

Charles de Gaulle, in which the state takes responsibility for creating the infrastructure needed in terms of water management, sanitation, public transportation (especially rails, modern rails), power supplies, health care, and education, and fosters through that means and through public credit, the growth of private enterprises which are partners with government in building up infrastructure, but which are also the means through which technological progress is translated into agricultural and manufacturing production, and other forms of physical production.

We must have a dirigist form of government, a third way, so to speak, between Mazzinian communism and free trade. After all, Karl Marx was a protégé of Mazzini, of that freemasonic group; and on the other side, were the teachings of Karl Marx's teachers in economics, Adam Smith, the Physiocrats, and David Ricardo.

We must return to the only successful model of economy from the past centuries, a model conceived by Gottfried Leibniz, as in his advice to Peter the Great; the model associated with George Washington's first and second administrations; the model associated with the name of Alexander Hamilton, treasury secretary under President Washington; the model associated with Mathew and Henry Carey, and with Friedrich List and others, and also the model admired so much by that friend and collaborator of Mendeleyev, the great Count Sergei Witte.

We must have what was called in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century, the American System of Political Economy, in which the state creates a monopoly in the generation of currency and credit through a currency issued by the treasury, under the control of government. That currency, loaned to enterprises of state infrastructure, and to private firms for meritorious investments in production, becomes the basis for the growth of employment and useful production and trade within the nation.

By having cooperation among states which have such so-called dirigist models, we shall bring the world out of chaos, if we choose to do so.

The time will come fast for us to make that kind of choice, for when the systemic collapse of this metastatic cancer of speculation called free trade occurs, there will be nothing but chaos before us, except as nations choose to turn to the third way—the American System.

But that is, after all, only a good economic system. It will work only if it is based on respect for the creative uniqueness of the human individual, and is based on a commitment to scientific, technological, and related cultural forms of progress, and is based on investment in those improved modes of production which realize, in practice, the benefits of scientific and technological progress as increased potential population-density and thus, as increased standards of living for the population as a whole.

## The development of the EIR economics database

From late 1979 to the close of 1983, *EIR* produced a quarterly economic forecast based on the LaRouche-Riemann economics model method. This report was constructed quarterly from, primarily, a Gross National Product-defined database, using a set of constraints supplied by Lyndon LaRouche. During this period, the *EIR* reports were the only consistently reliable published forecasts available from any U.S. source.

Forecasting of this kind was discontinued during early 1988, at LaRouche's recommendation. By this point, the margin of fakery in U.S. government and Federal Reserve System data rendered any report using such data worthless.

Instead, the *EIR* economics staff expanded *EIR*'s own database for relevant categories of demographics and measures of economic activity. At present, the data cover the 1700s through to 1993 for the United States, and selected years from the 1960s through to 1985-93 for 137 countries.

These data series were assembled from sources including the World Health Organization, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Commerce (in particular the Bureau of Economic Analysis), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Geological Survey, World Bank, U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Unesco, International Labor Organization, Federal Reserve System, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, various manufacturing and trade groups, and similar agencies which collect statistics centrally.

Although problems abound with data from these sources due to errors, inconsistencies, and worse, nevertheless, there are no other sources from which to begin. The *EIR* data are subsequently cross-checked against whatever better statistics become available for a particular nation, year, category, etc.

The present "working" statistics base of *EIR* consists of roughly 300 database tables, containing tens of millions of data items. These vary from raw numbers as given by sources such as those listed above, through varying stages of refinement, to *EIR*'s own calculations of various kinds, especially rates of change in key physical parameters of national economies, e.g., type of power use, by ton-mile of freight hauled, over time.