

LaRouche: Yes, the charges that were made up involve \$294,000 in loans, but the charges are irrelevant. The purpose of putting me in jail was to put me out of circulation, after they had tried and failed to arrange my assassination. That is, they tried to assassinate me in October 1986 in an operation that involved several institutions of the state and federal government in Virginia. But the White House intervened to prevent them from conducting the assassination. So they stopped it. Therefore, after that they had to put me in prison as the alternative, because they could not pay the political cost of having me killed. Then they made up the charges, which are entirely a fraud, which were constructed with the purpose of putting me in prison, actually for 10 years. They think I would be dead or too old or something after those 10 years.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, the purpose of your imprisonment was so that you would not participate in politics; nonetheless, you are doing so as a United States presidential candidate.

LaRouche: Actually, they are not trying to take me out of politics. It's something more serious. As many people recall, in 1982, particularly the spring and summer, most of the countries of Central and South America were in trouble over the debt. In the middle of August of 1982, the Mexican debt blew up, and the entire international monetary system nearly collapsed that month. . . .

Q: Since when, and why, have you defended causes that apparently go against your country, such as the foreign debt, U.S. expansionism, etc.?

LaRouche: The problem is that the debt of these countries is not an honorable debt. Under natural law, the law of equity, this is not a honorable debt. These countries have paid the debt many times over. The debt grew because of unlawful and immoral policies of the international financial institutions. Now what's happening is this: In the past week, the international financial system has collapsed. Nothing can save the Anglo-American financial system centered on the International Monetary Fund [IMF]. It cannot be saved. It's gone, it's finished; what is left of it cannot be saved. Nothing can save it. The policies made by the United States government and others, especially in October and November 1982, crushing Mexico, and crushing the other nations of Central and South America, have led to the destruction of the United States itself. Now we have come to the point where my policies are vindicated and the policies of my competitors are discredited. I *do* know how to stop this depression, they do not. They are not willing to accept the policies that would stop it. I am running because I can stop this depression and no other public political figure in the United States could do it.

Q: . . . And what would happen if some countries, some groups of countries, would stop paying the debt as you

propose? What, concretely, would happen to the economy of the United States? And what would happen to the banks?

LaRouche: The banks are already dead. The commercial banks of the United States are already bankrupt.

Q: But, there are some people who say that you defend some interests that are foreign to the United States, and that your policy would directly affect the U.S. banks. Is this true?

LaRouche: This is a question of equity. If we continue to try to maintain this bankrupt banking system, we are going to murder hundreds of millions of people and we would collect interest payments against the lives of hundreds of millions of people. It would be more criminal than Hitler to

Who is Lyndon LaRouche?

Lyndon LaRouche has been a controversial international public figure for two decades, because of his opposition to neo-malthusian economic and population policies; his campaign for global monetary reform based on equity for the Third World; and his role in exposing the powerful financial interests which control international drug-trafficking.

Since Jan. 27, 1989, LaRouche had been held as a political prisoner of the Bush administration, serving a 15-year sentence at the Rochester, Minnesota federal prison as a result of one of the most shocking judicial railroads in U.S. history. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights announced on Feb. 7, 1992 that it is investigating his case as a possible violation of human rights by the U.S. government.

LaRouche was born on Sept. 8, 1922 in Rochester, New Hampshire. He attended Northeastern University from 1940-42 and from 1946-47, and served in the China-Burma-India theater during World War II. He was married on Dec. 29, 1977 to German political leader and author Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

LaRouche describes himself as an economist specializing in physical economy, and lists as a leading accomplishment of his adult life his contributions to the advancement of economic science. He is the discoverer (1952) of what is today known as the LaRouche-Riemann method of economic analysis, the most accurate method of economic forecasting in existence. His work in economics is an advancement of the American System of Political-Economy (of Gottfried Leibniz, Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich

pay the debt in the present terms.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, there is European monetary disorder today; in fact, today, Sunday, they are deciding in France the future of the Maastricht Treaty. How would this European monetary disorder, that is the situation on the stock markets of London, Paris, all the major world markets, the situation in Italy and so forth, how does this situation directly affect Colombia?

