

## What Brazil must do to defend its sovereignty

An interview with Lyndon LaRouche

*Lyndon LaRouche and his ideas were forcefully brought to the attention of Brazil's political elite, by the publication of a three-part series of articles in the Jornal Congresso Nacional, a privately owned newspaper that circulates primarily among Brazil's congressional circles in Brasilia, the federal capital. The articles were featured on the front page of the March 14-20, March 21-27, and March 28-April 3 issues of Jornal Congresso Nacional, which bills itself as a "non-partisan newspaper" and Brazil's "best political weekly." Authored by veteran political reporter and newspaper editor Rubem Azevedo Lima, the articles were based on an exclusive interview the U.S. Democratic presidential candidate and political prisoner LaRouche conducted at the Rochester, Minnesota Federal Medical Center by reporter Jonathan Tennenbaum on behalf of Azevedo, who was unable to travel from Brazil.*

*In the introduction, entitled "The U.S. Wants To Destroy Brazil," Azevedo commented, "LaRouche believes that President George Bush is a 'new Caligula' and that [Henry] Kissinger is 'very dangerous' and that he currently wields more power than even the U.S. secretary of state. LaRouche, at present in a special prison in the United States, also talks about Brazil's foreign debt, which he considers perverse, humiliating, and illegal."*

*LaRouche, according to Jornal Congresso Nacional, "levels some serious charges about the gamesmanship of the great powers—with Great Britain in the lead—regarding the Amazon, in hopes of calling attention to the rights of the Brazilian people." The paper expresses the hope that publication of LaRouche's views will influence "the debate of this serious matter in the Federal Chamber of Deputies and the Senate" of Brazil. The following is the complete interview.*

**Q:** Please explain to Brazilians, who is Lyndon LaRouche?

**LaRouche:** It's a rather difficult question to answer when it's put in that form, but I can say that I am an internationally controversial figure, who is controversial



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche (third from left), wife of Democratic presidential candidate and U.S. political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, meeting with parliamentarians on her visit to Brazil in September 1989.*

primarily because I have represented two policies which are against the stream of Anglo-American policy of the past quarter-century.

First of all, I'm an economist, and I opposed the policies which are identified with Henry Kissinger, the policies of a fascist world order, in which the world's population, particularly of developing nations, is reduced by economic means analogous to those used by the Nazis in eastern Europe. These are the policies, for example, which Kissinger and his friends intend to apply to Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, India, and so forth, to drastically reduce the population of these countries by denying them the right to have industry, by cutting back their agriculture, and by imposing upon them what we recognize today are called International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity conditions. These methods would ensure—say, in the case of Brazil—a destruction of the population of Brazil by perhaps two-thirds, three-quarters, or more. And that's the policy of Kissinger. I've fought that kind of thing for the past 25 years, and significantly for the past 16-17 years, and, in 1982, Kissinger decided, along with his British owners (and the British do own him, as he said some years ago) I should go to prison, to get me out of the way. Since it was not legal for him to kill me, he wanted to put me in prison, and therefore I have become, because I am the opponent of Kissinger and what he represents, one of the more controversial figures in the world today. I suppose that's how I should be identified.

**Q:** Why are you in prison, in a country which claims to be a country standing for human rights?

**LaRouche:** If someone knows, as many people do, that the charges against me by the government are fraudulent, that the conviction was fraudulent, and so forth, that tells them something, but that's not really the issue.

If you look at the U.S. justice system today, and then you look at my case in that context, you see many injustices in the United States: the injustices against minorities, from the standpoint of the criminal justice system, all kinds of injustice. And people ask: Is the United States becoming barbarous? Doesn't the justice system need to be reformed? Aren't these abuses? Then they look at my case.

Remember, the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court was involved in what the U.N. standards would call "barbarity," in my case in particular; what was done in terms of fair trial standards, in my case, would be called barbarism by the U.N. What my case demonstrates, is that the *entire* U.S. justice system, as a system of law, has become more degenerate than that of the Nazis.

To understand my case, you have to understand that my case, in a sense, is *typical* of the fact that the entire United States justice system is like the Nazi system, and perhaps worse. We may not have killed as many people inside the United States so far, but nonetheless, we're on the road to doing so; and our justice system, from the standpoint of standards of law, is already more awful, more degenerate,

than that of the Nazis.

**Q:** What do you think of the so-called “new world order” of Bush?

**LaRouche:** There’s nothing new about it. The Roman emperor Caligula, who died at the age of 29, had already achieved everything that Bush aims to achieve.

**Q:** What are Bush’s plans for the countries of Ibero-America?

**LaRouche:** Simply: genocide.

To understand this, you have to understand Bush. First of all, Bush, in a sense, is two people. He may be schizophrenic, but that’s not what I’m talking about. He’s two people. First, there is George Bush, the son of Sen. Prescott Bush, and, more important than being a senator, his father Prescott was the chief executive of Harriman and Co. for many years. He was so important that he was a key figure in putting Adolf Hitler into power. That’s who Prescott Bush was.

**Q:** The investment banker.

**LaRouche:** As an investment banker, he helped move the funds which put Hitler into power.

George Bush, on the basis of Prescott Bush and the Harrimans’ banking house, had it fixed for him to become a congressman in the 1960s. The first time he ran for Congress in a prepared district, and won. The second time he ran for Congress, the opposition was eliminated before the election, and therefore he had no competition, and he was easily re-elected under those circumstances.

He ran for Senate in 1970, and lost the race. He was essentially out of politics. The person who saved him, and let him have a career in higher politics, was essentially Henry Kissinger. *George Bush’s administration is essentially the Kissinger administration.* To understand the *intent* of the Bush administration toward South America and Central America, you have to understand Kissinger’s intent. To understand Kissinger’s intent, read National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200), written in 1974, signed by Kissinger. That memorandum says that Brazil, for example, is to be destroyed by the United States. That’s the intent.

**Q:** Why are the developing countries faced with technological apartheid from the United States—not only from the United States, but also from other developed industrial nations?

