

Helga Zepp-LaRouche visits Brazil to forge world coalition for freedom

German political leader and founder of the Schiller Institute internationally Helga Zepp-LaRouche arrived in Brazil on Nov. 6 for a week of public and private discussions with prominent political leaders, scientists, academics, journalists, and others, on how most rapidly to accomplish a twofold task: forcing U.S. authorities to free her unjustly imprisoned husband, American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, and building a world coalition of patriots with such power that it can replace the dying international financial order sustained by usury, war, and genocide, with one built upon national sovereignty and economic justice.

During her visit, Zepp-LaRouche also attended a conference sponsored by the St. Michael Archangel Foundation on "The Fifth Centenary of the Evangelization of America, and Ibero-American Integration," held Nov. 9-13 in Anapolis, Brazil, and participated in the inauguration of the Center for Ibero-American Studies and Solidarity on Nov. 14, also in Anapolis.

Coming less than a week after the U.S. elections, discussion of what to expect from the incoming Clinton administration was inevitable. Zepp-LaRouche's response stressed that the onus is on Clinton: "If President-elect Bill Clinton wants to show that he is different from George Bush, he will reverse the greatest travesty of justice of the Bush administration, the jailing of Lyndon LaRouche," she insisted.

Head to head with Kissinger

Her arrival in Brazil comes at a moment of tremendous political openness in the strategically important South American country, whose citizens are debating what direction the nation should take following the ouster in September of President Fernando Collor de Mello on corruption charges.

Playboy Collor had been hailed worldwide as a hyper-energetic example of the new kind of "modern" Presidents in Ibero-America who reject "outdated" nationalism in favor of globalization. President George Bush praised Collor as "my kind of guy." Brazilians suffering the economic depression resulting from his policies were not so enamored with Collor, however, and when congressional investigators uncovered proof that Collor and his cronies had used their free trade policies to rob up to \$300 million from public coffers for their personal use, they took to the streets by the thousands to demand that the President be impeached.

With Collor's impeachment trial now under way in the

Senate, Brazilian patriots are more optimistic than they have been in years that crucial changes *can* be effected, if popular support is mobilized.

Ironically, Zepp-LaRouche's visit to Brazil overlapped that of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a longstanding political enemy of the LaRouches, who came to threaten the new government of Brazil that it must continue to adhere to Collor's neo-liberal "free trade" recipes, even if those policies, according to new President Itamar Franco, now threaten to create a "social explosion" in Brazil. Kissinger is "confident" that the new government will not be "a nationalist government," one of his associates assured journalists in the United States, quickly adding, however, that "the jury is still out on that."

Among numerous meetings, Zepp-LaRouche met with the president, vice president, and other officers of Brazil's National Press Association (ABI). ABI's president, 94-year-old Barbosa Lima Sobrinho—who is virtually a national institution—has written several articles about the LaRouche case and is an ardent admirer of the "American System" of economics advocated by 19th-century economists Henry Carey and Friedrich List, which LaRouche has elaborated. So respected is Barbosa Lima that he was chosen along with the Brazilian Bar Association to present the formal request to the House of Representatives to impeach President Collor de Mello.

According to coverage of Zepp-LaRouche's visit in the Rio de Janeiro daily *Jornal do Comercio*, she discussed "the current status of her husband, who will have spent four years in jail in January, for opposing the new world order promoted by President Bush" and for opposing the policies of the International Monetary Fund. LaRouche's writings and proposals are widely known in Brazil, and have more than once become the center of congressional debates on economics, science, and environmental and population policies. The Rio daily also noted that in her meetings, Zepp-LaRouche described the tragedy unfolding in eastern Europe, where she has traveled extensively since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.

Hope in the face of world crisis

On Nov. 9, Zepp-LaRouche spoke at the Brazilian Center for Strategic Studies (Cebres), which brings together retired engineers, military, and other professionals. In a broad-rang-

ing strategic briefing, she outlined the devastating crises facing the world today which, although horrible to observe, don't mean that the situation is devoid of hope. "We are the hope," she told her audience—not yet like a laser, but more like the thousands and thousands of candles held by the patriots of East Germany during the 1989 revolution. If enough people mobilize and join the world coalition now being forged, the "laser" will come into being.

