

NEWS

Join W. Europe, Eurasia To Rebuild the World LaRouche Webcast Defines U.S. National Mission

Speaking to diplomats and supporters gathered in New York City and Washington, D.C. via an international webcast on March 21, U.S. statesman and Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., provided his assessment of the first 60 days of the Bush Administration.

Bush's actions so far have been a disaster, LaRouche argued. His Presidency represents the legacy of the racist, anti-progress Southern Strategy, with at least three different political layers involved—the pro-Armageddon fundamentalists, the Iran-Contra killers, and the “professionals” like Rumsfeld, Cheney, and O'Neill. As a combination, they are irrationally pursuing public policies that will fail, such as energy deregulation, hospital shutdowns, and attempts to save the bankrupt financial system.

This disaster already has the Europeans very upset, LaRouche said, although no nation there will directly challenge the United States. The only hope the Europeans see is the possibility that Russian President Putin will embrace a policy of cooperation with Europe and the Asian nations, for long-term economic growth and development. If the United States were to join that partnership, it would provide the opportunity required. LaRouche was optimistic that pressure coming from inside the U.S., and from Europe, could force the institutions of the U.S. to “bring sense to the United States.”

To accomplish this, LaRouche said, “What we must have is a sense of *national mission*; the idea of the United States cooperating with Western Europe, with



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., addresses international webcast, March 21, 2001.

Eurasia as a whole, to restart the world economy; the idea of taking that on, as a 25-year, long-term-credit mission; rebuilding a new financial system, like the old Bretton Woods system, to handle

the kind of problem we faced in the immediate post-World War II period—the same general kind of lessons. And then, getting a science-driver policy, to

Please turn to page 72



Campaign Pamphlet Issued: 'Battle for the Common Good'

Lyndon LaRouche's 2004 Presidential campaign committee released a new mass pamphlet in late May, “Join LaRouche's Battle for the Common Good.”

The 24-page item features the three principal aspects of Democrat LaRouche's unified conception of the drive to restore the U.S. Constitution's principle of the General Welfare to both U.S. domestic and foreign policy practice today.

- The first of the pamphlet's three sections presents LaRouche's proposals

for a New Bretton Woods reorganization of the financial system, and the fostering of Eurasian Land-Bridge development corridors, as the crucial elements needed to restart the world economy.

- The second section discusses the need for energy re-regulation, Chapter 11 bankruptcy procedures, and LaRouche's short-, medium-, and long-range programs for dealing with the crisis.

- Finally, as epitomized by the fight to save D.C. General Hospital, the pamphlet discusses how to defeat the Nazi “useless eater” approach to health care which has become dominant both in the U.S. and globally.



EF/RS/Brian Lantz

Mississippi State Rep. Erik Fleming (right) briefs Monterrey press on energy deregulation.

U.S. Spokesmen Warn Mexicans Beware Privatization Pirates!

On May 21-26, Harley Schlanger, the U.S. Western regional spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche's 2004 Presidential campaign, toured the cities of Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and Mexico City, where he spoke about the Bush League "energy pirates" behind the California energy crisis, and why they have targeted Mexican gas, oil, and electricity resources.

Schlanger's visit was followed only a week later by Mississippi Democratic State Legislator Erik Fleming and Brian Lantz, another associate of LaRouche, who spent a week in the industrial bor-

der state of Nuevo Leon. Both tours were organized at the invitation of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement.

Schlanger addressed several manufacturers' councils on the criminal collaboration between the corrupt Bush Administration and the companies of Bush's biggest financial supporters—energy companies like Enron and Reliant, which have driven up energy costs and looted Californians blind, while the Bush Administration refuses to "interfere with the free market." In Mexico City, Schlanger held private meetings with legislators and other

political leaders, at the offices of the Chamber of Deputies, the Mexican Society of Civil Engineers, and the National Society of Economists.

Schlanger was interviewed by TV, radio, and the press—typified by an article in a Guadalajara paper, *Ocho Columnas*, which covered his tour under the headline "Warning: It Would Be Suicide To Privatize Electricity. U.S. Crisis Would Be Repeated."

Stockholder Values vs. General Welfare

On June 1, Fleming and Lantz were in the City Council of Monterrey, capital of Nuevo Leon, to brief deputies from all four Mexican political parties on the lessons Mexicans must draw from the California debacle. After the meeting, 20 reporters descended on the visitors, and interviewed them on their opposition to privatization.

In his later address to 55 delegates from Mexico's public health workers union, with 23,000 members in the state of Nuevo Leon alone, Fleming described the need to win the battle for D.C. General Hospital, so that it can serve as an "indispensable victory" to inspire citizens everywhere. He urged the union delegates to give the Mexican people the facts and figures they need, to understand what privatization would cost them, in financial terms and in human lives. "The people must be won to our side," he insisted.

The head of the union accepted Fleming and Lantz's invitation to send a delegation to Washington, D.C., to observe and report back on the D.C. General battle first-hand.

U.S. National Mission

Continued from page 67

expand the scientific work in our universities, to build the laboratories, to get the new projects and new productive technologies, the new products, in place. And, to think about rebuilding this world, to be able to tell our children, who come 25 years down the line: 'What we're going to do for you, is, we're going to give you a better world. And, that's what we're doing now.'

Ibero-American Integration

Continued from page 71

lack of unity in a common cause," he warned. Our common cause must be the fight for the principle of the general welfare, the higher principle upon which the principle of national sovereignty is based.

'If we fight to defend our nation, and do not defend that principle, we shall each and all be defeated and crushed. If we can unite around that principle

which is a higher authority than any nation, that principle will then provide the means by which we may save each of our nations. Divided, even divided by our pride in our sovereignties, we shall each be destroyed. . . . United, as part of a worldwide effort on behalf of a common principle of national sovereignty, we can win back the sovereignty which has been lost, and much more besides.'