

EIR Talks with Lyndon LaRouche



U.S. must reverse Anglo-French geopolitical insanity in Bosnia

The following is an excerpted transcript of a weekly radio broadcast, "EIR Talks with Lyndon LaRouche" for May 5. The interview is hosted by Melvin Klenetsky. Readers who are interested in having their stations air the interview can contact Frank Bell at (703) 777-9451.

EIR: Mr. LaRouche, we have a situation in Bosnia which just keeps getting worse and worse. What are the parameters for coming up with a solution? . . .

LaRouche: First of all, you have to recognize the *fact* of the matter. You have to recognize that George Bush, Margaret Thatcher, and Mikhail Gorbachov unleashed the Serbian fascist allies of a section of British intelligence around Milosevic in an attempt to undercut the southern flank of Europe for geopolitical reasons.

Now in the British press, and in statements of British public officials, such as Douglas Hurd, the foreign minister, in the context of the Balladur-Major discussions, it is recently coming to the surface that they are saying, shamelessly and explicitly, that the [1904] Entente Cordiale which organized World War I is in effect between the British and French governments *against the United States policy*, on behalf of supporting the Serbs, to let the Serbs run loose, continuing their genocide, their "ethnic cleansing," and mass rape, in the former Yugoslavia, in the Balkans. . . .

The United States is going to do something. The question is, is it going to be an effective action?

The effective action is very simple. You have to say: We are going to *reverse the geopolitical insanity* of Margaret Thatcher, George Bush, and Mikhail Gorbachov, who unleashed this cat in the first place. We are going back to a policy of national sovereignty, of sovereignty of nation states. Under those conditions, we are going to implement a policy which will get the Serbs' military forces and all the so-called Bosnian-Croatian Serbs—who are nothing but instruments of Belgrade policy—back to the borders which existed prior to the start of this war.

The way we're going to do it, is to lift the arms embargo against arming the Bosnians and the Croats in particular. We are going to support the self-defense of the Bosnians

and the Croats against this Serbian fascist plot with air support. We are going to put only enough in there, in terms of ground troops, to coordinate the relationship between . . . the Bosnians and the Croats, against the war criminal aggressors, the Serbs, under the direction of Milosevic and such creatures or assets of his as Karadzic.

If we do that, we have a clear and effective military policy. However, if we go in for a peacekeeping role, so called, or a U.N. role—anything which Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the present U.N. secretary general, or London or Paris would tend to accept now—then we are in for trouble, we are in for a loser, and more horror.

That does not mean that we can't win Paris and London over—if the United States takes an absolutely firm position and threatens to let the cat out of the bag and say, "If you gentlemen in Paris and London are going to oppose us on this, we're going to have to tell the American people and the world what you really have been up to. We're going to talk about geopolitics, and we're going to talk about our own President's—Bush's, together with Thatcher's and Gorbachov's—role in unleashing this holy hell in the Balkans and for what reason you did it. So if you don't want to get this thing slapped in your face, you better go along with this." And that's the way to get the job done.

EIR: There are some who say at this point that the war in the Balkans was caused by certain powers, such as Germany recognizing Croatia too early.

LaRouche: . . . People who spread that line are people who are behind the original policy, Thatcher's policy, which was unfortunately supported by President George Bush, and which was used as the basis for getting Mikhail Gorbachov to assist in supporting the British operation for the bloody destabilization of the Balkans.

Remember, this is the same British operation which resulted in the assassination of a leading German banker, Alfred Herrhausen, and also a leading German official, Detlev Rohwedder, among others; a bloody policy. If these guys want to use that line, we are going to throw the dead fish back in their face, and say, "Okay, you murderers. You scat.

We don't want to hear from you." . . .

EIR: You have termed the British and the French policies as geopolitics and characterized the U.N. Secretariat also as "playing geopolitics." What does this mean? . . .

LaRouche: Well, in American history, that's Teddy Roosevelt, that's the Confederacy, of which Teddy Roosevelt, through his uncle and adviser the traitor Bullock, was a part; that's Admiral Thayer Mahan with his "blue-water Navy" nonsense, and that's that Confederate-minded scoundrel President Woodrow Wilson, the co-founder of the second founding of the Ku Klux Klan. If you want to know one reason why President Woodrow Wilson as President was a scoundrel, he was, as President, a co-founder of the Ku Klux Klan's second coming.

