

Wall Street and London installed Hitler.

In the postwar world, several prominent U.S. political and military figures warned of the dangers of an out-of-control U.S. military, including General Douglas MacArthur, President Dwight Eisenhower, and U.S. Senator William Fulbright, among others. Perhaps the most famous warnings were those by President Eisenhower

(1952-60), himself a five-star general and commander of Allied Forces during World War II. Near the end of his second term as President, Eisenhower spoke about the danger to "our liberties and democratic process" posed by the growing influence of the U.S. "military-industrial complex".

Then, in 1962, the U.S. military drafted a plan for launching domestic terrorism, called "Operation

Northwoods." Issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, the memo proposed a series of military-run "pretexts which would provide justification for a military intervention in Cuba," which had recently been taken over by Fidel Castro. The memo suggested, "We would blow up a U.S. ship in Guantanamo Bay and blame Cuba...casualty lists in U.S.

newspapers would cause a helpful wave of national indignation.... We could sink a boatload of Cubans en route to Florida (real or simulated)". The memo also recommended "Hijacking attempts against civil air and surface craft."

Elsewhere in the world, at approximately the same time that Eisenhower was warning of the "military-industrial complex", and the U.S. Joint Chiefs were recom-

mending domestic terrorism, President Charles De Gaulle of France put down three coup attempts against him between 1958-1961, and faced a total of 18 assassination attempts. These were organized by the Secret Army Organisation, a group of disgruntled military men who opposed DeGaulle's decision to grant self-determination to the former French colony of Algeria.

LaRouche's Global Impact

After September 11, LaRouche appeared in the world's news media as often as several times daily. From then through December, he appeared live on radio or TV, or in print media through interviews or his own writings in the follow-

ing countries besides the U.S.:

Mexico, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Venezuela, Italy, Poland, Russia, United Kingdom, Serbia, Macedonia, Philippines, Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab

Emirates.

Additionally, throughout 2001, both before and after Sept. 11, LaRouche traveled widely, visiting Poland, Italy (several times), Russia (twice) and India. The following pictorial coverage of his trips

to Russia and India, together with introductory and closing remarks by some of his hosts, give an insight into the depth of his global influence, and the extraordinary esteem with which he is held outside the Anglo-American sphere of

influence, whose media either black him out, or, like Australia's, circulate wild lies in the minimal coverage they do accord him.

Russia

At his address to the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences on June 28, 2001, his host, Prof. D. Chernavsky, thanked LaRouche in the following words.

"I would like, on behalf of the staff of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, where you are a much-desired guest, again to thank you for the honour, and for this seminar. Moreover, I would like to say that you are a very daring person. You decided to discuss questions of physics, in the Institute of Physics, before an audience of physicists.

"Physics is not really the well-ordered, logical science it may seem to be from the outside. Those who work in physics, from the inside, know that there are many problems in physics. This becomes especially clear, when attempts are made to apply physics to biology, or vice versa; or, when there are attempts to solve, jointly, problems such as: How did life arise from non-living matter? How did cognition arise? People at FIAN [the Institute of Physics] are working precisely on this, and not entirely without success.

"When we apply physics to economics, more problems arise. And indeed, the development of physics and synergetics with a non-linear approach is closely related to biology, sociology, and economics. And, we here are all working on this. "Therefore, your audacity is jus-



In Moscow, LaRouche speaks to scientists at the Institute of Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia's premier scientific organisation, June 28, 2001. The same day, he was featured in a webcast press conference attended by 50 press in Moscow alone, with many others on the Internet, on "The Economy of Russia Under Conditions of Destabilisation of the World Financial System". The following day, he gave the opening testimony on Russia and the world economic crisis to the Economics Committee of the Russian State Duma (Parliament).

tified. You may consider that here, both here in the hall, and at the Institute, your followers are working on the creation of physical economy. And I am certain, that this will be very fruitful for science, and—which is the main thing—very important, stunningly important not only for Russia, but for the world. We thank you, once again."

Dr. Dmitri Lvov, the head of the Central Mathematical Institute (CEMI) of the Russian

Academy of Sciences, and an adviser to the Russian government on economics, hosted LaRouche at a seminar at CEMI on Dec. 15, 2001. The seminar was entitled "The Global Economic And Financial Crisis And The Strategic Role Of Russia", to which LaRouche gave the keynote. Dr. Lvov introduced LaRouche.

