and the patriotic faction. The British faction was the British East India Company faction. The significance of 1763 was not the French and Indian Wars. The French and Indian Wars were a *by-product* of the problem, and they affected the Americans greatly on this account. But they affected them greatly because of a greater consideration.

That function was the Seven Years War!

Now, we'd had wars before, but the Seven Years War was crucial. What happened, typically, is that the British and the Dutch, together, conspired to organize a Seven Years War in Europe. This Seven Years War, in its effect, destroyed Europe,

and not only consolidated the power of the British Empire, the India Company, *but*, the gaining of the control of Canada, and of India, by the British, through the course of the Seven Years War, established the British Empire as an empire of the British East India Company. At that point, the British monarchy was under the control of the British East India Company. It depended upon that; it was already an imperial interest.

The British Empire was lodged in the imperial form of the system, not in the fact of the British monarchy. The British monarchy became a tool of the empire, but the monarchy did not *define* the empire. The British East India Company, well, what is the British East India Company? It was Venice! The Venetian financial oligarchy, which had created all kinds of evil things.

So, the point has been, the British imperial policy always was the policy of the British East India Company, which is a policy of an *essentially Venetian interest*. Like a disease. You say, "I want to meet your emperor." You dealing with, say, bubonic plague. "I want to meet the Big Emperor of Bubonic Plague. I want the Big Bubo."

But no, what there is, is a culture. You know, this goes back to a more fundamental question which most

politicians don't even know about. And most historians don't know about, either. Or, they call them "hysterians" for that reason. They don't know what the problem is, but they're excited about it.

So, anyway, what's the point? What's the nature of mankind? Forget particularism. What's the nature of mankind? Every process in the universe, according to Vernadsky, is creative. The non-living processes are creative. Living processes are inherently creative. Mankind is inherently creative, but it's not the same thing. Mankind's creativity is voluntary, and is located essentially in the capacity of the human individual.

So, we're dealing with mass phenomena, global phenomena, we're not dealing with a kinematic system. And most idiots, politicians and historians and so forth, are idiots because they think in terms of kinematic considerations. They think of ideas as spread kinematically from person to person, when most people don't even know why they think what they think! Therefore, what they think, about what they think, is not a definition of their interest. Nor is it, above all, a definition of their behavior. Mass behavior is not based on individual opinion. As Shelley illustrates in his concluding paragraph of his *A Defence of Poetry*.

What determines all processes in the universe, is what the ancient Greeks before Aristotle knew as *dynamis*, which was revived in the last decade of the 17th Century, as dynamics. And then you had people get frantic about what Leibniz had done in presenting modern dynamics, and they invented a new name, a new meaning, for dynamics, which is commonly used today, but which is worth nothing, it's totally incompetent.

Dynamics indicates that the processes that govern humanity, are *dynamic*. They are characteristics of processes, not reactions among things. They are not kinematic in any sense. They're dynamic—in Leibniz's sense; as Shelley describes mass behavior in the concluding paragraphs of his *A Defence of Poetry*. All human behavior is defined by mass behavior, and the role of the individual lies in the relationship between individual behavior's influence on mass behavior.

Mass behavior is dynamic. The individual acts not on the "I'm one individual," and then another, and then another. The individual acts on the mass, the process. The relation is not concrete, it's not particular; it's dynamic. And dynamic means *not particular*. Kinematic interaction among things is not dynamics, contrary to people who don't know any better and say so. So, therefore, that's the process you're looking at.

Now, human intelligence is dynamic, and the reason most musicians who try to sing fail, even when they're well-trained, is because they don't know dynamics. Dynamics is located in the action of the individual on the process. The process is primary. The individual expresses the conscious element, of action, of the individual with the process. For example, it is not the validity of ideas that determines what ideas will be accepted. In most societies, what they believe generally is wrong. And the innovations in ideas they make as processes are wrong, destructive.

So, therefore, the function is, the way in which the individual is able to influence a dynamic process. And that's the way this thing works. And therefore, when you have a society which is based on positivist thinking: Just think, how many people who are professors in universities, in scientific and related subjects, or any other subject, how do they teach? They teach the individual as an object, or as an object in a kinematic process, not a dynamic one.

And we know the universe is organized by what? It's organized by principles.

But the problem is, in modern European civilization, which is based on Sarpi's teaching, and on the followers of Sarpi, most people deny the existence of dynamics. Why? Because, as you should know, every professor of sociology will say, there are no principles in the universe, but we adduce from behavior what effects are favorable to our satisfaction, our greed, our lust. What it does *for me*. It doesn't "do" anything, *for me*.

That's it, isn't it? That's John Locke. That's Adam Smith. That's all of the British School. What dominates our universities today? The British school of sociology. It's all the same. The disease is British sociology. The disease is liberalism, which is exactly what this means.

There is no principle in this society. Why is there no principle in this society? Because the rulers of society don't want it. Because a principle would interfere.

Like the health-care case, right? Obama's fascist Nazi health-care policy, for example: They say it's for the good of the people. We've got to kill more people for the benefit of the people. That's what he's saying! Precisely. That's kinematics. There is no principle of humanity. There is no sacredness to human life. There's no sacredness to the right to human life. There's no sacredness to any human right. It's all based on what the mass decides, the pestilence decides.

And that's our problem.

So, therefore, we have the wrong conception, be-

cause we don't understand this process. That's why we go at this question of cosmic radiation, as opposed to particulars. But, if you just think about it, think about how many professors, and so-called experts, always think in these terms, as if it's a kinematic interaction among individual wills, and there is no principle except what the social process, by this statistical process of collisions, somehow determines. That the majority vote determines what's right. Well, the majority voted for it. It's right. That's what they said in Nazi Germany! So, what's the difference between people who support Obama, and Nazis from Germany? None. What's the difference between the British monarchy and the Nazis? None. As a matter of fact, the British monarchy created the Nazis, truth be known. But then the Nazis got out of control, and the British were unhappy about it. But then they adopted the policy. They killed the Nazis, but they adopted the policy, and said, "That's *mine!* This is my sacred belief."

That's what the nature of the problem is, is that we have not yet recognized this phenomenon. Which is what I'm working on now, with what they're doing. Everything I'm doing, apart from what I do from day to day, is exactly that. *This question*, is to get clear what the nature of dynamics is, what's wrong with positivism. What's wrong with our mathematicians. Why mathematicians are not physicists. They may claim to be, but they're not. And many times, I find a problem, where a guy says, I'm a mathematician. "You mean, you're an incompetent. Or you play with yourself too much. You're not doing anything physical, you're playing with yourself, for mental gratification."

So, that's the nature of the problem. This is one of these areas where we've come to a time in history, where everything that we need to do, depends upon understanding the truth about this matter. What is man? What is the nature of society? The real control in society comes from dynamics.

It works in an ordinary society, in the form of education. What you must do in society, is educate the population. What you're trying to educate, is not educate them to an opinion, but to stimulate them to think in ways which improve the dynamic which is operating within the society. It's what they take into consideration.

For example, take a simple case. Let's take the case of Haiti, the case of Haiti today.

What we decide to do on Haiti today, as a decision, and the considerations that come into place on the Hai-

tian question, whether we do it or not, determines what we are, doesn't it? What the American people do, about the crisis faced by Haiti today, is the expression of the dynamic. If the United States, as a nation, rejects Haiti, and goes with Obama against the Haiti decision, as it's doing, that is a rejection of humanity. And he's no damned good, for that reason.

Not that he's no damned good because he does the wrong thing, or the wrong action. He's no damned good because his contribution to the dynamic is *evil*. Because if your policy does not recognize the *humanity* of the people of Haiti, and the inherent human rights at stake, and the need to defend the cause of those human rights as a dynamic in society, then you're evil. The President is *evil*. Right?

So, you want to do good? That doesn't do it for you. Are you committed to influencing the dynamic which influences society, in such a way that you are impelled to make choices which correspond to what is right? And the problem with the members of Congress today is, they don't do that. They have other considerations: "I have loyalties to my constituency," or "disloyalties to my constituency," as I guess, is the favorite sport today.

So, that's the problem. That's the way I would put it; in that framework, is the most important thing, in discussing the question, in particular the question: The *framework* in which we define what the problems are, and what the solutions are.

What Is Causality?

Freeman: This question comes from someone who is a leader of the Stanford group, but also was a former cabinet member. She's an economist. She says:

"Lyn, we're taught, for the most part, that any truly intelligible universal principles, and, I suppose, in that sense, any actual truth, doesn't exist. Now, it would seem to me, in reflecting on it, that it is that very notion that underlies the whole idea of monetarism. And this has come up, in discussions of our group, in comparing monetarism to what you have called for in terms of a new economic system.

"But, the fact is, that monetarism—and that is really what we are all taught—is that reality can somehow be represented by an essentially statistical notion of value, and of monetary value.

"Now, the question that this raises, at least as I see it, is one of mathematics versus physics. For the most part, economists are trained in mathematics, and we are told,

in fact, we are ruled by the idea, that any economic principle that we put forward, must be qualified mathematically.

“Now, obviously, the physicist takes a very different approach. And one of the things that has become immediately apparent to us, is that your Triple Curve function (**Figure 1**) could never have been arrived at purely from the standpoint of mathematics. Therefore—and please understand we’re not trying to replace you, but we’re trying to figure out why it is, that *you* were able to do this, when no one else was. And somehow, it seems that it is in this area of mathematics versus physics, in dealing with questions of economy and of national economy, that the answer lies. Would you comment?”

LaRouche: Well, of course, the whole mathematical system of economics is a fraud inherently. And it was based on an imperialist system, to begin with. And it’s against humanity.

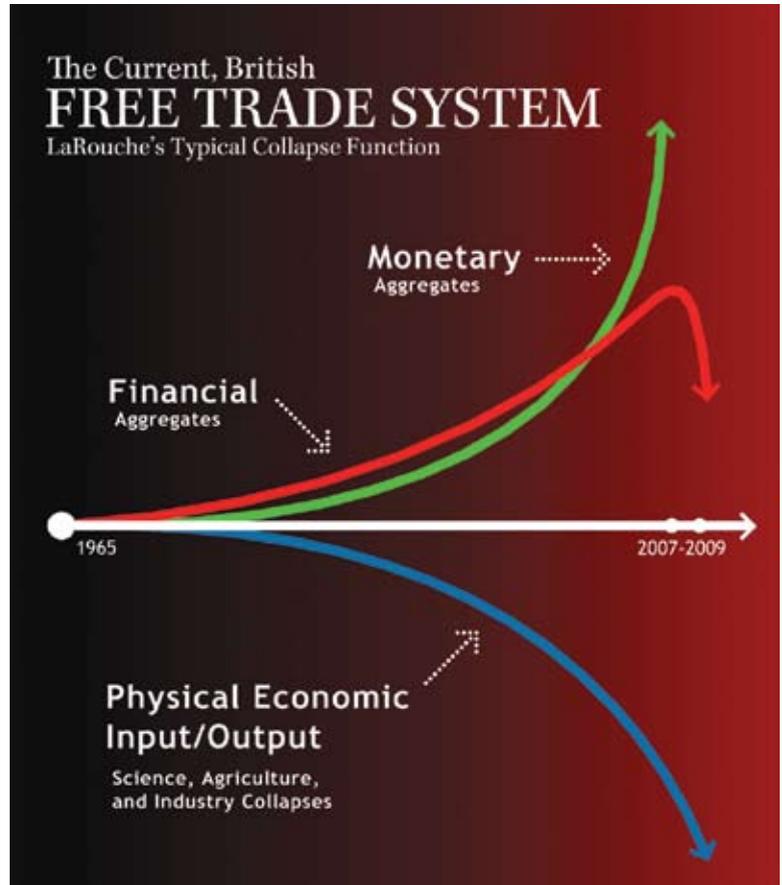
Now, the question should be, is: What is causality? There is no concept of causality in a mathematical economics. We choose one thing over the other. What’s the difference? Well, someone says it’s the mathematical equation. Crap! That has nothing to do with it. It’s causality that’s important. And when we use a financial system which is statistical, it never works.

Why? Look, in no case in history, the known history of mankind, has mathematics, or mathematical economics, ever succeeded in producing an improvement in the conditions of life. Never. So, mathematics has, in that sense, constantly failed, and will always fail.

