

Vienna, at crossroads of Europe, gets report on LaRouche 'Triangle' plan

by EIR Staff

On July 25, the Schiller Institute held a seminar at the Concordia Press Club in Vienna on the economic development of eastern Europe. Vienna is the third vertex of a "Productive Triangle" in central Europe, whose other corners would be Paris and Berlin (see box).

Among those who attended the two and one-half-hour seminar were representatives from the embassies of Bulgaria and Turkey, two big Austrian banks, the Croatian-Austrian society, an economic research institute, and several print media and radio. A delegation of the Croatian Democratic Party of President Franjo Tudjman had come specially from Zagreb for the occasion. The Austrian President, Kurt Waldheim, sent his wishes for the success of the deliberations.

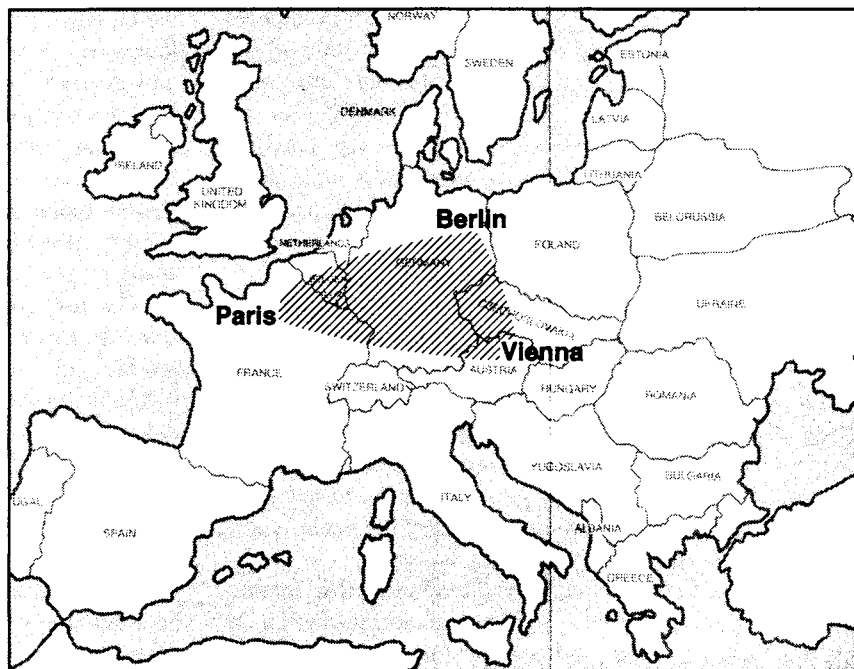
Each of the three panels took up the question of war avoidance, stressing LaRouche's role, particularly as exemplified by the Triangle proposal. The destruction of the region which was formerly the Yugoslav confederation, and the ruthless austerity being imposed on all of the former Captive Nations by the International Monetary Fund, are already having a bad effect on the economies of the other European countries.

No summer doldrums in Vienna

On account of Austria's geography, the mood in Vienna had by no means entered the summer doldrums, despite the summer break in government activity. The aggressions of the Yugoslav Federal Army and the Serbian Chetnik terrorists against Croatia are occurring right next door. Austrian media are constantly reporting on the battles, and it certainly gets under people's skins when they hear radio interviews with citizens from the strife-torn villages of eastern Croatia describing the horrors, while machine-gun fire is constantly heard in the background.

Moreover, attacks by foreign media and politicians on Austria's realistic attitude toward Croatia and Slovenia, the Serbian-British-French propaganda against an alleged "Fourth Reich," and the role of the United States in Yugoslavia, have greatly sharpened Austrians' overview of the international constellation. As well, the proximity of Hungary on the east, and the Czech and Slovak Federated Republic to the north, brings it home that the extreme free-market remedies of the IMF are having a destabilizing impact that grows by

The European Productive Triangle



The European Triangle: heartland of civilization

Lyndon LaRouche gave this description of his concept of the "Productive Triangle" on July 16:

This Triangle from Paris down to Vienna, up to Berlin, and then back to Paris by way of covering the German Ruhr district and the Lille district in France, harbors 110 million people in the order of magnitude of the total area of Japan. Although, of course, it contains a much larger usable land area, with a population significantly less than that of Japan, which represents the highest concentration of productivity and productive power in the world.

