

'A day of wonderful, if uncertain hope'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Former candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination Lyndon LaRouche, currently the chairman of the advisory board of the National Democratic Policy Committee, released to the press Jan. 20 the text of his State of the Union message to President Reagan and the members of Congress.

On this day of wonderful, but uncertain hope, our nation and the world has been freed at last from a dangerous and evil blemish, from the worst presidency in the history of our once-powerful great republic.

Let us rejoice at our own liberation from the petty, sly, grudge-seeking meanness, and insolent, rampaging hypocrisy, which characterized that administration. Nevertheless, let us not be blinded by that joy. Let us not forget that our half-ruined economy and eroded national morality is still floundering in that awful swamp into which the outgoing presidency has misled us.

Let us put hypocritical traditions of public pretenses to one side, and speak plainly of the ominous truth of the situation fostered by the period of evil misleadership through which we have just passed. Only a passion for ruthlessly stated, plain-spoken truth can save us from the horrors looming threateningly toward us out of the perilous days and weeks immediately ahead. We must face with plain-spokenness, not only the truth about the evils of the outgoing administration; we will not find in ourselves the moral fitness to survive the challenge before us unless we also hold up to scrutiny the unpleasant truth of that widespread complicity among ourselves which permitted the past administration to wreak the wickedness whose consequences we presently suffer.

Our new President has taken his oath of office during the onslaught of the most dangerous variety of crises. The hazards to both our republic and civilization generally are more deadly, and we are less adequately prepared to meet them than our republic was even after a Great Depression, preceding and during the last World War. Never, since the period at the close of the 13th century and first decades of the 14th century, has civilization been threatened so profoundly by a crisis of such sweeping implications.

The first weeks of 1981 will probably be viewed by future historians as a turning-point of decision in the ordering of the world's affairs. The special significance of these present weeks of decision is bound up in the coincidence of a variety of developments. Among all of those coincident developments, the conjuncture of three matters is of overwhelming significance.

First, the postwar international monetary crisis, which has been accelerating since the Johnson administration's wrong decisions of 1968, has been pushed to the point of unpostponable decisions by the combined actions of our own Federal Reserve System, the City of London financial center, and the Bank for International Settlements based in Basel, Switzerland. The decisions of the next weeks will determine whether this nation and the world do or do not plunge into an economic debacle worse than the famous depression between the preceding two world wars.

Second and third, both of the two superpowers of the world are passing through a profound crisis of leadership succession. In our own nation, a new President, elected by a landslide of insurgent American nationalism, has entered office with a mandate to reverse in the most

sweeping way almost the entirety of the foreign and domestic policy trends institutionalized during most of the past decade. The impending February conference of the Soviet Communist leadership is the focus of the greatest institutional crisis in that superpower's affairs since the early 1950s.

It is not this conjuncture of those cited and other developments which causes the present weeks to be so profoundly dangerous. Rather, these intersecting upheavals in dominant institutions define the terms of confrontation between the vital interests of the United States and the principal adversary of our republic.

The dangerous, supranational adversary of civilization at this time is a combination of political, financial and religious-cult organizations glued together by a shared commitment to destroying the institution of the sovereign nation-state, and in favor of bringing into being a utopian one-world order characterized often as a "postindustrial society."

This combination of avowed enemies of the United States' constitutional order views the present monetary crisis and general economic decline as an indispensable included means for bringing about general acceptance of conditions leading toward a "postindustrial society." Consequently, these forces, especially the powerful financier interests among our enemies, is dedicated to preventing any action which threatens to stop the economic contraction.

For related reasons, this combination of the United States' enemies, led most visibly by Willy Brandt's Socialist International is determined to neutralize, at the least, President Reagan's commitment to restoring a policy of economic growth. For similar, but slightly different reasons, the Socialist International is working closely with the foreign-intelligence sections of the Soviet KGB, not only against the United States, but against the Soviet nationalist factions around President Brezhnev. The Soviet nationalist factions represent the Soviet side of a vigorous commitment to global technological progress and economic growth.

That is only a broad, brush-stroke picture of the central issues of this present crisis. Now let us examine some of the most important features of this deadly danger, and then focus our attention on the highlights of the actions we must take to crush the enemy forces assembled around the pivot of the Socialist International.

Meet the United States' enemies

A few weeks ago, there was a conference of the Communist Party of Cuba. The central theme and adopted policy of that conference was Fidel Castro's acceptance of a proposed alliance against the United States, offered to Cuba by the combined forces of Willy Brandt's Socialist International and the pseudo-religious international cult-forces of "liberation theology."

