

LaRouche campaigns in New Hampshire for U.S. national economic security

This speech was given by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., a candidate for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, in Manchester, New Hampshire on Feb. 6:

What I wish to talk about tonight, is something which may seem a very strange and remote subject to New Hampshire these days. It's called U.S. national economic security. But first of all, I'm going to make a few preliminary remarks, partly for the record, saying things that most of you perhaps know, but which perhaps we should put on the record, since this is the first time I've appeared in Manchester in some years.

I was born here in New Hampshire. I lived for the first ten years of my life in Rochester. And my acquaintance with New Hampshire continued, because my father maintained business activity here, which brought me into Manchester in particular, as well as Nashua, in subsequent years, up into the wartime years, as late as 1942. My father was in the shoe-manufacturing field as a consultant, second generation in that, and I was being brought into that, and, naturally, I was up here to deal with things like the International Shoe and things like that, which once were up here. It had factories all over the state of New Hampshire.

And then, of course, I came back in 1979-80 for that Democratic primary, in which we did manage to help sink George Bush, but we obviously didn't sink him far enough, because he came back as President later on.

But then, I have followed the situation, and I find that every time I come back to New Hampshire, even though this has been eight years since I was last here, or almost eight years, I find that the first ten years of life, being raised here, I blend in quickly. Somehow, we New Hampshire people are quaint people, and I guess the first ten years of life are long enough to inculcate that quaintness in each of us. But we seem to enjoy it, so that's good.

Otherwise, I'll just talk about the campaign, identify the campaign, before getting to the substance of matters.

The purpose of my campaign

First of all, as I said today to a group of legislators here in the state of New Hampshire: I'm not—even though I'm running for President, I'm not a "rival" of Bill Clinton. That's a wrong way to put it, it has wrong connotations. I just simply have a division of labor. We don't agree on many things, I

think. We do tend to agree on some things. I have supported him as President, while always keeping my own views clear. And since I am the contributing editor of a newspaper, or magazine, and since I travel and speak to people in many countries, with whom I share my views, I don't keep my differences with the President on various issues under a bushel.

But to me, politics is a process. I think this year the Democratic Party, again, is the party which must be rallied to take the leadership in this process for the nation, for reasons I shall indicate to you tonight. And thus, my concern now is twofold.

First of all, we're going to have a Democratic Party convention in August, in Chicago. As of now, the Democratic Party is in no shape to have a convention. It has no idea of what to do about any of the important questions of life in the United States. So therefore, between now and convention time, during the primary campaign, we have to bring into the dialogue, considerations which the Democratic Party National Committee, at present, would chiefly abhor. That doesn't mean that [House Minority Leader Richard] Gephardt [D-Mo.] would abhor it, or other Democratic leaders, but there are many in the Democratic National Committee who *abhor* what I'm trying to do. But we're going to have to change that.

We have assets for that purpose. Let me list some of the assets.

You recall that late last year, there was a Million Man March in Washington. I've looked at the pictures, there were over a million men there. As a result of that march, there are over 300 organizations around the country, built around veterans of the march, which are attempting to organize people in the African-American community, in particular, around things like voter registration.

In a subsequent period, we have a proposal from groups which represent Mexican-Americans in the California and the Southwest, and Puerto Rican and Spanish-speaking or Spanish heritage Americans in the area around New York City-New Jersey, which are moving to have their own Million Man March.

As a result of [House Speaker Newt] Gingrich, the man who stole Christmas, we have many senior citizens and organizations of senior citizens around the country who are also on the march, knowing that *their very lives* may depend upon eliminating what Gingrich represents in our national political system. We have, also, many other groups, including a reacti-

vated AFL-CIO. It's a small organization, much reduced now from what it used to be; but it's reactivated.

In other words, we have many constituency groups which know that they are threatened by the kinds of policies which Newt Gingrich, [Sen.] Phil Gramm [R-Tex.], in particular, and so forth, and Steve Forbes, if he ever discovers what his policy is, also represent. Thus, these forces, which have been, in a sense, not represented significantly in the Democratic Party in the past elections, if they register to vote, and mobilize, as they are beginning to do now, that will mean that, as we go into the convention, we will have a new situation in the country, which the Democratic Party will have to pay attention to: minority groups which are organized in the millions.

For example, around Los Angeles alone, there are 3 million Mexican-Americans. And these are not illegal immigrants; these are citizens. Legal residents and citizens of the United States. Three million around one city alone, in one area. So, this is not inconsiderable. Senior citizens are not an inconsiderable part of our population; and many of them have organizations which are not insignificant as lobbying organizations, particularly if they have allies.

The labor movement is insignificant by itself these days, but, together with allies, it is *not* insignificant, as we've seen in the recent anti-Gingrich movement. So therefore, we have new forces which were not involved in the 1984 election. Remember Gingrich and his crew were elected by less than 25% of the voters. Over half did not bother to vote. Gingrich and his crew of freshmen do not represent the majority of Americans. They represent about 25%, at most, of the U.S. eligible citizens. So they're an easily defeatable process.

My concern is to mobilize, not only thinking people who are already in the Democratic Party, but to show to them, that there are many other people in the country who will naturally gravitate to the Democratic Party, as a way of *stopping what Gingrich represents, and what Phil Gramm represents, and what Steve Forbes represents*. And thus, it's possible that if we can get new ideas out, particularly bringing them to these kinds of constituencies which I've identified, that we can transform the Democratic Party, so that what will come out in the course of the latter part of the year into next year, will be far different than what we face today from Washington.

Our financial system is bankrupt

We have faced, in this country, *the most frightening world crisis which has existed in this century*, a worse crisis than World War II represented. The entire world monetary system and the attached financial institutions, are collectively bankrupt. Nothing can be done to save them.

As you know in New Hampshire clearly, if you count—if you're old enough to remember when there used to be manufacturing firms here, remember when there used to be some farmers, when there was industry, when there was a greater sense of prosperity, even back to the time that Grimes

had a restaurant on Elm Street, where I used to eat many times. If you can remember those times, there was a time when there was a base in this state for economic security. There were farmers, there were industries, and so forth. There were skills. The children of New Hampshire families did not have to flee to other parts of the country to find employment, which has become a general pattern.

We know, therefore, in this state and in other parts of the country, that this economy, physical economy, has been deteriorating over the past 30 years, especially the past 25. We don't have a budget crisis; we have a collapse of the tax-revenue base. The taxes have been dropping, tax rates have been dropping since the end of the war. Remember what the tax rates were in the 1950s; remember what the tax rates were on income in the 1960s; what they were even in the 1970s; and how they were cut in the 1980s, and cut again. So people are not facing a "great, growing tax burden" in this country. No; the tax burden is *less*; per dollar of income, the tax burden is less on everybody, especially the rich.