What happens? First of all, look, you have to look at it from the standpoint of chemistry. Life processes and chemistry. In other words, you have to have an actual science, and there’s no science in mathematical economics. None. And the results are always bad. As the case history of the United States since the death of Franklin Roosevelt shows. Always wrong. American history. Always wrong. History of Europe. Always wrong.

We have the greatest perfection of mathematics per se, with no physics in it, which was introduced by reductionism, especially since Alan Greenspan came into power, with these innovations. The greatest freedom of

FIGURE 1



mathematics to test everything, without any difference for quality. The result has been the greatest catastrophe in all human history. So, any kind of mathematical economics, as such, has been proven, again and again, to be a total failure.

Now, if you want to say a failure is a success, your measure of success, then mathematical physics is superior.

The fact of the matter is, you live in a universe which is essentially consonant with what is defined by Vernadsky’s conception of the three qualitative phase-spaces of which existence is composed, at least experimental areas: the non-living, living processes as such, and the human mind. Three different phase-spaces.

Now, what do we do? Mankind does not live naturally. Mankind’s achievement is to be highly unnatural. I don’t want to encourage certain tendencies by that, but it’s unnatural in the sense of the typical ordinary physical chemist who is not really a competent physical chemist. What is the physical chemistry of the universe?



“How do we live?” LaRouche asked. Take the case of iron. How do we get it? From areas where a lot of little animals and plants died: We robbed their graves for iron. Iron is all over the planet, as around the Great Lakes area. Shown: the Hanna furnaces of the Great Lakes Steel Corp.; stockpile of coal and iron ore, Detroit, Mich.

We have the physical chemistry we identify with the non-living—that is, which has no antecedent as an organized process. Then we have processes which are living processes inherently, or residues of living processes. Then we have humanity, which is not quite the same thing as any other form of living process.

So, you have the three categories. These are dynamic, they are universal and dynamic. They interact. The universe is a composite of interaction of these three phase-spaces, and everything that’s derived from it.

So now, how do we live? Let’s take a typical case of iron. How do we get iron? Well, we could get iron in many ways, hypothetically, but how do we actually get it? How have we gotten it in terms of the 18th and 19th, and 20th centuries? We went to areas where a lot of little animals and plants died. We went and we robbed their graves, for iron.

Now, iron is all over the planet. It’s a universal thing. But, why do we go and rob graves to get iron? As around the Great Lakes area—it’s one of the great deposits of iron. And we rob the graves of the little creatures that died there. That’s how we get iron. Why? Because the little creatures who used iron, as part of their biological process, would, when they died, have left a concentra-

tion of iron in their little dead bodies. And you can go there and say a prayer over them, hmm?

So, therefore, we found the sources of the richest concentration of iron ores, *for us*, such as bog iron in the Jersey swamp, which is where the Revolutionary War got its metal, iron—from New Jersey, the bog iron swamp.

So, we concentrate on grave-robbing of living processes, and we find that we go in, and we take the areas which have the richest concentration of iron, which means the least heat, the least coal, used up in order to refine the stuff, and we leave behind the things that are not quite as efficient, that consume too much power in order to reduce this thing to a form of usable iron.

Now we find out that by doing that, we tend to exhaust the richest resources, of various kinds, left behind in the graveyards of various kinds of species. That’s how we get them. We have the Lithosphere, and on top of this, we have a Biosphere, which is developing. It selects certain materials in the environment; grabs it, takes it into their bodies—food, food, food, for this little creature. These things die, and they leave behind these deposits. And you go running around the world to find out what kind of species was loose in this area, and they will give you the best concentration of this kind of deposit from the Periodic Table.

But then—you’re using it up! Are you using it up? No, you haven’t diminished the total iron in the universe, or on Earth. It’s still there, it’s still abundant. But it’s now dispersed! It’s not in graves you can rob any more. You have to go out and rob other graves, or you have to take other resources, and you have to get more powerful means of reducing resources, in order to make them equivalent to what had been the richest resources of this iron.

So, the essence of the thing, is: For humanity to exist, several things are necessary. Humanity must increase its power, measured in heat energy, or heat power per square kilometer, per square centimeter, or smaller. And by increasing our power, by increasing the energy-flux-density of the power applied, we are able to make

poor resources, better than what had been previously considered rich resources. To do that, we have to develop infrastructure, a total systemic infrastructure. We have to develop an infrastructure which is able to organize the application of energy, power, in various ways, which makes it possible at various points in the Earth, to extract economically a raw material from the Periodic Table, and to distribute it. Because you're getting it here, and you want it over here. That requires a system of power to deliver this damned stuff.

So, therefore, you can take the increase of the energy-flux-density, per capita and per square kilometer, of the planet, as a limiting consideration.

So now, let's look at economics, from that standpoint: Which is called the science of physical economy. Which, in its modern form, is based on the work of many scientists, especially the followers of Bernhard Riemann, such as Max Planck, such as Albert Einstein, and Vernadsky. *That, is real economic science.*

Now then, the other part of it—well, it's not just economics. It's political, also. Because what kind of a political system do you have, of coordination among people, to do all the various things, including distribution, to make this system work? Look at it from the standpoint of Vernadsky. Look at it from the standpoint of physical chemistry as defined by Vernadsky. What do you have to do in terms of organization of human activity, development of power systems, transportation systems, management in general, to make this work? And to keep society progressing, and not deteriorating, entropically?

That's physical chemistry!

Now, let's take those standards, and let's measure the performance of an economy by *that* standard, that yardstick, and you have it. That's the problem. You need a science of physical economy, which means that you do have to consider all these psychological and other things, because they're involved in the way in which you bring about the organization of the efforts of society, to solve this problem.

And it's the same thing we're going to go to industrialize the Moon, which is one of the easiest chores before us, and how we're going to get to Mars, in less than 300 days, and not end up as a piece of jelly—that's going to make it difficult to control the machine to get back.

So, therefore, the meaning of economics, as it's taught, is gibberish. And we know it's gibberish, because every time you use it, you end up in bad trouble.

So, you have to test things by their effects, but you have to choose the right effect. You have to find the time-scale on which you have to measure the effect. So, there's nothing scientific about what is taught as economics today. What is taught is, how to behave, to make the bloodsuckers rich.

A Policy To Rescue Mexico

Freeman: The next question comes from a Mexican Congressman. He is from the opposition party, the PRD:

“Mr. LaRouche, do you think that nuclear energy is the only thing that can help countries as a source of energy, or could it be nuclear in combination with other kinds of energy? Right now, nuclear energy is not being discussed for Mexico. No one seems to be talking about it. But we think that it's a very good idea, and a very good alternative. For, among other reasons, the fact that it produces large amounts of energy, without having any negative effect on climate change.”

LaRouche: Don't worry about climate “change.” Think about dollars. It's not “change,” it's dollars that count.

Look, we went through this, in Mexico, in the period of the 1970s, and early 1980s. I was personally involved with López Portillo, and other people, who made an attempted revolution to save Mexico, in 1982. We would have saved Mexico, if we'd been allowed to.

Since the end of the López Portillo government, that October, with his swan song at the United Nations, Mexico has been going continuously down hill ever since, from worse to worse. And best, worst. Now, what were the plans, which were not necessarily López Portillo's plans, for economic policy for Mexico, pertaining to nuclear power, which are relevant?

Well, first of all, as you know, the most accessible areas of Mexico are along the coastlines, naturally. And therefore, you will tend to say, if you want to have an efficient economy, you've got to move the people out of the dust bowl, or the smoke bowl, which is the Mexico City area. You know, you sit up there, years ago even, it's worse today: You sit up there and in the morning the filth is down. So, you can get up on the second story, or third story; you can breathe air. Down lower, it's more difficult. By afternoon and evening, everybody is struggling. It's not fit to live in.

And yet, the people of Mexico, the population, keeps concentrating, coming into this great bowl, in this mountainous area, more and more population, suf-



Indymedia

The desperate, and worsening conditions of life in Mexico, as seen in this maquiladora along the Texas border, could be dramatically improved by the policies LaRouche has proposed, going back to the early 1980s. "The point is, you have to have a policy, you have to have sort of a love of a country, as I do for Mexico," LaRouche stated.

focusing, and living with poorer and poorer standards, with less and less productivity, actual physical productivity. When you have all this territory of Mexico, most of which is left undeveloped. I mean, it's a territory which is useful.

For example, the Mexicans for many years have had this policy of these canals along the coastline of Mexico. The coastline, freshwater canals. Because the idea is, the southern part of Mexico is rich in water, and the northern part is rather not so rich in water, much worse. There is no significant railway connection directly between Mexico City and major cities on the northern coast.

So, therefore, what's wrong? The efforts are going in the wrong place.

Now, the problem of going to the coastal areas, if you want to set up, as was planned then—Mexico had a plan for ten nuclear centers, of power production, at that point. It was all in the plans, it was ready to go. Well, the first thing is, the temperature at some times of the day, and certain times of the year, is not so nice. Not nice for human beings. And it promotes siestas, and you know what siestas may lead to. They may lead to sex, and things like that. Therefore, you don't want too many siestas. You want people working.

Well, this means climate control. Now, climate con-

trol has many features, which involve things like water. The best way to have natural climate control is to grow trees. So, grow trees. Trees will tend to absorb 10% of the solar indicated radiation, up to that level. Grasses, poor policy. Grasses and bushes, 1 to 2% at maximum.

So, the first thing you want to do, you want to make a more habitable environment. And you don't want solar collectors, nor tax collectors. You want natural collectors, natural control of the environment, by trees. *Rip up those solar collectors, we need trees!* Same thing. So, therefore, in buildings and structures, you would have air conditioning, in addition to trees. You build in forested areas. Every place you can, you have a tree. You want nice climate control? Have a tree, as many trees as you can get. Find the best ones for this purpose.

They're nice, anyway, to have.

So, anyway, get that. Now, in the areas of work, you control air conditioning. You have water purification. Suddenly, Mexico, areas that are considered unfavorable, [are made habitable] by sufficient water and sufficient power—because you can handle the power more easily and more profitably along the coastlines than you can in the desert in the interior. Of course, the objective is not to offend the deserts, but to eliminate them. But that's not to offend them. Because deserts aren't people. They don't have feelings. Trees may have feelings, but not deserts.

So, therefore, you want to transform a desert area, into a rich area of habitation, and so forth. So now, you use the areas which are the most profitable, in terms of energy policy, to develop habitable areas for the Mexicans to get the hell out of that bowl of breathing that stuff they have to breathe every day in Mexico City. Move out into areas where there's employment, there are decent environmental living conditions, and use the areas which are cheapest for getting this effect, because of transportation factors, and so forth, and use that to develop the inland desert areas, as areas suitable for habitation.

Because the Mexican population has, despite all methods to the contrary, shown a tendency to increase. I

don't know what it is they do, but they do something that they increase their population. Maybe it's the lack of employment. Maybe if they had work producing other things, they wouldn't be producing so many babies.

But anyway, that being the case, that's the point. The point is, you have to have a policy. You have to have sort of a love of a country, as I do for Mexico. I've been there enough, and so forth, you get a certain love of the country. So, you want the country, like a beloved friend, to prosper. And you want them not to have these deprivations, of undeveloped areas, where poor people are starving, and suffering with diseases and so forth, in undeveloped areas. And that's the policy.

The only reason Mexico didn't improve, as López Portillo intended, in 1982, there's one reason—the British and the Americans said “no.” They said, “Starve. We don't like you to get too rich; you get too uppity, we don't like that. Mexicans tend to be insolent, we don't like that. You want to work? Go to the United States. You'll work for nothing, but don't worry, you'll get work, huh? Don't complain, you'll get work.”

That's the policy, isn't it? Why adapt to that? Why don't we recognize that we as nations, such as Mexico, have an interest in developing the minds of people. Don't we feel ashamed every time we see people die in poverty in some part of the world, where the poverty is something we've helped to foster, because we support policies which do that? Why don't we just coalesce, and combine the forces of patriots of various nations, to a common cause? To say that we have the technologies available to us to begin to make things better. And why don't we just *do* that? And let each do it their own way, but let it be smart, and also do a little bit of consulting about what's smart to do. That's all. That's important. The solution is that.

