

EIRWebcast

DIALOGUE WITH IBERO-AMERICA

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: 'Do You Want To Eat?'

Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave a two-hour webcast live by videoconference from Germany, with audiences in Argentina, Mexico, and Colombia, Aug. 19, 2008.

The Argentine gathering was co-sponsored by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) and "Compromiso K," a pro-Kirchner youth group in that country. 20,000 copies of a joint leaflet invitation were distributed, under the headline: "Mental Health Communique: The World Financial System Is Already a Corpse and It's in the Morgue; It's Best to Let it Go."

Mrs. LaRouche was introduced by the videoconference moderator in Mexico, Ingrid Torres. Here is an edited transcript.

Ingrid Torres: Good evening to everybody. I would like to welcome all of you on behalf of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Argentina, in Colombia, and in Mexico, with live audiences, and also on behalf of the magazine *Resumen Ejecutivo de EIR* and the group "Commitment K" in Argentina. I would also like to welcome those who are listening live over the Internet, and let you know that we have three meetings linked up live: in Argentina in the auditorium of Commitment K; in Colombia, in the auditorium of ANEBR, the Association of Trade Union Employees of the Bank of the Republic; and in Mexico, we are transmitting live from the Congress in Mexico.

I would also like to say that we have distinguished guests from various institutions, and above all, Federal Congressman Salvador Ruiz Sánchez, here in Mexico.

And of course, we would like to welcome our very special invited guest for this conference, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is speaking to us live from Germany.

And by way of brief introduction, I would like to just say a few things about Helga: She is the president of the BüSo party in Germany, the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement; she is the president of the Schiller Institute; and she has also visited Mexico on various occasions to meet with one of the best Presidents that this country ever had, who is José López Portillo, both when he was President, and subsequently.

One of the most recent proposals which Helga Zepp-LaRouche has made was the idea of doubling food production, worldwide. She has also fought for more than 30 years alongside her husband Lyndon LaRouche, the U.S. statesman, for the idea of reestablishing and raising the dignity of all human beings, with the battle for a new world economic order, a New Bretton Woods type of system.

So, I would urge of the people who are involved in this, in Mexico, Argentina, and Colombia, and those who are listening over the Internet, that we should not listen to Helga and look at this conference merely as spectators, which often happens (or is happening now with Olympics in China); but rather, viewing ourselves as historical citizens, who are willing to fight for those who are most in need, now, and for future generations as well.

Without further ado, I would like to ask Helga Zepp-LaRouche to address us, and we eagerly await her words.



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Helga Zepp-LaRouche has issued a call to double world food production, to address the growing threat of famine worldwide. She is shown here speaking at the BüSo party conference, in Hesse, Germany, Aug. 16.

We Have To Change the Agenda of World Politics

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, I guess it's not yet evening where you are. It's midnight where I am, but I want to say hello to all of you in Mexico, in Colombia, and in Argentina.

And I'm very happy that I can address you, because we have, indeed, a very dangerous moment in human history right now. That, even if you consider the other crises in human history: the collapse of civilization in the 14th Century into a Dark Age, or if you consider the catastrophes of the 20th Century, which included two terrible world wars, I would say that the crisis which we are facing today is unprecedented, and could be the worst in human history. Because we have not only a general breakdown crisis of the global financial

system, but we have, related to that, a very dangerous military escalation. When recently, Georgia, in a totally sneaky way, attacked South Ossetia, and then, Russia, very determinedly, answered to that, we could actually get a glimpse, of how close the world is to the possibility of World War III. Especially in light of the fact, that up to the present moment, the United States, especially Great Britain, and unfortunately, also NATO, are continuing the encirclement policy against Russia.

Now, this could all lead to a complete disaster, and therefore, the main point I want to make in this presentation to you, is that we have to change the political agenda of world politics, and I want to present to you a concrete proposal of how this could be done. But before I come to this proposal, I want to review the situation more in detail.

A Global Meltdown

As I said, we are in a very advanced situation of a global meltdown of the system. Just today, for example, the former chief economist of the IMF, Prof. Kenneth Rogoff, who is now a Harvard professor, said that not only middle-level and small banks in the United States are expected to go under, but probably one or more of the really big ones will collapse. Now, Wilbur Ross, who is an expert in hostile takeovers, hedge fund activities, and so forth, even he, a couple of days ago, said that he expects 1,000 American banks to collapse. And in the United States, in the financial community, right now, the rumor is: Will it be 3,000 banks, will it be 5,000 banks?

And the situation in Europe actually is not much better: As a matter of fact, the number of people who now are echoing what my husband Lyndon LaRouche said recently—that the collapse in Europe is even faster than that in the United States—these voices are becoming more and more frequent. You have a complete collapse of the real estate market in Spain, in Great Britain, in Denmark. And following that, there are banking crises in all of these countries. The German economy, the so-called champion of exports worldwide, is shrinking for the first time, this year, by half a percent. The European Union, that great bastion of economic prosperity, has, for the first time, a trade deficit!

News comes from China, that, especially in the South, the effect of the global crisis on the Chinese

economy is being felt in the form that you have around 50,000 middle-level firms that went under in the last month. And small and middle-level means a hundred to a couple of thousand employees.

India is under enormous attack by the hedge funds right now.

This crash was predicted by my husband on July 25 last year, when he, in a webcast, explained that the financial system had already collapsed, and that what the world would see, is just how the different aspects of it would come to the surface. Three days later, the sub-prime crisis in the United States exploded. And then, from August on, we had a tremendous credit crunch, where the banks basically stopped all interbank activity, because each bank knew that the other one was sitting on billions and billions of dollars of so-called “toxic waste,” unsaleable paper, and all interbank activity came to a halt, because nobody trusted each other.

Then, the central banks knew nothing better than to pump liquidity. And from September on, you had the hyperinflation, with added liquidity, showing up in the form of food price inflation. And the price of cereals, milk products, meats, increased by 30%, 40%. This led, in October last year, to hunger riots, which were kept secret, until April of this year. By secret, I mean that the Western media did not report it at all, but in 40 countries, hunger riots had taken place. The government of Haiti was even wiped out by these riots.

How To Double World Food Production

Now, at that point, I made the call to double the food production: Because, if you have already 1 billion people at the point of starvation, and 2 billion altogether badly nourished, and you have the expectation that, by the year 2050, you will have another 3 billion people added to the world population, therefore, it is, obviously, the most normal thing to think that if you want to feed these people, you need to double food production.

Now, the most immediate thing which could be done, is to stop using food for biofuels, because I think this is a crime against humanity: to use precious food, when people are starving, in the form of fuel. Now, that would be the first step: This could immediately feed something like 500,000 people. But then, naturally, you need a crash program to increase agricultural production, especially in the developing countries; and this can only happen, if you go for large-scale infrastructure—roads, railways, waterways, ports—and then

have, especially, industrialization, food processing, food irradiation—but you also need large quantities of safe nuclear energy. And when I say, “safe nuclear energy,” I mean, especially the high-temperature reactor technology which is being built right now in South Africa and in China, because this is an inherently safe form of nuclear energy. And if you have that, then you could have large quantities of ocean water which could be desalinated, and you could use it for irrigation.

