

‘Can We Unite and Cooperate To Reverse This Crisis?’

The following is a July 20 interview done with U.S. Democratic presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche by the Córdoba branch of Argentina’s state-run Radio Nacional. LaRouche was interviewed by the program “Proyecto Nacional,” which has a listenership of about 50,000, in Córdoba, Argentina’s second-largest city and a major industrial center.

Marcelo Trejo: We didn’t want to announce it ahead of time, because we know that a contact of this magnitude, set up from here—the center of the Argentine Republic—is truly to be greatly valued. And sometimes we know as well, that to have a personality of U.S. politics such as Lyndon LaRouche—it’s not very easy to have him live, as we are going to do on our program, *Proyecto Nacional*. . . .

Héctor Gómez: From our sister republic, the United States, we have our friend, Lyndon LaRouche, who is well known in Argentina. And he is known with a simple phrase: we know him as a friend of Argentina. And, obviously, we know him as a patriot of the United States. And with the affection he has for Argentina, an affection he has cultivated for years, we will initiate a dialogue with Lyndon LaRouche.

This dialogue might begin with something which weighs upon us and, assuredly, the United States. And it is nothing more and nothing less than the pressure coming from this global financial system which, as we were saying a few days ago, with its financial bubbles, has drowned the real economies, has drowned the concept of nation-state, and is drowning the possibilities of the West and all humanity.

LaRouche: This is an old story. It goes back to the end of the so-called First World War, when a group of financier oligarchs in Europe decided to play a game with the post-World War I world. This group of private bankers—who are more powerful than bankers; they create banks, destroy them, and revive them—decided to create a fascist revolution. And they used the financial crisis which they orchestrated, to create the conditions under which a series of coups d’état in Europe could occur. This group included important influential people inside the United States, who became the enemies of Franklin Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, they tried to make a military coup against the U.S. government in 1934.

Now, several things happened to prevent the fascist gov-

ernments from getting world power. Three elements were: Franklin Roosevelt and the organization of his economic recovery in the United States; the preparations of the Soviet Union against Hitler; and one faction in Britain, which had been for Hitler and put him into power, but decided not to go with Hitler because Hitler would have destroyed the British Empire.

So we defeated these people in the war, and the United States’ leadership was crucial. But at the end of the war, after the death of Roosevelt and under Truman, the U.S. government—or a certain faction of it—helped to save the fascist movement, and the bankers.

What we’re seeing now is the orchestration of a financial crisis, by the same groups of bankers who were behind Hitler and so forth before. The same bankers who were against Roosevelt then, are trying once again to create a fascist new order. You have figures like Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of England, and one of his key accomplices, Vice-President Dick Cheney in the United States. What they intend to do is destroy whole sections of the world population.

The experience of Argentina under the vulture funds is exactly a model of what they intend to do all over the world. It’s obvious, if you look at Argentina as I know it. Here’s Argentina, which at the end of the last world war, had approximately the fourth-highest standard of living in the world. It was a scientifically, technologically, agriculturally evolved part of the world. In underdeveloped areas like Patagonia, a tremendous potential for the future existed. Now, it has been largely destroyed. And Brazil pretends not to be destroyed, but it is targeted in the same way. Mexico still has a national character, but it’s almost destroyed economically. Venezuela’s about to be destroyed. Colombia is about three-quarters destroyed. Peru is being destroyed. Bolivia is on the edge. The whole continent, which is a continent of great riches potential, and cultural potential, is being destroyed.

So the question, again, is the political fight. Can those of us who have the same opposition to these fellows that Roosevelt had in his time, can we unite and cooperate as nations to reverse this process? This, to me, is more important, more dangerous than World War II. The danger to humanity now is far greater than it was when Hitler was running around. And this means that, while there are practical questions that

have to be dealt with, more important are the subjective questions, the spiritual questions. There must be a certain kind of qualified optimism among people, otherwise they can't fight against this. So I deal with practical questions, but I also deal with this intellectual question. And for me, Argentina is one of the countries I'm determined shall be saved. It has tremendous potential. The idea of great starvation in Argentina makes me sick.

Gómez: I would like to ask Mr. Lyndon LaRouche: This financial system that, at this stage of developments, has created a more grave environment for the future than the Second World War: What does it have in store for the United States? Because, evidently, this crisis has in the U.S. one of its biggest obstacles to achieving its goals.

LaRouche: They intend to destroy it from the inside. We are right up against the wall on this now. They're planning a coup in the United States.

Gómez: Did you just say, a coup inside the United States?

LaRouche: Yes.

Gómez: We would like to ask Lyndon LaRouche about the role that the Federal Reserve System plays in the domestic system in the United States, as a mechanism of submission in our sister republic?

