

NEWS

European Conference Our Future: The Eurasian Land-Bridge Economy



EIRNS/Chris Lewis



A conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute and the International Caucus of Labor Committees on Dec. 14-15, near Wiesbaden, Germany was attended by guests from thirty countries, including a majority of the nations along the corridors of the Eurasian Land-Bridge—Russia, Poland, Pakistan, Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Slovakia.

The keynote was given by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and was titled “Nothing Can Save the System.” LaRouche declared, “I come with a word of optimism,” comparable to an announcement that one is about to “get rid of a set of stinking old clothes.” The inevitable collapse of the global financial system now in progress, LaRouche said, marks the end of a “mixed” system which lasted four hundred years: A system of nation-states, dedicated to fostering development of their citizens through education, scientific, and technological progress, but which have been ruled by a

“parasite,” the international financial oligarchy, centered in London.

As the oligarchy was unable to destroy the modern nation-state, which first arose in 1461 in France, because of the nation-state’s superior military force, it took to subverting it, with the so-called “Enlightenment.” But, the “symbiosis” of two opposing systems, stressed LaRouche, ended thirty years ago, when the oligarchy decided it no longer needed the nation-state, with its military capabilities—because the policy of “detente” seemed to make general nuclear war impossible.

Thus, in 1966, there started a “cultur-

al revolution,” in which the power of sovereign nation-states began to vanish, and economic production declined, as Western nations embraced the “post-industrial society.” We are now reaching the end of that process; “the patient is nearing death.” What must be done today, is to bring “the good from the old system,” the positive features of the nation-state, into the new period. The best way to do this is by unifying many nations around a common goal. That common goal should be the development of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

That afternoon, Dr. Jonathan Tenenbaum spoke on “The Poetry of Hypothesis of Carl Gauss, Wilhelm Weber, and Bernhard Riemann.” On Sunday morning, the chorus and orchestra of the Schiller Institute presented selections from Joseph Haydn’s oratorio, *The Creation*.

Cooperating with China

Helga Zepp LaRouche gave the second day’s keynote, “China: Leibniz vs. British Geopolitics.” She declared

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Above: Helga Zepp LaRouche.
Map: Future main Eurasian development corridors.

Right: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.:
“Nothing can save the system.”

Land-Bridge

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that the realization of the Eurasian Land-Bridge will create the greatest economic miracle in history, combined with a new international renaissance. This prospect, together with the imminent collapse of the global financial and monetary system, means a shock for the financial oligarchy in London, which will try to stop the development of the Land-Bridge by bringing it under the control of supranational institutions, like the I.M.F., and will develop war scenarios, like those published by Sir Caspar Weinberger and Samuel Huntington, against China, Iran, etc.

British foreign policy has from the beginning of this century taken up the doctrine of “geopolitics,” which sees the integration and economic development of Eurasia as the greatest danger to the British maritime world power, and which has led Britain to organize two world wars, Zepp LaRouche warned. As the great Chinese statesman Sun Yat-sen wrote, Britain never has friends among nations, except when it considers those “friends” useful. Once that usefulness is over, the former “friends” are disposed of “like silkworms.”

Leibniz’s Vision

Against this type of policy, the Schiller Institute was founded to bring about real understanding among nations. She gave an overview of the fruitful relations between Europe and China, which started with the Jesuit priest Matteo Ricci, who moved to China in the late 1500’s. She cited the similarities between Confucianism and Christianity, which G.W. Leibniz described in his works on China.

Now, she said, we can make Leibniz’s vision come true—that of linking the civilizations at the western and eastern ends of Eurasia, through the Land-Bridge—and thus establish a basis for world peace.

Lothar Komp, of the economics staff of *Executive Intelligence Review*, concluded the discussion with a presentation on “Creating Millions of Jobs: Aspects of Eurasian Development Opportunities.” The conference ended with performances of a Haydn string quartet, and *lieder* by Schubert, Mozart, and others.



EURNS/Flütger Rumpf

The LaRouches meet with Dr. Hassan al Turabi, Speaker of Sudan’s National Assembly.

LaRouches Visit Embattled Sudan

During the week of Dec. 17-23, Lynndon and Helga LaRouche visited the embattled nation of Sudan, where they held public meetings and met with government and other officials. They were received by the President, Gen. Omar al Bashir; the Minister of External Affairs, Ali Osman Taher; the Speaker of the National Assembly, Dr. Hassan al Turabi; and the Secretary General of the National Congress, Dr. Ghazi Salahuddin Attabani. They also met with a group of political and military leaders of rebel groups in the south, who have joined the peace process.

In his public lectures, both at the Khartoum University on Dec. 19, and at the Friendship Hall, in a gathering sponsored by the Center for Strategic Studies, on Dec. 22, LaRouche focussed on the ongoing collapse of the world financial and monetary structures.

Although fraught with danger, the crisis, stressed LaRouche, should be seen as a “blessing in disguise,” even for Sudan. The reason is, that the symbiotic relationship of the past four centuries, between the institution of the nation-state, on the one hand, and the imperial institutions of a financial oligarchy, on the other, is coming to an end. Thus, mankind will have the chance to reestablish nation-states, and to reorganize financial and monetary institutions to serve the

true interests of sovereign nations.

Several Sudanese political figures and academics attending the lectures, brought up the so-called Asian Tigers, the developing-sector economies in southeast Asia which have been promoted as a model for countries like Sudan. LaRouche dispelled the illusion that these could provide a viable model, by explaining the difference between profit, which may appear on the balance sheets of firms or even countries, and actual economic development. In the case of the so-called Asian Tigers, the fabulous profits being touted by investors, are profits in “hot money,” ultimately linked to the booming drug trade in the region.

As far as industrial production is concerned, he pointed out that what is occurring, is that companies from Europe and the U.S. have been outsourcing—moving their facilities, based on existing technologies, to these areas with cheap labor pools.

The other major area of discussion concerned the U.S. itself. Members of the Sudanese intelligentsia find it difficult to understand why Washington continues its relentless drive to demoralize Sudan. LaRouche’s in-depth presentation of the “British problem” in U.S. political life, was of great importance in clarifying this question, which plagues most developing-sector nations.