

# Europeans tour U.S. for LaRouche Triangle

by Patricia Salisbury

A powerful 20-city tour featuring European speakers outlining the way in which implementation of Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle" program for economic development in Europe can help jump start the U.S. economy, began on April 21 with the first meeting in Chicago, Illinois. The tour includes forums in Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota, California, Washington, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Canada, and Washington, D.C., and is designed to inform American citizens of the program which is a cornerstone of the "Democrats for Economic Recovery, LaRouche in '92" presidential campaign.

At every stop, tour spokesmen have presented to farmers, small businessmen, industrial workers, students, unemployed, and numerous members of the international community in the United States the method proposed by the jailed American statesman and economist for achieving the levels of output required in agriculture, manufacturing, and infrastructure to save the economies of Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Third World. The so-called Productive Triangle of building a high-speed rail transport system linking Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, and developing the infrastructure within this area, will provide the "engine of recovery" for the depression-wracked economies of the former East bloc countries and even the United States, if adopted now by the governments of Europe.

The tour spokesmen were Hartmut Cramer, former candidate for federal parliament of the Patriots for Germany party, who drew on his experiences in organizing constituencies in Duisburg, the "steel city" of the Ruhr region, and Uwe Friesecke, a leader of the international Food for Peace movement. Both have organized extensively for the Productive Triangle program throughout Europe.

## No U.S. recovery without Productive Triangle

To each audience, the European spokesmen delivered the same blunt message: that there will be no economic recovery without the Productive Triangle program. A Chicago audience of 60, including representatives of the international community and an aide to a U.S. congressional office from the area, was told by Hartmut Cramer: "This may shock you, it's not like 1982 any more; the U.S. is so far gone that you cannot just design a credit policy to match idle labor with unused capacity and hope to get something. . . . The effect

of the last 25 years has been the destruction of the labor force in the Anglo-American sectors. . . . Yet, we cannot let the U.S. be a force for evil in the world as it has been in the Persian Gulf War."

Cramer documented the bankruptcy, as well, of the Soviet-led former communist empire. Were it not for the captive nations, he said, the Soviet economy would have collapsed a long time ago. Now, the real horror of the internal condition of the Soviet Union is being fully exposed. He told his audience of the Productive Triangle, saying, "This is the only hope for mankind, given the collapse of these two empires. It is the relative strength of Germany and Japan, especially Germany, which represents this hope."

The details of the Productive Triangle were illustrated for audiences with a slide show on the plans for the building of rail lines, highways, and canals which are being actively pursued today in the triangle area. Cramer drew the conclusion that "The 90 million people in the curvilinear triangle of Paris to Berlin to Vienna, including ten areas of 2 million-plus productive people, is the only locomotive that can generate the activity that can bring the world back from the edge of catastrophe."

The tour spokesmen provoked their audiences with this blunt dose of economic and cultural reality. Some citizens were excited and hopeful, others were frightened about the specter of catastrophe raised. A visiting Ukrainian physics professor who arrived in the U.S. four days before the meeting asked, "How can we get LaRouche's program implemented?" An ex-Teamster who is a lawyer, expressed his concern, asking pointedly: "How can American workers complement this? Where do American workers excel so that they can contribute?" The executive assistant to a Midwest congressman was so provoked by the presentation that he set up a meeting to view the videotape, "The Man in the Iron Mask," which documents the judicial railroad of the Productive Triangle program's architect, Lyndon LaRouche.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of the state legislature asked what she could do, and was told that legislators should introduce memorial resolutions in support of the Triangle and send them to Congress. In Pittsburgh, the program was presented to the leader of a local "private-public" consortium which is planning to use German technology to build a demonstration magnetic levitation rail project from downtown to the airport. This group aims to start maglev construction in 1993, as a first step towards a regional transportation grid involving Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

Other projects are on the drawing boards in several U.S. cities, but will remain well-intentioned dreams unless constituency leaders in the United States heed the warnings of European leaders such as Cramer and Friesecke that they must put an end to the underlying policies which have dictated the deindustrialization of the United States, and left the development of the European triangle as the remaining hope for humanity.