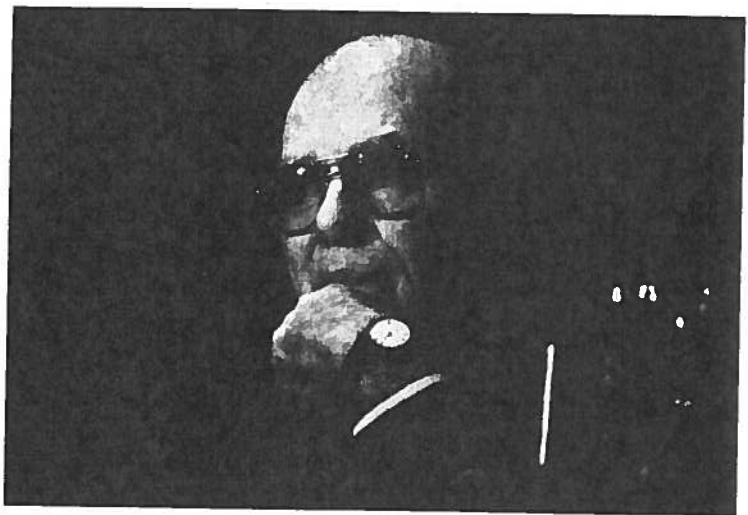


MAGAZINE
SECONDS

SECONDS #40, 1996 • by Robert N. Taylor

Lyndon LaRouche



Over the past several decades, the name LYNDON LaROUCHE has become a politically charged phrase. Mention it to anyone who is politically aware and you are sure to elicit a reaction other than passive. To his dedicated followers, LaRouche is held in a position of respect and adulation. To his adversaries in the two-party construct, he is vilified and dismissed with vehemence. In compliance with its political bedfellows, the mass media has from the beginning done everything within its sordid powers to assail his reputation and vilify his character — usually by way of innuendoes and disinfo, rather than any open debate with his ideas or proposals.

When I first mentioned my intention of interviewing LaRouche I was warned by others “in the know” that I and SECONDS had better be prepared for the consequences of featuring this “undeclared enemy of the state.” After all, wasn’t he the man who said the Queen Of England was running one of the world’s biggest drug smuggling operations? Wasn’t he a raving madman and extremist?

Here is Lyndon LaRouche, presidential candidate of the United States, in an exclusive interview. Let the cards fall where they may!

**"Go back to 1964, what happened?
The Beatles were shipped from
Aleister's Crowley's operation in London to Ed Sullivan."**

SECONDS: *What is your background in politics?*

LaROUCHE: I was born in 1922, raised in Rochester, New Hampshire for the first ten years of my life, then Lynn, Massachusetts. I went through the Lynn public school system and then on to Northeastern, and I was drafted at that point. I came back after the war and had a management consulting office. I became an economist through some crucial work I did in the late Forties-early Fifties.

SECONDS: *In 1948, you officially applied for membership in the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party. What motivated you?*

LaROUCHE: Towards the end of the Thirties, I became interested in what Franklin Roosevelt was doing. I came out of the war very much committed to what I thought Roosevelt was doing. Then I came back and there was a great demoralization among returning servicemen, 1946 to 1948. For a short period of time, I was interested in building the Democratic Party. I thought Truman was a disaster and I was involved in trying to get Eisenhower to run back in 1947. That didn't work out and I became more disgusted, so some friends asked me to associate with these fellows. I liked them but when I met the crowd in New York, I decided this was a mutual misunderstanding.

SECONDS: *How did the Trotskyites affect the radical political scene?*

LaROUCHE: As I came to know them, they were very specialized. They had some kind of political sponsorship lingering in the background, which came from the time when Trotsky was on the loose. He had a lot of people behind him, including Edward G. Robinson and other actors. They were essentially an intellectual niche in a time when people were disgusted with mainstream politics.

SECONDS: *Why did you break with them?*

LaROUCHE: I just walked away from it, I didn't really break with them. It was just, "I've had it with these guys." It wasn't a career decision for me because I had management consulting to do anyways.

SECONDS: *Over the years, it seems your political ideology changed in stages rather than suddenly. What factors contributed to that?*

LaROUCHE: Well, I didn't accept any ideologies. I'd already formed my views during the 1930s, which were based on Leibniz. I became very committed to Leibniz and against the Imperialists, against Comte and so forth.

