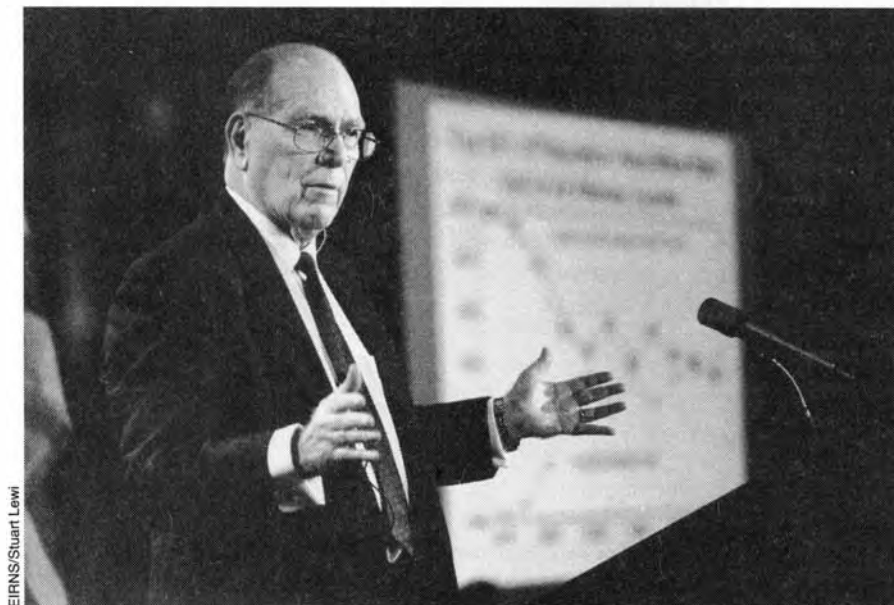


## NEWS

# LaRouche Delivers State of the Union Address 'To Solve Crisis, We Must Think as Citizens'

*Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. reviews global financial collapse during State of the Union address.*



EIRNS/Stuart Lewi

As the United States and the world stood poised on the brink of war and economic catastrophe, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, in a two-and-one-half-hour State of the Union address Jan. 28, outlined a direct path out of the crisis—just hours before President George W. Bush was to give his State of the Union address that evening. Speaking to an international audience estimated at more than 1,000 people—250 gathered in the ballroom of a Washington, D.C. hotel, the rest listening over the Internet—LaRouche offered a *tour d'horizon*, addressing the crisis and its solutions in every part of the world.

Among those attending the Washington event were 18 diplomats from 15 countries, among them Russia, Saudi Arabia, Poland, Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Argentina, Greece, Japan, Benin, Korea, China, Oman, Turkey, and Paraguay. Also represented at the hotel were the National Black Caucus of State Legislators; the Middle East Policy Council; the American Muslim Council; Chinese-American organiza-

tions; several representatives of the international media; and others. About 50 representatives of the East Coast LaRouche Youth Movement also attended.

### Let Us Save the Nation

"At the present moment, we're on the verge of—or actually in the process of—the greatest financial collapse, worldwide and especially in Europe and the Americas and Africa, in more than a century," LaRouche said at the outset. "We are in peril," he added. "That is the state of the Union." LaRouche said he hoped that Bush would hear what he had to say, because the President and his advisers "haven't the slightest idea what to do."

But, LaRouche stressed, the Presidency is an institution made up of many parts, including active and retired military, intelligence, people in and out of government, who influence policy. Bush's "tragedy, his downfall, would be this nation's downfall, and your downfall," LaRouche warned. Therefore, we must all start thinking as citizens. "For the two years to come, let us think

about saving this President, in his function as a sitting President, but also save the nation from the follies he might tend to commit without good advice, and good pressures. We must . . . start from a non-partisan view of this matter—to re-educate and steer a disoriented and incapable President, to become a successful President. Not for the purpose of re-electing him; but for the purpose of saving the nation. And I think we can find someone to replace him after that."