Now, that is just a question of political will. It is not something that cannot be done, or many countries would not like to have done, but it is the political will to make these kind of changes. So, I made this call, with the idea that it should be taken up at the beginning of June, at the FAO conference, because that conference was devoted to the issue of the food crisis and biofuels and so forth.

We made a worldwide mobilization, and many people agreed with this idea: that in light of this hunger, it's the only way. But then, came the FAO conference, and it turned out that it was a total failure. There was no discussion of a crash program; but what did appear, is that two completely opposite camps emerged: On the one side, you had, unfortunately, the G7 countries, who were pushing the WTO, the Doha Round, the complete escalation of free trade, to remove all remaining tariffs and protective barriers; and the only thing that would do, is to make the way free for the speculators completely.

On the other side, you had nations which were threatened in their existence, and they were discussing that there was the need to have food security, self-reliance, protectionist measures. And on that side, there were countries like Russia, China, and India, but also, many countries from Africa and Latin America.

Now, it turned out that the FAO, despite the fact that that would be their job, is clearly not the institution to solve the problem. Then, at the beginning of July, when the so-called Doha Round of the WTO failed, it was clear that the whole world was actually in a real limbo situation. So, the most obvious next place where something could have been done, was the G8 conference which took place July 7-9 in Japan. And you would expect that the leading Western nations, in light of the financial meltdown, would put this on the agenda, and discuss emergency measures for what to do! But it turned out that, despite the fact that they also had discussions with some other countries, like China, India, and Brazil, they did not really engage them in any serious discussion.

Three Steps for Survival

So, that is why my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, made another webcast, actually one year after the first prophetic one [July 22, 2008], where he very emphatically said: The world will only get out of this crisis, if three measures are taken. One is the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA) for the United States. That is, in light of the eviction of millions of Americans from their homes and apartments, that the state must basically take over the situation, and make sure these people can stay in their homes and apartments, and that the chartered banks are safe. Because if these banks go under, the economy collapses. We have organized for that initiative since last August, and many American cities and states have endorsed this proposal, but obviously it has not been implemented yet on a national scale, and that is what would be required.

The second measure which he said is absolutely crucial, would be to establish a two-tier credit system in the United States, because right now, the difference between the 2% interest rate of the Federal Reserve and the 5% interest rate of the Bank of England, and 4.25% of the European Central Bank, just means that this system is continuously collapsing.

And most important, is the third measure. He said, that given the financial power of the international financial institutions, the hedge funds, the private equity funds, that only if you get a combination of the most powerful four countries of the world—namely, the United States, Russia, China, and India—together to put the question of a new financial architecture on the agenda, can a solution be found.

What happened at this point, while we were organizing for this perspective—and I will tell you about the American aspect in a second; and I think there is a direct connection between the meltdown of the financial system, and the potential for an alternative—is that the British intelligence subject, George Soros, who owns the entire Georgian government, intervened. And you can look at the pedigree: There is not one member of the Georgian cabinet who does not owe his career to the financing of Soros, who financed the government after the so-called Rose Revolution, who is still financing the police in Georgia. So it's not an independent operation, but it is really an extension of the British Empire destabilization: They launched the attack on South Ossetia.

And this was very sneaky, because it was in the first hours of the Olympic Games. It was very brutal: 1,800

people were killed, and it is very clear that the main aim had nothing to do with South Ossetia, or Georgia, but the main aim of this operation was to drive a wedge between especially the United States, but in general the West, and Russia.

The Russian government, as you know, went for a decisive counterattack, and destroyed much of the American-built installations in Georgia. Mr. LaRouche, my husband, immediately put out a statement and said that what the Russian government did, was probably to stop World War III, because the continuous encirclement policy against Russia and China, is indeed bringing the world onto that road.

The Push for a New Global Empire

How could it come to this situation? Remember, that when the Soviet Union disintegrated, the British Empire around Margaret Thatcher, and the neocons in the Bush Sr. Administration decided to turn the American Republic into a new global empire, in the “special relationship” with Great Britain. After 1989, when the Berlin Wall had come down, and the German unification represented a tremendous chance to put the East-West relationship on a completely new basis, these same empire circles started the first Gulf War, to distract attention and take the momentum away from German unification. And then they followed up with the Balkan War. And at that time, they were already determined to cause a regime change in all countries that would oppose this installation of a global empire.

Now, in the period immediately afterwards, in the eight years of the Clinton Administration, this was a little bit slowed down, and somewhat interrupted. But the empire circles had basically aimed at Russia, with shock therapy: They wanted to turn Russia from a superpower into a raw materials-producing, Third World country, and they destroyed much of the Russian industrial base, and also in the Comecon countries.

During the Yeltsin era, they had not so many problems, because they looted Russia. But when Putin started to reassert the role of Russia as a world power, they started to organize these destabilizations. They built up so-called “street gangs,” all financed by George Soros, which were first instrumental in getting rid of Milosevic in Serbia. Then in 2003, they went to Georgia, and there they created the so-called Rose Revolution. They went on, in 2004, to Ukraine, where they made the so-called Orange Revolution. And in this period, Cheney said many times, that the United States



The fall of the Berlin Wall presented a tremendous chance to put the East-West relationship on a completely new basis, Zepp-LaRouche said, but, the British empire instead started the first Gulf War, followed by the Balkan War, to crush that potential. Shown, Germans, from East and West Berlin, celebrate the fall of the Wall, Nov. 9, 1989

would never allow one country or a combination of countries ever to come into the vicinity of American power, either economically or politically.

Now, at the same time, they started then to prepare the anti-China campaign, with the Tibet campaign, and the Uighurs in Xinjiang; this is really aimed to destroy the territorial integrity of Russia and China.

Immediately after the Russian government made a very clear countermove, the Polish government made an agreement with the United States to put up the ABM system in Poland, giving the U.S. a base which will be used against short- and middle-range missiles. Everybody knows that you can change these defensive systems very quickly into offensive systems, and that would then mean that short-range and medium-range missiles would reach into Russia, and up to Moscow, in something like three minutes.

That move also made clear, with the short- and medium-range missiles, that the old pretext, that this was to defend against “rogue states” like Iran, was a complete lie.

Now, the next thing was that Ukraine is also offering a former Soviet base to the West. And they’re

making trouble for the Russian Fleet in the Black Sea port of Sevastopol.

On the Road to World War III

Now, if you look at this escalation, the meltdown of the system, and these moves by the British, by the United States, and by NATO, it is very clear, that we are on the road to World War III. This is not to say that these countries could win against Russia! Because, in war, and especially in a war of the kind we are talking about, logistics is everything. And how can you have logistics, when the economies of the United States, of Great Britain, of Europe are collapsing the way they are doing?

But, it is very clear: We have now reached a moment in history, where mankind is challenged as never before. Can we change the agenda in time?

