

Germany's BüSo party meets to plan strategy

by Rainer Apel

One hundred and thirty delegates and 110 guests from Africa, the United States, and eastern Europe gathered on May 3, for the third national convention of the BüSo (Civil Rights Movement Solidarity) party, the German wing of the international LaRouche movement, in Mainz-Finthen. Leaders of associated parties or movements in France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland also attended.

'Zepp LaRouche for Chancellor'

This convention differed visibly from conventions held by other political parties in Germany: first, because it opened with the performance of three songs by Classical music composer Franz Schubert, whereas other parties these days prefer rock or country music; second, because it focussed on "national" problems only as seen from a global perspective. This became clear in the keynote address to the morning session, when party chairwoman Helga Zepp LaRouche proposed herself as the "Candidate for Chancellor for a New, Just World Economic Order," for the next national elections (October 1998). She elaborated the abysmal economic situation of Germany in the context of a disintegrating financial system and shrinking production capacities worldwide, but also in the context of a degenerating political power elite.

This process of degeneration over the last 25 years has been shaped, she said, by propaganda against national sovereignty and the nation-state; the systematic destruction, in the 1960s, of the previous pro-technology and pro-science orientation, through the green "limits to growth" ideology; the counterculture movement of sex-drugs-rock music; the 1971 decision by President Nixon to decouple the dollar from the gold standard; the 1979 high-interest-rate policy of U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, followed by Thatcherism and Reaganomics, which led to the disastrous economic situation in Africa, eastern Europe, and recently also in western countries.

Zepp LaRouche then described how the LaRouche movement began fighting this degeneration in the 1960s, based on a programmatic call for a "new and just world economic order." Within a very short time, this made the movement the number-one enemy of the power elites of the degenerating world economic system, who countered with an enormous campaign of slanders. In Germany, where the movement began to organize across party boundaries in 1971, the Social Democrats (SPD)—then the governing party—officially de-

clared membership in the SPD to be "incompatible" with support for the LaRouche movement.

Still, the movement continued to campaign for crucial programmatic interventions by Lyndon LaRouche: the 1975 proposal for an International Development Bank; the 1982 Operation Juárez, and other interventions for the development of the Third World; the 1982 strategy for beam defense, which became the 1983 Strategic Defense Initiative; the 1989 Productive Triangle proposal, after the fall of communism; the 1996 New Silk Road program for Eurasian development and cooperation.

Today, a point in history has been reached, at which policy options are reduced to the necessity that President Clinton initiate the reorganization of the world financial system, in conjunction with China and several other governments. No strategic initiative can be expected from Europe at the present time, Zepp LaRouche said. The German government does not control anything; it has bound itself to the austerity measures ordered by the European Union.

All the established parties in Germany are following the designs of the financial oligarchy, and the ecologist Greens even openly support the mass murderer of Zaire, Laurent Kabila. German President Roman Herzog, a senior member of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, has repeatedly attacked the concept of the nation-state, and defended "globalization" of the economy (see "Germany's President Herzog on the Wrong Political Path," *EIR*, April 14, 1997). All of the established politicians subscribe to pragmatism; none of them has any idea of upholding the Classical heritage of science and statecraft, of great minds such as Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, Leibniz, and Friedrich Schiller.

This deplorable situation calls for a profound change, for the replacement of the hedonistic, pragmatic axioms of the past 30 years. "We have to re-awaken humanity in the people," Zepp LaRouche said, concluding her address with the announcement that she will challenge German President Roman Herzog to a public debate on the concept of the nation-state.

Next, BüSo Vice Chairman Anno Hellenbroich presented a chronology of the extensive slander and defamation campaigns against the LaRouche movement in the past 20 years, starting with an FBI memorandum in 1973 that called for inciting the Communist Party U.S.A. to "eliminate" LaRouche—a theme that came up, in a variation, in the international defamation campaign of the spring of 1986, started by the communist East German secret services, according to which LaRouche's associates in Sweden were behind the assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme. The net result of all the slanders is that, to the present day, there is immense political containment of the LaRouche movement, especially in Germany and Europe.