**LaRouche:** Essentially, it’s the Anglo-Americans. It is essential to understand that during Kissinger’s entire adult life in politics, from about 1949-50, he has been an agent of British intelligence, as he himself explained in a speech he gave in Chatham House in London, in May 1982. So, there’s no difficulty in understanding the Anglo-American policy, Kissinger’s policy, as being British as well as American.

The policy is the one exemplified by this National Security

Study Memorandum 200. The purpose is to destroy these nations, to institute a kind of colonialism, which is worse than anything we saw in the former, pre-1945 period, to prevent these countries from developing technology. Because if they develop technology, they not only will be strong countries, using up their own raw materials, not leaving them for foreigners, but they will be able to maintain large populations. And Kissinger and his friends are determined to reduce the population of countries like Mexico, Brazil, India, China, and so forth, by more than half in the foreseeable future. And he intends to do this by mass starvation and disease.

That’s the British and American policy; and by denying these nations technology, as Sen. Albert Gore [D-Tenn.], for example, now echoes this, they hope that they can achieve that level of genocide.

**Q:** It seems, particularly, the so-called issue of nuclear weapons seems to be used, in order to impose technological apartheid.

**LaRouche:** Take the case recently, of the so-called second threat against Iraq by President Bush. The following facts are now known about that.

First of all, the leader of the so-called inspection team, who has been sending in all these reports about being blocked from nuclear secrets of Iraq, Iraq protecting its nuclear secrets by force against his crew—the truth came out. The head of the team is David Kay. David Kay is a *sociologist* of the 1960s generation. A sociologist! Great scientist! Sociologist. David Kay is an old State Department operative, which means CIA. We haven’t seen his CIA membership card, his personal insurance card from the CIA, but we know he’s a CIA *type* from the State Department.






Now the truth comes out, that the issue in Iraq had nothing to do with nuclear materials, or nuclear facilities. It had to do with vital statistics on Iraqi personnel, Iraqi citizens.

What was Mr. David Kay looking for?

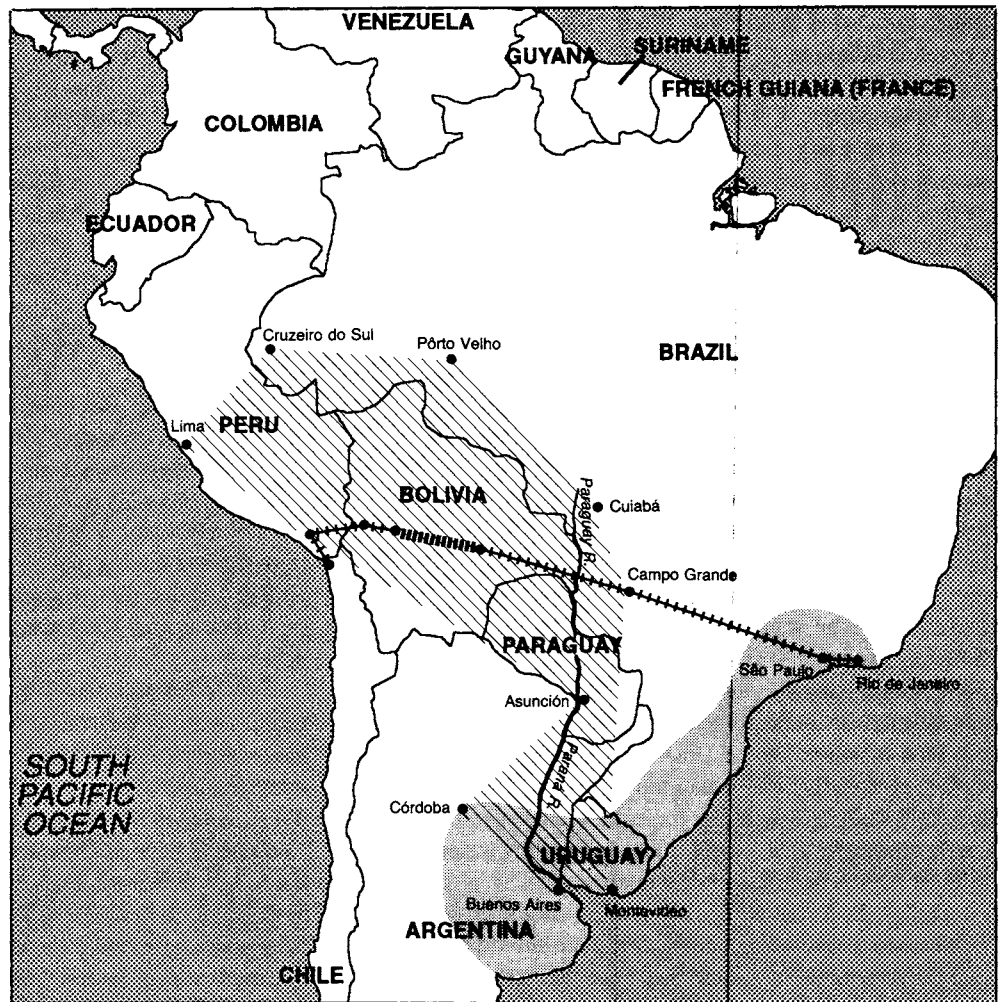
According to the Iraqi government, as implicitly admitted by the team (and I’ll say on what grounds I say “implicitly admitted” in a minute), what they had taken, were the birth and educational records of Iraqi citizens, to identify Iraqi citizens who had the technological *potential* to be capable of producing or working on weapons systems. And the Iraqi government said it would release these guys who were being detained, if they would surrender these vital statistics records. And the Iraqi government said that what David Kay was doing was trying to get these guys’ identities so the Israelis could kill them.

The response of the team was, “We have a right to keep these records”—which means that, from the beginning, when Bush talked about the blocking of U.N. directives by the Iraqis in this instance, President George Bush was again doing what he does best: lying. And what the U.N. team has been doing all along—the U.N. team which in fact is David Kay, the perpetrator of this particular nonsense—was lying.