SECONDS: *Did you begin to attain a synthesis of Right and Left Wing thinking with the U.S. Labor Party?*

LaROUCHE: No, my thinking was always rooted in what I

understand to be the American Republic. I was against colonialism. Roosevelt was against colonialism; he was out to destroy the British, French, and Dutch Empires. Roosevelt was against Adam Smith, as most American patriots have been, and didn't think the world ought to be subjected to a free trade system of the type that British hegemony had imposed. When I came back from the service, I found that we went in the opposite direction from what Roosevelt represented. Most returning veterans were very pessimistic from the period of 1946 to 1948. It was like coming back to a depression.

SECONDS: *What was the outcome of that?*

LaROUCHE: What we retrospectively call McCarthyism was not the result of the insolence of Joe McCarthy but rather the ability of a group of people to create a Joe McCarthy — a senator elected with Communist Party support in Wisconsin. We'd come out of the Depression, and between D-Day and VJ-Day there was a



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high point of optimism among people serving overseas. We came back, and by 1946 the optimism which we'd had had faded. People were concerned with making up for lost time, having families, and doing nothing that would get them into trouble.

SECONDS: *Essentially a materialistic approach.*

LaROUCHE: But worse than that. It was too much like the Nazis. It was what we call political correctness or what the Germans called *wendehals* — under Hitler, they used to look to one side and then the other side before saying anything. You had a truly pessimistic degeneration of the American people, and in the post-war generation you had a phenomenon which was called the "organization man" phenomenon. This was also true to some degree in Europe but I saw it first-hand in the United States. My concern was, "How do you do something under those conditions?" My estimate was to poke around in the odd corners of society.

SECONDS: *Your adversaries always accuse you of racism, anti-semitism, and fascism. What comments do you have in defense of these charges?*

LaROUCHE: That whole story about Left Wing anti-semitism was invented out of the circles of the famous Roy M. Cohn from 1979 to 1982. There is no truth to any of this, nor is there any plausible basis, except plain nonsense.

SECONDS: *Just groundless charges?*

LaROUCHE: They're not charges. This is Roy Cohn. I just saw a story the other day that in order to keep Jack Kemp from becoming Vice President, they spread the word to Reagan that Kemp was a closet homosexual. No truth to it whatsoever but that's Roy Cohn. Roy Cohn also created a guy called Dennis King. Dennis King was a piece of rubbish left over from the Progressive Labor Party and Roy Cohn dictated and King wrote it. That's where the whole myth started.

SECONDS: *Roy Cohn is known for his rumor-mongering and string-pulling.*

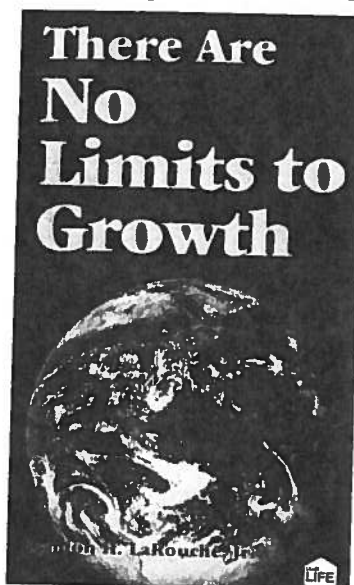
LaROUCHE: Roy Cohn was much more than that. Roy Cohn was a piece of dirt. He

represented a very powerful machine; he was actually part of the Tom Dewey machine and his pedigree is out of the Bronx Flynn machine. Dick Morris, the former campaign advisor to the President, is the son of Roy Cohn's cousin and is virtually a member of the Cohn family. He thinks and acts like Roy Cohn politically.

SECONDS: *One of the most impressive chronicles concerning your activities is the non-governmental intelligence network you created.*

LaROUCHE: I set up an intelligence group which was

done like a magazine. You break the world down into sectors and have some topical sectors as well; you assign a group of people to each desk who have some talent for that particular area and you have them do two levels of work: deep background cultural studies and at the same time breaking news stories. Looking at current developments from the point of a deep cultural background going back centuries — you go into the history, the language, the theology, the battles, the cultural differentiations, so that you have a good insight into the collective mind of that population. Try to look through their eyes but at the same time look at them and judge them. In 1973, we became the target of a very nasty intelligence operation, which included the FBI — who planned to have me assassinated. Who knows why? All we have is the smell plus some documentation. I knew it was the FBI and that they were working with MI5. Then we found that they were running the Communist Party to do their dirty work against me. Years later, we got documents out of the FBI which corroborate that they were using the Communist Party to get me eliminated. In the course of investigating that, we found out where the monkey



"Years later, we got documents out of the FBI which corroborate that they were using the Communist Party to get me eliminated."

sleeps. Because of our uncovering of what the FBI was doing to us and the international connections we uncovered, this made a strong impression on people in intelligence in various countries, including the United States.