"Dear friends: I have the great honour today to welcome one of the leading political figures and schol-



During his first visit to Moscow, in April 1994, LaRouche was the featured speaker at a seminar organised by the legendary Russian scientist, Pobisk G. Kuznetsov (right). Kuznetsov, who died in 2000, was regarded as the "Leonardo da Vinci" of Russian science for his contributions in so many fields, and inspired a generation of Russian scientists. In the December 1994 issue of the Moscow journal *Rossiia 2010 (Russia 2010)*, Kuznetsov proposed a new unit of account for economic science, reflecting LaRouche's notion of "potential relative population density" (see p. 16): "Let us introduce the physical magnitude of 'a larouche', designated by La," he wrote, "which gives the number of persons who can be fed from one square kilometre, or 100 hectares, during one year."



The chairman of the Economics Committee of the State Duma (Russian Parliament), Sergei Glazyev. Dr. Glazyev invited LaRouche to be the lead witness at a special hearing of his committee on June 29, on the topic, "Ensuring the Development of the Russian Economy Under Conditions of a Destabilised World Financial System." He said at a seminar of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences on Dec. 15, 2001, "I hope that [LaRouche's] warnings and analysis will be listened to in Russia, not only among scientists, but by those who are in a position to make decisions."

where LaRouche spoke [June 29, 2001], which had a great resonance. We are expecting Dr. Sergei Glazyev, the chairman of the [Economics] committee of the Duma, to be here today. We have snowy weather today, and he called me to say that he is sitting in traffic in the snow.

Therefore, I would like to invite Mr. LaRouche to share with us his views on the current world crisis, the economic crisis, which has afflicted the entire world."

India



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche were welcomed in their visit to India by former Prime Minister I.K. Gujral (left picture, talking to Lyndon LaRouche); by former Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar (centre picture) and by India's current President, K.R. Narayanan (right picture).

On Dec. 3, 2001, LaRouche addressed a seminar at the New Delhi International Centre on "Growing Global Crisis: The World Needs A New Monetary System", attended by former national cabinet ministers, economists, intellectuals and journalists. He was introduced by Prof. Devendra Kaushik, former chairman of the Centre for Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and present chairman of Maulana Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta.

"At the very outset, allow me to extend, on behalf of Maulana Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Calcutta, on my personal behalf, on behalf of many friends and admirers

of Mr. LaRouche here, to extend a most cordial welcome to Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche. It is really a matter of great pleasure that they are in our midst.

I think, and most of you here will agree with me, that we have with us, one of the most powerful thinkers of our times. A physical economist, an economist with a difference, for whom economics is not just a matter of money, but a commitment to the general welfare, and common good. I'm glad that I have this opportunity to greet and welcome Mr. LaRouche, because I'm associated with an institute which is located in Calcutta, and Calcutta is the first city with which Mr. LaRouche's association with India had begun. If I'm right, in 1946, he

had come there, in the wake of the conclusion of the Second World War. He had been south, in Southeast Asia, while in the U.S. Army. And since then, Mr. LaRouche has been committed to India. He is an admirer, a great admirer of India, and I'm proud that my association with him has enriched my understanding of the ongoing processes in the world.

He is a wise man, of the Renaissance tradition. An economist, who enriched further the ideas of Leibniz, and invented the Leibniz-LaRouche method of quantifying the relationship between technical advances and growth of the physical economy. It's a pity that in India, LaRouche—though India is very centrally situated in the scheme of things—is not so much

known, as we would have liked him to be known; his ideas, I mean. But in many important areas of the world—Ibero-America (Latin America), Africa, Europe, Italy, France, Poland, and in Russia—his ideas are acquiring a great influence.

I'm a student of Russian affairs, and I know how powerful is the impact of his ideas on contemporary Russia: Read Academician Lvov, or Academician Abalkin, or Glazyev, who is chairman of an important Duma committee. His views are expressed, prominently displayed, in the Russian journals, and Russian newspapers, such as *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta, Pravda, Izvestia, and Russki Predprinimatel*—I happened to read, it's a very decent publication, a very

important interview given by him. He has appeared several times before the Duma, the State Duma [lower house of parliament] of Russia, for hearings, and I think in Russia, and China also, his ideas, and the ideas, you know, of this couple, here present in our midst—Eurasian Land-Bridge. Mrs. Helga LaRouche is a tireless campaigner for this idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which offers the only hope to redeem this world, which is now besieged by the impending doom of the international financial and monetary system.

Once again, I welcome both of you, sir, Mr. LaRouche, and Mrs. Helga, into our midst, and request you to enlighten us with your presentation. Mr. LaRouche."