The pathway for this alliance between Cuba and the Socialist International was completed a few days before the Cuban conference, at a conference of the Socialist International held in Washington, D.C. That Washington conference was attended by Willy Brandt himself, showing off his recent cosmetic surgery. It was also attended by François Mitterrand, who used the occasion to confer with AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland. It was also attended by the notorious Olof Palme of Sweden. Palme's activities during the conference included mediating exchanges between Henry A. Kissinger and Soviet political-intelligence chief for North America, Georgii Arbatov, in the orbit of the conference itself. The broader activity of the conference as a whole was a shamelessly open discussion of proposed tactics against the United States both domestically and abroad. Socialist International alliance with Cuba and the "liberation theologians" was among the matters negotiated during the course of the overall conference proceedings.

Coordinated with the deployment against the United States by the Socialist International and "liberation theologians," is the captive "conservative" front-organization of the British Fabian Society, the Heritage Foundation. The Heritage Foundation is among the most active of the Socialist International's assets in penetrating aspects of the Reagan administration, and conduiting Socialist International policies into the offices of conservative Republican and Democratic members of the Congress.

The Socialist International's major accomplices inside Moscow itself are centered around two major elements of the Soviet intelligence service. The first of the two most prominent Soviet accomplices against the United States is the foreign-intelligence organization known as IMEMO, for which Georgii Arbatov is a key executive. IMEMO, constituted in 1956, and advised by former British intelligence official Donald Maclean, is the present-day form of organization of the old Comintern intelligence apparatus of the Communist International. Intimately allied with IMEMO and Willy Brandt's Socialist International, is the foreign-intelligence organization of the Soviet KGB, as typified by former British intelligence official and present General of the KGB, Harold "Kim" Philby.

This does not mean that Willy Brandt's Socialist International is an "agent of Moscow." The IMEMO-linked forces represented by Soviet Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev are agents of the Socialist International against the Soviet nationalist ruling factions around President Leonid Brezhnev. *If those Socialist International allies in Moscow should ever capture control of the Soviet government apparatus as a whole, an unsolvable adversary condition would develop between*

Moscow and the United States. In fact, those sections of the Soviet apparatus are more closely allied strategically to leading circles in Peking than to the Soviet interests and policies represented by President Leonid Brezhnev.

This combination of our nation's enemies, pivoted around the Socialist International, is not at all limited to what might be described as "left-wing" forces. The "liberal," "conservative," and "fascist-oriented" elements among supporters of Teilhard de Chardin and Club of Rome neo-Malthusianism are codeployed with the cited "left-wing" adversaries. Despite sometimes bloody, intramural friction among elements of these forces at the lower levels of organization, the various "right-wing" to "left-wing" components of this supranational combination are unified against a common enemy—*us*—at the top.

This is not the occasion to educate citizens in certain of the more sophisticated knowledge of history and intelligence work needed to understand fully how and why this supranational coalition of our enemies came into being. Just as it was not necessary to know exactly which behind-the-scenes interests created Adolf Hitler to fight World War II, it is more or less adequate today that we mobilize ourselves and our resources to crush those organizations, such as Willy Brandt's Socialist International, which are the fighting troops the behind-the-scenes enemy has deployed against our republic.

However, let me assure you that I have been fighting behind-the-scenes intelligence warfare against the behind-the-scenes enemies for approximately a decade, and that as far as my efforts and my aid to our President are concerned, the behind-the-scenes sides of this defense of our nation will not be overlooked or neglected in practice.

For those among you who insist on learning background information, I strongly recommend to you two current books. The first of these books is published by the National Democratic Policy Committee, and is entitled *A "Gaullist" Solution To Italy's Monetary Crisis*. The second book was written jointly by economic-intelligence specialist David Goldman and myself, and is entitled *The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman*. It would be dishonest modesty not to assure you that interested citizens will discover both books to be a real eye-opener.

The enemy's objectives

To discover a concrete reference point for the kind of world our enemies are dedicated to creating, we must turn our attention back to the late 13th and 14th centuries in Europe. During this medieval period, Europe was ruled by a group of immensely wealthy feudal families centered in Venice and Genoa, a faction known during that time as the "black nobility." These families

ruled Europe through a system of banking best known as tax-farming, the same evil practices for which the Roman publicans are denounced in the Christian New Testament.

