

EIR Feature

LaRouche's freedom seen in Europe as key to future

by Hartmut Cramer

All over Europe, during the third week of July, culminating on Friday, July 20, with the 46th anniversary of the failed coup attempt against Hitler by the German resistance led by Count Stauffenberg, public manifestations were dedicated to the American political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche, framed up and imprisoned in the United States for being an outspoken opponent of the Anglo-American-Soviet condominium, is the inspirer of the "Productive Triangle" program which promises to become the fulcrum of an economic and cultural renaissance, as German unity becomes reality.

Joining these activities, which were generally led by the Schiller Institutes, was the "Freiheitsaktion Bayern" (Freedom Action of Bavaria), the German resistance group which in 1945 managed to throw the Nazis out of Munich and hand over the city to the American troops. They explained in a statement issued July 20: "Because of their yearning for freedom and the readiness to enter the fight personally, the former head of the then German resistance, Count Stauffenberg, and the American freedom fighter Lyndon LaRouche are joined together, as if by a spiritual bridge." The statement was distributed at the University of Munich, at the very spot where the members of the "White Rose" in 1943 put out their leaflets, reminding students of the legacy of this anti-Nazi resistance group led by Leibniz biographer Professor Huber and his students Sophie and Hans Scholl, all later executed by the Gestapo.

The huge banner unfurled before the university read: "July 20, International Day of Action of Anti-Bolshevik, Anti-Fascist Resistance—Freedom for LaRouche." The response of a young professor who had spent time in the United States, was typical: "America going towards judicial fascism? Yes, that I fear is true. Just look at the recent decisions by the Supreme Court, especially on the execution of the death penalty against minors and mentally retarded. We Europeans can't understand that. It is barbaric, there is no other word."

Rallies were also held in front of the American radio stations Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, where a banner with the slogan "Broccoli is good for the brain—LaRouche says: Eat it, George" drew smiles, especially from the Eastern European exiles.



Dean Andronikidis
"Freedom for LaRouche" rally in Frankfurt, the West German financial center, on July 20, 1990.

LaRouche case at Berlin commemoration

In Berlin, the first-ever all-German memorial service was held in the Bendlerblock, where Stauffenberg and his co-conspirators were executed on July 20, 1944. "Freedom for LaRouche—1945: End of Nazi dictatorship—1990: End of communist dictatorship—When will human rights be respected in the U.S.A.?" read the banner across the street which greeted the 500 prominent guests, among them Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, the president of the East German Parliament, Richard Stücklen, the vice-president of the West German Parliament, the two mayors of the city of Berlin, many East and West German ministers, and the heads of the various religious communities in Berlin, among them West Berlin Jewish leader Heinz Galinski.

All the participants accepted the leaflet which detailed the "LaRouche case," the violation of human rights in the United States—and LaRouche's economic program. In Berlin, LaRouche is especially remembered for his surprising forecast made in this city on Oct. 12, 1988: that the Soviet empire faced an imminent economic breakdown crisis, which would open up the prospect of not only freeing East European countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary from the yoke of communism, but also make possible the reunification of Germany. At that time, his statement was considered by almost everyone to be "outrageous," "futuristic," or "crazy," but now, not even two years later, it has become a wonderful reality, and is almost history.

In Paris, hundreds of posters on the theme, "In America, Too, There Are Political Prisoners," summarizing the LaRouche frameup, were put up early in the morning in the

universities and other buildings, but also at much frequented places like Place de la Concorde, across from the U.S. embassy, and Place de l'Opéra. Thousands of leaflets were distributed at key places. At the Quai d'Orsay, site of the French Foreign Ministry, where Lyndon LaRouche is well known, the reactions were sharply polarized.

In Rome, rush-hour drivers saw giant banners reading "Liberty for LaRouche" stretched over some of the main traffic arteries running into the Italian capital. In Milan, a rally took place in front of the press building, and all the national and international press of Italy's financial center were briefed on the "LaRouche case," and what the present Bush administration policy of political repression portends for Europe.

The German Schiller Institute held a rally and meeting in Hambach, near the famous Hambach Castle, where Polish, French, and German patriots had met in 1832 in order to free the core of Europe from the dictatorship imposed upon it by the Holy Alliance under the leadership of the British oligarchy which had manipulated Russia and Austria to be its "mainland sword," and kept continental Europe's "balance of power" always in favor of the British. An afternoon rally was followed by a public meeting with farmers, who are rebelling against the suicidal policies of the European Community's bureaucracy and particularly like LaRouche's "Food for Peace" initiative, and his proposal to go back to parity prices in order to save and support family farms.