So there's no problem of growth of big government taxes, that's a complete fraud. That doesn't exist. What there is, is there's a collapse of the tax revenue base. The income of people, the income of industry, the income of the agricultural sector, has collapsed. And therefore, these groups in the population, which are businesses and individuals, *have less income*

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than they had before. And therefore, they can pay only lower rates, lower amounts of taxation at the existing rates. Whole sections of the economy, such as the speculators on Wall Street, are virtually untaxed. What is accounted for, is the greatest portion of increase of national income, money income, is in categories which are relatively untaxed, as a result of Kemp-Roth and other things which came along during the recent period.

So what we have, is we have a dying economy, which is no longer able to support itself. And instead of saying that the policies which led us to this collapse were wrong, and we should change those policies and go back to the kinds of policies that worked, people are saying, "No. We have to cut pensions, we have to cut this, we have to cut Medicare." Now, that's not acceptable. And it's not just not acceptable. This is *Hitler thinking*; and I'm not exaggerating.

Nazi policies

In the famous Nuremberg trials of the Nazi doctors and judges, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, who was representative to the Nuremberg Court in the postwar period, presented a doctrine which was adopted by the court. The doctrine was, that any government official, or any person in an influential profession who *knew or should have known* that the policies they were pushing would increase, wrongfully, the sickness rate and the death rate among categories of persons, was guilty of crimes against humanity.

What Newt Gingrich is, is a Hitler-style criminal. His entire mafia are Hitler-style criminals; because they are proposing policies which take entire categories of people, including senior citizens, young unwed mothers, etc., etc., and propose policies which result in an increase in the death rates in that section of the population. *They are killing people as much as if they killed each person individually with an axe*; but they're doing it with a pencil or a personal computer in Washington, or with orders to somebody who's running a personal computer, not with the axe. What they're doing in Medicare—not just Medicare, but in other categories such as these medical associations, HMOs, they're killing people.

Let me just give you an example of what I mean by this, because some of you know this, some of you don't. Today, a physician generally is not allowed to treat a patient. What I mean by that, is this. If you go in for treatment, you go in for diagnosis, diagnostic treatment, the physician is supposed to put your symptoms, the results of tests into a computer. The computer then matches these results with a master checklist. *Then the computer gives a diagnosis of what your disease is, and prescribes precisely what will be treated.* And when you have exhausted precisely those treatments, and *nothing less and nothing more*, you're thrown out in the street, whether your health is improved or not. That's murder.

So, *physicians are not allowed to treat patients*, they treat computers. They do what the computer tells them, not what the patient's need tells them is required. Because even the

same sickness contracted by different people, is a different sickness; because people are different. Therefore, they react to sicknesses in different ways. There are complications which have to do with other problems they may have, or conditions of life.

In the old days, a physician would consider all of these things clinically in diagnosing the case, in prescribing for the patient, and in the treatment ordered for the patient. He's not allowed to do that any more. The physician is being *depersonalized* by computers in orders dictated by financial institutions, including insurance companies. *This is nothing but calculated mass murder.* People *die* as a result of policy. And when agencies, especially insurance companies, which employ actuaries, adopt policies which the actuary will tell them *must necessarily increase the death rate* among categories of persons; and when they are *making a profit* by increasing the death rate, there is no difference between those people, including Newt Gingrich, and Adolf Hitler. No difference at all.

If you kill somebody by subterfuge, it's the same as if you kill them by some other means: It's murder. And the respect for the individual person and the right for life is the sacred principle upon which all of our society depends. Once we lose that, once we stop treating our fellow human being as being sacred, their life as being sacred, and fighting to enable them to live that life to the fullest, we're no longer human. We're no longer decent. We've become like animals.

And that's what's happening to us.

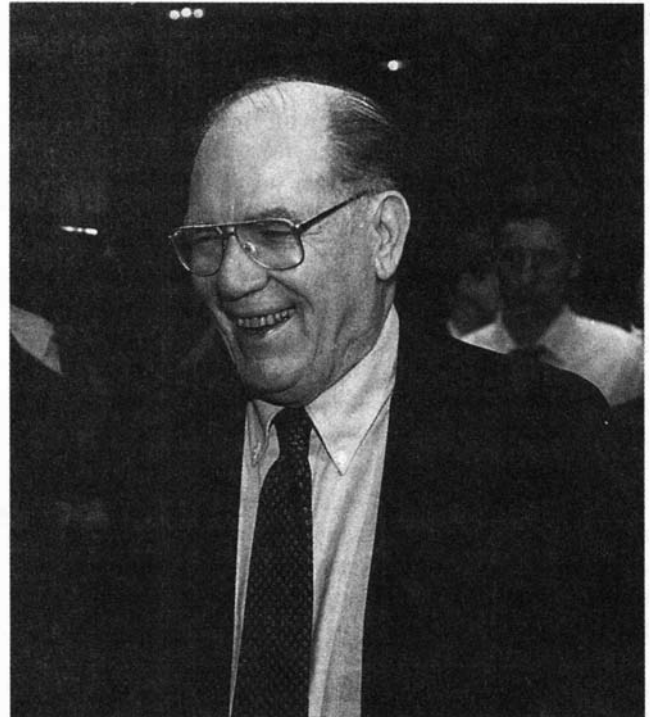
So we face a moral problem; and the reason I reference this moral problem, is not because of its inflammatory character, but because it goes to the heart of the matter.

What has gone wrong?

Our problem today, takes the form that the world's monetary and financial institutions are collectively bankrupt. That is, per capita and per household, the income of families' households has collapsed, in *physical* terms. I'm talking about market baskets of physical consumption, quality of education, quality of health care, quality of scientific and technological services. In that respect, the income of Americans today, is about *half* of what it was 25 years ago.

This is reflected in a change in family structure, and many people will talk about family values, but they're hypocrites. Because I recall, as many of us can here, what a family structure used to mean. It meant a family household which was essentially supported by one working member of the family. It was a family household, in which the relationship to the children and the neighbors, were defined on that basis. It was a family in which the return of a parent, a male parent or others, to the household at evening, was occasion for joy.

