

'We Don't Have a Government Willing To Do the Job'

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was interviewed Oct. 5 by Henry Raines on "America AM," broadcast over air on WWPR-AM, and also streamed over the Internet. WWPR is based out of Bradenton, Florida with an audience in the Bradenton-Sarasota-Tampa Bay area of Florida's West Coast. Raines was joined by Manatee County Democratic Party Chairman C.J. Czaia, and aired all the commercials before LaRouche went on air, in order to have an uninterrupted interview.

Raines: Well, perhaps George Bush had the wrong plan at the wrong time, but we have a distinguished gentleman joining us who does have a plan: Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. is a well-known defender of justice and civil rights. He's an internationally known economist, author, and statesman. He is an architect of an emerging new economic order, modelled on the Bretton Woods system developed by Franklin Roosevelt. He has been a controversial figure in the past, including his efforts to destroy the international drug traffic—I think that is referring to the Iran-Contra era, and the drug-smuggling that went on there. And he currently has campaigned to force the resignation of Vice President Richard Cheney. Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, thank you very much for joining us on American AM.

LaRouche: It's fun to be with you.

Raines: Yes. Well, before we get into the substance of some of the issues at hand, for our listeners that aren't familiar with Lyndon LaRouche or your organization, could you please just give us a quick synopsis of how you founded the movement, and a brief history?

LaRouche: Well, of course, my qualifications are largely [in] economics. I'm a physical economist; I'm a specialist in the area—actually the best at it, in this area—and the most successful long-range forecaster.

Among the other things which I'm taking up on Oct. 12th, again, is, I gave a forecast on Oct. 12, 1988 in Berlin, at the Bristol Kempinski Hotel. This was later rebroadcast as a televised broadcast, later that month in October, in the United States, as a national network broadcast: In which I forecast the impending collapse of the Soviet system; saying that it would start in Eastern Europe in the immediate period ahead; it would start in Poland, it would spread throughout Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. And the result of this would be

the reunification of Germany, with the designation of Berlin to become, again, the nation's capital.

Now, this was not too popular, and was not believed. For example, the incoming President didn't believe it, that is, Bush 41. Most people in Germany didn't believe it. In France, they didn't believe it. In Britain they didn't believe it. But it happened!

So, I have a little reputation, not only in that case but others, for accuracy in forecasting—which does not mean predicting, but it does mean defining the situation, which we're going to face and we will have to make decisions about.

Raines: Well, on the basis of that success, we should be very worried about what you're predicting for the economic future of the United States. What do you see on the horizon?

LaRouche: We're going into the worst crash in all modern history. Right now. It's worse than the 1929 crash, for us, because we already had the 1929 crash repeated, in 1987. But since that time, we've been operating on the basis of Alan Greenspan's financial derivatives bubble. And so, we have been spending our way with imaginary money, called financial derivatives, spending our way into glory! Now we're totally bankrupt. Every major bank in the world, essentially, in Europe and the Americas, is bankrupt right now.

We could save the system, the way FDR did. That's the job: Put the Federal Reserve System into bankruptcy reorganization by government, and force the banks to keep their doors open. And rebuild. We could do that. But, at present, with the present government, there's no inclination in that direction, and therefore, unless the government is changed, rather radically and soon, we have a major catastrophe on our hands. But that's the "if." Can we change? That's the question.

Raines: Let me ask you a little bit more about the statement you just made, when you said virtually all the banks, or national banks in the world are bankrupt, and the derivative bubble is about to pop, if it hasn't already: If you were to just go into undergraduate economics or international finance, they would tell you that, well, you know, the derivatives such as future contracts and things like that, actually reduce the risks for the major players in that industry or sector. You know, for example, somebody may have a future contract on oil or cocoa or something like that, and they're just smoothing

out their business. Where does the roulette wheel come into play?

LaRouche: Well, it didn't—it's in there. The point is, that the people who are teaching this stuff in universities—there are some competent economists in the United States (believe it or not), but they're not the ones that are quoted generally in the press on this thing! What's being taught in universities is bunk. It doesn't work that way. The financial derivatives, the systems that they praise, are killing us.

Look, one has to get real. They talk about figures. Now, let's go out into the street. Let's look at county-by-county in the United States: Let's look at what's there, now, physically, as opposed to what was there years before. You'll find that most of the country is in far worse condition, and is becoming consistently in worse condition, since the second half of the 1970s. [See **Figures 1 and 2**. Animations of these maps can be seen at www.larouche.com/animations.] So that, all this stuff about "everything is good, it's getting better, we've got a better system, it's not going to crash," it's bunk! And the people who teach this stuff are teaching bunk. But, they're teaching it, themselves, at the highest rate of tuition ever in human history! It's worthless education!