Globalization today, the system associated with the present financial system, is more bankrupt than the Communist system was in 1989 to ’91. And we should seriously ask ourselves, and ask our governments, our parliaments: Why should billions of human beings, who have been the victims of this globalization, continue to suffer for the privilege of a few billionaires and a couple of more millionaires? We need a new just world economic order, *now!*

I wrote a resolution recently, which was the result of a seminar which we had in Germany, where important people from many countries participated—from France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and the Middle East. And we decided that we would make a worldwide mobilization to get the United Nations General Assembly, which starts on the 26th of September, to officially adopt a new world economic order, and to put the question of a New Bretton Woods and the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the concrete program for the reconstruction of the world economy, on the agenda.

A New Deal for the World

Since the question of war or peace, and question of the danger of a collapse of the economy, is something which concerns the entirety of humanity, I think that it is a matter which really must be discussed at this forum. This may sound new for some of you, but actually we have been involved in this fight for a very long time.

The first time Mr. LaRouche came up with a proposal to replace the IMF system with a new system was in 1975, when, after a visit to Iraq, where he met many Third World leaders, he made the proposal to create something which he called the International Development Bank. This was supposed to replace the IMF, and to transform the debt of the developing countries, from short-term debt with high interest rates, into long-term credit lines with low interest rates, in order to finance very well-defined infrastructure and other development projects. And this institution was supposed to have \$400 billion per year in terms of technology transfer for the Southern Hemisphere.

We organized for this for one full year, and in 1976, and at the Colombo, Sri Lanka conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, this proposal for a new world economic order was adopted by 85 nations. Obviously, this was then not immediately realized; but in the United Nations General Assembly, that same year, a month later, the Foreign Minister of Guyana, Fred Wills, made a powerful speech, demanding exactly that: a new financial and economic order, which would make the survival of everybody possible.

This was answered by the financial oligarchy with destabilizations against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, against Indira Gandhi, and against Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka. And, it would then take another six years, until José López Portillo made another very beautiful speech in the United Nations, in 1982, demanding the same thing.

This was 32 or 26 years ago; and just think how different the world would look, if these ideas would have been implemented at that time. The failure to do that, has brought the world to the verge of the abyss. And, what I'm suggesting to you, is that you join in, with a worldwide mobilization to make the issue of the new world economic order, *the* issue at the UN General As-



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

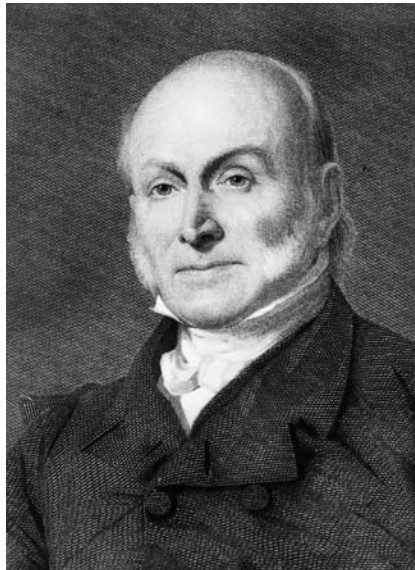
A worldwide mobilization for Lyndon LaRouche's International Development Bank culminated, in 1982, with an address to the UN General Assembly by Mexican President José López Portillo, calling for a new financial and economic order. López Portillo is shown here presenting that proposal.

sembly. All we have to do, is get the idea circulated, and find a dozen leaders worldwide, from Latin America, from Africa, from Asia, to bring this onto the table, and to decide that there must be an emergency conference on the level of heads of state, to declare the present world system bankrupt, and then, to reorganize the debt—cancel most of the debt of the developing countries which cannot pay these debts anyway—but much of the debt of the so-called advanced sector is equally unpayable; and then establish fixed exchange rates and national banks for very well-organized, new credit lines.

In other words: Let's have a New Deal in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a New Deal for the United States, a New Deal for South America, for Asia, for Africa. And then, let's decide to make the Eurasian Land-Bridge the idea to transform the world, through so-called "development corridors," and bring development into the land-locked areas of Africa, of Eurasia, and of Latin America; to extend the Eurasian Land-Bridge through the Bering Strait, to the Americas, all the way to the south to Chile, and to extend it through Egypt, through Sicily to Tunisia, a tunnel across Gibraltar, and develop Africa. Let's make the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a World Land-Bridge, the basis for a new peace order of the 21st Century.



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President John Quincy Adams (right) and his Secretary of State Henry Clay were leading proponents of the American System, which meant opposing any form of colonialism in our hemisphere; Clay, along with Lincoln, led the fight against the U.S war against Mexico in the 1840s.

Without the U.S.A., a Solution Is Not Possible

Now, in one week, there will be the Democratic Convention in Denver; and as you probably have heard, Hillary Clinton's name will be placed in nomination. And if the Americans are really sane, they are going to nominate her, and elect her President. That is the only thing which really would save the situation, because without the United States, a solution is not possible. I know that not everybody in South America agrees with that, but if you think through the implications of what the world will look like if the United States is on an antagonistic course, I think, under those circumstances, no solution has really a chance to succeed. Because even if the strategic partnership between Russia, China, and India is very important, the solution depends on a change of policy in the United States, away from the seven or eight years of disaster, which the Bush Administration has represented in the last period.

I know that the image of the United States is presently very bad around the world: what the United States has done in Iraq, what they're now doing in Eastern Europe—and I could make a very long list. But it is important for the people in Central and South America to understand, that it is not the United States which is the problem: It is the real conflict, which has been raging for over 200 years, between the British and American System of economics, between the faction of free trade,

imperialism, and colonialism on the one side, and the faction which is for sovereign republics devoted to the common good of the people, on the other. And this fight goes back all the way to the American War of Independence against the British Empire. And you should understand that the people whom you in South America regard as enemies, have been the enemies of the American Revolution, and they were mostly linked to the European oligarchy.

Now, the Ibero-Americans, as well as all the humanists in Europe, admired the American Revolution of the '70s and '80s of the 18th Century. But later, when, in 1826, Simón Bolívar called the Congress of the Americas in Panama, initially it was without the United States. But Colombia and Mexico invited the

United States to participate; and this then led to a fight in the U.S. Congress. And despite the fact that President John Quincy Adams and his Secretary of State Henry Clay authorized that American representatives should attend this conference, it did not happen. Now, why did it not happen?

It was the policy of Alexander Hamilton and John Quincy Adams, who were for nationalist economic policies—protectionism, tariffs, national banking, government-funded infrastructure; and John Quincy Adams also called for the end of the British Empire, and insisted that the American Republic must never practice colonialism. In this period, the Monroe Doctrine was declared, to stop the European oligarchies from reaching into the Americas: the oligarchies of Metternich, the Habsburg Empire, the British Empire of Castlereagh, and so forth.

But then, through the Anglophile traitors' revolt in the American South, who were pro-slavery, who created a secessionist movement centered in South Carolina—from these came the protest against the participation of the United States in the Panama [Pan-American] conference, in 1826. And they made the argument that the U.S. delegates would join with black non-slaves, representatives from Haiti, and this would have a very dangerous effect on the slaves in the U.S. South.

