

the downward trend of the past years. And the only way it's going to work, is you have to have unity among enough countries to represent power. You must have as much unity as possible among the nations of the Americas. And education in the Youth Movement is crucial, scientific education. Singing! You've got to have more, to sing! Very important.

So, that's what I think is crucial. And so therefore, [addressing older supporters present] you who have been around for a little bit longer, who pretend you're tired, who pretend you can't do anything any more, that you're too tired, you're too old, or too thick—you've got to come back into activity around these youth! You have to build a future.

And no one understands it better than an old man, like me! People who are older than I am, are generally dead, so I have to do the speaking! So, that's what we're doing.

### 'We're at a Breakthrough Time'

**Q:** In the history of the world, the youth have made the changes. It's not the other way around, that the older generations change the youth and make the program.

**LaRouche:** No, the older generations—first of all, you have a problem now with generations which is worse than is the usual case. As you know, you went through a change from a productive orientation. Mexico's an example, where 1982 is crucial, Summer of 1982: The orientation toward the future was destroyed throughout the Hemisphere, with what happened in Argentina, and in Mexico. The orientation toward building a future was lost.

Now, you see, this goes with the 68er phenomenon in the United States and Europe, and also the 68er phenomenon here. You have a generation who are now between 50, 55 and 65, they generally are running society. They have a cultural problem: They don't believe in the future! They believe in their retirement and comfort, but not the future. The only thing that'll activate them, is seeing youth move. But, the older generation wants to hold the youth back! "Don't try to change too much."

So, only if you have a youth movement, of young adults, 18-25 and so forth, *they have no future, except the one we make*. So therefore, this is the problem we have to overcome: The so-called Baby Boomer generation is a block against progress, because of the habits of these years. So therefore, we have to have a change, a social change, and the only way is by letting the youth have more authority. Don't try to run them; don't try to direct them. Yes, guidance, assistance. But they must have more authority. They have to *take* more authority, and more responsibility. You don't just give people authority, you give them responsibility. And they have to meet their responsibilities. It's called in Germany, *Auftragstaktik*. Once you train people intellectually, you don't give them orders every five minutes; you don't look under their beds all the time—you wouldn't want to! All those dirty socks!

What you have to do is get them to take the responsibility

for initiative. So they have to have a sense of responsibility, and freedom to exert leadership on the basis of responsibility.

The problem is, the Baby Boomers try to *run* the youth, dominate them. It's a mistake. Use good military training, of the German military training: *Auftragstaktik*. Give people responsibility, and the ability to *be* responsible. Let them do their work.

And it'll work. I think we're at a breakthrough time. The thing is, you know, there's a difference in South America, for example: Chile and Argentina are no longer at war. We got rid of the fascist, Pinochet and Co., the Nazis. We have problems through the Hemisphere, *but!* you have cooperation among dissimilar governments in South America—with problems, but nonetheless. We haven't *had* that cooperation since '82. So, now you have an environment which is favorable to going back to the kind of thinking we had in 1982.

Just come to life. Come out of the hole! Come back to life! Be optimistic. Anyway, that's what I have to say.

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## LYM Press Release

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# The Future Is Now: Oil For Nuclear Technology

*The following statement was issued on April 12, 2006 by the LaRouche Youth Movement in Mexico, as a call for a conference to be held in Mexico City on June 7, co-sponsored by the LYM and Executive Intelligence Review.*

One of the stupidest statements ever made on the subject of economics, is the infamous cynical remark by the British oligarchy's pet economist, John Maynard Keynes: "In the long run, we are all dead." Meaning that economic decisions must all be based on immediate monetary criteria for the here and now, with no regard for the future.

Keynes, of course, is right . . . if you think man is just an animal. But man is *not* an animal. Man has cognition; he creates; he can build the future. And we—the LaRouche Youth Movement—are that future, and we are building it.

To state the central point clearly: Mexico, like the rest of Ibero-America and the world, must go nuclear, now! And we have to do it the way former Mexican President José López Portillo proposed it back in the late 1970s and early 1980s: establish an oil-for-technology exchange to rapidly propel Mexico into the nuclear age.

U.S. statesman and Democratic party leader Lyndon LaRouche worked closely with López Portillo on precisely such a policy back in the 1980s. Today, LaRouche heads the



*Mexico's one nuclear plant at Laguna Verde. The LaRouche Youth demand that "Mexico, like the rest of Ibero-America and the world, must go nuclear, now!" They are calling for an international seminar on energy in June.*

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growing movement in the United States to stop the Cheney-Bush Administration's imperial economic policies, and return to the outlook of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, including cooperation with Mexico's sovereign high-technology development. In March of this year, LaRouche elaborated on these ideas during a visit to Monterrey, Mexico:

"We need a policy for the reconstruction of Mexico. Now, this coincides with the world situation. Everyone in the world, who understands the world's problems, has now come to a general agreement on a rapid return to investment in nuclear power. This is not only because of the price of petroleum. Petroleum has a limited future as merely a fuel; it has an important future as a chemical feedstock. We will tend to go, instead, toward fuels which are produced by nuclear fission. As a general agreement, we're going back to nuclear power, and more or less rapidly: This is China, this is Russia, this is France, this is Brazil, and so forth. As a general understanding, we are going back to a nuclear-based economy.

"Now, of course, in Mexico the greatest problem we have is water. That is not a Mexico problem, that is a worldwide problem; but it's especially a problem for Mexico, because of the dry areas of the North, especially between the two Sierra Madres.

