

EIRFeature

Eurasian Conference Gives the Alternative To Bush's Insanity

by Nancy Spannaus

Leading representatives from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, came together under the auspices of the Schiller Institute in Germany over the first weekend in May, to discuss a remedy for the presently ongoing, Bush Administration-led plunge of the entire planet into a new Dark Age. The central feature of the remedy presented, and discussed, was the proposal by U.S. statesman and economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., for a great, ecumenical Eurasian development project, as the pivot of an intended global economic and moral recovery. The discussion, which featured contributions by prominent thinkers from Russia, China, and India, in addition to leaders of Sudan, Nigeria, Burundi, and Rwanda, occurred under the theme "The Ecumenical Battle for the Common Good," which is the same as the U.S. Constitutional principle of the General Welfare.

What was clear from this event, is the fact that, in the face of the madness and drive toward war of the Bush Administration, an increasing number of nations are openly looking to the vindicated ideas of LaRouche, as the only alternative to disaster.

The extraordinary richness, and unity of direction, expressed by this array of participants, when considered in the context of the simultaneous ecumenical mission being undertaken by Pope John Paul II in explicit pursuit of the common good, against globalization, made this conference a potentially decisive turning point for all mankind.

As presented by LaRouche in his keynote speech (published in this *Feature*), the moral intention of his policy proposal is defined as the relationship of a Eurasian renaissance, to the issues of genocide being perpetrated intentionally against all of Sub-Saharan Africa by the Anglo-American directors and supporters of the Hitler-like Christian Solidarity Worldwide of Britain's Baroness Caroline Cox. The Eurasian economic renaissance will give Eurasia the means to support justice for Africa; but that intention for Africa must be an embedded, integral feature of the Eurasian economic development efforts.



Speakers in panels of the Bad Schwalbach conference represented Africa, Ibero-America, Russia, India, China, Europe and the U.S. Lyndon LaRouche is at the center.

Dominating the three days of the conference, beginning with LaRouche's keynote speech, was the figure of the great Russia-Ukraine scientist Vladimir Vernadsky, a pioneer in nuclear technology, and the founder of the branch of physical economy known as biogeochemistry. As LaRouche stated, the possibility of successful development of cooperation among the nations of continental Eurasia, including Japan, depends upon a commitment to the greatest work of infrastructural development in all human history, a work he described as the "Conquest of Inner Space": the transformation of Central and North Asia, through development corridors, into an area of vast economic development. This would require "crash programs" in the development of the combined science of physical economy and biogeochemistry, for which the work of Vernadsky is critical.

Extraordinary Russian Response

Following LaRouche's keynote, given on the evening of May 4, were contributions by two distinguished Russians, Dr. Sergei Glazyev, chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy and Business of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, and Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. (Both speeches are published in this issue.)

Dr. Glazyev expressed, in strong language, his support for the strategic concepts presented by LaRouche. He called the conference "an important event," taking place just in time for the international financial and economic crisis, when there

is still a margin of time in which to think about shaping the future. He stated, "I fully support the ideas of LaRouche and the Schiller Institute," respecting the development of transport, communications, and other hard infrastructure, as well as "social infrastructure," worldwide. As for Russia, Glazyev said, the choice is either to continue to implement the so-called Washington Consensus policy, and thereby to collapse, or to go in the direction indicated by LaRouche with his concept of the Eurasian development corridors.

Professor Menshikov stressed reasons for optimism that Russia would go the way of Eurasian development, and added his own view that not just the Russia-India-China triangle, but a five-sided configuration, is required, one which adds Japan and Europe. He was pleased with the renewed diplomacy with Europe, as well as elsewhere, being shown by President Vladimir Putin.

Development Corridors and Africa

The second day of proceedings began with a panel discussion devoted to the theme "A 25-Year Development Perspective for Eurasia: Russia, China, and India." Following a review of the shocking process of financial collapse in the West, especially the United States, by *EIR* economics writer Lothar Komp, the conference heard from Prof. Yuri Gromyko of the Moscow Academy for Culture and Educational Development; Dr. Wen Tiejun of Beijing, Deputy Secretary General of the China Society for Restructuring Economic Systems; Prof. Sujit Dutta, of the Institute for Defense Studies and

Analysis, New Delhi; and Prof. Selim Mohammad of Egypt.

Each Eurasian speaker developed the significance, and challenge, for his own country, of LaRouche's Eurasian development corridor idea, with emphasis upon the physical-economic concepts he had learned from LaRouche.