Similarly, it was in respect to the war of the 1840s,

the U.S. war against Mexico, where the same treasonous, Southern slaveowners' faction was behind the war, even if this was denounced by the older generation, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Sen. Henry Clay led the fight against the Mexican War, and he was a very solid representative of the American System; he was fighting for protectionist policies in the United States. It was the same traitors, who 13 years later, made the Southern War of Rebellion against Lincoln, who fortunately won this war. And proudly, I can say that German financing and German issuing of bonds for Lincoln had a big part in this success.

Lincoln launched the greatest industrialization in history, ever, up to that point. And he opened very friendly relations with Ibero-America, and a big plan for North and South American infrastructure began. Later, the same policy was pursued by James G. Blaine, the U.S. Secretary of State in 1881, and from 1889-92; who, by the way, was an ally of the Irish Revolution against England; he was fighting for the rights for black Americans, and he revived this idea of economic cooperation between North and South America. A railway commission was established which mapped out the idea of 500 miles of railway, for the complete integration of the Western Hemisphere. This was also pushed by President William McKinley, who was a protégé of Blaine, and he also developed the idea of the Isthmian Canal.

All these plans were halted when McKinley was murdered, and the Anglophile Teddy Roosevelt took over. I'm saying all of this, because I know, that many of you have a justified anger against the United States. But it is important to understand that the British-inspired empire faction *inside* the United States, is the problem. And we have to fight very hard, so that the United States can find its soul again, and go back to the tradition of the American Revolution, the Declaration of Independence, of Lincoln, of FDR: Because only then, can the situation in the world be remedied.

Let Us Work for the Common Aims of Mankind

Therefore, I'm asking you to help to organize, to make the UN General Assembly the turning point. And I want you to use the resolution which we adopted at this seminar in Germany. This is not an arbitrary moment to focus on the UN General Assembly, at this point: *It may very well be the last chance in history before a great catastrophe.* We need a just new world economic order, where every nation on this planet can

survive in decency. We have to eliminate poverty and hunger, which would be so easy to do! It could be done: And maybe eliminate hunger in half a year; we could eliminate poverty in two or three years. So therefore, let's try to double food production. Eliminate the use of food for biofuels, and eliminate drug production and grow food instead!

We have to end oligarchism: oligarchism, which means the privilege of a relative few, and happiness and even the lives of billions of people are sacrificed—for what? For just a few speculative oligarchs. We have to end the British System of free trade. It is a hoax anyway, because, you can see it in the food production, which is controlled by five gigantic food cartels. One of them is Monsanto, which controls 80% of the world's seeds!

Let's work to establish a world of sovereign republics, all devoted to the common good of their people, guaranteeing the inalienable rights of all people, and the right for life, freedom, and the pursuit of happiness. Let's adopt the principles of the American Declaration of Independence for all nations of this world, and let's work together for the common aims of mankind. The time to move is now.

Dialogue with Zepp-LaRouche

Ingrid Torres: Thank you very much, Helga. Now we are going to the period of questions and answers....

López Portillo's Legacy

The first question here from Mexico, is from the UAM university: "Who was López Portillo?"

Zepp-LaRouche: I think he was a President who was very much concerned about the nation of Mexico, and he started to implement policies which really would have changed the fate of Latin America altogether.

I want to give you one example: In the Summer of 1982, when Mexico was under tremendous attack by the speculators, and you had capital flight against the peso, López Portillo invited my husband to come to Mexico City, and he asked him to write a program for the defense of the Mexican economy. So my husband immediately did that; but he not only wrote a program for Mexico, he wrote a program for the infrastructure integration of the entire South and Central American

continent, which was called *Operation Juárez*, by reminding people of the cooperation between Benito Juárez and Abraham Lincoln in the last century.

On Sept. 1, 1982, López Portillo started to implement that, by making foreign exchange controls, by nationalizing the central bank, and by starting the kind of development projects which really could have turned the situation around. Unfortunately, at that time, Brazil and Argentina did not support him, and therefore the effort was not as successful as it could have been. And unfortunately, the Argentine nation later got the bill for that, in the form of the Malvinas War, which was directly started by the British. So, I think that the works of López Portillo, really represent the best tradition of Mexico, especially in this century.



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The LaRouche Youth Movement in Bogota, Colombia organizes against biofuels and for nuclear power.

Physical Economy vs. ‘Money’

Torres: Now ... we have Emiliano in Argentina.

Emiliano Andino: First of all, we’d like to thank the group “Commitment K,” from the Kirchner group in Argentina, and their leadership, and [everyone] who helped us create this dialogue and present it here in this country as well.

We have approximately 40 people gathered here in Buenos Aires. From these, I already have four questions; I’m going to read you the first one. And it has to do with the counterposition between the Franklin Delano Roosevelt system, and the Keynesian system. The question is: “Hi, Helga: I would like to ask you to review the distinctions between the British system, based on a floating-exchange-rate system and unlimited speculation on the one hand; and, on the other hand, the system based on a fixed exchange rate, which Franklin Delano Roosevelt organized just before his death. And also the diametrical opposition between that system of Roosevelt’s, based on the American System of political economy, and the system which was instead imposed, which originated with Lord Keynes, which came about after the unfortunate death of Franklin Roosevelt.

“So the question is, contrasting these two views, one Roosevelt’s, and the other that was ultimately adopted from Keynes for the world financial system.”

Zepp-LaRouche: Start with the center of the whole thing: the image of man. Where does the wealth of so-

ciety come from? Where is it generated? The British system of free trade, and the system of floating exchange rates, basically says you have to “buy cheap, sell expensive,” and have the middleman make as much profit as possible.

That has been the basis of the British East India Company; it has been the system of colonialism; it is what the present World Trade Organization system basically represents. And it is the idea that only a few people really are privileged, and should be studying and have knowledge; and that it is the leisure of the privileged class which is the reason why there is wealth existing in the first place.

And on the other side, the system of protectionism, the system of physical economy, the American System, or the system which was also developed by the Customs Union of Friedrich List, which was then continued by Henry Carey, by Mathew Carey, and which was the basis for the industrial revolution in the United States, but also in Germany, in Russia, in Japan, and many other countries: That has the idea that the only source of wealth is the increase of the productivity of the labor force, and therefore the development of the cognitive powers of every member of society.

The idea of a fixed-exchange-rate system, is that you need protection against an influx of speculative money, or influx of cheap goods, because you want to build up a strong domestic market. And only after you have developed a very strong domestic market, can



World Bank

British economist John Maynard Keynes addresses the Bretton Woods conference, July 4, 1944. He was a monetarist, making no distinction between productive credit for physical production, and giving away money to decrease unemployment.

you then have trade, from a standpoint of strength, with other countries.