These Venetian and Genoese bankers, typified by the banking houses of Bardi and Peruzzi, imposed upon medieval Europe a program of austerity later copied in all essentials by Nazi Germany and by Milton Friedman, by the International Monetary Fund, by the World Bank, by the Bank of International Settlements, and by the Federal Reserve System under President Carter and Paul A. Volcker's direction.

As a result of this Genoese system of medieval austerity, not only did the economy of Europe undergo a spiral of collapse, but the number of parishes in Europe collapsed by one-half during the period of approximately a century, from 1268 A.D. to approximately 1385 A.D. The final phase of the genocide caused by Volcker-like Genoese banking practices, was the weakening of the biological resistance of the European population to the degree that a series of epidemics erupted, culminating in the Black Death epidemics which wiped out an estimated one-third of the population still surviving by the middle of the 14th century.

That is the conscious and publicly stated policy of neo-Malthusian institutions such as the Club of Rome today. On the lying pretexts provided by the fraudulent *Limits to Growth* concoction, produced for the Club of Rome at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Club of Rome and its so-called environmentalist accomplices have proposed to reduce the world's population to as little as between one and two billion persons by approximately the close of this present century. The Club of Rome and its accomplices have proposed to accomplish this unprecedented genocidal crime against humanity principally by what they have termed the "natural causes" of famine and epidemic.

This medieval looking policy of global genocide was the governing policy of the recent Carter administration. As a direct result of the Carter administration's sometimes brutal pressures on France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, and other nations, the progenicide International Monetary Fund and World Bank, together with the Basel Bank for International Settlements, imposed a so-called *conditionalities* policy, which has already caused a process of genocide through famine and epidemic against tens of millions in black Africa.

There is uncontestable published proof that the Carter administration and its Secretary of State Edmund Muskie were explicitly conscious of the genocidal consequences of Carter administration policies. During late 1980, Secretary Muskie delivered an address presenting a Carter administration policy perspective document entitled "Global 2000." Not only does the Carter

administration's "Global 2000" policy outline propose the genocide we have indicated here, but Secretary Muskie used the cited occasion to praise the reduction of the world's population by billions as outlined in the proposal.

In freeing our government of the Carter administration, we discarded an administration whose policy outlook was vastly worse than the crimes accomplished by the Nazi regime of Adolf Hitler.

The same policy of genocide is at the core of the so-called appropriate technologies dogma adopted by the so-called Brandt Commission. The only possible practical effect of "appropriate technologies" is to cause rapid increase in famine and epidemic among developing nations, causing the kind of genocide now occurring in black Africa on a vast scale.

The fanatical political dogma shared among the forces pivoted around the Brandt Socialist International is best known to the modern literature of the English-speaking world as the medievalist evil proposed by John Ruskin's Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood during the 19th century. These were the same circles which created the Fabian Society as a project of Ruskin's and John Stuart Mill's students, and which also spawned such Fabian influences in the United States as Charles A. Beard, John Dewey, Walter Lippmann, Thurman Arnold, and many others of that ilk. This is the medieval "guild socialism" project associated in more recent times with H. G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and the admiring followers of those latter two evil creatures.

These Pre-Raphaelites and their accomplices defined two institutions of modern civilization as targets for destruction, in order to force society back to a 14th-century form of medieval organization. The accomplices of Mill, Ruskin, Shaw, the Webbs, and so forth were determined to crush the institution of the sovereign nation-state in all parts of the world, and to replace nations with a kind of one-world, feudalist order modeled upon the 14th century. They were also dedicated to crushing industrial society, and suppressing the science associated with industrial development.

Most citizens will therefore regard the accomplices of this neo-Malthusian enemy among us as treasonous. The formal, legal difficulty in the path of applying the constitutional definition of "treason." to such cases has been that the enemy agents among us are not, properly speaking, agents of a specific foreign nation-state. They have been and continue to be agents of a medieval form of supranational power, a power loyal to no nation-state, except perhaps Mandarin China, precisely because those supranational neo-Malthusian one-worlders are dedicated to destruction of the sovereignty of all existing nation-states.

Whether we choose to apply the term "treason" to

allies of the Socialist International among us or not, we must understand that our federal constitutional republic is confronted now with a war for its survival, against a supranational force more evil in practice than the crimes against humanity accomplished by the Nazi regime. We must understand that we are engaged in war, a war in which the survival of not only our republic, but civilization, is in jeopardy.