## Brazil's role in the South American integration polygon

-  Heavy industrialized zone
-  Integration polygon
-  Railroad
-  Railroad to be constructed
-  River

The Schiller Institute-proposed "integration polygon" is based on the axis between Brazil and Argentina. With a population of over 100 million people, this is one of the world's densest industrial areas. The polygon would integrate six countries, starting off with big infrastructural projects. One is to link the Amazon River basin with the Rio de la Plata River basin; another is to complete the transcontinental railroad, extending the line now existing between São Paulo in Brazil to Santa Cruz in Bolivia, taking it out to South America's west coast.



Which is what American sociologists are trained to do.

**Q:** Brazil owes more than \$140 billion to its international creditors. What should it do about this debt?

**LaRouche:** Brazil should support a proposal that I presented in 1982, in a document called *Operation Juárez*, a proposal which might be implemented in slightly modified form today, but essentially it's the same action.

Brazil must act with such nations of Central and South America and elsewhere as still have governments with the courage to act, to demand a reorganization of Third World debt. The demand for reorganization must be predicated upon the following included conditions:

The Anglo-American banking system, i.e., the IMF and World Bank, are bankrupt. They are not only bankrupt, but their policies over the past 25 years in particular have been catastrophic failures. The United States is about to collapse. Britain is the garbage-heap of industrial Europe. It is barely recognizable as a former industrial nation. Very soon, you will have paleontologists in there, looking for the remains of a primitive society, because that's where Britain is headed.

Why should countries accept a free trade policy of IMF conditionalities, a policy which has been such a catastrophic failure in Britain and the United States itself over the past 25 years, which has had no effect in any part of the world, except to bankrupt or to worsen the condition of whatever economy accepted it—why should that be accepted? In the meantime, the international monetary system as a whole is about to collapse. It is bankrupt.

So therefore, the authority and stability of this institution doesn't exist. The objective now has to be, to restore the world economy. Otherwise, monetary systems, payments, don't mean anything. The objective is that Brazil and other countries have to make a contribution to meet the needs of their domestic responsibilities to their own people primarily, and also to meet their obligations in the international market.

Well, there's no way that Brazil can do that at the present time, under present conditions. Therefore, we need a debt reorganization which is part of, or is part of the contribution toward, the reorganization of the international financial, monetary, and economic system.

What we require, is a new international monetary system

which does what the Bretton Woods system intended to do, or pretended to intend to do until 1967-68.

Just to review. Bretton Woods: The Versailles powers met again during World War II, and to understand Bretton Woods, one must understand that this was a *new Versailles agreement*. And we're operating under a Versailles system as modified by the institutions of World War II.

This Bretton Woods system set up a gold reserve system, which was used in the 1950s and early 1960s to provide stable prices of currencies with aid of a gold reserve system, and to provide relatively low borrowing costs for the long-term loans on international markets which were to be used for promoting international trade.

Now, it is absolutely essential, if one is going to promote trade and stability of currencies, to have fixed parities of currencies, and to have low borrowing costs. The minute you go to borrowing costs where the interest rates are effectively higher than the average rate of profit, you collapse the economy. The argument for the past 20 years, of course, as we know, has been that we must raise interest rates to fight inflation. But to raise interest rates as a way of fighting inflation, simply collapses the economy, and builds up inflationary speculation while collapsing the physical economy.

That insanity, which Brazil has suffered since the late 1960s, repeatedly, we've had too much of it. What we need is a gold reserve system, or the equivalent, of reorganized, stable currencies, and world trade and lending based on low interest rates, and I mean 1-2% interest rates.

Under those conditions, long-term credit at 1-2% and stable currencies, we can grow. So, what should be done, is that the present debts should be frozen and reorganized, and a plan of repayment of the legitimate portion of the debt should be planned, on the basis of the terms of a new world monetary system. And Brazil does not have the power by itself to bring that about, but Brazil in concert with other nations could play a leading part in bringing that about.

**Q:** What responsibility do the developed countries, especially the creditors, have regarding Brazil's debt?

**LaRouche:** Most of the debt was fake, in the sense that what happened is this:

During 1967-68, the Anglo-Americans collapsed the Bretton Woods agreements. They violated the Bretton Woods agreements. They broke them, essentially, at a series of conferences ending in early March 1968 in Washington, the emergency conference.

So, for the convenience of the Anglo-Americans, the Bretton Woods agreements were essentially broken then. They continued in a sort of baling wire form until 1971. In August 1971, through the 1972 Azores conference, the Anglo-Americans violated and destroyed the Bretton Woods agreements, and set up what is called a floating exchange rate system.

Then they came in with the floating exchange rate system,

and they went to developing countries and said, you will now accept floating exchange rate conditions. This was made effective, as Brazilians will recall, in 1973-75 with the world oil price hoax. Not a petroleum crisis; not an Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries [OPEC] boycott—because there was plenty of petroleum on the seas; all the petroleum you wanted. There never was a petroleum boycott. Tankers were sitting out there, glutted with oil, with no place to take them. It was the Seven Sisters, the London cartel, Kissinger's bosses from London, who deadlocked the market, raised the prices, bankrupted nations, and put countries like Brazil in a bind.

For example, Brazil was told, "You cannot have nuclear energy." The last banker in the developed sector who insisted on Brazil's right to have nuclear energy was killed by a group of British assassins called the German Baader-Meinhof gang in 1977. His name was Jürgen Ponto. He was behind Brazil's right to have nuclear power plants. And he was killed by the British—called the left-wing Baader-Meinhof gang. But we know that it was British intelligence that created it and ran it.

So Brazil was denied the right to have nuclear energy. Brazil, with its known limited petroleum resources, cannot have national independence against higher oil prices unless it has nuclear energy, as well as the hydroelectric resources it has. And what happened is, the developed countries said, "You can't have nuclear energy; no independence. You've got to accept our oil dictatorship. No, we don't want you to have so much hydroelectric, we don't want you to have the big projects, we don't like them."

So, Brazil is denied the right to have atomic energy.

Then, like other developing countries, it was blackmailed into incurring debt to cover these higher oil prices which were created, not by the Arabs, except those Arabs who were nothing but tools for the London petroleum-marketing cartel. As a matter of fact, Sheikh Yamani, who was the head of the Saudi petroleum unit at that time, wrote a letter to Ambassador Sullivan commenting upon Kissinger's policies in connection with the petroleum cartel, and Sheikh Yamani said in his letter, Frankly, gentlemen, forgive us, but we think your government is insane.