Great interest in LaRouche's economics

An even better sense on how fast and far LaRouche's political ideas have spread in Europe, is given by the many

“Productive Triangle” seminars held all over Europe in recent weeks, especially in Germany, at the very center of the Paris-Berlin-Vienna “Productive Triangle” LaRouche proposed. At these seminars, LaRouche’s ingenious idea of making the Triangle the economic core of Europe, the locomotive of the entire world economy, and thereby rescuing the crisis-ridden continents and countries, including the United States, from misery, was intensely discussed by bankers, managers, and industrial planners.

At a July 18 seminar in Frankfurt, the financial center of Germany’s booming industry, some twenty spokesmen of the area’s financial and industrial circles wanted to learn about the difference between the “free market economy” of Adam Smith, which, “as everybody here can see, turned Great Britain into a scrapheap,” and the Leibnizian policy of “physical economy,” called the “American System” by one of its founders, the German economist Friedrich List, and today represented by Lyndon LaRouche. Discussion quickly turned to the issue of how to finance the Triangle.

The next day at a seminar in Essen, in Europe’s Ruhr region industrial heartland, 18 people, mainly representing the nuclear industry, bombarded Michael Liebig, executive director of the West German EIR Nachrichtenagentur, with questions like: “What exactly does LaRouche mean by energy density, what by relative potential population density, and what does he understand by physical economy?” One representative of a nuclear company said at the end, “Thank you so much for this discussion. I almost had given up hope on the development of nuclear energy, because our population in recent years has been organized to be against it. But with such an exciting program for world development like LaRouche’s, I am confident we can win over the population. I really believe now that nuclear energy has a future. After all, how else could we feed 5 billion people?”

In fact, the return of public rationality on the nuclear issue is already appearing. In a city near Cologne, where Interatom, one of the German producers of nuclear power plants is located, enraged citizens publicly supported young students who campaigned for nuclear energy against some unwashed Greenies, by simply telling them, “If you can’t argue rationally on this issue, why don’t you shut up or just leave?”—a scene which for a decade has been unheard of in Germany, given the level of media propaganda against science. The argument that “we can’t feed the world population without developing nuclear energy,” which LaRouche has become famous for (and, by certain circles, also hated) since the 1970s, is now being used more and more. Karlheinz Kaske, the top manager of Germany’s giant Siemens conglomerate, stated on July 7 in a London press conference, “The world population at the turn of the century will probably reach about 10 billion people, who can only be fed by using nuclear energy.”

At other seminars on LaRouche’s “Productive Triangle,” like the one in the historic city of Dresden, East Germany,

site of the Friedrich List Transportation University, or those in the French cities of Paris, Lyon, and Strasbourg, the same excitement was encountered: whether it was a discussion of how one of the Triangle’s “spiral arms” could reach out to Africa, to develop an entire continent considered to be almost lost, as presented to the large African communities in Paris and Lyon; or on how to develop Eastern Europe and especially Poland, as discussed in Strasbourg,

Parliament. There, Marian Apostol, the deputy secretary general of the Friends of Poland society of the European Parliament, was one of the main speakers.

The battle for Berlin

That Berlin will become the capital of the united Germany nobody seriously doubts. The big question is, what role the German capital will play in international politics.

Will Berlin become a hive of arrangements to carve up the world in a U.S.-U.S.S.R. “condominium,” a new playground for the Anglo-American oligarchical forces, where the potentials of united Germany and continental Europe can be checked? This would be the aim, for example, of a Berlin as the center of the soon-to-be-installed Helsinki (CSCE) process, designed to smother European nations’ sovereignty through a “security system” totally controlled by the two superpowers. Or, will Berlin instead become the center of a force for the good in the world, as designed by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz about 300 years ago?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, wife of political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche, and chairman of the international advisory board of the Schiller Institutes, took the initiative on this question on July 19. In her capacity as the head of the electoral slate of Patriots for Germany, a political party running in the all-German elections in December, she issued a call to get back to the “grand design” of Leibniz, and build up Berlin as the spiritual center of a new, just world economic order (see next page). Her call was published as a leaflet, the first 100,000 of which are being distributed all over Germany as of this writing. With full sovereignty at last within reach, Germans are eager to grapple with the future, and in this political, and even more cultural vacuum, Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas in general, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s ideas for the future of the German capital in particular, are seen as a welcome contribution for discussion.

It did not take the LaRouches’ opponents long to feel the need to reply on this issue. In the *International Herald Tribune* of July 25, the Berlin director of the Aspen Institute, a key Anglo-American think tank, David Anderson, called for Berlin to be ready to deal with a “new wave of tourism,” and “have a role in various existing or future European institutions.” But above all, he argued, “We could also envisage a key role for Berlin in the security arrangements that will emerge as the two big military alliances begin to wither,” and, he added, “Berlin could host the headquarters of the multilateral body.”