
LaRouche in Dialogue with Democrats

The Only Solution Is for Dems To Show Leadership, and Rebuild the Economy

The following dialogue occurred during the question-and-answer period of the April 7, 2005 webcast given by Lyndon LaRouche in Washington, D.C. The discussion was moderated by Debra Freeman.

Freeman: Lyn, the first question was submitted by a Democratic consultant here in Washington, who has been heavily involved in the fight to save Social Security. He says: “Lyn, my question to you is perhaps an obvious one, and to be honest, I’ve gotten the answer delivered at various volume levels by those who speak for you at various points.

“But, I think it would probably be useful to put the question to you personally, especially before this broad public audience. You’ve repeatedly asserted the need for the convening of a meeting similar to FDR’s 1944 Bretton Woods conference, in order to craft a new financial architecture to replace the current one, which seems to have ceased functioning. But the bottom line is this: I can’t think of any collection of scoundrels among those alive today, who would be more hostile to this idea than those who are roughly referred to as the Bush Administration.

“But, the problem that we face, is that it seems that this issue just is not going to wait for four years. So, how do you proceed with a Presidency that is so hostile to the principle that you’re expounding?”

LaRouche: Aha! That’s a nice question! I like that.

There is an answer. The answer often lies, when you look at somebody else, and ask them for an answer; you should first look at *yourself*. Maybe *you* are the problem, not them.

In the case of the Democratic Party, I would say the Democratic Party has been the problem. Now, the first obstacle to curing the problem represented by Bush, is to pretend, yourself, that you don’t think it exists. If you accept what Bush is doing, a principle he’s doing—and you’re not willing to admit that you’re accepting that, then you are actually continuing that.

See, Bush is a very vulnerable person. I’m being myself: I say the man is a psychopath, not to insult him. That’s a statement of fact, it’s not an insult. When I see a slime-mold, I call it a slime-mold. I call it a worm, if it’s a worm. The President is a psychopath. The man is not in the real world. We have seen that! Those who watch him, watch his behavior, know *he is not in the real world*. And therefore, he is not able

to respond to things because he is not in reality. He’s living largely in a fantasy life.

Now, that has complications, because when you get a wind-up toy, and you turn it loose, the wind-up toy may do something you don’t like, which you didn’t expect. But you built it in, by turning it loose. And Bush is like that. He’s not in the real world. He doesn’t know what he’s talking about most of the time. He doesn’t care. He cares about how *he feels* about what he’s saying, not what the effect is, in practice, of what he’s saying.

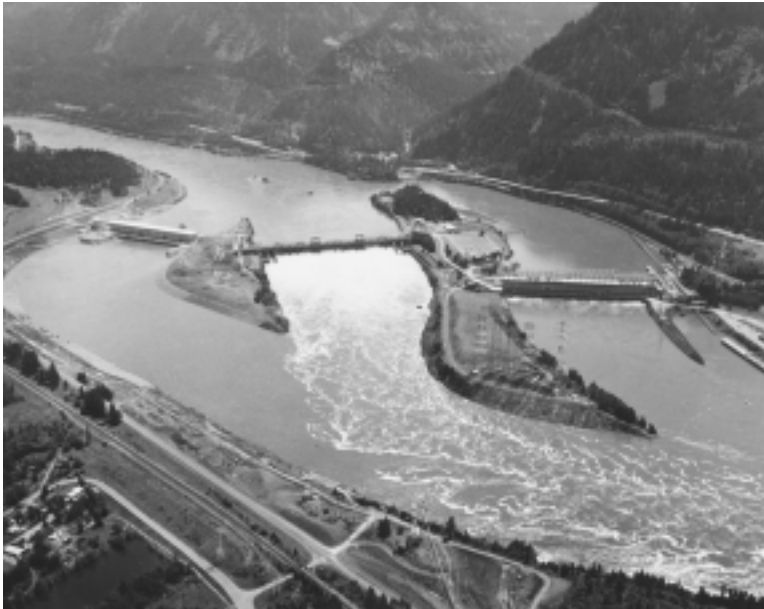
Cheney’s a sociopath. That does not mean that Cheney’s a genius, or a superpower. He’s not. He’s a very defective, weak person. Condoleezza Rice—a bully, but her bullying shows how weak she is. I mean—you know, she still thinks she’s running a football team in California, for George Shultz or something. She shows *weakness*, not strength. Bush is *weakness*, not strength.

