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## U.S. Presidents' Day Conference How To Make George Bush a Lame Duck

The Presidents' Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees—meeting bi-coastally near Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles, California—analyzed the process whereby, during the 2004 Presidential campaign and its aftermath, Lyndon LaRouche succeeded in mobilizing and transforming the Democratic Party under his increasingly visible leadership, and discussed how to lead this newly determined party in the battle to make of George W. Bush and his Administration the lamest duck there ever was.

As Franklin D. Roosevelt prevented fascism at home with his New Deal, and defeated it abroad in World War II, LaRouche declared that he intends to do the same—defeating Bush's domestic fascist attempt to destroy FDR's New Deal legacy (starting with Social Security), and defeating the imperialist fascism of Dick Cheney's “perpetual war” faction.

To do that, it is necessary to expose and politically destroy the “godfather” of these twin dangers—George Pratt Shultz, the man who designed the Bush Administration, and the gravest threat of Hitlerism, his protégé, the Austrian-born, Hitler-loving son of a Nazi family, Arnold Schwarzenegger.

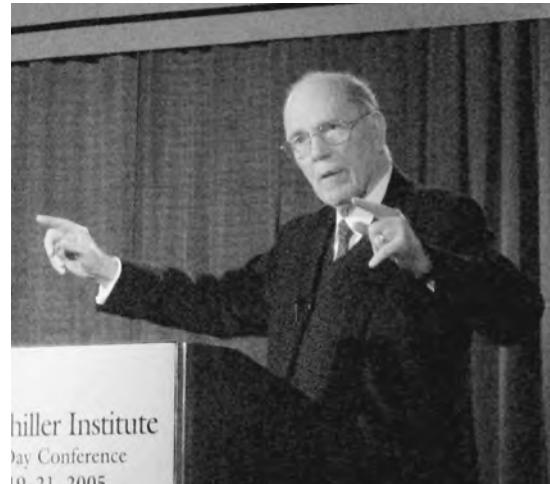
### Today's Thirty Years' War

Speaking on the theme “It's Time To Put Out the Flames of the Thirty Years' War: Let's Create a Beautiful Mankind!,” Helga Zepp LaRouche opened her keynote pre-

sentation with a *tour d'horizon* of the world strategic crisis, concluding: “I think if you look at this picture . . . Lyn is absolutely right when he says the Thirty Years' War has already begun. The world is already sitting on a powderkeg, and the name of this powderkeg is World War III. The fuse has already been lit, at five, six, seven, eight points.”

To deal with this, she said, “we have to look at history like tragedy. And we have to learn from Classical tragedy, how to uplift ourselves, how to uplift the population in order to find a way out.”

To illustrate this in practice, she turned to the Thirty Years' War (1618–



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

**Conference keynotes:** *Lyndon LaRouche (left): “Nazism was a creation of a group of international bankers.” Helga Zepp LaRouche (below): “We have to learn from Classical tragedy.”*



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

1648) itself, to the historical writings on the period by Friedrich Schiller, the great German poet, and to his *Wallenstein* trilogy, centered on a leading figure of the war, the General Albrecht Wallenstein who first fought for the Hapsburg Empire, and then turned against it.

### LaRouche Assumes FDR Role

In his keynote speech, “The Great Crash of 2005,” Lyndon LaRouche reviewed the past year, his own crucial role in it—and what the future holds: “We are at the last chance to save civilization from Hell, a last chance which I have been forecasting with accuracy over several decades, and most emphatically since the period 1968-1971.”

Our challenge is to save the world, as “the United States saved the world under Roosevelt—otherwise we'd have been in Hell a long time ago. He saved the United States. He saved our system. And he saved the world from fascist conquest.” The threat, and the solution, are similar today: “Nazism was not people wearing swastikas in brown shirts

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EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Schiller Institute vice chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson (left) is introduced by LYM member Erin Smith.