Mexico—after the defeat of López Portillo, Mexicans became cowardly. It's like that. I can tell you that as of, say, August of 1982, we had a cadre of the organic leadership of Mexico, which was already engaged in a commitment to a program which would have succeeded mightily, and would have changed the entire hemisphere from the north, from Canada, all the way to the southern tip of South America. We had it, we had an agreement among López Portillo, among the President of Brazil, among the government of Argentina, and others, to implement a program which I designed. It would have worked just fine. But this came in the period following the Malvinas War, in which the British Empire, and a bunch of British butt-kissers in the U.S.

administration, prevented the proper action being taken. The United States should have kicked the British out of there. We didn't do it.

But anyway, so therefore, these political failures—and what happens is, people tend to respond to a political failure as if it were a law of nature. “We don't dare do that, we don't dare get insolent about nuclear power in Mexico, because we got our fingers burned once, for trying it. And therefore, can't we compromise, so the enemy doesn't get too upset?” And then, we lose!

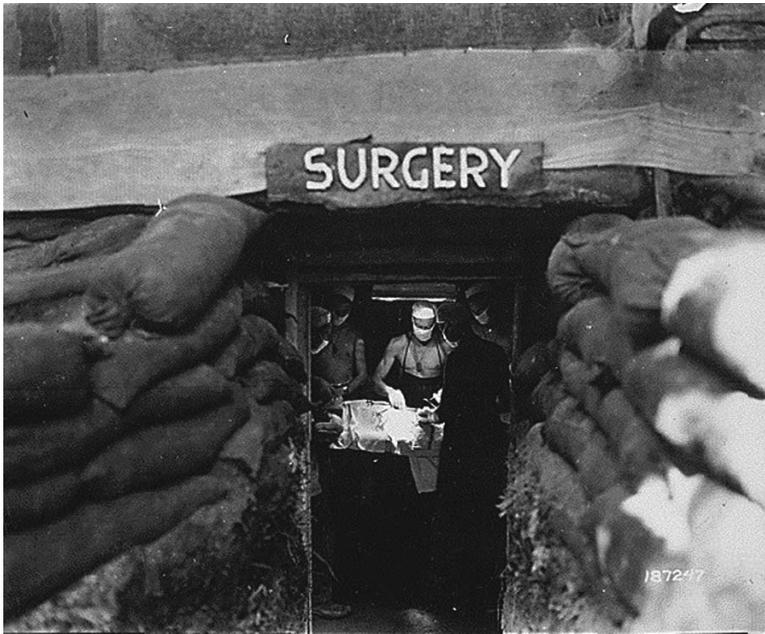
I think the world is in a state now, that I'm ready to go to *war* on this question: I'm going to stop losing!

Health Care as a Mission of Government

Freeman: With recent developments in Washington, as you can imagine, we have a lot of questions on health care. But, I'm going to take a question which I'll read to you, which comes from a member of the audience, Ms. White. And she says, “Mr. LaRouche, I've recently discovered in my reading that concerning the large-scale projects and policies of FDR, that health care reform was included—i.e., the building of hospitals, training of health-care professionals, etc., was included under the banner of infrastructure, and therefore, funded under the Federal credit initiatives, just as other infrastructure projects and policies were. I found this fascinating, because I'm now beginning to realize that this must be exactly where health care should be, instead of the scam of Nazi-type health-care policies dreamed up by Congress and the Obama EZ-Kill Administration. Would you please comment on this?”

LaRouche: Well, this policy was partly a reflection of the experience of World War II, and also World War I, because of the massive warfare of the world wars of that period, which included, actually, the wars of the 1890s, as well as intermediate wars all over the place. Massive warfare of a protracted type, of, you know, five, ten years, that sort of thing, produced a problem in the wartime, as in both World War I and II, and in the immediate postwar period as a refraction of that. We, in the United States, had developed an excellent system, which is the military medical system, as a part of the medical corps of the United States. This is based on various institutions putting together a network of general hospitals, and we had a structural organization of the entire medical care system, generally focused on the general hospital all the way down. So, right to the battlefield.

So you had from the battlefield, or any condition of



National Archives

The Hill-Burton-based health-care system, established in 1946, on FDR principles, came out of the World War II military medical system, a comprehensive system, from the battlefield to the general hospital. Shown: an underground surgery room, behind the front lines in the Pacific; an American Army doctor operates on a U.S. soldier wounded by a Japanese sniper, 1943.

the troops, or the environment of the troops in any area, you had a response pattern all the way up to the general hospital and above. What we did in the postwar period is, you look at what Roosevelt did, what Roosevelt's policy was. And you take every county of the United States, like the local combat zone in Europe and so forth of the United States, and you have a system that goes through a chain reaction of institutions all the way up to the top.

And the whole thing is a single organism, which reacts *as* a single organism. Somewhere in the system, there is a means for dealing with every problem, somewhere in the system. And we try to make it as efficient as possible, from the standpoint of the aidesman who is out in the battlefield, who is picking up the wounded from the battlefield, and taking them to an emergency station. Transferring them quickly with emergency aid, and transferring to the next place, and the next place, and the next place. All the way up to the surgical hospital, the general hospital, and so forth. And it worked—it didn't work perfectly, but the system as an idea worked.

All right, so what would we do? With the postwar period, we enacted legislation which is based on this

experience. Now, the motivation of the physicians in the military was not money, not under wartime conditions. Money ain't the standard! Getting the job done is the standard, and a little pleasure on the side, also. They tend to do that, you know? They make up their own entertainment, but that's not built into the table of organization. Actually, the table of disorganization. So, that's all there is to it. That simple.

Now, what does that mean? The postwar period: It means you have several kinds of doctors. in terms of the doctors. You have the doctor who is independent. How does he function? Well, he functions by relationship to a hospital, and in the Hill-Burton system, to the county; everything is from the county. There, every county has a characteristic number of beds which are specified for that county, and the types of care specified for that county. The system is for all kinds of things. Who pays for it? Well, the government pays for it; all kinds of things pay for it. But the job gets done. The doctor is independent.

Now, what we had is, we had a racket, called malpractice prosecutions. First up, was to destroy the Hill-Burton system, and that was to go with the HMO system. You brought the insurance companies in. Now, instead of having an HMO system, which was 2% overhead costs, you have now a system with 30% and higher, overhead costs. You're paying mostly for non-care. The malpractice insurance rates were used to jack up the insurance premiums paid by physicians and institutions. So, you put a lot of physicians out of business, or you restricted their business to certain things which are considered high-risk areas, which carried a bigger insurance premium.

So, the campaign to emphasize malpractice insurance compensation became a racket of the insurance companies, which then moved to loot, to destroy the health-care system. So the obvious thing is clear. AIG makes the whole point clear; shut it down! Go back to Hill-Burton. Shut down the HMO system, and go back to our wartime experience, which is the same for education and every other area, in which state and Federal government are involved.

You have a need of the society, a *universal need!* What do you do? The first thing you do, you set a premium on satisfying universal need. Health care, educa-

tion, and so forth; that's universal. Now, you decide how this universal system is going to be organized. Who's going to control the various components, and how are these components going to be linked together to get the net result? Who's going to pay for it? How's it going to be paid for? So, you organize that.

You create a national infrastructural, environmental system, in which various kinds of private and other interests operate, professionally and otherwise, to get the job done. Like, you want freshwater in your town—the same thing. You want it out of the tap, not out of a bottle which comes from you know not where. Or who did it.

That's the basic problem here, is to recognize that the government must operate on the assumption of meeting a *mission of government*, and a mission of government is something that can best be done by government, and can not be done competently in other ways. What you do is, you build this system into the normal functioning of society, as in the Hill-Burton health-care system: Private interests of all kinds are involved there, completely private, autonomous, but they work on the basis of a relationship which is organized and specified.

Everybody has a place to go. If you're unemployed, there's a place to go. If you're starving, there's a place to go. If you've got a disease, there's a place to go, or have someone come to you. It's all organized. Which means that we decided that humanity has a *universal right* to a certain kind of assistance, or a certain kind of this sort of thing. Has a right, and we say society is going to provide it. And then, we'll work it out. We want the private initiative—we want it, but we want to find a place for it in the system, where it can be fostered, promoted. And that's what we lack right now. Only, we had it: The idea of the emergency of the Depression, coming out of this terrible thing.

Look what Presidents we had! We had the murderous Theodore Roosevelt, a real bum. Woodrow Wilson, a degenerate Ku Klux Klan fanatic, a real bum. Coolidge, a bum. Hoover, a bum. We got Roosevelt. Roosevelt died; we got a bum, Truman, worse than a bum. We got Eisenhower, who was no longer a general in warfare, who was "Eisenhower." And Kennedy, they killed him, to get him out of the way. Johnson, they terrified into submission. We don't know what, never did find out what some of the other guys were. Poor Carter, he was just a thing that they dangled with.

So, that's the situation. We've had in our experience as a nation—and we also can borrow some experience from other nations—we have an understanding of how

to organize a society as a system. We know exactly why and how we base ourselves at the same time on private initiative. Because we want creativity! We want uncontrolled creativity in a certain sense. There's no restrictions on it, as long as there's nothing wrong with doing it. We want it. So we make it comfortable and easy to do that. That's all.

There's nothing problematic. Roosevelt was taking us in the direction, with his emergency reforms and his intention for the postwar period, so we did exactly that. Hill-Burton was one of the benefits that came out of that. And those are the models. And if we get back to government which recognizes these benefits and experience, we've got a pretty good idea of how to go about dealing with the problems now.

Housing Foreclosures: A Systemic Risk

Freeman: Okay, we have time for two more questions. One is a question from a state official, on matters of housing, and I'm asking the question, because he is something of an expert on questions of housing. And the other question comes from outside the United States.

On the question of housing: "Lyn, as you know, I was an early supporter of the HBPA [LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007], and the opposition to the HBPA seemed to be absolutely irrational. A different policy was adopted, as we all know, and that policy has unquestionably been a total failure. However, the argument that comes out of Washington is that actually, it has not been a failure. And that, indeed, during the course of the last month or two, property values have, for the most part, increased.

"But I have some information that I think makes clear why these people pursued the irrational policy that they did in opposing the HBPA. Today, we are told that there are 7 million homes that are eligible for foreclosure. That number is arrived at, by looking at home mortgages that are six months or more in arrears. On top of that, there are, as far as we have been able to ascertain, at least another 12 million homes that are three months in arrears or more. These homes have not yet been foreclosed on, but it should be clear to everyone that the reason for that has nothing to do with Obama Administration policy, and it has nothing to do with concern for those almost 20 million homeowners.

"The only reason that banks have not foreclosed on these 20 million, is their fear of the effect of the introduction of these almost 20 million homes into the hous-



EIRNS/Will Mederski

A questioner raised the fact that an additional 20 million American homeowners face foreclosure during 2010. LaRouche recalled that, in the Summer of 2007, he had proposed his Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, which could have avoided this tragedy. Now, nothing short of a global Glass-Steagall will work. Shown: one of millions of foreclosed homes across the country; LaRouche Youth Movement organizing in Philadelphia, in May 2008, for the HBPA.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

ing market, and the effect that it will have on property values. This has now become known as the ‘shadow’ real estate market. And the fact is, that in terms of its overall magnitude, it does indeed pose a systemic risk. This, in fact, is some of the reasoning that went into opposition to HBPA, and it is in fact, what underlies the so-called ‘success’ of the Obama housing program. I wanted to share this with you, because I think it’s another feature of why the HBPA was opposed, and was wondering if you’d like to comment.”

LaRouche: First of all, I dealt with this on the 25th of July of 2007. The whole system was coming down, and I said so, and we designed legislation. Now, the legislation would have worked, because the idea was to, essentially, suspend the—first of all, the whole market, real estate market, was highly overinflated. The estimated value of this housing was often far beyond any fair estimate of value. But people had been sucked into it, and they were sucked into it on the basis of an easy credit situation. At the same time, we were faced with the fact that the entire system was coming down, and it has come down. But it’s come down on the people, not on the normal economy—it’s come down on the people. It was a swindle. It was going from an already hyperinflated system under the Federal Reserve System, to a *more* hyperinflated system, which is now in a process of general breakdown.

