

# 'We are now moving out of the Thatcher-Bush era,' says LaRouche

by Edward Spannaus

President Clinton has recently had a number of successes in areas of foreign policy where he has effectively used his personal leadership authority, said *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche during a wide-ranging discussion of Clinton administration policy in his interview with "*EIR* Talks" on Sept. 7. But domestically, LaRouche said, the situation is a disaster, and this is due to the correlation of forces, particularly the way in which the Bush crowd is able to prevent the President from getting any major initiatives of his own through Congress.

The problem Clinton is having, as LaRouche explained, is that the presidency itself is a "mosaic" of various leftovers from the Bush crowd, and also a mosaic in terms of Clinton's own appointments and the vice president's—who do not all agree. In addition, there is a similar situation in the Congress, especially among Democrats on the House side. Thus, LaRouche noted, "the Bush people are able to play that in concert with their British friends, which includes a lot of the corrupt news media in the United States," and they are able to prevent the President from getting any major initiatives of his own through the Congress.

LaRouche gave as an example the crime bill. "That's not the President's bill," he said; "that's a monster with a life of its own, which nobody wanted to stop."

## The President's successes

In contrast to this domestic situation, where the President can't get anything through, LaRouche noted that Mr. Clinton has been quite successful wherever he has used two things: the international political authority of the presidency and of his own personal position, and secondly, that which the President has made less use of—the executive powers of the presidency. "He's elected by the totality of the American electorate," said LaRouche. "He's the President; he uses the powers of the President: In that, he has capability. When he tries to use the powers of the legislature, or those processes, he has less."

Examples of this cited by LaRouche are the Irish breakthrough; Clinton's intervention in July at Naples at the Group of Eight meeting; in Bonn following the G-8 meeting, in the policy statements in which Clinton applauded the so-called Delors White Paper on infrastructure development; and then Clinton's Berlin address, where he defined a new and unique

partnership with Germany. In these and other areas around the world, LaRouche continued, "where the President is using his *personal leadership authority globally* to get something done, he's getting things done. And the success of the Irish operation, so far, is an example of that. He's attacking his problems with remarkable effectiveness, considering the things he's up against; and he's doing a fairly good job on that score."

Recognition of some of the President's accomplishments has come from some unexpected quarters. In a Sept. 6 *Washington Post* article entitled "Clinton's Secret Successes," the U.S. bureau chief of the British newspaper the *Guardian* credited Clinton with "two discreet but notable successes" in the cease-fire in Northern Ireland and in the Russian troop withdrawal from the Baltics on Aug. 31.

The author, Martin Walker, remarked that both of these breakthroughs reflected Clinton's highly personal style. "This was diplomacy kept close to the presidential chest," Walker wrote, "run by and through his National Security Council staff and not through the State Department."

Super-establishment columnist Jim Hoagland, writing in the *International Herald Tribune* and the *Washington Post* two days later, noted the historic accomplishment of the withdrawal of Russian and Allied troops from Germany. But Hoagland felt compelled to assert that sometimes Clinton acts as if things are worse than they actually are. "Clinton came back from his July trip to Germany steaming because it had not been covered fully or adequately by the American press," Hoagland wrote, in a belated recognition of what *EIR* has been telling its readers since Clinton's trip. "He may be right." (Compare, for example, *EIR* July 22, 1994, pp. 36-39; and July 29, 1994, pp. 50-54.)

Hoagland recommended that the President should focus on the solid accomplishments of American leadership in ending the division of Europe, and on his own achievements on his trip, rather than on the impression created by the news media when he returned from Germany.

## The end of an era

In his interview with "*EIR* Talks," LaRouche put the withdrawal of both western and Russian troops from Germany and the Russians from the Baltics in a more forward-looking context. Not only is this the formal end of the postwar

occupation period, LaRouche said. This is also the end of another era: the 1989 era of Bush-Thatcher policies, he said, noting that the occasion was used for talks between German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which echo President Clinton's statements in Bonn, in Naples, and in his Berlin speech of July.

"The Clinton policy, or what has become the Clinton-Kohl policy, is moving forward, slightly," LaRouche noted. "We are now moving out of the Bush era, or the Thatcher-Bush era, toward what might be called 'the era of the Clinton policy'; and that's what's really significant there."

### **Haiti: a British operation**

LaRouche compared the situation around Haiti as being somewhat like that of the crime bill. The U.S. official Haiti policy "is not a Clinton White House policy," LaRouche said. "It's a policy, like the crime bill, which has been stuck on the Clinton White House; a policy which was stuck on them, because of corrupt influences acting upon sections of the Congressional Black Caucus."

LaRouche identified as indicative of the problem, the case of John Demme, the producer of the film "The Silence of the Lambs," an FBI-Quantico psychological warfare project. Demme is playing an instrumental role in organizing pressure for an invasion of Haiti to restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"You see the same kind of operation," LaRouche warned, "in the pressure on the Congressional Black Caucus, in various ways—I wouldn't put blackmail pressure out of consideration, either—to get the Congressional Black Caucus to turn around and demand that the President go with the Haiti operation. In that case, we've got a direct FBI asset playing a key role in orchestrating this business."

"What is being proposed, essentially, is bloodshed, and more bloodshed in Haiti, which there's no excuse for! The problem is, because of the political correlation of forces, once the Congressional Black Caucus was whipsawed into making this turn, under FBI-asset pressure, that the President was faced with a Haiti policy which had taken on a life of its own."

This policy does not come from the United States, and it doesn't come from the Congressional Black Caucus, LaRouche declared. "It comes from London! And London is orchestrating the thing, using the Bush Leaguers who set this problem up in the first place, and using the Project Democracy apparatus, *which is Bush League*—it's British created and it's Bush League—to try to set the President up, where he takes the responsibility for Haitian bloodshed, which, then, the Bush people would use to discredit the President in congressional and other election campaigns."

An invasion of Haiti would be the platform for the Republican presidential campaign of 1996, along with other things of a similar nature, LaRouche went on to say. "It's a British operation. It has become thus, like the crime bill—a bill of which nobody is the father, and it shouldn't have even been born; but it exists, it's taken on a life of its own, and nobody

in Washington seems to be able to stop it. We'd do the best we can to stop it, but it's one of those monsters, until we change the character of American politics a bit, so that we don't have these monsters, which nobody wants, but everybody is afraid to oppose, taking over our national policy."

### **'Cure the infection'**

LaRouche also discussed the situation in the Balkans, and in particular the forced postponement of the pope's trip to Sarajevo, Bosnia, which LaRouche labeled a direct British operation, run through their Serbian assets.

There will not be any improvement in the situation in the Balkans, LaRouche emphasized, until the Thatcher-Bush gang gets kicked around a bit. "Until you address the issue of the Brits, and of the Bush Leaguers in the United States," LaRouche stressed, "no solution is possible."

"You cannot, for example, cure an infection unless you address the fact of the disease. You cannot try to say, 'How can we cure the symptoms of bloodshed in the Balkans?' I say, 'You have to cure the infection.' The infection essentially comes from London, and is Bush League-supported in the United States: You take those clowns on, expose them, and push them back, as the President has done, somewhat, with his brilliant support for peace in Northern Ireland and a few other things; you slap the Brits in the face, and do it publicly, often enough, and then follow it up with proper remedial actions, you begin to get improvements in the Balkans."

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