
LaRouche to Food for Peace Conference

The Anglo-American Versailles order has wrought its own self-destruction

Lyndon LaRouche gave the following address by audiotape from prison to the Feb. 22-23 Schiller Institute Food for Peace conference in Chicago.

With sadness I must register the fact, that on the eve of this conference, we lost a friend of long standing—the former foreign minister of Guyana, Mr. Fred Wills.

The memory of Fred Wills at this point jibes closely with the purpose of this conference, the historic setting in which it occurs, and also, the reason I have been imprisoned.

I first knew of Mr. Fred Wills back in the period 1974-75, during which time we were engaged, in alliance with various forces, including prominent members of the Non-Aligned nations group, in working to define a reorganization of the international monetary and economic order, which would be equitable for the nations of what we call today the developing sector, and also beneficial for intelligent nations such as the United States, or the so-called industrialized nations. Mr. Fred Wills, as a foreign minister of Guyana, and much more, played a key role in presenting this policy, in speaking for it at the 1976 meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka of the Non-Aligned nations group, where the policy was adopted as a part of the resolution, and in speaking on behalf of the agreement reached among those nations at Colombo, a few weeks later at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York City.

Later, in 1978, at about the time I returned, after a bout of threats from the Baader Meinhof gang in Germany, to the United States, I met Mr. Fred Wills, personally, again. This was after we had assisted in pulling him out of London, where, for various reasons, his life was in jeopardy, and so to speak, providing a nesting place for him among us, until such time as he might wish to make other arrangements, as he did, and continue to work with us, while pursuing his heritage of diplomatic and related work as he might choose.

Fred was one of the founders, in that sense, of the struggle for an equitable form of international economic order, particularly as benefits the developing nations.

It was for this and for things related to it, that I was sent to prison. For those who are not familiar with it, that's a matter of conceded official record by the United States government, that I was sent to prison, actually, as a result of a

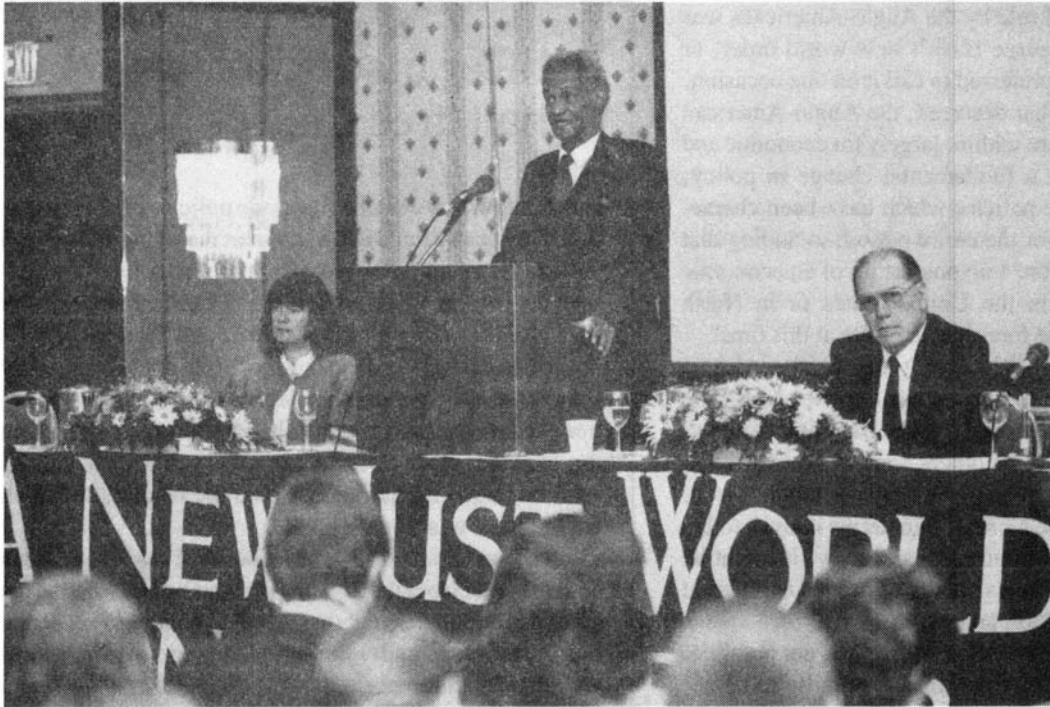
motion in the form of letters and other remonstrances by Henry A. Kissinger, the Chatham House agent, that is, the British foreign intelligence agent, or agent of influence, and one-time secretary of state of the United States. (Henry Kissinger was an enemy of Fred Wills, by the way.) In the summer through fall of 1982, and then on Jan. 12, 1983, according to U.S. government records, the operations against me and my friends, leading to my incarceration, were adopted by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, in the manner prescribed under Executive Order 12333 for running otherwise illegal and very dirty operations against U.S. citizens and foreign nationals and so forth.