That's the significance of the Triangle. Its historic significance is that this was the essence of Christian civilization. Charlemagne, in setting forth his prosperous Christian civilization, together with conducting a census as a basis for coordinating the administration of the great expansion of productivity, was at the center of the construction of the system of canals, linking waterways, and so forth—the Rhein-Danube Canal was one, not yet completed. Following this Charlemagne matrix, all Europe developed, essentially, around this Triangle, in which Vienna was the *Ostmark* for Christian civilization facing eastern Europe on the south, and Berlin emerged later as the *Ostmark* capital in the Mark-Brandenburg, which was, of course, part of the apparatus including the Christian

state of Poland, and so forth, and the northern base as the Christian frontier into eastern Europe from the north.

So, from Paris to Vienna, Paris to Berlin, the links from Berlin to Vienna, established a march of civilization, so the fact that this triangular area has this great concentration of productivity is a reflection of more than a thousand years of history embodied in the positive developments which have occurred cumulatively in this region. The development of the canal system is exemplary of that process.

Now, the point is that the equivalent of a dollar's worth of investment in that Triangle, will generate a higher rate of return on the same technology, than an investment of a dollar in any other part of the world. Of course, it doesn't work to just keep investing in there, so how does it work?

It works on the basis of developing high-productive-density spiral arms centered on rail, water, and power distribution, from the Triangle to other parts of the world. So therefore, we have in the Triangle the engine, the power station, the generator, of the radiation of technology, to other parts of the world. Only by maintaining the Triangle, can you get that kind of leverage in terms of technological progress. It's not in good shape today, but it's in less bad shape than the other parts of the world, Japan included. Japan cannot do this. It does not have the potential of the Triangle.

Central Europe, centered on Germany, is the heartland of civilization, and unless German civilization, or the German heartland, progresses now successfully without destabilization by the British, Israelis, and others, you can write off most of the human race.

the day.

Nuclear energy is key

In the first presentation at the seminar, Jonathan Tennenbaum of the Fusion Energy Forum stressed that there can be no island of prosperity—that Germany, too, will be doomed if it does not act to implement the LaRouche proposal for massive, rapid infrastructure development, based upon frontier technologies. He cited the instance of the German machine-tool industry, which is now facing economic problems. He also pointed out that countries such as Serbia, Poland, and the Czech and Slovak Federated Republic, are needed as a skilled labor pool for the rest of Europe. Skilled labor was the basis for the German economic miracle, and that potential still exists today if we do not let it be destroyed by the crowd of Jeffrey Sachs, the Harvard economist who is now destroying Poland (article, p. 4). Tennenbaum pointed out that, with the LaRouche policies in effect, we should see a rapid rise in productivity as the rate of new inventions escalates.

Dr. Tennenbaum presented the new study of the EIR News Agency of Germany on "Infrastructure for a Free Europe." He sketched out the most important programmatic points, especially underlining the need for nuclear energy. Without it, there is no chance of building functional transportation infrastructure and industrial productive capacity in eastern Europe. The High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor offers itself as an excellent solution, which is inherently far safer than the present eastern European nuclear plants.

The strategic context

Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, co-founder of the Schiller Institute and chairman of its international advisory board, drew the attention of participants to the kind of satanic brainchild the Anglo-Americans have generated, in a policy which unfortunately France has joined.

She discussed the recent history of Germany, giving credit to the Kohl government for acting decisively to bring about the reunification, but at the same time pointing to the failure

to implement the Triangle proposal as a serious blunder. She said that the Triangle is subsumed within the broader philosophic concepts embodied in Christian economics, which provides the conceptual basis for the generation of such proposals. Kohl's real problem is his unwillingness to take on the Anglo-Americans.