Czaia: We had [*EIR* Counterintelligence Editor] Jeff Steinberg on, whom we love. He seems to be so knowledgeable on issues—part of your organization—was talking about the infrastructure. And it reminded me of when the whole power grid went, up in the north, remember, about a year or two back? It seems like when—and here's my question and comment, and comment and question: If you privatize everything, and the job of privatization is to make a buck, you know—you're a corporation, you have a board of directors you have to answer to—is to make dollars for your stockholders, and you squeeze as much out of the system and you don't reinvest in the system, the system eventually, once it's bled to death, it will die. And the same thing with the power grid—everything. Can you comment on that? I know you—

LaRouche: Yes, this is crazy. Franklin Roosevelt took over a government, which had just experienced a collapse by *one-half* under Hoover. Now the collapse was not caused by the 1929 crash: The collapse was caused by the Hoover policies in response to the '29 crash. Those policies were insane. Had the policies of Franklin Roosevelt been applied in October-November of 1929, instead of what Hoover did, we wouldn't have had a Depression.

So, the point now today, since the middle of the 1960s, but especially since the beginning of the 1970s, we, on a world scale, have been bleeding ourselves to death in terms of *physical economic* values. Now, what happens is, people say, "No, that's not so bad. Look, we're a services economy now, instead of a production economy!" Well, being a services economy means you use your neighbor for a slave, but you don't have much to go on: You don't have the industry, you don't have the infrastructure; we don't have safe water

systems for drinking-water out of the faucet; we don't have mass transportation systems; we lost most of our railroads; our airlines are crashing; our insurance policies aren't worth much for our people—they're losing value on their Social Security. Everything is worse!

And some people say, "This is good"! I mean, some people really are masochists, if they like this.

Raines: We're speaking with Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. To find out more about his political action committee, you can call 800-929-7566. Or, you can go online and check out <http://www.larouche.com>, and we'll be giving you that information again, in the half-hour.

I'm your host, Henry Raines. C.J. Czaia's in the studio. C.J. you had another question.

Czaia: Yes. Mr. LaRouche, you know, we're active here in local Democratic politics, and we've always waited for the trickle-down from the national and state party—never got down here—and so we're trying to "trickle up." My question to you is, you know, we see all this doom-and-gloom on the horizon; we've been up on the news with what's going on. What can the people do? What can we do? I mean, do we do it through Democratic politics? What do we do, to take our country back, to make a difference, to get us back on track?

LaRouche: All right. We're going to have to get rid of the present Presidency. We're also going to have to clean out what is associated with DeLay in the House of Representatives. Because, we do have a bipartisan group of sane Republicans and a majority of the Democrats. Now, as we've seen, especially since May 23 of this year, when the so-called "nuclear option" of Dick Cheney was defeated, we've seen a partnership between many Republicans and Democrats, in the Senate. We could see it in the House, if what Cheney's boy DeLay represents, were out! And he might be on the way out.

So, what we have to think about, is the following: The key thing right now, is the Iraq War—not the way people think about it usually, or talk about it, but it's much more serious: We're on the verge of a point, where the U.S. troops don't stay—they shoot their way out of the place, because that's the only way they get out. This thing is collapsing and disintegrating.

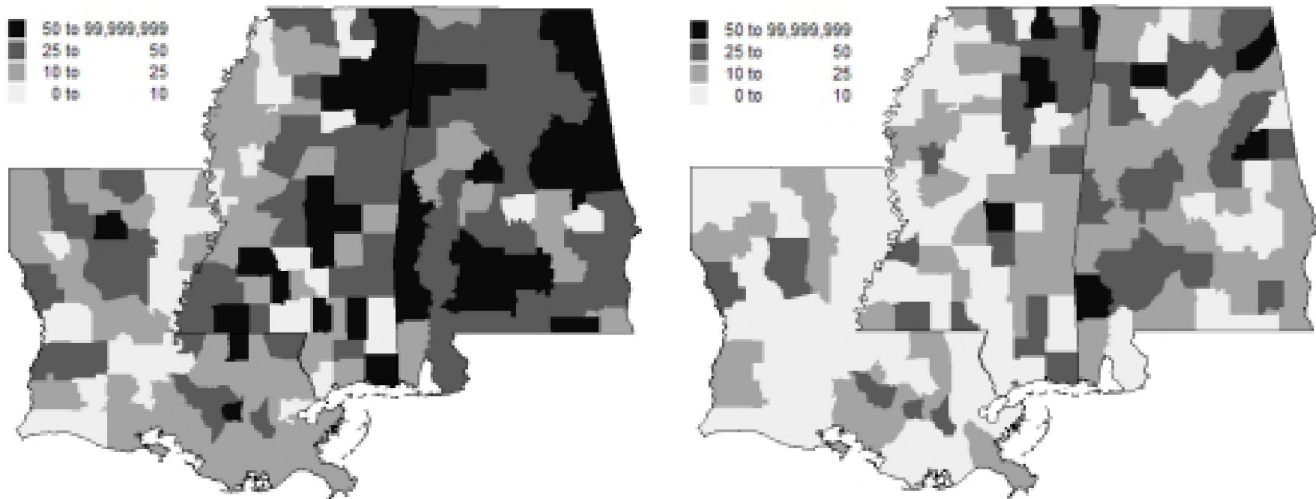
Now, if this goes down, the chain-reaction effect of that kind of humiliation of the United States is something which has incalculable effects. But we're not going to get out of there, unless we get Cheney out of the Vice Presidency. And I think there's a possibility of getting Cheney out. Because, no one's going to deal with us, while Cheney's in there. No one's going to trust us—and we need a lot of trust, to get our troops safely out of Iraq. It's not a matter of keeping them in there—they've got to be taken out—it's a *losing, lost situation*.

