

LaRouches Speak To Berlin Seminar

Continuing rapid-fire interventions throughout Europe, for a move by Eurasian nations to avert war with cooperative action to stop the depression collapse, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche addressed an overflow crowd at a Berlin *EIR* seminar on Dec. 18. Diplomats from Arab, Asian, African, and East European embassies; ten representatives of Arab, German, and Asian media; university and other activists from Germany, France, and Scandinavia; and economists and businessmen heard LaRouche speak at the Westin Grand Hotel on Berlin's famous avenue Unter den Linden. The Berlin seminar followed immediately the major Budapest presentations by LaRouche, reported in this issue's *Feature*.

Lyndon LaRouche noted that he will give his own State of the Union message by webcast on Jan. 28, 2003 just days after U.S. President George Bush will have given his; LaRouche will comment on what Bush will have said,



and what he will have omitted. You cannot say what U.S. policy is going to be, he told the Berlin audience, until after these two speeches have been given.

He compared the current economic and strategic crisis to the crisis of 1928-33; this topic, in depth, was the subject of Helga Zepp-LaRouche's remarks to the seminar.

hysterically blocking the issue. A case in point is the position expressed by the European Commission, through its representative Pedro Solbes, in answering an official interrogatory filed by Member of the European Parliament member Cristiana Muscardini, of Italy. On the basis of the resolution adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Mrs. Muscardini had asked whether the European Commission would adopt the same resolution and take initiatives to organize a New Bretton Woods conference. The answer reads: "The Commission does not intend to convoke an international conference to remedy the consequences of the speculative bubble." In a malicious twist, Solbes added that the Commission also "does not intend to adopt initiatives aimed at directly stabilizing investors' wealth," slanderously implying that this was the concept behind Muscardini's request. Also, referring to the data on the global speculative bubble cited by Muscardini, taken from the Italian Deputies' resolution, Solbes wrote, "The Commission cannot directly confirm the data mentioned in the written interrogatory."

That hostile and arrogant answer demonstrates the opposition of the European Commission to acting on behalf of the common good of the nations represented. And this comes from an institution which looks forward to becoming the "government" of Europe!

Cardinal Tettamanzi Speaks Out

The behavior of the EU Commission exemplifies the situation when a society, in its leading institutions, prefers to hang

on to its ideology, even if this ensures that the society, and those institutions themselves, will go under. This attitude was blasted by a prominent leader of the Catholic Church, Milan Archbishop Cardinal Dionigi Tettamanzi, who is among the most outspoken critics of globalization inside the Church. Cardinal Tettamanzi gave his "State of the City" address on Dec. 6, the feast of St. Ambrose, following a tradition inaugurated by Pope Paul VI, when he was Archbishop of Milan. Tettamanzi compared the current situation with the times of St. Ambrose, the former Roman governor who became Bishop of Milan in 374 B.C. There are "worrying analogies" with Ambrose's times, Tettamanzi said: an "empire apparently looking strong and splendid, but without soul," where "a few still believed in great ideals"; political life was decoupled from the "common good"; the institution of the family "prey to disintegration"; schools "disrupted by intolerable disorders"; the entertainment world "more and more ferocious and immoral"; and "restless and threatening populations" at the borders of the empire. Facing all this, "one needed commitment and cohesion," but, lacking that, the empire collapsed.

"Our epoch, like the times of St. Ambrose, not infrequently presents worrying signs of a social, cultural, moral and religious crisis. . . . The current phenomenon of globalization, often ruled exclusively or predominantly by market criteria . . . ends up aggravating social imbalances, economic differences, and the different forms of marginalization." Tettamanzi called on the political class to "nurture a great sensibility for the common good."