

LaRouche in India

New Delhi Correspondent Paul Zykofsky describes the EIR founder's April visit to one of the United States' greatest potential allies.

At a time when relations between India and the U.S. have hit one of their lowest points, the visit by National Democratic Policy Committee Advisory Board Chairman and *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to New Delhi during the last two weeks in April serves to emphasize the enormous potential which exists for improved ties between the two largest democracies in the world. LaRouche, who spent a year and a half in India from 1945-46 when he served in the China-Burma-India theater during the Second World War, reminded Indian policy makers of the friendship which existed between the two countries when Americans supported India's effort to free itself from British colonialism. As one senior journalist noted at the conclusion of the visit, "LaRouche has shown us that there are still republican nationalist forces in the U.S. which embody the type of outlook which inspired India in its struggle for independence from the British Raj earlier in this century."

LaRouche was accompanied by his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Chairman of the European Labor Party, and by Uwe Parpart, Research Director of the Fusion Energy Foundation and an *EIR* Contributing Editor. The first week of the visit was spent in the capital city of New Delhi, where Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche met with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and with several members of parliament, leading scientists, industrialists, academics, journalists, and economists. LaRouche also lectured at the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Jawaharlal Nehru University's School of International Studies, and led discussions at the National Institute for Science, Technology and Development Studies and the Indian Institute of Technology's Physics Department. A reception held in the honor of Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche by *EIR* and *Fusion* magazine was attended by 70 people, including several members of parliament, senior diplomats, journalists, and leading scientists.

The second week of the visit was spent in Bombay, the commercial and financial center of the country, where LaRouche met with industrialists, scientists and economists, and visited the nearby Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC). The last stop was the city of Pune, the center of classical Sanskrit studies.

Major policy address

How relations between India and the United States can be improved and the current strategic deterioration reversed was outlined in a major policy address delivered by Mr. LaRouche on April 23—"A New Approach to North-South Relations"—before the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi. In his address he called for a "grand design" for a new world economic order based on a three-way agreement combining "East-West" and "North-South" in a "general comprehensive agreement on broad lines of planning and policy" for concrete objectives in economic development.

Combining U.S.-Japanese-Western European assistance to the Soviet Union for the development of the Ural and Siberian regions, such cooperation would in turn create new productive capacities which could be exported in the form of capital goods to developing countries for "joint projects in three-way trade."

In several meetings with scientists and economists, LaRouche elaborated his proposals for "grand design" high-technology projects in the developing sector. For India, he highlighted the importance of three areas: harnessing the country's enormous water resources through the construction of link canals and groundwater recharge facilities; a massive nuclear-energy program; and the development of India's large manpower resources through high-level classical education. He also emphasized the need to plant huge numbers of trees to improve the subcontinent's ecological balance and correct the deterioration in weather patterns.

As outlined in a 1980 study on India's development potential, commissioned by LaRouche during his campaign for the Democratic Party's 1980 presidential nomination, by the year 2020, such development projects could raise the standard of living of India's population to levels comparable to those in Europe today.

The Nehru approach

To achieve this, he noted, it is necessary for India to return to the approach pursued in the first 15 years after independence under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, an approach which emphasized the development of a

high-technology capital-goods industry. India "must get back to the kind of thinking which achieved levels of growth of up to 10 percent," LaRouche told a gathering of eminent economic journalists. "The key thing which most people overlook" in analyzing the Indian economy is that "you have the postwar period of 1947 to 1962-64, the Nehru Period, in which you have the first two Five-Year Plans that centrally laid the foundations for a great nation." The subsequent wars with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965, and the 1966 devaluation of the rupee, destroyed that momentum, LaRouche added. "But these are not solely an Indian problem. This is a reflection into India of conditions which have developed in the international monetary system. India can develop, but India requires low-interest, long-term credits to develop," Larouche said.

Alongside the necessary international arrangements, LaRouche emphasized the need for India to select two or three areas of science and technology in which it can become "the best in the world"—just as under Nehru, Dr. Homi Bhabha initiated the nuclear energy program

which has given India the most advanced atomic-energy program in the developing sector.

From Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche visited the country's premier scientific establishment, the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC) in nearby Trombay. On their arrival, they were met by its Director, Dr. Raja Ramanna, an eminent nuclear physicist, who gave them a briefing on the evolution of the center into a scientific facility employing over 12,000 people, including more than 3,500 scientists and 5,000 technicians—a facility unique in the world. The LaRouches and their party toured the 40-megawatt CIRUS, the experimental reactor built in 1960 with Canadian assistance; the agricultural applications laboratory, where radiation is being used for the preservation of food and for developing new, improved plant strains; and the laser experiment section, which is working on a high-power neodymium glass laser for research in plasma physics.

Throughout his discussions with scientists and economists LaRouche emphasized the need to forge ahead in other frontier areas of science and technology. Speak-

'Passion for development must be revived in India'

At the conclusion of his visit, Lyndon LaRouche summed up some of his impressions of India—since he was last there in 1946—in an interview with the newsweekly New Wave. Excerpts follow.

It is very obvious that the passion and the attention span in general are less than they were in 1946, that the fire and creative passion associated with the independence struggle are not as great today. The first desire I have in this is to say, "How can that passion, or that *quality* of passion be reactivated?"—because that's the only force that can build the country in the face of its present problems.