Let us therefore awake, and mobilize our consciences and material resources and potentialities, to fight this enemy as war should be fought.

War on the monetary front

The single most decisive battle of this war will be fought, and either won or lost, on the monetary front.

To reduce the issue of monetary policy to its simplest terms, the question before us is whether the major financial power in the world will be represented by the credit and currency managed by representative governments, or whether the dominant financial power in the world will continue to be embodied in a supranational combination of private insurance and banking institutions, which have used that power over credit and debt to place themselves as a private power above the level of elected governments.

During the first decade of existence of our federal constitutional republic, this issue was understood not only clearly, but brilliantly, by the ruling majority around Benjamin Franklin and George Washington among the leading founders of our nation. The defense of the sovereignty of our republic against foreign private financial powers was mobilized through policies for national credit, national banking, and promotion of technological progress in agriculture and manufactures jointly adopted by the Executive and the Congress under the first administration of President George Washington.

It is true that during the first decade and a half of the 19th century, our republic committed the disastrous folly of not only disbanding our defense capabilities, but of subverting our national banking institutions and subjecting our economy to the ruinous consequences of Adam Smith's so-called "free trade" policies. In the wake of the great economic depression of the middle of the second decade, the administration and Congress under the leadership of President James Monroe re-established national banking and revitalized both the promotion of inventions and the development of the West Point military academy. This return to national banking restored the vitality of our credit and currency, and promoted important progress in our agriculture and manufactures.

It is true that once again, national banking was destroyed under Presidents Jackson and van Buren. The

result of placing our national credit at the mercy of the City of London once again was a monstrous disorder in our credit, banking, and currency, under which circumstances our adversaries in London easily subjected our nation to the famous Panic of 1837.

Although the sovereignty of the United States in credit and currency matters was destroyed by 1879, through the monstrous, virtually treasonous Specie Resumption Act, the institutions of agricultural and industrial progress had achieved such impetus by that time, that our nation grew rapidly toward becoming the world's leading economic power, despite the numerous depressions and other misery caused by submitting our national credit and currency to the whims of financier forces centered in the City of London.

The establishment of the Federal Reserve System consolidated the virtual dictatorship of foreign-linked private financier interests over our nation's credit, currency and economy. Many patriots around this nation rightly opposed the establishment of the Federal Reserve System at the time of President Woodrow Wilson's election. Others, less numerous, rightly hate the Federal Reserve System today.

I sympathize with those patriots who wish to outlaw that Federal Reserve System which has become in effect a government outside and above constitutional government. However, I caution those friends that I do not believe the citizenry of this nation is presently mobilized in the way which would be needed to cope with the difficult and complex work of safely untangling the Federal Reserve System at this crisis-ridden juncture. What I propose for the immediate period is that the federal government must at last resume its constitutional duties to manage the credit and banking affairs of this nation, and to take effective and immediate action to break the Federal Reserve to harness, removing from it all latitude to subvert the institutions of constitutional government.

The greatest single difficulty we face in this matter is not the concentration of financial political power in the hands of banks and insurance firms, domestic and foreign, which control the Federal Reserve. It is not the tangible power of such institutions which is really our greatest obstacle. A great people, using the sovereign powers it has reserved to itself under our Constitution, has the means to crush the insolence of any combination of financial and associated political interest at will. Hence, the most important difficulty in the pathway of defending our vital national interests on this point is the widespread ignorance of the ABCs of competent political economy, especially among the graduates of university instruction given under the misleading title of "economics."

This is not the place to fight out the issue of

incompetent economic education in universities. I have recommended a timely book just out of the bindery, which Economics Editor David Goldman and I co-authored, *The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman*. For the concerned layman who wishes to begin mastering the subject, I would recommend my *Economics for Conservative Democrats*, published during the recent Democratic Party presidential primary campaign. I have also currently in print a National Democratic Policy Committee book entitled *A "Gaulist" Solution for Italy's Monetary Crisis*. An Italian translation of this book provoked a raging, front-page controversy among a large portion of Italy's leading newspapers. Although the subject of the book is Italy, most of what is written is quite relevant to U.S. problems today.

How the economy works

At this time, I will make one point, to make clear to any mature citizen what the crux of our nation's economic and monetary policies ought to be. I focus your attention on a point well known to anyone who has ever worked for a living producing useful goods, or who has managed a farm, a manufacturing firm, a construction firm, or a transportation firm.

