

# International Attendance Marks European Conference 'How To Reconstruct a Bankrupt World'

**T**his is the first international conference since the war started, which is clearly taking a stand against this unjust war," said Iraqi journalist Dr. Mustafa Ali of the *Al-Arab* newspaper, during a plenary discussion of the March 21-23 Schiller Institute conference held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany, a conference which drew nearly 600 people from 46 nations.

Keynoting the conference on the day after the U.S. strikes began, Lyndon LaRouche condemned the war as the beginning of a world war. "If you don't stop it, there is no 'after' Iraq war," LaRouche said. "Because, you will be going into another war, under an administration which is totally committed to a worldwide fascist imperialism. Therefore, we must stop it."

LaRouche then proceeded to challenge his audience to give up those pub-



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*Conference participants from the Eurasian Strategic Triangle (left to right): Chandrajit Yadav, India; Dr. Bi Jiyao, China; Dr. Vladimir Myasnikov, Russia.*

lic opinions, and policy axioms, which permitted world leaders to start this war—and to mobilize for a worldwide economic recovery program which could lead to world peace. This program has been developed over years by the LaRouche movement, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge and an FDR-

style New Bretton Woods.

As if to show how feasible LaRouche's call was, sitting next to him on the dais were representatives from the three nations of the Eurasian Strategic Triangle: Russia, China, and India. All three came to the microphone after LaRouche's speech to thank him and promise their support. Chandrajit Yadav from India, a Minister in Indira Gandhi's government; Dr. Bi Jiyao of the Chinese State Development Planning Commission; and Dr. Vladimir Myasnikov of the Far East Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, all spoke up vigorously, and joined participants from the other nations, at the event's conclusion, in signing the Conference Declaration, "This War Must Be Stopped" [SEE page 4, this issue].

### The Eurasian Land-Bridge

Helga Zepp LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute and a famous campaigner for the New Silk Road/Eurasian Land-Bridge, keynoted the next conference panel, which

was devoted to the concept of the Land-Bridge as the answer to today's strategic crisis. Zepp LaRouche elaborated on the parallels between the current plunge toward world war and the buildup to World War I, and



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*Above: Lyndon LaRouche at youth panel. Right: (left to right) Dr. Chin Hyung-in, South Korea; Dr. Markku Heiskanen, Finland; Ambassador Kim Sang-woo, South Korea.*



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called for a Eurasian Union based on policies such as the Marshall Plan, or FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from the Eurasian nations of Russia, China, India, South Korea, Finland, and Poland followed up her presentation.

### Development Perspectives

The discussion continued, into the next session of the conference, on the principles of the New Bretton Woods and a development perspective.

Speakers from Rwanda and Nigeria spoke from the African viewpoint, outlining the dramatic change required away from the I.M.F. system, in order to save Africa. The Italian economist Dr. Nino Galloni also spoke about Africa, and the water projects required there.

Hartmut Cramer of the Schiller Institute presented new research on the job creation plans developed by Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, showing that his program—which was rejected in the months leading up to Hitler's coming to power in 1933—was directly parallel to that of FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from Russia and Cyprus addressed the question of education in their speeches.

The highpoint of excitement on the question of culture came with the final panel, entitled "The Second American Revolution." This featured six young people from Germany, France, and the United States, who presented the method of thinking being used by the LaRouche Youth Movement in the United States, to build a new Renaissance, and to put Lyndon LaRouche into the Presidency. While the topics ranged from Jeanne d'Arc, to Gauss's Fundamental Theorem, to economics, the subject was clearly beyond the particulars: developing a youth movement unlike any other, which has the competence to create a future—and worldwide—continuous Renaissance.

The conference was followed by a youth cadre school, which drew about 60 young people, many of whom proceeded to go to the German capital, Berlin, for a political organizing "week of action."



Schiller Institute vice-chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson (left) address Leipzig peace rally.

## Leipzig Peace Rally Hears: 'LaRouche Is the Man'

A world-historic individual, 91-year-old American Civil Rights leader and vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute Amelia Boynton Robinson, spoke at a historic demonstration against the Iraq war in Leipzig, Germany on March 31. The Leipzig weekly "Monday demonstrations," which 13 years ago helped to bring down the Berlin Wall, have begun again, this time to bring down the imperial war policy; and Mrs. Robinson told the 50,000 demonstrators that U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was their leader to do it.

"Greetings from the other America!" were the opening words of Amelia Robinson's speech, which rang out in front of the Leipzig Opera House, recalling memories of the 1963 speech of Dr. Martin Luther King, and of Marian Anderson's 1939 concert at the Lincoln Memorial. Mrs. Robinson was introduced to the Leipzig peace demonstration by the well-known Father Christian Fuehrer, as a collaborator of Dr. King in the American Civil Rights movement, and as a representative of the "Other

America" today. She took the microphone before the crowd, and speaking slowly and with great dignity for 15 minutes, painted a picture of history.

She described the time when Dr. King came to Selma, Alabama, where she and her late husband, S.W. Boynton, had launched the struggle for voting rights. Instead of being welcomed, Dr. King was slandered as a communist and a rabble-rouser. It was Mrs. Robinson who shared her office with Dr. King, gave him a place to stay, and continued to fight alongside him, not only for the civil rights of the American people, but for a higher principle of justice for all the people of the world. She told the demonstrators that those were difficult times, and when in 1968 Dr. King was assassinated, the dream shattered.

### Tradition of FDR and Dr. King

"But today," she said, "a new leader in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Dr. King has arisen in America to pick up the broken pieces, and is continuing the dream of Martin Luther

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