

LaRouche in Berlin Offers Policy for Worldwide Recovery

by Muriel Mirak-Weissach

The last time Lyndon LaRouche made a public appearance in Berlin, on Oct. 12, 1988, his remarks concerning the perspective for German reunification, and the re-establishment of Berlin as its undivided capital, sounded a prophetic note. Just over one year later, the communist system came crumbling down, and German reunification was a reality soon thereafter.

It is with this historic intervention in mind, that LaRouche was welcomed again in Berlin, on March 5, to keynote an *EIR* seminar, this time addressing the perspectives for recovery from the ongoing worldwide financial and monetary breakdown crisis. The one-day conference, which gathered over 100 policymakers, diplomats, institutional representatives, and press, centered on the theme, "America: From Economic Miracle to Nightmare: How To Overcome the Financial and Economic Crisis." As moderator Michael Liebig recalled at the outset, *EIR* held a similar seminar last November, just before the U.S. elections, showing that the U.S. financial bubble was being artificially kept alive, until after the elections, while any serious discussion of the economic crisis, was simply taboo. *EIR* had forecast that right after the elections, the truth would come out, and the collapse would become unstoppable. This, in the interim, has become obvious, and it is undeniable that LaRouche was the only economist worldwide, who clearly identified the nature of the crisis, its causes, and how to overcome it.

The centerpiece of the seminar was LaRouche's presentation on the theme, "What We Can Learn Today From Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Policy in the World Economic Crisis." LaRouche's prepared text appears in this *Feature*.

EIR's Lothar Komp opened the morning session, drawing a picture of the nightmarish reality now engulfing America and the world. His address, "The World Economy in a Dive: The Basic Economic-Financial Data, with Focus on the U.S.A.," will be published in a forthcoming issue.

The catastrophic state of the U.S. economy was further examined, in a paper prepared by Dr. Kurt Richebächer, an economist and publisher of *The Richebächer Letters*, from Cannes, France. For Richebächer, the much-touted American eco-



A March 5 EIR seminar in Berlin was the most important of several major meetings worldwide, assessing the ongoing collapse of the U.S. economy, its reverberations, and its implications for recovery policies to be adopted. Here, Lyndon LaRouche (center) with Lothar Komp (left) and Michael Liebig of EIR.

nomic “boom,” with its “supposedly phenomenal profit performance of U.S. companies, for the years 1999 to 2000, never happened—except in the profits that the corporations report in their accounting books after extensive ‘creative accounting.’”

Dr. Nino Galloni, from the Italian Labor Ministry, followed up, with remarks on “Globalization, Multinational Concerns, and Labor Power,” in which he showed how globalization has killed real economic development in Italy.

From Russia, Prof. Dr. Tatyana Koryagina, senior scientist at the Institute of Macroeconomic Research, Ministry of Economics and Trade Development of the Russian Federation, and Academician of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, presented a report on “The Current Condition of the Russian Economy, with Near- and Medium-Term Forecasts of Its Development.”

The Way Out

How can this crisis, emanating from the United States, and threatening the entire world with disaster, be overcome? This is the question addressed by LaRouche. He situated the problem politically: “As we plunge into the worst global financial crisis in more than a century, only among those three national powers which were principal victors of World War II, the British monarchy, the United States, and Russia, do we find the historically defined, cultural temperament needed, to lead the introduction of a desperately needed, new world economic order for the planet as a whole. Only in two of those three, the U.S. and Russia, do we find any

inclination among leading political institutions, to look back to the successful U.S. recovery policies of the 1933-45 Roosevelt era, and to the 1945-65 reconstruction of western Europe, as the basis for challenging the rampant follies practiced under the present IMF and World Bank systems.”

LaRouche is the conceptual architect of the “New Bretton Woods system,” which is being discussed in the Italian government, the European Parliament, and many legislative bodies in the United States. Yet, there are numerous economists who are contributing to this debate.

One such economist is Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, the former Chief Economist of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Credit Agency), the institution which helped rebuild postwar Germany. In his “Remarks on an Overdue Reorganization of the World Monetary System,” he introduced some of his own ideas, of how the New Bretton Woods system should be set up, drawing on the experience of the past. His speech will likewise appear in a forthcoming issue.

For the political precedents in Europe, Jacques Chirac, who is running for the Presidency in France, presented a paper on “Europe’s Tasks in the Creation of a ‘New Bretton Woods.’” He elaborated the postwar history of cooperation for European development.

The same kind of cooperation, with those who represent the American intellectual tradition, is what must emerge today, to build the New Bretton Woods. The Berlin seminar was an important step forward in establishing that cooperation.