The idea of trying to evacuate U.S. troops from Iraq, is now a serious danger! We've had General Odom, a distin-

FIGURE 1

Manufacturing Employment Decline, by County, 1975 and 2000

(Percent of Total Workforce Engaged in Manufacturing: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama)



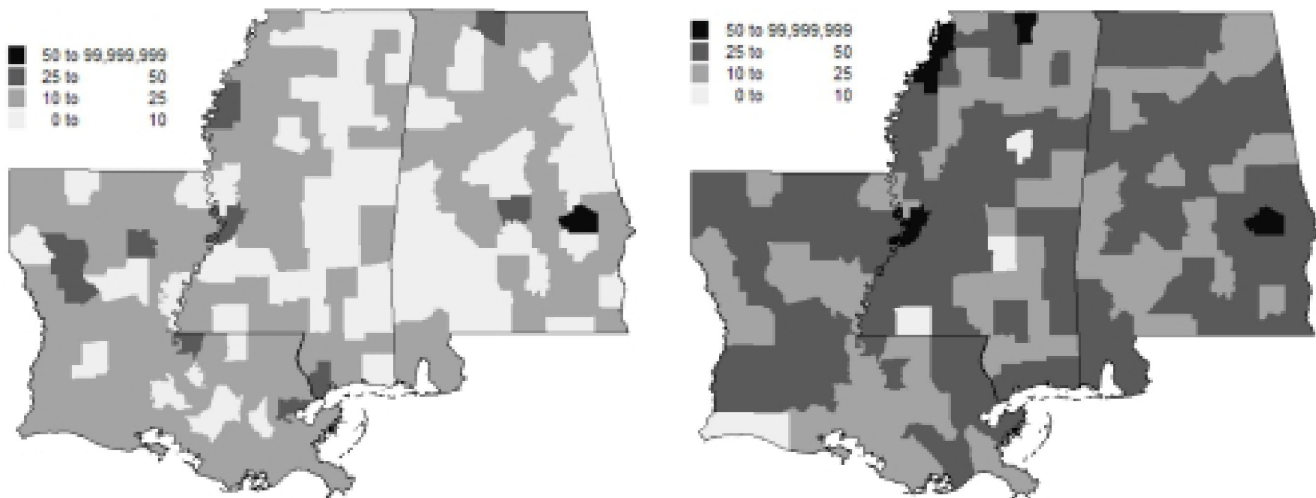
Source: *EIR* 2005, Map by MapInfo.

These maps, illustrative of the county-by-county destruction of the U.S. physical economy, are taken from the animations at www.larouchepub.com/animations. The decline in percent of the workforce in manufacturing in the states hit by Hurricane Katrina, reflects the mass shutdown of industries in the three-state region—principally textiles, agriculture processing, and pulp and paper. The “Sunbelt process” of siting new factories here in order to pay relatively low, non-unionized wages, in no way altered the dramatic pattern of regional de-industrialization.

FIGURE 2

Service Employment Increase, by County, 1975 and 2000

(Percent of Total Workforce Engaged in Services Jobs: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama)



Source: *EIR* 2005, Map by MapInfo.

Service jobs of all kinds, with low wage rates, came to dominate what employment existed in these three states by 2000. In the so-called “hospitality” sector, casino work led the way, as these states were among the first nationally to legalize riverboat gambling. These states’ average individual weekly wages and salaries have been about 85% of the national average (including industrial and services combined). Of 12 million citizens in the three states, 3.6 million are black; nationwide, the median income of black households is below 70% of the national median.

guished general in the United States, [who] has made the point, publicly. You have Tim Collins, a British colonel, [who] has made the same thing from the *Daily Telegraph* in London. The warning is, from the military, and I've checked this myself, it's accurate: *We are about to be kicked out of Iraq*—if we're lucky.

And so, this is the big issue which is going to determine much of politics. *If* we change politics, then we're going to get a shift back in the direction of a pro-Roosevelt direction, the way that, say, serious Republicans would want that. And you know about them—they're not all crazy; they're not all Tom DeLays. But we're going to have to put this country back together again, fast, get a recovery program going. It *can* be done. The question is, are we going to do it?

Raines: Mr. LaRouche, before we go into the topic of how to get Dick Cheney to leave office, we have a caller that's been waiting for days for a chance to talk to you. I think his question is probably going to speak to your prediction of a collapse of the U.S. dollar. Matthew, please go ahead with your question, please.

Caller: Thank you, Henry, and good morning, Mr. LaRouche.

I have three questions. They're fairly simple questions, and I'd like to know what your thoughts are on these. I don't know as much about you as I'd like to, and maybe I will get to know you better.

