

NEWS

LaRouche in Europe: 'Dump Globalism, Or Crash Is Unstoppable'

Addressing a gathering of 400 notables from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the U.S. at a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees entitled "History as a Principle of Action," held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany on November 21-22, American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. warned, that unless Western leaders dramatically reverse their current policies, Europe and the United States are doomed to be crushed by the worst financial and monetary crash in history.

LaRouche singled out the Japanese banking system, which is carrying \$2 trillion in non-performing debt, as the number one threat to blow out the global financial system. Brazil, which is in the process of negotiating a disastrous "bailout" package with the International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.), could also trig-



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., keynotes conference in Germany.

Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, LaRouche declared, because none of these nations have been able to produce competent governments since the 1964-66 period.

No U.S. Growth Since 1971

LaRouche gave an in-depth account of what went wrong with the world economy, following the break-

up of the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates in 1971. Under Bretton Woods, cheap credit had been made available for productive investment, and there was, for the most part, genuine economic growth.

This came to a screeching halt, with the end of the fixed-exchange-rate system. Suddenly, Third World countries

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ger the next phase of the collapse.

LaRouche told conference attendees that the only nation on the planet today that has demonstrated the capacity to survive the onrush of the financial crash is China, which could also help some of its neighbors, and, perhaps, Russia, to avoid the worst consequences of the first "planetary financial collapse ever."

No such prospects exist for Western

LaRouche Must Advise Clinton on the Economy

During the second week of October, the Schiller Institute began to circulate an Appeal to President Clinton to appoint Lyndon LaRouche as his economic adviser. This initiative was undertaken, once it became clear that the Group of 7 (the world's seven leading industrial nations), which met in Washington, D.C. October 1-7, had declared themselves bankrupt in the ideas necessary to solve the worst financial and economic crisis to confront mankind since the Fourteenth century.

As of November 24, endorsers of the appeal included: a shadow U.S. Senator from Washington, D.C.; eight former

Appeal to President Clinton. Facing page, right: Rally at the U.S. Capitol. Facing page, left: Petitioning outside Philadelphia City Hall. Right: Lafayette Park rally, across from the White House.



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members of the U.S. Congress; 135 current and former state legislators from 36 states; 55 other elected officials; 80 trade union officials; 70 Democratic Party officials; and about 154 religious, civic, and Civil Rights leaders. Internationally,

the appeal has been endorsed by 21 current and former members of federal parliaments; a former Prime Minister; a former Vice Prime Minister; and a former Minister of Justice.

In addition to these endorsements,

Washington, D.C. Conference

Defining the Challenge of Global Leadership

Last Chance for Global Civilization: Now—or Never in Your Lifetime,” was the theme of the semi-annual conference of the Schiller Institute held on Labor Day weekend in Northern Virginia. More than 900 citizen-activists gathered to discuss what must be done to meet the challenge of the worldwide financial collapse, which threatens to unleash chaos that would destroy the planet for generations to come.



Helga Zepp LaRouche addresses Labor Day conference.

Lyndon LaRouche key-noted the conference through an audio-taped address on the subject of “The Challenge of Global Leadership.” The second keynote was given by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche, who spoke on the topic, “Who Lost Russia? Toward a Union of Sovereign Nation-States.”

Providing background to the keynote presentations, were panels on the subjects of American Exceptionalism, the current worldwide need for

LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods System, and the principles of Classical musical composition.

Transforming Souls

LaRouche’s speech was concise and hard-hitting. He began:

“The world is now in a crisis which is best compared to a world war. We must win the world war. If we do not win the war, everything else we do will be, in effect, a waste of time, and a

waste of effort. So, we must concentrate, always, on *winning the war*; that is, to exert the leadership which results in a transformation of the world as a whole, from a world dominated by what has led to the present crisis, the present threatened New Dark Age, into a new world, which is a world of reconstruction and recovery. We must win that war, and we must keep our eye on that

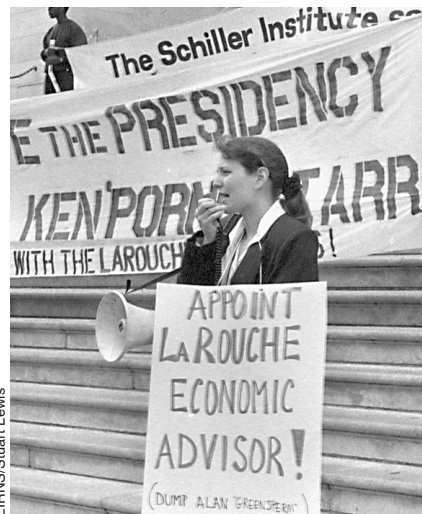
ball, and not be diverted by so-called ‘other questions,’ or ‘questions which must also be considered.’

“Now, how are we going to win the war? It’s impossible to change the world in time to save humanity, including the people of the United States, or East Oshkosh, for example, from a New Dark Age, unless the President of the United States changes his mind and behavior, from what he’s been doing up until now, to provide the world the kind of leadership role of the United States and its President which echoes the role performed by Franklin Roosevelt in the late 1930’s, and during the war.

“We have the tools, we have all the knowledge needed, as to *how*, what blueprints are needed for rebuilding this world economy. But we will fail, unless we mobilize the inside of the heads of individual people, starting with the President of the United States, to cause each to provide the leadership, or play the other crucial roles that each must play, in order to make this attempt at a global reconstruction of civilization work.”

New World Economic Order

Zepp LaRouche’s presentation began with the state of the global financial breakdown, and how this desperate crisis came about. What must be learned, she emphasized, are the lessons of the



over 50,000 signatures have been gathered from ordinary citizens throughout the United States. The goal of the Schiller Institute, is to collect a total of

500,000 endorsements—an achievement which would, in itself, require the creation of a mass political movement that the President could not ignore.