It was the London-American crowd, the Kissinger faction of Anglo-Americans, who rigged this oil-price hoax, then turned around, with his artificially high prices, turned to Brazil as to other countries, and said, "No, you go into debt to buy your oil. No, you can't have nuclear energy. You buy our oil at our prices—not Arab oil. That's not Arab oil, that's London oil." And that's how the debt was created.

And then on top of that, then they came in and they said, "No, you're going to drop the value of your currency. But you're going to pay us in terms of our prices, while we drop the price of your currency." And on that basis, they created a paper debt, a debt not caused by the lending of valuable purchasing power to countries, or supplying of goods to your

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country. But debt which is created on the basis of this book-keeping trick. And now the bankers say, "Pay this debt." You say, "But you didn't give us anything." "Oh yes, we did. We put it on the books." "Well, where's the money? We never touched it." "Of course you never touched it. And you never will."

And you're asked to pay this debt, which is purely artificial. It's a swindle. It is usury. It is against natural law. It is as unnatural as some other things I won't mention. And it should be repudiated. Honest debt should be treated honorably, and should be paid as possible. But you shouldn't have to chop your children up into hamburger and sell them on the market to pay even honest debt. In this case, honorable nations can agree to reorganize the debt, to eliminate the part of the debt which was imposed upon developing nations unlawfully or immorally, and the developed nations which have the power, have it in their own vital interests to create a world order in which their grandchildren can live peacefully, safely, and securely. To do so, they have to respect the rights of the majority of the human race, which is in what we call developing nations. And they have to lay the foundations now. The way to do that, is through a plan of cooperation to create a just, new world economic order, which is in the interests of the developing nations, as it is the developed nations.

**Q:** Why do the hegemonic countries intend to destroy the armed forces of developing countries, in particular, Brazil?

**LaRouche:** The reason for destroying the armed forces is to destroy utterly the sovereignty of all these countries.

It is now being said more and more openly, by Kissinger's circle, which includes the British Club of Rome types, such as Alexander King and others who are simply the spearhead for this, that the concept of sovereignty has to be eliminated. The armed services are the pinnacle of sovereignty.

Today, if, in developing countries, you close down the armed services, or weaken them to the point they effectively don't exist, then you have liquidated the nation. And in the case of Brazil, I happen to know it's the objective of Kissinger and company to eliminate the Brazilian Armed Forces, knowing that once they eliminate the Armed Forces of Brazil, they will eliminate Brazil.

**Q:** Why do the hegemonic countries seem to be so obsessed

with the environment, in particular with the Amazon?

**LaRouche:** If you want to understand this, go back to the decrees of the Emperor Diocletian toward the end of the third century A.D. And there were some other people who did similar things, but the Diocletian decrees—which were, by the way, called socialist by many people—actually imposed a system of serfdom on all the population of the Roman Empire. And from that, the development of new industries, new villages, new towns, new technologies, new trades, were banned. The reason they wish to do this, is to destroy Brazil.

Remember, Brazil is a large country with tremendous potential. And if it has its own territory and developments, which the large projects tended to contribute toward, it would become a powerful nation.

If Brazil is a powerful nation, that's good for its neighbors, because that gives them added strength in being powerful nations themselves. If you can't destroy the sovereignty of Brazil, every other nation will fight to maintain its sovereignty, too. If you destroy Brazil, the other nations will give up in fear and abject terror.

Let's take a couple of examples. Let's take the so-called global warming. The global warming is a total unscientific hoax, although it's accepted by the governments of these nations. Take the story of the ozone hole. It is a complete, scientific fraud. There is no ozone crisis. And there is no ozone crisis caused by chlorofluorocarbons, man-made in particular. But if you eliminate chlorofluorocarbons, what are you going to do in Brazil to people who depend upon refrigeration for safe food? You eliminate refrigeration, make it beyond the possibility of developing nations to have modern refrigeration. What happens to food? What happens to the economies if you shut down industry because you say it's causing global warming—which is not occurring, but you agree by law that it is occurring? You say it's not occurring, it's the emperor's new suit of clothes. Everybody must admire it, but it doesn't exist. Environmentalism is a weapon to break and suppress the economies of developing nations and other nations, to halt technology. It comes right out of people who are spiritually in the tradition of the pagan Emperor Diocletian.

**Q:** In Brazil, sometimes people say, well, the reason why there's all this talk of the Amazon, is because the industrial

nations want to grab the raw materials in the Amazon, that they're greedy for the raw materials.

**LaRouche:** Well, that's what Kissinger says in his National Security Study Memorandum 200 of 1974. In a sense, that is part of the policy.

See, when Kissinger and company try to explain their policies to dumb American businessmen and people like that—those who still exist—they have to explain it to them in simple terms that these dumb Americans will understand. When they say, "Why are we doing that to Brazil?" the Kissinger types will say, "Well, we want to get their raw materials cheap." "Oooohhhhhh," says the dumb businessman. "You mean we're going to steal their raw materials?" Kissinger says, "Yeesss." And the dumb businessman says, "I understand. I like stealing. Can I have some?"

**Q:** Which countries contribute the most to pollution on the planet: the industrialized nations or the developing nations?

**LaRouche:** I should say that my first response to that remark is, whatever nation in which Henry Kissinger's mouth is emitting gas at that time.

But actually, nature itself produces most of the pollution on this planet.

For example, let's take chlorofluorocarbons. Let's assume that the halogens—let's say they cause environmental problems. The greatest amount of production of halogens is by volcanoes. And the production of halogens in the atmosphere by man is infinitesimal compared with the output of volcanoes.

The logical thing we ought to do, then, would be, let's go out, and send our cement manufacturers, and we'll make giant plugs for all the volcanoes, and we'll plug them up so they cannot emit halogens any more. So, they're orifices.