Shultz, hmm? Shultz is more the problem.

Now, the problem we have, is, we say, “We have to respect this; we have to respect that.” The thing—in Congress, the habit of, “Go along to get along”: This is what causes the problem. “But people won’t accept that.” “You can’t change Bush.” You *can* change Bush! We can deal with that problem.

All you have to do is have a majority in the Congress, starting with the Senate. This problem’s going to be brought to heel, real quick. Why? The problem here is that we have people who are Democrats, who don’t believe in the people! These are the ones who talked about, you know, “stick to suburbia.” That’s how Gore succeeded in losing the election, which was a shoo-in, if Clinton had been running again. They were talking about this option, “Ignore the poor people.”

The country has been operating, this country of ours has been operating since 1971-72, increasingly, on “ignore the poor”! We have 80% of the family-income brackets of the United States, who’ve been in a collapsing condition of life since 1977. And the Democratic Party has turned its back on these people, and the issues that they represent. It turned its back on the question of deregulation. It was done by the Democratic Party!—under Brzezinski. The living standard of most Americans was hurt more by what was done by Carter—not because Carter understood what he was doing—but because Brzezinski and his crowd, the Trilateral crowd, deemed it necessary.



We urgently need to rebuild our water system, and we could immediately begin with the small water projects. “We can do those right away,” said LaRouche. Here, the Bonneville Lock and Dam project on the Columbia River, between Washington and Oregon.

So the Democratic Party *turned its back* on the majority of the people in the United States, in its actions! Refused to recognize what it had done, when the pain and suffering caused by these policies cut in; and said: “This is a new way of life. We have to learn to live with it.” And what did you hear from the Democratic Party, in the 1996 period-2000 period? What did you hear? You didn’t hear Clinton, you heard Gore. And Gore was “suburbia”—or being an alpha dog or a beta dog. That was called “losing an election by dogged determination.”

So, we turned our back on the people.

What I’ve insisted upon, all along, is we don’t turn our back on the people. But the Democratic Party leadership said, “We are turning our back on the people—and you’re against us. You’re sabotaging our efforts to betray the people.” And then, the Democratic Party complains about losing elections! And then, they say, “We’d rather lose elections.” Or some of them did. So the problem is, what you need to do is show leadership. And the problem is, as the consultant (who I think I know) knows very well, when it comes to Democratic Party leaders, there’s *not much guts around*. They will not take a chance on appealing to the people. They will not take a stand on the kinds of issues that affect the people.

For example, health care. *Everybody knows*, in the leadership of the Democratic Party, *everybody knows*, that the whole health care—this promise of medicine, universal right to health care, is a fraud! As long as you maintain the HMO system, your idea of promising health care is a fraud. Because, what are we doing? We are not *limiting* people’s right to health

care. We are doing worse. We are *destroying the source of health care!* How many hospitals have been shut down in the United States since 1973? How many clinics are shut down? How many physicians have been put out of practice, in terms of numbers? What kinds of care can’t you get any more, because it doesn’t exist? What medication that should have been developed, has not been developed, because it doesn’t fit the program of the drug companies?

So, what we have done, is we have *destroyed* the existence of the physical health care, which people want to promise they can have universal access to. And that is done by practically every health care bill—except for one we’ve got coming up now out of Conyers—that’s gone through the Congress. That has been the Democratic policy.

Go through everything else. Democrats will not stand up, and get the support of the people by any other way, except by addressing the real problems of the people, making clear what the *cause* of the problem is; getting the facts out, so they can understand. People don’t *understand* what their problem is, the average person—they *don’t* understand what their problem is. They understand the pain they feel. They understand the effects they feel. But they don’t understand how this problem came into existence! They don’t understand what the cure is.

But, we who are in leading positions in the Democratic Party, or similar institutions, have the ability to know how the problem was created. We have access; we have the friends; we have the government bureaucrats, all of the other people who have the facts. There’s no excuse for our not knowing what caused the problem, for long. And once we know what the problem is, we should say what the problem is.

And, if you have a majority of people in the United States who are really determined to have an election, or to have a government they want, and you’re willing to provide the kind of leadership they need for that purpose, you’re going to get it. I don’t care who’s the President of the United States. We impeached Nixon, didn’t we, virtually? Nobody in the United States, up to this point, could resist a serious mass sentiment from among the people of the United States. I don’t care who’s incumbent in government.