So, in a period like this, we come back to actually

human values. I said, “Put a freeze on the whole thing. Just put a freeze on it. Let people buy out, and buy and sell properties if they want to, at risk. If they want to. But we’ve got to freeze this thing until we get the economy back in shape, where we can have some kind of an estimate of what value is.

So, we came up with the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act, which is, in a sense, an intent to re-establish a Glass-Steagall system for the United States. There was no way in which you could micro-manage this problem. There’s no system of micro-management that would work. You had to take drastic emergency action.

The idea is, we’re not going to have communities destroyed, we’re not going to have families destroyed. We’re going to stop it. We’re just going to freeze it. And if somebody doesn’t like it, fine. But we’re going to protect the banks from the repercussions of freezing these mortgages, until we can straighten the mess up. So, we protect the homeowners and the banks, simultaneously.

That obviously means that the next step, is to take a Glass-Steagall system, legislation, and just go through this thing, and take everything that smells like Alan Greenspan and call it *trash!* In other words, pare the economy down to what is a manageable level of doing business day-to-day.

Then, having done so, to get this thing under control, then introduce a program, which was my other part of the program: go back to what I'd attempted to do in saving the auto industry. The auto industry actually contained the heart of our machine-tool capability, together with the aircraft industry and so forth. We couldn't let it go down. These sons-of-bitches wanted to shut it down, as they have done. I said, "No!" We take the existing auto manufacturing industry, we put it under a certain kind of freeze. We take the floor space and the activity, and we save it. The floor space and activity required to produce automobiles, which we will produce, should be kept in operation, period. Take the burden of the part that is not productive, but is valuable floor space and skill, and townships, cities, and give it a new assignment in what it's good for.

What we called the automotive industry before this crowd destroyed it, its remains, in 2005-2006, were communities and productive potentialities in populations and places, which historically had been the basis of the wartime mobilization of the United States for World War II! We could make railroads! We made airplanes! We made everything! We made tanks, we made everything.

And what was the heart of it? A machine-tool-design factor. The center of the auto industry is machine-tool design, which goes all the way up in terms of skill. Down to the development of the design of the product, which is manufactured on the factory floor and so forth. We had *millions* of square feet of empty floor space, owned by the automobile companies, which could be transferred to projects we needed, like a new railway system, other things, and systems we could develop. They destroyed it! They have destroyed the whole thing!

And that's the question. The challenge then was, we had to put the whole thing through reorganization, Federal reorganization under emergency conditions. Keep these things, this floor space occupied; keep these people working. They're going to produce automobiles; we'll produce automobiles on that floor space with those people. The machine-tool-design people, the other skilled people living in townships here and there, who are also associated with this floor space.

We're going to do projects there which we need. We're going to build railway systems, we're going to build other systems. We have systems we need, all kinds of systems. We're going to build them! We're going to create credit for building them. And building these things that are useful is going to increase the national

economy. That's going to pay for doing it. We've got to create Federal credit in order to get the credit there, in order to be able to get these things to work.

Well, these SOBs destroyed it all. And they should be punished! At least they should be humiliated.

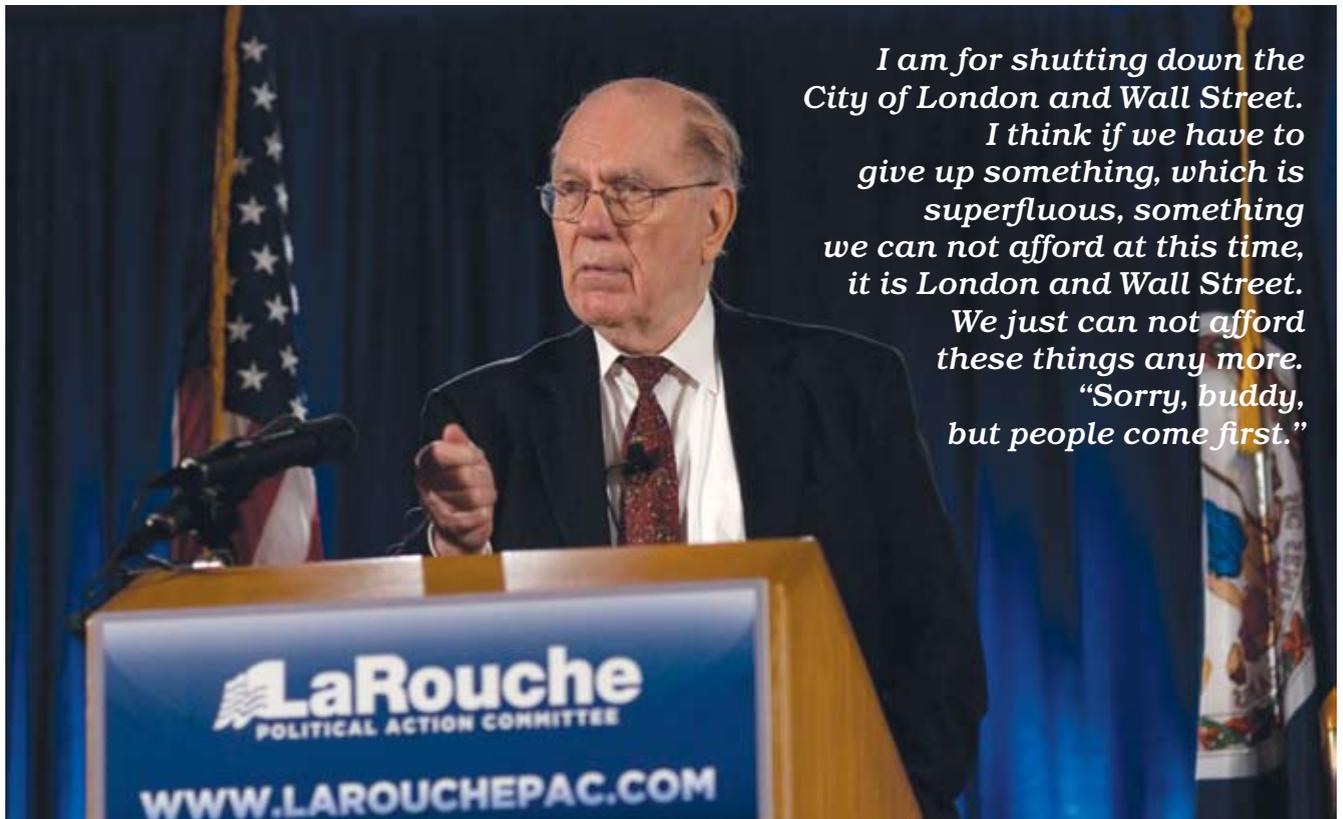
And so, it's what we have to do now. It's what the world has to do now. We have to create—we have all kinds of requirements. China has tremendous requirements; India has requirements; Russia has requirements, all kinds of requirements. The need for development, as in Africa, is enormous. It's all good. All this development can be paid back, in the sense that it will be productive. If it's productive, it means that you can afford it, because it's going to give something to society that you otherwise wouldn't have, which is needed. It's going to increase the productive powers of labor. So, *do it!* That's the business of investment. Do it! Make sure it's productive, and the proceeds of increased productivity will take care of the cost.

But you have to have a government system of credit which mediates that process. And that's what we still have to do today; there's no change from that. We have to go back a few years, and everything I said we should have done a few years ago, we go back and do it. And we make the guys who should have done it, and stopped it, do it. They spoiled it, they should fix it.

Prepare for Earthquakes: Build Infrastructure!

Freeman: The last question comes from Chile, and I think that people know that, very shortly after the earthquake that destroyed Haiti hit, the largest earthquake ever recorded, as I understand it, hit Chile. And actually, there was another massive earthquake there during their Presidential inauguration just a couple of days ago. This question was submitted by Marcelo Rubilar, from Puerto Montt, Chile, but it's a question that applies not only to Chile, but gets to some of cultural issues that Lyn has addressed in general, so I thought it would be a worthwhile question to entertain before we ended.

And he says: "Mr. LaRouche, I'd like you to comment on the psychological effects that populations suffer under extraordinary circumstances, such as the 8.8 magnitude earthquake, which we just experienced here in Chile. What should sane citizens do to try to maintain calm, and from there, proceed with some emergency plan to restore a basic economic system? That is certainly what we face now in Chile, but which



EIRNS/Will Mederski

many people all across the globe face under different circumstances.”

LaRouche: Well, first of all, it’s a scientific problem, but there’s also a general policy question.

Normally—and this is really an impressive kind of earthquake scale—but normally, humanity knows this is true of the planet. The planet can produce some very nasty effects. We try to anticipate them, and deal with them if we’re bright, and to fix them, if it happens.

What’s happening now is, people are saying there is no money available to develop the resources for dealing with these kinds of problems. So, that’s the problem. Essentially, it’s a disregard for what should be principles of humanity, principles of development. We’re not sending the money. We’re not generating it. We don’t care.

I think the more appropriate case to look at, because it illustrates the thing more clearly than Chile does—what illustrates the problem most clearly is Haiti. What’s important is not so much the scale of the shock effect. What the important thing is, is that the level of the shock in Haiti, when looking around the planet at comparable levels of shock, earthquake shock, Haiti is much worse. Why? Poverty. Neglect.

Look at the case in California. And the case is a

comparable case, in a sense. It’s not the magnitude of Chile, but look at it. Look at the number of deaths, casualties and other things, in the California quakes, as compared with Haiti. What’s the difference? *Infrastructure!*

Therefore, the problem here is, we should, when we know have an earthquake zone, we should anticipate that it’s an earthquake zone, and increase our standards and increase our ability to produce to deal with that kind of problem. To avoid putting people at risk and to build systems that can withstand this kind of problem. And better research, better understanding, better forecasting, which is still weak. That’s what we have to do; that’s what we would do.

The problem now, is the answer you get is, “There’s no *money* for this. How can we spend money for this, when there is no *money* for this. We have to pay all this money to these swindlers! And we can’t pay the swindlers, if we do to fix these things.”

I am for shutting down the City of London and Wall Street. I think if we have to give up something, which is superfluous, something we can not afford at this time, it is London and Wall Street. We just can not afford these things any more. “Sorry, buddy, but people come first.”

LAROUCHE TO PRIVATE WASHINGTON SEMINAR

Sovereign Nations Can Solve The Global Economic Crisis

March 17—Lyndon LaRouche made the following remarks to a private gathering of diplomats in Washington, D.C. today.

The issue, of course, is really, internationally, economy. And presently, despite all wishful thinking, under the present system, the entire economic system of the planet is about to crash. The crash will be centered in the trans-Atlantic community, of course, but the point is, Asia—those parts of Asia which are moving in a positive direction—is going to have great difficulty in trying to operate in a world in which the trans-Atlantic side has collapsed.

Frankly, and this is absolutely frank: Unless we get rid of this President, very soon, in the United States, there's no chance that the world's going to make it. Because if this President continues to be President, the U.S. is going to crash, and when the U.S. crashes, Europe will crash, the entire Atlantic region will crash, and that will bring down entirely the market upon which Asian countries, and others, depend for marginal support for stability.

So, therefore, it's obvious, as I emphasized to people in the United States just recently, and abroad, that this President has to go. That's not your responsibility; that's ours. We will do the best we can.

And he is very unpopular with the American people. Over 60% of the population does not like him. A large

number, probably a majority, wish he would go away immediately. Some members of the Congress are frightened, and therefore some politicians are frightened, of the power of the British, and the President. And the President is essentially a puppet of the British. And therefore, they're afraid to throw him out. But sometimes in these processes, as in history, history has its own way of helping people to do the right thing, to get rid of bad governments.

I think this is one of the occasions. Because the anger building up in the U.S. population, against this Presidency and this Congress—if you want to be out of politics in the United States today, be presently a member of the Congress. They're the most unpopular species we have presently. It's not that they're all bad—they're not all bad people; they're just a little bit cowardly. And they get intimidated by the kind of pressures that come upon them.

Most of the American people, frankly, *hate* this Presidency. But they don't hate the President so much, because they don't consider him an American. The ones they hate are the ones whom they believed were their trusted friends in the Congress, who, they believe, have betrayed them. They don't believe the President has betrayed them; he's just doing bad things. But because the Congress supports this President, they hate the Congress, and they hate the present government.

