

# International Ad Campaign Launched for N.B.W.

On July 20, on the eve of the Okinawa meeting of the Group of Eight nations, a call issued by the "Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods" appeared as a paid advertisement in two of Germany's major dailies, *Die Welt* and the *Frankfurter Rundschau*, accompanied by the names of more than 90 of its leading endorsers. It had been published one day earlier in the London-based *Al-Arab International*. These were the opening shots in an international advertisement campaign on behalf of economist and American Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's proposed convening of a New Bretton Woods conference.

The call, signed by hundreds of high-ranking personalities worldwide, had, however, been rejected by another of the major German papers, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ)*, on "principled grounds," according to manager Jochen Becker.

## Advertisement Text

It was undoubtedly the *content* of the Committee's advertisement, as well as the impressive nature of the signers, that grated on the *FAZ*, whose economics-page editor is a prize-winning devotee of the theories of anti-government economist Friedrich von Hayek. The ad begins: "The governments of the G-7 nations have repeatedly demonstrated

## Ad-hoc-Komitee für ein Neues Bretton Woods

Die Regierungen der G-7 Staaten haben wiederholt ihre Unwilligkeit und Unfähigkeit demonstriert, den drohenden Zusammenbruch des globalen Finanzsystems durch dessen rechtzeitige und umfassende Reorganisation abzuwenden. Dies macht es zwingend erforderlich, daß in allen Ländern diejenigen das Wort erheben, die die verheerenden Folgen der systemischen Finanzkrise erkennen.

Wir, die Unterzeichner, verweisen darauf, daß Lyndon LaRouche weltweit der Ökonom ist, der die Ursachen der Systemkrise am längsten und am tiefgehendsten analysiert und zugleich ein umfassendes Maßnahmenpaket zu ihrer Bewältigung erarbeitet hat. Das Anti-Krisenprogramm für ein Neues Bretton Woods.

- Da die Vereinbarung der Bretton-Woods-Mechanismen von 1944 zur Währungsstabilität und zum wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbau nach dem Krieg beigetragen hat;
• da nach der Abkühlung des Dollars zum Goldeservesystem eine tiefe Kluft zwischen Realwirtschaft und Finanzwirtschaft entstanden ist;
• da seit 1997 in verschiedenen Teilen der Welt Finanzkrisen ausgebrochen sind und die internationalen Währungs- und Finanzinstitutionen der Erfüllung ihrer Aufgaben sehr mangelhaft nachkommen;
• da sich die „Spekulationsblase“ verheerend auf die Volkswirtschaften der Entwicklungsländer ausgewirkt, die Strukturen der Weltwirtschaft völlig transformiert und mindestens einen Umfang von 300 000

Folgende Persönlichkeiten aus aller Welt haben sich bisher diesem Aufruf angeschlossen (Auswahl):

USA UND KANADA: Sen. Walter Brown, Jr. Präs. des Landesrats von Kentucky; Amelia Boynton-Robinson, Bürgerrechtlerin, Alabama; Clair A. Callan, ehem. Kongreß-Abgeordn., Nebraska; Sen. A.D. Eugene McCarthy, ehem. Präsidentschaftskandidat, Minnesota; P. Robert J. Cornell, ehem. Kongreß-Abgeordn., Wisconsin; Mervyn Dymally, ehem. Kongreß-Abgeordn., ehem. Vize des Ausschusses der Isthmische Abende, (Black Caucus), Kalifornien; Cornelius Gallagher, ehem. Kongreß-Abgeordn., New Jersey; Bischof Thomas J. Gullickson, Detroit; Bischof Elias El Hayek, Montreal, Kanada; Carlton Horner, ehem. Direktor (Organisation) der Gewerksch. UAW, Oklahoma; Marvin Muhammad, Landesvors. der Gewerksch. NAEPARCSME, Nebraska; Sen. Joe Neal, Vize des Black Caucus im Landtag von Nevada; Demetrius Newton, Präs. des Landtages von Alabama; Abdul Alim Muhammad, Sprecher der Bewegung Nation of Islam, Washington, D.C.

