

LAROCHE KEYNOTES BERLIN SEMINAR

Confronting A World Crisis Without Parallel

by Rainer Apel

Had Franklin D. Roosevelt lived after 1945, his original design for a global system of post-war economic and social development would have been turned into reality. That Bretton Woods design, which Roosevelt agreed on with the Soviet Union and China in 1944, would have replaced the colonial structures of the Anglo-Dutch alliance and the French Synarchists, that had led to two world wars and other international catastrophes. The revitalization of this FDR impulse today, in the context of a New Bretton Woods, is what will lead the world out of its present crisis, which is without parallel in human history. The enemy that Roosevelt faced, is the enemy faced also today, by the Rooseveltian tradition, with the LaRouche movement as its main catalyst. Today, FDR's enemies must finally be defeated.

That was one of the crucial messages delivered by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. at the international seminar held in Berlin by *EIR* on June 27. LaRouche's remarks sparked a lively discussion with the audience, composed of about 40 LaRouche activists (also from the United States, Denmark, and France) and 70 guests, including about 20 from countries outside Germany. Among the guests were senior politicians retired from important positions held in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, as well as scientists from Russia and the aforementioned countries, with some of them either giving presentations during the seminar, or taking part in the discussion.

The question of what the new world monetary system should look like, naturally was at the center of the debate, but LaRouche insisted in his keynote address (published below) that the problem could not be solved in a strictly technical sense, unless the historical-cultural dynamic that created the two sides of the conflict between pro-industrial Roosevelt and the monetarist Synarchists were properly understood. A big problem to understand, is the role played by the forces in U.S. politics and banking, which had been recruited by the European oligarchy, through



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Economist Prof. Wilhelm Hankel (right) described the world economy as a kind of patchwork, existing in a sphere of lawlessness and chaos. With him at the podium are Lyndon LaRouche (left) and moderator Frank Hahn.

the Synarchist movement, which emerged from the Anglo-Dutch alliance, plus a significant French oligarchical input, after the Treaty of Paris of 1763.

The main world outlook of Synarchism, which paved the way for the later fascism of the 20th Century, is that man is evil, no different from a beast; that it takes an oligarchy, or better an emperor, to keep men under control. That is a world outlook directly opposite to the image of man that the humanistic-republican tendency in world history has developed, from Plato through the American Revolution to the Rooseveltian New Deal and the LaRouche movement today.

LaRouche elaborated at various points of the Berlin discussion on the theme that man is fundamentally good, with the creative potential to solve all problems, the problem being mainly that such potential is corrupted and suppressed by a financier oligarchy. The New Bretton Woods, LaRouche outlined, will work only if based on a positive notion of man's potential; the guiding principle for the reorganization of global economics and scientific-cultural development, shall be the principle laid down in the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years War: that each nation shall seek to enhance the "advantage of the other." Or, taking the example of impoverished sub-Saharan Africa, it should be granted generous long-term development credit, with the idea of development rather than of having that credit repaid.

The influence of the Synarchist faction in U.S. politics of today, notably Felix Rohatyn, with his influence on the U.S. Democrats, is the direct continuation of the Lazard-Banque Worms faction of Synarchist banking interests, whom Roosevelt was about to defeat, but who regained influence after his untimely death. Rohatyn's faction is an enemy of mankind, as much as it is an enemy of America and of LaRouche in

particular. The radical-ecologist Green movement in Germany is another facet of the same evil, LaRouche added.

The Synarchist Threat

The theme of Synarchism, especially the history of its fifth column in the United States, was elaborated at the seminar by Prof. Clifford Kiracofe, former senior staff member at the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and by Jeffrey Steinberg, the long-time leader of the LaRouche movement's intelligence staff. Wall Street banking interests were supportive of the rise of fascism in Europe, and they planned a coup d'état also against Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934, which fortunately was crushed in time, Kiracofe said, but the opposition against Roosevelt's New Deal and his international policy continued to be a problem during subsequent years.