"Now, there's only one way that we can get an adequate flow of water for human consumption and similar things, agriculture, and that is with nuclear power [to desalinate sea water]. There are sources of water in Mexico in the South which you can bring across the mountains into the area between the Sierra Madres, or along the West Coast, the Pacific Coast, up to the PLHINO [Northwest Hydraulic Plan]. That's possible. But that's not enough.

"You look at the ratio of use of water in the agricultural areas close to the U.S. border: You have a critical situation

there, in terms of water use. In Mexico City, you have a catastrophe in water. In most of the rest of the country, you have important problems.

"Now, two things are in the future on nuclear power, right now. As you know, back in the early 1980s, Mexico had a policy for building 20 nuclear plants.

"The second thing is, we will go into a new kind of industry of producing hydrogen-based fuels. This is already under way as a policy within certain countries and within their industries. For example, Japan is going toward hydrogen-based hybrid cars. Now to produce hydrogen-based fuels, by fission power, requires about 800 MW power to get the intensity of power needed; whereas, you can use a 120 to 200 MW plant for all kinds of things, [desalinating] water, and so on.

"Also, we need, of course, transportation, and Mexico should actually have a rail line from the Mexican border to Mexico City—it's an insult not to have it! If you're going to unify the country, you have to do it! And it would help to move things around. This will be popular. Argentina will go in that direction. Brazil has already adopted the intention. Other countries will.

"So, what we're going to need, first of all, is we're going to make the Mexican population in the north of Mexico stable: This requires water. It requires new cities. It requires making these areas, areas of development, not areas of cheap labor. Whereas, you have a crisis already, in the number of people from Mexico going into the United States as virtual slave labor, which is a security risk in this area; therefore, we have to think about building up northern Mexico, but with things which involve power and water to transform the environment. It can be done, it's not a great intellectual challenge, just a lot of work.

“So, we need a clear perspective, a shared conception of objectives among the nations of the hemisphere.

“If you are to invest in Mexico, you have to invest in the future of young people, because all your important investments in Mexico, capital investments, have a life of 25 years investment, or 50 years investment; a nuclear plant, 30 years investment, 35 years investment; water systems, 50 years investment. Who is going to do this? You’re talking about a society which is going to be under the management of young people who today are 18 to 25 years of age. But the very youth you need for this, young adults, are largely demoralized, because they don’t see a future. So you should call these young adults the future, the generation of the future. Not only a generation to inhabit the future, but a generation which will *create the future!*”

LaRouche is right. In order to plan what we must do today, we require a clear concept of what the next 50 years must be.

Mexico’s oil industry must be rebuilt from the destruction imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the bankers since 1982. The oil industry, under López Portillo, was used to provide the resources to fund education, health care, and the building of essential infrastructure. Now it is used to pay the foreign debt that has been illegitimately imposed on the country. And the bankers’ plans are to remove Pemex’s revenues from the government’s control—in order to steal them for the bankers—and to privatize the state oil company Pemex altogether.

It will take about five to seven years to rebuild Mexico’s oil industry back up to the level of 1982. That must be done, at the same time that we move toward a nuclear-power-based economy. Oil and nuclear are complementary—if we view them from the standpoint of the next 50 years.

So, contrary to John Maynard Keynes and the financial oligarchy he represented, in the long run we are *not* all dead—at least not those of us who live today for our immortal contribution to humanity.

So act like a man, not an animal. Join the LaRouche Youth Movement to change the future today. Come to our international seminar on “Oil for Nuclear Technology,” to be held in Mexico City on June 7, 2006.

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# Gaza: Humanitarian Catastrophe Looms

by Dean Andromidas

A humanitarian catastrophe is threatening the lives of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, because of the policies of the Bush Administration and the Israeli government. The ongoing criminal blockade by Israel of the Gaza Strip has begun to create mass hunger in the population of 1.2 million people, the vast majority of whom are dependent on emergency food aid from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The refusal of the Bush Administration to recognize the new Palestinian administration led by the Hamas party, which won elections on Jan. 26 that were deemed totally fair, and without violence, by former United States President Jimmy Carter, is not only hypocritical, but a crime against humanity. Not only is the United States withholding recognition of the new government, but it has joined Israel, an occupying power, in pressuring the international community to follow its policy, including cutting off all official aid to the Palestinian National Authority (PNA). The European Union announced on April 7 that it will also be cutting aid to the PNA worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

## Food Supplies Cut Off

At the beginning of April, David Shearer, head of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, informed the Israeli Foreign Ministry that Gaza was on the verge of a humanitarian disaster. This warning was backed by a report by UNRWA, stating that the lack of basic food supplies because of the Israeli closure of the border crossings, has caused a significant increase of hunger. This situation comes on top of the degradation of the population of the Gaza Strip since Ariel Sharon came to power in 2000. According to the World Bank, poverty increased from 22% of the population to 75% over the last five years. Some 25-40% of the workforce is unemployed, and 44% of the population is expected to survive on \$2 a day.

The Israeli government refuses to transfer custom duties it collects on goods shipped through Israeli ports destined for the Palestinian National Authority, amounting to \$50 million a month, which is crucial for paying the salaries of PNA workers: not only security personnel and administration, but also teachers, hospital and health workers, etc. The PNA employs no fewer than 140,000 people, who sustain over one-third of the population. In Gaza alone, 73,000 people are employed by the PNA. Thus the failure of the transfer of these