So, there is a process underway, despite the cowards



Courtesy of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOSPS), Russian Federation

An alliance of sovereign nation-states could unite almost every part of the world by high-speed rail. Shown here, an artist's rendition of the proposed Bering Strait Tunnel.

in our ranks; there is a movement to get rid of this current Presidency. And it will happen. The question is, when it will happen. It can happen within weeks from now. It can happen around the issue of trying to push through this Nazi-like health-care policy, which the President is fanatically committed to.

Rebuilding the Shattered World Economy

We have another problem. Once we get rid of that problem, we have a major problem, apart from the Anglo-American problem. The major problem is that we have a shattered world economy.

This is not something new. This has been going on for a long time.

Asia, for example, because of low wage rates, has been producing goods which were formerly produced by Europe, formerly produced in the United States, and so forth, and therefore, we see the bankruptcy most concentrated in the collapsing part of the world economy which is the trans-Atlantic region.

But, part of the process has been that the trans-Pacific region has depended upon the market represented by the trans-Atlantic region. And therefore, we have a real world crisis. If you put the two parts together, this is not a safe situation.

Now, what's happened, and just to give you a picture of how this happened. . . . I've been forecasting since the Summer of 1956. I was at that time an executive for a consulting firm in the United States, and doing my own consulting, out of that office. And on the basis of the studies I was doing, I forecast that, by the end of February, or

the beginning of March of the following year, there would be the biggest depression in the United States, since World War II. And it happened.

Everyone else failed in this, because they depended upon what's called financial forecasting, statistical financial forecasting. Mathematics of finance. And the world doesn't work like that.

For example: I use this often, the case from Vernadsky's work, that what really counts, is physical factors.

Take it, for example, from Vernadsky's standpoint. Let's start with how the thing works. We have a planet which is based on physical economy. Now, one of the elements

of physical economy, in ancient and modern times, is iron. Since about the time of the Hittites, we began using iron. We went to the areas where the iron was in the richest concentrations. And thus, we tended to use up those richest concentrations, the ones we could handle with our technology at the time, and we drew it down. Which meant that there was a physical cause of a decline in the economy, if we didn't make technological progress. And that has happened, repeatedly.

One of the key factors in this, of course, is the development of modes of power. Monkeys and chimpanzees and so forth, do not use fire. Human beings are distinguished by the artful use of fire; and it's not just fire. Society progresses by increasing what we call the energy-flux-density of power. You increase the energy-flux-density of power—which means going from wood and charcoal, to coal, to gasses and so forth—and we've now entered a period in which, only on the basis of nuclear fission and nuclear fusion power, can we maintain a world economy successfully. We have to keep going to a higher energy-flux-density.

But the characteristic of mankind is that we make inventions, which are of the nature of largely scientific inventions, but also cultural arts, which shape the way we use our physical, scientific progress. And thus, mankind increases the productive powers of labor, through increasing power, through the development of basic economic infrastructure, and so forth, so that we're able to maintain, and depend upon, a growing world population.

The problem has been, for example, on the Asian

side, the Pacific side, that we had too many poor people. Now, you can't solve the problem by eliminating poor people, but you have to find ways of increasing the productive powers of labor, even in countries such as those in the trans-Pacific region, which have many poor people. India, China, and so forth. Therefore, you need a process of development.

The problem has been that since the middle of the 1960s, the United States and Western Europe have been collapsing in their own productive powers, and have been depending increasingly on cheap labor markets outside of Europe and the United States. So, therefore, we've had a process of increase of some activity in the trans-Pacific region, but we've had a decline in the productive powers of labor in Europe and the United States. And that's where our problem lies. That's why we need nuclear power.

But the other problem is, in the United States, with shutting down the auto industry and a few things like that, we just shut down the economy! We have virtually shut down the economy. In 1967-68, the United States shut down, went negative, on basic economic infrastructure. We produced some new infrastructure, but we lost more, by attrition. That happened under President Johnson. It was a side-effect of the war in Vietnam, which was used to draw down the infrastructure. And since 1968, there has been a net, accelerating shrinkage in basic economic infrastructure.

How To Move Poor Populations

So, you have a situation in China, you have a situation now in Siberia, and other countries—you have a shortage of basic economic infrastructure among populations which are, in large degree, very poor. We can talk about a 60% poverty factor. It's not just poverty, it's the lack of skills. What we're doing today, where we're doing something successfully—and you see this in China, you see a commitment on this on the side of Russia, you see this in terms of India—you see an improvement based on nuclear power.

For example, a couple years ago, I was dealing with this problem, meeting with some of our friends in India, who are in Indian government circles, and one of the things we discussed when I was there, was the question of nuclear power for India.

Now, even though at that time, already, Russia was delivering some nuclear power plants to India, the problem was that for the needs of India, there was not enough nuclear power on line, available, to meet the challenge of

India. And this has been improved since then, by some policy changes. We see a recognition of this problem in poor countries, such as India, and other Asian countries, which have 80% or 60% very poor people, with very poor skills, with very little infrastructure to support them.

The only way that we can move these populations upward, is two things: First of all, basic economic infrastructure: water systems, railway systems, super-railway systems, power systems in general. But, we can not solve the problem technologically, and I could use the case of India as an example of that, where it has 60 to 70% of extremely poor people, in an essentially hopeless situation.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when she was heading the government of India, would do things. I was on friendly terms with that government at that time, so we had a lot of joint discussions about common interests, that sort of thing. And she would, every year, in every season's budget, would always get something for the very poor people in India, which would give them a small increment upward.

For example, replacing their carts with ball-bearing carts, which would make the thing just that more efficient. Getting more fruit trees, through their Department of Agriculture there. An Indian would burn the trees in sight, to cook his food, but would not burn a fruit tree. Therefore, her idea was to improve the number and quality, of fruit trees available, which would be a climate enhancement, and at the same time, would be a source of nourishment, which would improve things.

The main thing for poor people in poor countries, is to enhance their optimism about the future. If they're optimistic about the future, they'll be conservative. If they're not optimistic, they will, as any people are, tend to be desperate.

A Solution in Sight

So, today we've got this problem, which I think is in sight of solution. It's crucial.

We have presently two leading elements of power sources, on which the world depends. If you're not talking about nuclear power, you're not serious, because without nuclear power, there is no possible net improvement in the world. It's just not possible. We've cut to the point that's the level we must have.

Well, we have a basic source. One is the thorium cycle, thorium nuclear-reaction cycle. And the supplies of thorium in the world are actually larger than those of uranium, at present. But, to get a reactor going, you



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The late Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (right) would always make sure there was something in the budget to benefit the very poor, through even small technological advances. Left: LaRouche in the Indian village of Mandi, April 24, 1982.

have to charge it, with plutonium. And because of certain restrictions, and restrictions on development of certain technologies, we do not have the ability to charge it. For example, we did not have, two years ago, in India, the prospect of the ability to charge both the large uranium reactors, and also the needed thorium reactors. The thorium reactors are generally smaller, faster. They're actually safer, from many standpoints. And there's an abundance of thorium.

And you take a case like India, the poor areas of India, where you have virtually no infrastructure. The addition of power, of thorium power, means we can actually solve a great number of problems in the areas of very poor people, fairly rapidly. For example, clean water: a very simple thing. All kinds of things of that sort.

So, therefore, we now have a perspective, under presently changed policies toward the use of nuclear power, in many countries—we have the ability, a perspective: combined with mass transportation development, water management, that sort of thing, and more nuclear power, using both thorium and uranium, as basic forms of this. That is the way we can accelerate productivity per capita, in countries which have many very poor people in them.

Because you have a cultural problem—you can overcome the cultural problem by increasing the amount of power available to assist the population. You can do that by going to mass transportation—not automobiles,

but mass transportation. Private automobiles are not an efficient way of moving things around. Trucks, or anything else. And we now have high-speed, very high-speed rail. We'll be going to magnetic levitation more extensively, because those are the modes of the future.

We also have the prospect before us, of the opening up of the development of the Bering Strait railway tunnel. We have the prospect of uniting every part of the world, by high-speed equivalent of rail, except Australia. Australia has a little problem, a geological problem there, which makes it very difficult to do that kind of thing. But if we go ahead, as was intended after the 1970s in Russia, with the Trans-Siberian Railroad—that was a limited objective, but the principle was there: That railway system, which covers an area, potentially, of mineral resources of North Asia, opens up the entire world to high-speed, efficient transportation, much more efficient than shipping. We can beat shipping with high-speed rail. We can beat it in economy, we can beat it in lost time. If we create an international maglev rail system, we can have a qualitative improvement in productivity, because of this advantage of magnetic levitation, and similar high-speed rail, over shipping.

So, these are the kinds of things we can do.

Get Rid of the Green Policies

What I would propose we should be doing, is using these technologies, first of all, to force Europe and the

United States and South America, to behave themselves, and stop the silly things they're doing, in terms of policy. Green policies are mass murder! We must eliminate green policies. Because the energy-flux-density of green policies is insufficient to maintain the present human population.

The British have come up with a proposal of cutting down the human population. Their proposal is to reduce it from 6.7 billion people, to 2, or less! That's the green policy; that's what we're getting in the trans-Atlantic region. A green policy of reducing the potential population density, as a way of driving down population. You'll have a bunch of poor stupid people, less than 2 billion on this planet, where we now have 6.7 or 6.8 billion. And we'll have more.

To support a population of this size, in good health and good condition, and in peaceful relations, requires a nuclear revolution, in terms of policymaking. And elimination of windmills, and similar kinds of nonsense.... A windmill, for example, used as a power source, costs more in its whole lifetime, from construction to use to cutting it down, than you get out of the windmill.

Solar power is negative. If you want to use solar power, grow trees! Trees will convert up to 10% of the radiant, incident power. That's your moisture, temperature. You want a better climate? Grow trees! Grow high-quality trees. Tear up the solar collectors; they destroy more wealth than they create. Going back to primitive technologies destroys more wealth than it creates.

Optimism is located in the kinds of infrastructure typified by high-speed rail and magnetic levitation, by large-scale water management systems, by programs of developing foliage, different kinds of foliage, growth of trees, this sort of thing, to master the natural capabilities of the planet, with high technology.

Preventing a New Dark Age

That's what we must do, and we must do this because we are collapsing, and have collapsed the productive powers of labor far below survival levels. We are now headed toward a global dark age, unless these technologies are changed. There are tendencies in Asia, as in the recent agreements among Russia, China, and India, and other countries, which indicate a willingness to move in that direction on the part of those countries. These are the correct directions. They need some enhancement, they need some reinforcement; but that's correct. What we have to do, is force the same thing to

occur in the trans-Atlantic community, because it is the trans-Atlantic community which is breaking up.

For example, Western and Central Europe have no sovereignty—none. They can not create credit. They have no authority to create credit. They're a British colony! From Belarus and Russia, to the Atlantic, the whole continental territory is a British colony, which is being looted and managed. We have a parasitical economy based on usury, fraudulent usury. The money is made by sucking the blood of the people and the population.

So, we also need, therefore, a revolutionary change in international monetary financial policy. We can not live on the kind of trends in economic policy, financial policy, which have ruled the United States since October 1987. We have to go back to a fixed-exchange-rate system of the type that Franklin Roosevelt intended; not the Truman version, but the Roosevelt version. We have to go back to that. And thus, we have to create a situation in which you can lend money from credit systems which are sovereign credit systems.

The only way we can run this planet is by perfectly sovereign nation-states. And the sovereign nation-states now must have some medium of essential cooperation, in order to deal with common problems of mankind. There has to be a great flow into some parts of the world, of technology. That means exports. The technology will require 30- to 50-year investments, which means credit over a long term will be required. It will be required among nations in their trade with each other. It must be at a low interest rate, because if you get above about 2% interest rate, poor countries, in particular, can not stand it, and you can not get many necessary things as investments internationally.

Therefore, you must have a fixed-exchange-rate credit system, not the present monetary system. We will not get out of this mess unless we do what I intend we should do. Have one big great birthday celebration! On that day, we will burn up all the bad credit of the planet; but Roosevelt-style, by a fixed-exchange-rate credit system, not a monetary system.

In other words, we must eliminate the tyranny of international finance, which preys upon and sucks the blood of mankind now. The authority for creation of credit lies with the sovereign nation-states. But the sovereign nation-states must have agreements among themselves, which are fixed-exchange-rate agreements, which prevent the interest rates and charges from rising, which will kill off trade.