Ambassadorial cables from Berlin to Roosevelt already in 1933 exposed the pro-Hitler support of leading American families, from Ford to du Pont, from JP Morgan to Kuhn-Loeb. Other ambassadorial reports from Algiers during the world war, Steinberg added, exposed the control that Synarchists had not only over the Vichy occupation government of France, but also through penetration of the Free France movement of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. This was the fertile ground on which, after Roosevelt's death, the seeds for today's neo-conservative movement were sown.

Steinberg elaborated on the specific role of Rohatyn, in the destruction of U.S. industrial potential, after the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in 1971, a very specific role in the destruction of the former industrial region of New York City from 1975 on. But while he was speaking here in Berlin, Steinberg added, the LaRouche Youth Movement in the United States was just beginning the mass distribution of a new *EIR* exposé on the Rohatyn problem (see last week's



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Prof. Stanislav Menshikov (right) and moderator Jonathan Tennenbaum. Professor Menshikov outlined the policy shifts under way in Russia, as leaders attempt to deal with the bankruptcy of the current monetary system.

issue). Rohatyn may have control over the present leadership of the Democrats, but he has no backing among the grassroots of the party, nor of the U.S. population in general. He will be defeated, Steinberg said.

Global Economic Breakdown Crisis

The theme of the present global economic-financial crisis was dealt with in presentations by Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, a leading German economist who has known LaRouche for a number of years; by Thorsten Schulte, a younger-generation German investment banker; and by speakers from eastern Europe and Russia.

Hankel said that for him, the lawlessness and brutality of the present ailing world economic-financial system was the biggest problem to be solved, and it could be solved under international law, through an agreement that respected national sovereignty. At present, the export-oriented economies of Japan and China are keeping the highly indebted United States alive, through the unproductive transfer of their surpluses to Wall Street, and the economy of Germany is sustaining the European Union, through its export surplus. This is a balance of imbalances, which cannot survive for much longer, Hankel warned.

Schulte added a detailed picture of the excessive growth of U.S. indebtedness, with emphasis on derivatives and the housing mortgage bubble. With someone like Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, who once said that at times of acute liquidity crisis, one could simply drop dollar bills from helicopters, a person is at the top of the U.S. Federal Reserve who will make things worse, Schulte said.

LaRouche likened the official Fed policy of devaluing the dollar by 20%, to the idiocy of the Bardi and Perruzzi bankers who triggered the crash of the middle of the 14th Century

and the New Dark Age that followed. What is required instead, he said, is that the U.S. government intervene against speculation, with investment and trade agreements over 25-year periods, to lead the United States out of the crisis, and with it, the rest of the world economy. The most recent developments around Germany's relations with Russia and other member countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) are a step in the right direction, but these will work only, if the U.S.A joins in, with a changed global policy.

Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of Russia gave a detailed account of the SCO's development, the economic reassertion in Russia against globalization (strengthening of investments and of the national currency), and of the growing awareness among Russian government members of the need for global monetary system reform. Konstantin Cheremnykh from Russia, who like Menshikov has been in close

contact with LaRouche for years, also addressed the Russian situation, emphasizing President Vladimir Putin's May 10 direct reference to Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies.

The global economic picture was further filled out with presentations by speakers from Poland (Professor Gwizd), the Czech Republic (Parliamentarian Stanislav Fischer, and Prof. Ivan Blachko), Slovakia (former Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Jan Carnogursky), and Russia (Prof. Andrei Kobaykov of Moscow State University), all of them familiar with, and supportive of, LaRouche's ideas. Carnogursky addressed the challenge that is posed in recruiting Poland, so far a reluctant country, into an active, constructive role in cooperation with its neighbors Germany and Russia, since otherwise LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge concept would be hindered.

Organizing by the LaRouche Movement

The direct role of the LaRouche movement as a catalyst of change in Europe, was addressed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) party in Germany, and by Jacques Cheminade, the pro-LaRouche Presidential candidate in France for the 2007 elections.