The only problem is, if you look back in the history of vulcanology, you will find that there are a couple of incidents—one in the nineteenth century called Krakatoa, and the other in the eleventh century B.C. which is called the island of Thera—and though the volcanoes were not plugged up by man, they were plugged up, and they blew up with a force which destroyed all life in that vicinity. So, maybe plugging up volcanoes isn't a good idea. But there are many examples, that if you take most of the pollution on this planet, most of what is rightly called pollution is caused, not by man, but by other aspects of nature itself.

**Q:** Speaking about the preservation of the Amazon, it is said in Brazil that President Bush is opposed to building Highway 364, which would link East Amazonia with the Pacific Ocean through Peru. Is that correct?

**LaRouche:** I would say, that without looking at Bush, Bush is very unpredictable. He's not mentally stable, and therefore one should not speculate too much on Bush's intent. But I would say the Bush administration, the policy behind Bush, the group behind Bush's policymaking, yes, that is their

intent, to prevent such a thing, to prevent any large-scale infrastructure project, *particularly* any infrastructure project which would tend to promote the efficient integration and cooperation of the economies of Central and South America.

Frankly, I would prefer a high-speed railroad maglev system to a highway, myself.

**Q:** Democracy in developing nations: does it hinder their development? Can they be stable if, like Brazil, they face grave economic, financial, and social crises?

**LaRouche:** This word "democracy" is used in a way which is often counterproductive.

Remember, the next-to-final stage of destruction of the civilization of Athens was caused by a party which was called the Democratic Party of Athens, the party which condemned Socrates to death on false charges.

In the history of mankind, democracies such as that of Meletys of the Democratic Party of Athens, or of Robespierre of Paris, and similar phenomena, have been a disaster. We use the word democracy wrongly, perhaps, sometimes; but democratic is not good. The idea that the simple will or the simple opinion of a majority ought to rule a nation, is the most dangerous and evil idea ever conceived.

We ought to mean something else. What is at issue is the insurance of the true natural rights of every individual person. Now, even someone like Thomas Jefferson of the United States, who was morally superior to that degenerate Andrew Jackson later on, recognized that you cannot have a functioning nation—and the United States was not created as a democracy, it was created as a democratic republic—in which the citizens had the right to vote on the selection, but again, I'll get to the distinction there. And this is the important thing to recognize in this case here. Even Thomas Jefferson recognized that you had to have a high quality of education, to have a citizen who is qualified to vote. And that if you didn't do that, that by bad citizens, as Franklin said, coming out of the Constitutional Convention, we have given you a republic, it is now up to you to keep it. And you cannot keep a republic, if you allow the kind of democracy that Robespierre represented, or Meletys of the Democratic Party of Athens represented. If you allow that kind of democracy, you can't have a republic. It will be destroyed. Your majority vote will destroy it. The demagogues, and the rhetoricians, and the sophists will come in and get the majority, perhaps by way of television programs. And you'll have a mass outpouring of voting. And, as you see, we get worse and worse elected officials these days, in many countries, precisely because of this emphasis upon democracy, which is not democracy. Sometimes it's called demagoguery. Not democracy.

What is needed?

The rights of the individual have to be protected. What are the rights of the individual? They're the natural rights, human rights, of natural law. The individual has the right to be known as in the living image of God. The individual has

the right to be sovereign. The individual nuclear family has absolute sovereign rights as a nuclear family. Its right to exist; its right to function; its right to protection. The individual has natural rights to be treated as a human being in all ways. The individual has the right to an education—and to a *compulsory* education of a suitable quality. The individual has the right to the opportunities to participate in the technology, to opportunities which suit his particular disposition and abilities, his capabilities, and so forth. The individual has a right to have a voice in shaping society. And a voice as a vote—yes, that's important.

If we mean that, that means republic. But what gives the individual that right? Majority opinion? No. Majorities are not to be trusted, as history shows. You can't trust the majority of American citizens these days. Look at what they've put in public office. The most terrible creatures. We haven't had a sane President since, probably, Kennedy (if you consider the fact that the Nixon and Ford administrations were really Kissinger administrations).

What is meant is a republic. What do we mean by republic? You require two things in my opinion, which I think is also the opinion of the ancient Dante Alighieri for a stable, sound nation. 1) You require a literate form of spoken and written language. Because without a literate form of language, people cannot participate intelligently in the formulation and selection of national policy. 2) You require a submission of the nation's will to the rule of law, the rule of law being not positivist law, not legislative law, as such, but rather, natural law, law based on the principles of a constitutional republic.

So we should use the term—not democracy, which is a word which is used so loosely that we shouldn't use it today. We should use the word “democratic republic,” a republic which is based on commitment to maintaining and developing a literate form of language, which means literate in spoken and written language; literate in geometry (mathematical language); literate in music. If those qualities of literacy are maintained and developed in the population, then you have a mentally, morally healthy population, in terms of communication. If you have a nation which is committed to certain constitutional principles (not positive laws but constitutional principles), and the people combine the process of the democratic vote with submission of the will of the people to the law at the same time, as Solon of Athens prescribed 2,500 years ago, then you have the only form of society which we know of that works. For this same reason, we must have truly sovereign republics, and we must oppose all those who counterpose democracy, the way Bush does, to sovereignty. Without sovereignty of nations on the basis of language, there can be no freedom, there can be no effective form of democratic functioning whatsoever.

So, the first thing is sovereign nation-state (republic); and within the sovereign nation-state republic, democracy. Democracy in the form of the democratic republic. It were

better to have a king than to have a mob, if there is no law. But it's better to have democracy than a king, provided it's the democracy of a democratic republic.

**Q:** It is said sometimes that some forces have an interest in instability in our countries, because the hegemonic nations are looking for a pretext to intervene in the name of preserving democracy.

**LaRouche:** That's the way the game is played.

For example, in 1783, the United States had defeated Great Britain, which meant that they had also defeated what was called then the Venetian Party, which was centered in Britain, the Netherlands, the old Levant Company interests in and around Geneva and elsewhere, and France.

