Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche addressed a conference entitled “Towards a New Bretton Woods” in Rome on June 23, at the Cenacolo Hall of the Italian Parliament. LaRouche told the audience of politicians, businessmen, journalists, and students, that the time has come to create a just world economic order, in which “sovereign nations live at peace with one another, for the common benefit of mankind.” In order to do this, LaRouche said, governments must take executive action to form a New Bretton Woods system now, on the successful model of what was done in Europe and the United States after World War II. This time, however, we must complete the work of dismantling the colonial system, as President Franklin Roosevelt had intended to do before he died in 1945.

The “New Bretton Woods” conference was held at a hall run by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, because a Parliamentarian from the Italian Popular Party (PPI) made an official request to hold a meeting with the “American economist and Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.” The Government Minister for relations with the Parliament, the Hon. Patrizia Toia, also placed her name on the invitation to the conference. These individual politicians thus joined the growing number of Italian Parliamentarians and Senators, from all political factions, who are acting on the LaRouche movement’s proposals for major change in economic policy. In the past six months, motions calling for a New Bretton Woods have been introduced into the Italian Senate and Italian House, the European Parliament, and the Milan City Council.

‘Profound Analysis’

During the discussion period, Parliamentarian Michele Rallo, from the opposition National Alliance (AN), said that he fully endorsed LaRouche’s profound analysis of the current economic situation, although he thought that many at the political level had only a superficial understanding of the problem. From what he saw locally, however, in his district in Sicily, he thinks that the system was definitely in the process of exploding, and therefore he said he hoped the movement for a New Bretton Woods grew rapidly in the coming period.

A parliamentary aide to another member of AN, said that he had met LaRouche over ten years ago, and was honored to be present today, because everything that LaRouche had told him about the world economy had come true. Thus, he congratulated Lyndon and Helga LaRouche for the battle which they are waging, and said that this is an historic fight which must be carried forward in this period.

During the discussion, LaRouche also touched on the question of the Jubilee year, which is currently a major theme of political discussion in Italy. LaRouche said that the discussions around debt forgiveness, and especially the work of Pope John Paul II, dovetail well with the international moves towards a New Bretton Woods.