

### 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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## Youth Movement Demands Legislatures Bring in LaRouche

Delegations from the LaRouche Youth Movement are sweeping state capitols to demand that Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's solutions to the states' fiscal and economic

crises be put into effect. Since December, the youth have "invaded" legislative offices for meetings in Sacramento, Lansing, Harrisburg, Richmond, Annapolis, Olympia,

Trenton, and Austin. **Above:** Youth rally and leaflet legislators in Annapolis, Md. **Below:** Rallies at State Houses in Harrisburg, Pa. (left) and Sacramento, Cal. (right).



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## India

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to harvest the rainwater, and transfer surplus water from water-surplus river basins to water-short river ones.

### India-China Cooperation

LaRouche also called for India-China collaboration on a long-term basis to develop and interlink their infrastructure. Both countries have developed the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and are producing small-size nuclear reactors for

generation of commercial power. A collaboration in this area, to expedite large-scale manufacture of nuclear reactors for internal use, will help both nations meet their growing electric power requirements.

He made it clear that Europe is increasingly dependent on the development of the Asian economy, in which China and India are the two dominant members. This is why the Europeans are showing increasing eagerness to share technologies with both China and

India, as evidenced by the recent success of China in building the first commercial maglev transportation system, running from Shanghai to the Shanghai Airport, using German technology.

It also became evident to Mr. LaRouche during his visit, that although poverty is crippling a very large section of the population, and criminalizing the poor, the Indian leadership has not implemented the necessary developmental measures which would reverse this process.