LaRouche: The Federal Reserve System is only significant now because it's bankrupt, totally. It's only important as a political control mechanism. It's like the IMF, when it comes to Argentina. The IMF is bankrupt. The system is bankrupt. But the IMF still comes down as a political control mechanism to make demands on Argentina.

In that sense, the net power of the Federal Reserve System, which represents largely bankrupt banks, is the political power it represents. Its financial power is greatly weakened—nearly destroyed—but the political power is still great. That's where the danger comes.

Trejo: We would simply like to clarify for all of our listeners, that are listening here in the Argentine Republic, in the center of the country: that the person who is presenting these really forceful, clarifying and truly sincere concepts, regarding the policies being carried out by the international financial institutions vis à vis Latin America and the United States itself, is none other than a Presidential pre-candidate in the U.S., Lyndon LaRouche, who is on the air on *Radio Nacional*, [from] the United States, on our program *Proyecto Nacional*. And so we want to advise people who are listening to such strong statements, that these are not coming from some run-of-the-mill journalist; they are not coming from an observer with no great qualifications. They are coming from a Presidential pre-candidate of the Democratic Party of the United States. And we would therefore like to emphasize the value



"Argentina is one of the countries I'm determined shall be saved. . . . The idea of great starvation in Argentina makes me sick," LaRouche told the national radio interviewer. A poster of the Presidency says, "In a serious country, to grow up healthy is a right."

of this interview, of this international contact.

I would like to continue this open conversation between the United States and Argentina, with more questions that will help us understand what future awaits us in the Argentine-U.S. relation.

Gómez: Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, we'd like to know—because Argentina is palpating with the November elections, where the United States is going to have to define its political leadership—we want to know, what is that going to be, and what is going to be debated at the Democratic Party convention, which we understand is going to occur at the end of this month of July?

LaRouche: It's not much later this month: it's this week. Nobody really knows what's going to happen, and nobody can predict. Even the people who think they've made up their minds, don't know what's going to happen.

We're now in a very strange period of history, in the immediate days and weeks ahead. This is not entirely unusual in history, but people have not learned the lessons of past history, and therefore they don't recognize what's happening.

The problem is that the people who are in power, and influential people generally in the United States and in Europe, have no idea what's happening. They do not have the concepts which will enable them to understand what is happening, and therefore their reactions will be out of correspondence to reality, because reality has taken a form they don't understand.

For example, if you watch the news from the United States and from Europe, it seems that something is going on, but nobody seems to know what it is. So that's the situation. Therefore, the behavior of people, because they misunder-

stand the situation, becomes unpredictable. The factor of free will becomes unpredictable.

The issues can be understood. I have understanding of the issues, because I don't have their problem; but I have to recognize that their behavior, the behavior of those in charge of the convention, is going to respond on the basis of what they think they understand, not what the reality is. That is the problem of trying to predict these kinds of things.

What is definite is this: the international monetary financial system is now finished. We could have a total collapse of the world financial monetary system at any time now. All of the conditions for that are more than ripe. So therefore, we have to operate on the assumption that that is going to happen soon, and the problem now is, that all of the behavior of the financial markets and so forth has become unpredictable in the minds of the people who are running leading governmental and related institutions. So you have a factor of chaos.

But the question of what the solution is, helps you to make it clear. There are several drastic measures which are needed to bring the world system back into stability. Number one, is to put the world monetary system into government-controlled financial reorganization and bankruptcy. For example, take the case of the Argentine debt. Argentina in net effect owes nothing. Through various kinds of manipulations, an artificial debt was created in addition to the debt actually incurred by Argentina. This is the general pattern since 1975, throughout Central and South America. We have a similar thing in the United States, not as acute but more or less the same thing. Also in Japan. Europe is bankrupt.

Therefore, the only thing that can happen that's sane, is governments utilizing the sovereignty of the nation-state, as a principle which is higher in power than any financial business. Then government is responsible to defend the general welfare of its entire territory and all of its people. Governments must do what Franklin Roosevelt did in the 1930s. They must freeze the old unpayable debts, and sort these frozen debts out at leisure, by governments. Governments must then create new issues of currency, which is used largely for loans, in long-term infrastructure and related projects. This must be done in such a way as to bring the level of income of the population and its employment up to a point that's called "breakeven," which is pretty much what we did at the end of World War II, when we reorganized the monetary system.

Then we have to create something like the original Bretton Woods system. International interest rates, long-term: 1% or 2%. Simple interest, not compound interest. We must have a policy of fixed exchange-rates among countries. We must have a program of long-term scientific and technological growth. And we must do what Roosevelt did with his Good Neighbor Policy. We must create, in the Americas, for example, a community of principle among sovereign nation-states, with agreement on long-term goals, goals of

economic development. We must do that with other parts of the world.

