

International Conference, Germany ‘Win the Ecumenical Battle for Mankind’s Common Good!’

Leading representatives from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas, came together under the auspices of the Schiller Institute in Germany over the May 4-6 weekend, to discuss a remedy for the presently ongoing, Bush Administration-led plunge of the entire planet into a global new Dark Age.

The conference occurred in the context of the simultaneous ecumenical mission being undertaken by Pope John

Paul II, tracing the footsteps of the Apostle Paul in explicit pursuit of the common good and against globalization.

In his keynote presentation, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized his proposal for Eurasian cooperation and development, stressing that such a Eurasian economic renaissance will give Eurasia the means to support justice for Africa.

Dominating the three days of the conference, beginning with LaRouche’s keynote speech, was the figure of the great Russia-Ukraine scientist Vladimir Vernadsky. As LaRouche stated, the possibility of successful development of cooperation among the

nations of continental Eurasia, including Japan, depends upon a commitment to the greatest work of infrastructural development in all human history, a work he described as the “Conquest of Inner Space.” This would require “crash programs” in the development of the combined science of physical economy and biogeochemistry, for which the work of Vernadsky is critical.

Extraordinary Russian Response

Following LaRouche’s keynote, presented on the evening of May 4, contributions by Dr. Sergei Glazyev, chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy



Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche delivers second keynote address, on the life of Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa.

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Russian economists Dr. Sergei Glazyev (left) and Prof. Stansislav Menshikov (right).

LaRouche Analysis Presented at Russian Conferences

On May 15, LaRouche representative Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum addressed an exclusive seminar on the global financial crisis, held in the Diplomatic Chamber of the Kremlin Palace in Moscow, and attended by approximately 150 representatives of the Russian government, business and financial circles, and press. The privately organized seminar also heard presentations by experts from a number of leading Russian think-tanks, on financial and economic developments in the United States and globally.

In his 30-minute address, delivered in Russian, Tennenbaum presented essen-

tial concepts from the just-concluded international conference of the Schiller Institute in Bad Schwalbach, Germany. After his speech, numerous participants came up to receive copies of LaRouche’s Bad Schwalbach keynote address.

A Russian translation of Tennenbaum’s address at a previous financial conference in Moscow last March, entitled “Global Financial Crisis: What Is To Be Done?” is circulating on two Russian Internet sites, as well as the Russian version of LaRouche’s article on “Trade Without Currency.” Tennenbaum’s text was also published in the latest issue of the Russian magazine *Millennium*.

On June 5-6, Tennenbaum and Michael Vitt, representing the Schiller Institute and LaRouche’s *Executive Intelligence Review* took part in another Moscow conference, billed as an International Scientific Conference on “Reform of Strategic Sectors of the Economy (the Natural Monopolies and the Defense-Industry Complex) and the National Security of Russia,” co-sponsored by the Institute of International Economic and Political Studies (IIEPS) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Russian Association “Economists Allied for Arms Reduction” (ECAAR-Russia), and the National Investment Council.

and Business of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, and Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, were heard.

Sergei Glazyev called the conference “an important event,” taking place just in time for the international financial and economic crisis, when there was still a margin of time in which to think about shaping the future. “I fully support the ideas of LaRouche and the Schiller Institute,” respecting the development of transport, communications, and other hard infrastructure, as well as “social infrastructure,” worldwide, he stated.

Professor Menshikov stressed reasons for optimism that Russia would go the way of Eurasian development, and added his own view that not just the Russia-India-China triangle, but a five-sided configuration, which adds Japan and Europe, is required.

Development Corridors and Africa

The second day of proceedings began with a panel discussion devoted to the theme “A 25-Year Development Perspective for Eurasia: Russia, China, and India.” Following a review of the

Professor Stanislav Menshikov, co-chairman of ECAAR, presided over the first session, “Russia’s Macro-Economic Situation and Forecast,” which was followed by three more panels on economics, focussing in on the natural gas industry, electric power, and transportation sectors. Corresponding Academician Sergei Rogov, director of the Academy’s Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada, chaired the second day’s proceedings on “Anti-Missile Defense and National Security,” which were followed by a round table on problems of the defense sector.



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Africa panel: *Jean Gahururu, Rwanda (left), Prof. Sam Aluko, Nigeria (right).*

shocking process of financial collapse in the West, led by the United States, by *Executive Intelligence Review* economics writer Lothar Komp, the conference heard from Prof. Yuri Gromyko of the Moscow Academy for Culture and Educational Development; Dr. Wen Tiejun of Beijing, Deputy Secretary-General of the China Society for Restructuring Economic Systems; Professor Sujit Dutta, of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, New Delhi; and Professor Selim Mohamad of Egypt.

The afternoon panel featured contributions from African leaders Prof. Abdalla A. Abdalla of Sudan, a former minister of agriculture in that nation; Prof. Sam Aluko of Nigeria; Jean Gahururu of Rwanda; and a Representative of the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Burundi, Leonce Ndarubagiye.

They were followed by a report on the fight to save D.C. General Hospital in Washington, D.C., given by two leading participants, Nurses’ Union representative Charlene Gordon, and Dr. Alim Muhammad, Minister of Health for the Nation of Islam.

Scientific-Cultural Renaissance

The final day of the conference heard Helga Zepp LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, give a keynote address on the ecumenical lessons of the life of

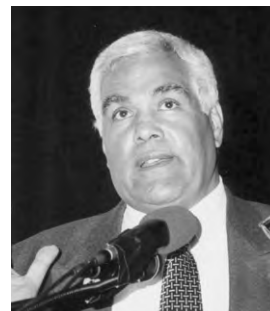
Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa, which appears in this issue of *Fidelio* [SEE page 14]. Before her speech, a special message to the conference from the Apostolic Nuncio His Excellency Msgr. Karl Josef Rauber, from Budapest, Hungary, was read.

Marivilia Carrasco, leader of the LaRouche movement in Mexico, discussed the “Africanization of Ibero-America,” and the role which Miguel Cervantes’ “Don Quixote” can play in teaching the “art of governing” in the face of the ongoing assault on nation-states.

The conference concluded with a summary of the case for a science of life, as opposed to the reductionist abomination known as “molecular biology,” a discussion which pivoted on the role of Vernadsky’s fundamental contributions. Speaking on this subject were Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of the German Fusion Energy Foundation (F.E.F.); Lau-



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Eurasia development panel: *(Clockwise from top left) Dr. Wen Tiejun (China), Prof. Selim Muhammad (Egypt), Prof. Sujit Dutta (India), Prof. Yuri Gromyko (Russia).*

rence Hecht of the U.S.-based *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine; and Dino De Paoli and Dr. Wolfgang Lillge, also of the German F.E.F. Ukrainian Professor Volodimir Shevchuk, a representative of the Podolinski Society, also spoke during the discussion.