

form of “speculation with speculation itself,” which evades all controls, because these are traded over the counter like “chips” in a casino. According to Bank of International Settlements estimates, the volume of *daily* worldwide financial transfers is \$1 billion—compared to the *annual* Gross National Product of the United States, which is \$6 billion!

Jacques Cheminade from the Paris Schiller Institute presented the lessons to be drawn from the experiences of the French economy under the first reconstruction plan which was already launched by Charles de Gaulle in 1946-7.

Jorge Carrillo, Colombia’s former labor minister, emphasized Bishop of Mainz Ketteler’s contribution in the mid-19th century to the development of the debate about “social questions” in the springtime of the western capitalistic system. Catholic social doctrine, which we find again in papal encyclicals since 1982, essentially goes back to Ketteler’s critique of British economic liberalism and can be of good use for the present debate in eastern Europe, he said.

SDI ten years later

Dr. Tennenbaum named two ground-breaking postwar developments for research into “new physical principles”: the explosion of the first hydrogen bomb in 1952, which contained the concept of plasma fusion; and the Moon landing in 1969, with which human civilization first went into outer space. The scientific potentials of both developments prove that there is no more basis for misery and underdevelopment in the world. Plasma and laser technologies not only will become the energy sources for a growing world population and secure the possibility of long-term large-scale construction projects, but they also develop completely new kinds of manufacturing techniques in industry. The military aspects of the new technologies are only a sample of what can be possible in the civilian sector—especially, if the potential in space research and basic research, which exists in Russia to a unique quality and extent, can be successfully utilized.

Krivchisa, who has insights into American research plans through his close contacts, expressed optimism about the future, if cooperation between Russian and the U.S.A. can be further expanded in scientifically important areas. The main problem today is bureaucratic structures on both two sides, he said.

Dr. Fituni graphically described the process by which the SDI program which originated with President Reagan had been whittled down through mutual concessions by both Russians and Americans, into the point defense of militarily relevant installations, the GPALS program. Yet from the Russian standpoint, the main goal of research efforts should be the protection of large connected population and production centers, he said.

The results of both days’ sessions were summarized in a “Bonn Declaration,” which was passed at the end of the conference and which will be distributed to authoritative institutions in East and West over the coming weeks.

Mankind’s survival requires we create a Golden Renaissance

by Lyndon LaRouche

The following speech by American statesman Lyndon LaRouche, a political prisoner in Rochester, Minnesota, was delivered to the Schiller Institute’s conference on the theme “Toward a Durable Peace in Europe,” held in Bonn on June 4-5, 1993.

I have been asked to greet the conference with some remarks. What I shall do, is offer a few observations of a general nature, perhaps useful for purposes of orientation, in order to reinforce a global perspective on the matter of the great crisis threatening Eurasia, northern Eurasia in particular, and North America at this time, and to see the world in the light of that crisis, and what must be done about it.

Modern European history, which we must see as a whole, in order to understand our present situation, begins really with a New Dark Age, so-called, in Europe during the 14th century. This Dark Age was caused by a spread of cancerous usury, centered upon the bankers of such centers as Venice, which caused the looting destruction of most of Europe in much the way that George Soros and his friends are looting those parts of Europe which were formerly part of the Com-econ bloc.

The Council of Florence

The result of this looting and similar operations was social instability and regional warfare of a type we see breaking out today in such locations as former Yugoslavia, in the Balkans. The defeat, or temporary defeat, of that financier usury-practicing faction, much like the International Monetary Fund [IMF] group today, permitted the development of what became known as the Golden Renaissance centered around the Council of Florence in 1439-40.

The Council of Florence did a number of things. It established the principles of a modern, sovereign nation-state, and a concord among such sovereign states, as the basis for the orderly arrangement of global affairs. It also, among its various achievements, founded what is known as modern European science.

This combination of the fostering of a new institution—modern science—together with the institutions of statecraft to make use of that institution of modern science and technol-

ogy, in forms as we see exhibited in the case of Leonardo da Vinci toward the end of that century, gave Europe a superior power over nature, in terms of per capita population and per hectare of land, far outdistancing that of any preceding or contemporary culture. This led to the spread of European culture and European influence throughout this planet.