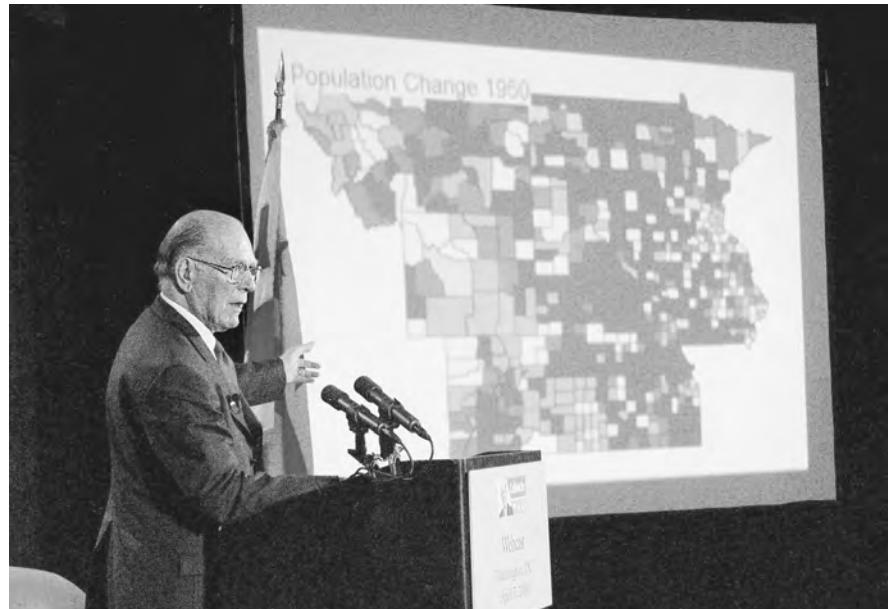
# How To Organize an Economic Recovery

In opening remarks to an April 7 international webcast in Washington, D.C., Lyndon LaRouche confronted his audience with a shocking truth: Although the United States has been destroying itself “yard by yard” since Aug. 15, 1971, Americans can’t simply blame the then-Nixon Administration, or the Administration of George W. Bush today. *The destruction of the U.S. has been caused with the consent and complicity of the population of the United States, including the Democrats themselves!*

President Franklin Roosevelt had an easier task in the 1930’s than we do today, LaRouche argued. FDR was able to mobilize the resources we still had in the farms, the industries, and the labor force. But today, we have destroyed a large portion of those resources, and we have a generation of Baby Boomers who have lost the fiber of morality which the FDR generation had, and needed, in order to win the war against fascism.

The destruction of the Baby Boomer generation made possible the anti-industrial mentality that poses the threat of fascism today. This threat began to be realized with the Nixon Administration, not so much because of Nixon, but because of George Pratt Shultz, the representative of the financial oligarchy who played the crucial role in getting Nixon to abandon the Bretton Woods system on Aug. 15, 1971. Nixon fell by the wayside, but Shultz is still a powerful player on the political scene, having brought Condoleezza Rice and others into the Bush Administration, and Arnold Schwarzenegger into the governorship of California.

There were three phases to the destruction Shultz set off. First, there was the abandonment of the Bretton Woods system *per se*, an abandonment Shultz then imposed on the world at the 1971 Azores meeting. Second was the Brzezinski-supervised phase, in which, under the aegis of the Trilateral Commission, the U.S. adopted a policy of “controlled disintegration of the world



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

*Lyndon LaRouche uses animations at April 7 webcast to show collapse of U.S. economy.*

economy.” This policy was carried over into the Reagan Administration, which contained more Trilateral Commission members than Carter’s. Third, there was the phase beginning with the 1987 financial crisis, which brought in Alan Greenspan as head of the Federal Reserve. Greenspan initiated the era of replacing the real economy with side-bets and speculation, which has brought the world financial system to the point where a chain reaction collapse could happen at any time.

## Reorganize the Economy

LaRouche then identified the principles by which the physical economy has to be reorganized. The first aspect is to reverse the shift into “suburbia” begun in the 1950’s, by going back to rail systems, and to a denser utilization of power overall. Mass transit should be increased, and the auto industry largely retooled in order to produce the new rail system which we need.

To carry out such a mobilization, LaRouche said, we have to start from the top, the machine-tool sector, which involves the highly skilled workers who

provide the basis for new production. Then, as supports for the high-technology sector, we should bring in semi-skilled and unskilled labor to fill out the projects. This would operate in a way similar to FDR’s organizing of the TVA. What’s crucial is the commitment to utilizing the machine-tool sector in the U.S., Europe, and Japan for long-term industrialization worldwide, over the course of the next two generations.

## Defeating the ‘Slime Mold’

What must be understood, LaRouche said, is that the financial system has been taken over by a *slime mold*, an international financier oligarchy which is intent upon imposing a feudal system on the world. To organize a recovery, we have to get governments to stand up to the slime mold, and declare the financial system to be bankrupt. The banking system is a private enterprise, which can be put through bankruptcy reorganization if governments decide to take that action. Then, governments can ensure the creation of 25-year credit at 2% simple interest, for the creation of the physical capital we need to rebuild the economy.

