

Parisian Journal Cites Growing LaRouche Influence In U.S.

SPECIAL REPORT

In its April 28-May 23 issue, the prestigious Parisian journal Le Courier du Parlement a publication widely read by France's foremost policy-makers, published an article written by Lyndon LaRouche, Chairman of the U.S. Labor Party. The article was preceded by the following introduction:

Mr. LaRouche is hardly known to European political men and even less so to public opinion. President of the U.S. Labor Party, he was a presidential candidate against Carter. The minimal number of votes collected — which made him contest the regularity of the vote — gives only a rather imprecise idea of the penetration of his theses into a significant number of decision-making and information centers of trade unions, industrialists and very high government agency functionaries...Specialist and expert in industrial management questions, Mr. LaRouche is president of the International (Caucus of) Labor Committees. Through his polemical and virulent positions against the power of the New York banks, the background omnipresence in world political and economic life of the Trilateral Commission, the implications of an energy policy which could lead to a generalized thermonuclear confrontation, and condemnation of the Bretton Woods monetary system, Mr. LaRouche is more and more retaining the attention of observers. He is, in fact, transposed into modern political action, a 'radical' in the firmest tradition of American opposition forces. Of Marxist influence, his personal thought, his militant action and that of small but efficient teams which he mobilizes, bring to the American continent and now to Europe, new paths for exploration and politico-economic thought."

Excerpts of Mr. LaRouche's article, entitled "1977: Decisive Year" appear below (translated from the French):

The world has reached the decisive point, the point of no-return. We must make a decision during the course of the year 1977. Will there be a fascist world order with a descending spiral of production capacities? Or will we build a new monetary system, to infuse new magnitudes of capital into industry and agriculture and relaunch world economic growth?

...What we must do has been clear for at least ten years in the eyes of every economist with character, capable of appreciating reality. But most of them — and this in-

cludes those who have a commitment to solving these problems — have preferred to believe in the futility of financial reorganization measures. But this year, a point has been reached in which all euphoric illusions will properly explode, and the collapse which will result will lead to the most serious threat, of thermonuclear war, if nothing is done to solve it.

Despite the state of disinformation in which the United States keeps most of the Europeans — this applies sometimes to the best informed Europeans — it must be known that the possibilities of technological progress in America are being voiced in an ineluctable manner, affirming at the same time the existence of a solid resistance to the austerity measures in "energy" called for by Rockefeller-Carter. U.S. trade unionists and industrialists constitute a broad base of forces which are rightly denouncing Schachtian austerity, represented as 'necessary' conservation. In fact, this is an effort to hide the price which must be paid in order to save the collapsing interests of lower Manhattan, a price which the American people do not want to pay.

This resistance in the United States, to bailout measures of the Schachtian type for Rockefeller banks, are echoed — in the area of energy problems — by German industrialists and unionists. The same goes for industrial forces in Japan. This more and more vocal resistance is heading toward a decision to establish a new international monetary system. It is this year, in 1977, that this system must see the light.

...Naturally, we will not permit the resulting collapse of certain banking institutions to lead to a general economic collapse. We will act to put an end to the chain collapse which otherwise could take place.

But let it be very clear that we must act in 1977.

What we must do — and it really must be done — is to establish a monetary system based on a gold reserve and hard credit. This new monetary system will take the form of an international discount bank, whose shareholders will be the central or regional banks of participating countries. These central or regional banks will have to respect a policy of credit-creation in support of weak or lazy productive capacities — this will produce the future national surpluses. National surpluses will be rigorously and exclusively devoted to loans aimed at capital investment for industry and agriculture. Through these methods, we will reactivate idle capacity, accelerate international trade and investment and finally emerge from the depression.

...The emphasis will also be placed on necessary technological progress. Even though our first duty is to reactivate idle capacity, we must not lose sight of the fact that the essential priority in new investments must

be to advance technologies. For it is the new production issuing from advances in technologies which is, beyond the short term, the sole source of wealth. Any other credit policy would revive the same old nonsense from which we have suffered since the Versailles Treaty order, and the Bretton Woods order which followed. If we adhere to this clear and firm credit policy, the new monetary system will be supported by a system of strong currencies with growing productive capacities.

The new monetary system will be marked by several dominating characteristics. It will be, above all, an instrument favoring the massive export of advanced technologies from the industrialized countries to the developing countries. The developing sectors will thus reinforce advanced-technology agriculture on a vast scale.

...Another dominating characteristic will be an essential program of massive production of energy through nuclear fission and fusion. The approximate objective will be the production of half of world energy needs by 1993-1995 through the combination of fission and

fusion. To meet this indispensable demand, global industrial production must massively increase in relation to the production capacities of 1977....Fission must be considered an integral part of the transition toward fusion energy.

...In short, the new monetary system in the first 25 years of its existence must contribute to that global development of the economy necessary for the take-off of a plasma physics economy, that of the 21st century.

The only difficulty for our undertaking is political: If the industrialists and unionists of the industrialized OECD nations appreciate themselves as a political force, there is no reason for us not to succeed...If we succeed, 1977 will be the year in which we will have insured our posterity, a future for the human race.

If we do not do this, the race may very well be condemned.

All that is required of us is a few simple degrees of self-consciousness, each of us acting in our present spheres, and we will win.