SECONDS: *Including Germany?*

LaROUCHE: That was later, but they were watching us because this was a phenomenon. We were independent, but we also were able to talk to people from the intelligence community.

SECONDS: *You even were able to go into the CIA offices at Langley.*

LaROUCHE: Oh, sure.

SECONDS: *You and your group also launched a major campaign to realize the "Star Wars" system.*

LaROUCHE: We designed it.

SECONDS: *The Reagan Administration got most of the credit.*

LaROUCHE: What happened is that in December of 1981, I got a signal from the intelligence community. In the interest of the President, would I attempt to open a new exploratory back-channel discussion with a Soviet envoy? They had a tickle that some people in Moscow were unsatisfied with the Reagan Administration and the Reagan Administration was not satisfied that they had a good reading on the Soviet situation. They thought it was a good idea to enhance the sources and channels they were using and set up some new channels. They asked me if I'd do it and I said fine. I said, "Since I have this proposal on ballistic missile defense, why don't you throw that in as a focal point for a discussion?" In the process of discussing this with the Soviets, some people in the Administration became more and more enamored of what I was proposing. As a result, the President, in January 1983, decided he was going to adopt it. In March, my people wrote that five-minute segment which the President put on television as part of his national address, over the

objections of James Baker. Initially everything was fine, but tremendous pressure came on the Reagan Administration from the friends of Henry Kissinger to get me out of there. The operation that led to my incarceration was in place.

SECONDS: *Through your past publication, Fusion, you've been a major proponent of Space exploration and development. What is your vision concerning the future of Space-related matters?*

LaROUCHE: It's a scientific question.

Remember, I'm a physical economist, which has to do more with the physics side than the monetary side. So I was concerned with getting the country to invest in technology. We were sliding badly away from that and I was trying to reverse it. The relationship of technology to the increase of the power of labor is a central feature of my concern. So we established the Fusion Energy Foundation on that basis. By 1975, we began to see that with the development of technologies in deployment of missile systems, we were headed for a nuclear war by accident. If you have a pin-down effect, which is the electromagnetic pulse effect that can neutralize the retaliatory systems

of the targeted country, the head of state of that targeted country has to push the button quick. Knowing rocket interceptors were no good, I was working on how we could use things like lasers and particle beam systems to develop a strategic ballistic missile defense which would ameliorate this problem.

SECONDS: *Neutralize without devastation.*

LaROUCHE: To knock these things out before they go off.

It can be done in terms of technology. This is the package I discussed with the Soviets during that back-channel chat. We were close to a lot of people in the Space Program and my view was and still is that the way to do a large-scale ballistic missile defense program is not as a military program, but as a Space Program which



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will include all the technologies — which Space requires anyway — for making a defense system. If we're cranking up the tool industry to produce technologies for the Space Program, then the military can go into the Space Program and find there all the technology required for strategic missile defense. The way to do this is what Kennedy did — crank up a crash Space Program which gave us fourteen dollars back to the national economy for every dollar the government spent. That was my idea to afford these things. You crank up the economy to invest in a Space Program.

SECONDS: *A famous quote of yours was that the Queen Of England and the royalty of Britain are engaged in high-level drug trafficking.*

LaROUCHE: I never said it. In 1982, NBC sent a guy to interview me in Washington. He said, "Don't you say the Queen Of England pushes drugs?" I said, "No, I don't say that. I said as a head of state, she is not doing what she should do to control drug money laundering." That was shown once on a Chicago station. In 1984, when NBC had become part of the Henry Kissinger team trying to set me up for prosecution, they put together a television package incorporating that interview in a national broadcast. What happened then is *Saturday Night Live* had a skit — it wasn't too bad, it was funny — featuring characters playing Henry Kissinger, the Queen Of England, George Bush, and one character plays me. This actor on *Saturday Night Live* said, "The Queen Of England pushes drugs," and that's how it got into circulation. Beginning in 1986, you could hear on any network any night "political extremist Lyndon LaRouche." Some people even stuck that in their spell-checker so whenever the name "LaRouche" came up it would become "political extremist Lyndon LaRouche."

