

## LaRouche Gives ‘Wake-Up Call’ To Moscow Conference on China

by Karl-Michael Vitt

On September 23-25, 2003, the 14th Conference on “China, Chinese Civilization and the World: Past, Present and Future,” took place in Moscow. The main subject of this year’s conference was: “China in the 21st Century—Chances and Challenges of Globalization.” Among the organizers were

the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Academic Council for Comprehensive Studies of Contemporary China, the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, and the Russian Association of Sinologists. The conference was dedicated to 87-year-old Academician S.L. Tikhvinsky, one of the leading Sinologists

### ‘China and a Community of Principle’

*This was the title-concept of the primary speech by Lyndon LaRouche, candidate for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination in 2004, who was a featured speaker, at the Moscow conference. The full written version of his speech was published in EIR for Oct. 3. LaRouche’s proposing of an “community of principle” of the “advantage of the other” in economic progress—his alternative for the inadequate “multipolar world” idea of war-avoidance—is expressed here in his opening.*

We may regard the often-expressed proposal to establish “a multipolar world,” as, in and for itself, an understandable rejection of the imperialist intent expressed by certain circles currently occupying key positions in the government of the U.S.A. Since the 1989-1992 collapse of the Soviet Union, those circles have foreseen what they have expressed as belief in the opportunity to create a global

“American,” or “Anglo-American” empire. They have declared their intention to create such an empire, otherwise identified as “world government,” by means of revival of Bertrand Russell’s 1940s doctrine of Anglo-American “preventive nuclear warfare.” Russell’s original threat ended, for a time, with the successful Soviet testing of a thermonuclear weapon-prototype; that threat has been revived by U.S. Vice-President Cheney and others, as official U.S. policy, in the aftermath of the shocking events of Sept. 11, 2001.

During post-1988 Administration of President George H.W. Bush, U.S. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney had already attempted to revive Russell’s old threat; but his proposal was rejected at that time by Bush, Sr. Nearly a decade later, in the aftermath of Sept. 11, 2001, the preventive nuclear warfare policy has been successfully pushed by the same Dick Cheney, now as Vice-President, up to the present time. As some leading circles in various governments already know, a continuation of that new imperial policy beyond the present occupation of Iraq, threatens to drive the world toward a point of desperation which could become the brink of a more or less global, but asym-

of Russia during the past decades. Tikhvinsky was among the speakers who opened the conference, which was attended by approximately 250 people.

A delegation of 30 high-level representatives had come from China, representing several scientific institutions which assist the Chinese government and Communist Party. In addition to foreign diplomats and Sinologists who had travelled to Moscow, there were also numerous experts on the Far East from other cities all over Russia. But the largest section of the attendees came from scientific institutes in Moscow associated with the Academy of Sciences, or working under the direction of the government.

The opening of the congress was reported by journalists from China and Russia.

### Schiller Institute Delegation

Among the foreign guests was a delegation of the Schiller Institute, around American Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The Congress began on the eve of Russian President Putin's visit to the United States, and of the visit of the Russian Prime Minister to China. How should Chinese-Russian relations develop in the present world situation? Should the unilateralism of the present U.S. government be answered only with the concept of a multipolar world? Should the U.S.A., which is hit by an economic and financial crisis, be left to itself, until it implodes and collapses, as the Roman Empire did in the past? Should one only care about one's own

problems and try to move ahead slowly, in good neighborly relations? These questions, LaRouche addressed for the conference.

To prove to be a friend of the United States, but not to support the imperial course, seems the right course to many Russians and Chinese; they argue from the strong economic growth in China, or the sound financial position of the Russian government because of the income from oil and gas deals. Therefore, many looked forward to LaRouche's speech, to hear the voice of the opposition in the U.S.A.; several representatives attended only for that purpose. Because of his numerous visits to Russia since 1994, he is highly respected. The two last visits were in 2001: in June of that year, LaRouche addressed a hearing on the global financial crisis, held by the Economic Committee of the Russian State Duma; and in December, he spoke at a conference commemorating scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov.

The conference was opened by the director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Academician M.L. Titarenko, who concentrated on the stabilizing role which China plays in the Southeast Asian region, and therefore in the world, today, and has played in the past. Particularly following the financial crisis which hit these countries hard in 1997, China helped the region regain stability, through credits. But this was not understood in the United States; otherwise, one could not explain why America, after 12 years of a stable exchange rate with China, now wants to change it to China's disadvantage.

metric form of nuclear-armed warfare.

Unless Cheney and his neo-conservative confederates were removed from power, the risk of that form of warfare would not only persist, but increase spectacularly. The poorer the other military capabilities of the U.S.A. prove to be, the greater the temptation of Cheney's co-thinkers to launch nuclear warfare. Fortunately, the timely ouster of Cheney is now possible, if, unfortunately, not yet assured.

On this issue, up to a certain point, I agree—up to a point—with the concerns expressed by today's proponents of a "multipolar world," but not with that proposal itself. I agree that we must prevent the implementation of the new imperialist doctrines associated with Cheney, et al. Yet, I also see a new source of dangers in the notion of "a multipolar world" as that term is broadly, and loosely understood today. I think it important to explain why I, speaking from the standpoint of one among several currently leading U.S. Presidential candidates for the November 2004 election, have proposed the notion of a community of principle among sovereign states, as a specific alternative to the inherently self-contradictory concept of a multipolar world. What is needed in the present circumstance, is more

or less global support for a clear, positive, unifying, ecumenical principle, such as the principle of "the advantage of the other," which was the pivotal feature of that Treaty of Westphalia which brought the imperial, religious, and related reactionary warfare of the 1511-1648 interval to an end.

My choice of anti-imperialist alternative, is, as I shall explain, the establishment of a global community of principle among perfectly sovereign nation-states. I have presented one aspect of this proposal in a paper entitled, *The Sovereign States of the Americas*, which is being widely circulated currently by my U.S. Presidential campaign. It is not sufficient to defend the principle of national sovereignty; there must be a unifying and integral principle of positive cooperation, a principle which requires each of us to defend the sovereignty of the other nations, as what we see clearly as an indispensable source of historical benefit to our own. The present leaning toward a system of treaty-agreements which would provide much-needed economic benefits, and also efficient security arrangements, throughout the Eurasian continent, points toward the timeliness of the adoption of such a community of principle.