Call for a New Bretton Woods Conference

In the afternoon session, Lyndon LaRouche was the keynote speaker, and he began with an attack on "popular opin-

ion”—including such myths as that the election of Tony Blair as the new prime minister of Great Britain, signifies a positive change in British policy. He contrasted such myths to the reality of what is required to overcome the world crisis. Today, a New Bretton Woods Conference is required, to put the world monetary system through a bankruptcy reorganization. How should this happen? President Clinton should invite the heads of state of China and other nations to a weekend conference, LaRouche said; they should work out the agreement, and announce a new system on Monday morning. This would immediately do what is long overdue: Collapse the power of the International Monetary Fund.

LaRouche described the key countries of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, from the standpoint of their machine-tool capabilities. There are three key areas, from this point of view: In South Asia, the three main countries are Japan, Taiwan, and India. On the opposite end of the Land-Bridge, there is the area of the European Triangle formed by Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, which once had the biggest concentration of machine-tool capability, worldwide; and third, there is the potential provided by what remains of the Soviet military-industrial complex. This capability grew out of 19th-century cooperation of the United States with Russia. Because of this particular capability, the Soviet Union, despite its inferior civilian economy, proved capable of producing weapons that could challenge the West.

The European Triangle area has to export machine-tool design capabilities, to build them up in other areas of Eurasia, LaRouche said. This is just the opposite concept to the present-day practice of “outsourcing.”

LaRouche criticized harshly the fact that no European country is presently capable of providing leadership. Instead, there is “partnership,” which agrees to do nothing. The leaders are worried about “opinion,” not about their nations; they are afraid of their own populations. They change their opinions, in the way that women change fashions.

What is real leadership in contrast to this? LaRouche gave the example of the late Jacques Rueff, the French economist who had told him how he had once convinced French President Charles de Gaulle to back the “heavy franc” currency reform, which everyone else opposed: Rueff told de Gaulle that he “put the reputation of his life’s work” behind it. Leaders like him, like Franklin Delano Roosevelt or Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, never listened to opinions, but always understood real leadership as serving the interests of the nation.

This principle of leadership defines the catalytic role of the BüSo party, as a “precious little party” that is indispensable for the political debate in Germany, in the coming turbulence, LaRouche said.

The party convention passed two resolutions: one denouncing the pro-Kabila policy of the Green party; the other calling for the exoneration of LaRouche, and of his five associates who are still, scandalously, being held as political prisoners in the United States.

London’s terrorists set sites on Saudis

by Omar Abdul Aziz

With Tony Blair’s newly elected Labour government in Britain, it is expected that the doors will be opened wide for a major escalation of London-based international terrorist campaigns, especially by the MI-5-controlled so-called “Islamist” terrorist groups targetting the nations of the Middle East and these nation’s cooperation with the U.S. administration.

The traditional sympathy expressed by the Labour Party toward terrorist groups actively fundraising and organizing terrorist attacks overseas was further strengthened earlier this year. In January and February, Labour MP George Galloway, a mouthpiece for Lord Avebury, the House of Lords’ top terrorist godfather, led a hard fight against a “Conspiracy and Incitement Bill” presented by Conservative Nigel Waterson to the House of Commons. The bill would have banned individuals residing in Britain from plotting and conducting terrorist operations overseas. The Labour Party led the effort to defeat the bill. Although Waterson was a member of the ruling Conservative party, the government did not endorse his bill, contributing to its defeat.

As part of his fight on behalf of terrorism and against the bill, Galloway said: “We are all in favor of controlling terrorism in Britain . . . but we are talking about terrorism in other countries, and what is defined as terrorism by foreign dictatorships. . . . The bill will criminalize such people, even though they have not broken any law in Britain . . . or caused any harm to the Queen’s peace in her realm. They will fall open to prosecution in this country under the bill because they are inciting, supporting, or organizing events in distant tyrannies, which are clearly offenses under the laws of such tyrants.”

Following Blair’s election, a London-based Arabic daily, *Al-Quds Al-Arabi*, which gives open support to the likes of Osama Bin Laden, the Saudi terrorist financier, reported optimistically that “The Blair government will ‘disturb the sleep’ of the Saudi ruling family.” Bin Laden and a network of Saudi opposition groups, all based in London, have given support to the bomb attack against the U.S. military barracks in Khobar, Saudi Arabia. *Al-Quds* quoted “observers” in London who said that “Saudi Arabia lost all its friends in the British government and Parliament in the recent elections.” It professes that “Tony Blair’s assertions that he will support human rights issues will mean that the doors will be opened to Saudi and