And therefore, we need an agreement among sovereign nation-states to say, “We sovereign nation-states”—not colonies—“we run the planet. We run the planet based on the sovereignty of the individual nation-state. Therefore, we must have agreements among ourselves, especially trade, fixed-exchange-rate agreements, and agreements to help one another. And we can do just fine.” We have to eliminate this imperial system, which has dominated Europe since the period of the Peloponnesian War, either in explicit empires, or in the form of empire that the British represent today, as a financial empire.

That’s our problem. And we have to have the courage to do that, and do it promptly, otherwise it’s not going to work.

Obama Is in the Way

We have run out of time, and this President is our impediment. You will find in the American people out there, about 60-70% of them *hate* the members of Congress. They hate them for this reason; they hate them because this Congress supports this President. They want the President out, but they don’t hate him, because they never considered him a friend. They hate the people whom they elected, as members of Congress, the people who should have been their friends, who have turned against them and betrayed them.

And the American people, as you saw last August and you’ll see more and more now, the American population, the American citizen, believes that their representative in Congress has *betrayed* them, with very few exceptions. And they *hate* them. You have a bunch of terrified members of Congress, who are bending to Obama on a health-care policy which is a direct copy of that of Adolf Hitler during World War II, and intentionally so. It comes out of people like Tony Blair, who’s about as evil as you could find on this planet, in terms of performance.

So therefore, we come to a point that is the breaking point in politics, where the American people are pre-



Transrapid

The maglev from Shanghai to its airport, which China now plans to extend. “Optimism is located in the kinds of infrastructure typified by high-speed rail and magnetic levitation,” said LaRouche.

pared to turn against their own representatives, including the President, because of the crimes the Congress and the President have committed against them, and threaten to commit. This health-care legislation is Adolf Hitler legislation; it’s a direct copy of Hitler’s policy, and therefore it must go. And if he sponsors it, he must go. We must not have genocide on this planet, which is a British policy; it’s a policy of these types of people.

But I believe we have reached the point of crisis in the United States, where some gigantic, sudden changes can be made. The important thing is that we, who represent various nations as sovereign nation-states, come quickly to an agreement—which *we need*—which will change the character of this system and open up new hope for mankind. It’s possible; it’s necessary. And by our being conscious among ourselves, as nations, as sovereign

nation-states, of what our common interests are, the common interests of mankind, and coming to rapid agreement on essential points of agreement, especially Constitutional agreements among sovereign nation-states, we can get out of this mess.

It will take us 50 years to undo the damage that we’ve suffered in the recent period, but we can do it, if we have the will to do it and exert the power to do it. But we must work together; we must understand the system as a whole. We must respect sovereignty of nation-states, because without sovereignty of nation-states, a people can not work with their own government. They can not have confidence in their own government. And confidence in the governments which are responsible, is essential to do this job.

This is the worst crisis in modern history; it’s also the greatest opportunity in modern history, and it depends upon consciousness and will to do some simple things in terms of policy which will fix it. And bring the trans-Atlantic region and the trans-Pacific region into harmony with each other.

The Only Thing Obama Fears Is Lyndon LaRouche

by Debra Freeman

This statement was released by LaRouchePAC on March 18, by LaRouche's national spokeswoman.

House Democratic leaders' claim that they are inching closer to bludgeoning enough of their own members, to pass Obama's death-care bill, with a possible Sunday vote, has done little to alleviate President Obama's self-destructive paranoia.

Although Obama's overall attitude and behavior have grown no less arrogant, even as his approval ratings sink lower with each daily poll, what has grown is his fixation *and* his terror, every time Lyndon LaRouche opens his mouth, a fact that has led a number of Washington insiders to comment that the only thing Obama seems to fear *is* LaRouche.

While there is little question that the March 2 landslide electoral victory of LaRouche Democrat Kesha Rogers in Texas's 22nd C.D. Democratic primary kicked Obama's LaRouche fixation up a notch, it was reportedly LaRouche's March 13 webcast that turned that fixation into complete mania. And, at this point, Obama is *personally* tagging any Democrat who opposes any element of his agenda as an agent of LaRouche.

In the immediate aftermath of the Rogers victory, there were reports that Obama operative David Plouffe was involved in a frenzied effort to find some way to remove her from the November ballot, despite the fact

that she garnered 53% of the vote in a three-way race. Despite the willingness of some of the more rabid elements inside Texas state Democratic executive committee to go along with Plouffe, leading national Democratic strategists, including some who are not necessarily friendly to LaRouche, saw the Plouffe effort not only as grossly illegal, but as suicidal.

They argued that a big factor in Rogers' support was her explicit demand to impeach Obama, and that a move against her would rightfully be perceived as a move by the White House to directly defy the expressed wish of the 22nd C.D.'s Democratic voters. And, that given the fact that dissatisfaction with Obama is rising fast, such a move would backfire, leading to even more recognition and support for the LaRouche Democrat.

Although it seemed that these saner voices had prevailed, it didn't stop Obama operatives from approaching at least two members of the Texas Congressional delegation, voicing suspicion that they were in cahoots with LaRouche.

Anti-LaRouche Mania

Following LaRouche's March 13 webcast, in which he made his most aggressive and convincing argument for Barack Obama's removal from office, inside sources reported that all previous deals were off, and those closest to the President, including Valerie Jarrett and David Axelrod, were insisting that something had to be done



White House/Pete Souza

President Obama's Nero-like arrogance has become more and more visible, in his manic drive to push through the death-care bill; at the same time, his fixation on LaRouche has reached epic proportions. Here, he continues to make calls to round up votes, while en route to hype the bill in Fairfax, Va.

to stop LaRouche. Apparently, the result was an impotent, and largely irrelevant resolution that the state Democratic executive committee passed, sanctioning Rogers.

The anti-Rogers resolution says little about the candidate, and instead, is a laundry list of long-discredited lies and slanders about LaRouche. Ultimately, the only justification the resolution gives for the so-called sanctioning of Rogers is *her support of LaRouche*.

If the blogosphere is any indication, those Democrats who warned that the tactic would backfire were right. One after another, voters posted that they had voted for Rogers precisely because they were sick and tired of the betrayal, by what they repeatedly referred to as Democratic Party hacks. But, the greatest anger was reserved for Obama himself. One blogger, who identified herself as an African American, said that she, along with countless others, had wept with pride when Obama was inaugurated, only to see him sell her, and the vast majority of the American people, down the river, to bail out Wall Street.

But the Texas blunder did little to put a lid on Obama's LaRouche mania. This week, a desperate Obama, whose own Nero-like proclivities caused him

to define his Presidency by his ability to pass his British-authored Nazi health-care bill, having exhausted all efforts, including outright thuggery, to garner enough votes to ensure the measure's passage, began to insist that the very fate of his Presidency was on the line. It may be the closest Obama has come to reality since taking the oath of office. But, instead of recognizing his own actions as being responsible, he has apparently embraced the illusion that it is all LaRouche's fault.

Kucinich Caves

The week began with the sudden announcement, as the President embarked on a hastily planned trip to Ohio to try to pressure Democratic Rep. Dennis Kucinich into reversing his intention to vote no on Obamacare, that the President's long-planned trip to Asia was being postponed for several days. As of today, the Asia trip was postponed, until some yet-to-be announced date in June. Even though Obama was successful in persuading Kucinich to reverse his previous emphatic opposition to the health-care bill, it seems it has done little to alleviate his fear.

Kucinich's March 17 announcement that he was reversing himself, and would vote yes on the Obama measure, provides a rather vivid picture of just how Obama persuaded the Ohio Democrat to switch his vote. In an excruciatingly odd statement, Kucinich said, "I have doubts about the bill. This is *not* the bill I wanted to support." Then why support it?

Because, he said, he had been persuaded that a defeat on the legislation would destroy the potential left in Obama's Presidency. "The thing that has bothered me is that this [a defeat] would delegitimize his Presidency. That hurts the nation when that happens," Kucinich explained. "We have to be very careful that President Obama's Presidency not be destroyed.... Even though I have many differences with him on policy, there's something much bigger at stake here for America."

After viewing Kucinich's press conference, several members of Congress told this author that it was clear to them that Obama had accused Kucinich of supporting LaRouche's agenda—most specifically, LaRouche's call for Obama's removal from office. When Kucinich was asked directly if this was, what, in fact, had occurred, a distraught Kucinich refused to discuss it.

Kucinich's normally loyal base apparently responded badly to the flip. Today, Kucinich called another press conference, to announce that he would return all contributions that had been made by voters who did so believing that he would oppose Obama's death-care bill.

As of this writing, members of both the Progressive and the Hispanic Caucuses continue to get personal calls from the President. Publicly, they report Obama's pitch is that this bill has to be passed for the health and strength not only of *his* Presidency, but of the *institution*

of the Presidency, and that the Democratic Party will otherwise be irreparably damaged—if not destroyed. Privately, one leader of the Hispanic Caucus admitted that he was shocked when the President bluntly demanded to know what his relationship was to LaRouche.

According to the most recent report issued by the House Democratic Whip's office, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi is still at least 8 votes short of the 216 votes she needs to win passage. Ultimately, though, that is hardly the issue. Passage of the bill will *not* save Obama's Presidency. In reality, passage of the hated measure may actually hasten the end of Obama's Presidency. And, in reality, the President is right to fear LaRouche. It is LaRouche's policy, as well as LaRouche's declaration of war on Obama's British controllers, that pose the greatest threat to Obama's treason.

Lest You Forget: The Nazi Nature of Obamacare

March 19—Contrary to many of the lies which the American public has been fed over the recent weeks' fanatical drive by the Obama Administration to pass its health-care "reform," this bill represents a craven, evil attempt to establish the philosophy, and specifics of Hitler's "health-care" system into U.S. law. The following foundations of the bill, in summary, tell the story.

- The entire rationale of the bill, as expressed by the President, his budget director Peter Orszag, Orszag's special advisor Ezekiel Emanuel, and others, is to *cut* health-care costs, which the Administration repeatedly, lyingly asserts are *the* cause of the fiscal problems of the United States—while they continue to pour trillions into the financial sector.

- The scope of the cuts identified by these officials amounts to a stated 30% of medical expenditures, which they have repeatedly designated as "not good" for your health.

- The means for determining what health expenses are "not worth it" are provided for, throughout the legislation, including such tools as "comparative

effectiveness research." The underlying philosophy of this research is identical to that of the Nazis' view that there are some lives "not worthy to be lived," because the cost of treatment, or simply sustenance, is too expensive.

- Another tool for determining which treatments would be paid for, is the establishment of an Independent Medicare Advisory Board, a panel of experts identical in function to that set up by Hitler in 1939, called Tiergarten 4, i.e., a "death panel." Those experts ruled on the life or death of patients; Obama's experts would rule—unless overruled by Congress—on life or death, by determining what health care would be paid for. A prime example of the direction of their thinking is the ruling by the Preventive Services Taskforce on mammograms: cut them back.

- The primary targets of the cutbacks in care, are the old and sick, what Hitler called the "useless eaters," who receive Medicare and Medicaid. Obama expressed the same philosophy, when he said he was not sure that Medicare should have paid for his grandmother's hip replacement.

- Far from cutting out the private sector, the Obama plan maintains and strengthens the control of the HMOs and the drug conglomerates over the health care, guaranteeing their income stream, profits, and power: a corporatist, i.e., fascist arrangement.

BüSo Conference: Industrialize Germany!

by Our Special Correspondents

BIELEFELD, GERMANY, March 22—Having completed the mandatory signature-gathering for its slate of 34 candidates for the May 9 parliamentary elections in Germany's most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW), the LaRouche movement's political party, the BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Movement), held a national conference in Bad Salzuflen, March 20, under the theme "The Reindustrialization of Germany." Attended by 75 BüSo activists, including about half of the 34 candidates, and 80 guests, the conference discussed how to drive back radical ecologism, and to reorganize the banking system so that it serves the rebuilding of the real economy.

The LaRouche Youth Movement's chorus introduced the event with a beautiful performance of the final chorus (Ode to Joy) of Beethoven's 9th Symphony. As national party chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche elaborated during the discussion period, people cannot help but being drawn towards such beauty.