The issue was primarily the struggle for equity for the poor nations of the world, the poorer peoples of the world, and for a policy at the same time which was in the true right interest of the United States and other industrialized nations. And so we assemble today, in the context of those same issues.

The end of an era

What is different today than 1974 through 1976, the early days of my association with our friend, the late Fred Wills, is that an entire era of history is grinding bloodily, raucously, cacophonously, and dangerously to an end. Over the period 1862 to the present, the world has been dominated by a determination first by Britain, of the British Empire, and then by Britain and its accomplices of this imperial design in the United States, to one-world domination by a new Roman Empire, the Anglo-American empire, or as has been said since World War II, by dumb Yankee brawn wielded by British imperial brains—as Mr. Fred Wills would detail, were he here to do so.

This began when the Czar of Russia, Alexander II, intervened, emulating the practice of his predecessor, Catherine the Great, in decreeing a policy of armed neutrality, to prevent the British and French of Napoleon III from acting in concert to force the Union of President Lincoln to accept the independence of the British puppet state, the Confederacy. That doomed the Confederacy, and saved the United States from becoming a balkanized puppet of British imperial rule. And for that, of course, Russia was heavily targeted, especially Alexander II. In fact, Alexander II and others were



Fred Wills, one of the founders of the struggle for a just international economic order, addresses a conference of the Schiller Institute in January 1988. With him at the dais are Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

later killed by the Russian Czarist Interior Ministry, which was largely at that time, as was well known, an agent of British influence inside Russia.

What brought on this age in this present form, the form we're now ending, and World War II, was the fact that the Russian Czar, together with the small circle of nobles who were patriotic (as opposed to the more bestial type of typical Russian aristocrat), had worked out a design consistent with the policies of Friedrich List, to engage France and Germany in collaboration with Russia, for not only building of railroads from Paris to Vladivostok, but a general continental Eurasian sphere of economic cooperation, to challenge Britain's imperial design. For that, Russia paid dearly with the Bolshevik Revolution and World Wars I and, of course, II.

As Germany rose in power and scientific knowledge and skill, to far exceed the level of technology and so forth of Britain, Britain conceived Germany a menace, because Germany's power—its economic power and associated military power—made it, as a prospective partner of Sergei Witte's Russia, the credible threat to realize this continental economic cooperation, which, if spread from the northern part of Eurasia to the southern part of the planet, would have meant an end to imperialism in all forms, and equity for all nations on the surface of this planet.

Therefore, the British worked to two ends. First of all, to establish and secure British hegemony over this entire planet, immediately through domination of the group of nations called the "Rim," the parts of the world surrounding the Eurasian land mass; through the British Empire itself; through bringing in Teddy Roosevelt's North America and

Japan into an alliance with the British against continental Eurasia; and at the same time to resort to Castlereagh's old balance of power tricks, to pit a credulous France engaged with Russia against Germany and Austro-Hungary; and then the British lit fire to the Balkans in the manner that some British agents and Eagleburger have lit fire to the Balkans again today, for the purpose of engaging all continental Europe in a bloody, continuing mess leading directly into World War I.

The Versailles 'new world order'

So, there was established at the end of World War I, a Versailles System, a tangle of agreements and understandings which realized the war aims of the British in launching World War I. The Versailles System didn't work; it crumbled, leading to World War II by help of George Bush's father Prescott Bush, in moving the funds which enabled Hitler to come to power in Germany. These fellows were sympathizers of Nazism, or at least its philosophy, which is why they moved the funds into Hitler's account, among other reasons.

