

under these circumstances, what was formerly the Red Army, the Russian part of it, will come, out of its ideology, its deeply embedded cultural impulses, to the rescue of the Russian people. Under those terms you would have, of course, a dictatorship, which would, in a mechanistic but forceful way, do what it could to prevent the chaos and starvation of the Russian people.

We know what that would mean, within the area which was formerly the Soviet Union; and we know the radiating impact of that upon eastern Europe.

Now, for various reasons, it should be obvious, even the saner minds among those ideologues who believe in the western Anglo-American geopolitical view would view these measures presently taken by the IMF, Sachs, and so forth, as insane, for practical reasons, not moral ones.

So that's the nature of the situation which we're dealing with.

How to approach short-term needs

Measures can always be taken to match productive resources with needs, particularly essential needs. The first principle: There must be no significant unemployment. An unemployed person is a person who could produce. This works especially if we can have cooperation among relevant nations to share the benefit of their scant resources, to make sure there is no suffering, and to proceed upon that foundation to build something which can be the starting point for real growth.

So, I think what we're dealing with is not a question of finding something *immediately* to solve the problem, although there are immediate solutions that are required. What is required is a political conception of what the real strategic issue is globally: How to save these parts of the world at the time that the Anglo-American economies are collapsing internally.

That strategic outlook subsumes the immediate action, as opposed to the long-term action. The danger in this situation is that the immediacy of certain cruel needs is so great, that one falls into the trap of opposing, or seeing long-term and medium-term requirements and objectives as in conflict with short-term urgency. Once we accept the idea that short-term urgency or expediency must push aside medium-term to long-term considerations, we're making the same mistake that stupid jerks like Sachs are making, we're falling into a similar kind of error. That we must never do.

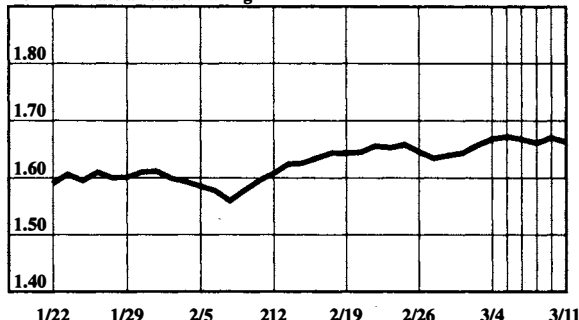
The solution is a *political* conception of where we must go. And therefore, in order for us to survive to where we must go, we are taking the following measures *for the purpose* of getting to the medium-term and long-term building process.

We must not make a dichotomy between the short-term urgencies on the one side, and the medium- and long-term goals on the other. We must integrate them under a unified political conception of who is doing what to whom, and what our objectives are.

Currency Rates

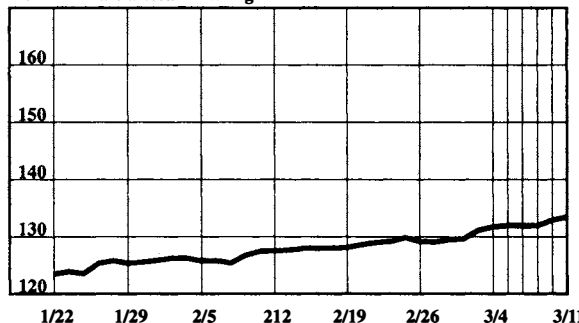
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



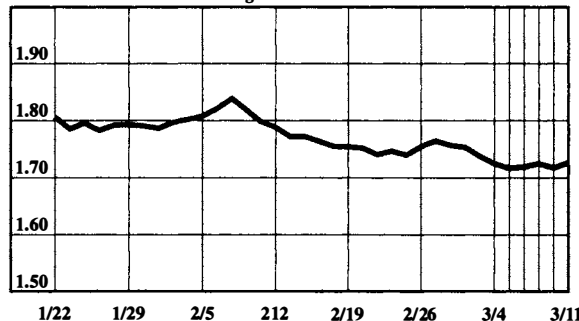
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