We all know, that with modern machinery or similar capital goods of production, a single workman can produce much more than by hand-labor alone. We also know that the machines and other productive capital which is selected for investment is designed and produced in such a way that the combined cost per unit produced with the machine is seldom greater than and is usually far less than by hand labor without machinery.

We also know from both experience and common-sense understanding application of experience, that the more productive machinery is, relative to other machinery and simple hand labor, the more it costs on the average, and the more energy it consumes.

We also know that administrative and service workers do not produce agricultural or industrial goods, that in fact they produce nothing directly. Administration and services activities are simply the overhead expenses of operating a firm or a national economy. These two items of overhead expense may be necessary expenses, but they produce no goods. They must be paid for out of the income from production of goods.

Therefore, to have a sound and growing economy, we must have three conditions. First, we must have a high ratio of the total labor force employed in production of agricultural, energy, manufacturing, mining, and construction goods—otherwise, the overhead expenses climb. Second, we must increase the productivity of the economy by investing in greater average amounts of productive capital for each agricultural and industrial goods-producer employed. Third, we must increase the

amount of energy available for consumption per capita—otherwise, the economy must either simply stagnate or collapse.

Those three common-sense facts are the knowledge every intelligent citizen uses to decide what is a sound economic policy for both the governmental and private sector of our national economy.

We do not barter goods as a way of circulating what we produce. Children barter occasionally; and some persons have been suspected by agents of the Internal Revenue Service as engaging in barter for purposes of avoiding taxes. Generally speaking, we can ignore barter in studying the way circulation of produced wealth occurs in modern economies.

We circulate goods by buying and selling them for money and credit. Money and credit, together with banking, come under a sub-heading of economics called monetary matters. In a well-managed private firm or national economy, money, credit, and banking are governed by sound economic principles. Unfortunately, over the past decades, the U.S. economy has been badly managed in its private and governmental monetary side.

Instead of channeling money and credit into agriculture, manufacturing, mining, construction, and transportation industries, as we should have been doing, an increasing portion of our total money and credit, especially our credit, have flown into expenditures and investments which have nothing to do directly with either production of goods or with the necessary administrative and service overhead of production. Our policies have had the effect of channeling credit into pursuits which do not lead to the improved production of goods, and which have no necessary connection to the administration and services required by production and the producing labor force.

The result of fundamentally wrong policies of credit and banking have therefore caused an inflationary spiral, a spiral which has ruined the value of our dollar. The flow of savings and credit away from capital investments in improved agricultural and industrial goods-producing capacities has been such that our basic economy had been collapsing while the so-called Gross National Product has been rising. We spend more money than ever before, but we are unable to produce enough to meet the requirements for produced goods by our population as a whole, and for other basic needs of our government and goods-producing private sector.

For example, at the beginning of the postwar period, the United States employed 62 percent of our total national labor force in producing goods. By the most generous estimate, accepting cooked-up government figures which hide millions of our unemployed labor force, the percentile of the labor force employed in producing goods in 1979 was not greater than 38

percent. Gambling casinos and the pornography business expand like cancer. A few years ago, the United States' population spent a minimum of \$90 billions a year on drugs, and since then the consumption of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and other mind-destroying substances has zoomed. All of these expenses are purely inflationary waste. In addition, the increase in market value of real estate which has occurred on a purely fictitious basis, that is without any improvements to justify those increases, has zoomed. We have more invested, at currently estimated market price, in New York City real-estate values than in our entire national manufacturing plant.

Professor Milton Friedman, who has often described himself as an admirer of aspects of the Nazi economy, says that we have too much money and credit in circulation. Yet, we see clearly that the cause of inflation is too little money and credit flowing into investment in agricultural and industrial production. In a sense, there has been too much money and credit, but not for investment in productive workplaces and capital improvements in agriculture and industry.

So, we have had too little money and credit, on the production side, and too much for the illegal drug traffic, the pornography industry, and quick-buck investments in purely inflationary rises in the price of real estate. The issue is not either that we have had too much credit, or too little credit. The issue has been that a large part of combined money and credit have been flowing away from the needs of the economy into noneconomic, inflationary activities. It is not the amount of money and credit which we have to control; it is the direction of flow of money and credit which has been our most fundamental national policy blunder over the past decades.

Why do money and credit flow into nonproductive, ultimately inflationary investments, rather than productive investments? Because the after-tax profits on non-productive investments have been generally higher than on productive investments. In other words, we could solve much of the problem of inflation if we would only eliminate preferred capital gains and other tax treatments for the kind of expenditures and investment which cause inflationary, nonproductive categories of investment.