France in 1783 was the world's leading nation in military power, in economic power, and in science. And the defeat of Britain by the Americans and the League of Armed Neutrality in that period had weakened the Venetian Party, and had allowed France under Louis XVI to recover from the disaster which France became, particularly under Louis XV, who was a disaster, Pompadour and all; Deer Park and all, John Law.

Britain was determined to destroy France. How did it destroy France? These British are not as stupid as the typical U.S. American. The British elite actually do study a bit of history. They're not as ignorant as the average North American. And they're more dangerous for that reason, because they're not as stupid as most of my fellow countrymen in Washington are.

What they did, is they used the Jacobins, who were a product of Voltaire and what he represented—and Voltaire and the British are one and the same thing. Voltaire, Shelburne, Bentham, Pitt, were all one and the same thing. So the British and the British agents, particularly, included Danton and Marat. Robespierre was a British-Swiss agent of Voltaire's Geneva crew. Look what they did to France. In 1783, they got the dumb French to accept a free trade policy. And the dumb French not only accepted a free trade policy, but they got a Lausanne banker, Jacques Necker, the father of Madame de Staël, to become the finance minister of France.

From 1786 until 1789, the free trade agreement and Finance Minister Necker bankrupted France. And the most powerful nation on the planet, at that time, 1786-90, was induced to national humiliation within three years by this method.

Then, what happened is that in this process, the nice republicans around Lafayette and so forth, were too soft. They didn't recognize that Voltaire was probably one of the most evil men prior to the birth of Bertrand Russell on this planet. Certainly, both of them were much worse than Adolf Hitler, who is a mere minor figure in comparison.

The Jacobins destroyed France.

What were their targets? Their targets were *everyone*,



including Louis XVI, who had been involved in support of the American Revolution. It was the British specifically, when Lafayette was out of France, who had the Austrians put him into that Czech prison and try to kill him. It was the British who were behind Philippe Egalité and the beheading of Louis XVI. It was the British who were behind the systematic murder of every aristocrat and others who had been key in the American Revolution in support of the American colonists.

What did they also target?

The Jacobins targeted French scientists, exemplified by the case of Lavoisier. And what saved France?

Well, it wasn't saved completely. It's still suffering the damage. Just for an example of how they suffered the damage, what happened? On July 14, 1789, what happens? Philippe Egalité, the cousin of the king and the enemy of Benjamin Franklin and a British agent to his toes, organized and armed a mob of scum—and I mean scum. They marched to the Bastille, which is treated in the history books as a major prison. But at that time, it had ceased to be a significant prison. The only thing in there were some poor idiots who were waiting transfer to a mental institution, plus their custodians. The mob surrounded the Bastille, and Philippe Egalité threatened the captain, the warden of the prison, to surrender. The warden and his guards surrendered—they were promptly decapitated by the mob.

So much for the word of Philippe Egalité, the Duke of Orléans.

The gibbering idiots were put on the shoulders of the mob in triumph; the decapitated heads of the guards were stuck on the pikes, and the procession moved off the street toward the mental asylum where they were going to deliver the poor, gibbering idiots. And in front of the procession, some of the members were carrying a stone bust, an image of the head of Jacques Necker. The whole procession, the burning of the Bastille, was an election campaign to force the King of France, Louis XVI, to appoint as prime minister of France, Jacques Necker who had just, as finance minister, bankrupted the nation of France. And the French to this day celebrate Bastille Day as a national holiday, which shows the damage the British did in France as a result of the French Revolution. That damage—the brain damage—has not been fully undone to the present day.

The only thing that saved France from worse disaster, was that the Jacobin mob didn't get one of the key scientists: Lazare Carnot. And Lazare Carnot, who happened to have been a Jacobin himself, because he had been a victim in the Bastille at an earlier point, organized the defense of France, became the author of victory, saved France from virtual dismemberment, which the British had intended at the time by military means, and through this, there came about Thermidor, which cut off the Jacobins before they did much more damage at the time.

That is the lesson which guides the Anglo-Americans in

dealing with people.

I'll give just one example of this. Take the case of Zaire. Zaire is one of the nations which has been targeted for destruction by Henry Kissinger and others for a long time. Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, in 1982, was prepared, at the same time that Mexico was prepared under López Portillo, to resist the United States on this question of monetary reform. But Mobutu was trusting. And he was influenced by the United States to capitulate. In 1985, he was praised by the United States for his capitulation to the IMF conditionalities. As a result of the capitulation, the economy of Zaire was ruined. It's in ruins now.

Now, in this circumstance, what happened?

The Anglo-Americans, through French and Belgian channels, are now moving to dismember Zaire, through destabilization. The killing of Rajiv Gandhi, like the killing of his mother in 1984; the killing of Bhutto under personal orders of Henry Kissinger—the coup and the killing were under Kissinger's orders—these methods of destabilization are characteristic.

What happened in Mexico, what happened in other countries, what has been done to Colombia, which is one of the countries targeted by Kissinger specifically in 1974; what is being attempted and intended in Brazil, is another destabilization, coming from the same sources.

This kind of destabilization is characteristic of the method they use. And if the Anglo-Americans can't do it themselves, they'll get the Israelis to do it.

**Q:** Is it legitimate to include the IMF and World Bank as among those international forces which are interested in preventing development in the Third World?

**LaRouche:** Absolutely. The World Bank and IMF are, in effect, creatures of the Anglo-American establishment. They are creatures of the people who own and use Henry Kissinger. When you are looking at the IMF you are looking at an errand boy who might as well be Henry Kissinger, except unlike Kissinger, he can probably add and subtract. He can't do it well, but he can do it.

**Q:** Sometimes the IMF is portrayed as a kind of democratic institution, of which the countries are members—

**LaRouche:** It's like being members of a suicide club. They have these arrangements. Some people in the United States in particular, but not just the United States—as an American I think I should concentrate on insulting my own fellow citizens, rather than citizens of other countries, of course, only appropriately—my fellow Americans are like sheep who, when lined up at the door of the slaughterhouse, will fight among themselves to be first in line. And that's the way some people “join” the IMF and World Bank.