# Italian Parliament Calls for New Bretton Woods

On April 6, the Italian Chamber of Deputies (the lower house of Parliament), approved a motion calling on the government to promote “an international conference at the level of Heads of State and Government, to globally define a new and more just monetary and financial system.” The motion, which was adopted following a sometimes heated debate, is a faithful representation of the analyses and proposals put forward by Lyndon LaRouche, to whom legislators supporting the motion referred during the debate as the initiator of the campaign “for a new Bretton Woods.” The measure had been drafted with the assistance of Paolo Raimondi, a representative of the LaRouche movement in Italy.

The vote is just the “first step,” as several legislators stressed, in a process of discussion on the international financial and economic system, which will continue in parliamentary committees in future weeks. Passage came only after a fierce battle, during which an attempt to emasculate the motion by representatives of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi’s ruling coalition, was defeated.

## Must Convene Conference

At the beginning of the debate, the government representative, Undersecretary for Parliamentary Affairs Cosimo Ventucci, proposed to remove five lines from the text, which read: “to reach, as soon as possible, together with other nations, the convening of an international conference at the level of Heads of State and Government similar to that held in Bretton Woods in 1944.” Ventucci’s attempt was crushed by a broad spectrum of legislators, including members of the government coalition. In particular, Representatives Alfonso Gianni, from the opposition party Rifondazione Comunista (PRC), and Luigi D’Agrò, from the government party Christian Democratic Union (UDC), led the pro-LaRouche and anti-globalization forces, to defeat the government attempt. Memory of the just-deceased Pope was invoked in support of a just, new world economic order.



www.udc-camera.it

*The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted for an “international conference to define a new and more just monetary and financial system.”*  
**Left:** Rep. Luigi D’Agrò. **Right:** Rep. Alfonso Gianni.  
**Below:** Rep. Alessandro Delmastro delle Vedove.



www.gruppi.camera.it

After Ventucci presented the government proposal, Rep. Gianni, a respected economist, took the floor, arguing that the deletion would completely change the substance of the motion, pointing out that the “heart” of the text, as inspired by “American leftist Democratic circles”—a reference to the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party—was

exactly the issue of convening an international conference. “The kernel of this motion is in the fact that we must ‘remake Bretton Woods,’ that is, an international conference, at the level of heads of state and government, to reach an agreement on the financial and monetary system. This is the ‘heart’ of the motion: If we take this part out, as the government cunningly does, there is absolutely nothing left!”

After further back-and-forth between Ventucci and the supporters of the resolution, Berlusconi’s man backed down, and proposed to reintroduce the original five lines, with the face-saving exception that the words “similar to the one held in Bretton Woods in 1944,” be removed. This compromise was accepted.

## Remembering the Pope

Representative Marco Zaccera, a foreign policy spokesman for Alleanza Nazionale (AN), a government party,



Rep. Delmastro delle Vedove website

declared, “Today, we remembered the Pope; how many times has the Pope said that the world’s leaders must come together to discuss these problems!”

A colleague of Zaccera’s, Alessandro Delmastro delle Vedove, drew applause from both sides, when he reminded them that, owing to the “global usurocracy” of the I.M.F., the Argentinian bankruptcy was threatening a “war among the poor”—i.e., those in both Italy and Argentina who lost their savings in the Argentinian bond crisis. “If we don’t want to call it Bretton Woods, then let’s call it something else,” delle Vedove urged, “because the markets are not able to regulate themselves, as the last decade has clearly and evidently proven.”

Representative D’Agrò, who had participated in a conference at the Vicenza Chamber of Commerce a few years ago where Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker, spoke forcefully against introducing any change in the motion. He reminded his colleagues of the devastating effects on the Italian currency in 1992, caused by international speculator George Soros.

The final vote was decidedly in favor, 187-5, with 159 abstentions.

*A call issued by Helga Zepp LaRouche for the convening of a New Bretton Woods conference appears on page 4 of this issue.*

# Berlin Seminar Promotes New ‘Treaty of Westphalia’

**A**n extraordinary meeting of international personalities, including political figures, economists, military, strategic analysts, regional experts, and intellectuals, was convened in Berlin January 12-13, to discuss the current strategic, economic-financial, and cultural world crisis, and the perspectives for solving it through concerted international action for a “New Treaty of Westphalia.”