This is exhibited, for example, by a study of the population curve of the world population. The figures are, naturally, estimates—there weren't good censuses all over the world in the 16th century—but nonetheless, a very valid indication. And we see that the population potential curve zooms upwards beginning approximately 1539-40, not as a pure coincidence, an accident, but because of the effects of those policies which were institutionalized by the Council of Florence and its associated activities of the same people.

This history is a history of conflict within Europe. Those who represented the same Venetian and similar kinds of circles who had caused the Dark Age—a catastrophe like that to which we are heading now—remained in power. There has been a contest since that time, especially during the 16th century onward, between these two factions, between what we might call the oligarchical faction, which is the faction typified by the Venetian usurers, the usurers of Genoa and Pisa as well, of course, and the opposing faction, which may be called loosely, in the memory of Solon of Athens, the republican faction, which is based on the kinds of constitutional and natural law ideas associated with such figures of the Golden Renaissance as the greatly influential Nicolaus of Cusa.

This conflict continued in various manifestations and in various institutions of society up to a crucial point, a watershed which has determined modern world history. That watershed period covers approximately the period of 1848-53, through the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln of the United States by a British intelligence network based largely at that time in the recently defeated Confederacy and its intelligence apparatus.

Britain attempted to establish its empire under the leadership not only of such figures as Castlereagh and Canning, but more notoriously, in the middle of the 19th century, Lord Palmerston. It was that group which decided to destroy its own institution, that is, the Holy Alliance, by using Britain's French puppet, Napoleon III, to launch a war on Russia and to engage Russia in a Russian-Turkish conflict, and ultimately a Balkan conflict.

Defeating the geopolitical doctrine

The purpose was to pit one part of continental Eurasia against the other, so that the British Empire might emerge unchallenged because of the destructive effects of the bickering of various powers upon the European continent. That was the British balance-of-power policy which led later to what is called the "geopolitical doctrine" and the institutions established by most of the victors, for example, at the Ver-

sailles Treaty convention.

What we are living in now, is the following:

About a quarter-century ago, a group centered in the Anglo-Americans sought to use the power they had consolidated through the assassination of Lincoln and its aftermath, to launch, from within the United States and Britain, what was called a counterculture, or paradigm shift, as some around Tavistock and so forth called it. The purpose was to utilize agreements which had been reached with Moscow under Khrushchov and renewed in new forms under Brezhnev, to establish these agreements as the basis for bringing down the economies of the planet, destroying the nation-states of the planet, eliminating a commitment to scientific and technological progress, eliminating the institution of the sovereign nation-state, and eliminating the commitments to the individual as sacred in the Christian sense and also the earlier, Mosaic sense of *imago Dei*.

That has been going on for over a quarter-century. Since the middle of the 1960s, we see that Britain has been turned from a formerly industrialized nation into a useless rust bucket of chaos, whose only income is derived from meddling in the affairs of others, and the invisible revenues of the City of London.

The United States no longer produces sufficient food to meet its own internal requirements; its industrial economy is collapsing, its infrastructure is collapsing. If it continues in this way, there will be soon, within years, as George Kennan and others are forecasting, perhaps *no* United States in the form we know it.

We see the disintegration of Europe is not only ongoing, but is being fostered by these factions.

What we must see, in general, is that we are not entering a new depression, though we are in a new worldwide economic depression, with a few spots here and there which have not yet collapsed, but that nearly all the spots are in a process of collapse, matching that already long ongoing in the so-called developing-sector countries of South and Central America, Africa, and elements of Asia.

We are headed not into a depression, but rather into a New Dark Age, paralleling on a global scale what happened in Europe, during the middle of the 14th century.

It is necessary to have economic policies reversing those of such as Soros and the IMF, which are presently ruining the economies of the world. It is necessary to bring to an end the so-called deconstructionist philosophy behind the cultural paradigm shift, which has turned the world away from institutions of constitutional government, of sovereign nation-states, of national political economies, of commitment to technological and scientific progress as the means of improving man's power over his circumstances, and to dignity and increasing political sovereignty of the individual and the family. The destruction of these institutions would mean the disintegration of civilization as we know it, and a vast genocidal crisis destroying most of the institutions of society

and turning all of this planet into something worse than was experienced by Europe during the Dark Age of the 14th century.