Geopolitics is very simple. The British faction which was associated with the Royal family, since 1714, 1716, is called the Venetian Party. This is a group of Venetians who thought they could no longer control the world from Venice, and they said, "Let's move north, to places such as England, and take it over as an island nation, and the Netherlands. And we'll use that as the basis for the new Venice of the north." The same Venetian families, the friends of Paolo Sarpi, moved north. Now these people have had the idea of building a global empire as a caricature of a worldwide Roman Empire; that is the new world order. Their main concern has been the progress of scientific and technological progress unleashed in part in the United States by the American Revolution, but continued in Europe under the auspices of what was often called the American System—that is, that with the development of France and then Germany, that you would have a buildup from Paris through Berlin, to Moscow, to Kiev, all the way to Vladivostok, Tokyo, etc., under which the Eurasian continent, led by rail developments in the nineteenth century, would undergo a rapid development in the per capita productive powers of labor in agriculture, industry, and science.

To prevent that, the British adopted a doctrine (which various people contributed to inventing) which is associated with Halford Mackinder, the Fabian (a Social Democrat, British style), who was key to organizing World War I, together with the other Fabians like Milner. They said, essentially, that if Britain takes control of the United States, which is what, to a large degree, happened under Teddy Roosevelt, who was a *raving* Anglophile, would do anything London told him to do; that the British will control "the rim" of the world. That is, the Americans will be controlled jointly by Britain and the United States; the "rim countries" of Japan, Indonesia, Southeast Asia, will be controlled; India will be controlled.

But the "danger" will come from France being drawn into an alliance with Berlin and Moscow, from this Eurasian development—which is what Czar Alexander II was for, which is what Russia's Count Sergei Witte was for.

So they said, "What we have to do, is to divide Europe against itself. We have to get France involved with Britain; we have to get Russia in a war against Germany"; and so forth and so on. And by these balance-of-power methods or divide-and-conquer methods, we have to prevent any extensive scientific and technological progress from taking place in the Eurasian continent as a whole. . . .

So one must understand that geopolitics is not an argument to be dealt with as if it were some kind of rational, slightly mistaken argument which people who have some wrong assumptions are making—no. These people are starting from *bad motives*; they are *bad people*, with bad motives. They are like a burglar. You say, "What's wrong with the burglar's argument for the way he wants to rob the bank?" Who cares about what's wrong with his argument? The fact is, he wants to rob the bank! . . .

EIR: After 100 days-plus in office, President Clinton is looking at a world which is getting deeper and deeper into crisis. He has been handed the potential at least, with the German reunification and the opening up of eastern Europe, of embarking on an era of great development. How would you rate President Clinton's first 100 days in office?

LaRouche: He has had pretty much a disaster. Of course, it is not all his fault; but so far he has not done, on a number of occasions, what he should have done.

For example, let's take that Republican filibuster. He should have faced them down, and gone after them hammer and tongs. Instead, he allowed a filibuster to take the dynamic away from his administration. He should never have allowed that. These guys want to filibuster: Okay. They're going to take responsibility. We need something, they do not represent the majority, they represented a *minority* of the vote. They're using a filibuster. They're not using it for any moral reason whatsoever.

They were simply doing it to try to break Clinton, because they had a reading, on the basis of President Clinton's role as Governor of Arkansas, where some of the press down there called him "Slick Willie," that Clinton, under pressure from various forces inside his own combination as well as outside, would spin like a weathervane under what appeared to be prevailing winds.

That's what they're doing to him on foreign policy, in the Bosnia case; they have been spinning him like a weathervane with pressure from various quarters, getting him to back down a bit here and there. . . . And what he is doing, is not going to work at present.

If Clinton goes ahead *boldly*, and treats British and French objections as he should, to get the right policy going in Bosnia, that will help to save him; and if he turns around and begins to clobber some people like that idiot, Sen. Phil Gramm—"Landfill" Gramm, that kind of idiocy—and *if he does not make the mistake of slapping on taxes all over the place*, and if he puts that health plan on the shelf for a while,

until he figures out what he's going to do with the economy as a whole, he might come out of this all right. . . .