It's not the amount of "quality time" you spend with your children, as it's called these days, that counts. What counts, is whether the child is overjoyed at the prospect of the parent's return to the house after being away. If the child is overjoyed



Left: Bill Clinton campaigning in 1992. Right: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Says LaRouche: "Even though I'm running for President, I'm not a 'rival' of Bill Clinton. That's a wrong way to put it, it has wrong connotations. I just simply have a division of labor. We don't agree on many things, I think. We do tend to agree on some things. I have supported him as President, while always keeping my own views clear."

by the return of the parent, and has all kinds of happy things to say and discuss with that parent, that is a successful family household; because the loving relationship between the parents and the children is established. No matter what the privations are in the household, and I've lived through the '30s, as you know, as some of you did. And those were hard times for many people.

So, it wasn't the amount of time or the number of things, or the number of toys and so forth that you brought home that counted. It was the loving relationship within the household, which constituted the essential nurture of the household. It was the attempt to maintain a school system which somehow would reflect the continuation of that relation between the child and the parents, with professional teachers who were dedicated in the school system. And they weren't getting paid too much then, either; but they did a fair job. And that's been destroyed, because now it takes two and a half jobs in a family, to maintain a standard of living.

For example, to provide the standard of living which the average American skilled or semi-skilled worker, say, of 40 years of age, would have had for the household in the latter half of the 1960s, today, that family would have to have an income of about \$75,000 a year, in order to match the same physical standard of living and care as then. And that income would have to be earned by *one* member of the family, not by two and a half jobs in the family. So those who talk about family values, and don't consider these matters, are just using

words, and not addressing reality.

What has happened, is that the physical income has collapsed, per capita. In order to produce the market basket of things which we used to have as a typical American family—annual household consumption, physical goods, health care, education, science and technology services, back in the second half of the 1960s, in most industries which produce the articles in that market basket, *we would have to double the number of Americans working in those jobs today.*

Meanwhile, our jobs have fled overseas, through a free trade policy, like the NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] policy and the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] policy, in which every American who's seeking employment, must now implicitly compete with a Chinese coolie in an enterprise zone on the coast of China, who is getting the equivalent of about 20¢ an hour.

If you look at footwear—remember International Shoes? Some of you may remember, they used to have it, down at the end of the street here, on Elm Street, in Manchester. Where is it? Where are the shoe factories which used to be one of the industrial characteristics of New Hampshire, back in the postwar period, and before? They're gone. Where is the footwear made, that Americans wear? Mostly in China, by coolie labor, at 20¢ an hour, or something like that.

We don't have food independence any more. We have a grain production which gives grain exports; but our leafy vegetables and other things are imported from places of pov-

erty and food shortage, such as Mexico, or Brazil.

Our jobs have flown overseas. How can Americans pay taxes if their employment has flown overseas, and if we have to import products from overseas on the basis of their cheapness, when we don't produce anything for which to pay for that? We swindle these countries out of their proceeds, by financial deals, where we get them to owe us money, and they ship their products to the United States in order to pay those financial bills. And then we go to the supermarket and buy things which we can mostly ill afford, which are imported from the poor countries of the world which are going hungry, in a world short of food. Because we've stopped producing food, at least in adequate supply for our own needs. The same thing is true up and down the gamut.

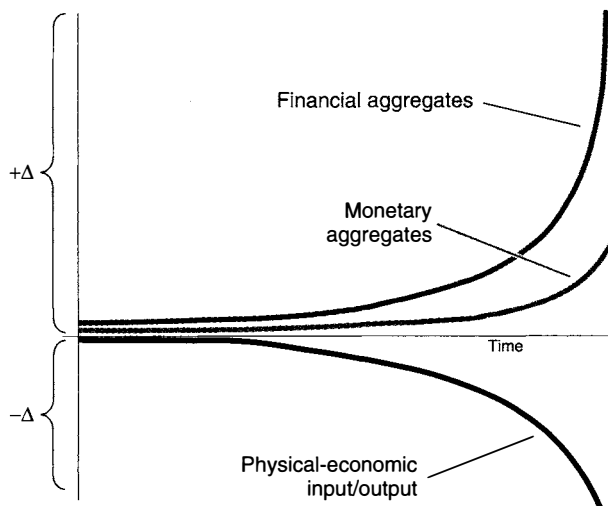
Some of you recall, at the end of the war, we had a policy. It was called *national economic security*. And I want to talk about that national economic security as two things. First of all, in terms of our domestic economy, domestic society, and in terms of our foreign policy. But let me just complete, first, this other part of the picture.

Consumption, productivity are collapsing

All right, so, the curve, as you'll see—I'm sure they've got the magazine out there which you can procure, showing the triple curve [see **Figure 1**]*—*the curve of productivity and consumption per capita in physical terms over the past 30 years, is *down*. Until a few years ago, the increase of monetary circulation was *up*; which meant more money in circulation, but *less product* in circulation. This is called inflation. This is called debt, including the Federal Reserve debt, the federal debt. Because the money which is put into circulation by the Federal Reserve System, is put into circulation through the mechanism of Federal government

FIGURE 1

A typical collapse function



debt, and corporate debt, discounted corporate debt. Therefore, we as a nation are going into debt, because our real production is collapsing, while the monetary circulation, until a few years ago, was increasing.

In the meantime, we no longer invest in industry. You can see that up and down the street. We invest in real estate speculation. You buy a house, say, around Washington. You buy a house for a quarter of a million dollars which you wouldn't sneeze at, back 25 years ago. It's made by unskilled Mexican labor, or some kind of labor of that sort. It's nothing but a piece of board. If you have a bunch of rowhouses, and if you put a piano on the first floor of one of the rowhouses, they're all going to collapse. It's a piece of junk. There's no structure, no strength to the building. It's a shack, fancied up with a Hollywood outside, but nothing inside. And families go into debt at today's financing prices on a 30- to 40-year basis, to finance the acquisition of a house for a quarter of a million dollars, or something like that, where the real income of families have declined. Those are the houses on which you can get credit. You can't get credit on old houses the same way, which may be better houses, actually.

The family needs a house. They need the credit. So they go to the bank, they go through the mortgage-dealer, and they get the credit to buy this house, and they're in hock; and they may pay actually a half-million dollars or three-quarters of a million dollars for some piece of shack, which, I say, is a house that has a 50-year mortgage and a 40-year life-expectancy, if you don't have a 30-mile-an-hour wind in the meantime. A piece of junk. So even though we seem to have some things, what we have is junk compared to what we were accepting before.

When people went into debt to buy a house in my youth, or before, they bought a house which would last for 100 years. Many people in New Hampshire are living in houses which were built 200, 100 years ago. And they're better than the houses you pay a quarter-million dollars for today in that area. Because our philosophy has changed.

The speculation in real estate, which is like a bloodsucker sucking the blood of the economy. You have junk bonds and derivatives. The pattern is, industries which used to be good industries are taken over by some raider, like these people who are ruining the airlines. They go in and they loot the industry, move on to the next one like a pirate, they loot that one, and the airlines get poorer and poorer and poorer.