The problem is we lack guts, among our political leaders. And they blame the people, saying, “the people aren’t ready to support us.” Why should they support you? Are you going to go to war under the leadership of a general who you know to be a gutless wonder? And the problem is we have too many gutless wonders, in the leadership of the Democratic Party.

I guarantee you, that if I had been elected, we wouldn’t have any problem. Or if I had been treated better by the Demo-

cratic Party during the course of the campaign, *we wouldn't have this problem today*, I guarantee you!

Freeman: Okay, the next question, that was submitted via the internet, is from the Harlem office of a leading Democrat, who is out of the country. They ask: "Mr. LaRouche, after listening to what you said today, there is no doubt that the structure of the U.S. economy has changed. And probably it hasn't changed for the better. In listening, we would have to agree with you that access to affordable housing, health care, and other such things has, for a variety of reasons, reached the level of crisis. We are also obviously concerned about the loss of America's productive capacity—not simply our productive output, but actually what we are capable of producing, what our potential is, both in terms of our industrial output, and also our agricultural output. But the fact is, that even if you argue that it's been largely fueled by the growth of consumer indebtedness, I just don't see how you can say that the American people's overall standard of living has not increased. We have more cars, more computers, more access to technology. And certainly that does represent a feature of an increased standard of living. Please comment on this."

LaRouche: Well, the point is, you have to face reality. This is the suburban view of reality, not the view of the lower 80% of the population.

Take the facts. See, people have bemused themselves by this illusion about suburban plenty, about this "better," that "better," this "better." It's *not* better. The net effect is not there. There are economic principles which have to be understood.

My way of explaining it is to simply point to the county-by-county physical statistics on the condition of life of the American people, and on looking at the collapse of the actual physical standard of living, of the lower 80% of our population. There has been no period, since 1971-72, in which there has been a net improvement in the condition of life of the people as a whole of the United States, or the United States as a whole.

What has happened is, that people may get more money for buying junk—they can get that at Wal-Mart, for example—maybe. But if you look at the thing in reality, take it *county by county*. Take photographs. Just get your photographs. Take every part of the country, county by county. Get photographs from all over the country. What was there? Look at the main center of the city, or town there. Look at the farms that were there, that are not there any more. Look at the



"As long as you maintain the HMO system, your idea of promising health care is a fraud," said LaRouche. "We are destroying the source of health care! How many hospitals have been shut down in the United States since 1973?" The Greater Detroit Hospital, shown here, is one of those which has been shut down.

destruction of our economy. It's *not* better. It's been worse every step of the way.

What happens is, the figures that are reported are fake. I dealt with this in 1982-83. There was a new series of fakery by the Federal Reserve System. You know, our statistics on what's going on in the United States, the reports—it's fake! For example, a car was increased in value in 1983. How? Well, it got a small, little thing called a spare wheel, stuck in the trunk, instead of a spare wheel. This was something you were supposed to limp along the highway on, till you got to the next gas station. And this was called better. So, they valued the car as being *higher, in value*, because of this change. And you would get 60%, 40%, or 50% improvements in the value of a product from year to year, based on this kind of fakery done by the Federal Reserve System. What has been reported as improvements in income, statistical reports by the U.S. government and similar agencies, have been fake! Other agencies, then, take U.S. and similar statistics, and they do an interpretation of these statistical reports—in other words, they interpret fakery!

But get back to the hard rock. The hard rock of physical analysis of the U.S. economy, is to go county by county. Look at the conditions of life, physically, county by county. Look at the farms. Look at the physical standard of living. Look at the quality of education. Look at the quality of health care, as needed—not some gimmick, not some tinsel: And this country is poorer than ever before.

We are, in fact, bankrupt, as a nation. Look at our debt, our

Federal debt overhang. Look at our foreign-exchange deficit. Look at how much we depend on imported goods supplied by the cheap labor, virtually slave labor, of people from abroad, which is sold at Wal-Mart and similar places, to people who have no jobs, or no real jobs, and can ill afford to buy even the junk produced at slave labor wages from abroad. We are being *destroyed*. And the problem is, that too many of our people get sucked in, by this dream-language propaganda, that things are better because of all these things. Things are worse.