For this purpose, to remedy this problem, we need an economic policy of recovery. Such a policy is available, as a policy, as a programmatic approach—as the Gaullists under the Fifth Republic of France would say, a dirigistic approach. That is available.

But more is needed. We need to *motivate* the institutions of society while they still exist, and the persons of society, in a way that they will be inspired to generate and use the benefits of scientific and technological progress. Without that, the economic policy by itself will fail.

Therefore, what we need is a new Renaissance. We need, among broad layers of the population, at least the leading strata in all sectors of the population, an awareness of the history of this planet, at least the recent history, as I have indicated that history, since the middle of the 14th century in Europe. We need an understanding of the Renaissance, and how this Renaissance enabled Europe to achieve a per-capita power—economic power and power over nature—which far exceeded that of any existing or previously existing former society; and how this world was therefore *shaped* by the desire of other nations and other peoples to share in the benefits of the kind of power which the Golden Renaissance in Europe had set into motion.

We need to understand the conflict which has persisted in Europe and has determined European and, to a large degree, world history, since the beginning of the 16th century, in the wars between the forces on the one side of the old oligarchical, usurious faction typified by the Venetian oligarchy of that time, as opposed to those who represented the Council of Florence and its tradition.

We have to be able to trace this conflict up through the attempts of Palmerston to establish a global British Empire during the middle of the 19th century, and how, in the course of that, Palmerston not only established the Entente Cordiale by *personally* imposing Napoleon III on France, and establishing British control over what is called later an Entente Cordiale, but the attempt of Britain together with its French puppet, to destroy the United States through the Confederate conspiracy directed by Palmerston and his friends, as well as the looting and rapine against Mexico under the British puppet, the emperor of Mexico, Maximilian.

We have to see that the defeat of the Confederate constituency by a Lincoln-led United States, and the buildup of the power of the United States so greatly during that four to five year period of the war, established the United States as the greatest military power on the planet at that moment, and the greatest demonstration of the superiority of the commitment to scientific and technological progress of a well-educated population over the British model; that the alliance of Russia, in the form of Czar Alexander II, with Lincoln, to defeat the British- and French-inspired Confederacy, and to prevent

Britain and France from meddling in the affairs of North America, caused the British to react violently, to attempt to destroy the Russian monarchy of Czar Alexander II, and to continue to attempt to destroy the efforts of Alexander II's continuers, such as the great chemist and statesman Dmitri Mendeleev and his friend, Sergei Count Witte.

In order to prevent Witte, in particular, from uniting Paris, Berlin, Moscow, and other capitals in a global railroad and economic development program, the British launched what became World War I—using a Balkan war, incidentally, very much like the way they used the Balkan war in the most recent several years, to attempt to destabilize Europe, to pit one part of Europe against the other, to ensure, in this case most recently, the continuation of what London hoped would be the Anglo-American alliance for world domination.

The dignity of man

We have to understand these things. We have to understand, that because of the hatred of what Lincoln represented, among others, that they thought it necessary to eradicate everything for which the American Revolution in its best features had once stood, everything for which the Golden Renaissance had stood. And so they launched the counterculture—that is documentable in great detail—the rock-drug-sex neo-malthusian, anti-scientific, anti-state counterculture, a corrosive force much more dangerous to us than communism in itself ever was, which is now destroying civilization, and is on the verge of plunging us, by the end of this century, into a global New Dark Age, a genocidal dark age beyond even the horrors of the Dark Age of the 14th century in Europe.

We need an economic program; but more than that, we need a new Golden Renaissance, this time not limited to its immediate effects on Europe, but a cooperative venture from people throughout this planet, South and Central America, Africa, and various parts of Asia, and, of course, to include Australia and New Zealand.

We need that global Renaissance. Without it, even with the best economic program, we should fail. Of course, without the right economic program, we should fail in any case; but an economic program per se is not enough. It must also be a Golden Renaissance.

If we cannot inspire the nations and the peoples of the nations, especially the leading strata of those people, to undertake and lead a great effort for good throughout this planet, to establish again the principle of the sovereign nation-state, the principle of national economy, the principle of cooperation for mutual benefit among sovereign nation-states in economic development, and the principle of the dignity of man, as the Council of Florence understood it, there would be no hope for this planet, no ability to implement the kinds of economic recovery so desperately needed at this time.