First Kesha, Now Kascha

Then Katarzyna "Kascha" Kruczkowski, the slate leader of the BüSo in NRW, welcomed the conference with the announcement that the same commitment and program that resulted in the spectacular 53% vote for LaRouche Democrat Kesha Rogers in the Texas 22nd

C.D., will be the backbone of the next seven weeks of the BüSo campaign in NRW. The party will bring the political shock wave from Texas to NRW with a poster saying "First Kesha, now Kascha," depicting both Rogers and Kruczkowski.

Zepp-LaRouche then delivered her keynote address, presenting the current political situation, especially the dramatic developments in the U.S.A., where the

LaRouche Democrats' call for the impeachment of President Barack Obama is intersecting a building political mass strike momentum in defense of the U.S. Constitution and political-economic system.

She stressed the crucial importance of political developments in the U.S.A. for Germany, because, without the impeachment of Obama, the disintegration of the U.S. economy cannot be prevented, and a rebuilding of the global real economy, for which a revival of the anti-oligarchical American System of economics was essential, would be impossible.

The European Union's budget-cutting Maastricht Treaty rules and the inflationary euro-system have to be eliminated, to liberate the creative industrial potential of Germany, so that it can begin to produce for the industrial development of the world. The present situation, with revolutionary technologies like the high-temperature nuclear reactor and the maglev train, devel-

oped but banned in Germany, must be turned around, Zepp-LaRouche said.

Germany has reorganized its banking system, to be modeled on the Glass-Steagall principle, and repel the ecologist ideology that has penetrated the entire political establishment, with the BüSo being the only political force that is fighting against that, Zepp-LaRouche said. Though still a small force, the BüSo can achieve a



EIRNS/James Rea

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in her keynote address to the BüSo conference (shown here), called for a revival of the great industrial and cultural potential of Germany. The campaign poster reads, "First Kesha, Next Kascha!"

great deal, by applying the principle of flanking maneuvers against the seemingly much more powerful enemy, she added, citing the historic example of the famous December 1757 battle of Leuthen, in which Prussian King Frederick II and his army defeated an enemy Austrian army of twice the size, by a surprise double-flanking maneuver. This shows how an idea that breaks with the conventional, underlying axioms in a society, can be extremely powerful.

That is the method by which Kesha Rogers won in Texas, and the BüSo can also win in NRW, Zepp-LaRouche said. Germans have to revive the passion for the principle of the Sublime, for the great ideas of cultural and scientific progress that prevailed 200 years ago, during the German Classical period, as represented by the nation's leading poet Friedrich Schiller, Zepp-LaRouche said. This concept is featured in the BüSo campaign video, which will be mass-circulated in DVD format in NRW, and throughout the rest of Germany in the coming weeks.

The Science of Development

Heinrich Duepmann, chairman of the National Anti-European Commission Movement (NAEB), spoke next on the fraud of alternative energy, with a focus on wind power and solar power. He explained how these technologies are inherently incompatible with an industrialized society, because of their instability, which has already created problems and major blackouts in the whole of Europe. For example, the November 2006 blackout, caused by an incorrect wind forecast, in which the reserve capacity from coal and gas power plants was not activated in time to replace the failed wind power, thus, leaving millions of Germans and Belgians "freezing in the dark."

Prof. Horst Malberg, a meteorologist, spoke next, pointing out how the whole global warming "forecast" is not even science, but a mix of scenarios, based on doubtful axioms that are always certain to deliver the intended result. He thoroughly documented how 70-80% of the climate change here on Earth can be explained by the Sun's activity, even though the full relationship between these two things is only now being explored by Danish scientist Hans Svensmark. Malberg presented numerous graphs based on the 400 years of continuous scientific observation, which show a striking coincidence between the frequency of Sunspot activity and climate changes on Earth, and ridiculed the idea that CO₂ is a poisonous gas, explaining how CO₂

and H₂O are the very basis for O₂ (oxygen), without which mankind would not exist.

Dr. Martin Gottwald, an engineer and longtime supporter of the LaRouche movement, then gave a presentation on the safety of nuclear power, explaining why a Chernobyl-type disaster could never happen in a German reactor, which is constructed on entirely different principles. He also described the inherently safe pebble bed reactor, which, as with all the high-temperature reactors, can be used for numerous practical purposes, including water desalination, chemical manufacturing, and much more.

Liberating Germany's Potential

The next speaker, Rainer Apel of the BüSo campaign task force on reindustrialization, gave a preview of the future of a Germany liberated from ecologism, and able to produce for the economic development of the world, after a long overdue shift from auto production to the manufacture of maglev-based new transport technologies, and from traditional industrial know-how to the development of technology frontiers like plasma physics.

As the last speaker of the conference, Reinhard Massberg, an entrepreneur and longtime member of the BüSo, elaborated on the need to eliminate the free-market European Union bureaucracy, which works hand-in-hand with the monetarist bankers in the attempt to harass and strangle industrial production, especially in the highly creative *Mittelstand* (small and medium-sized industry), with a mix of ruinous deregulation on the one hand and discriminatory regulation on the other hand.

Following a constructive discussion between the panelists and the audience, which lasted for more than an hour, the 30-minute NRW campaign movie was shown (available at www.bueso.de), and guests were encouraged to distribute the DVDs, and spread the word that there is a solution to the desperate situation of the nation. Participants snapped up 150 copies of the DVD to get out during the coming days.

In her concluding remarks, Zepp-LaRouche called for a profound political change in Germany, to make the government a servant of the citizens, instead of the banks and hedge funds; one that establishes a system of industry, science, and culture that provides the average citizen with all the means that enable him or her to realize the creative potential that every human being possesses.

Eurasia Braces for Broader Impact of Stronger Russia-India Relations

by Ramtanu Maitra

March 19—The workman-like one-day March 12 visit by Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin to New Delhi not only led to signing of 19 agreements, but also ensured a deepened interaction between Russia and India, in such high-technology areas as nuclear power generation, space exploration, and defense manufacturing. Such deepening of relations between these two powerful nations is bound to have a major impact in the region, which is simultaneously gearing up to utilize the growing economic strength of the two most populous nations on Earth—China and India—amidst acute security threats and the meltdown of the global financial system.

Although the signing of the agreements just occurred, exhaustive discussions between officials from both sides closed the deals over recent months and years.

It was also observed that, during this period, China-India relations took a turn for the better, whereby both Beijing and New Delhi have now begun to acknowledge that the two great nations do not have to be competitive, but can be cooperative rivals. In effect, they can grow together, utilizing each other's strength.

This is happening despite the fact that most Western pundits, and their echo chambers around the world, are announcing that the enmity between China and India is so deep, that they can never work together. This was pointed out by China's Ambassador to India, Zhang Yan, in an article in *China Daily* on Feb. 17, 2010. Zhang wrote that, "Although there are certain forces in the world that do not want to see China and India join hands, bilateral relations are standing at a new starting point, facing exciting new opportunities for development."

Those who oppose cooperative China-India relations learned to their dismay, at the Copenhagen Climate Conference in December, that these two countries worked together to thwart what both considered a West-

ern-oriented plan to cut carbon emissions at their expense. Given this, some have observed that the two Asian giants do indeed have complementary strengths, as they contemplate the dynamics of the 21st-Century global economy.

Groundwork for Proliferation of Nuclear Power

Agreements signed at New Delhi on March 12 will benefit both Russia and India. However, the most rewarding development for India, and also beneficial to Russia, are the agreements signed in the nuclear power generation sector. India long ago developed a closed fuel cycle, and is in the process of ushering in a new generation of nuclear reactors, which will use thorium-232, bountiful domestically, to generate fissile nuclear fuel.

These reactors will use plutonium as the driver to convert thorium-232 to fissile uranium-233. India's first-phase reactors, pressurized heavy water reactors, produce plutonium, but India's small reserve of natural uranium poses problems. The first problem was the expansion of pressurized heavy water reactors to meet the country's huge power shortage, and the other problem was to generate enough plutonium that could be used for breeding uranium-233 from the plentiful thorium-232 that India possesses, to meet India's long-term power requirements.

The agreements provided the solution. Russia and India will set up a joint venture to prospect and mine uranium, Sergei Kiriyyenko, the head of Russia's state nuclear giant Rosatom, said. The joint venture might operate at the Elkon uranium field in Yakutia, Kiriyyenko was quoted as saying by the Interfax news agency. The Rosatom chief said the two countries might jointly build nuclear fuel manufacturing facilities in Russia and India. He added that cooperation between Russia and India would not be restricted to fuel manufacturing and nuclear plant construction, but that nuclear power



IAEA/Petr Pavlicek

Among the 19 agreements signed by the prime ministers of Russia and India, was a plan for Rosatom to construct up to 16 nuclear power units at three Indian sites. Twelve are already under construction at the Koodankulam nuclear power plant in southern India, shown here.

equipment manufacturing might also be located in India. India has been offered a stake at the Elkon uranium field as well.

Russia and India also signed an agreement that would enable Rosatom to construct up to 16 nuclear power units at three Indian sites. Kiriyenko said earlier, that 12 of the units, including the first 2 of 1,000 MW capacity, are already under construction at the Koodankulam nuclear power plant in southern India; two others have been ordered for the same site, to be built according to an agreement signed on March 12. At least 6 of the next 12 reactors to be supplied by Rosatom will be next-generation, Russian pressurized light water reactors, of 1,250 MW power generation capacity.

India has received firm commitments for 510 tons of natural uranium from Kazakhstan and Russia in 2010-11. During the current fiscal year, the country received 478 tons from France and Russia. Additionally, India is developing a state-of-the-art heavy forging facility for future nuclear power plants, under the aegis of a joint venture by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and Larsen & Toubro (L&T). L&T signed four agreements with foreign nuclear power reactor vendors in early 2009.

The first, with Westinghouse, sets up L&T to produce component modules for the Westinghouse AP1000 reactor. The second agreement was with Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., “to develop a competitive cost/scope model for the ACR-1000.” In April, L&T signed an

agreement with Russia’s AtomStroyExport, primarily focused on components for the next four VVER reactors at Koodankulam, but extending beyond that to other Russian VVER plants in India, and internationally. In May, it signed an agreement with GE-Hitachi to produce major components for ABWRs (advanced boiling water reactors). The two companies hope to utilize indigenous Indian capabilities for the complete construction of nuclear power plants, including the supply of reactor equipment and systems, valves, and electrical and instrumentation products for ABWR plants to be built in India.

Satellite Navigation

Prime Minister Putin and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also signed an agreement for a joint venture to produce navigation equipment for GLONASS (Global Navigation Satellite System), the Russian equivalent of the GPS. When fully functional, the Indian military, like its Russian counterpart, will get full access to GLONASS.

GLONASS is the Russian equivalent of the U.S. Global Positioning System, or GPS, and is designed for both military and civilian use. Both systems allow users to determine their positions to within a few meters.

Russia currently has a total of 22 GLONASS satellites in orbit, but only 16 of them are operational. The system requires 18 operational satellites for continuous navigation services covering the entire territory of Russia, and at least 24 satellites to provide navigation

services worldwide. The GLONASS system is expected to start operating worldwide, by the end of 2010, at which point India will be able to use the civilian and military signal.

Singh also referred to the strengthening cooperation between the two nations in hydrocarbons, through greater collaboration between gas companies. “We have identified information technology and telecommunications as focus areas for our future economic cooperation,” he stated. A top Indian official, who described Putin as the “architect” of the strategic partnership between India and Russia, added, “We should not see this visit as a one-off affair. Rather, the discussions today are a continuation of the dialogue that has been taking place nearly every month between specialized delegations. We have several military agreements that have been in the pipeline for a long time.”

Immediate Impact of the Agreements on the Region

The Singh-Putin agreements do not aim for an immediate increase in trade volumes between the two countries, but focus, instead, on long-term developments and strategic cooperation. Two years ago, India and Russia decided to explore the feasibility of inking a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA). Since then, both sides have discussed ways to deepen ties in pharmaceuticals, space, metallurgy, aviation, and fertilizers, hoping that the enhanced economic engagements in these areas would further boost bilateral cooperation. Some agreements signed in New Delhi pointed to that direction.

Beyond that, the all-around strengthening of Russia-India relations has already begun to make some impact in the region. Less than a week after the agreements were signed, India announced that it will shortly hold high-level discussions with Iran, as part of its strategy to hold consultations with all regional stakeholders to stabilize Afghanistan, and to develop alternate energy transit sources and routes.

