

NEWS

LaRouche in Europe: 'Dump Globalism, Or Crash Is Unstoppable'

Addressing a gathering of 400 notables from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the U.S. at a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees entitled "History as a Principle of Action," held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany on November 21-22, American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. warned, that unless Western leaders dramatically reverse their current policies, Europe and the United States are doomed to be crushed by the worst financial and monetary crash in history.

LaRouche singled out the Japanese banking system, which is carrying \$2 trillion in non-performing debt, as the number one threat to blow out the global financial system. Brazil, which is in the process of negotiating a disastrous "bailout" package with the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.), could also trig-



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., keynotes conference in Germany.

Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, LaRouche declared, because none of these nations have been able to produce competent governments since the 1964-66 period.

No U.S. Growth Since 1971

LaRouche gave an in-depth account of what went wrong with the world economy, following the break-

up of the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates in 1971. Under Bretton Woods, cheap credit had been made available for productive investment, and there was, for the most part, genuine economic growth.

This came to a screeching halt, with the end of the fixed-exchange-rate system. Suddenly, Third World countries

ger the next phase of the collapse. LaRouche told conference attendees that the only nation on the planet today that has demonstrated the capacity to survive the onrush of the financial crash is China, which could also help some of its neighbors, and, perhaps, Russia, to avoid the worst consequences of the first "planetary financial collapse ever."

No such prospects exist for Western

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LaRouche Must Advise Clinton on the Economy

During the second week of October, the Schiller Institute began to circulate an Appeal to President Clinton to appoint Lyndon LaRouche as his economic adviser. This initiative was undertaken, once it became clear that the Group of 7 (the world's seven leading industrial nations), which met in Washington, D.C. October 1-7, had declared themselves bankrupt in the ideas necessary to solve the worst financial and economic crisis to confront mankind since the Fourteenth century.

As of November 24, endorsers of the appeal included: a shadow U.S. Senator from Washington, D.C.; eight former

members of the U.S. Congress; 135 current and former state legislators from 36 states; 55 other elected officials; 80 trade union officials; 70 Democratic Party officials; and about 154 religious, civic, and Civil Rights leaders. Internationally,

the appeal has been endorsed by 21 current and former members of federal parliaments; a former Prime Minister; a former Vice Prime Minister; and a former Minister of Justice.

In addition to these endorsements,



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Alliances

established through an alliance of sovereign nations. Brazil, India, China, and other nations must play a key role in this new configuration, she urged.

In Sao Paulo, at a seminar organized by the Institute for Freedom and Economic and Social Development, Mrs. LaRouche was greeted by the Institute president Dr. Jose Carlos Graca Wagner with praise for her contributions, as well as those of her husband. She then participated in a forum sponsored by the city council of Sao Paulo to honor Dr. Eneas Carneiro, presidential candidate of the Party of National Reconstruction (PRONA), who was being made an Honorary Citizen of the city. Mrs. LaRouche, who was introduced by Dr. Carneiro, addressed 350 people at this solemn ceremony. In her speech, she stressed the need to generate a cultural renaissance as the *sine qua non* of the survival of nations: "We must establish the goal that every child in the world, each in the image of God, receive a Classical education. Only in this way can we guarantee the permanent eradication of the oligarchic system."

formed entirely by children engaged in music studies: the Schola Cantorum, the National Music School's Children's Choir, students of the Violin School of Maestro Yuriko Kuronuma, and other instrumentalists.

At the concert's end, Mendoza told the audience, that the primary obstacle to restoring Classical music education is I.M.F. policies, and, therefore, that the Schiller Institute and Schola Cantorum plan to organize a concert for a just, new world economic order. He called on the audience to join in singing "Va, Pensiero," the chorus of the Hebrew slaves from Verdi's opera *Nabucco*—famous as the Italian hymn of liberation from foreign occupation. The audience burst into song.

European Conference

Continued

were flooded with credit aimed, not at infrastructure development, but at trapping nations in a vicious circle of ever-increasing indebtedness.

As the result of the same policies, the U.S. physical economy began to contract. Since 1971, there has been no economic growth in the United States, LaRouche told the audience. The degree of collapse, he explained, has been covered over by the fact, that there has been no investment in merely replenishing dilapidated infrastructure.

The total debt worldwide is now several orders of magnitude larger than the value of all the goods and services produced globally. This means that the world economy, as a whole, is bankrupt.

LaRouche emphasized that it is not too late to avert disaster for the West. He cited the World War II mobilization of America's dormant industrial might, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to defeat the Nazis. FDR's efforts produced the greatest industrial expansion in history. Those same methods, LaRouche insisted, can and must be used today.

Schiller and the Liberation Wars

In a second keynote address, Helga Zepp LaRouche presented a detailed history of Friedrich Schiller and the German Liberation Wars, showing that the present period of grave global crisis is, in many respects, parallel to that period, when all European republicans engaged in a war to destroy Napoleon's drive to reconstitute a European imperium. Lazare Carnot, the French "author of victory," joined forces with German

republicans, such as the Humboldt brothers, vom Stein, Scharnhorst, and others, to defeat Napoleon, and lay the foundations for an American-style revolution on continental Europe.

Earlier, the Jacobins had quashed the prospects of an American revolution in France, but the spirit of the American events of 1776, and the direct ties to leading American figures, gave rise to the European effort.

Today, as well, Mrs. LaRouche emphasized, republican forces worldwide must join forces to defeat a financial oligarchy, hell-bent on creating a new Dark Age of death and destruction.

Other panels included a series of presentations detailing Carnot's role as one of Europe's leading military strategists, scientists, and republican leaders; and a panel, chaired by Lyndon LaRouche, presenting the implications of the attempted circumnavigation of the world undertaken by associates of the great Greek mathematician Eratosthenes, who proved the Earth was spherical, and accurately calculated its circumference. According to groundbreaking archeological investigations, Eratosthenes' students succeeded in sailing from the Mediterranean to the South Pacific via the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, and, eventually, to the Pacific coast of South America, in 231 B.C. LaRouche pointed to the fact that the next successful voyage to the Americas was in 1492 A.D., more than 1,700 years later, to demonstrate that great achievements are made when individuals fight for great ideas, and that human progress is not a linear process, but can be set back by regression into oligarchical forms of society, when crises in civilization—such as those facing us now—are not surmounted.

On the Back Cover (clockwise from top left): Johann Sebastian Bach; Leopold Mozart, with his children Wolfgang and "Nannerl," in Paris, 1764; Mozart plays the score of his opera *Don Giovanni*, Vienna, 1787; W.A. Mozart at the keyboard; Johannes Brahms, 1893; Brahms at the piano; Ludwig van Beethoven, 1815; Beethoven at the piano, while W.A. Mozart looks on, Vienna, 1787; Beethoven, the "Promethean," 1819-20; J.S. Bach at the organ. Background scores: Autograph ms., J.S. Bach, *St. Matthew Passion*, 1736 revision; autograph ms., W.A. Mozart, *Requiem*, 1791; autograph sketches, Ludwig van Beethoven, Fifth Symphony in C minor, Op. 67. **Credits:** Brahms at the piano, Corbis-Bettmann; all others, The Granger Collection, New York.