Just compare when I flew up here, say, in 1988, as against today. What's the logistics? The whole New England is *poorer* than it was then, vastly poorer. Everything is poorer, the quality of everything. People are being ripped off, as a matter of this kind of policy. On top of it, you have, in addition to junk bonds, and hostile takeovers, and ruining of what once were perfectly decent companies that could produce something and were respectable, which are looted into the ground, we have derivatives.

Now, derivatives are not investments. They are gambling,

like putting your money on the table in Las Vegas. There is no difference. There is no investment, unless you consider putting a gambling stake on a Las Vegas gaming table an “investment”; and, in those days, they’d send you to a psychiatrist if you said something like that. “I went out there to invest, to Las Vegas, to invest.” But that’s what goes on every day.

Financial debts growing even faster

Today, on the markets, international markets, over \$3 trillion a day is turned over in financial exchange. The rate of financial exchange turnover, 75% of it, used to be accounted for by imports and exports; today, it is *less than one-half of 1%*. Most of it goes into this churning, multi-trillion-dollar mountain of speculation, which creates tens of trillions of dollars of debt. So, you have the ordinary debt, the federal debt, the private debt; and the difference between the rising monetary circulation, as against the shrinking real value. That debt is essentially unpayable. Because the means to pay is shrinking, while the obligation to pay is increasing. That’s called bankruptcy.

In the meantime, it’s worse, because the obligations to pay financial debts, for which there is *no* security, are galloping ahead, like skyrocketing to the heavens, even against the monetary debt. And therefore, you have a monetary system which is dying. *It’s bankrupt*. The Federal Reserve System, including its financial institutions, is *dying*. The banking system and monetary system of France, Spain, Germany, the Benelux countries, Italy, Britain, Japan, as well as all of the countries of Central and South America, as well as all of the countries of Africa, and many other countries in Asia: *They are all hopelessly bankrupt*. There is *no possible way* that these countries, under the present circumstances, with present institutions, could cease to be bankrupt. They’re hopelessly bankrupt.

Now, there are two ways to look at this. Some of you say it’s a disaster, and it could become a disaster. I look at it as an opportunity. And the trick is, whenever you see a disaster, you have to find the opportunity in it. You have to find the way of solving the problem which you should have solved anyway. And the discrediting of institutions which were bad or misdirected, is the opportunity, when they are discredited, to step in and reform those institutions.

The role of the Constitution

Before, in this country, we did that. We did it when the Federal Republic was organized in 1789. We created, in the Constitution, the ability of the Federal government to create money and *to have a monopoly* on the creation of money, that *no private institution such as the Federal Reserve Bank, can lawfully issue money under our Federal Constitution*. They do it, yes; but it’s unlawful. It’s against the Constitution.

The Constitution provides that the Congress shall enact bills which give the Executive branch the authorization to print money and put it in circulation, and also to put conditions on the circulation of that money, which should be, primarily,

loaned to government agencies and to private organizations, for useful purposes, to make the economy grow: to create more employment, to produce things, to increase the tax revenue base. And it’s by increasing the tax revenue base that the economy grows.

For example, there was a Chase Econometrics study which was done in 1976, which showed that the Kennedy aerospace program gave the U.S. economy 14¢ of increased income for every penny the government spent on aerospace. The same thing is true in general of infrastructure spending, and of government action to create advanced industries. Even the case of military expenditure: The government investment in wartime, in creating advanced industries, was, of course, pure waste, because military—you can’t eat war. War eats you, you don’t eat war.

But the *industries that we created*, the tool capacity, the productive capacity we created to fight the war, or to prepare for it, actually *increased* the productive powers of labor and increased the national income. And we found that when we did things sensibly, no matter how much we spent on these blasted wars, the economy seemed to get *stronger* after the war than it had been before. Precisely because, in wartime, you have to invest in advanced technology. And the injection of advanced technology into the economy, results in increase in productive powers of labor, better quality products, problems solved that couldn’t be solved before, and so forth.

The space program is just an example of that. Fourteen cents to the U.S. economy, for every penny spent on the Kennedy aerospace program! That’s not bad; and it’s the function of government to do things that are necessary, because nobody but government *can* do them, but also, to do things like this, which make the economy grow.

So the fact that we face a crisis, means that we can now say, “Well, the policies we’ve had over the past 30 years, the policy changes, were wrong, or most of them were wrong.” Prior to 1966, we still believed, as a nation, in providing credit, preferably at low rates, for useful industries, useful investments, with the idea of increasing the national wealth, increasing the income of Americans, the real income, through, largely, improvements in technology, and improvements in the productive powers of labor. That’s what we did. It worked, it was fine. So therefore, what government did and what others did, would increase the national income *faster* than government expenditures.

‘We thought in terms of programs’

In those days, we didn’t talk about “balancing the budget” much. We talked about responsible balancing of expenditures against income, but we thought in terms of programs. As a matter of fact, the United States, as I said recently in a broadcast, the United States *did not have a chronic budget deficit until Carter*. Carter, in a sense, gave the United States a chronic budget deficit—which did not exist prior to that.

And why did Carter give us a chronic budget deficit?

Because he brought in the ideas of Phil Gramm, saying that you had to balance the federal deficit the same way a household on a fixed income tries to balance the household budget. And the minute that policy was introduced to government, the national debt increased. Carter was the one who set the national debt into growth. Carter was the one who gave us a chronic deficit in the national federal budget. Reagan increased that, twice; once by legislation such as Kemp-Roth and the Garn-St Germain bills, in his first term, and, second, by lunacies, by allowing Phil Gramm to put the Gramm-Rudman bill (and there was a guy from New Hampshire who was involved in that criminality, you may know); and Phil Gramm and [Warren] Rudman *doubled the national deficit rate!* And that was nothing: When George Bush got in there, he sent it skyrocketing, by the same policies.

When Clinton got in there, *the national deficit rate sank*. Now why are the Republicans saying it's the Democrats who are the problem? It has nothing to do with anything.

I'll take the case of this funny fellow who runs around here in New Hampshire these days. He's trying to buy the place, I understand. His name is Steve Forbes. And I think New Hampshire people should take the money, but they shouldn't take his advice.

Steve Forbes is operating on the basis of what I call "the drunken driver principle": If it feels good, do it, and don't worry about the consequences. That's what he's saying: "Your taxes are going to be less under me."

You know, he will make money on this. If he should get the flat tax through, he probably would make about \$70 million in tax savings himself on the deal. So it's not a bad investment. He's not *entirely* stupid. He's only *mostly* stupid, not entirely so.