My first question is, whether or not you are in favor of the Federal Reserve Bank being nationalized by the government, and becoming basically owned by the people of this country, and no longer being owned by private individuals, who may live, or not live, in this country?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, that's too simple a question. We are going to have to—actually, the Federal government is going to have to take the bankrupt national banking system, and put the Federal Reserve System itself into receivership, by government, for reorganization. The purpose will be partly to keep the doors of banks open, because the banks are bankrupt. We can't have them closing their doors. It's a much more aggravated version of what Roosevelt had to deal with back in 1933.

All right. But that does not mean we're going to nationalize the private banks. That means that we're going to take over the Federal Reserve System and set the rules more like FDR rules. But our intention must be to get the private banking system, that is, actually the national banking system, functioning as it was functioning once upon a time. And functioning at a basic low interest rate, long-term interest rate. And actually using it as a vehicle for Federal credit, which we're going to have to create: to get the credit out for infrastructure, to get the credit available, *through* the banking system, for worthwhile kinds of investment, to get our employment and

our production going again.

So, it's not really "government, or not government." Government has a responsibility under our Constitution: We have to manage our national banking system, our national system. But the banking system is largely a private banking system, of state and Federally chartered banks.

Raines: Matthew, you can give us your next two questions, quickly please, together.

Caller: So, you are not against private ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks, is that correct?

LaRouche: I'm not against private ownership of the banks which are under Federal Reserve control. It's the money system, and its regulation that has to be under Federal control. The banks will operate privately within those rules.

Caller: Okay. Well, I would have to respectfully disagree, as it relates to the nature of money as a medium of exchange. I believe money should be created as the greenback was, debt free, and it should be created by government, elected officials only.

Raines: All right. Matthew, we're going to open the line. Thank you for your questions.

Any comments to that before we move on, Mr. LaRouche?

LaRouche: Yes, well, he doesn't understand it. The greenback is exactly what I'm talking about. It was what Lincoln did. Lincoln did not privatize the banks. Lincoln organized a system of greenbacks, which were repealed under British influence, and by the same kind of people that did this under Nixon and so forth, today.

Czaia: Mr. LaRouche, you called for upwards of \$6 trillion to upgrade our national infrastructure. How would we find the money for that?

LaRouche: You create it. Look, you've got to start—don't start with money. Start with physical reality. Now, money is necessary as a medium of exchange. It is not the source of wealth. Money is only paper. Even when it's in gold or silver, it's still only money.

So, you have to have money in order to engage in local transactions among parts of the economy. But the overall credit, is the national credit. Now, we're talking about investments of 25 to 50 years—that's the general average life-cycle of a physical basic investment in infrastructure. What we do is, your objective is, immediately, to make sure that you are currently, on current account, [that] the nation is earning more and producing more than it's costing. To do that, you have to bring the level of productive employment up, to a level at which you're above breakeven. The immediate objective is to do that with Federal credit: We invest in things that we need—basic economic infrastructure, power systems, water

systems, rebuilding the economy. We also invest in providing credit for private-sector things that we think are worthwhile, and make sure they have the credit available to invest in buildup, industries, agriculture, so forth.

If we're operating above breakeven, in terms of current account, that is, we're producing more than we're consuming, we're in good shape—we can manage for the long term. If we're not doing that, we're in deep trouble.

Raines: Well, Mr. LaRouche, I promise you we're going to get to talk about Vice President Dick Cheney, in just a moment. But I have another person that you sparked their interest. Bill, please go ahead.

Caller: I have a simple question, really. We have somebody else on your program saying that we're going to default on the debt. We've got Mr. LaRouche saying that we're heading for a catastrophe. Could I ask: If these things come about, what's it actually going to be like?—if you see what I mean.

LaRouche: You're talking about Hell on Earth. Because, we're in a situation globally, especially in Europe and the Americas, which is worse than Germany faced in 1923. That's the kind of problem. Now, we could handle this problem. The problem is, we don't have a government, in terms of the Executive branch, that is *willing* to do the job. So, we're going to have to decide that we're going to make a change in the way the Executive branch of government functions. And I think that what's going to pull it down, is the Iraq question, together with the general economic question.

If we're on the verge—and the British and the Americans are on the verge—of being *kicked out* of Iraq, if they can shoot their way out of the place: This is going to bring down the power, or the authority, of the present Bush Administration. And it's going to open the door for reconsidering many other policies.

So, I'm optimistic in that sense. The options exist to solve the problem. The crisis exists, which demands a solution. We just have to fight, and hope we win and get the solution.

Raines: Mr. LaRouche, you recently issued a press release, "Let Bush and Cheney Go Quietly." Could you tell our audience the message you were putting forward there?

LaRouche: Well, the point is—the DeLay crisis in the House of Representatives means that, as [this] thing unravels, and you look what is tied to DeLay, Gingrich, and so forth, if that crowd is exposed, the way it's being exposed in criminal proceedings and other things now, you're going to find a sudden change in the House of Representatives. And together with the Iraq issue—the way it's coming up fast, the way people are going to start seeing the reality there—there's going to be a mood, a pro-impeachment mood growing inside the House of Representatives. Now, an impeachment has to come out of the House of Representatives. Now, that doesn't

mean that Cheney's going out by impeachment. It does mean, that if it is obvious that the House is in a mood to think about impeachment, then some important people, including probably former President Bush, might go to Dick Cheney and say, "The President would like to have you to resign." And then Cheney would go out the way Nixon went.