Toward the end of World War II, particularly from 1943 on, with Yalta, Bretton Woods, and the U.N.O. San Francisco meeting, a revised form of the Versailles System was created which has existed until the present time, with the same general aim: Anglo-American domination of the world, which, for a long time (especially the postwar period) was managed by an understanding amid conflict with Moscow. That is, differences in agreements among Moscow, London, Washington, and New York, dominated the world. The collapse of Soviet power in '89 and '90, and so forth, seemed

to portend that one-world rule by the Anglo-Americans was now secure. This was George Bush's new world order, or his *pax universalis* as he preferred to call it on one occasion.

But at the very time that occurred, the Anglo-American system was collapsing from within, largely for economic and related reasons. Without a fundamental change in policy, eliminating the economic policies which have been characteristic of British policy for the entire period, including that of 1862 to the present, there's no possibility of an economic recovery in Britain, or in the United States or in North America generally, for the foreseeable future at this time.

We are headed into what is already the worst economic depression which the United States has experienced in the 20th century; and if the policies of George Bush or Democratic candidate Clinton and some others were to be allowed to continue, prevail, we would go much deeper—much, much, deeper; in point of fact, the United States as we know it today *might not even exist* by the end of this century. It might be torn apart and fragmented and virtually destroyed by internal dissension, riots, and so forth and so on.

So, we have come to the end of an era. It is not possible, despite George Bush's sometimes insane impulse to do so, to project the policies on which George Bush rode into the presidency, into the future. The economic policies, the foreign policies, and so forth; these policies lead to their own destruction, to their self-destruction. And thus, we assemble at a time at which either the United States and other relevant nations change their policies to conform to the alternatives we have projected, or the United States will be self-destroyed.

Now these policies are to be recommended, not because we have advocated them—they are not necessarily our policies, even though we have offered them (myself and friends have offered them); but rather because what we have done is more in the nature of a discovery, a recognition of those policies which are the required alternative to the catastrophe which is now about us.

However, even though all I have done and my associates have done, is to adopt what is the obvious alternative to George Bush's inherent failure, we have a certain authority. We have projected these kinds of difficulties, this kind of process, which has now engulfed the United States, for a period of more than twenty years—and especially, the past dozen or so. We have spoken, sometimes, it seemed, prophetically; our prophecies have been consistently correct on the economy and on other related matters. We represent the only force, however small, which enters the arena at this stage of crisis with a *vindicated* record of understanding this crisis, understanding its emergence, and devising policies which address that understanding.

My policies must prevail

Therefore, we have a mission to perform. A mission to bring the majority of this and other nations rapidly, rapidly, into agreement around the kind of policy package which we

Schiller Institute vows to halt 'free trade'

A resolution to defeat the free trade policies of the International Monetary Fund and to reassert the right of sovereign national economic development, capped a two-day conference held in Chicago on Feb. 22-23 by the Schiller Institute and its agricultural arm, Food for Peace. "We recognize that the propaganda for 'free trade' is a cover for total control of the world's resources by a few multinational corporations as part of the new world order, which use food and other resources as a weapon against nations such as Iraq, Liberia, Haiti," read the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

A second resolution gave unanimous support to seven congressmen from Ibero-America who had traveled to the United States to demand that the U.S. Congress act on the LaRouche case, and who had also come to Chicago to address the conference.

The courage shown by these seven congressmen—some frankly acknowledged that they may go to jail soon for the stand they are taking—made a deep impression on the listeners, many of whom had long been in contact with the Schiller Institute, but had only just decided to become politically active, in view of the moral collapse of virtually every other institution around them. "Something inside just told me that this is the right place to be," commented one pro-life activist.

The chief obstacle to becoming politically active was taken head-on by the first speaker, civil rights leader Amelia Boynton Robinson. "The American people are fear

offer.

I am currently running a campaign to secure the Democratic Party presidential nomination for 1992. As to what my chances are by ordinary standards, I can say I have no idea, except they are better than George Bush's chances of reelection, which are zero at this point.

Unless a Democrat is elected who represents the kind of policy outlooks that I represent on foreign policy, on justice for developing nations, on cooperation with Europe, on fostering the Eurasian cooperation which Britain fought World War I to prevent; unless such a Democrat is elected, the United States is headed for catastrophe, Bush or no Bush in the White House, come 1993.

