

## 'A Mission of Cooperation' LaRouches in Budapest Call for F.D.R. Policy

During their December 4-7 visit to Hungary, Lyndon LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp LaRouche addressed a seminar at the St. Laszlo Academy in Budapest, which was attended by more than 80 people, including diplomats, political and economic representatives, industrialists, church representatives, scientists, and students. The event began with the reading of official greetings from Hungarian Prime Minister Victor Orban.

LaRouche focussed his presentation on the onrushing financial crisis, which is intersecting the electoral crisis in the U.S., its implication for the world economy, and what type of global, as well as regional, solutions would be needed to solve the worldwide financial crisis.

When the Soviet system began to disintegrate in 1989, instead of a partnership between the trans-Atlantic powers, based on the development of Eastern Europe, U.S. President Bush, British Prime Minister Thatcher, and French



*Lyndon LaRouche addresses Budapest seminar. Seated: Helga Zepp LaRouche, Dr. Tibor Kovats, Director of Foreign Department, Association of Hungarian Political Prisoners.*

President Mitterrand imposed a policy of economic destruction on Eastern Europe.

The only alternative to the unfold-

ing tragedy for humanity, said LaRouche, is to take the approach which Franklin D. Roosevelt took in the last great depression. As with all great U.S. Presidents, the type of policy F.D.R. proposed as a solution to the Great Depression, was a policy of community of principle among sovereign nation-states, dedicated to the Pauline principle of *agapē*.

### **Legacy of F.D.R.**

LaRouche outlined his proposals for reorganizing the bankrupt world monetary system, by following the legacy of F.D.R. and calling for a New Bretton Woods. What is needed, LaRouche stressed, is a "mission of cooperation among nations."

In Helga Zepp LaRouche's contribution, she remarked that, in the Chinese language, there are almost identical signs for "crisis" and "chance," an expression of the paradoxical fact, that fundamental crises, like the one we are facing today, contain deadly dangers, but at the same time, enormous opportunities for change for the better.

## New Alliance for Southeast Europe

The Schiller Institute issued a call Oct. 18 for a "German-French-Russian Alliance for the Development of Southeast Europe," which includes the following steps:

1. The reestablishment of, and respect for, the full political sovereignty of the participating states;

2. The model for the economic development of the nations of Southeast Europe should be the successful reconstruction of the Federal Republic of Germany after World War II (the Marshall Plan and the London Debt Agreement of 1953). . . .

3. In addition to the reestablishment and modernization of basic

materials industries, energy production, and water management, the following infrastructure projects must be begun:

- The Danube, the most important European waterway, which has been blocked for 10 years, must be cleared of the rubble of destroyed bridges and made navigable again. In addition, the Drau, Save, Morava, and Vadar Rivers should be developed, together with associated canal projects.

- The transportation corridors decided by the Second Pan-European Transportation Conference (March 1994) on Crete must be gotten under way and given high priority.