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche engaged in an intensive two-day discussion with the 40-plus participants from the United States, Russia, China, India, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Egypt, Iraq, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The leading aim of the seminar was to outline the parameters of a new world financial and monetary system, to be brought into being by a transatlantic-Eurasian dialogue on the imminent breakdown crisis. In-depth reports were presented on the internal political process in the U.S., highlighting the role of LaRouche and his movement; the Russian crisis, characterized by internal economic-social dislocations and external geopolitical pressures, as well as enormous scientific and economic potentials; the current situations in China and India; the continuing disaster in Iraq, and the broader Southwest Asian region; and the political and economic situation in Western and Central Europe.

## Strategic Alternative

The strategic alternative presented by LaRouche, was a vision of U.S.-Eurasian cooperation over the next fifty years, to guarantee all countries just access to vital raw materials resources, and joint development of new raw materials and technologies. This should be the content of a revived “Peace of Westphalia,” and the true meaning of a dialogue of cultures. LaRouche identified three focal points at the current juncture:

- The solution to the global financial, economic, and strategic crisis must emerge from the United States, despite the insanity prevailing in the George W. Bush Administration. There is, currently, a major shift occurring in U.S. politics: Forces in the Democratic Party, which have been catalyzed by LaRouche’s faction since the 2000 elections, and in particular since the July 2004 Democratic Party Convention in Boston, are challenging the Bush-Cheney regime, notably on the issue of Social Security privatization. This involves important circles, including Republicans, in the U.S. Congress. In parallel, “institutional forces” in the military and the intelligence services, and among diplomats and intellectuals, are mounting a major effort to redirect U.S. domestic and foreign policy. These forces will initiate cooperation with the countries of Eurasia.

- We require a new, long-term agreement among sovereign nations for equal and just access to existing raw materials resources, as well as the development of new categories of resources. The greatest deposits of raw materials are in Central Asia and Siberia. In this context, the role of Russia’s scientific sector was defined as key for the elaboration of raw materials, and the development of new categories, beyond the Mendeleev system.

- The collapse of the post-Bretton Woods monetary system requires abandoning the “independent” central banking system, and replacing it with national banking, through which sovereign governments hold the sole right to issue currency, and are bound by the duty to promote economic development in the interests of the common good. Under such conditions, a cooperative treaty agreement for a New Bretton Woods system can be achieved between the U.S. and the states of Eurasia.

# Civil Rights

**O**n the 40th anniversary of the historic Selma-to-Montgomery march for voting rights, four members of the LaRouche Youth Movement were invited by one of the great heroines of the Civil Rights movement, Amelia Boynton Robinson, to participate in the celebrations, culminating in a re-enactment of the famous march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

As the members of the LYM described it, their goal was to intervene into these events and elevate them from the level of simple nostalgia for the heyday of the movement; i.e., from “Hey, this is what we did,” to “Where do we go from here?” and “How do we do it?”

The LYM team arrived in Selma on March 3, a day which was to be dedicated to the honor of Mrs. Robinson’s deceased husband, Samuel W. Boynton, her long-time partner in the struggle for voting rights for African Americans. The LYM organizers joined Mrs. Robinson for a TV interview, in which she recounted her experiences in the fight to register Blacks in the South to vote, and described the process by which she met the LaRouche movement in New York City many years ago. She subsequently became a leading spokesman for the Schiller Institute and its vice chairman.

That evening, the group proceeded to the historic Tabernacle Baptist Church, where the first voting rights meeting in Selma took place, for a tribute to Mr. Boynton. The event, which was attended by 400 people, including a number of elected officials and Civil Rights veterans, turned into an impromptu book-signing by Mrs. Robinson of her autobiography, *Bridge Across Jordan*. Speakers included Mrs. Robinson, her son, Bruce Boynton, Dr. Joseph Lowery, Dr. F.D. Reese, and Dr. Charles Steele. Bruce Boynton recalled the courage of his parents, Amelia and Samuel, in organizing the impoverished Black population to register to vote, despite threats against their lives, in a South where lynchings of innocent Blacks were still common.

# Heroine Amelia Robinson Honored in Selma

## Challenge to Congress

The next morning, the LaRouche Youth attended an “Invisible Giants Conference” at Selma High School, where California Democrat Rep. Maxine Waters challenged the students to organize a rally aimed at making sure that members of Congress participating in the Selma commemoration take up the fight against the Bush Administration.

Among that day’s events was a reception at the National Voting Rights Museum, where Amelia and Samuel Boynton were honored. At every event, Mrs. Robinson was given a standing ovation, and greeted with great reverence and respect as the mother of the Civil Rights movement.