So these kinds of crazy ideas are just crazy ideas, they don't mean anything. The way you balance the debt of the economy is, you cause the economy to grow.

When you have people who are unemployed, when you don't have enough income in households, when you can't meet your needs, what do you do? You increase your income. You think about how to increase the income, how to get more people employed. How to improve their productivity. How to protect American businesses, so they can make a profit and pay taxes, and contribute to wealth and employment. How to protect American farmers so they don't go bankrupt in order to steal food from Mexicans and others who are already short of food. That's what you do.

A constituency for reorganization

Okay, so that's the situation. This thing is bankrupt. The Federal government is going to have to put the Federal Reserve System into receivership, sometime soon. Otherwise, chaos. Every government in the world has the same problem, but the United States is the most powerful government in the world. *We* have to take leadership in organizing a group of nations to join us in doing these measures to create a new

monetary system, to keep the world from collapsing, to keep business functioning rather than collapsing when this thing hits, or before it hits. And that's one of the main things I'm trying to do, is to get a constituency around the White House, in the Democratic Party, within the Congress, and among the citizens, which realizes *this* is the problem, this is what we must do. Take the "hot-button issue," take all those crazy fellows who are trailing after Bob Dole on the Republican side, dump 'em into a zoo someplace where they'll be happy, and let's get about our business.

We have a crisis. We have a crisis which is like a wartime crisis; let's hope there's no war as a result. And we have to fight this like war. We have a collapsing monetary system, a sick economy, and a bankrupt banking system. We will not lie down and die in the face of such a problem. We will use our Constitution, which provides the means for dealing with this, to create a new issue of currency, to loan that currency to get business going, to get banks back in business, good banks back in business, to make the economy grow, and we'll manage. We'll manage with the same spirit that we fought wars. And we'll win. And we'll know that what we're doing is the right thing, the right thing for our children and grandchildren, and we can take pride in what we do.

We need a constituency for that in the White House, we need a constituency for that in the Congress, we need citizens who believe in that. And the people I referred to: African-Americans, Hispanics, who are among, largely, the underprivileged, senior citizens. They all need this. They all need it! They are the constituency which is willing to say: "We should not have to lie down and die, to make Phil Gramm happy, or Newt Gingrich happy. He's a Hitler anyway."

What we need to do, is do *what we learned to do before*, before 1966: Go back to being an economy, an industrial economy again based on technological progress; an economy which can put a man on the Moon, or a colony on Mars, which can solve our problems on Earth. And let's *enjoy* it. Let's enjoy the sense of achievement. Let's rebuild our school system. Take those teachers out of the school who are pushing a dangerous drug, Ritalin, on children. Things of that sort. And that's what we have to do.

National economic security

Now, national economic security. We used to have a national economic security policy. We came out of that, out of World War II, and we learned it, largely, during the war. Not that it was a new idea during the war, but during the war, as some of you recall, we started with almost nothing. I recall 1939-40, when the first steps of mobilization were being cranked up. We took businesses—some up here, too—shops of various kinds which were junkheaps, people who represented largely lost skills, lost during the depressions. And then we gave them a chance to get a try on a government subcontract. And we told the bank to give them a chance, by giving them a little credit there to see if they could make it.

Now, some of them didn't make it, but others did. And out of that process, we built up, within two to three years, an industrial machine, to supply for the sinews of war, which was the greatest industrial machine on this planet. Out of a garbage heap; because we mobilized to do it. And we can do it again.

We realized, though, out of that experience, the experience of the 1930s, that we had to have a concept of national economic security. That meant *full employment*; national economic security. That meant things like the Hill-Burton Act, that every community must have hospital facilities which were accessible to it, which would provide for that community; very simple. The Hill-Burton Act, which has now been virtually repudiated, since 1975, approximately.

We had to have a policy of protecting our vital national industries. We had to have supplies of helium and other kinds of essential materials, so that we could not be cut off from those supplies needed for a mobilization for peaceful or other purposes. We had to protect those industries, by tariff protection and trade agreements, which were struggling to emerge as the future industries of the United States. We did those things, we believed in those things. There was vacillation under Eisenhower. Kennedy tried to get it back on the track. Johnson would have been for it, except Johnson was a frightened man, and, by 1966, they'd broken him. But that's another story.

We turned away from those policies which served us well. These ideas of national economic security were not new. They were ideas of Benjamin Franklin; before Franklin, they were the ideas of people like Cotton Mather in Massachusetts; before that, they were the ideas of people in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the Seventeenth Century. These were basic American ideas, on which the success of this nation was based.

The protective tariff. Every patriotic President, was for the protective tariff. The Whig Party, out of which the modern Democratic Party comes, as well as all decent Republicans, comes out of that tradition, of the Clay-Carey Whigs of the early Nineteenth Century; of John Quincy Adams and James Monroe, and Lincoln, and people like that. McKinley was part of that, too. The McKinley Tariff of 1890, to protect American industry.

Under those conditions, we emerged repeatedly as a leading world power. We established the highest level of income in the world, under these policies. We didn't hurt anybody by doing that. These protectionist policies were good for us, and they were good for others who imitated us in doing it. We could cooperate on trade agreements with nations which were doing the same thing; and find that nobody was hurt. We just had to be sensible. We've gotten away from that—since 1966. We now have free trade.

Our jobs are running overseas, Perot is right about that. All our jobs are being *sucked* overseas, and headed, ultimately, not to end up in Mexico, but they're sucked out of Mexico

to go to China, at 20¢ an hour. Because the Mexican slaves who are dying of the wages they're getting in the *maquiladoras*, can't keep pace with the Chinese who are being murdered as coolies in these enterprise zones, because they're treated as surplus labor in these enterprise zones. That's not good for the human race, that's not good for us. *That must come to an end.*

NAFTA must come to an end, free trade must come to an end, GATT must come to an end, the World Trade Organiza-

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tion must come to an end, and the system of finance that ruined us over the past 25 years, that must come to an end.

We must say that the national economic security, the protection of the employment, the health, the essential industries of the United States as a sovereign State, is the prime base of national domestic economic policy. The fostering of national income through investment in scientific and technological progress for the test of improving the standard of living and productivity of the American people. That's the foundation on which we solve all our material and related problems.

Now, let's look at the same policy internationally.

