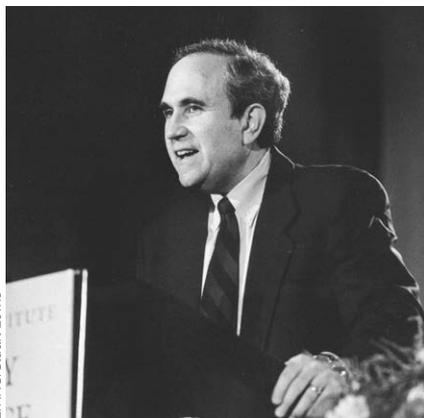
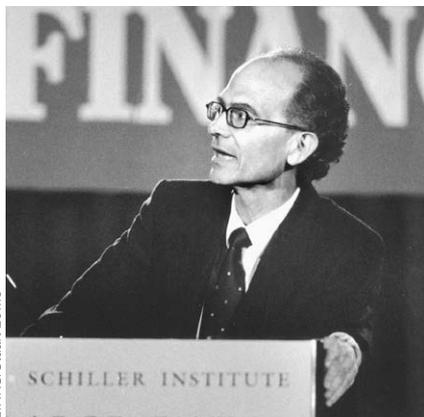


Italy: Parliamentary Breakthrough For New Bretton Woods System



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



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Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker at a Rome conference on July 2, mobilizing support for a New Bretton Woods. **Left to right:** Sen. Osqar Peterlini, Paolo Raimondi of the Italian Solidarity movement, LaRouche, and Dr. Nino Galloni of the Italian Labor Ministry.

Middle East and spread chaos across the globe.

While the world is against the war, LaRouche said, it appears that a kind of compromise is in place, being pushed by Tony Blair, who has convinced Bush to go to the United Nations. The first option is that the U.N. rejects the deal offered by Bush—and the U.S. goes ahead unilaterally against Iraq. The second, is that the U.N. and Bush come to an agreement, but Saddam Hussein says no. But if Saddam says yes, there is a third possible road to war: Sharon simply launches the war he needs, either with his nuclear arsenal, or without.

The problem could be solved, LaRouche said, if he were in the White House. But, until LaRouche can get into the White House, he has taken it upon himself to protect the Presidency and President Bush himself, “but somehow induce the changes in policies that I would make, at least enough of those to get us through the next two years, when I’ll take over.”

With a bipartisan vote, the Italian Chamber of Deputies voted up a resolution on September 25 calling for a “new financial architecture” to establish a new international monetary and financial system, that would support “the real economy” and avoid “speculative bubbles.” The debate, and resolution, were the result of a two-year effort by the LaRouche movement to put Lyndon LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods on the agenda.

The final language of the resolution described the crisis now affecting Argentina as “a crisis of the whole financial system, characterized by speculation reaching the \$400,000 billion . . . related to a world gross product of about \$40,000 billion (this gap has been growing in the last years),” and called for a host of measures to aid the Argentine economy, with which Italy has very close ties.

One of the most important measures read: “to undertake, in particular, the initiative of continuing, in international competent forums, the activity of studying and proposing a new financial architecture able to support the real economy

and avoiding speculative bubbles and financial crashes.”

During the final discussion, Rep. Giovanni Bianchi, speaking in the name of his parliamentary group, stressed the importance of the paragraph addressing the issue of debt restructuring. “Not by chance,” said Bianchi, “one speaks of a new Bretton Woods. I believe that we are in such an evident disorder that the need and the demand for some order is necessary. Let us not let an isolated and (unfortunately) a bit prophetic figure, like Lyndon LaRouche, who had forecast the destiny of the bubble, be the only one to carry on this issue.”

