

LaRouches Address Economic, Scientific Leaders at Seminar in Budapest

by Elisabeth Hellenbroich

From Dec. 4-7, American statesman and *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, together with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche—the founder of the Schiller Institute—visited the Hungarian capital, Budapest. In addition to discussions with political representatives and scientists, LaRouche and his wife addressed a seminar at the St. Laszlo Academy, attended by more than 80 people, including diplomats, political and economic representatives, industrialists, church representatives, scientists, and students.

In his speech, LaRouche laid the focus upon the onrushing global financial crisis, which is intersecting the electoral crisis in the United States; its implication for the world economy; and what type of overall, as well as regional solutions will be needed to solve it. When the Soviet system began to disintegrate in 1989, instead of a partnership between the transatlantic powers based on the development of eastern Europe, Bush, Thatcher, and Mitterrand imposed a policy of economic de-

struction on eastern Europe. Instead of developing the real economy, “shopping malls and McDonalds were allowed in eastern Europe,” LaRouche said. “International corporations came to grab all and destroy the labor power. There was more political freedom, but the conditions of life of the families grew worse and worse.”

The only alternative to the unfolding tragedy for humanity, LaRouche told the seminar, would be to take the approach which President Franklin Roosevelt took in the last great Depression. Like all great Presidents of the U.S.A., the type of policy which FDR proposed as solution to the Depression was a community of principle among sovereign nation-states, dedicated to the Pauline principle of *agapē*.

LaRouche outlined his proposals for reorganizing the bankrupt world monetary system, by following the legacy of FDR and calling for a New Bretton Woods. What is needed, LaRouche stressed, is a mission of cooperation among nations. He took the example of the need to build up the infrastructure of the entire Balkan region, including transport and power, the protection of small farmers and entrepreneurs, as well as to organize the means of credit so as to develop the region as a whole. LaRouche identified the infrastructural and economic development of the area of the Carpathian Basin, south to the Black Sea, as one of the new building blocks of the New World Economic Order.

In her contribution, Helga Zepp-LaRouche remarked, that in the Chinese language, there are almost identical signs for “crisis” and “change”: an expression of the paradoxical fact, that fundamental crises, like the one we are facing today, contain deadly dangers, but at the same time, huge chances for a change for the better.



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at the Schiller Institute seminar in Budapest.