That's our best shot, right now.

Raines: And what would—the first President Bush—what would motivate him to do something like that?

LaRouche: The man is not mentally all there. But you know how the Bush family, father and son, both operated. Senior Bush—who's actually my junior—but, Senior Bush, operated on the basis of having a group of advisors who were quite competent. He still does have access to those advisors. It was his intention that his son, becoming President, would have the same set of advisors inclusively, and would listen to them. The son is not capable of listening to his father—not really.

So, you're in a situation where, the national situation is hopeless. But, if Cheney's out of there, and Cheney is the control over Bush, the Cheney mechanism, and Bush finds himself defeated, he's going to change his behavior, and he will come more under his father's influence, or his father's circle of influence, than he is now.

EIR SPECIAL REPORTS

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The 148-page report incorporates the proceedings of a seminar addressed by Lyndon LaRouche and sponsored by *EIR*, the Schiller Institute, and the Forum for Peace and Democracy, in Walluf, Germany on April 26-27, 1997. An extensive appendix details infrastructure projects which would spur the development of Africa.

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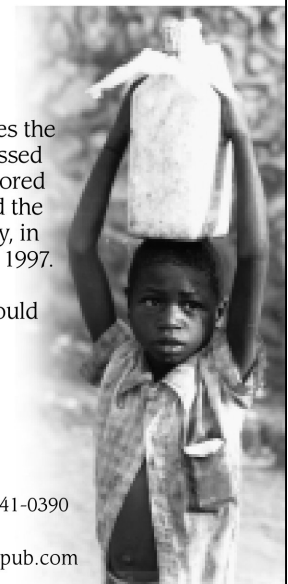
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Czaia: Who really runs the policy coming out of Washington, today? I mean, because of the corruption, that's so rampant—corruption and cronyism, and pork, and all this. Who runs the system?

LaRouche: Who runs Halliburton?

Czaia: Cheney.

LaRouche: Behind it, you have an international financier cartel, operating through George Shultz, who designed this entire current Bush Administration, including Cheney. And these guys have been ripping off the world, ripping off the United States, getting by with murder, and that was a key part of our problem: that we allowed this to go on.

Look, we're losing our industries! We're losing our airline system! We're losing our air industry; we're losing our automobile industry!

Czaia: Well, let me follow up a question. You had said to build infrastructure. . . . How do we get our corporations, our industry, back, if you build infrastructure? Is it tax incentives? What is it that you do to quit, if you will, pimping all our production to China and other countries? How do we get it back to this nation? How does Congress do that?

LaRouche: We go back to a—we go away from a free-trade system, and back to a fair-trade system, the kind of thing that we had still in the 1950s: We had a fair-trade system. We had a protectionist policy. It was not an aggressive policy, it was not a policy of rapine against other countries. We simply said: We're going to have our industries, our agriculture, and our infrastructure. And we're going to protect those citizens, or groups of citizens, in the United States, who are willing to do the job of giving us agriculture, giving us essential industry, giving us skilled employment places, and that's what we want. And we're going to have a protectionist policy, to build the United States back to what it was before.

Raines: We're speaking with Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. If you want to find out more about the political action committee, you can call 800-929-7566. You can also visit on the web, <http://www.larouchepac.com>. And I would also suggest, that if you want to find some writings from Mr. LaRouche and his staff, you go to <http://www.larouchepub.com> on the web.

And C.J., you had a follow-up question, and then I have one.

Czaia: Yes, real quick: About the lobbyists, and the absolute whoring out of our politicians in Washington, around the country, and campaign reform: We need this. How do we do it, if we do? What are you recommending?

LaRouche: Well, I think we have a good core in the Senate now, and I think we can get something pretty quick in the House of Representatives. Remember, you've got an election coming up next year. The entire House of Representatives is re-scrambled. I think that the present trend is, right now, that

everything that smells like Gingrich and Tom DeLay is likely to be out—including from the state of Texas. So, in that case, we'll probably get back to sanity with the House of Representatives.

Our mood, at that point, in cleaning up some of this mess, will be to take the kinds of actions which put things back together again. I talk to these guys, directly and indirectly, all the time. Especially the committees in the Congress, committees in the Senate, these kinds of people. We're discussing these kinds of things. The mood is there, on both sides of the aisle, to seriously discuss these problems and the answers to them. I'm confident that if we had a Presidency, which would allow us to consider these things properly, that we'd do it. I think we're on the edge of doing it—I think we're on the edge of success, *if* we can make this turn. It's going to be painful. It's going to be difficult, but we can make it.