**Q:** Faced with the short-term perspective of the possibility of exhaustion of its oil, what can Brazil do?

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*If Brazil were to be cut off by a blockade, and if I were a Brazilian, I would say, "We're going to develop despite these bastards." And we would do something and we would do it successfully. But it would be much, much harder than if we had a little cooperation from abroad.*

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**LaRouche:** There is a great deal of exaggeration about the danger of depletion of petroleum. There are many indications that petroleum is not truly a fossil fuel, but is actually something which is generated within the bowels of the Earth itself, in those of our Earth's lower parts which are still in a reducing mode because of higher temperature. That's one point. But there is a great deal of petroleum around. The Caribbean probably has more petroleum than the Arabian Peninsula—at least it is in the same ballpark. And many other parts of the world are petroleum rich.

There are several points about petroleum. One is getting it out and delivering it. There is a certain diminishing return on that, though I don't think we have in sight any possibility of running out of petroleum, not in this century and some decades to come. That's not the problem.

The second point is the pollution effects and the inefficiency of petroleum. By so-called conventional methods of burning, coal and petroleum are not very good fuels. There are some unconventional ways of using them which may be a bit better, but there has been some reluctance to invest in those.

But the future of humanity depends now immediately on fission, on the degree to which we can use fission fuel with its greater efficiency. It is less a strain on transportation. For example, a fission plant of a gigawatt will produce about a ton of waste per year, of which 95% can be recovered as fuel. That's not much transportation. Think of how many trains of coal, how many shiploads of oil, are required to produce at the rate of 1 gigawatt for a year. Also, think of the combustion rate. Look at the temperatures we can achieve with high-temperature reactors. Look at the advantages of high-temperature heat, particularly if we avoid going through the steam cycle, where we have tremendous loss, and go to direct methods of conversion of power.

So, from the standpoint of national security, independence of energy resources, environmental and other advantages, the proliferation today of fission is the best thing. To be concrete on this, I would propose we make high-temperature reactors predominantly for power use in units of approximately one-fourth of a gigawatt. We plan to put about four of them together to make a standard installation. With very simple safety controls and with four separate units, you have a management advantage as opposed to having it all in a 1 gigawatt unit. Also, we can get the small reactors into

places where we cannot get the 1 gigawatt plants. So, we proliferate these as much as possible. In some cases, as the Argentines proposed some years ago, before they were shut down by the Anglo-Americans, one can use a 60 megawatt unit for uphill and upriver locations, which is ideal for certain kinds of applications; I'm not excluding that.

But I would say generally what we are really looking for is the basic high-temperature reactor, perhaps one or two different types, fission reactors which can be used with impunity, with safety and simplicity, and which give a nation essentially national security independence and sovereignty in terms of power requirements.

Now there are other considerations which we should have as a power policy. One is, we must have fusion. We should plan to rely upon fusion more or less exclusively into the end of the coming century. That should be the general view of where we're going. And where we write "gigawatt" today, by the middle to end of next century we will be putting "terawatt," because our power needs per capita and per square-kilometer will be increasing by that rate over the coming century. We are thinking 50 years ahead now. We will have terawatts instead of gigawatts, and you won't get there using petroleum. You can't even get there with fission. You *can* get there with fusion, and we will have to get there by the middle of next century.

It's a national security imperative. It's not an environmental or "sensitivity" issue. If you want to survive, you have to do it. For those who don't want to do it, let them go somewhere else, to a nation which does not want to survive.

Now that will not be adequate for the long range. We know something about matter-antimatter reactions. We don't know by any means enough, but we know enough experimentally to know the orders of magnitude of the mass-energy relationships in matter-antimatter operations. So we know we have probably three orders of magnitude advantage in matter-antimatter reactions over simple fusion reactions. So let's call fusion reactions "nuclear reactions," let's call matter-antimatter reactions "subnuclear reactions." It's simply a matter of scale. We are going to have to develop them.

So what we should be saying is: We have the hydroelectric program, which we use now in a certain way, and we have so-called fossil fuel programs, which we use now. But you cannot base national security on that into the next century. We are going to talk about fission now as our emphasis,

that's the keystone of our energy policy, our power policy. We are going to go into fusion plants reaching the terawatt level, where we put gigawatts today, by the middle of next century. And by the end of the next century we should have cracked—because we committed ourselves to doing it—the matter-antimatter and similar types of reactions as the energy source beyond simple fusion, as the technology by the end of next century.

In the meantime we have to eliminate the general dependency upon gasoline and other petroleum products as fuels for vehicles, for example. We must go to what one gentleman in Germany has described as a “hydrogen economy,” based on protons and electrons. Neutrons also, one might add. We must use hydrogen or simple hydride types of fuels and electricity as inputs for vehicles. We should be developing now the techniques for doing that, and what we will do is to use our nuclear fission and later fusion plants as the source of production of hydrogen and hydrogen-based fuels.

So instead of using gasoline you would use an automobile which will have a propulsion unit based on a fuel cell or something of that sort which will use a hydrogen-based fuel. The fuel you use will be produced by your local nuclear plant as a byproduct of its operation. It will be much cheaper, much cleaner than anything we have now.

**Q:** Does Brazil have the means to develop, without foreign help?

**LaRouche:** Yes and no. If Brazil were to be cut off by a blockade, and if I were a Brazilian, I would say, “We’re going to develop despite these bastards.” And we would do something and we would do it successfully. But it would be very hard and would be much, much harder than if we had a little cooperation from abroad.

**Q:** Regarding population policy, birth control in Brazil was imposed from the outside, some time back during the 1960s. Today, we learn that even some national organizations were coopted by the international campaign against population growth and in favor of sterilization. What can we expect from this policy?

**LaRouche:** First of all, my temptation is to say, you don’t have to resort to mass birth control to prevent the birth of new Kissingers. That would be rather desperate, using buckshot methods.

What we can expect is the use of the cheapest methods of reducing population. If somebody can effect sterilization of a woman—which is what they are going to focus on, not the male—and if the sterilization of a woman were about \$10 in cost, then mass sterilization is to be expected. That’s because that is the type of people we are dealing with. That is what the Bushes and the Harrimans and so forth are like. That’s the way they think. That’s the way they thought in the past and that’s the way they think now.