She reminded the audience of the constant attacks and attempts at sabotage from the British, during the process of German reunification, and the destabilization attempt simultaneously launched against Europe. One purpose of the Iraq war, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche explained, was to force continental Europe into "toeing the line." The policy of the United States is to prevent a true economic reconstruction of eastern Europe by fostering maximum instability in Europe, including through trade war.

This is the background against which the Yugoslavian civil war must be seen, as well. Mrs. LaRouche described in detail the role of the former American ambassador to Yugoslavia, Lawrence Eagleburger, a friend of the Serbian dictator Milosevic, who, through the firm Kissinger Associates, bled Yugoslavia dry in order to enrich himself and his cronies.

Elke Fimmen, the local leader of the Schiller Institute in Munich, Germany described the brutality of IMF conditionalities and counterposed to that the 19th-century German-American economist Friedrich List's concept of "planting of productive powers." This pivots on the development of the intellectual capital of the population and the buildup of a national industrial and transportation infrastructure, protected, when necessary, by import tariffs. List's concepts were used at the end of the last century by Count Sergei Witte in Russia, by Prime Minister Aurelian in Romania, and by Hungarian patriots of that era as the framework for the industrial development of their nations. This could be done again today, said Mrs. Fimmen.

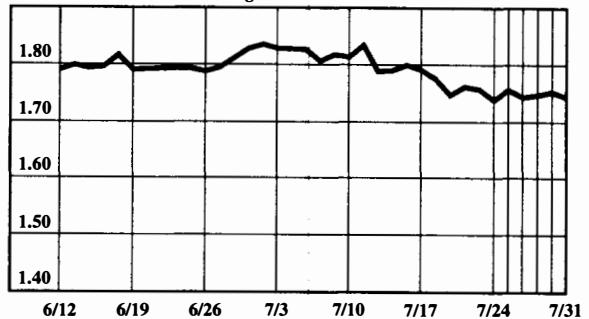
In the ensuing discussion, the leader of the Croatian delegation directed a passionate appeal to the participants to support the courageous struggle for freedom of the Croatian people. This was received with unanimous applause.

The widening influence of the Schiller Institute on circles in Austria was attested the next day when a private Viennese radio channel, CD-International, broadcast an extensive interview with Helga Zepp-LaRouche during its stock market report. The Vienna stock market's quotations had recently taken a deep plunge, after the British banking house Morgan Stanley put out the word that Austrian stocks are an insecure investment. Only days earlier, the leading newspaper of Vienna, *Die Presse*, had scored the policies of Adam Smith and his modern epigone, Milton Friedman, as destabilizing, and promoted in contrast the orientation laid out in the principles of the May 1991 papal encyclical, *Centesimus Annus*. It was Helga Zepp-LaRouche who had made exactly this point in an international appeal issued shortly after the encyclical was first released.

Currency Rates

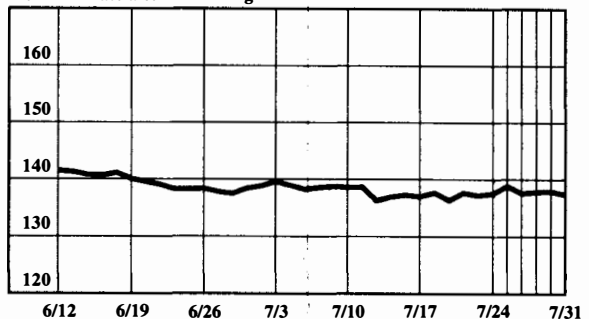
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



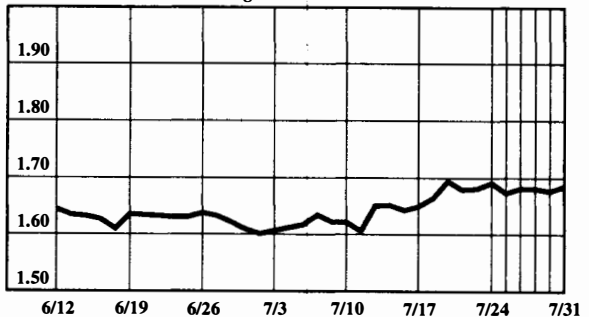
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

