

machine-tool industry (including the ability to develop their own), to China, India, and the rest of the South Asia. We need a global partnership, including Germany and Russia, and others, to develop the machine-tool capacity in this most populous, Asian region of the world.

LaRouche then described how the Eurasian Land-Bridge, a concept he helped develop, would provide the projects that would revolutionize the economies of Asia and Africa, and create projects equivalent to a mobilization for general warfare, but for development instead.

LaRouches Mobilize in Italy For a ‘New Bretton Woods’

On April 2, Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp LaRouche addressed a meeting held at Rome’s Hotel Nazionale, a few steps from the Italian Parliament. Their presentations were attended by Members of Parliament from both houses, economists, journalists, and diplomats.

Introducing the speakers, Paolo Raimondi, President of the Italian Solidari-

ty Movement, reminded the audience that one year ago, at a conference in Rome, the LaRouches had warned of the financial crisis, and had presented the alternative to it, in the shape of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program for massive infrastructure development.

As LaRouche explained at the outset of his remarks, “Some years ago, I presented to various places, including the government of the United States, a proposal for a plan of action in response to a crisis of the type we experienced first since last October, and now we will experience with much greater force during the second quarter of 1998.

“I propose,” LaRouche continued, “that we base our actions on an historical precedent, that we take the 1950’s as a period in which the postwar reconstruction efforts had demonstrated that they were going to be successful, which is under the Bretton Woods arrangement. It wasn’t the Bretton Woods formula that did it alone; it was that the Bretton Woods formula was adapted, to provide a climate favorable to plans for successful physical reconstruction of war-torn and other economies.”

Which was more successful—the postwar Bretton Woods system, or what



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European organizing for a ‘New Bretton Woods System.’ Helga Zepp LaRouche addresses seminar in Stuttgart, Germany, March 20, 1998.

‘New Bretton Woods’ Seminars Held in Warsaw

Only a few days after the April 16 monetary conference of the Group of 22 in Washington—at which conference the moral and policy bankruptcy of the I.M.F. was widely acknowledged, but decisive action was not taken—the Schiller Institute organized seminars in Warsaw, to bring to the Polish capital and Polish government the discussion of a “New Bretton Woods” reorganization of the world financial system.

On April 21, some one hundred people attended the New Bretton

Woods seminar in the Polytechnicum Warschawski. Present were representatives of four of Poland’s Ministries: the Ministries of Economic Affairs; Transportation; Agriculture; and Education, Science, and Research. Also attending were representatives from Polish academic institutions and media, and diplomats from several Eastern European and Asian nations.

Elisabeth Hellenbroich of the German Schiller Institute outlined the strategic world situation and

elaborated Lyndon LaRouche’s proposal for scrapping the I.M.F., and reorganizing the global financial system in a fashion modelled on the best aspects of the postwar Bretton Woods system. The next day, the Schiller Institute representatives addressed ninety students at the Warsaw Catholic Academy. A meeting also took place April 22, in the Polish Parliament, the Sejm, attended by nine members of the Parliament, along with other financial/economic experts.

we have today? “Take the system of the 1950’s, and the system of the 1970’s and 1980’s,” LaRouche suggested. “If these were automobiles, which would you buy?”

A Moral System

The most fundamental fact about the proposed new monetary system is that it is a *moral* system, LaRouche emphasized. “In other words, the new monetary system is not simply a set of rules to play football by, but actually has to be a mission-oriented system, which has an implicit purpose. The purpose is to bring a system of justice to this planet, especially economic and social justice, through the mobilization of the machine-tool-capable nations, to assist in the development, the internal development of the nations of Asia and Africa.”

Helga Zepp LaRouche, chairman of the Schiller Institute, addressed the meeting after her husband. She explained that internationally in the last year, some five hundred Members of Parliament, three former Presidents, and thousands of Civil Rights leaders have endorsed the call to President Clinton to convene a New Bretton Woods conference, which was launched by Zepp LaRouche and Ukrainian economist and Member of Parliament Dr. Natalya Vitrenko.

Many of these endorsements came from Europe, including many members of the Italian Parliament, Zepp LaRouche noted. The increasing support in Europe for LaRouche’s proposals is due to the fact that since last November, the “Asia crisis” has increasingly been seen, not as an “Asian,” but as a global, financial crisis, and its effects, in terms of decreased exports and increased unemployment, have led to social unrest in most European countries. This is leading to “new political realignments,” including in Italy.

The LaRouches’ visit in Rome concluded with more meetings, including one on Africa, with priests and students from the Great Lakes region of Africa (including Burundi, Rwanda, and Congo-Zaire), and another on scientific method, with ten Italian scientists who are engaged in work on cold fusion.



EIFNS/Christopher Lewis

Conductor Anno Hellenbroich directs a rehearsal at St. Margaretha Catholic Church, Ampfing, Germany.

Schiller Institute Performs Bach’s ‘St. John Passion’

During Holy Week, prior to Easter, the chorus and orchestra of the Schiller Institute in Germany performed excerpts from J.S. Bach’s “St. John Passion” at the St. Margaretha Catholic Church in Ampfing, a small town in Bavaria. Approximately three hundred people attended.

Father Haimerl welcomed the musicians and the audience, and stressed that, with Bach’s music, the Holy Week, a time of reflection about the death of Christ, and man’s role in the succession of Christ, is most appropriately opened.

The performance started with the magnificent opening chorus “Herr unser Herrscher (Lord, our Master).” Next was performed the choral “Dein Will gescheh (Thy will must all Creation do).” This was followed by the “Von den Stricken meiner Sünden (From the shackles of my vices),” the aria “Ich folge Dir gleichfalls (I follow Thee also),” and the choral “Petrus, der nicht denkt zurück (Peter, while his conscience slept).”

The music continued, with the chorales, “Christus, der uns selig macht (Christ, who knew no sin or wrong)”

and “Ach grosser Koenig (Ah, mighty King).” These were followed by the Arioso, “Betrachte, meine Seel (Bethink thee, o my soul).” A smaller chorus of twenty-five singers then sang two polyphonic settings: “Kreuzige! (Crucify!)” and “Lasset uns den nicht zerteilen (Let us rend not nor divide it).” Between these two, the full chorus sang the choral, “In meines Herzens Grunde (Within my heart’s recesses).” Next came the aria “Mein teurer Heiland (O Thou my Saviour).” Then, the concluding pieces, which represent the final resolution to the ideas outlined in the opening chorus, were performed, again by the full chorus: “Ruht wohl, ihr heiligen Gebeine (Rest well, beloved, sweetly sleeping)” and the choral “Ach Herr, lass dein lieb Engelein (Ah Lord, when comes that final day).” These two parts express both the mourning for the death of Christ, and the triumph over death through eternal life.

At the end of the performance, Father Haimerl thanked the musicians for having “lighted a lamp, that will burn for some time” in those who attended this performance.