Now obviously, fixed exchange rates are extremely important, because why should anybody speculate against currencies? Why should international speculators like George Soros, or others, be allowed to speculate against that which is the national income and national wealth of people? In the case of Malaysia, for example, George Soros—according to the words of the former Prime Minister Mahathir, that which the Malaysian people took 40 years to build up, Soros would speculate away in one week! Therefore, you have to eliminate such possibilities of currency speculation. And furthermore, if you want to have long-term investment in international infrastructure projects, you cannot have vacillations between currencies, where, in one week, a currency goes down by 10%, or 20%, or 30%; because, you need long-term stability in the system.

And that is exactly what the Bretton Woods system, which was designed by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944, really did, and which, to a certain extent, functioned. But, as you said, the unfortunate death of Roosevelt at that point, made it a little bit more mixed, and especially concerning the valuation of the currencies of the developing countries—they had a disadvantage from the very beginning.

So I think that that is really the key difference.

And concerning Keynes: Keynes is simply a mone-

tarist, who does not make the differentiation between productive credit for physical production, the actual creation physical wealth—or just giving money to get rid of unemployment lines. And that is, I think, what people have not understood about the question of physical economy, because they think “money”! When people talk about economy, they don’t speak about physical production, they don’t speak about the increase of the productivity of the labor force and the industrial capacity, but they think in terms of “making money.”

And therefore, this thing has been really completely confused, and that is why our efforts right now, to internationally create a new generation of young people

who study what are the principles of physical economy, is really very, very urgent. Because with globalization, we had people who believed in the values of shareholder society, of making profit in the here and now, as quickly as possible, in total disregard for the long-term improvement of the economy.

So I think that that is really the key question: How do you create for the long term, the basis for the survival of society; and that is a physical question, and it has nothing to do with money as such.

The Role of Ibero-America

Torres: Thank you very much, Helga. Now, we would like to ask Colombia to ask a question.

Colombia: ...First, an economics student asks: “What do you think, Helga, about the economic situation of Latin America? That is to say, our continent is very rich in raw materials, but nonetheless, there is tremendous poverty and hunger. Is there a way to solve this problem? And Colombia, what’s your view of it, looking at it from abroad?”

The second question comes from a retired business manager: “Especially in terms of the development of nuclear energy, are all the considerations taken into account to make sure there are no environmental problems?”

And then there’s a question from the political movement Polo Democrático (Democratic Pole), which asks



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Hispanic Americans mobilize for immigrants' rights in Washington, D.C., April 10, 2006. Mrs. LaRouche calls on Hispanics to "really make their voices heard in the next days! And I really mean 'in the next days,' before the Democratic Convention starts."

if there's a way to have a defined plan, so that these types of economic proposals can actually be turned into reality in the world.

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, I think that the situation in Latin America, while there are these problems you name—in the recent period, there was a very promising development. On the one side, the collaboration between Colombia and Venezuela: the idea to have railways developing, including eventually to Ecuador and Brazil; the whole idea of the development of the Bank of the South. There are very promising signs, but I think the key question is, Latin America must find a way of intersecting the strategic picture at large.

The reason I mention some of the history of the back and forth between the American politicians who were for the development of the South, of South America, is, I think that you have to think how to affect the situation *inside* the United States. Given the fact that there are many Hispanic immigrants—both legal and illegal, but many of them *are* legal—I think anything which can be done to intersect the present fight around the Democratic Party Convention is really urgent. Because, as I said earlier, I think that many people think that the United States is so bad, "Let's just wait until they go down, and then we'll take care of our own problems."

I think the most urgent thing to conceptualize right now, is how to really impact this situation around the

U.S. election campaign, and I think Hispanics play a very, very important role. I think they should really make their voices heard in the next days! And I really mean "in the next days," before the Democratic Convention starts.

The second thing is, I think Latin American nations, individually, should really think how they can be part of this Four Power alliance, because I think they have to start to attach themselves, as sovereign republics, to the combination of Russia, China, and India, and hopefully a changed United States. Because the crisis is so far gone, that any idea to solve it just on a continental basis will not work. I otherwise would say, the best thing to really help, is to help in this mobilization to turn the UN General Assembly into the debate of a just new world economic order.

I think, for Colombia, it is also very promising what happened in the recent freeing of the 15 hostages. Because, on the one side, it *is* the question of the war against drugs, and

to replace drug production with agricultural production. And I think that can, realistically, only be done, if all the neighboring countries are working together, and if some of the large-scale plains between Colombia and Venezuela, but also in Brazil, are being used for massive development of agriculture.

So I think that the Colombian situation recently has taken a very good turn, but I think it now needs this question of a real Land-Bridge development, of development corridors, put on the agenda.

Go Nuclear!

Zepp-LaRouche: [On the nuclear question], as I said before, we don't want just any nuclear energy, but we want to have the most modern variety. And that's the HTR, the high-temperature reactor, the so-called pebble-bed reactor, which was developed already 30 years ago, by Professor Schulten in Jülich, which is a laboratory near the University of Aachen. And he designed this nuclear reactor type in such a way, that it is inherently physically safe. Because, first of all, with the slightest incident of an accident, or some other mishap, it closes down itself. Furthermore, the pebbles are made of ceramics which take heat up to 1,800°C, and in the fission process, the most heat which is generated is 1,000°, so there is absolutely no way how that accident can actually occur.

And concerning the so-called waste: One simply has to take the challenge to develop modern physics further, to basically go into the Isotope Economy, to use what now is regarded as waste as a future fuel and raw material. And there, lots of research is happening right now.

I think that we need to go forward, because the reason why we need nuclear energy, and not so-called “renewable energies.” is because of the energy density which is in nuclear fission, which we absolutely need as a stepping-stone to come as quickly as possible to nuclear fusion. Because only if we have reached that, can we securely say that mankind will have solved the question of raw materials security and energy security.

I think that right now, there is a renaissance of nuclear energy. I’m very happy about it, even if Germany is, unfortunately, the last country to go back to a technology which it itself developed. But you have massive development of nuclear energy in Russia, in China, in India. All the Maghreb countries in Northern Africa want it; all the Persian Gulf countries want it. Many African countries are committed to have nuclear energy. The South Africa HTR model is being geared up for export, not only to Africa, but to other continents.

So I think that any country, which wants to have energy safety and wants to have plenty of energy and cheap energy, should really go in the direction of nuclear energy.

Every Sector Should Mobilize

Torres: Great. Now the next question is here in Mexico.

Q: My name is David, from Mexico City, and I have the following question for you: Do you believe that in the perpetuation of injustice, the right way forward is to have the active participation of those sectors which have been excluded, and those who have been discriminated against? And that today, tomorrow, and always, abstentionism is not the best pathway to bring about a new just economic order, as you are working for? Thank you very much.

Zepp-LaRouche: I think that right now, the world is in such absolute danger, that only if enough people, enough forces, start to really realize that this is the moment they have to participate, even if they have not thought about it this way before. . . . Even if they belong to a particular group—trade unions, or social groups, student groups, or whatever—I think it is right now a test for civilization: Can we mobilize in light of the

biggest danger which everybody can see? Because, you know, the governments are not doing anything to stop this meltdown of the system, except pumping liquidity! Well, it’s already killing people!

