

years. LaRouche's call for transcontinental rail, road, energy, and urban development projects that could create millions of new jobs, was in the hands of every influential political, economic, and scientific institution of Europe, in the hands of labor union and party leaders, industrial managers, and even bankers.

The impact was such that, in 1992, after the end of the Gulf War and the opening bloody phases of the Balkans war, a group of experts around Jacques Delors, then president of the European Commission in Brussels, began working on a design for a Europe-wide program for infrastructure development. In the summer of 1993, the basic outlines of the design, which was called "The Delors White Paper," were presented to the EU governments, and they contained a bombshell: In addition to the 26 top-priority projects, and another 28 that were given lower priority—which were a provocation to the European elites in themselves—the Delors White Paper included a proposal for the creation of a state-guaranteed credit facility that would be empowered to collect the capital for the projects. This aimed at long-term, low-interest loans, that would break the credit blockade imposed by a private banking sector fixated on short-term profits, and by the penny-pinchers among the government bureaucrats obsessed with balancing their budgets.

That was the Delors Plan of 1993, the closest approximation of LaRouche's "Productive Triangle," and it suffered the same fate—unceremoniously rejected by the European elites. Instead, the June 1994 EU summit in Edinburgh passed a mandate for a toothless new institution, called the European Investment Fund (EIF), based in Luxembourg, which had no power to make loans, but could only sign guarantees for loans from "somewhere else, preferably, the private banking sector." To date, the EIF has guaranteed loans in the range of 1.7 billion European Currency Units (roughly \$2 billion) for EU infrastructure projects that require at least 50 times that much.

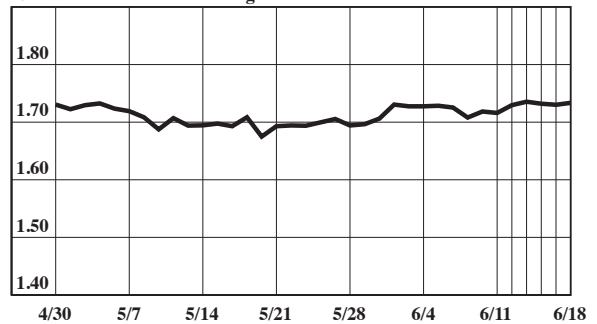
It is very important, therefore, to see the new Jospin government making repeated references to the "original Delors Plan of 1993." Jospin called for its revival, as did French Budget Minister Christian Sautter and European Affairs Minister Pierre Moscovici; and, it is worth noting that Jospin's chief of cabinet, Jean-Pierre Jouyet, used to be deputy chief of cabinet for Delors at the time the Delors Plan of 1993 was worked out. Immediately after the Amsterdam summit, while the other governments were patting themselves on the back that "the French had been not so wild, actually," Moscovici issued a statement that the documents signed at that summit still had to be ratified by the national parliaments, and were not certain to get the approval of the people—the French, especially.

For reasons that are only too understandable, Moscovici's remarks stirred up quite some discomfort on "the other side." The other 14 EU governments are still playing with their old hand, long after a new deck has been shuffled and dealt—and more cards will be added, between now and the autumn.

Currency Rates

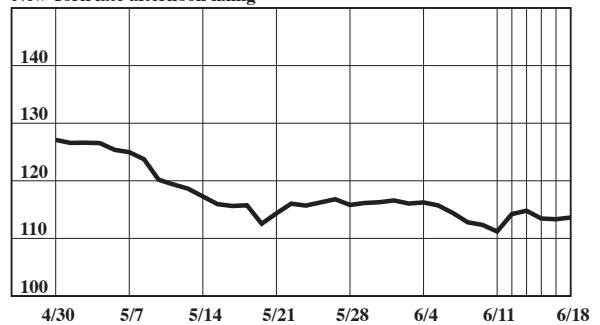
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



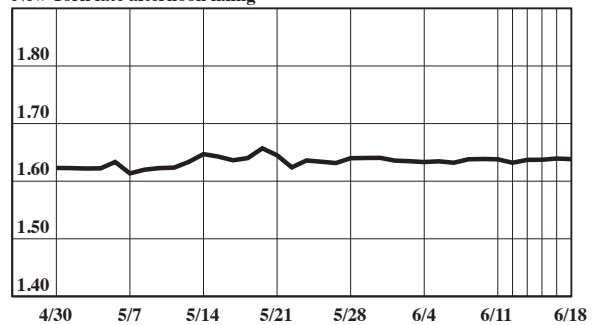
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

