

Schiller Delegates at China Land-Bridge Meeting

A top-level Schiller Institute delegation, led by Helga Zepp LaRouche, participated in a six-day conference on the “Second Eurasian Bridge,” which took place in four cities in China between October 27 and November 1. The conference, sponsored by the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was titled: “Asia-Europe Economic and Trade Relations in the 21st Century and the Second Eurasian Bridge.” Mrs. LaRouche addressed the conference on its first day, October 27, in Beijing. The assemblage then travelled to Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province; to Lianyungang, the Jiangsu Province port city on the Yellow Sea, which is the eastern terminus of the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and finally to Qinhuangdao, China’s second-largest port, in Hebei province, where the Great Wall meets the Bohai Sea.

The conference involved participants from Russia, Slovakia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, The Netherlands, Japan, and South Korea, as well as from the Schiller Institute in Germany. Reflecting the growing collaboration between China and Russia on economic and other matters, the high-ranking Russian delegation included Professor M.L. Titarenko, the Director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and the

the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Northwest Alabama (*denotes former).

The 30,000 signatures, which were gathered over a period of approximately a month, included those of a former U.S. Senator; a former Governor; seven former members of Congress; 300 state legislators from 41 states; 240 other elected officials; 225 trade union leaders; 330 Democratic Party officials; and about 350 religious, civic, and Civil Rights leaders, as well as tens of thousands of ordinary citizens.



EIFRS/Richard Magraw

Chinese news crew interviews Helga Zepp LaRouche at the port of Lianyungang, the eastern terminus of the Second Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Chairman of the Russian-Chinese Friendship Association, and Dmitri Lvov, head of the Economics Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Mrs. LaRouche was a featured speaker at the conference, and gave numerous interviews to regional and local officials and newspapers at each of the conference locations, as did the other members of the Institute delegation. Accompanying Mrs. LaRouche were Jonathan Tennenbaum and Mary Burdman, who presented speeches to the conference in Nanjing and Qinhuangdao, respectively.

The ‘Silk Road Lady’

In her speech, Mrs. LaRouche discussed the global paradigm shift that began in the West with the “post-industrial society,” leading to the abandonment of proven economic and political methods which had formerly served so well—especially under the leadership of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt—in favor of a “globalization” which “is nothing but a neo-feudal world system.”

Universal history proves that it is in “the most fundamental self-interest of each sovereign nation-state, to develop all potential of all of its citizens,” said Mrs. LaRouche, and that “in modern times, it has been the American economist Lyn-

don LaRouche who developed a scientific measurement for the intelligibility of the common good, and for what are the necessary criteria for development.”

In conclusion, she urged that mankind draw from “the best of Chinese, European, and other cultures . . . and let our own culture, enriched though the genius of the others, come back to us and inspire us to contribute to a new golden age of mankind.”

Conference participants toured and inspected the ports of Lianyungang and Qinhuangdao, both “bridgeheads” of the Second Eurasian Land-Bridge. In Nanjing, the delegates were guests of the provincial government of Jiangsu, one of China’s leading industrial and agricultural regions. Here, Jonathan Tennenbaum’s speech, “A Project-Oriented Approach to International Economic Relations,” laid out the alternative to the ongoing collapse of the British “free-market” system, in the form of LaRouche’s American System economics, featuring state-promoted great projects for infrastructure and advanced science. He called for joint cooperation to develop the Eurasian infrastructure corridors, mass-produce HTR reactors, and build a series of model cities along the route of the Land-Bridge.