Right now, you have in many East African countries, a starvation crisis, due to the price inflation of food, which is threatening maybe 15 million people right now! And that’s just in Eastern Africa. I think you have other parts of the world in the same situation.

And if the banking system collapses, if this is true what we expect to happen—namely, that maybe thousands of banks will collapse—what do you think will be the effect on normal people? That is why I’m so upset and so enraged about the G7 not addressing this issue. Why do we have governments, if they don’t act to protect the people?

Governments are not privileged people who have their pensions, and their diets, and their whatnot: They’re there to protect the people, and if they’re not protecting them, we should get different governments! That’s exactly the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, which I really think we should adopt as the charter for every country in the world, because it’s a very beautiful document, and I made it deliberately the [basis of the] charter of the Schiller Institute when the Schiller Institute was founded in 1984.

No: I think that every section, especially when they have *not* been heard, when they were not represented, should start to engage in learning about physical economy, learning how to reorganize the economy, how to engage in all of the things which are necessary! And I think the best thing people can do, is help to organize this mobilization to put the new world economic order on the agenda. If the governments are not doing it, it must come from the people.

Insanity of Pushing World War III

Torres: We now ask Argentina to ask the next question.

Andino: Here in Argentina, many questions have come up. I’m going to try to make a general presentation of these questions, which have to do with economics, with political integration, and World War III.

There are five quick questions:

1. Who benefits from the economic collapse?
2. Why are some people seeking a Third World War?
3. The food crisis is hitting our countries seriously, what do we do about it?

4. Is integration the answer to the food crisis which our countries are facing?

5. How do we destroy the “brain” of this imperialism, which is using countries, through complicity or otherwise, for the international financial interests which they represent?

Zepp-LaRouche: The first question, “Who benefits from the economic collapse?” Well, in the end, nobody. Because, I think that the only thing which the oligarchy can do, is to destroy. The people who have brought us to this point of collapse, well, they may have had privileges for a certain period, but as you can see now, even in the collapse, you have speculators! For example, the present rise of the dollar, according to our best information, comes from the fact that the central banks have actually supported the dollar, so that the dollar would not fall off the cliff altogether, and in the wake of this, all kinds of hedge funds and speculators have done the same thing. Therefore, you have, right now, a certain rise in the dollar.

So you have speculators—you know, they eat from the corpse; this is a dead body they just killed. For a short period of time, it does function, but once the system comes down, which is happening right now, this thing is blowing into a dark age.

My husband, Lyndon LaRouche, has made, many times, the comparison to the collapse of civilization in the 14th Century, when one-third of the people from India to Ireland were killed in the Black Death, in Flagellant atrocities, in a general breakdown of society. And I think that if you would have now an uncontrolled collapse of the system, we have been calculating—and some people have said—that it is their intention to reduce the present population of 6.5 billion to maybe 1 billion, or 2 billion people. Because they are oligarchs, and they think that most people are just human cattle, and they can be slaughtered when there are “too many.”

We have, over the years, documented every one of these people, like Prince Philip, for example, who said publicly, that if he is ever reincarnated, he wants to be reincarnated as a deadly virus, so that he can more efficiently contribute to the reduction of world population!

These people are evil! And they can destroy the world. But if the world would go down to that level, like 1 billion or 2 billion, I think it would only happen through a tremendous catastrophe, where, after four generations, maybe after 200 years, mankind would come back and somehow go back to human development. But this could not happen with any normal



YouTube

Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili chews on his tie, with the flag of the EU (of which Georgia is not a member), on the right. Such episodes led a Russian psychiatrist to do a study of Saakashvili's mental instability.

means, and I think this is what we are on the verge of. And I think if people think this through, it would give you tremendous energy to mobilize now.

Now, concerning the question of who is organizing or intending World War III? I don't think anybody is consciously planning World War III right now. But I think, what you see is a tremendous danger of a miscalculation. Like, for example: This very unstable President Saakashvili miscalculated, tremendously. I'm saying, “unstable,” because if you go on the YouTube, you have a very funny video where Saakashvili gave this ridiculous press conference in front of the flag of the European Union! You know, Georgia is not a member of the European Union, so why does he stick this flag there?

While he was giving this press conference, he had a red tie, and he was sticking the red tie in his mouth and was chewing on it all the time, which then led a Russian psychiatrist to do a study, about how this person is really very unstable and should not be taken too seriously!

I think World War III could happen very quickly, not so much that people really plan it, because that would just be the utmost insanity, but by miscalculation. By thinking in the same way as whoever was backing the Georgian intervention into South Ossetia;

they did not expect the Russian government to react the way it did! They thought they would back down; they would sit still, and that way, they would have then made the next move, and the next move. . . .

But the Russian government did say “No,” and they proved in a precise and necessary way that they are a superpower! They have a tremendous nuclear arsenal. Just today, I learned from a contact—we have to look at it more closely—that they tested a very fast, very modern, powerful missile, making clear, they’re not going to capitulate!

Nor will China.

I think that, *if* it would come to a war, I’m pretty sure that Russia and China already would work together, so therefore, nobody can win that war. Who wants to occupy Russia? Russia is a gigantic country, with 11 time zones! China has 1.4 billion people: Who wants to occupy China? I mean, it’s totally impossible to win war against these two countries. But you could destroy a couple of hundred millions of people in war, in these countries, and you could bring about tremendous nuclear destruction in the rest of the world.

So, I think the people who are playing with that, are really crazy—the people who are pushing this eastward expansion of NATO and the militarization of the European Union, which right now is on the table again: You have something called the European Center for Reform; this is a British think tank, and they are suggesting that the European Union should have an army, and not just a defensive army, but combat troops, so that Europe could fight its own wars in Eastern Europe, because you cannot expect the United States to fight these wars, referring to Russia and the Caucasus and whatnot.

These people in my view are *clinically insane*. Because they’re playing with a fire which could destroy civilization, altogether.

Now, concerning the food crisis: I already said that what should be done, is really to take all of these measures simultaneously. I know that Brazil, for its own reasons, thinks that it should produce biofuels—that needs to be discussed with them. But I think for the rest, biofuels should absolutely be banned. With one tank full of biofuel in a car, the amount of food you need to produce that, a human being could live half a year, or even up to a year. So it’s totally criminal to use that.

And otherwise, I think one needs to increase production, through infrastructure where there is none. In Latin America, one of the key questions is to develop these plains, the one in Brazil, and the one between

Colombia and Venezuela; to have rail systems; to have infrastructure. And in general, go for nuclear energy, go for small, safe HTR reactors; desalinate large amounts of water where it is needed. You know, in many countries in Latin America, you have enough water, but around the world, it really is the key.

And I think that that is really a question of political will! I think Dennis Small, who is translating now, has calculated that in Latin America alone, if these measures are taken, the food production could be 180% more than it is now, if you use the existing possibilities. So it is only a question of the political will.