That's why the Democratic Party—as I said before—has lost the support of the people! Because most of the people belong to the lower 80% of family-income brackets. And you look at the higher brackets, the upper 20%, most of those people think they have something—they don't own anything. Their credit card debt, and similar kind of debt, will kill 'em!

Look, you've got people in Northern Virginia living in shacks, shameful shacks—minimum of \$400,000 mortgage, generally running \$600,000 to \$1 million, now. People who are working several jobs, to try to maintain those shacks. Those shacks are about to collapse in value, to half or one-third of the present value; where the occupant who's about to lose the job with which he's paying the mortgage, is about to face foreclosure. And we move people from all over the country, into certain areas, such as the Washington area or certain parts of California—we move them into high-priced shacks, which are based on Hollywood-set shacks—you know, the kind of shacks Hollywood would build to destroy for a film? That's what they're living in—plastic shacks! You should see the way they're built. They're not fit for human habitation. But the price is \$600,000 and up in Northern Virginia. And it's occupied by people who are living a fragile existence, on debt. They're about to be crushed! *That* is the reality of America! And what people call prosperity, is really the necklace of debt hanging around their neck.

Freeman: Lyn, this is a two-part question which was submitted by the staff of the Democratic leadership of the Senate. I'll go through both parts, and you can deal with it as you wish.

It says: "Mr. LaRouche, we would agree with you that the state of this nation's infrastructure has been in a state of disrepair, before the arrival in Washington, D.C. of George Bush. In fact, I would say that it dates back to the plague of Reaganomics and the deregulation that accompanied it. These problems clearly have accelerated as a result of the greed and idiocy of this current Administration. I would say that the paradigm is what occurred in California around their energy crisis. You simply mention the name Enron and people have a clear idea of what I'm referring to.

"But I'm not sure that I completely understand what you are saying. It would seem to those of us here, that even before a move to reform of the financial system, that Democrats should put proposals forward for infrastructure reconstruc-

tion. We're not at all convinced that some members from the other side of the aisle, at least in the Senate, won't come over and support such enabling legislation for public/private infrastructure projects. But even if these proposals were not immediately successful, they certainly would provide a clear directionality, and the basis for organizing the American people around a positive perspective.

"Number two: Beyond the question of infrastructure, there is a growing demand, especially from the House of Representatives, and from the Congressional Black Caucus, for a basket of emergency legislation" (and by the way this question was also submitted by the staff of the Congressional Black Caucus). "It would seem that we do need a basket of emergency legislation in light of the current situation, to provide some security for people's homes, for people's access to health care, for their access to transportation, and some way beyond simply guaranteeing Social Security, to replace the pensions that seem to be lost in the wake of industrial bankruptcies.

"Would you please comment on whether or not you think this is viable and feasible?"

LaRouche: My intention here today, and what I'll be doing otherwise in support of what I do here today, is that, I have an understanding of the international financial-monetary and economic situation, which I know is lacking in any other person in the Democratic Party. An overview. And I have a coherent view of what has to be done.

Now, my function today, of course, is manifold. First of all, I'm presenting what we have to do, and this is coming on much faster than most Democrats are willing to think is going to happen. Because you could be up in the morning, on any given day in the coming weeks, and in that morning, you will find out, the world as you thought it existed the day before, no longer exists. We're at that point.

So that, the idea of trying to go ahead, gra-a-a-dual-l-l-y, and working our way toward acceptance of some new idea piece by piece—forget it! You're not going to have that opportunity! I'm not denying you the opportunity. Reality is denying you the opportunity. If you don't like that, blame reality, don't blame me!

But, in the process, I understand that there is a lot of reluctance, because there's a lot of lack of knowledge of this area, that I have knowledge of. But, what I'm concerned about, is that we're able to get a focus on Social Security. Because I was involved with those who warned of this Social Security threat, and proposed that the Democratic Party pull itself together around this Social Security question. Which it did! To the credit of Barbara Boxer and others, who played their roles at critical points in the whole process.

But then, you turn around and you say, "Well, if the Democratic Party—once you get through with Social Security, we have no unity." I say, "Oohhhh, that's our problem: You're looking at Social Security as a single issue." You have to also look at the other things, which are really the same thing. Is

not health care the same issue? Isn't health care a big part of Social Security? Look at Social Security, the structure! You can not separate the question of health care from Social Security. You may separate them for the purposes of legislation. But you can't separate them in the sense of principle and intent. They are different things for different purposes.