Raines: We're speaking with Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. Let me give you those phone numbers one more time. . . . And Mr. LaRouche, in the last two or three minutes that we have here, I want to speak to someone that sent us an instant message, and maybe elaborate on it just a little bit. They wanted to know, in your proposal to rebuild the infrastructure in the United States, how alternative energy fits into that?

Also, I want to make sure I understand something that I've read from your articles: Is it—this expenditure by the Federal government, it's not to prop up uncompetitive industries in the global economy, is it? It's more to provide the tools and the hard things like roads and rails and things like that, that would allow businesses then to become competitive? Am I correct on that?

LaRouche: Well, that's partly true. But at the same time, we have to have a protectionist policy. For example—just real quick: India and China are considered great competitors of the United States industry. But look at China and look at India. In India, 70% of the population is living in desperate and worsening conditions of life. You have a somewhat similar situation—it's different, but similar—in China. The reason they're able to dump products on the world market at low prices, is because they're not paying enough, or not receiving enough payment for what they produce, to meet the requirements of 70% of their population.

Therefore, a fair trade policy internationally, a protectionist policy, protects both those nations and *protects us*. Instead of cutting our throats, in competition, we end the cutthroat competition, and prices will tend to rise. But that means we will be able to sustain *our* industries; they'll be able to sustain and improve theirs.

Raines: We've been speaking with Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. It's been a fascinating half-hour here, and we're very grateful for your time. And Mr. LaRouche, I hope we get to talk to you again very soon.

LaRouche: Thank you, Henry.

LaRouche's 1988 Forecast Of German Reunification

On Oct. 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche announced the impending collapse of the Soviet system, a collapse which he said would begin soon in Poland and would lead to the restoration of Berlin as the future capital of Germany. Not one leading figure of the world agreed with LaRouche then; but it happened the next year. The following is the text of his speech at a press conference at West Berlin's Kempinski Bristol Hotel. He was at the time an independent candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

I am here today, to report to you on the subject of U.S. policy for the prospects of reunification of Germany. What I present to you now, will be a featured topic in a half-hour U.S. television broadcast, nationwide, prior to next month's Presidential election. I could think of no more appropriate place to unveil this new proposal, than here in Berlin.

I am the third of the leading candidates for election as the next President of the United States. Although I shall not win that election, my campaign will almost certainly have a significant influence in shaping some of the policies of the next President.

Although we can not know with certainty who will be the winner of a close contest between Vice President George Bush and Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis, it is the best estimate in the United States today, that Mr. Bush will win the largest electoral vote. Obviously, I am not supporting Mr. Bush's candidacy, and I am not what is called a "spoiler" candidate, working secretly on Mr. Bush's behalf. Nonetheless, should Mr. Bush win, it would be likely that I would have some significant, if indirect influence on certain of the policies of the next administration. How this result would affect the destiny of Germany and Central Europe generally, is the subject of my report here today.

By profession, I am an economist in the tradition of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and Friedrich List in Germany, and of Alexander Hamilton and Mathew and Henry Carey in the United States. My political principles are those of Leibniz, List, and Hamilton, and are also consistent with those of Friedrich Schiller and Wilhelm von Humboldt. Like the founders of my republic, I have an uncompromising belief in the principle of absolutely sovereign nation-states, and I am therefore opposed to all supranational authorities which might undermine the sovereignty of any nation. However, like Schiller, I believe that every person who aspires to become a beautiful soul, must be at the same time a true patriot of his



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

LaRouche delivers his historic press conference in Berlin on Oct. 12, 1988. "Under the proper conditions, many today will agree, that the time has come for early steps toward the reunification of Germany, with the obvious prospect that Berlin might resume its role as the capital."

own nation, and also a world-citizen.

For these reasons, during the past fifteen years I have become a specialist in my country's foreign affairs. As a result of this work, I have gained increasing, significant influence among some circles around my own government on the inter-related subjects of U.S. foreign policy and strategy. My role during 1982 and 1983 in working with the U.S. National Security Council to shape the adoption of the policy known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI, is an example of this. Although the details are confidential, I can report to you that my views on the current strategic situation are more influential in the United States today than at any time during the past.

Therefore, I can assure you that what I present to you now, on the subject of prospects for the reunification of Germany, is a proposal which will be studied most seriously among the relevant establishment circles inside the United States.

Under the proper conditions, many today will agree, that the time has come for early steps toward the reunification of Germany, with the obvious prospect that Berlin might resume its role as the capital.

For the United States, for Germans, and for Europe generally, the question is: Will this be brought about by assimilating the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin into the East Bloc's economic sphere of influence, or can it be arranged differently? In other words, is a united Germany to become part of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, as



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at the Brandenburg Gate in West Berlin, Oct. 11, 1988.

EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

President de Gaulle proposed, or, as Mr. Gorbachov desires, a Europe from the Urals to the Atlantic?

The Reality of the Worldwide Food Crisis

I see a possibility, that the process of reunification could develop as de Gaulle proposed. I base this possibility upon the reality of a terrible worldwide food crisis which has erupted during the past several months, and will dominate the world's politics for at least two years to come.