New Delhi is currently holding consultations with Uzbekistan, which shares ethnic ties with a section of the Afghan people. And before that, Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao visited Kyrgyzstan to discuss, among other things, how that country’s leadership is looking at the evolving situation in Afghanistan. Minister of State for External Affairs Preneet Kaur visited another Central Asian country, Turkmenistan, again to discuss Afghanistan and energy issues, diplomatic sources say.



World Economic Forum
Sergei Kiriyenko, head of Russia's state nuclear giant Rosatom, said that the two countries might jointly build nuclear fuel manufacturing facilities in Russia and India.

These consultations on Afghanistan and energy were also part of deliberations that took place between Prime Ministers Singh and Putin.

India has indicated an intensification of talks with Russia on the future of Afghanistan, the growing concerns among neighbors of that war-torn state, about a possible reconciliation with the Taliban, and, ultimately, its return to political power in Kabul. Top Indian officials say India is “engaging deeply” with Russia over Afghanistan, and shared concerns were discussed by the two leaders in New Delhi (see article, last issue).

The NATO alliance will be wary of deeper dialogue between Russia and India. The U.S. and other Western powers want India, which has a \$1.5 billion development program in Afghanistan, to remain aligned with NATO policy. They fear any suggestion of steps to build up the former Northern Alliance, a military-political coalition of Uzbeks, Tajiks, and Hazara, that fought the Taliban from the late 1990s, with support from regional allies. As of now, Russia has preferred to keep a focus on the drug-trafficking menace emanating from Afghanistan, rather than consider a fuller international engagement over a country that inflicted humiliation on the erstwhile Soviet Army in the 1980s.

Emplaning for Washington a day after Putin left for Moscow, Indian Foreign Secretary Rao, spoke at the High Technology Coordination Group (HTCG), set up during the G.W. Bush Administration, to facilitate transfer of high technology to India that was banned in light of India’s testing of nuclear explosives in 1974 and 1998. She served notice on the Obama Administra-

tion, that the way Washington is dealing with India, it can no longer be business as usual. She pointed to the Russian cooperation with India in GLONASS, space exploration, and nuclear power closed fuel cycle, and said that if things are not changed, the scheduled visit of President Obama to India will be a pale shadow of Prime Minister Putin's visit.

On Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran—which Rao recently visited—she made clear that if the U.S. looks at Afghanistan only through Pakistani lenses, and does not take into consideration the concerns the region has, other countries such as India, Iran, China, and Russia, which have genuine interests in Kabul, will fight that trend with some degree of coordination.

At another Washington event, Rao made clear that the relationship between India and China has improved significantly in the last two decades, and the two neighbors are discussing ways to resolve their outstanding border dispute. “We have a broad-spectrum, multidimensional relationship that covers many areas, which is not just focused on the boundary question,” she said.

China's Gestures

Rao's statements in Washington reflect what has been whispered in New Delhi's power corridors for months. The inability of the Obama Administration to work towards resolving any of the major problems the world faces, has enticed India to take a fresh look at its foreign policy, with the Manmohan Singh government actively strengthening its friendships in the region. This is the strategic context behind India becoming active in the neighborhood, which includes Russia. New Delhi believes that Putin, a strong leader, with a clear strategic vision, has also realized the importance for Russia of expanding the ambit of its cooperation with India and China.

Beijing, which had expressed deep reservations about the U.S.-India nuclear deal of October 2009, and considered it to be Washington's gambit to make New Delhi a strategic partner against a growth-oriented China, did, in fact, endorse the Russian nuclear cooperation with India. This was despite the fact, that the Russia-India nuclear deal is many times more beneficial for India's economic growth than was envisaged in the U.S.-India nuclear deal.

This became evident from Beijing's offer to involve India in China's stated plan to build a high-speed rail line connecting its southwestern city of Kunming to New Delhi and Lahore, Pakistan, part of a 17-country

transcontinental rail project, a Chinese official familiar with the plans told the Indian news daily, *The Hindu*.

One proposal involves a line running from Kunming, in southwestern Yunnan province, to New Delhi, Lahore, and on to Tehran, according to Wang Mengshu, a member of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, and one of the country's leading railway consultants. “India is a relatively small country with a huge population,” he told *The Hindu* in an interview. “It will be too costly to build highways for India, so our high-speed rail-link project will improve transportation efficiency and resources. I am confident we can finally reach an agreement, which will greatly help exports to the Indian Ocean direction.” He said talks with Indian officials were “friendly,” and they had been “welcoming” of the idea.

In late October, Xie Zhenhua, deputy director of the National Development and Reform Commission, signed a five-year agreement in New Delhi with Indian Environment Minister Jairam Ramesh, to jointly fight “climate change.”

In December, a Chinese delegation led by Ge Zhenfeng, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, visited India, and former Indian Naval Chief Adm. Suresh Mehta attended the 60th anniversary ceremony for the Chinese navy earlier last year. “Military exchanges have boosted mutual confidence and promoted regional stability and peace as well as strengthened anti-piracy cooperation,” China's Ambassador to India Zhang Yan said.

In the Feb. 17 interview with *China Daily*, Zhang said: “The year 2010 will be an important year for the development of Sino-Indian relations. At the moment, both India and China need to focus on self-development, and both need regional stability and peace. We have reasons to be very confident about our mutual future.

“In the wake of the global financial crisis and the rapidly changing international situation, China and India have maintained a good developing momentum and progress.... As two emerging powers, China and India have stressed cooperation and met the global challenge hand-in-hand. Our economies have grown despite the general downturn, and served an important role for the recovery of the global economy.”

Zhang noted that this year marks the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations, and a series of China- and India-themed events is planned. He said the two countries should seize this opportunity to deepen cooperation and trust.

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- ORANGE COUNTY TW Ch.95/97/98: Mon 3 pm
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MASSACHUSETTS

- CAMBRIDGE CC Ch.10: Tue 2:30 pm; Fri 10:30 am
- FRANKLIN COUNTY (NE) CC Ch.17: Sun 8 pm; Wed 9 pm; Sat 4 pm
- GREAT FALLS CC Ch.17: Irregular
- QUINCY CC Ch.8: Pop-ins.
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- BYRON CENTER CC Ch.25: Mon 1 & 6 pm
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- LAKE ORION CC Ch.10: Irregular
- LANSING CC Ch.16: Fri Noon
- LIVONIA BH Ch.12: Thu 3 pm
- MT. PLEASANT CH Ch.3: Tue 7 am
- SHELBY TWP CC Ch.20, WOW Ch.18, UV Ch.99: Mon 11 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY CC Ch.16/18: Mon 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA

- ALBANY AMTC Ch.13: Tue & Thu: 7:30 pm
- CAMBRIDGE US Ch.10: Wed 6 pm
- COLD SPRING US Ch. 10: Wed 6 pm
- COLUMBIA HEIGHTS CC Ch.15: Tue 9 pm
- DULUTH CH Ch.16: Irregular. Ch.29: Wed Midnight; Fri 1 pm
- MARSHALL Knology Ch.67: & CH Ch.35/8: Sat. 8:30 am
- MINNEAPOLIS CC Ch.16: Tue 11 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS (N. Burbs) CC Ch.15: Thu 11 am & 6 pm
- NEW ULM CC Ch.14 & NUT Ch.3: Sun 6 am, Tue 9 pm
- PROCTOR MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.
- ST. CLOUD CH Ch.12: Mon 5 pm
- ST. CROIX VALLEY CC Ch.14: Thu 1 & 7 pm; Fri 9 am
- ST. PAUL CC Ch.15: Wed 9:30 pm
- ST. PUAL (N.Burbs) CC Ch.21: Mon 7 pm, Tue 3 am & 11 am.

- ST. PAUL (S&W Burbs) CC Ch.15: Mon, Wed, Fri 9 am
- SAULK CENTRE SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
- WASHINGTON COUNTY (South) CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

NEVADA

- BOULDER CITY CH Ch.2: 2x/day: am & pm
- WASHOE COUNTY CH Ch.16: Thu 9 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- CHESTERFIELD CC Ch.8: Wed 8 pm
- MANCHESTER CC Ch.23: Thu 4:30 pm

NEW JERSEY

- BERGEN CTY TW Ch.572: Mon & Thu 11 am; Wed & Fri 10:30 pm
- MERCER COUNTY CC Trenton Ch.26: Irregular
- WINDSOR Ch.27: Irregular
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH CV Ch.76: Mon 5 pm
- PISCATAWAY FIOS TV Ch.40, CV Ch.15: Thu 11:30 pm
- UNION CC Ch.26: Irregular

NEW MEXICO

- BERNALILLO COUNTY CC Ch.27: Tue 2 pm
- LOS ALAMOS CC Ch.8: Wed 10 pm
- SANTA FE CC Ch.16: Thu 9 pm; Sat 6:30 pm
- SILVER CITY CC Ch.17: Daily 8-10 pm
- TAOS CC Ch.2: Sat: 10 pm

NEW YORK

- ALBANY TW Ch.18: Wed 5 pm.
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- BRONX CV Ch.70: Wed 7:30 am
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- BUFFALO TW Ch.20: Wed & Fri 10:30-11pm
- CHEMUNG/STEUEN TW Ch.1/99: Tue 7:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY TW Ch.20: Thu 10:35 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT TW Ch.15: Sun 10 am
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS COUNTIES TW Ch.99: Irregular
- MANHATTAN TW, RCN Ch.57/85, Verizon FIOS-TV Ch.35: Fri 2:30 am
- ONEIDA COUNTY TW Ch.99: Thu 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD TW Ch.15: Sun & Tue
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- QUEENSBURY TW Ch.18: Mon 7 pm
- ROCHESTER TW Ch.15: Irregular
- ROCKLAND CV Ch.76: Mon 6 pm

- SCHENECTADY TW Ch.16: Fri 1 pm; Sat 1:30 am
- STATEN ISLAND TW Ch.35: Tue 8:30 am & Midnight
- TRI-LAKES TW Ch.2: Sun 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER TW Ch.12: Wed 9 pm
- WEST SENECA TW Ch.20: Thu 10:30 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY CH Ch.6: Tue 10 pm
- MECKLENBURG COUNTY TW Ch.22: Fri 12:30 am

OHIO

- AMHERST TW Ch.95: Daily Noon & 2 pm
- OBERLIN Cable Co-Op Ch.9: Thu 8 pm

PENNSYLVANIA

- PITTSBURGH CC Ch.21: Irregular

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- BRISTOL, BARRINGTON, WARREN Full Channel Ch.49: Tue: 10 am
- EAST PROVIDENCE CX Ch.18; FIOS Ch.24: Tue: 6 pm
- STATEWIDE RI INTERCONNECT CX Ch.13; FIOS Ch.32 Tue 10 am

TEXAS

- HOUSTON CC Ch.17 & TV Max Ch.95: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am
- KINGWOOD CB Ch.98: Wed 5:30 pm; Sat 9 am

VERMONT

- BRATTLEBORO CC & SVC Ch.8: Mon 6 pm, Tue 4:30 pm, Wed 8 pm
- GREATER FALLS CC Ch.10: Mon/Wed/Fri 1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBEMARLE COUNTY CC Ch.13: Sun 4 am; Fri 3 pm
- ARLINGTON CC Ch.69 & FIOS Ch.38: Tue 9 am
- CHESTERFIELD COUNTY CC Ch.17; FIOS Ch.27: Mon 1 pm
- FAIRFAX CX & FIOS Ch.10: 1st & 2nd Wed 1 pm; Fri 10 am; Sun 4 am. FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- LOUDOUN COUNTY CC Ch.98 & FIOS Ch.41: Wed 6 pm
- ROANOKE COUNTY CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY CC Ch.77: Mon Noon BS Ch.23: Mon Noon
- TRI CITIES CH Ch.13/99: Mon 7 pm; Thu 9 pm

WISCONSIN

- MARATHON COUNTY CH Ch.98: Thu 9:30 pm; Fri Noon
- MUSKEGO TW Ch.14: Sun 7 am, Mon & Thu: 5:30 pm
- SUPERIOR CH & MC Ch.7: Tue after 5 pm.

WYOMING

- GILLETTE BR Ch.31: Tue 7

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