

ish Empire is committed to the supremacy of a small elite over the rest of humanity, and has a history of treachery to any nation that makes the mistake of trusting it.

The British were the leading proponents of the deindustrialization of the United States, and with their allies in the U.S.A., pushed us to adopt their Anglo-Dutch Liberal model. This emulation of the parasitical City of London model has destroyed the U.S. economy, allowing it to be taken over by the imperial operation known as globalization. Another word for globalization is fascism.

Now we have the British pushing the U.S. to bail out its financial institutions, protecting the parasite at the expense of the host. It must be done, they say—save the system first, then sort it all out later. That is a prescription for national suicide, and the death of the dollar-based system. The result will not be stability, but hyperinflation, with the value of the dollar completely collapsing and taking the rest of the world with it. We are in for a replay of Weimar Germany if we continue these policies, and our “dear friends” the British know it.

Time for Truth

Abraham Lincoln once observed that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time. Lincoln, too, was beset by a British assault on the United States, through London's pawns in the Confederacy, but counted on reason and the fundamental decency of the American people to prevail. Lincoln gave his life in that struggle, but he won the war and saved the Union.

Today, the power of reason is greatly strained, under the assault of a massive propaganda machine designed to stamp out all remnants of the American System and turn our population into frightened little peasants who will surrender our nation and its principles for the false promises of safety and wealth. The bankers and the government propose to bail out the banks in the name of protecting the ordinary people, the financial equivalent of making sure the plantation owners have so much to eat that there are crumbs left over for the slaves. In the name of the “war on terror,” our own government is copying the British surveillance society model, asserting its right to monitor everyone, all the time. If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to worry about, they say, justifying the establishment of a police state in the name of protecting freedom. Do you really believe they are doing it because they care about you?

The Big Lie only works when little people accept it, when people are too afraid to stand up for the truth. We seem to be living in an Orwellian world where Big Brother demands allegiance, but beyond that psychological fishbowl lies the potential for real freedom: for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The rapidity with which man went from first flight to landing on the Moon, is the natural order of things, and the first step toward reclaiming that tradition is the smashing of the Big Lie and the ugliness that hides behind it.

Bretton Woods Drive In Italy Irks Brits

by Claudio Celani

As *EIR* has reported in recent weeks, Lyndon LaRouche's intervention in Italy has provoked an intense debate on the collapse of the global financial system, and on the need for government policies committed to the general welfare and a new Bretton Woods. The protagonist of this debate is former Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, who publicly debated such ideas with LaRouche last year in Rome, and endorses LaRouche's proposals for a Eurasian Land-Bridge policy. An election campaign is finally dominated by real and important issues.

The paradox is that Tremonti is a leader of the conservative bloc around former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who is again running for that post in the April 13-14 general elections. Tremonti's campaign against globalization and for a new Bretton Woods international financial agreement has received more endorsements from members of the Democratic Party and the Left-Rainbow than from his own party! Such a disruption of the old “left-right” alignments is not only positive, it is the precondition to bust up the system through which the British empire has controlled Italian politics for three decades, since the assassination of Aldo Moro in 1978.

There is a real possibility that a grand coalition will be formed, in which politicians, and not London-directed technocrats, will run the government. In such a coalition, Tremonti has already been designated to be Minister of the Economy. This has enraged London, which has mobilized its puppets and agents of influence to try to stop such developments.

One member of the current Italian government who endorses Tremonti's proposals is Undersecretary of State for the Economy and Finance Mario Lettieri. He has helped expand the dialogue by supporting LaRouche's “Firewall” proposal. [See the accompanying interview.]

On the opposite side, the British empire has attacked Tremonti through its mouthpiece, the Acton Institute, with a piece on March 18. It has also unleashed a prominent party colleague of Tremonti, former Defense Minister Antonio Martino, to demand that Tremonti not be appointed economic czar in the next government!

Martino attacked Tremonti in an interview with the daily *La Stampa* on March 27: “I am not at all enthusiastic that the PdL [Berlusconi's party] goes to the government with such an economic superminister,” Martino said. He then proposed to split the responsibilities of the Economics Ministry, to reduce Tremonti's power. Currently, the departments of Treasury, Finance, and Budget are joined under the Economics Ministry. Martino insists that “we must split the Finance department

from the Treasury department. As for the rest, I keep thinking that defending protectionism is wrong and absurd. To propose it again today, is like reproducing the same mistakes made before the 1929 crisis.”