America's international responsibility

I'm involved deeply in a number of countries, and have been for a number of years. I've been involved, for many years. I first got the idea during World War II, when I was in India, serving in India, the CBI theater, China-Burma-India. And I saw the conditions of life of people in British colonies. I saw the way they were treated; not merely the *material* conditions of life, but the way they were treated. They were treated as dogs, or *worse* than we would treat our dogs. I saw British soldiers kicking Indians, saying, "Dirty wog! You



President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1933. With infrastructure development programs like the TVA, followed by the mobilization of industry for World War II, the United States created the greatest industrial machine on this planet.

have to kick them to keep them in line.” Other Americans saw that, who served with me at the same time.

Now, I didn’t know what Roosevelt was saying at the time, but I found out later. It was the same thing *I* thought, and the same thing many of us thought at that time overseas: that we had just come through the greater part of a war, a great war, a very frightening war. We had much sacrifice, we had lost many friends and neighbors in that war. Other countries have lost a great deal.

Now, I said, others said—as Roosevelt said to Churchill: We cannot allow colonialism and the British Empire, and British methods—the methods of Winston Churchill—to continue in this world, beyond this war. Because if we allow this, there will be no security for the United States or any other nation, because these conditions can lead to a new source of conflict and danger to civilization. Therefore, we must *end* colonialism with the end of this war. All the colonies of the British, the Dutch, and the French must be given back to the people. Colonialism must *end*. British Eighteenth-Century methods must go from this planet, and American methods, the methods of the American Revolution and its tradition, must be made available to every people and every nation on this planet.

I didn’t know at the time that that was what Roosevelt was saying, but that’s what I believed, too. That’s what many of them who served with me overseas believed, at about the time the war was ending and the time we were coming back from overseas.

Many people turned away from that, when they got back here. They faced a Truman depression, which hit in ’46, ’47.

People had been through the Depression, they were afraid of a new depression. And they began to look this way and that way. They didn’t want to say anything that would endanger their family economic security. And so they became, where they had not been cowards in warfare, they became cowards in peace back here. A lot of our problems started then in that way, as it transmitted to our children.

But I’ve always understood that. And when the time came, that I became influential to some degree in politics, I began to become involved in this question, this unresolved question of my wartime service: The concern of justice for the so-called underdeveloped or former colonial nations, that our security as a nation, our protection against the dangers of war engulfing this planet again, lay in committing ourselves to destroying those things on this planet, which denied justice for the greatest part of the human population. I became most deeply involved in Central and South America, which I am to the present time. I became deeply involved in Africa, in all parts of Africa. I became involved in the Middle East, where I worked with people such as Shimon Peres’s circle for a Palestinian-Israeli peace, on the basis of economic development back then. And I got some enemies in the ADL [Anti-Defamation League] and so forth here, who didn’t like that idea, because they didn’t think Arabs were human.

We worked also in eastern Europe. We tried to do something with the Soviet Union; it couldn’t be done. Since the [Berlin] Wall fell, my friends and I have been deeply involved in the former Soviet territory, as well as with China, and Japan, and so forth. I’m well known—as a matter of fact, you know, I was the number-one enemy of the Soviet Union from

about 1984 on, for various reasons. I was probably attacked more in their press than any living individual outside of government had *ever* been attacked by the Soviet press.

But by 1993, I'd become an Academician of the [former] Soviet academic system; because of these issues.

So, I know what goes on in the world. I'm involved directly and indirectly, daily, with most of the countries of South and Central America, with most of the leading countries of Africa, with the Middle East, with every country in Europe, with the territory of the former Soviet Union, Russia, Ukraine, and so forth, with China, with Japan, and so forth and so on. And I can tell you that the policies which we find oppressive here in the United States, the murderous and mass-murderous policies of Gingrich and his crew, are the policies which can bring great danger to the United States from without, as the United States, in its isolationist phases, has been shocked to find a danger from the outside before.

And Americans who have said, "Don't worry about the world outside, we've got too many problems at home," are being very foolish. Because the problems you ignore in South America, in Central America, in Africa, and Europe, and Asia, can come here in such forms as Chinese thermonuclear missiles, and other forms. The diseases which are breeding as epidemic diseases now, in the ruined parts of Asia, in hemorrhagic fever sweeping across the former Soviet Union into Europe, threatening to come here, and we have no immunological resistance to these kinds of hemorrhagic fevers. If they hit us, they're going to be mass killers, just like this new kind of Asiatic flu.

These problems will hit us. You cannot seal our borders and hide behind our Atlantic Coast and our Pacific Coast, and pretend that the rest of the world doesn't exist, and we cannot afford to be concerned with it. *We must* be concerned with it. We should have learned, from wars of this world in previous time, especially in this century: *You cannot ignore the world outside the United States and say we should not be involved in it, we should mind our own business.* That is our business. It has almost destroyed us before, and it can destroy us again.

The lost opportunity of 1989

Now, what does the national economic security of the United States mean?

When the Wall crumbled in 1989 in Eastern Europe, we had the greatest opportunity for peace and security which we'd had on this planet in this century. We have the opportunity to approach those countries which are coming out from under the Soviet system—which had given up the fight, in effect—and say, "All right. Now we will help you develop, which is to your advantage and ours. And it's the basis for lasting security on this planet: peace through economic development, and through recognizing the mutual benefits of cooperation in economic development." They were open to that.

But *no!* Margaret Thatcher was running the British Empire; at least, she was the figurehead for it. And George Bush was the cat who rode on the tail of her broom. And they said,

"Now, Russia and Eastern Europe are collapsing. *They must never rise again.* We are going to destroy them." How? It was called the IMF [International Monetary Fund] economic reform, it was called the Polish model, and other names.

As a result of that, what is developing in Russia and elsewhere today, is a hatred against the United States which did not exist several years ago, a hatred which is based on the effects of a criminal policy, a murderous policy, which the United States has imposed not only upon Poland, not only upon Slovakia, not only upon Hungary, not only upon Romania, not only upon Belarus, not only upon Russia, not only upon Ukraine, which is mass-murderous.

The genocide in the Balkans

I'll give you an example, just one anecdote which is probably important for you to know.

As you probably *do* know, when President Clinton was campaigning for the Presidential nomination and election in 1992, one of the planks of his platform, was a moral concern, which he shared, in large part, with people like Bob Dole on the Republican side, a moral concern to bring about justice in the Balkans. An end to this mass murder. It was a good idea. The President was committed to that in 1993, in 1994. But why didn't it happen? The United States is the world's leading power. Why didn't it happen?

Because the British, and the French and Mitterrand, had *created* the Balkan war, as part of the same policy which they dictated, successfully, to the cat on the tail of Thatcher's broom, George Bush, to destroy the nations of Eastern Europe, to destroy the Balkans. And they unleashed the Serbians, who were assets of Mitterrand's faction in France, but primarily of the British, to commit genocide against their neighbors in Croatia, and in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Pure genocide, on orders from London, and with support from France.