In a stunning counterpoint to Bush's sabre-rattling against Iraq in his later State of the Union, LaRouche warned that an Iraq war, while still not inevitable, if undertaken by the Bush Administration would be the "detonator" of a world-wide war, "the same kind of foolishness which we saw in the first two World Wars, . . . and in the Depression," adding, "This must be stopped, now!"

### Principles of Foreign Policy

LaRouche decried the fact that, around the world today, the United States "is being held in contempt in most nations and among most people in the world," a contempt that "has been growing rapidly under the past two years of this Administration." Noting that, after Sept. 11, 2001, there developed a great sympathy for the United States, which "is now dissipating, with the economic crisis, and the threatened war in Iraq—the Mideast War—being the principle drain . . . not only in what Mr. Rumsfeld calls 'Old Europe,' but throughout most of the world as a whole," with the U.S. now viewed as an imperial power. "The United States is, today, the world's most hated nation. And that is not good for our national security."

## A 'Unique Nation'

"But there's another aspect to the United States," LaRouche observed. The American Republic is unique; it is an historical exception, "the first and only true republic conceived in modern history," and it is the legacy of *that* America, which continues to provide for our nation a residue of good will in every part of the world. "The influence that I have in the world at large, is because it's recognized in leading circles in many parts of the world, that I represent *that* United States; that United States which has great credit throughout this planet; a great credit to which most nations would respond happily, were I sitting in the White House today. Were I in the White House today, this country would suddenly be overrun by friends. Some of the friends who tend to hate us right now."

### Critical Areas

The bulk of LaRouche's address was devoted to elaborating four critical areas: the causes and nature of the present economic crisis; the emergency recovery measures which must be taken immediately; the global strategic conflicts which overlap this economic crisis; and the urgent measures to correct the potentially fatal blunders which have been included under current, panic-driven notions of "Homeland Defense."

LaRouche proposed to return to the principles of the Constitution, "to go back to the original intention of the United States, the characteristic of the United States, which makes us beloved by those who observed our good things over the past." LaRouche highlighted the Preamble, which he said contains three essential principles: the General Welfare; the perfect sovereignty of government of the people ("no independent central banking system!"); and that "the Constitution is a future-oriented institution, dedicated to the well-being, primarily, of our children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren."

These same principles must be applied to solving the existential crises facing entire nations around the world today.

*The full webcast can be found at [www.larouchein2004.com](http://www.larouchein2004.com).*



*Lyndon LaRouche, accompanied by Mrs. LaRouche, lectures at the University of Jaipur.*

## In India, LaRouches Call for Infrastructure Development

During a visit to India Jan. 10-22, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., accompanied by his wife, Helga Zep LaRouche, told audiences in Delhi, Calcutta, and Jaipur that India must develop its infrastructure quickly, by undertaking large-scale national projects to strengthen its power, water retention, and distribution systems, public health, education and mass transportation, particularly by modernizing its railroads.

During his visit, LaRouche addressed the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIAS) in Calcutta on Jan. 12; the University of Jaipur on Jan. 21; and Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi on Jan. 15, and the Institute of Economic Growth, the braintrust of India's Planning Commission, there the next day. On Jan. 20, he also addressed a group of senior professors from the University of Delhi, lawyers and senior administrators of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation at the India International Center. In addition, he also held a series of private meetings and dinners with high-level Indian politicians, academics, and military strategists.

In his various presentations and private meetings, LaRouche noted that the world is without adequate leadership; that the international economic and financial system is bankrupt; and that the main reason for the eagerness of the war party within the Bush Administration to wage war against Iraq, is to destabilize the Eurasian landmass.

During his discussions, it became evident that India's economic developmental policies have become highly unfocused. While India has succeeded in maintaining a 5.5-6.5 percent growth in recent years, India was less vigilant in concentrating on the development of its infrastructure.

LaRouche pointed out that India has a lot more work to do to preserve the water that falls in the form of precipitation during the seven- to eight-week period annually in the monsoon season. Rainfall in India is distributed unequally; whereas the Himalayan foothills receive huge amounts of rainfall during the monsoon season, some areas receive very little. It is for these reasons that the present Indian government, after shelving the project in 1972, is now proposing

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