## Awards Dinner

The LaRouche Youth were the special guests of Amelia Robinson at a black-tie event, the “Freedom Flame Awards” on Saturday night, where among the dignitaries were Civil Rights veterans JL Chesnut, C.T. Vivian, Harry Belafonte, and other celebrities, including Jesse Jackson, Rep. Cynthia McKinney, and Rep. Waters. Among those remembered were Classical singers Marion Anderson and Paul Robeson.

The last speech of the evening was



Amelia Boynton Robinson speaks during Selma celebrations; seated (from far left) are Congresswomen Maxine Waters and Cynthia McKinney. Right: Mrs. Robinson poses before monument honoring her as a “Mother of the Civil Rights Movement.”

given by Harry Belafonte, who had served in World War II; his description of the shift in the population that he found when he came back after the war, was similar to observations often made by Lyndon LaRouche.

There was a sense in the audience of the movement coming back to life, as especially Belafonte, Amelia

Robinson, and Dr. Lowery, one of the founders of SCLC, attempted to lift people out of their littleness.

## The March

The culmination of the ceremonies took place on Sunday with the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. The LYM composed two signs for the march. One sign was: “Say ‘no’ to



EIRNS/Randy Kim

EIRNS/Randy Kim



LYM contingent marches in Bloody Sunday re-enactment with signs for action now against Bush Administration fascist economics.

Bush’s fascist budget cuts; save HUD, CDBG; Save Section 8.” The second sign was, “LaRouche PAC: Lift every voice for economic justice. Join LaRouche to fight Social Security privatization.”

As the march began to form up, groups of Senators, including Republican Majority Leader Bill Frist, and others locked arms, as in the days of Dr. King, and walked from the church, toward Main Street, and across the Edmund Pettus Bridge. In a demonstration of how to move beyond mere nostalgia, the LYM contingent positioned itself in front of the Senators, and marched with its signs held high, singing, “Ain’t gonna let Bill Frist turn us ’round.”

## Conference

Continued from page 105

or black shirts. Nazism was a creation of a group of international bankers, like Felix Rohatyn today, and his co-thinkers; like the co-thinkers of the Bush Administration in economic policy today. Notably like George Shultz, who qualifies as a kind of Schacht of the United States: a real Nazi, a banker behind Nazism, as Schacht was a banker behind Nazism in Europe.



West Coast LYM present first two acts of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," under the direction of Robert Beltran.

"This is already, in political character—this government, this Administration, is already a fascist government, a fascist regime. Unless it is defeated before it consolidates its position and role in the world, as we've seen since Sept. 11, 2001, the world will go into a fascist spiral, worse than Nazism, from which civilized humanity would not emerge for generations yet to come."

### Reviving the Democratic Party

Just before LaRouche's presentation, a panel on "Bringing Back the Democratic Party of FDR," explored in the detail the process through which LaRouche came to the fore within the Democratic Party and the Kerry campaign in the course of 2004, and how his interventions helped to pick the party up off the floor after the November 2 election.

Speaking on that panel were *Executive Intelligence Review* editor Jeffrey Steinberg; Debra Hanania Freeman, LaRouche's national spokesman; and Harley Schlanger, LaRouche's West Coast spokesman.



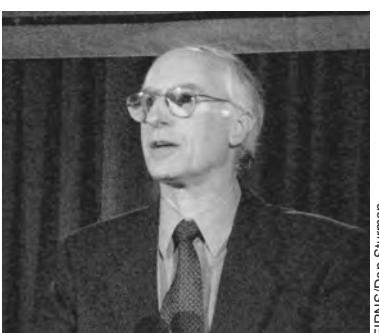
EIRNS/Gene Schenk

The passion to win—to stop today's "Thirty Years' War," and to enable the human race to realize its capacity for love and beauty—was expressed not only through conference speeches and the discussion, but through an open rehearsal Saturday night of Johann Sebastian Bach's motet "Jesu, meine Freude," with director John Sigerson and the East Coast LYM Chorus; and through a performance Sunday night by the West Coast LYM of the first two acts of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," under the direction

of actor and director Robert Beltran, and assistant directors Cody Jones and Elodie Viennot.



EIRNS/Claude Jones



EIRNS/Dan Sturman



John Sigerson conducts East Coast LYM chorus in open rehearsal of J.S. Bach motet "Jesu, meine Freude."

EIRNS/Brian McAndrews