The interviewer challenged Martino about the U.S. government bailout of “investment” bank Bear Stearns, asking if it is not a state intervention and an example of “the world upside down,” as Tremonti says. “Absolutely no,” Martino said. He went on to defend Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke: “The Fed does what it did not do in 1929, when it let 30% of U.S. banks fail.”

As for the Acton Institute, Bernd Bergmann writes on the Institute powerblog that, “Tremonti blames the recent rise in the prices of consumer goods on globalization, and says that this is only the beginning. The global financial crisis, environmental destruction, and geopolitical tensions in the competition for natural resources are also fruits of globalization, according to Tremonti. He identifies the main problem as a lack of international governance of the process of globalization, and calls for a new Bretton Woods-like system to confront the multiple crises caused by what he calls ‘marketism.’”

Ignoring the demise of the globalized system, Bergmann writes, “Tremonti’s vision is inward-looking and profoundly pessimistic. Some market-oriented Italian commentators have pointed out that his ideas seem dangerously close to old-style protectionism. It is clear if Europe followed his analysis, it would be led on a path of future irrelevance both as an economic and a cultural model.”

Hon. Mario Lettieri

Call for an FDR-Style New Financial System

Mr. Lettieri, of the Margherita party, is the Undersecretary of State to the Italian Finance Ministry. In 2005, he introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, calling for a new Bretton Woods conference, to establish a new international monetary system. He gave this interview to EIR’s Claudio Celani on March 26.



EIRNS/Wolfgang Lillge

EIR: The Italian electoral debate has been polarized by Giulio Tremonti’s campaign for new Bretton Woods. What is

your view of the situation, given that you were among the first to advance this proposal, in a resolution approved by the Chamber of Deputies in 2005?

Lettieri: In the 2001-2006 legislature, as you noted, I introduced a specific Motion into the Chamber of Deputies, which was approved on April 6, 2005. That Motion took into account the debate that was taking place around the world, among people sensitive to those issues, including the proposals of Lyndon LaRouche.

The Motion was signed not only by numerous members of Parliament from many different groupings, but it also gave rise to a broad floor debate in the Parliament. It committed the government to taking the necessary actions to bring about an international conference of heads of state and government, for the purpose of defining a new and more just financial and monetary system. In the text I presented, there was explicit reference to a new Bretton Woods, whereas the final approved text was more generic.

EIR: Do you therefore support Tremonti’s proposal?

Lettieri: It is positive that Tremonti, too, agrees that it is necessary to create a new worldwide economic-financial architecture. When we speak about Bretton Woods, we must think of the great American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was the President of the “New Deal” and of the “Forgotten Man.” He was able to unite America behind a great program of economic and social rebirth. Roosevelt created the welfare state, created jobs and defended the rights of workers. Roosevelt was the President who defeated Nazi-Fascism, and was opposed by the American right wing.

EIR: The financial crisis has undergone a dramatic acceleration with the collapse of Bear Stearns and the Fed’s intervention as the “lender of last resort.” Commenting on this situation, Lyndon LaRouche has demanded urgent intervention, through the implementation of a “firewall,” as Roosevelt did, to protect both homeowners and the banks from speculative funds. According to LaRouche, a bailout across the board, without this firewall, might save some banks, but would lead to hyperinflation. Do you agree?

Lettieri: LaRouche’s proposal is very wise. We should find a way to separate the speculative part of the financial system from the part connected to the real economy, to firms, to the life of families. If that occurs, I think that the cost of recapitalizing the banking system could be contained within acceptable limits. Certainly, we need a system of rules that allows for directing financial flows into investments, and making sure that the banking system actively participates in the development of the real economy, infrastructure, etc. This should be the aim of the new Bretton Woods and of a Roosevelt-style policy today. The excessive financialization of the economy, the heavy speculation in oil products, and the ongoing social and territorial imbalances, demand that governments and international bodies go in new directions, one of which is surely the revisiting of the system created in 1944 in Bretton Woods.