So, health care is the next one. How many people in the United States are affected by health care? That's pretty universal, isn't it? So therefore, Democrats ought to be able to come to some kind of agreement on health care. And I think what John Conyers and his crew are doing in health care legislation, is a stepping-stone toward what needs to be fixed next, in this direction.

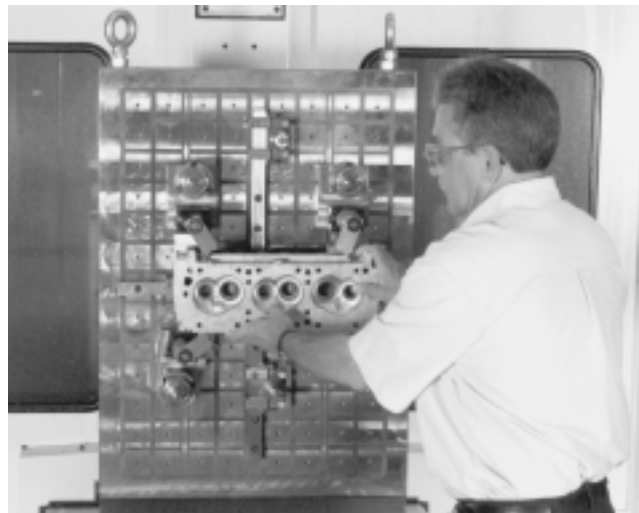
There are other things that are needed right now.

What we need in the Democratic Party, is a working-out—rapidly—not of piecemeal suggestions, but of trying to put this whole thing into some kind of perspective. We have human rights issues, all kinds of issues. I suggest, that these are not independent issues. They all pertain to one thing, generally: the principle of the general welfare. Everything—health care, the way people are treated, economics, the condition of the land, the condition of our relationship with foreign countries, also. These are all questions which have a certain intrinsic coherence.

The problem is, where we get plagued, as a party—as a people—is we get divided. Because one gets one spin on this, another one a different spin, and the correlation of the commonality of interest is not expressed. The job of the Democratic Senate Committee people, for example, the Caucus, should be: We've got to give this thing coherence. We've got to address the *whole person* of the citizen. We've got to put this together in a way that works.

For example: People come up with projects on infrastructure. Well, we've got an easy one. Senator Reid has been a promoter of infrastructure. We have what I support—we have a whole group of infrastructure projects which are urgently needed, Corps of Engineers projects, similar kinds of things. They involve *billions of dollars of immediate investment* which is needed, right now. Much of this is authorized, but not yet funded. If we were to fund enough of these infrastructure projects—which are on the state books, or the Federal books, or the local city books—if we could fund enough of these things, we could create an increase of the level of employment in the United States, which would enable us to bring the budget back into balance; that is, in a manageable way. Obviously, we have to do it, but the problem is resources. If we go ahead with one project, we find out that doing that project means you kill another one. So, what we need is a coordinated plan, not just say go ahead with all infrastructure—we want to go ahead with all infrastructure; but it's not feasible. We have to have a workable plan, of how we can handle this situation.

For example: all the small water projects. We can do those right away. We've got Corps of Engineer projects which are



We have today “a limited number of high-technology generators,” said LaRouche. Apart from automobiles, General Motors “is a machine-tool factor, one of the biggest in the world,” which we can't afford to lose. He pointed out that the General Motors technology experts can produce locomotives. Here, a research engineer with GM R&D demonstrates a machine which can be easily reconfigured to process 4-, 6-, and 8-cylinder heads on the same machine.

high priority, like the Ohio River project; high priority right now. It should go ahead right now, the Louisville operation. Other things of that type. They should go ahead.

But we've got to take the total picture, and say, “How many of these things can we fit together with the existing resources?” We have to look at other things. We have areas of the country which have a water crisis, a *drinking water crisis!* These are areas of concern. You have systems which are 100 years old, which are breaking down. Moss and everything else is in there. And people are trying to drink that water. This stuff has to be fixed.

So, what we need in the Democratic Party—and the party is a good instrument, as it's overlapped with the Congress—and some Republicans, to do it, is to get teams of people to take these areas, and say, “Let's say, this is something we could do. This is the optimal thing we can do. We can do it now. All we need is the funding. Now let's work on the funding next, but let's have a policy of what we want to do.”