Extensive Debate

The motion proposing wholesale change in the policy of the International Monetary Fund and a New Bretton Woods-style reorganization of the international financial markets, was discussed in the Italian Parliament on Sept. 24 and 25. Originally drafted by Paolo Raimondi of the Italian LaRouche movement, it had been signed by nearly 100 Italian Repre-

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Institute Renews Call for New Bretton Woods

In late September, the Schiller Institute launched a renewed campaign for adoption of the New Bretton Woods system, put forward by economist and American Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. The following statement updates the February 1997 call for a New Bretton Woods, issued by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche and Ukrainian Parliamentarian Natalia Vitrenko.

Joining Zepp LaRouche in re-issuing the call, which was previously signed by over 500 parliamentarians and prominent political figures, were Hrant Khachatrian, member of the Armenian Parliament and president of Union of Constitutional Rights Party; Haiḡ Baboḡian, member of the Armenian Parliament; Prof. Dr. Tatyana Koryagina, economist, Moscow; and Dr. Nino Galloni, economist, Rome, Italy.

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Ad Hoc Committee for A New Bretton Woods System

Six years ago, a call was circulated, for an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, which was signed by over 500 parliamentarians from over 40 countries, and several hundred Civil Rights leaders, trade unionists, industrialists, and representatives of social organizations, among them former President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, and former President Joao Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil. All those who signed, were motivated by their deep concern about the effects of the global financial and economic crisis. Since then, the governments of the G-7 states have shown themselves to be unwilling to deal with the dramatically worsening crisis.

At the moment, the global world financial and monetary system has entered the final phase of its systemic crisis. Argentina is sinking into chaos; all of Latin America is following. Japan is collapsing more deeply into depression; the Bank of Japan is buying shares of banks on the stock market, in order to postpone its going bankrupt, and the

subsequent global collapse of the system. The 'New Economy' bubble has burst, the American economic model is shaken by a fundamental crisis of confidence, huge banks are threatened with bankruptcy, debts worldwide have become unpayable, municipalities are insolvent, and other bubbles are about to burst.

If, in this situation, in addition, a war against Iraq is launched, a war which will have incalculable consequences for the strategic situation and the world economy, then humanity as a whole is truly threatened with catastrophe, and a descent into a New Dark Age.

Change the Agenda of World Politics

It is therefore urgently necessary that the agenda of world politics be changed.

We, the undersigned, demand the immediate convocation of an emergency conference, in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the 1944 Bretton Woods conference. The aim of this conference must be to create a new monetary and financial system, as proposed by U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche,

which replaces those mechanisms that have led to the destruction of productive industrial capacities and to the existence of the speculative bubble, with mechanisms which make possible economic growth worldwide and productive full employment.

National Banking, Debt Cancellation

A large portion of debt worldwide must be written off, since it cannot be paid, neither by the nations of the so-called Third World, nor by the U.S.A, nor by municipalities like Berlin. The speculation in derivatives must be completely written off. We need fixed exchange rates, so that long-term investments are again possible, and a national banking system in each country, on the model of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, in order to issue credit for economic reconstruction.

Instead of a policy of continuing war without any peace plan, we need an economic perspective for securing world peace. The construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the center of a global reconstruction plan for the world economy, not only means overcoming unemployment and the economic crisis, but also represents the common interest of all participating nations. Therefore, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a concrete concept for a new, just world economic order, is also a true vision for peace.

If the current trends of financial collapse and war dynamic continue, a catastrophe is ensured. Thus, let us change the agenda of world politics, before it is too late!

Italian Parliament

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representatives and Senators since its introduction in April of this year.

This week's discussion and vote come as a result of a two-year-long process, in which similar resolutions

and proposals have been presented in both the Italian Chamber of Deputies and Senate, the European Parliament, and the City Councils of several important Italian cities, including Milan and Rome. Nearly all of these resolutions, including the one currently under discussion in the Parliament, have been

supported by politicians from all sides of the political spectrum, demonstrating an important move towards creating a national alliance for the common good, much different from the usual bickering and back-stabbing among the numerous political parties present in Italy.