And therefore, the United States could get no support from the British or French on getting peace in the Balkans. As a matter of fact, the British and French did everything possible *to sabotage* the attempts of the United States to bring about an end to the war in the Balkans, and still do. Still do. Though Chirac has a somewhat different policy than Mitterrand.

Then came the time, in 1995, that the President was really determined. He'd had enough with this French and British mass murder, and evil. He was going to get peace.

But at that time, what had happened? Because of the idiotic policy of the United States in dealing with Russia, the so-called reform policy, the Russians were being filled with hate, and began to focus their hate against the United States on the question of the U.S. opposition to the Serbs in the Balkans. So the Russians at that time emerged with the British and French as protectors of Milosevic and his friends in the Balkans.

When the President went to attempt to get peace, he found three problems in Western Europe: The British were the enemies of the United States, and the enemies of the Balkans,



The Civil Rights Movement Solidarity demonstrates in Augsburg, Germany, in March 1994, against the genocide in the Balkans. The British and French did everything possible to sabotage the attempts of the United States to bring about an end to the war in the Balkans.

always have been. The French, under Mitterrand, were total enemies of the United States. Chirac was—Chirac. The Germans under Kohl liked the United States, but refused to do anything to offend the Brits.

Therefore, the United States *had no active support among its Western European allies*, for peace in the Balkans. So the United States went into the so-called Dayton Accord negotiations, for peace in the Balkans, having assembled there Serbians, the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the government of Croatia, and the Contact Group—that is, the Russians. So what could be negotiated between the Russians and the Americans, with the consent of the Croats, the Serbs, and the Bosnians, became the Dayton Agreement.

Now obviously, this is a somewhat *unprincipled* agreement which *cannot* work, by itself. Therefore, it could only work if the United States and other forces would put troops into the Balkans as guarantors of the peace, to enforce the peace. The United States also agreed to ante up a kitty, that is, to take a part in putting a kitty together, for about \$3 billion in aid to Bosnia, to rebuild its infrastructure and get its economy moving again.

Two things happened to that aid; and don't let any Republican tell you that the President goofed up in Bosnia. Because it was the Republicans who stopped that aid which was necessary for that to happen. But that wasn't all that happened. That is, the Republicans sabotaged the peace in Bosnia, and then said the President had made a bad deal! And this was Gingrich, primarily, and his friends.

Secondly, the aid to Bosnia from multinational sources, was channelled through the World Bank, and the World Bank

said, "No, we will give Bosnia the \$3 billion which is being raised for them; but first of all, they have to pay \$5 billion of the Serbians' debt." And that's what happened, in the Bosnia situation.

In other words, *we could have a war breaking out in Bosnia, in the Balkans again, because of the World Bank*. Now the issue here is not, as some Republicans would tell you, that the President made a mistake in putting the U.S. military into the Balkans. That's a lie. He made no such mistake.

The mistake was, in not putting the military in the Congress to get rid of Newt Gingrich! Of course, he couldn't do that by law; but that would have been a good idea. And a lot of people in this country would have been happy with that.

The problem was that the United States' failure in the Balkans, is not failing to deliver money, though that is a problem. The problem is that *we are supporting Adolf Hitler against his victims!* Adolf Hitler, in this case, is the World Bank bureaucracy, which says that the Bosnians, *who are the victims of Serbian aggression*, including genocide, will not get a penny of the aid offered to them, unless they give \$5 billion to pay off the Serbian debt. And the United States does not denounce the World Bank and break off relations with the World Bank? Does not break off relations with Adolf Hitler?

U.S. policy toward Russia is insane

I'll give you another case, the IMF in Russia. There was recently a strike in Russia of coal miners, who have not been paid for about a year. On the basis of the strike, the Yeltsin government, Boris Yeltsin, said, "Okay, we'll pay the wages." The World Bank said, "We will *cancel* the status of Russia

under IMF conditionalities, because they're being 'profligate,' they're throwing money away by paying it in back wages to miners."

You see what is done by this kind of policy to build up hatred against the United States, by our tolerating the policies of the IMF, the World Bank, and similar entities? It's not because we don't give enough money, that's not the problem. The problem is that we get on the side of the enemies of people, and then wonder why they hate us!

So we take an open situation, which is wide open to the United States—and I know it, I was there, I've been there, I meet with top leaders in Russia repeatedly. I *know* them. Many of the people are my friends there. No question. Top people. No question about it. I know *exactly* what's going on.

The policy of the United States toward Russia is insane, strategically insane. The policy of the United States in terms of the World Bank—same thing in the Middle East, or Middle East peace: World Bank again—is insane. Because the President, presently, is unwilling, in an election campaign, to take on the World Bank, and the IMF, and the Federal Reserve, at the same time he's got this bunch of clowns who are around there trying to eat Bob Dole, who are trying to say he's "Big Government," or something, accusing him of being "Big Government," and Newt Gingrich. And he's got a bunch of bad advisers in the Democratic Party, too.

Stop supporting British imperial policies

But the problem here, is *not* that the United States is not delivering aid to these countries; the problem is that we are supporting the enemies of the people of these countries, by demanding the reform policy, by supporting the IMF conditionalities, by supporting a Hitler-like organization, the World Bank, and doing the same thing in Mexico, the same thing in various countries of South America. People praise Chile: Chile is a disaster! Chile is a vast economic failure, a disaster which is about to collapse. And people are praising the Chilean policy as a great success. It's a failure.

The United States is condoning *genocide* against Nigeria. The British, together with the so-called President of Uganda, committed the genocide in Rwanda. The British, together with the same Museveni, the President of Uganda, created the genocide in Burundi; attempted the genocide in Kenya, started a war there; are running the war in south Sudan; and Frank Wolf, a Republican congressman from my district in Virginia, is supporting the British, who are behind genocide against the nation of Sudan.

The British are doing the same thing to try to destroy the nation of Nigeria. What you hear about Nigeria in the press, is crap. Not true. Nigeria is a country, it has many problems. Many countries have problems. You get two Nigerians from neighboring towns together, they'll tend to beat each other up. That's all right. That's their problem. But that does not justify killing the country, or plunging it into civil war, which the British are determined to do. The British have a plan to

have genocide in South Africa. If Mandela is shot, South Africa will explode in genocide.

The problem is that we are supporting the wrong things, with the authority of government. We are supporting the wrong things in our policy at home, in terms of national economic security, and we are failing to realize that the people of Mexico, of South America, of the nations of Africa, of the Middle East, of the Balkans, of the former Soviet territory, *also have a right* to national economic security, and to respect for those measures which they must take, in terms of trade and tariff agreements to bring about that economic security.

