

the G-7 meeting, this problem was first identified at the end of 1990. Lyndon LaRouche proposed the project for the construction of infrastructure in Central Europe in 1990, which to some extent was proposed by the European Union in the form of the Tremonti Plan only two years ago. LaRouche identified the bankruptcy of the LTCM hedge fund in 1998, as a threat to the international financial system, which the mainstream press in the United States did at the earliest in 2000. The *BüSo's* newspaper wrote three or four years ago, about the repeat of the 10th-Century "Great Game" in Central Asia and the Caucasus. After the tragedy in Beslan, the American press said that the situation in the Caucasus could be calmed down if Russia united with the United States. Finally, developments in Iraq, so far, tragically confirm all the warnings of the *BüSo* press before the attack on Iraq. Nonetheless, Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators are anathema for the Western establishment. Simply said, you are the dissidents of the West.

The final lesson from the battle with communism speaks to our times. All opponents of communism counted on a very long struggle. It actually was long. No one promised that change would happen in a few weeks or months. For whoever grasped the unnatural nature of communism, the battle would be a life-long mission. Liberation ultimately did come, earlier than anyone would have prophesied.

---

## Stanislav Fischer

---

# Cross-Party Cooperation Can Achieve Good Results

*Dr. Fischer is a member of Parliament in the Czech Republic, who represents the communist party of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as a retired physicist, who worked for 30 years in the area of space research. Subheads have been added.*

... All my scientific life, about 30 years, I spent studying cosmic rays, preparing space experiments and so on. I went into the Czech Parliament at the age of 62 in 1998, when I was ripe to retire. So I am also in some sense a fresh politician. . . .

What I would like to say is a few words about why I am here, and about the importance of these meetings, of this conference. About four years ago I got an e-mail from the Schiller Institute to our Parliament, a resolution explaining the ideas of the LaRouche movement. [The proposed resolution was modelled on the Italian parliamentary initiative for a New Bretton Woods.] I translated it into Czech and presented it in our meeting of the communist faction in Parliament. We were then 24, out of 200 parliamentarians, and we adopted it. And as a group, the communist faction of the



*Dr. Stanislav Fischer, a member of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.*

Czech Parliament at that time expressed open support to these ideas. Maybe it looks strange: When I saw the names on the signed resolution, I found that most, or many of them, are Italians. And I made an investigation, to find from which parties these members of the [Italian] Senate and the Chamber of Deputies came. And I was very surprised, because most of them—if not all—were rightist politicians. And they were supported by communists in our country. Strange, isn't it?

Later I attended also the [Schiller Institute] conference in Bad Schwalbach three years ago. And I started to be a little bit active in this field, organizing two meetings of representatives of the Schiller Institute in Prague in the previous years. And also this is the reason why I am here now, because I think, that we must try to unite.

We should try. And I would like to give you an example: To overcome these difficulties in our economy—European and worldwide—we should try to make an agreement between all political factions in our parliaments, in civic society, in our states, to try to find some agreement and to perform some common activities. It is not easy. I can present an example. For example just now, you heard a speech of Dr. Carnogursky. He is a rightist politician from former Czechoslovakia, I am a leftist politician. He is from Slovakia and I am from the Czech Republic. And we should hardly meet in Prague and Bratislava and talk to one another. But even if I cannot agree with many of his statements, I can support some of them, and I would like to talk with him here, if he agrees. And I hope it can happen, if I confidentially tell him, that during the three years of so-called "normalization" after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, I was excluded from the Communist Party of Slovakia, where I was employed for ten years. So I could even try to speak Slovakian.

So I think this is one example how politicians of different parties can meet together, and try to create or agree on some laws, that would enable us to improve our economies and our common doings, and bring things to something better in the future. And I wish to express my thinking, my opinion, that it would be possible in the future, because the era of revolutions in modern-day Europe and worldwide is behind us. . . .