Dr. Wen, for example, reported on how China was developing a stock market and a "bubble economy" during 1992-95. In 1994, he discussed this bubble economy with LaRouche, whose suggestions for China were "very important," with regards to infrastructure and local development. LaRouche's recommendations were published in November 1994 in China, and this was the earliest publication to warn China of the world's financial crisis. LaRouche's forecasts have proven true year by year, Dr. Wen said. He also discussed with LaRouche China's land-bridge to Southeast and South Asia. This land-bridge has become still more practicable today, owing to the fact that China has come up with a new economic strategy for the century, focussed on western China. China is now into its Tenth Five-Year Plan, 2001-2005, he said, which will speed up the development of western China through water management projects, and railroad and highway construction.

The afternoon panel featured contributions from African leaders Prof. Abdalla A. Abdalla of Sudan, a former Minister of Agriculture in that nation; Prof. Sam Aluko of Nigeria; Jean Gahururu of Rwanda; and a representative of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Burundi, Leonce Ndarubagiye. The African leaders concentrated particularly on the devastation which the International Monetary Fund and World Bank have wrought on their continent, a devastation which can only be understood as a deliberate policy by the financial oligarchy, and expressed their appreciation of the work of the Schiller Institute.

This discussion was followed, as if in counterpoint, by a presentation about the crucial fight to save D.C. General Hospital in Washington, D.C., given by two leading participants, D.C. Nurses Association representative Charlene Gordon, and Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, Minister of Health for the Nation of Islam. The short speeches produced an electric response, as the audience could see how the LaRouche movement is in the process of shifting policies on the general welfare, in the United States.

The second day of the conference concluded with a musical "crucial experiment," which involved the chorus, orchestra, and soloists of the Schiller Institute, as well as the audience, demonstrating the principles of Classical thorough-composition through works by Bach, Mozart, and Brahms.

Scientific-Cultural Renaissance

The final day of the conference further developed the ecumenical and scientific principles required to carry out the ambitious reconstruction plans which had been laid out. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, presented the crucial role of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa in developing

the principles of the modern nation-state, and his concept of a dialogue of cultures, in the context of celebrating the great thinker's 600th birthday. Cusa's ideas must be studied carefully today to overcome the dark age of our own day, Zepp-LaRouche began. They will help us clarify the principles which should define the relations of the international community of peoples. She described how Cusa used the ideas of Plato to develop for the first time the idea of representative government, in which the individual would have the opportunity, and obligation, to speak out for the common good.

Cusa's approach to natural freedom and equality, as the basis for participation in government, was a completely new idea, she said. This is where the idea of political rights of all people begins. Every person is born free, is free by nature, so governance can only derive from the agreement of the governed. Men are by nature equal and equally free; the power of a ruler can only be constituted by the election and consent of the others. All legitimate authority arises from elective concordance and free submission. The source of legitimate power is care for the common good. As the ruler is a creature, equal to all other men by birth, he has to act as their father, which presupposes love.

Cusa defined a representative system of government, in which the ruler chooses the best qualified among his subjects and holds a daily council with him. The councillors' task is to uphold the common good, to give advice, and to serve as the means through which the king can govern and influence his subjects. The subjects can also influence the king in return. The councillors should be agreed upon by a general meeting of the kingdom, and should be bound by oath to speak out for the public good.

Before Zepp-LaRouche's speech, a special message to the conference from the Apostolic Nuncio His Excellency Msgr. Karl Josef Rauber, from Budapest, Hungary, was read.

Marivilia Carrasco, leader of the LaRouche movement in Mexico, discussed the "Africanization of Ibero-America," and the role which Miguel Cervantes' *Don Quixote* can play in teaching the "art of governing" in the face of such an assault on nation-states.

The conference concluded with a summary of the case for a science of life, as opposed to the reductionist abomination known as "molecular biology," a discussion pivoted on the role of Vernadsky's fundamental contributions. Speaking to this subject were Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of the German Fusion Energy Forum (FEF); Laurence Hecht of the U.S.-based *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine; Dino de Paoli, and Dr. Wolfgang Lillge, also of the FEF. Extensive discussion followed, as well as a contribution from Ukraine's Prof. Volodymyr Shevchuk, a representative of the Podolinsky Society, which represents a school of physical economy similar to that of Vernadsky.

Proceedings and speeches of this historic conference will be published in future issues of *EIR*, and will also appear on *EIR*'s website, www.larouchepub.com.