So what we are doing is, by following the British in this kind of policy, which is the old Eighteenth-Century, Nineteenth-Century imperial policy, imperialism in a new form against the billions of people who should be our friends, we are turning a *world* of which we are nominally the leaders, into our enemies!

There are 1.2 billion Chinese in China. There are about 350 million Asians in Southeast Asia. There are over a billion people in South Asia. There is Europe, there is Africa. There are nearly 400 million people in Central and South America. The Pacific region, the Pacific and Indian Ocean, is the center of world trade and economy in the coming century because the most people are there, and the greatest growth will be there. We are turning the parts of the world which *would* be our friends, in a mutually beneficial friendship, we are turning them into our enemies, because we don't respect *their* economic security, their *right* to economic security, as we have lost respect for our own.

Forget the 'hot-button issues'

Therefore, in this light, I will say that what you see on the media, with the so-called "hot-button issues" on CNN, on these clown shows with these packs of clowns who follow Bob Dole around and try to chew at his heels: This doesn't mean *anything*. This is a fraud. There is no budget-balancing problem, there's a mind-balancing problem in Washington.

We are not tending to business. The business is to build up this economy again, to rebuild our national economic security, to provide economic justice, the opportunities for economic justice in the United States. To extend the same policy as our foreign policy, toward the people of Eurasia, the people of Africa, the people of Central and South America. To recapture the ideas which all the great leaders of our country have had: John Quincy Adams, for example, as a President, as foreign secretary, secretary of state, and as leader of the Congress. Lincoln; Franklin Roosevelt; Kennedy's effort, in his short time in office; and what Clinton would really *like* to do, even though he's not yet fully formulated such a policy. It's what his inclination is, to go in that direction. He'd prefer to be that way.

That's all we have to do. Get back to business, realize we have a crisis, we have a good Constitution if we use it, we can solve these crises.

But we have to start from the right assumptions: respect for life; we do not tolerate mass murder, even if it's done with a pencil or a passage of a policy. We do not consider that the pain, suffering, and death of Americans, is a way of solving problems, a budgetary problem. We do not believe that this should be done in other countries. And if we get about our business, we can survive.

What we must do, is to recognize the commonality between what is right for us, and what is right for others; and base our domestic policy and our foreign policy on the same principles. This is not a matter of giving away large sums of American money to foreign countries. This is *giving them their rights* to solve their own problems in cooperation with us. And that's national economic security. And that's what we've turned away from.

As I've said, my job is to deal with this terrible situation called a campaign, which is not a campaign. The President was supposed to give a State of the Union message, but he couldn't do that. He had to give a Christmas tree, in which he had, you know, like Santa Claus standing at the Christmas tree: "Hey, so-and-so, I've got this for you," "So-and-so, I've got this for you," "So-and-so, I've got this for you." A Christmas tree. It's not a State of the Union. It didn't say anything about the state of the nation. What he said about the state of the nation, was *wrong*. He said it's "prosperous." It's *not* prosperous. It's poor, it's getting worse daily. We're about to go under the bridge.

But on the Republican side, it's worse. Dole is not stupid. Not all the Republican candidates are stupid. Yes, Steve Forbes probably is. I know Gramm is; I don't think this fellow Newt Gingrich has thought recently. I mean, he's an energy-saver, he turns his mind off when he turns his mouth on. That kind of thing. Most Americans aren't thinking. They're so glad to have a tax reduction, they don't think about the consequences of what these guys are proposing, that it means the end of government, the collapse of our government.

They're not talking. They don't *say* anything. They're all news-media hounds, they're out there trying to propitiate the news media. What's the news media say? "Give us a bite-size statement. Give me your answer to the 'hot-button' questions," all of which is nothing.

Most of these candidates, those trailing after Dole, are just babbling. They're not saying anything. They're babbling like idiots. Not worth listening to. They're not candidates, they're jesters. They're clowns. And the Democratic candidates generally are not doing too much better. Gephardt's not doing too bad, a few other people are doing fairly well. But these vital issues which I've raised, for example, tonight. They're not being addressed.

Admittedly, they are hard issues. They are "heavy ideas." Why are they heavy? Because what happened to us, in destroying us as a nation, didn't happen overnight. It happened over at least 30 years: step by step, drip by drip, we caved in to post-industrial society. We caved in to the myth that we

are in a "Third Wave" society, an "information society." We caved in to the idea that free trade was good, contrary to all our successful traditions. Step by step, we caved in to these funny, new ideas. Not all at once; but drip by drip by drip by drip, over 30 years.

So the typical American today, doesn't *think* any more. They think what they should be overheard saying to the news media, or to their friends. They don't think! If we're in trouble, how did we get into trouble? Well, partly because of the American people. Either they didn't vote, or they voted for dumb candidates. One way. They believed their newspaper, they watched too much television. They watched the Idiot Box too long. I mean, how many times do you have to see a television program, to know that people bleed when beaten, that they often get undressed when they have sex, and so forth and so on. How many times do you have to watch television, to get that information!?! And why do you have to stay up all night doing it?

We're living in virtual reality, not reality, in terms of our mental life. We're not paying attention to business.

What's needed there, is for someone to do the terrible things that I do. More people. Is to go out and *insult* my fellow Americans, but in a loving way. Say, "Look, you guys have been behaving like idiots. You're like the guy who went back to the same used-car dealer that sold you the car without the engine last year, and you bought it again! You've got to realize that *you* may not have concocted these evils, but you, who have a brain, who could have used it, should have gotten wise to this racket, before now. So, why don't you give up the idea that everything has to be simple, everything has to be stupid, everything has to be in bite-size answers, and let's talk about it, and let's think! You got a question? *Ask* it! Something's confusing? Demand clarification. But *you must, in your own mind, know what this is about*. Not necessarily *all* the technical details, but you have to know what it is for which you should vote, what it is you should demand of candidates and representatives, and why."

You should know what the mistakes were in policy, that got us into this mess, and be resolved not to repeat it. You should refresh yourself on the history of the United States, to find those things that made us great, as opposed to those things which made us bad. And we should tap our resources, because we were the best nation on this planet. Other nations *envied* us, because we were the best. We also were very bad. But among all the bad nations—and they were all bad—we were relatively the best.

Now, forget what made us bad for a moment. What made us good? And perhaps, what made us good, is the thing to which we must return, and to eliminate all the things that prevented us from continuing to do those things that were good. Let's make reforms and changes where they *should have been made*; let's not make the changes which eliminate what should not have been eliminated. Let us not throw out the baby, instead of the garbage.