SECONDS: *It's a case of liars quoting liars quoting liars.*

LaROUCHE: Exactly. In the process, they'd go through this litany and the first thing was, "He says the Queen Of England pushes drugs."

SECONDS: *You've also been quoted as saying British intelligence is very active here.*

LaROUCHE: That's too simplistic. Before you start talking about British Intelligence to the average layman, he better know what you're talking about. Some people think that's MI6 or MI5 — of course MI5 has had a special liaison with the FBI since 1938, but that's a different kettle of fish.

SECONDS: *Are we talking about the Tavistock Behavioral Institute?*

LaROUCHE: That's only a part of it. Forget the United Kingdom, that's only part of this process. The monarchy in its present form came to power in 1714 with the accession of George I. That established what can be called the British Empire. The constituency behind that was not just English, but a group of wealthy families of the financier oligarchy, much in imitation of what the Venice financial families were before. These groups of families, under the act of settlement, created a procedure for selecting an heir to become the monarch of the British system. The way the government is structured, you have the Queen, who under the act of settlement came into the inheritance of the throne. Under her, the real government of the British commonwealth is called the Privy Council. The Privy Council controls not only the Parliament, they also control most of the Commonwealth countries. They are the power of the throne; they govern the British Empire. This group of people, which is not confined to British circles, is a global network of thousands of powerful families. This oligarchy runs intelligence operations under private cover. Example: In 1938, the British set up in Canada a special intelligence organization for coordinating activities with the United States in



"I'm a physical economist, which has more to do with the physics side than the monetary side."

World War Two. One of these intelligence organizations is now what we have come to call the Hollinger Corporation. Another one out of the same group is the Murdoch chain. You have organizations and corporate covers which function as self-financing assets of the oligarchy. Most British intelligence, although coordinated with the Privy Council, is run through these private organizations. If you look at the influence of the Hollinger-Murdoch press or, for example, the Newhouse chain — Roy Cohn played a key part in pulling that together — you see how the control of aspects of our national life are shaped by a group of people with a certain bias.

SECONDS: *The alternative press has suggested the British Process Church Of The Final Judgment is a front for British intelligence. An interesting sidenote is that Federal prosecutor John Markham is alleged to have once represented, in private practice, The Process Church. Later, as federal prosecutor, he was a primary mover in anti-cult activities. Still later, he was a primary element in suppressing CIA documents you had sought in your defense. What's your take on this?*

LaROUCHE: You have to go back to the mother organization of the last century, coming out of things like Ruskin's Circle, the Theosophist movement — it was Annie Besant, Madame Blavatsky, that whole crowd. Out of this came Satanic cults. In Germany, it was called The Lucifer Cult —

SECONDS: *With Rudolf Steiner.*

LaROUCHE: Rudolf Steiner thought that Aleister Crowley's outright worship of Lucifer was a little too strong for his German constituency, so he produced a toned-down version. All this leads to Paganist traditions. They'd form various kinds of pseudo-Christian, radically Gnostic, outrightly Paganist cults, like Blavatsky did. So The Process Church

was a part of this and itself underwent a series of evolutions.

Markham comes from Virginia. His family was in Boston and on paper he was an attorney for them there. His residence in San Francisco was the actual headquarters

for the organization. He also had something in New York. There are connections of this to Son Of Sam. If you try to be too specific, you miss the point. If you look at this in the sense of a larger movement, you had something like this around in the period of World War One. An imported group calling itself Christian Fundamentalist — the Identity Church.

SECONDS: *Yes, that came out of the slums of London.*

LaROUCHE: It was brought over here and became a key

part of the Ku Klux Klan revival from 1915 through the 1920s. It was based on what was called the Agrarian movement, the Southern partisan type. So it was an adaptation to the confederate image of man with a strong British Fundamentalist twist.

SECONDS: *It's based on primarily faulty etymology.*

LaROUCHE: That's a very generous way of putting it.