Mid.5, gegenüber einer weltweiten BIP von etwa 40 000 Mrd.5, erreicht hat, sei(en)
a) die Einberufung einer neuen Konferenz ähnlich derjenigen von Bretton Woods anzustreben, deren Ziel es ist, ein neues Weltwährungs-system zu schaffen, das die Mechanismen, die zu der Spekulationsblase führten, gradual beseitigt;
b) die Möglichkeit zu prüfen, die Währungs- an ein reales Bezugsver-mögen zu koppeln und die Veränderungen der Wechselkurse besser und vollständiger zu kontrollieren;
c) neue Möglichkeiten zu erwägen, die Investitionen in die realwirtschaftlichen Sektoren ermöglichen und Infrastrukturprojekte von kontinentaler Dimension definieren sollen.
Die gefährliche Absurdität der jetzigen Lage wird noch dadurch unterstrichen, daß die sogenannte „Neue Wirtschaft“ gerade in dem Moment vom Weißen Haus in den USA und den Regierungen-chefs der Europäischen Union als grandioser Erfolg gefeiert wird, in dem die mit diesem Mythos aufgepumpte Finanzblase platzt! Weit davon entfernt, Wachstum und Entwicklung der Weltwirtschaft zu befördern, hat sich die sogenannte „Globalisierung“ in Wirklichkeit als ungezügelter Raubtier-Kapitalismus herausgestellt, der die Schere zwischen Finanztrübn und Realwirtschaft einerseits und zwischen Reich und Arm andererseits auf unerträgliche Weise öffnet – und das auf nationaler wie auf internationaler Ebene. Angesichts des sich immer weiter zuspitzenden finanziellen Systemkrisis haben wir, die Unterzeichner, uns entschlossen, das Ad-hoc-Komitee für ein Neues Bretton Woods System zu konstituieren.

- Abad. d. Wiss., Rußland; Prof. Dragoljub Stojanov, Univ. Sarajevo, Bosnien und Herzegowina; Prof. De Nayli Stojanov, Inst. f. Finanzen, Kiew, Ukraine; Dr. Marko Veselica, Präs. der Kroat. Christem. Union, Kroatien; Natalja Vitrenko, ehem. Präs.-Kand., Abgeordn., Ukraine; Bernard Zamaron, Robert-Schuman-Zentrum für Europa, Lausanne, Schweiz.
LATINAMERIKA: Sen. Amyllkar David Acosta, Abgeordn., Kolumbien; Roger Cáceres Velásquez, Abgeordn., Peru; Jorge Carrillo, ehem. Arbeitsminister, Kolumbien; H.R. Dr. Humberto Carrillo Torres, Abgeordn., ehem. Präs.-Kand., Abgeordn., Chile; José López Portillo, ehem. Staatspräsident, Mexiko; Hector Claudio Saby, ehem. Gouverneur von Santa Fe, Argentinien.
AFRIKA, ASIEN UND AUSTRALIEN: Prof. Rashed Ahmed, Vize des Senatsaussch. f. Wirtschaft u. Fin., Islamabad, Pakistan; Prof. Sam Aluko, Okonon, Nigeria; The Hon. Jim Callaghan, ehem. stellv. Premierminister von Australien; The

their unwillingness and inability to prevent the threatened collapse of the global financial system, through a prompt and thorough reorganization of the system. This renders it urgently necessary that those in all countries who recognize the devastating consequences of a systemic financial crisis, raise their voices.

"We, the signers, refer to Lyndon LaRouche as the economist, worldwide, who has analyzed the causes of the systemic crisis in greatest depth, and for the longest time, and who, at the same time, has elaborated a complete package of measures to be taken to overcome it: the anti-crisis program for a New Bretton Woods."

The ad text cites a resolution pending before the European Parliament, which details a number of measures

necessary to establish a New Bretton Woods.

## Signatories

Of the hundreds of signers, there are dozens of former members of government, including two former Presidents of their countries—Mexico's Jose Lopez Portillo and Uganda's Godfrey Binaisa. In addition, at least 41 Members of Parliament, most of them currently serving, have put their names on the list as members of the Ad Hoc Committee. The largest proportion of these M.P.'s come from Eastern European nations, which have found the experience of the deregulated "free market" to be

totally destructive of their industry and living standards.

In addition, many leading intellectuals from the nations of Europe, East and West, as well as some from other continents, have joined the Ad Hoc Committee.

In the United States, the largest portion of the more than 230 public figures who have joined the Ad Hoc Committee are elected officials, most on the state or municipal level. Forty-five current or former state legislative officials are on board, and 76 other elected officials. On the national level, four former Congressmen and one former Senator, Sen. Eugene McCarthy, have urged the formation of a New Bretton Woods System.

# Egypt Conference Hears Land-Bridge Plan

An April 15-17 conference in Port Said, Egypt, dedicated to the subject of "The New Silk Road and Its Impact on Egyptian Interests," included substantial discussion of the Eurasian Land-Bridge proposal put forward by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The conference was sponsored by the Center for Asian Studies of the Faculty of Econom-

ics and Political Science at Cairo University, and its proceedings will be published in Arabic.

Conference discussion centered on the question of rebuilding the historic Silk Road with modern technologies, including linking Asia and Europe through transportation networks and development corridors.