My associates and I have set forth a *Bipartisan Economic Policy*, which includes proposed basic improvements in the Kemp-Roth bill. Those changes in tax policy which significantly change the direction of flow of money and credit in our national economy, thus move us back in the direction of an industrial power once again capable of providing adequate productive employment and meeting the material needs of our communities and citizens.

In addition, we must channel most of the credit of our government and banking system into either research and development for improving our technologies, or directly into sound improvements in and expansion of both our goods-production and related exports. We have two measures which can be taken quickly and simply to set this into motion. First, we must greatly enlarge the authorized capital of our Export-Import Bank, providing low-cost credit both for exports and for capital requirements of exporters and their vendors, in much the same way we organized the flow of credit for increasing production during the last world war. Second, we must oblige the Federal Reserve System to open up a low-cost credit window for local and regional bankers who need Federal Reserve participation in medium- and long-term loans to creditworthy investments in research and development, agriculture, manufacturing, construction, mining, and transportation industries, as well as major high energy flux density energy production technologies.

We must keep the borrowing costs for these categories of participation loans and also for categories of capital improvements by government agencies at a much lower cost than for other categories of borrowing. We must also take related measures to ensure that there is a large volume of credit for the favored categories, and a relatively tight credit market for other categories.

Provided that private industry and government combine efforts to promote advanced-technology energy development and such other measures as water development, these mere changes in taxation and credit and banking policies will be sufficient to turn our national economy away from its recent pathway toward disaster, and back toward the kind of growth we thought our national policy and constitutional birthright prior to the 1967-1968 period.

This will help us to accomplish one very important additional thing.

When Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker dries out domestic banking reserves and raises interest rates like skyrockets, this does not stop inflation. It worsens inflation.

First, every 1 percent increase in prevailing interest rates increases the federal government deficit on debt-service account by between \$20 and \$25 millions! It has similar effects on state and municipal debt-service costs. It drives up rents and housing-purchase costs. The businesses which must borrow to keep alive, and which cannot obtain credit from local and regional banks, must go to the Canadian or British West Indies "off-shore" loan sharks, or to New York City or other bankers acting as middlemen for the foreign loan sharks.

By raising the interest rates in that way, Volcker has

inflated the economy and weakened our banks while turning the economy over for looting to foreign off-shore banks. That must be stopped.

How is it that a ruined nation like Great Britain, a relatively small economy like Canada's, or some mere island like those of Hong Kong or the British West Indies appears to have more value to lend than a major economy such as the United States? It might appear to be a physical impossibility! It is not real money which they are lending! It is the phony money generated as credit by the ultra-high-velocity turnover of debits in those banking systems which otherwise handle the greatest volume of the several-hundred-billion-dollars deposits of the international drug trade. On balance, Volcker's policies worsen inflation and increase the rate at which the international drug-pushers take over our economy through mortgaging out our assets to the drug-pushers' loan-sharking activities.

This must be stopped.

Without going into detail, I can report to you that the obscure but vastly wealthy families which today gain a significant part of their aggregate wealth from the illegal traffic in arms, drugs, diamonds, gold, and so forth, are the political forces behind the alliance of the Socialist International and IMEMO-KGB against the United States today. These are the forces which use "radical," "left," and "right" mass-based forces as social battering rams, for the purpose of attempting to destroy both the institution of the sovereign nation-state and the policy of industrial progress. These are the one-worlders behind the deployment of forces such as the Socialist International today.

Therefore, in changing our economic and monetary policies in the manner I have indicated, let us not overlook that these measures are also effective warfare against the deadly enemies of our republic. Let us seize these measures to our benefit. Let us join with our allies and other friends, using our combined forces as national economies to crush the supranational financial interests which are presently deploying the Socialist International and its accomplices against our republic.

Let us make the awareness of our republic's adversaries, as we have identified those adversaries here, the key to the mobilization of the minds of our citizens as for a great war. Let us use the weapons of economic recovery, as I have indicated them summarily here, as the chief weapons we shall employ to crush our republic's enemy, as we march out to crush the Socialist International and its accomplices in concert with our friends and allies among the other nations of the world.

Let us muster this outlook in our government and in our citizenry generally. Let us thus imbue the quality of certainty to that wonderful hope we celebrate thankfully this day.