With German Chancellor Angela Merkel admitting just a few days ago the insolvency of Germany's economic system, Zepp-LaRouche said, it has become clear that the policies of the past 16 years, since reunification, have failed. And when John Kornblum, the chairman of the Lazard banking branch in Germany, a former U.S. ambassador to Germany, recently recommended the "Boston model" of deindustrialization for Berlin, this showed the emergence of the old Synarchist evil of Lazard in Germany.

Kornblum's Lazard has been involved in privatizations



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The LaRouche Youth Movement chorus performed to introduce the afternoon session of the seminar. LaRouche (in foreground) frequently underlined in the discussion the strategic importance of the LYM's work, including notably its mastery of Classical bel canto singing.

and industrial shutdown decisions in Berlin during recent years, which comes as no surprise, if one knows that in 1999, when the German branch of Lazard was established, it took over all the clients of Schröder Bank, which itself is the continuation of the Schröder Bank that supported Hitler's rise to power in 1933. The Schröder bankers were business partners of the Harrimans, who were part of the Wall Street cabal operating against Roosevelt.

Another case in point is Birgit Breuel, who in April 1991 took control of the Treuhand agency, which combined the former state-owned eastern German industry into a holding company, when Germany was reunified, and who replaced pro-industrial Treuhand head Karsten Rohwedder after his assassination. Breuel is the daughter of Hamburg-based banker Alwin Muenchmeyer, who joined with the Schröder Bank in 1969.

This is the network which has to be fought, and it is being fought by the BüSo, which has Daniel Buchmann of the LaRouche Youth as its leading candidate for the Berlin city-state election in September. Buchmann's campaign for the reindustrialization of Berlin, against the neo-feudalist designs for a deindustrialized Germany, must be supported and joined actively, Zepp-LaRouche said.

Buchman also spoke, presenting his election campaign as the one that says the things that nobody else dares saying openly, including the fact that John Kornblum once told Buchmann in a direct encounter that he thought Lyndon LaRouche was a "criminal" who deserved going to jail.

Cheminade gave an overview of how 14 years under

President François Mitterrand and another 12 years under President Jacques Chirac destroyed the industrial potential of France, with the current downsizing of the Arcelor steel company, with thousands of jobs axed, being just one prominent aspect of that. The present attempt to artificially reorganize French politics around the two Synarchist Presidential candidates, Segolene Royal and Nicolas Sarkozy, resembles the destabilization periods in France of 1930-31 and 1938-39, Cheminade said. The antidote to that is the rebuilding of the alliance between France and Germany, in cooperation with the Rooseveltian tendency in the U.S.A. The LaRouche Youth Movement is becoming increasingly a factor in international politics, in that process. His own Presidential candidacy, Cheminade said, will be one of telling the truth, and by doing so, creating the very miracles that will bring about a change in France.

As for such a revolutionary change, LaRouche in remarks at several points during the seminar, insisted that the problem of the anti-progress views of the Baby Boomer generation had to be attacked, because they are the ones that are ruining the future of the youth; they simply do not care about the young generation, but only about themselves and their own comfort zones.

LaRouche introduced another important aspect to the discussion, pointing to the fact that most people do not know what a real physical principle is; they usually think in terms of barren mathematical formulae, without being aware of what kind of creative human activity and scientific effort has been required to generate the knowledge that present-day societies are based upon. The problem becomes evident also, LaRouche said, when one looks at the need to supply sufficient raw materials to a future world population of, soon, 8 billion human beings. It does not work with just exploiting existing resources; new resources have to be created, through new technologies, including high-temperature nuclear power reactors and thermonuclear fusion.

The revitalization of the heritage of the great Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky will be vital for developing a future for China and other Eurasian nations, LaRouche said. At the end of the 19th and first half of the 20th Century, Vernadsky developed the concept of the Noösphere, referring to the human mind's creative role in generating new resources and transforming the Earth itself.

The speeches by LaRouche, Kiracofe, Steinberg, and Zepp-LaRouche appear below, along with remarks on June 28 by Lyndon LaRouche to the LaRouche Youth Movement. EIR will publish other presentations in future issues.