SECONDS: *I've often referred to it as British Israelitism.*

LaROUCHE: The history goes back to Robert Flood's Gnostic operations and the development of the British Israelite movement in the Seventeenth Century in England.

SECONDS: *How was it your organization had in its membership someone like Roy Frankhauser, a double agent for the CIA?*

LaROUCHE: Not exactly CIA. People are confused on this, and Alan Dulles is partly responsible for this confusion — by the way, Alan Dulles is one of the people behind Roy Cohn. Alan Dulles, under the National Security Act, had two powers. One was as director of the CIA and the other one was director of intelligence under the National Security Act. Under the latter category, he



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set himself up in Joint Chief Of Staffs J3-G3 area, an aperture presided over by a Lieutenant Colonel in the Special Warfare section. This became the channel through which Alan Dulles ran a lot of operations using military assets. Roy Frankhauser was picked up by him in the 1950s out of the 82nd Airborne and he was used in the category of what we'd call "knuckle draggers." Now, the Identity Church-type of operation is a key part of this. Roy's operation was a back channel. He was at one point a very high-level agent and he was thrown in our direction by the Agency as a back channel in 1975. We checked him out at the time and said, "Who are you? You've got this terrible rep." We checked him out thoroughly and he gave us a profile on an operation he'd just run. We checked it out and it was valid. He was a cut-out for the intelligence services. He was also used by the operations side of the CIA but he was never ours — he was always theirs.

SECONDS: *Did he have anything to do with your conviction?*

LaROUCHE: Not really. They threw a lot of people into this operation against me and Markham got the bright idea of using Roy Frankhauser. The poor guy — I pity him, but he is pretty much a piece of wreckage.

SECONDS: *What is your opinion of Rock and the culture surrounding it?*

LaROUCHE: I have no particular use for it. I think it's destroying us.

SECONDS: *Spiritually?*

LaROUCHE: Spiritually and in a very specific scientific sense. We've had these kind of things; they're as old as the cult of Dionysus. It was developed out of Tavistock. Remember, 1964 is the time this came to the United States. You had an earlier version which was pretty much Nashville.

SECONDS: *Do you see psycho-acoustic techniques within Rock & Roll?*

LaROUCHE: Absolutely. Go back to 1964,

what happened? The Beatles were shipped from Aleister's Crowley's operation in London to Ed Sullivan. After the 1962 missile crisis, you had the assassination of the President. Then you had the escalation in Vietnam. First of all, elements of the Rock-sex-drugs counterculture were well-

established in the post-War period. Margaret Mead and her crowd were cooking this up — you had the Beatniks. I never thought it would take off like that. **SECONDS:** *So it served a generational catalyst.*

LaROUCHE: As I saw it, it started

with the college campus suburbanite baby boomer who thought, "College will keep me away from the draft." Every night on television, they'd see horrible pictures live from Vietnam and they wanted something to quiet the terror in their brains down. Three things were provided: Have sex with any fire hydrant you want. If that doesn't work, try some drugs. If that's not the solution, go to an all-night Rock concert.

I could name cases I studied of students who, between 1966 and 1968, underwent a complete disintegration of their personality. They weren't quite sure who they were. In September of 1968 at Columbia, I observed several hundred students cheering and I couldn't figure out what they were cheering for. I realized this crowd was reacting with strong erotic passion to a mere fragment of a recognized phrase from a Bob Dylan song. Complete irrational free association.

SECONDS: *Conversely, you're reputed to have a great love of Classical Music. Who are your favorite composers?*

LaROUCHE: The classics. By Classical composers, I refer specifically to the post-1782 Mozart development which dominates composition through Brahms and into Dvorak.

SECONDS: *When you use the term Classical, you're referring to highly-structured symphonic music.*



**"Have sex with any fire hydrant you want.
If that doesn't work, try some drugs.**

If that's not the solution, go to an all-night Rock concert."

LaROUCHE: No, not the symphonic as much. For the Russian czar's visit to Vienna in 1780, Haydn was commissioned to write string quartets. So he wrote six quartets, of which the so-called third, which was actually the first, was what he described as a new method of composition. It's what we call motivic composition, where you start with a pair of elements defining a mode and then, through contrapuntal development, you elaborate a succession of modes and you come to a resolution. Haydn developed this for single movement composition within a sonata form. Now, Mozart reacted to this — he was probably at the performance of these quartets. Mozart approached what Haydn was trying to do and made it more general. It was distinct from the Romantic tendency, which was introduced by people like Franz Liszt and then copied by Wagner and so on. What I trace as Classical is the evolution of music from the time of Plato — where the tendency is towards a two-part, two-voice polyphony — to a certain point we call the Classical form. What I call Classical is embedded implicitly in Johann Sebastian Bach and, to some degree, Handel and, more specifically, what happened with the composers who perfected a method of composition which is best exemplified by Beethoven's string quartets.