That is how a certain British type thinks. Population con-

trol will be partly based on that, but, in general, what we’re looking at in the short term, is mass destruction of populations by the cheapest methods possible: famine and disease.

**Q:** It is also claimed that it is because of external pressure from the rich countries that Brazil is adopting the policy of opening its markets to the exterior and a policy of privatization of its strategic resources. What are the consequences of such a policy?

**LaRouche:** It is unpatriotic to permit it to happen. For example, to have within the ownership of the people of one’s own nation the essential means of national survival, is the first dictate of national security. It’s quite fine to have foreign investors participate in the development of the country, but never allow foreign control of the destiny and the capability for survival of the nation. What is essential is that food supplies, basic economic infrastructure, and certain essential machine tool and related capabilities have to be absolutely secured as a national security matter. Otherwise, the nation has no sovereignty.

On privatization: Look, it doesn’t work anyway. Look at Britain! Let some Brazilians go to Britain, and let them look at what that rubbish heap is. Let them see the riots at Oxford, the riots throughout Britain. Let them see whole communities in desperation. Over the past 20 years the poor Brit has been driven to a cultural level below that of the mythical Neanderthal.

A joke you could make is, some years ago a scoundrel by the name of Teilhard de Chardin, who was an anthropologist—and an anthropologist is, like a sociologist, generally a professional liar—created a hoax in Britain called Piltdown Man. They took some body parts, some animal bones and things, put them into a grave with some artifacts, and claimed to have discovered a missing link in evolution. It was exposed, I think, in the 1970s, as simply a hoax. I think that somebody like Teilhard, of a similar disposition, has taken the living Brit and is actually doing the same thing—producing a *living* Piltdown hoax! That is what they have done, with their economic policy, to the Brit. Poor people!

So you see these rioting children in Britain, the “no future” children. This is the logical consequence of what in its worst form is called Thatcherism. That’s what Margaret Thatcher did. She wasn’t the originator, that is always what has happened with the malthusian, Adam Smith sorts of forces. But you don’t want that, and if you permit that, allowing what I call flea market economy, you are committing suicide. It’s treasonous to have such stuff in your country. The Poles are discovering what a horrible thing it was, what a mistake they made. The Russians are saying, “No, we are not going to make that stupid mistake.”

And the United States is about to collapse. It may become moot, because in a short time, October or November or sometime next year, but maybe as early as October, the U.S. monetary system is going to collapse. The British system

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is also collapsing. I don't know why people, finding their neighbor is dying of a terrible disease, want to infect themselves with that disease.

**Q:** Brazil is being mentioned lately as a route for smuggling drugs to developed countries. Based on that allegation, can the hegemonic nations deploy the United Nations Organization to take steps against the traffic?

**LaRouche:** They might do it. Actually, most of drug traffic in that part of the world is coordinated by the Israelis, as we know from the Caribbean operation, we know from the case of the Medellín Cartel, which was Israeli-coordinated. And this has in part to do with the fact that the Israelis can get by with things that other countries don't dare do. The Israelis, for example, will commit assassinations for the British and the Americans; the Americans and British are just afraid being caught doing it. If the Israeli government is caught murdering somebody, they say, "We had to do it. Why did we have to do it? Because we *felt* like doing it. We have to follow our impulses in these cases. It was a potential threat to Israel."

The Israelis run drugs and weapons. Just to be realistic, look at the lesson of the arms traffic. We happen to know that the arms traffic involving Iran and Israel was being done by Carter. We exposed that. We happen to know that the Israelis have been involved in the arms and drug traffic in the Caribbean region. We happen to know that they were involved in the Medellín business, which is key. We happen to know that the route that they use is the old Meyer Lansky route, where Meyer Lansky use to take cocaine from Medellín and run it to his stooge called Batista in Havana, and then ship it to sell to his friends in Hollywood, actors and actresses, who needed to sniff cocaine in order to simulate living beings.

But, however, the Anglo-American/Israeli forces are perfectly capable of using drugs through Brazil, on the one side, and then doing as they did to set the precedent in Bolivia, and are doing in Peru, saying, "Okay, you have drugs in your country, so we are going to have to put an international force in there to stop the drug traffic"—even though they started it!

It's like a guy who comes in and wants to break into your house to steal and to rape your wife and children. So what does he do? He comes and sets fire to your house, and then comes

in wearing a firefighter's costume in order to commit rape.

**Q:** What do you think Brazil should do?

**LaRouche:** I think Brazil should put out the fire itself. Sovereign forces should clean up the mess themselves.

**Q:** Brazil owes about \$800 million to the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, which has been liquidated in England. Is this a bank of money laundering, of narco-trafficking? There is also the allegation that some rich Brazilians have transferred their resources via the BCCI to the Cayman Islands. What should the Brazilian government do, if these charges turn out to be correct?

**LaRouche:** First of all, the BCCI is based in the British Commonwealth, which means that it is the affair not of the United Kingdom, but the British Commonwealth and the British monarchy. Remember, the Queen of England is the Queen of what countries? Make a list: the Commonwealth, including the Cayman Islands—a point we noted some years ago. So, it is a British bank.

The fellow who set up the bank, the original founder, has a long family tradition of being a British agent, already before he went to Pakistan. The bank was run as an intelligence agency bank, in large part, under many covers. One has to look at the shipping company which was very closely involved, historically, with the setting up of this bank, which also is very important. So, we are dealing with a Commonwealth bank which is essentially a responsibility of the British Crown—not the British government but the British Crown, although the United Kingdom is involved. It was used for money laundering, for drug money, and so forth. All that has been generally admitted. It's a very unusual bank. It's not a Pakistani bank pride and joy, it's a British Commonwealth bank, and all kinds of things, including drug money deals and so forth, are run through there.

What should happen is that, in any case, the Brazilians should apply their law to the situation and determine if crimes were committed against Brazil through the agency of the bank, which means that the Brazilians, according to my recommendation, should audit and investigate this thing thoroughly, and seal and freeze everything in sight until they get this mess cleaned up. Look for dirt, expect the worst, and believe me, you will find it.