

LaRouche maps out industrial recovery

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche addressed the nation in a half-hour nationwide political broadcast entitled "The Industrial Recovery of the United States" on March 8 on the NBC television network. The program, the second nationwide broadcast by LaRouche's campaign committee, "Democrats for Economic Recovery, LaRouche in '92," outlined a six-pronged program for an economic and industrial revival of the U.S. economy.

The program began by outlining that the government has thousands of pages of documents which could prove that LaRouche's sentence and incarceration are the result of unlawful government activity. George Bush was shown being questioned during a campaign appearance in New Hampshire on his refusal to release the files, and the White House attempt to hide the fact that the files exist. LaRouche has stressed that without his personal, hands-on involvement, there is no one capable of ensuring successful implementation of a recovery program.

The broadcast highlighted the fact that LaRouche is the only candidate running in either party who has offered a program to get the United States out of Bush's new "Herbert Hoover" depression. LaRouche has repeatedly presented these programs to the American public and policymakers since the 1970s, when the opening phase of the collapse of America's physical economy became apparent. A LaRouche statement from 1984 set the context for the recovery proposal: "This depression, like all modern depressions, is completely unnecessary. During the period 1939-43, President Franklin Roosevelt proved that with the right measures the federal government can get us out of a depression any time it chooses; or can stop a depression at any time our government has the sense and willpower to take the necessary measures."

Components of recovery program

The economic recovery, LaRouche said in the broadcast, must be "based upon a new industrial policy." In taped voice statements made from prison, LaRouche outlined exactly how the federal government can get us out of the depression, by issuing over \$600 billion in low-cost credit to state and federal authorities for infrastructural public works projects. LaRouche estimates that this would create 3 million jobs in the public sector, and would result in the creation of an additional 3 million jobs in the private sector.

LaRouche outlined the vital components of America's industrial infrastructure that will be rebuilt under his presidency. First, he said, is "the creation of a water management

system capable of ensuring a sufficient supply of fresh water into the 21st century." LaRouche committed himself to the North American Water and Power Alliance proposal to bring fresh water south from Alaska and Canada. "This NAWAPA project would admittedly cost hundreds of billions of dollars over the 10 to 20 years required to complete the construction. But, it will provide an additional 135 billion gallons of water per day for the United States. That is enough water to satisfy the thirst of the biggest industrial recovery in the history of America, and to ensure more than enough supplies of clean water for our grandchildren."

The second infrastructure program, LaRouche said, is "the rebuilding of our transportation grid, especially our rail system, and development of roads and ports." LaRouche stressed the importance of investing in "trains without wheels, magnetically levitated above their tracks, traveling at speeds of up to 300 miles per hour." Such trains already exist in Germany, he pointed out, and committed himself, if elected President, to constructing maglev corridors along the eastern seaboard, and two from Chicago to New York City—one through Buffalo, New York and another through Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"These maglev systems will pay for themselves, even just in terms of wasted passenger-hours saved. An estimated \$40 billion of value is lost as a result of traffic delays each year in the nation's eight most congested urban centers," LaRouche noted.

The third area, LaRouche said, is "the construction of the energy grid needed to power an industrial recovery." Moving toward a fully nuclear-based economy and making the United States again "the principal exporter of nuclear plants and technology throughout the world," are necessary steps toward a fusion-based economy.

LaRouche said that he would also "develop two vital areas of so-called soft infrastructure," health care and education. He outlined the creation of a new health care infrastructure consistent with the requirements of the Hill-Burton Act of 1946. "My campaign is not offering any new health insurance plan as such; what we are doing is simply offering to secure enough high-quality medical care, to ensure that the needs of all Americans are met."

Fifth, LaRouche said, "we shall develop educational facilities suitable for the tasks of the rising productivity in the coming century."

"Federal investment in these five areas of infrastructure will immediately halt the current depression collapse—as nothing less will do. But, on top of these measures, and in order to promote continued growth and increase in industrial productivity, we will need . . . a science driver, some great national mission, like the Kennedy Apollo program, whose goals will be the kind of scientific breakthroughs which will transform our productive, technological base." LaRouche said that the "available best such choice of program will be a long-range buildup toward the colonization of Mars."