This would get us out of the mess. But doing it would break the imperial power, the great imperial power today, which is the private banking oligarchy. The oligarchs were defeated by Franklin Roosevelt because he did this. He mobilized the power of the United States to break the power of these financial oligarchs. If that is not done, we will go into a long-term Dark Age on the planet for several generations.

The financial oligarchs are the worst beasts you can imagine, who will do almost anything not to give up their power. They will go to methods of dictatorship, like the Nazis. They will go to policies of cannibalism, economic cannibalism, against whole parts of the planet.

So therefore, the fight is three ways. We have a crisis, to which there is an alternative. You have a force which will not accept that alternative. If the force that does not accept this alternative succeeds, the planet goes into a Dark Age for several generations to come, with the population of the planet probably dropping below one billion persons.

So these are the kinds of questions and decisions which are on the table of humanity. The problem today is that people are trying to understand the world situation without facing those questions. It's like trying to sail across the Atlantic Ocean without a boat.

Gómez: Mr. LaRouche, I would like to introduce to you two friends of this program. One of them is Carlos Pereyra Mele, of the Center for South American Strategic Studies. And the other is Dr. Oswaldo Viola, of the Center for Strategic Studies of the Center of the Republic, who have worked especially on the development and analysis of subjects having to do with the future of the region, of the American continent, of this friendship between the United States and Argentina, and the future of all humanity.

I want to take advantage of their presence in the studio, and have them each ask a question, so that our friend Lyndon LaRouche can answer them. So I turn to Mr. Carlos Pereyra Mele.

Pereyra Mele: Hello, good afternoon. My concern is the following. Since the Bush Administration came into office, its policy in general has been the militarization of politics: they have transformed all political adversaries into military enemies. Given this new policy, my question is, concretely, the following: Since the Democratic Party convention is also upon us, what is the view of the Democrats regarding these new theses that are being posed regarding Latin America, that of "failed states?" Furthermore, keeping in mind that some political analysts of the continent consider Kerry an educated hawk, will Kerry be the continuity of the policy of militarization that is being applied by the Bush group?

LaRouche: As of now, if I don't succeed in turning things at the Convention in Boston, then Kerry as a candidate, before

becoming President, will become essentially a continuation of the current direction of policy around Bush.

Now, what he would do when he became President, may be a different question.

The plan now—of the people who are controlling Kerry now—is typified by the case of Felix Rohatyn, formerly associated with Lazard Frères. Now giving some possibility that Rohatyn might change his views—which I would not bet on—then he is going to follow the tradition of Lazard Frères, which is a fascist tradition because Lazard Frères was a key part of the Nazi apparatus in Europe during World War II. In which case, you would have something similar, if that worked.

But we've got something else that is going to change everything.

The basic game which is played by people around Felix Rohatyn, is to hope to postpone the crash until after the November elections, because they are afraid that the actual occurrence of a financial explosion would change the politics of the United States. In the case that the people of the United States were to perceive an actual depression in progress, the situation would be subject to a very sudden, radical change in direction. What people like Rohatyn are afraid of, is the kind of reflex from the U.S. population which might remind them of Franklin Roosevelt's defeat over Hoover.

The typical American, particularly those of the lower 90% of the income brackets, thinks like an underling. He doesn't see himself as having actual power, although he has the vote. He sees himself as begging for favors, and therefore he does not try to shape politics, he tries to work within it. In a period of crisis, that could change suddenly. The crisis is coming on rapidly, so therefore, the opportunity for a change of policies of even a Kerry, exists.

In this situation, you see, I fight not because I have any guarantee of winning, but I have to fight to ensure that, if there is a chance of winning, that I'm not failing to do my job. This is only possible when you get some people like me, who have a sense of immortality in their life. There are very few Joans of Arc around. I happen to be one of the unfortunates who is. But that's my destiny. That's what I must do. It's actually the destiny of all of us. I hope we win.

Gómez: We now turn to Dr. Oswaldo Viola, who is going to ask a question of our special guest today, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

Viola: Well, first of all, I am pleased with the reference to Saint Joan of Arc. And it's always a pleasure to be able to dialogue with intelligent people from the United States. My question is the following: All of the newspapers report daily on the situation in Iraq and Afghanistan. So I would like to ask Mr. LaRouche: What do you see coming in the next days or months, regarding the U.S. presence in Iraq and Afghani-

stan? How will this affect the Southern Cone of America?

LaRouche: First of all, don't assume there is any improvement in the long-term situation in Iraq recently. The reports generally coming out in the press are misleading. The situation is worse than ever. The situation is one which military experts in Argentina would recognize as asymmetric warfare, on which I've acquired a certain expertise in recent days.