Therefore, we *must* prevail. *How* we shall prevail, I don't know. I can tell you this, however. In response to a recent broadcast, we have received over a 1,000 letters directly responding to that half-hour broadcast on the ABC network

ful," she said. "Where are the people who want the nation to be freed, who want the chance to succeed, who want prosperity? They are afraid. They have been mentally imprisoned." She described fear as a sinful state of mind, stunting mental growth, creating confusion and hate. "A person who fears can be easily used by others, because they have no faith in themselves. There is no peace within." She contrasted this to her experiences with Lyndon LaRouche, whose peace of mind shines through his writings, even those from prison.

Following an audiotaped address by Lyndon LaRouche his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche addressed the conference via videotape. Standing before a world map, she gave a panoramic view of the immense world strategic crisis now confronting humanity. "The world on a global scale has plunged into a very deep depression, which is already now much worse than that of the 1930s," she said. "The world is in this type of crisis, not because it *has* to be like that; rather, it is the result of deliberate policies, and the wrong monetary policies imposed by the Anglo-American Establishment. . . . Either these policies are changed in the immediate weeks ahead," she warned, "or we will enter, very rapidly, a period of chaos and collapse into developments which easily can lead to major wars like the two world wars in this century."

In her review of the growing resistance against the genocidal policies of the International Monetary Fund, she focused on the potentials, but also the great dangers, in the republics of the former Soviet Union. "Is there a danger that this will lead in the weeks ahead to a military coup? Absolutely. Which way that coup will go . . . is very difficult to say. But one thing is very clear: between now and April, something big will happen."

In conclusion, she recommended that the best thing Americans can do to avert a political disaster, is to help "put the man in the White House who represents the hope of all nations on this planet."

Other speakers at the conference included:

Congressman Carlos Rivas Dávila from Peru, formerly Peru's economics minister, provided a wealth of detail on why the IMF's policies are insane, and expressed deep appreciation for LaRouche's ideas. "These ideas, no matter how they are persecuted, will not die," he said.

Webster Tarpley, president of the Schiller Institute in the United States, presented the history of British efforts since 1815 to destroy potential "American System" collaboration between the United States, Germany, and Russia.

Congressman Jorge León Díaz of Venezuela gave a first-hand report of the recent failed coup against the IMF's toady President Carlos Andrés Pérez, and emphasized that the even today Pérez is hanging by a thread.

Mustafa Sayam, national president of the Arab-American Congress, reported on the results of an Islamic conference held in January in Baghdad, Iraq, which called for lifting the genocidal embargo.

Srecko Felix Korpar, president of the Croatian Cultural Club in Olympia, Washington, denounced the malthusian oligarchy in New York and London which is backing the Serbian communists against the sovereign nation of Croatia.

Yue Wu, vice president of the Chinese Autonomous Workers' Union, reported on his undercover organizing mission to the Chinese mainland, and thanked the Schiller Institute for helping him to get back out of that country.

—*John Sigerson*

on Feb. 1. The letters are diverse. They express the viewpoint of the writer, spontaneously; and yet despite the great diversity in the contents of the letters, on two points, the overwhelming majority—I can say fairly probably, while all are favorable, 90% agree on these two points: that they are grateful and relieved, that someone at last, as a presidential candidate, on national television, has stated clearly and comprehensibly, and intelligibly, that the United States is in the worst state of depression—not a recession, but a depression—and has been for some time.

Secondly, they are relieved that someone, instead of mealy-mouthed proposals for a tax gimmick on this, or a health insurance gimmick on this, or some other gimmick, or pair of gimmicks, that someone has directly proposed a general economic recovery program based on the number of jobs which government direct intervention will cause to come into existence within a specified period of time, by the mobili-

zation of national credit to do so.

The response to that typifies—and 1,000 letters from such a broadcast is extraordinary—typifies the fact, that there is a potential majority immediately out there, willing to support such a proposal. If we can realize that result—and it's feasible, despite the tremendous opposition from the White House and similar quarters—then we can select a candidate of the Democratic Party who will act upon the policies which I have represented, defended, put forward; and in that case, what we here aspire to realize, can be realized, despite the tremendous adversity confronting it, and despite the many obstacles which seem to prevent its success.

I regret that Fred Wills is not here to continue the fight for this cause; but I am glad that we assembled here have the honor of honoring his struggle in this behalf by continuing it, so that, in a sense, one might see a smile pass across his lips, even as he lies in the grave.