EIR: Let's look at Senator Gramm and his policy for a minute. The Gramm-Rudman bill calling for balanced budget amendment types of things; everyone thinks that this is the way to go. . . . Why is this approach totally wrong?

LaRouche: It's totally insane. It's not wrong, it's insane. . . .

The first thing is, take the household equivalent: If, in the old days before you had health insurance and such things, Grandma was sick, well, the family went out and earned more money, if needed, to take care of Grandma.

Today, we have an economy that is sick. According to Labor Department estimates, we have 18 million people who are in the adult labor force who are not employed. They're unemployed. Nearly 18 million people.

Well, we have to give them jobs. We have, in addition to that, people who are improperly employed: people who are employed flipping hamburgers; adults flipping hamburgers at minimum wages and these kinds of things. They can't support a family on that.

We have communities that are collapsing for lack of infrastructure; we have people who are going to become stupid and unemployable because the local school system doesn't give them a real education, it gives them one of these motivational kinds of New Age stuff instead. Hospital facilities broken down—the whole business.

We don't have infrastructure for industry if you wanted to put one in many localities in the country.

This means we have to go out and put people to work to produce more wealth; *and that's the way to balance the budget.*

You don't balance the budget by melting Grandma down in the furnace, which is what Phil Gramm essentially says. You know, "You can't balance the budget because Grandma's health problems are costing too much money? Throw her in the furnace!" That is what Gramm is saying, in effect, with his funny drawl from that part of the country. And that is what has to be understood.

If you want to understand economics and make economic policy, *please sit down and understand the ABCs of economics*; please *at least* read the founding economic document of our Federal republic, George Washington's Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's *On the Subject of Manufactures*; read Hamilton on national banking, on national credit. Read these things that founded our country. Learn the ABCs of economics. And don't go babbling and prattling like some idiot, like Milton Friedman, or like that fool from Texas, Senator Gramm. . . .

EIR: Moment to moment we hear one story or another, whether the economy is rebounding or not. . . . Clinton was going to push a stimulus program, and it was a summer jobs

creation program, and he backed off a little bit, because of the so-called rebounding economy.

LaRouche: No, he didn't back off because of a rebounding economy; he backed off because the political weathervane was pointing in a different direction, and he or his administration didn't have the stomach to take on the Senate at that time. That's all there was to it. There never was a recovery. There has not been a recovery particularly since 1987; it never occurred. People think that because somebody's got a job picking up paper or raking leaves or something else, that that's a recovery. That's no recovery.

A recovery occurs in two things: It occurs, first of all, in the simple production by Americans of either the objects which we require to survive as a nation, to maintain our standard of living; or objects which we sell overseas in return for the objects which we require for the producers' and households' consumption.

The second thing that is required for recovery, and is generally the driver for recovery, is the production of technological progress. That means machine tools, investment in improved machine tools; changes in methods of production which use improved machine tools; it means an increase in the ratio of investment per capita; it means investment in infrastructure; power production; more power plants. . . .

EIR: You have proposed a derivatives tax.

LaRouche: Well, very simply, we have a bunch of swindlers who are looting pension funds, looting corporate income, which should be going into job creation and investment and all that sort of thing, but is instead going off into a wild spin of speculation around the world. That's *\$1 trillion a day*. That's about \$350 trillion a year, actually (or somewhere in that vicinity), as compared with less than \$6 trillion a year total U.S. GNP. Imagine: *50 times at least* the GNP of the United States is going up in smoke every year as derivatives; and that is the main driver for the growth of the federal deficit and the growth of the national debt.

Now that compares with the total world GNP. So we're talking about 25 times the total world Gross National Product is spinning around in this wild speculation, sucking the blood out of pension funds and everything else in sight. And I proposed that we ought to put a sales tax on that, that we should tax every transaction a measly one-tenth of one percent of the notional value of the asset which is the subject of speculation, and bring this thing under control.

Now, the people who are opposed to this, you'll generally find, have a friend who is engaged in this swindle. We have called that corruption—or we can call that stupidity.

But why not tax something which is evil, which doesn't do anybody any good, instead of taxing things like incomes, which people need? It doesn't do most people any good, and certainly doesn't do the nation any good. If you want to put a tax on something, stick it on derivatives, buddy; don't stick it on people.