The economy of the Soviet bloc is a terrible, and worsening failure. In Western European culture, we have demonstrated that the successes of nations of big industries depend upon the technologically progressive independent farmer, and what you call in Germany the *Mittelstand* [Germany's small and medium-sized entrepreneurs]. Soviet culture in its present form is not capable of applying this lesson. Despite all attempts at structural reforms, and despite any amount of credits supplied from the West, the Soviet bloc economy as a whole has reached the critical point, that, in its present form, it will continue to slide downhill from here on, even if the present worldwide food crisis had not erupted.

I do not foresee the possibility of genuine peace between the United States and Soviet Union earlier than thirty or forty years still to come. The best we can do in the name of peace, is to avoid a new general war between the powers. This war-avoidance must be based partly on our armed strength, and our political will. It must be based also, on rebuilding the strength of our economies.

At the same time that we discourage Moscow from dangerous military and similar adventures, we must heed the lesson taught us by a great military scientist nearly four centuries ago, Niccolò Machiavelli: We must also provide an ad-

versary with a safe route of escape. We must rebuild our economies to the level at which we can provide the nations of the Soviet bloc an escape from the terrible effects of their economic suffering.

I give a concrete example.

Recently, in response to the food crisis, I sponsored the formation of an international association, called Food for Peace. This association has just recently held its founding conference in Chicago Sept. 3-4, and since then, has been growing rapidly inside the United States and in other nations represented by delegates attending that conference.

One of the points I have stressed, in supporting this Food for Peace effort, is that the Soviet bloc will require the import of about 80 million tons of grain next year, as a bare minimum for the pressing needs of its population. China is experiencing a terrible food crisis, too. As of now, the food reserves are exhausted. There are no more food reserves in the United States, and the actions of the European Commission in Brussels have brought the food reserves of Western Europe to very low levels. Next year, the United States and Western Europe will be cut off from the large and growing amount of food imports during recent years, because of the collapse of food production in developing nations throughout most of the world.

During 1988, the world will have produced between 1.6 and 1.7 billion tons of grains, already a disastrous shortage. To ensure conditions of political and strategic stability during 1989 and 1990, we shall require approximately 2.4 to 2.5 billion tons of grain each year. At those levels, we would be able to meet minimal Soviet needs; without something approaching those levels, we could not.

If the nations of the West would adopt an emergency

agricultural policy, those nations, working together, could ensure that we reach the level of food supply corresponding to about 2.4 billion tons of grains. It would be a major effort, and would mean scrapping the present agricultural policies of many governments and supranational institutions, but it could be accomplished. If we are serious about avoiding the danger of war during the coming two years, we will do just that.

By adopting these kinds of policies, in food supplies and other crucial economic matters, the West can foster the kind of conditions under which the desirable approach to reunification of Germany can proceed on the basis a majority of Germans on both sides of the Wall desire it should. I propose that the next government of the United States should adopt that as part of its foreign policy toward Central Europe.

Rebuild the Economies of Eastern Europe

I shall propose the following concrete perspective to my government. We say to Moscow: We will help you. We shall act to establish Food for Peace agreements among the international community, with the included goal that neither the people of the Soviet bloc nor developing nations shall go hungry. In response to our good faith in doing that for you, let us do something which will set an example of what can be done to help solve the economic crisis throughout the Soviet bloc generally.

Let us say that the United States and Western Europe will cooperate to accomplish the successful rebuilding of the economy of Poland. There will be no interference in the political system of government, but only a kind of Marshall Plan aid to rebuild Poland's industry and agriculture. If Germany agrees to this, let a process aimed at the reunification of the economies of Germany begin, and let this be the *punctum saliens* for Western cooperation in assisting the rebuilding of the economy of Poland.

We, in the United States and Germany, should say to the Soviet bloc, let us show what we can do for the peoples of Eastern Europe, by this test, which costs you really nothing. Then, you judge by the results, whether this is a lesson you wish to try in other cases.

I am now approaching the conclusion of my report. I have two more points to identify.

All of us who are members of that stratum called world-class politicians, know that the world has now entered into what most agree is the end of an era. The state of the world as we have known it during the postwar period is ended. The only question is, whether the new era will be better or worse than the era we are now departing?

The next two years, especially, will be the most dangerous



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

The LaRouches at the Charlottenburg Palace in West Berlin, Oct. 11, 1988. Lyndon LaRouche expressed the hope that "the beautiful Charlottenburger Schloss" would become "the future seat of government" of a reunified Germany.

period in modern European history, and that worldwide. Already, in Africa, entire nations, such as Uganda, are in the process of vanishing from the map, biologically. Madness on a mass scale, of a sort which Central Europe has not known since the New Dark Age of the 14th Century, has already destroyed Cambodia, is threatening to take over the Middle East as a whole, and is on the march, to one degree or another, in every part of the world. As a result of these conditions of crisis, the world has never been closer to a new world war than the conditions which threaten us during the next four years ahead. What governments do during the coming two years will decide the fate of all humanity for a century or more to come.

There have been similar, if not identical periods of crisis in history before this, but, never, to our best knowledge, on a global scale, all at once.