SECONDS: *Returning to politics, your party really took the political establishment, by surprise when Janice Hart and Mark Fairchild won the Democratic State Primary in Illinois. Did this stroke of political one-upmanship send a message to those in power that you were a threat?*

LaROUCHE: Not exactly, but it did in a sense. It shouldn't have been a surprise to anybody and it wasn't. It's one of those things in denial. There were polls done in 1985 which predicted that a candidate associated with me would probably win a significant position in the 1986 Democratic

primary. So there was really no surprise because these polls included those done by Democratic Party pollsters from Illinois. What happened was Adlai Stevenson was going to go with the ticket. As he later told a reporter at a Vermont newspaper, a number of people came to him and said, "You are going to break from this or else." So he took himself out of the Democratic Party. Adlai Stevenson was being groomed to be the 1992 candidate of the Democratic presidential nomination and he lost it all.

SECONDS: *Does the persecution against you and your party's members continue today?*

LaROUCHE: Yes, with some modifications.

SECONDS: *Didn't one of your people recently get his appeal turned down and receive a seventy-five year sentence?*

LaROUCHE: Seventy-seven. There's

no case. We had some publishing firms which were political in nature and there were a number of loans to these firms which were being rolled over and paid off. Back in 1987, Henry Hudson — who later turned up on Ruby Ridge as the chief marshal there — was the U.S. Attorney and there was a discussion of what they were going to do to get me. The discussion was if the Boston prosecution should try and bring loan fraud charge against me. They knew their case was dead but they were going to go ahead with it anyway and hope for luck. So, John Markham and others told the Justice Department and Hudson, "You have to put these firms into bankruptcy. As long as these firms are continuing to pay their loans, you can't say there's loan fraud." Therefore, the way you get loan fraud is you bring the firms down and then they don't pay the loans and you can use that as evidence of loan fraud. That's what they did. In the case of Mike Billington, who got the seventy-seven-year sentence, the charge against him was securities violations, but the State, with the



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complicity of the judge, managed to keep out of the case all evidence showing these were not securities. He was charged with selling securities illegally but he never sold securities.

SECONDS: *The persecution of your party is similar to that of the Church Of Scientology.*

LaROUCHE: The only connection is the

same people are involved. The group after them is called the Cult Awareness Network. The Cult Awareness Network is a front to protect the agency behind it, which is the

American Family Foundation. The American Family Foundation controls the so-called "new religions" project.

That's how they got together with Markham. They brainwash people out of one religion and put them in a new one. It's re-processing. It's nasty business. One of these new religions is the L. Ron Hubbard science affliction cult, which was started by *Astounding Science Fiction* magazine back in the Forties based on the worship of William Of Ockham. They started this thing up and with their funny E-meter they developed some capabilities that were used by people associated with the military intelligence circuit. They were considered to be a menace in certain circles, so people went after them. The group assigned to go after them was the Cult Awareness Network. The same network was used against us for completely different reasons.

SECONDS: *No one enjoys being incarcerated, but was there any practical wisdom you took with you upon your release?*

LaROUCHE: I got a better insight into the question of crime. I got a sense of the horror show which most people aren't aware of. We're doing the wrong thing. We're fostering criminality; the cure is sometimes as bad as the disease.

SECONDS: *How did you employ your time while you were incarcerated?*

LaROUCHE: Well, I thought. A person

who does what I've done relies on memory. Your creative work is done not by looking at books but in memory. You review, readjust. What I did under those circumstances is do what I could. I'd work on projects and I think I was fairly productive.

SECONDS: *Did you face dangers from other inmates?*



LaROUCHE: The prison population developed a funny attitude towards me. Some prisoners admired me, and other said, "Don't mess with him."

