

‘New Bretton Woods’ Introduced in Italian Senate

On May 13, Sen. Oskar Peterlini introduced a new motion into the Italian Senate proceedings demanding a commitment from the Italian government and Parliament to campaign for a New Bretton Woods conference. The motion, which has been co-signed by 28 other Senators so far, calls on the government to adopt the aim of creating “a new international monetary system,” “define those measures necessary to eliminate the mechanisms which have led to the formation of the speculative bubble and to the systemic financial crash, and to put into action programs of reconstruction of the world economy based on large infrastructure projects of continental dimension and on investments in the real economy, to increase the effective productivity of the economic system.”

Senator Peterlini’s initiative once again puts Italy in the forefront of the fight against world economic disaster, just as it was last September, when the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on a bipartisan vote, passed a similar resolution for a New Bretton Woods. That passage occurred after a floor debate in which Lyndon LaRouche’s leadership in forging an alternative to global economic collapse was explicitly cited. Despite previous initiatives for the New Bretton Woods in the Italian Senate, the issue has never come up for a floor debate, which Sen. Peterlini is determined to have this time around.

Focus on LaRouche’s Leadership

The degree to which there is a national focus on what to do about the hopelessly bankrupt I.M.F. system, and on LaRouche’s leadership, was underscored by another recent development in Rome. On the early morning of May 21, Italy’s first TV station, Raiuno, aired a 45-minute documentary entitled “Anatomy of a Collapse,” which featured the economic analysis and reconstruction programs of LaRouche, as well as a critique of the Bush Administration war policy. Raiuno’s coverage was based on an interview conducted in January 2003 with LaRouche, whom they identified as a world-renowned economist; a man on



Lyndon LaRouche (center) addresses Vincenza, Italy Chamber of Commerce think-tank ISIES, May 5; Paolo Raimondi, president of the LaRouche movement in Italy, is at far right. LaRouche visited Italy in both April and May, for meetings in Rome, Vincenza, and Milan.

whom many try to stick colorful labels, but who is the author of the sharpest analysis so far, of the financial collapse.

The Senate Resolution

Senator Peterlini’s resolution is similar to one he introduced last year in the context of the explosion of the Argentinian economic and financial crisis. That motion was also introduced in the Chamber of Deputies (the lower house of Parliament) and debated in September 2002.

After the debate, the Chamber unanimously approved a modified version of the motion, which called on the Italian government to work for a *new international financial architecture*, in order to avoid the disastrous effects of the speculative bubble and major financial crises. In comparison to the original, the approved text did not include direct condemnation of the policies of the I.M.F., however.

The new motion, written in collaboration with Paolo Raimondi, president of the Movimento Internazionale per i Diritti Civili Solidarietà, the LaRouche movement in Italy, includes a lengthy introduction citing the consequences of the global financial crash and the related economic, social, and military effects it

could provoke. It also warns of the growing income gap and budget crises in the United States and Europe, and the threat of an imminent explosion of the real estate bubble. In addition, the motion singles out the policies of the I.M.F. and Alan Greenspan’s U.S. Federal Reserve as responsible for prolonging and worsening the global economic and financial crisis.

In April 2003, Senators Peterlini and Patrizia Toia organized a meeting at the Senate with LaRouche, in which the U.S. Presidential candidate told a group of Senators and Deputies that the best way to combat the neo-imperial policies coming from the Bush Administration, is to work for a change in economic policy in Europe, in favor of the Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective. LaRouche said that such a shift, which would be premised on the New Bretton Woods reorganization called for in the Senate motion, would represent a strategic shift capable of reversing the current global economic breakdown crisis. Peterlini then announced that he intended to introduce a new motion, as more than a year had passed since the original one had been presented, and there had been many changes in the world situation. In

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LaRouches in India

Revive Drive For a Just, New Economic Order!

On May 26, a conference on the “World Situation after the Iraq War” in the Indian city of Bangalore, that nation’s center of science and technology, provided the occasion for leading Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche to relaunch a drive for a concert of nations to create a just, new world economic order.

The conference was attended by 240 delegates from all over India, as well as foreign guests and speakers from nations such as Egypt and China. It was sponsored by the Centre for Social Justice of India, and Helga Zepp LaRouche’s Schiller Institute.

Inaugurating the proceedings was Shri K. Natwar Singh, who was the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hosted that movement’s summit in New Delhi in 1983. Singh, currently a Member of Parliament from the Congress Party, argued for starting a dialogue with the United States to end its “hyper-power” drive. He also relayed



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche share the podium with Shri K. Natwar Singh (center), Congress party M.P. and former Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement.

wishes for the success of the conference from Congress Party chairwoman Sonia Gandhi.

Lyndon LaRouche’s address, and a

follow-up intervention he made on the second day of the conference, directly addressed the participants’ concerns.

Defeating the Coup

Mr. LaRouche made an extremely courageous and forthright statement on Vice President Dick Cheney’s drive to follow in the path of Adolf Hitler in the United States, and the inevitable catastrophe which will ensue, if we do not rapidly stop and reverse this fascist drive from inside the United States. Without a successful counter-coup in the United States, to eliminate the neo-conservatives’ control over President George W. Bush, the world is looking at “inevitable world nuclear warfare,” LaRouche said.

But, the best way to avoid this, LaRouche said, was not a “peace movement,” but a return to the great efforts of the Non-Aligned Nations, demonstrated in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976, to establish a new, just world economic order, based on technology transfer and dramatic infrastructure development. This would set the world on the path of true development. Now, this movement must be led by a community of nations

Leipzig

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King!” Tension built up throughout the crowd as Mrs. Robinson’s words were translated into German. “This man is an economist, a scientist, and loves the people, and he is a candidate for the 2004 Presidential elections. This man is Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and he is leading the fight against the Iraq war inside the U.S. today!”

The crowd answered Mrs. Robinson’s passionate conclusion with loud and

hopeful applause, and with great curiosity about LaRouche. She had been brought to the famous Augustus Square in front of Leipzig’s St. Nikolai Church to speak, through the intervention of the international LaRouche Youth Movement; and one of its organizers, Abdul Ali of Philadelphia, came up to join her on the stage, where together they inspired the demonstrators to sing the Civil Rights spirituals, “Oh Freedom” and “This Little Light of Mine,” Mrs. Robinson’s personal favorite.

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addition, the Senate, unlike the Chamber of Deputies, had not held a discussion and vote on the initiative.

At present, among the co-signers of the resolution, are important figures such as Senator-for-Life Giulio Andreot-

ti, former Prime Minister of Italy and the primary leader of the Christian Democratic Party for the entire postwar period; Patrizia Toia, Vice President of the Senate Human Rights Committee and former government Minister; and Cesare Salvi, Vice President of the Senate and former Labor Minister.