I recall the famous case of a certain German gentleman of the Weimar period. This gentleman was persuaded that a Second World War was inevitable. He searched the world for a place to which he might move his family, to be out of the areas in which the next war would be fought. So, when the war erupted, he and his family were living in the remote Solomon Islands, on the island of Guadalcanal.

In this period of crisis, there is no place in which any man or woman can safely hide in a crisis-ridden world without food. One can not duck politics, with the idea of taking care of one's career and family, until this storm blows over. There is no place, for any man or woman to hide. There is no room for today's political pragmatists in the leadership of governments now. If we are to survive, we must make boldly imaginative decisions, on the condition that they are good choices, as well as bold ones.

The time has come for a bold decision on U.S. policy toward Central Europe.

If there is no Soviet representative here in this audience at the moment, we may be certain that the entire content of my report to you now will be in Moscow, and will be examined at high levels there, before many hours have passed. The Soviet leadership has said in its newspapers and elsewhere, many times, that it considers me its leading adversary among leading individual public figures today. Nonetheless, Moscow regards me with a curious sort of fascination, and, since President Reagan first announced the Strategic Defense Initiative, considers everything I say on policy matters to be influential, and very credible.

Moscow will read the report I deliver here today. It will wait, as Soviet political leaders do, to see what other circles around the U.S. establishment and government might echo the kind of proposal I have identified. Once they see such a signal from those quarters, Moscow will treat my proposal very seriously, and will begin exploring U.S. and European thinking on this.

Germany's Sovereign Choice

As far as I am concerned, it is Germans who must make the sovereign decision on their choice of fate for their nation. My function is to expand the range of choices available to them. So, I have come to Berlin, where the delivery of this report will have the maximum impact in Moscow, as well as other places.

I conclude my remarks with the following observation.

Moscow hates me, but in their peculiar way, the Soviets trust me to act on my word. Moscow will believe, quite rightly, that my intentions toward them are exactly what I described to you today. I would therefore hope, that what I am setting into motion here today, will be a helpful contribution to establishing Germany's sovereign right to choose its own destiny.

For reasons you can readily recognize from the evidence in view, I know my German friends and acquaintances rather well, and share the passions of those who think of Germany with loving memory of Leibniz, Schiller, Beethoven, Humboldt, and that great statesman of freedom, Freiherr vom Stein. If I can not predict Germany's decisions in this matter exactly, I believe that if what I have set afoot here today is brought to success, the included result will be that the Reichstag building over there, will be the seat of Germany's future parliament, and the beautiful Charlottenburger Schloss, the future seat of government.

If the conditions arise, in which that occurs, President de Gaulle's dream of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals will be the peaceful outcome of thirty years or so of patient statecraft, and that durable peace will come to Europe and the world within the lifetime of those graduating from universities today.

Heute, bin ich auch ein Berliner.

With a Blunt Instrument

by Anton Chaitkin

Rep. Roy Blunt (R-Mo.) has not yet summoned the nerve to move into the perhaps haunted office-suite of the House Majority Leader, in the second week after Blunt's appointment to replace Tom DeLay.

Tom "The Hammer" DeLay was indicted on Sept. 28 and again Oct. 3, charged with conspiracy and money laundering, for channeling \$190,000 in corporate political donations to the Republican National Committee and back into Texas state election races, thus apparently trying to hide the origin of contributions illegal in Texas.

DeLay's indictment followed the September indictment of his campaign fund managers Jim Ellis and John Colyandro for the same offenses. The financial godfather of DeLay's Congressional career, Jack Abramoff, was arrested on Aug. 11 in the massive SunCruz fraud case involving DeLay and others in the extended DeLay organization. Mafia-linked Abramoff "consultant" Anthony Mosciatello and two associates were arrested on Sept. 27 (the day before DeLay's indictment), charged with murdering the former owner of the SunCruz floating casino cruise line that Abramoff took over.

A review of Roy Blunt's career as an accomplice in the DeLay-Abramoff machine should make clear the cause of Interim Leader Blunt's trepidation.

Rep. Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) began clawing his way up after the 1994 Conservative Revolution in the House of Representatives, becoming Republican Whip, third in party power after the House Speaker and the Majority Leader. Lobbyist Jack Abramoff helped shape DeLay's alliances with corporations and rightist political and religious forces, giving the gang the power to grant or block membership and influence in Congress, in exchange for donations. The Abramoff era began with huge donations from Enron to DeLay's funding agency, Americans for a Republican Majority (ARMPAC).

When Roy Blunt first ran for Congress in 1996, Blunt went to Washington, met with DeLay, and pledged himself to serve The Hammer's powerful apparatus if he were elected.

In 1999, DeLay maneuvered to make his malleable Deputy Whip, Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), Speaker of the House. DeLay chose the novice Roy Blunt, then in his second Congressional term, as chief Deputy Whip, assigned to manage the details of relations with the lobbyists.

DeLay held weekly strategy meetings, presided over by Blunt, with corporate lobbyists and political movers assembled by a DeLay "kitchen cabinet" consisting of Jack Abra-