SECONDS: *What do you feel is wrong with American jurisprudence?*

LaROUCHE: What isn't! Plato — love of truth, love

of justice. I don't think anybody should be in the justice business who doesn't have a passion for truth and justice. Stand up on your hind legs and get the truth. That's what the country needs. As Eisenhower emphasized in the 1950s, we're a nation under law, not under men.

SECONDS: *Aside from your presidential campaign, you spend much time traveling abroad in contact with government officials.*

LaROUCHE: In putting together the intelligence for our publications, it's important that we not only have an accurate representation of what's going on in the world — most of the media in this country don't — but it's also important to give the readers something special they can't get elsewhere. We meet people at the highest policy-shaping level.

SECONDS: *Are you well received?*

LaROUCHE: Very much respected by those who know. We have very profitable discussions. You go through what you think is going on and discuss it back and forth. Through a period of discussions like that over a week, you come out knowing qualitatively more than when you went in. It's like a Socratic dialogue.

SECONDS: *In view of your age, are there others in the ranks who will step forward and take your place?*

“Fight for a real education. What will determine whether this nation survives is whether we can get back a classical education for all the population.”

LaROUCHE: A parent who wants a son or daughter in their own image makes the biggest mistake in the world. You get a better result if you let them become what they're capable of becoming.

SECONDS: *With you out of the picture, does the curtain finally fall on the U.S. Labor Party?*

LaROUCHE: No. It might undergo a transformation but we're a permanent part of the scenery.

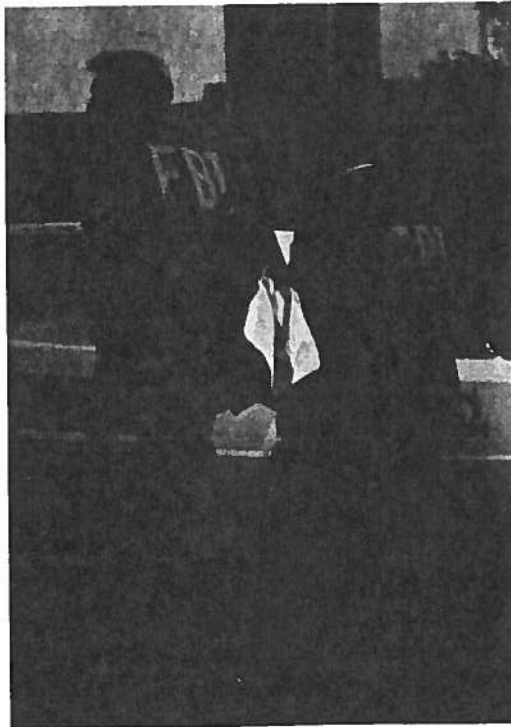
SECONDS: *Can it be hoped that peaceful political means can work to change the impending New World Order and the other conspiracies?*

LaROUCHE: Oh, sure. We've had a good deal of success — and some frustrations. After all, we've got mostly baby boomers and baby

boomers have problems. I think there's an increasing ration of baby boomers that are questioning some of the things which for the past twenty-five years they've deemed truisms. My view is that a very significant portion of those baby boomers who are coming into influential positions in government and private institutions will collectively begin to recognize that some things have to change.

SECONDS: *What advice do you have for young people ?*

LaROUCHE: Fight for a real education. What will determine whether this nation survives is whether we can get back a classical education for all the population. ●●●



Steven Blush promoted Hardcore shows in Washington, DC throughout the early 80s. . In 1986 he founded *Seconds* Magazine, publishing it until 2000. His writing appeared in *Spin*, *Interview*, *Village Voice*, *Details* and *High Times*. He currently lives in Manhattan, serves as senior editor at *Paper*, and throws the weekly party Rök Cändy.

Other books by Steven Blush

AMERICAN HARDCORE: A Tribal History

George Petros is a contributing editor of *Juxtapoz* and the senior editor of *Propaganda*. For a decade he edited *Seconds*, before which he put out *EXIT*. His work appeared on DEVO album covers and in *Heavy Metal*, *Thrasher*, *Paper*, *Screw*, *Apocalypse Culture 2*, and *Needles Ink*. He compiled and produced the Tampa underground comp *Black Sunshine*.

Other books by George Petros

EXPLODING HEARTS EXPLODING STARS
THE EXIT COLLECTION

.45 DANGEROUS MINDS: The Most Intense Interviews from SECONDS Magazine

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.45 DANGEROUS MINDS

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