

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/Flüster 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.