

out coinciding with economic crises in the past, the Senate also binds the Government to act to ensure that European countries work together with the major world powers, and in particular, the United States, Russia, China, and India, to lay the basis for international cooperation able to achieve the objectives set forth above, overcoming the opposition from those who wish to defend their power by promoting conflict and divisions which obstruct the progress of the world as a whole.

Chronology

LaRouche's Fight for A New Bretton Woods

The Italian Parliament's current discussion of the need for a New Bretton Woods is the fruit of nearly 12 years of organizing—in Italy, and internationally—by the LaRouche movement.

The fight began on Jan. 4, 1997, with the first public announcement of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.'s New Bretton Woods policy. LaRouche addressed a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C. laying out a policy orientation for the second Clinton Administration, centering around two proposals: that the U.S. President convene an international conference to establish a “new Bretton Woods system,” to put the world economy through bankruptcy proceedings and to reorganize it for productive development; and that the United States join in global projects of benefit to all mankind, with a special focus on the Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

The challenge was immediately taken up in Italy, where Sen. Publio Fiori, leader of the opposition party National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale, AN) and former Transport Minister, on Feb. 13, 1997, introduced a parliamentary question to the government, asking whether, in view of the ongoing disintegration of the international monetary and financial system, Italy should undertake emergency measures, such as a New Bretton Woods conference and a tax on derivatives speculation.

The following chronology traces some of the LaRouche movement's interventions, and steps taken by elected representatives in Italy.

Feb. 15, 1997: LaRouche delivers an address to a conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Reston, Virginia, titled “Toward a New Bretton Woods Conference.”

Feb. 15-17, 1997: An “Urgent Appeal to President Clinton To Convoke a New Bretton Woods Conference” is initiated by the founder of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and Ukrainian economist Natalia Vitrenko, member of the Supreme Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine.

April 10, 1997: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are the keynote speakers at a conference organized in Rome by *EIR* and LaRouche's Italian co-thinkers, the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement. LaRouche's proposal for a New Bretton Woods is supported by Senator Fiori, as well as by representatives of Italy's state-sector industries.

April 2, 1998: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche address a meeting in Rome on the New Bretton Woods, which is attended by Members of Parliament, economists, journalists, and diplomats.

Feb. 16, 2000: Italian Sen. Riccardo Pedrizzi, president of the Senate Finance Committee and member of the government coalition party AN, and 22 other Senators introduce a first motion to the Senate, calling for a New Bretton Woods.

Feb. 16, 2000: Italian Member of the European Parliament Cristiana Muscardini (AN) presents a parliamentary inquiry on the New Bretton Woods, from the European Parliament to the European Commission.

March 7, 2000: Four Italian Members of the European Parliament introduce a resolution calling for a New Bretton Woods conference, “with the purpose of creating a new international monetary system, capable of gradually eliminating the mechanisms which led to the ‘speculative bubble.’”

April 7, 2000: A call for an Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods is issued by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and others, and circulated worldwide for endorsement. Over the coming year, the statement is signed by former President José López Portillo of Mexico, former President João Baptista Figueiredo of Brazil, more than 500 parliamentarians from over 40 countries, and several hundred civil rights leaders, trade unionists, industrialists, and representatives of social organizations.

Oct. 12, 2000: LaRouche addresses an informal hearing of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian



EIRNS

Lyndon LaRouche (third from right) during one of his many organizing visits to Italy, this one in 2003. His fruitful interaction with many Italian politicians and intellectuals led to the current breakthrough.

Parliament (Chamber of Deputies) on “the reform of the Bretton Woods system, the present oil crisis, and the roots of inflation.”

Oct. 19, 2000: Senator Pedrizzi and 24 other Senators present a second motion to the Senate, calling for a New Bretton Woods.

Feb. 26, 2002: Nine Italian Senators introduce a motion calling for a New Bretton Woods conference, citing the crisis in Argentina, in particular.

July 2, 2002: Senator Pedrizzi issues a statement calling for a New Bretton Woods conference.

By now, more than 100 members of both chambers of Parliament have signed the resolution first presented by Senator Pedrizzi on Oct. 19, 2000.

Sept. 25, 2002: The Italian Chamber of Deputies votes to demand a new international monetary system.

May 13, 2003: Following a public conference with LaRouche in Rome in April, Sen. Oskar Peterlini presents a new motion calling on the Italian government to work for an international conference for a new financial and monetary system. The motion is signed by numerous prominent Senators, including former seven-time Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and Left Democrats leader Cesare Salvi.

February 2004: Italian Member of Parliament Mario Lettieri introduces a motion for a New Bretton Woods to the Chamber of Deputies. He subsequently

gains the support of about 50 parliamentarians from all the parties in Parliament.

April 6, 2005: The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves a motion introduced the previous year by Deputy Lettieri, calling for “an international conference at the level of Heads of State and Government, to globally define a new and more just monetary and financial system.”

May 2006: Helga Zepp-LaRouche issues a new appeal for the New Bretton Woods policy, which is circulated worldwide for endorsement.

June 27, 2006: *EIR* holds a seminar in Berlin, with speeches by Lyndon LaRouche, Germany economist Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, Russian economists Prof. Stanislav Menshikov and Prof. Andrei Kobayakov, and others, on the

need for a New Bretton Woods to defeat the evil of globalization.

Sept. 6, 2006: LaRouche gives a webcast which includes a published dialogue afterward, with Chinese economists, on the possibility of a New Bretton Woods.

June 2007: *EIR* holds a seminar in Rome at which then-former Italian Economics Minister Giulio Tremonti, Undersecretary for Economic Development Alfonso Gianni, and LaRouche discuss the prospects for a New Bretton Woods. Tremonti publishes a new book shortly thereafter, *Fear and Hope*, in which he denounces free-market economics and the European Union’s Lisbon Treaty, while arguing for the New Bretton Woods instead.

August 2007: Helga Zepp-LaRouche issues a call to the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the world, to reorganize the bankrupt global monetary-financial system while there is still time.

Feb. 28, 2008: LaRouche addresses a seminar in Rome, hosted at the Italian Senate, on “A Rooseveltian Solution to the International Systemic Crisis.” Italian Undersecretary for Economic Development Alfonso Gianni is among the speakers.

Sept. 24, 2008: Senator Peterlini presents a motion for the New Bretton Woods, “as proposed by the American economist Lyndon LaRouche,” to the Italian Senate.