Now, concerning how to destroy the “brain” of the oligarchy: We are really in a revolutionary period, and what seems to be very impossible under normal circumstances, is possible in times of such revolutionary changes. I think, right now, we have to have the idea, that, if many people who are threatened with this present crisis, are being organized by responsible leaders—by trade union leaders, by parliamentarians, by social leaders—and that hope is being given, because these leaders have the courage to discuss the reasons which would bring the world out of this crisis, I think people can learn very quickly, much quicker than in so-called “peaceful, normal” times.

And once people understand this conflict, and what is the oligarchical system, and what is the image of man associated with it, I think it can be destroyed.

I’m absolutely certain that if we use this present crisis, which is going to shake people up, and then, in the next phase, have universal education for all children and youth on this planet, a couple of years from now, people will look back on oligarchism, and say, “Mankind was really at the absolute low point in 2008, because at that point, the oligarchical, usurious, utilitarian system had taken over all the world institutions.” And as the great German philosopher Leibniz already said, at the end of the 17th Century: When the whole world is governed by utilitarianism, it will come to a world revolution. And I think we have reached that point.

We don’t want to have a Jacobin revolution, we don’t want to have a French Revolution; but we do want an American Revolution, in which the principles of a republic determined to serve the common good of the people, is established in as many countries as possible. And then, when youth and children have access to universal education, I think the question of oligarchy will be like a fossil which you go and see in the museum, but it will not be part of human civilization forever.

I think we have, right now, reached the low point, because we have not only a financial and a military crisis, but we also have a crisis of morality, of decadence, a cultural collapse, from which it can really only actually go up! The only question is, will it go up now, or 200 years from now?

How Can We Double Food Production?

Torres: . . . I would like to give a brief idea to our audience, and also people who are watching over the Internet, to let you know that in Mexico we have a gathering of about 120 people, and so far, there are about 25 questions lined up. Since there are so many questions, we are trying to combine questions that are on similar subjects, and we will take up such questions now.

This question is from Ana María Silva, of the UAM university from Azcapotzalco, and this question also refers to questions that are being asked from students at this Psychology Department, from different social organizations, and so on. The question is the following:

“You say that by applying advanced technology which the four major powers of the world have—applying that in the poorest parts of the world—you could eliminate hunger and poverty. What is the price which these powers would charge the rest of the world, what would be the conditions they would impose, and what would be their willingness to do this?”

And adding in other questions: “What sort of technologies could be employed in order to double food production?”

Zepp-LaRouche: I think that even within the structure of the present system, you get a glimpse of what could be done. For example, in Europe right now, there is a complete freakout by the European Union about Chinese and Russian, and recently even Japanese investment in Africa. For example, the Chinese are building railways, they’re building dams, they’re building all kinds of things, and naturally, it is to their advantage, because they make deals—raw materials for development projects.

And the European Union is completely freaked out,



Chinese Government

A Chinese teacher in Tanzania guides workers in the use of equipment for the coal-mining industry. This was the first heavy industry facility built by China in Africa.

because they said, “Oh, look! Africa is becoming Chinese.” But I have talked to many African representatives, and they say, “Oh yes, sure, China has a self-interest, but they do also serve our interest: We get the modern technology, we get the railways, we get the modern hydroelectric dams, and other such projects.”

Look, my husband has written a very nice book, which I can only emphasize for you to get. It’s called *Earth’s Next Fifty Years*, and it is a vision OF how the world could be organized in the next two generations, namely the next 50 years, and it is a very nice conception: How do you make investments and treaties among different countries which have completely different conditions?

For example, you have countries which are large, you have countries which are very small; you have some countries which have lots of raw materials; others have energy, oil; others not. So, when you build the Eurasian Land-Bridge, how do you balance these differences? The only way you can do it, is, you establish the idea of the common aims of mankind, to which all participating nations agree. Then, you do not ask a small country which has no raw materials, to pay back initial credits by participating in these development corridors, before this country has developed the productivity of its population and the buying power, to be able to pay back any credit it received—maybe 20 or 30 years ago.

We cannot come out of this crisis by just making a couple of tricks, and then continuing with the old method of exploitation, speculation, and so forth. We *only* will come out of this crisis, as mankind, when we radically change our ways of thinking, when we radically change, away from the principles of the last 40 years, which have brought this world to this point of crisis.

And we have to go back to sound economic principles, to the idea of the common good, to the idea of science and technology as that which causes the wealth of a country to increase. And *only* if we really go back to ideas which existed at certain periods before: For example, in Germany, the reconstruction after World War II, really in a few years, changed Germany from a total rubble-field, into the famous “German economic miracle.” We have to go back to these methods, but *do* apply them in every country, not just in one country, but apply them everywhere.

And, you know, there are sound principles. For example, without infrastructure, of the kind which was the basis for the industrial revolution of the United States, starting with the Lincoln period, and then beyond; or the same method applied in Germany, to turn an agrarian country, during the time of Bismarck, after he adopted the reforms of Henry Carey, and turned to a protectionist policy.

Actually, this is very little known: The head of the German Industry Association at the time, his name was von Kardorff, was first a believer in free trade; but then, when he met the ideas of Henry Carey, he turned into a passionate defender of protectionism, and he then also influenced Bismarck. And when Bismarck made the famous industrial reforms, and the social laws—especially the industrial reforms—he defended that with the American example. Railroads, infrastructure—there are certain known physical things which have to be done, as a starting point for any industrial revolution, to turn an agrarian society into a full-fledged modern society.

Now, the only difference is, that we are not proposing that less-developed countries should repeat exactly



Bundesbildstelle

Women in Berlin in 1946. In just a few years, devastated Germany was transformed from a rubble-field into an “economic miracle.” The methods used should be applied in every country, obliterating the distinction between “rich” and “poor” nations.

all the steps that more advanced countries have made, one by one, until they reach the most advanced level. You know, it’s not like a family with many children, where the younger children always must wear the clothes of the older children! No, we don’t want that. We want every country to pick an area of expertise, where that country can become world leader and then participate in a more elaborated division of labor among the countries of this world.

And that way, you could make a jump start, and overcome underdevelopment, by simply taking young students, developing them in a field, and then in that way, you can really close the gap, because there is no law in the universe that the world should be divided forever, between poor countries and rich countries!

What we need for Latin America, and for Africa, is—I mean, I don’t know if you have a vision of how the infrastructure in Europe looks. It’s beautiful! You can go by ship from the Black Sea, through the Danube, then you go by canals, to the Rhine, and you end up, maybe in a port in Duisburg, where your containers are being transferred to rail, and then they’re shipped the last part, from the rail by trucks to the final point of destination. You have a tremendous infrastructure density in Europe!

And while you don’t need all the mistakes—you don’t need all the trucks jamming up the highways—



EIRNS/Chris Lewis

The Rhine River, near Mainz, Germany. With Europe's beautiful and developed infrastructure, people and freight can travel from the Black Sea, along the Danube, by canal, and then up the Rhine.

you want to have a much bigger emphasis on public transportation systems—I think it's a model!

But look at the map of Latin America, look at the map of Africa: You *do not have railways connecting the north and south, and the east and the west*. You have some little railways and infrastructure from the iron ore to the port, or for some other goods for the export, because it's all still how the colonial system was! Therefore, this new discussion about building large investment in infrastructure in Latin America, is very, very important. It's the precondition.