So, in these areas, what we need is, we need some degree of coordination, informed-thinking coordination, of how we put together things we know can be done. And I know that in the Congress, Congressional committees and people who have been in the Congress associated with it, and others, *do have this knowledge.* They have it. We have to coordinate this, and pull it together with a mission-orientation, and say, “Let's put together a *package*, and let's go with a working package. And let's see how we can jam projects through, one after the other, as a working package, as fast as we can go.”

So, my view is, what I'm trying to do, by giving a coordi-



“If you want to employ people who are semi-skilled and unskilled, you have to start from the most skilled layer of the operation,” said LaRouche. “If you want to provide the jobs for the unskilled, you’ve got to take the most skilled layer . . . first, to lay the foundations of the project.” Here workers assemble engines at Ford’s Cleveland Engine Plant #1.

nated structure, in which the entire *economic* question—in which the party is weakest, where I’m the strongest relative to the party—is to give the economic overview of the total picture; with the idea that, then, people in the party, in groups, can, as task forces, take the pieces and begin to put the jigsaw puzzle pieces together in the way we need them.

So, I encourage that to the maximum. I’m fully for it. But don’t assume there’s a conflict between that, and what I’m proposing—the urgency of what we have to deal with immediately coming up. We do need both—both approaches. But they have to be coordinated. They have to be integrated.

Freeman: Okay, Lyn, a follow-up question from the Senate Democratic staff: “Mr. LaRouche, beyond the question of funding for infrastructure, would you please address the fact, that were we to actually embark on a reconstruction effort, it would seem that we arguably lack the plant and equipment to produce the primary materials, like steel, for instance, to supply such an effort. How do you proceed?”

LaRouche: Okay. Now, this involves a nice little conspiracy, but we’ve got some things to start with. This goes to real economics, as opposed to financial manipulation.

Now, as I’ve emphasized in a number of writings—and will emphasize more on this, because people need an education on this, so we’ll have to give them more education on it: The way you start, now, is you start upstream. Now, upstream means several things. Upstream means, first of all, that the creation of any product, any produced product, can be represented by a process sheet, where you start from the first step of planning to produce the product, laying the foundations of producing it, all the way up to getting into production and

delivering the final product. Now, the first place to look at, is upstream, at that beginning of that process. Because the process sheet of this type, say, for the steel industry or a nuclear plant, or something of that sort, this involves up to a decade of the cycle. For example, I said earlier today, that a 30-year cycle is approximately the cycle for a nuclear power plant. And you must add at least five years to that to actually produce it. You must then have, actually as we would have to, if we were going to produce plants today, good ones today, we would have a preparatory stage, of getting to produce some of the materials we would require, to even start construction on some of these plants. Because the materials don’t exist: We’re going to have to create the facilities.

All right. So, you start at the high end, for two reasons. First of all, because you have to think about capital cycles, which are based on technology. So you want to have the most advanced technology possible, introduced at the front end of a process of developing a product. And this is the way you lay the foundation. If you want to employ people who are semi-skilled and unskilled, you have to start from the most skilled layer of the operation, which is the *driver* of the operation, and that enables you—for example, 10% of the labor force you have involved, may be highly skilled. 90% is semi-skilled and unskilled. So, if you want to provide the jobs for the unskilled, you’ve got to take the most skilled layer, the front end of the thing, first, to lay the foundations of the project, because that’s where the technology lies. Because production is technology. So the flow of technology is the way to get it going.

Now, what do we have? What we have today, is a limited number of high-technology generators. Typical is what is im-

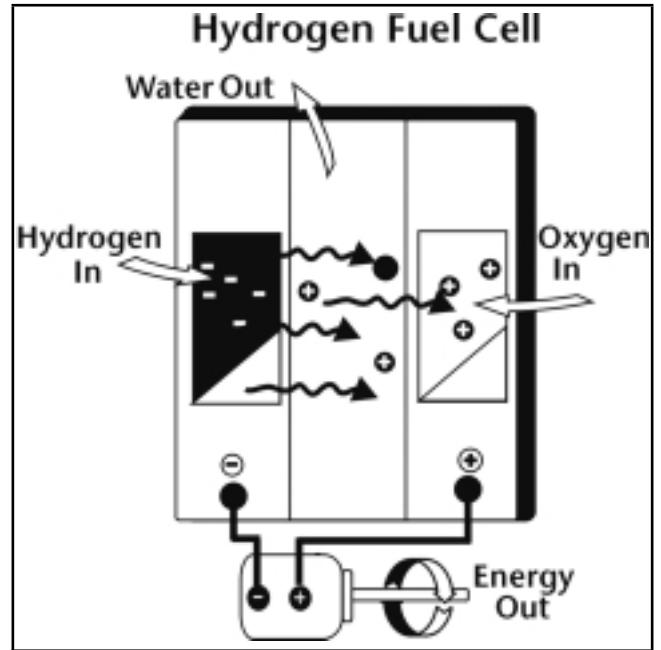
mediately on the table, *right now*: That's why I put General Motors right on the front of the list. Because General Motors, apart from being an automobile manufacturer, is a *machine-tool factor*, one of the biggest in the world. We're in danger of losing it! If somebody shuts down General Motors, what happens to that machine-tool capability? What happens to the United States if we lose it?