The cultural pessimism which has hit Western Europe and the U.S. is hitting here, and I would think that it is fair to say that India—at least in terms of the university campuses I visited—is approximately at the point of danger that we faced in the United States and Western Europe in 1966-68. That is what must be reversed. I see an appetite in the country for great projects that will inspire the people and give them a sense of cohesion—some purpose, some self-mobilization—and that's the key, just thinking back to 1946 and comparing it to now. That's the most immediate emotional, personal reaction I have.

For example, I recall how back in 1946 on the

Calcutta Maidan, coolies who were making between four and eight annas a day [approximately 5 to 10 U.S. cents] under the British Raj came up to me as an American soldier to find out if the United States was going to send textile machinery to India at the end of the war. I wish the passion of 1946 were active now to be focused on the tasks we have before us at this moment.

The problem here today is largely subjective, not objective. If you look at the situation not from India—as if it were an isolated country in which everything was determined by what happened within the country—but look at India in the world as a whole, compare this with developing countries, and compare the country politically with industrialized nations—India is better governed than the United States in terms of normal standards of government. It is a rich country with a lot of poor people. But the context and determining features of the distinction between the pre-1963-66 period and the post-1966 period—which is defined here by the devaluation of the rupee—the distinction is not domestic; the distinction is international. For the past 16 years the world has been sliding through monetary crises towards what has now become a depression. It is this international climate which largely determines the possibilities in India. The problem domestically in each of the countries affected by this international situation is how does the nation and particularly its leading political forces respond to the international situation?

ing to 35 young plasma physics students at the Indian Institute of Technology in Delhi, LaRouche called for India to “develop a better high-temperature gas-cooled reactor than any present design.” If it does so, “India could become the world’s leader in the thorium-cycle-based HTGR—not only for domestic use but also for export,” LaRouche said. India has the world’s largest reserves of thorium.

To develop the scientists who will achieve these future breakthroughs, LaRouche emphasized, educational curricula along the lines of the Humboldt classical education system in Germany—based on geometry and philology—must be established. To pursue this interest in philology, LaRouche visited Pune to meet several leading Sanskrit scholars to discuss the high-level development of this most ancient Indo-European language and how to expand its philological study.

Malvinas crisis

Given the escalating crisis in the South Atlantic, it was LaRouche’s analysis of the current international strategic situation which received the most prominent coverage in the Indian press. A front-page article in the New Delhi daily, *The Patriot*, titled “U.S. Faces Foreign Policy Crisis on Falklands,” quoted from an exclusive interview with Mr. LaRouche on the Malvinas crisis in which he warned that “the entire international strategic situation would deteriorate” if the United States did not oblige the British fleet to turn back (see *EIR*, May 11).

LaRouche’s explanation of how Americans are being manipulated by the British and by anglophile groupings in the United States around the Malvinas crisis was quickly understood by people in India, who often complain that American foreign policy is too strongly influenced by British views and geopolitical methods. As LaRouche pointed out during his visit, this influence has been reflected over the past few years in U.S. policy toward this region. Among the examples he cited were: Henry Kissinger’s support for Pakistani genocide in Bangladesh in 1971; the refusal to fulfill a contract to supply enriched uranium for the U.S.-built Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and the current support for the regime of Pakistani military dictator Zia ul-Haq.

There should be no illusions in India, LaRouche warned, about the efforts by Anglo-American zero-growthers to provoke war with Pakistan, break up India into several smaller nations, and reduce the population through famine, war and pestilence.

That India is committed to improving relations with the United States despite current tensions was reflected not only in the warm reception given to Mr. LaRouche but in the announcement that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will visit Washington later this year—an announcement which caught most observers by surprise.

Anti-drug victory in French libel suit

Reprinted below are excerpts from a precedent-setting decision rendered by the 17th Correctional Court in Paris on Jan. 11 against Dr. Claude Olievenstein, director of the largest treatment center in France for drug abusers and addicts, the Centre Marmottan.

In February 1981, Olievenstein went on French radio to charge that the French Anti-Drug Coalition was a front for a “Nazi grouplet,” the European Labor Party (POE). Both organizations are associated with EIR founder and U.S. Democratic Party leader Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The POE promptly took Olievenstein to court for libel; the decision in the POE’s favor included an award of monetary damages.

During the trial it came out that Olievenstein was peddling a line based on what he knew were lies spread by the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith (ADL) against the Anti-Drug Coalition in several countries.

This was the doctor’s attempt to counter the effect of the French Anti-Drug Coalition, which had exposed him for advocating unrestricted “recreational” drug use. A more intensive Chicago-based campaign to stop the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC), the U.S. sister organization of the French coalition, is now the subject of a \$70 million suit in Federal District Court. Named as defendants in the NADC suit are the Illinois Attorney General, the Illinois heads of the ADL and NORML (the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws), respectively, and the Chicago Sun Times.

The translation which follows was done by EIR’s Dana Sloan. Olievenstein was misspelled in the original.

The European Labor Party, certified association, represented by its President, Mrs. Claude Albert and its Secretary Mr. Jacques Cheminade . . . plaintiffs represented by J. M. Varaut, attorney-at-law;

versus:

Olievensztein, Claude, born June 11, 1933 in Berlin [Germany], . . . doctor of French nationality;

versus:

The Société Nationale Radiodiffusion Radio-France . . . represented by its President, Mrs. Jacqueline Baudrier. . . .

By writ dated May 16, 1981, the European Labor Party cited Mr. Olievensztein [sic] and the Société Na-