

Schiller Institute Delegation Visits China

Helga Zepp LaRouche Addresses Development

Helga Zepp LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute and wife of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., led a delegation to the International Symposium on Economic Development of the Regions Along the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, held in Beijing, China, May 7-9.

The symposium, attended by approximately 400 delegates from 34 countries and 13 international organizations, was organized by the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China. The United Nations Development Program, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank were among the sponsors.

On May 8, Mrs. LaRouche was an official speaker at one of three day-long conference workshops, on "Trade and Economic Cooperation in the Eurasian Continental Area." She spoke on "Building the Silk Road Landbridge: The Basis for the Mutual Security Interests of Asia and Europe." There is no real "clash of civilizations," she said; "There is no such contradiction among world cultures, that cannot be overcome." She outlined the program of her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, for Eurasian development, and his campaign since 1988, to realize this policy for reconstruction of the world economy. Her speech was reproduced for distribution to the entire conference.

Other delegates accompanying her were Jonathan Tennenbaum and Mary Burdman, of the German Schiller Institute. Dr. Tennenbaum was an official speaker at a conference workshop also, on "Infrastructure Facilities Towards the Eurasian Continent."



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Right: *Helga Zepp LaRouche leaves podium after addressing the "Trade and Economic Cooperation" workshop of the Beijing conference.*

Above: *Mrs. LaRouche addresses an audience of professors and students.*



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The impact of the Schiller Institute presence, was made clear on the last day of the conference. In the concluding general meeting, reports were given on the three programs of the day before. The rapporteur on the "Trade and Economic Cooperation" workshop told the assembled 400 delegates: "We had many helpful suggestions on the conference. . . . One was that there should be more contributions by women. It was the sense of the leaders of our workshop, that the best contributions were by women. These included the president of the Schiller Institute, and the director of the Development Research Center of the State Council."

The clash between the policies of the British Empire, and its emanations such as the United Nations and World Bank, and the commitment of nations like China and Iran, to build the Eurasian

Landbridge, was made clear from the first day of the conference. This was shown by the differences between the speeches of the many Chinese national and provincial officials, emphasizing their economic achievements and commitment to further development, and a proud speech from the Iranian Foreign Ministry on his nation's new silk route, and the nasty lectures delivered by Sir Leon Brittan, demanding that China toe the imperial line on the World Trade Organization and the free market.

Mrs. LaRouche and the Schiller Institute delegation also were able to discuss with other institutes and groups

Conference in Beijing

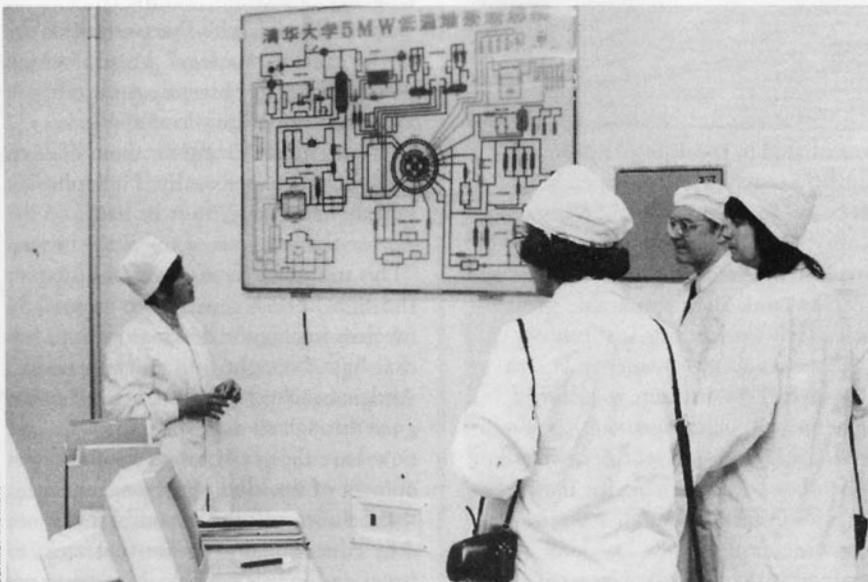


Visiting a farming village in Hebei province: center, Mrs. LaRouche; right, Mary Burdman.

in Beijing, many issues, ranging from the world financial crisis, economic development, LaRouche's role in the United States and Russia, to the importance of Nineteenth-century German poet Friedrich Schiller in the current world breakdown crisis. The delegation visited the site where China—alone of all the nations in the world—is building

an experimental HTR nuclear reactor, and made a visit to a farming village outside Beijing, where they spoke with local officials and were welcomed into two farmers' homes.

Mrs. LaRouche's commentary, "China, Twenty-Five Years Later," appears on p. 88 of this issue.



At the nuclear energy insitute of Qinghua University, where an experimental HTR reactor is under construction. Delegation (right): Mary Burdman, Jonathan Tennenbaum, Helga Zepp LaRouche.

Mexican Forum Mobilizes Against I.M.F.

Delegates to the Fifth "There Is Life After the Death of the I.M.F." National Forum, held July 19 in the Mexican city of Hermosillo, Sonora, resolved to organize a continent-wide mobilization against the International Monetary Fund to be held Oct. 12.

The resolution, adopted by 220 delegates, calls upon every nation in the Americas to support the "LaRouche plan," also known as the Emergency Bill for the Bankruptcy Reorganization of the Economy, which has already been introduced into the Congress of Mexico and the Congress of Argentina.

'Crimes Against Humanity'

The delegates also resolved to mobilize international support for the effort to impeach Governor Tom Ridge of Pennsylvania for "crimes against humanity," and to back a bill introduced into the Pennsylvania State Legislature to tax the sale and transfer of financial securities.

They also pledged to press for the exoneration of Lyndon LaRouche, and for the release of the five of his associates who are political prisoners in the Commonwealth of Virginia; to reaffirm their call for a Nuremberg Tribunal to bring the I.M.F. to trial for the crime of genocide; to reiterate their demand for an emergency program of public works to stave off imminent famine in Mexico; and to support the Latin American Bishops' conference (CELAM) condemnation of the foreign debt as illegal usury.