Therefore, my first concern is to save—forget the management! Probably the place is mismanaged up and down. Maybe clean out the top management, all of them. Phss! Away! You probably get a few machine-tool producers in there instead, you get the place moving! But, what they have, in the industry, is they have “can-do people.” You want to produce a railway system? Let's save Amtrak. Let's go beyond Amtrak; let's get the funding back for Amtrak. Now, what do we want to do with Amtrak? Just keep it happy? No! We have to rebuild the transportation system of the United States. That means fast-rail in local areas, all these kinds of things. We have to do it. How are we going to do it? Where are you going to get the locomotives? Where are you going to get the steel? You have to start at the front end. One of the front ends—who can produce locomotives? *The General Motors technology people can produce locomotives.*

We have to change the fuel system in the United States, from petroleum-powered fuel systems, to other forms, including hydrogen-based fuels. Can we do that? Yes. Who can do that? Well, General Motors was working on that, but they shut it down. We know we need to change the system. As I said before, we don't want to have a petroleum dependency for fuel in this country. We want to have diversification for higher-technology fuels. Hydrogen-based fuels are much more efficient. They're much cleaner. Hydrogen-based fuels—guess what the waste product is? Water! Not exactly a pollutant. So therefore, we want to do that. Who can do that? Well, the same kind of people, represented by the tool capacity of General Motors. They can produce that kind of thing.

Therefore, we have to say: “Okay, we're going to accept the fact that the automobile industry does not have the market to continue to produce this number of automobiles for sale. So what? We can take part of that capacity, and put that capacity at the front end into the tool industry: We can make locomotives, we can make other kinds of things.” Now, if we employ these guys, for every guy who's a tool specialist, you have a much larger number of people who are the skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labor who get jobs because these guys [specialists] are at work. So, that's the most efficient way.

So, what we have to do now, is look at what we *can* do, with existing resources, not try to design a perfect system, but get it moving: *Because, if we put the U.S. economy back above breakeven level, we can manage the crisis.* If we continue to operate, by cutting things down, and shutting things down, when we're already operating below breakeven, we don't



“We have to change the fuel system in the United States, from petroleum-powered . . . to other forms, including hydrogen-based fuels,” said LaRouche, noting that General Motors was working on that until they shut it down. Hydrogen-based fuels are more efficient and cleaner. Here is a diagram of how a hydrogen fuel cell works.

have a chance. If I'm President of the United States, and I can get the economy above breakeven, in terms of current operations, I can find a way to manage the situation. If I'm losing more and more, below breakeven, I can't manage it.

So, the key thing now is to save the U.S. economy, and to start to move upward, as opposed to downward. We're not in a “fix-it” mode. We have to accept the fact that we can't fix things that don't exist. We have to be in a rebuilding mode. An expanding, rebuilding mode. So we will do things, not because they're the highest priority in terms of end result: We'll do things, because they're things we can do. Our first job is to get the economy growing again, expanding, developing.

Therefore, we will take what is most urgent, that we *have* to do, and we'll do that the best we can. Then we'll take what we have as *possibilities*, and we'll go full steam with them, because we have to get above breakeven level. And, once we're above breakeven level, and people are working, we'll be able to balance our budget and so forth: Once we can do that, then we can manage. But until we get to that level, we can't manage.

So accept concentrating on things that are feasible, which get us above breakeven, using potentials that we don't want to see go down the drain, such as the tool capacity of General Motors. And go upward. Don't look for a perfect solution. Look for an improvement.