Don't think that the policy is one of a war. Iraq was chosen as a target of opportunity. The intention to attack Iraq was there from the first day that Cheney walked into the Office of the Vice-President. These are Cheney's targets today, and he—not Bush—is the controller of the government. Bush is a puppet President. He's nasty, he's crazy, he's mean, but he's a puppet. Cheney's targets include Syria, China, North Korea, Russia, and so forth. In other words, Cheney's policy came in as a policy of imperial perpetual warfare, using the form of preventive nuclear war to achieve this. In other words, this is another parody of the Ancient Roman Empire, but it's a parody which comes in an age of nuclear weapons and similar conditions.

These technological conditions of warfare, involving the United States in a war in Asia where Europe has no experience, means that this system could establish great power, but it would die at the time of trying to establish that power.

One positive result of this, is that the professional military who are not crazy—as you see from retired U.S. generals and similar people in Europe, including Russia and elsewhere—understand this, even those who would normally be considered conservative, right-wing. They may be right-wing, but they're not crazy. They recognize this danger.

So the situation is that anything can happen. This is not an Iraq war, it's a *world war*, which has reached a certain phase of its development, and is on the verge of going to the next phase.

For example, if the Sharon government of Israel, which is desperate, launches a nuclear attack on sites in Iran, a completely new development takes place—and Israel is preparing to make that attack. A nuclear attack on North Korea would have incalculable effects. The attempt of Cheney's crowd to get a war going, or prepare for a war, between Taiwan and mainland China, is also another such situation. This goes with situations in the Americas, where there are all kinds of coups

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and similar processes in place right now. So that's our situation. It's a chaotic situation, in which the guys who think they can win—they can destroy the planet, but they can't win.

The question is: How rapidly can we mobilize sufficient forces to prevent that from happening?

I'm optimistic, because I've been able, in the United States, in particular, to mobilize a network of people. They're not my followers, they're my collaborators. We have done a fairly good job of tearing Cheney down. If we could bring Cheney down soon—and we are on the edge of being able to do so—then you would have a complete change in the world strategic situation. New possibilities would open up. And that's what I'm really working on.

Gómez: We are slaves of time on this program, and I simply wanted to ask for a summary statement—because we are seven minutes from the end of the show—from our friend Lyndon LaRouche, about his work on *The Sovereign States of the Americas*, that we understand is material that we are also able to obtain in Spanish. And after this question, we will conclude our dialogue with words from our friend, Marcelo Trejo.

LaRouche: I am committed, as Roosevelt was and as others have been, to creating an association of sovereign states of the Americas, which largely is monetary, economic and related cooperation, and basically the economic and social development of the people of these countries. And also cooperation on mutual security, of mutual concern to all of these countries. I believe in a policy of military strategic defense, hoping that we never go to war, but with a capability of defense. In that context, to try to find alternative methods short of the instruments of warfare, to find ways of solving problems which might lead to security questions.

Take an example. We have a terrible situation in Bolivia. This involves poor Bolivians, known as *cocaleros*. One of the problems is that the farmers who grow the coca, have been given no alternative for an income except to grow coca. So either we could have total destabilization of the region because of the coca problem; or, nations of the continent could cooperate to try to make sure that the farmers of Bolivia do have a real alternative to growing coca. And those farmers, instead of being part of a social war, would recognize the governments which cooperated to do this as their friends. We need that conception.

Trejo: Well, we want to thank Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, who has had a really brilliant presence on our show, for the conceptual clarity and for the proposals he has; above all, for the reconstruction of the relationship between Latin America and the United States, and Argentina and the United States.

We want to thank Lyndon LaRouche for the effort he has made to be on this special program, broadcast from Córdoba, Argentina, linking up with the United States. . . . Anyone who is involved in journalistic productions knows that this is not

easy to obtain. Besides, we have had a connection for almost 50 minutes with our northern neighbor. . .

This is a humble contribution we wanted to make from this radio station—a station run by the state—to clarify for the listening public what we might expect in the future coming off the upcoming elections in the United States between Democrats and Republicans; this new relationship that can be forged, depending on who wins, between the United States and our country, and [with] Latin America.

Gómez: What's most important for us, as Argentines, is that we are committed to take on the challenge of the 21st Century. We are committed to address the subject of globalization of the region and of America—and in America, obviously, the presence of the United States. And what has most excited us is that this citizen, Lyndon LaRouche, as you said, a Democratic Presidential pre-candidate, is a friend of Argentina. That is to say, he feels specially affection for Argentina, and he has dedicated very concrete work to Argentina, and he holds in high consideration the man who was three times president of our nation—we are referring to Juan Domingo Perón.

Trejo: That is all. This has been a special program, without music, without call-ins. But with none other than a Presidential pre-candidate of the Democratic Party, here on *Radio Nacional* in Córdoba, for the entire country.

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