The foremost concern of her audience is how to ensure Brazil's independent development under current world conditions. Zepp-LaRouche explained that we are today in a crisis which most people cannot comprehend. The concern which Brazilians have expressed about possible social upheaval is but a small part of a world crisis that is far worse than anything that happened in the 1930s, she said. The catastrophe that will occur if the situation is not reversed will "dwarf World War I and World War II." She outlined how Africa is dying, Ibero-America is being given the Africa treatment, and conflicts are ripping apart eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. As for the new U.S. President, Clinton, his administration will be a "rude awakening" for many people.

Zepp-LaRouche then explained how the world arrived at this crisis, going back to the opportunities which presented themselves in November 1989, following the crumbling of the Berlin Wall. "The whole world could have changed . . . this was a unique situation in history," she said. And now, it is breathtaking to observe how these opportunities have been lost, and thrown away. Even from jail, her husband produced a visionary program for Europe, in the concept of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna "Productive Triangle" of high-technology and infrastructure development. Had it been implemented, it would have met everyone's aspirations for development and stability. But people failed to understand one crucial point that LaRouche had emphasized over and over: that the Triangle would only work if it were understood that economic liberalism as well as Marxism are bankrupt; the last thing the people of eastern Europe or the former U.S.S.R. needed, after having been looted for 40 to 70 years, was to now be looted by the proponents of British liberalism.

Yet, this is what happened. Through cowardice, Germany allowed eastern Europe to be looted by the same methods by which the developing sector had been looted.

The result of these policies is that in Russia, there is now the threat of the old communist *nomenklatura* combined with the Russian chauvinists coming to power, which portends a bloody future—an attempt to re-create the old Russian Empire within the old borders of the former U.S.S.R.; but since the newly independent nations will never accept this, the only possible result is a Thirty Years' War, including the possible use of nuclear weapons.

Zepp-LaRouche told the audience to look at the terrible events of Bosnia and Croatia: Over 500,000 people may die this winter according to the U.N.'s own estimates. Because

of the moral indifference to this situation on the part of the world's governments, if the Russian coup begins, then "our future will be Bosnia and Croatia." All of Europe will be affected by this situation. The Trilateral Commission, the Bilderberg Society, and other such entities are now predicting that East-West conflict will be replaced by North-South conflicts, and that migrations of people will be the key problem to deal with. Even NATO is discussing this, and there is talk of putting up new walls and barriers to prevent refugees from entering their countries.

No time to lose

The situation is not hopeless, but "can we mobilize in time?" she asked. Look at the United States, which is ready to crumble internally because of its economic crisis. A situation could develop there similar to what happened in East Germany, she forecast. Clinton is not the answer; LaRouche must be freed, she said. He is innocent, but he was jailed because he opposed the establishment, inspiring or authoring programs for how to develop virtually every continent and part of the world.

"There is no reason not to rebuild the world!" Zepp-LaRouche told the audience. Out of the U.S. elections has come a new coalition, joining the civil rights movement and the LaRouche movement, which will continue and expand the mobilization begun over the last several months. Clinton is not popular, and as LaRouche has predicted, after six months he'll be more hated than even Bush was. "Our coalition," Zepp-LaRouche said, "is united by its opposition to the Thirty Years' War," and its demand for a new just world order.

This new order requires: 1) a debt moratorium, not only for the Third World but also for Europe; 2) every country to have the sovereign right to generate credit; 3) the recognition that the order of Creation is being violated; if we don't act, God will punish us for failing to do so, and the world as we know it will disappear. The basis for all action by an ecumenical movement must be *imago viva Dei*—the living image of God.

For Ibero-America, this means countries coordinating among each other to build the necessary great projects for economic development. Brazil has a special mission to carry out. It, along with Argentina, must be the engine for the development of Ibero-America. In Brazil, she asked, "is there not someone with the qualities of a Charles de Gaulle who can come forward," and with his unimpeachable character and behavior, be an inspiration to the nation's youth and give them hope for the future?

In response to a question later, Zepp-LaRouche assured her listeners that her husband, who is 70 years old, would indeed be a candidate in the United States again, and pointed to the example in Germany of Konrad Adenauer, who became chancellor at age 74 and left office when he was close to 90.