LaRouche: What has happened in Europe is simply a result of the U.S. system. And the collapse of the U.S. system has led to the breakdown in Europe. The effect on Central and South America, if these countries accept these IMF conditions, and do not resist, then we will begin to see the condi-

tions of Ethiopia and Somalia, in one country after another.

Q: You have said, Mr. LaRouche, that the foreign debt is a bomb for your country, the United States, that could be triggered by the Third World nations. Please explain, for those listening today to Radio Todelar, what it would mean for some Latin American countries to stop paying the foreign debt.

LaRouche: What I proposed in 1982, in principle is correct today. The debt is injustice. We recall how this debt developed. The Argentinian debt is completely fraudulent. That agent of Henry Kissinger, Martínez de Hoz, created an illegal debt in Argentina. But in general, this debt was created, in the present form, beginning in 1974-75 with Eurodollar

List, and Mathew and Henry Carey). He is the author of the 1984 textbook, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?* and the 1992 trilogy *The Science of Christian Economy*, written while in prison, among hundreds of other books, articles, and economic policy proposals.

In 1974, LaRouche founded and became an editor of *EIR*. In 1976, he was among the founding members of the Fusion Energy Foundation, a nonprofit scientific foundation which worked to achieve the rapid development of nuclear energy technologies, a revitalization of the space program, and increased American participation in experimental work on the frontiers of science.

In 1977, LaRouche first publicly proposed the U.S. crash-basis development of anti-ballistic-missile systems based on new physical principles, what later became the Reagan administration's Strategic Defense Initiative. In the months leading up to President Reagan's March 23, 1983 announcement of the SDI, LaRouche collaborated with the National Security Council in formulation of the policy.

LaRouche ran for the presidency in 1976, 1980, 1984, and 1988, and campaigned for northern Virginia's 10th Congressional District seat in 1990.

He names as a leading enemy the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL) and its collaborators within the U.S. Department of Justice and federal executive—a combination he has nicknamed the "Get LaRouche task force." This group's animus toward him developed following an April 1975 visit by LaRouche to Iraq, at the invitation of Saddam Hussein's Baath Party. LaRouche proposed a Middle East peace plan based on Arab-Israeli cooperation for the development of the region. En route back to the United States from this trip, LaRouche proposed his International Development Bank program for global monetary reform and development at a press conference in West Germany.

In 1978, LaRouche commissioned the book *Dope, Inc.*, which exposed the "citizens above suspicion" on the financial side of the global drug traffic, and traced ADL ties to the international drug cartel. A bestseller, *Dope, Inc.* is now in its third edition.

Goals for America

LaRouche has emphasized the need for a return to classical art, music, science, and culture as an antidote to today's prevailing moral degeneration and cultural pessimism. He has outlined three goals for our nation: 1) eradicating poverty across the globe; 2) establishing a durable peace among nations; and 3) colonization of the Moon and Mars.

During February and March 1992, in two national television broadcasts, LaRouche presented to American voters his unique program to reverse the economic depression, with the creation of 6 million new jobs within the first year of his presidency. LaRouche's approach features the reshaping of the Federal Reserve System into a new National Bank of the United States, to direct \$300 billion of low-interest credit each year into government-funded infrastructure projects of water management, transportation, energy production, health care, and education services.

In conjunction with this economic recovery program at home, LaRouche urges deepened economic collaboration with western Europe and the nations now emerging from under the yoke of communism in large-scale development programs to end the famine and disease now engulfing the Third World. The Bretton Woods economic system which has enslaved the developing sector and created economic crisis in the West, and the Versailles system upon it was based, says LaRouche, are rotten beyond repair, and must be replaced with a just, new world economic order.