Perhaps of greatest interest was the address by Sidqi Abdin on "Europe and the New Silk Road." Abdin contrasted LaRouche's approach, with its outreach across the continent, and the European Delors Plan, which was confined to intra-European transport.

"In recent years discussions about Please turn to page 130

he wages this fight with a wit and humor that is contagious.

Most people, including most historians, would not necessarily associate Adams with the emergence of the abolitionist movement in America, leaving the field instead to the Lowells, Lawrences, Wendell Phillips, and William Lloyd Garrison. But Adams' role in shaping the anti-slavery impulse was central, as Miller documents, being, as he was, not only the point man in Congress up until his death in 1848, but the moral reference point for the movement, both during and after his service. After all, it would be the voice of John Quincy Adams that would resonate with Abraham Lincoln and the leaders of the Republican Party, when slavery was finally defeated in this nation two decades later. This would be on a far higher basis than mere abolition, but rather upon those universal principles which this nation had been founded upon, but which had been subverted by the institution of human slavery.

#### **Absolutists North and South**

Abolition in America, as much as every other question in this nation's history, was a battleground for those policies and ideals which represented something truly universal, as opposed to something far less, merely parochial. From the very beginning, this battle over the nation's character had this quality: Would we as a nation be a republic in form, yet not in substance; would we be nothing more than an ideological vassal of the very British Empire we sought independence from, and thus not really free at all? Slavery itself was a product of this fight, a poison planted upon our shores to foster a love of the very oligarchical and despotic system, "the British system," as Americans used to understand, that we had made a revolution against.

The opposition to slavery, which had existed with the Founders and continued to mature through the early years of the Republic, itself became a front in this battle, with such abolitionists as Garrison mere pawns of British oligarchical power. For Garrison's

stand, arguing to tear up the Constitution and Declaration, because they "were Covenants with the Slavepower," was little different from the states' rights zealots of the slaveholding South, who sought to destroy those same instruments by arguing that they did, in fact, justify the barbaric institution of slavery and the system that created it. In the end, both would destroy this nation, and the republican experiment it represented.

Recognizing that there was not much difference between the absolutists of North and of South, and steering the fight against slavery to more solid ground, was the great contribution of J.Q. Adams in this period. While his voice was raised in opposition, neither of these doctrines of disunion could prevail. What Adams did, which Miller demonstrates brilliantly through his depiction of this period, was to educate the nation in true anti-slavery, making clear that both slavery and its absolutist opponents hated the same thing: the universal principles of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence; and, that this nation was not one of oligarchs, nor were those horrid ideas and institutions which sustained it and slavery, any part of the founding spirit or law of this nation.

Thus, John Quincy Adams was one of those individuals unique in history. He was the indispensable advocate and interpreter of that set of principles which he had not merely been bequeathed by the Revolutionary generation of his parents, but for which he had become one of the proud standardbearers. As a result, he was able, in turn, to shape a generation that produced such as Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Thaddeus Stevens, with the ideals and principles both to end the abomination of slavery and to guarantee America's future. In allowing us to see this—allowing us, in a sense, to stand next to Adams, becoming part of the battle, and therefore to appreciate both this incredible period in our nation's history and its central figure—Professor Miller has done a great service to us all.

—Fred Henderson

## *Egypt Conference*

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reviving the old Silk Road have been increasing. In this context there was the strong Chinese appeal, and also the call made by American economist Lyndon LaRouche," whose project was very ambitious, said Abdin. "Such a giant project would be very difficult to accomplish if political, and, at least, financial support were not provided by all the countries through which it will pass. It also requires support from the international organizations and the major powers, such as the U.S., Japan, and the European Union."

#### **'Locomotive of Development'**

Abdin detailed the diverse routes the Silk Road would take to connect Asia to Europe. "Therefore," he said, "it is obvious that the routes of the New Silk Road start in the Far East and end in Europe, and *vice versa*. This means that the two continents of Europe and Asia will be connected as one landmass through a network of routes. Movement from the far west of the European continent, to the far east of Asia, will take hours by land routes, and not air." This, he said, "is what motivated an economist such as LaRouche, to describe the New Silk Road project as a locomotive, which could achieve worldwide development, especially because it passed through major population and technology centers."

In arguing the superiority of LaRouche's conception, Abdin stressed the impetus it would provide for development of the whole world, and the way in which it would overthrow all geopolitical designs, concluding that, "Contrary to the European proposals, the proposal presented by American economist LaRouche on the Productive Triangle in Europe and its various extensions reaching to the Middle East and North Africa—even though they will mainly benefit the Europeans—he views as a basis for a renaissance in the world economy, as a model which should be moved to include every region of the Eurasian continent."