So I think all of these problems can be solved. And I think there are many models which can be studied—the American industrialization, the German industrialization, the Russian industrialization under Count Sergei Witte, the Meiji Restoration in Japan—and that can be repeated everywhere. And that's exactly what the battle is. Because, when the Council on Foreign Relations in the 1970s wrote these books on the “controlled disintegration of the world economy” (these were 22 books, which were then published by McGraw-Hill), the key idea was that never again should a Japan happen in the developing countries.

Japan, for centuries, was completely isolated, because at some point they had kicked out some monks, and then sealed themselves off, so they were really backward and completely isolated for centuries. And then, because they came into touch with the American economists around Lincoln, and with the tradition of List in Germany, in a few years, Japan turned, through

the Meiji Restoration, into one of the most modern industrial nations. And what these people from the Council on Foreign Relations said, explicitly was, “Never a Japan again!”

Now, why not? Why should we not have modern countries, in every part of the world? I mean, it's your choice: You don't have to repeat everything you don't like, but the principle of having the transformation from a agricultural society into a largely industrial society, with a decent living standard for everybody: I

think that is absolutely applicable. We can learn from the mistakes, we don't have to repeat them; but I think the idea of having some countries poor forever, this is just an idea which should go out of the window! Because it's not in cohesion with human dignity!

A Complete Change in the System!

Torres: Thank you very much, Helga. Unfortunately, there's really no time for further questions. But nonetheless, questions can be brought to the organizers of the event, and to the degree possible, we will answer them. But we will make sure that they get to Helga, and that way we can stay in contact with you.

And to close, I would like to ask Helga if she has any concluding remarks, anything she wishes to add, and then I will make some announcements.

Zepp-LaRouche: I'm actually very happy to have started this dialogue with you, because the oligarchy is organized internationally, and I think what the humanist, republican forces who want to have a new world economic order, also need to do, is to work together much, much more. And what I want to ask you, really seriously—but I want you to stay in contact with the organizers of each event, and get a copy of this resolution, addressed to change the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. And then help to circulate that: Get as many signatures, contact as many groups as you can, to really raise this issue.

I know that there are already parliamentarians doing this in some Middle East countries; I know that some

FIGURE 1
Main Rail Lines in the Americas

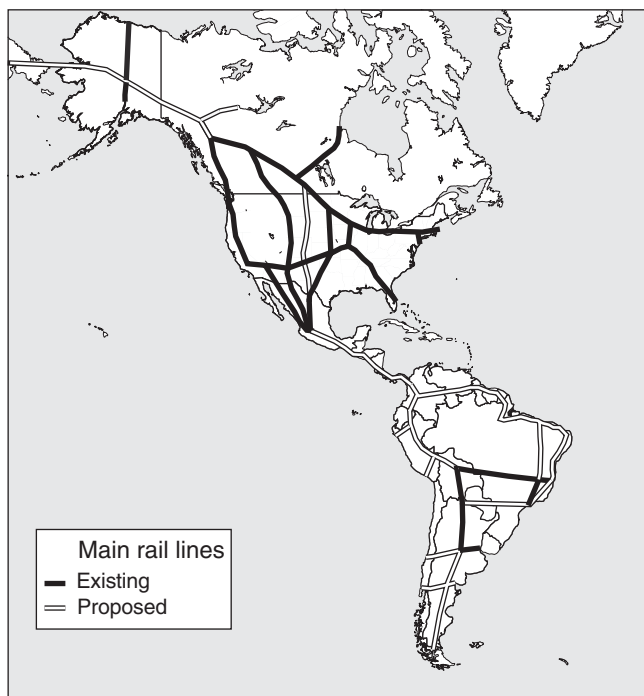
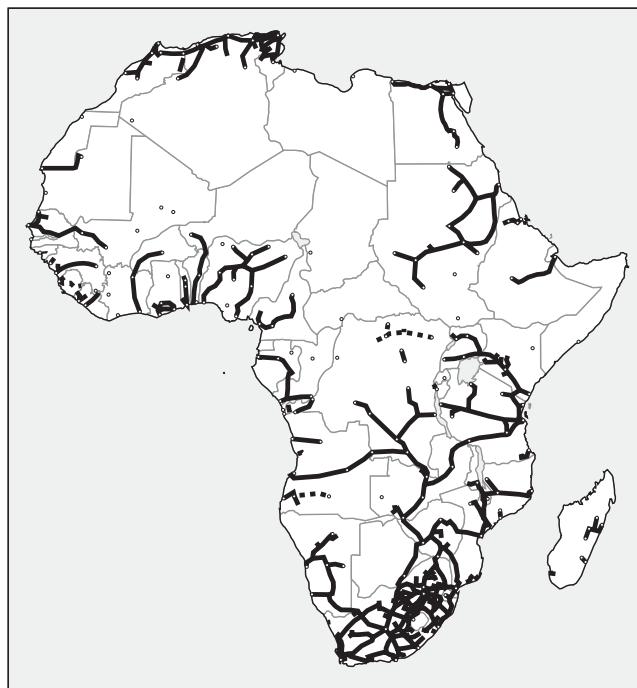


FIGURE 2
Rail Lines in Africa



farmers' organizations are doing it in Germany and France; and even professors and all kinds of people. So, I think if we create a world movement, a groundswell, to say, "Enough is enough! This world is going to pieces, we need a complete change in the system, and the UN General Assembly is the place." We have to create 5, 10, 12 leaders who have the courage of Fred Wills, or who have the courage of López Portillo, and then it can be done.

So, I want to ask you very seriously, join in this effort, because it may be really the last chance we have to turn this thing around. And I thank you very much for listening to me, and you know I'm happy to be with you.

Support the LYM!

Torres: Thank you very much, Helga, and we hope to have you here, live, here in Mexico, and also in Argentina and Colombia! We thank our colleagues in Argentina; we thank people in Colombia as well.

And briefly, many of the questions that were sent to us, asked "What can we do? What can be done to change the situation, to put an end to the oligarchy, to the power of the multinational corporations?"

What I can say to you, immediately, is: Support the

LaRouche Youth Movement everywhere, where it is now organized. And you should get to know the LaRouche Youth Movement, and we will be having more events elsewhere in our countries. We ask you for contributions to be able to print the material, such as the material which we published here in Sonora, for the PLHINO [Northwest Hydraulic Plan]; that's a leaflet which we're now mobilizing around, and which we're going to mobilize the institutions of Mexico for: the idea of returning to a productive economy to our countries, which so desperately need these policies. We need money to be able to publish these pamphlets. We need people to also stay in touch with us, and help us in every way you can, as much as you can, with as much time as you have available....

So, again I would like to thank all of you for your participation, and I would like to thank Helga once again for having been with us. We would have liked to have kept her up all night, there in Germany, answering all of our questions, since we had so many questions, but we do have to allow her some rest; and therefore, thank her for having stayed with us as late as it is. And again, a round of applause for her, and for everyone who helped us to carry out this conference. Thank you very much.