

We've engaged in a vast destruction of essential capital, of infrastructure, industry, and agriculture, upon which our prosperity had depended. Therefore, we have to change the system."

LaRouche called on the nations of Europe and Asia to agree on great projects for the development of the Eurasian continent, and called on the U.S to return to the policies of economic development to promote the "common good," as typified by the work of great leaders such as Benjamin Franklin and President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

LaRouche's return to Italy comes just two months after the Italian House of Deputies took up the proposal for a New Bretton Woods, in a discussion prompted by the chaos engulfing Argentina. On Sept. 25, the Deputies approved a resolution calling for creation of a "new financial architecture," in order to "support the real economy and avoid speculative bubbles." This vote broke open international discussion of the economic and financial crisis, in a period when the "Chickenhawks" in the Bush Administration were heavily pushing the neo-imperial "Clash of Civilizations" plans of Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry Kissinger.

dation of popular opinion, and to demand leaders who are committed to the principle of immortality. A national leader who's not committed to immortality, is not capable of *morality*, in response to the challenges of this time."

A New Bretton Woods

Earlier that day, LaRouche had keynoted a quite different kind of meeting, a seminar organized by the Committee on Finance of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in cooperation with the Schiller Institute and the Hungarian Economic Association. The seminar was held at the Protocol Room of the Ministry of Finance, and brought together a highly distinguished group of about 20 professionals, including Prof. Tamas Bacskai, former chief economist of the Hungarian Central Bank, who chaired the event.

Other speakers included Prof. Hajna Lorinc-Istvanffy (Budapest University of

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Civil Rights heroine Amelia Boynton Robinson is interviewed by Vatican Radio in Rome.

Amelia Robinson Brings Peace, Development Message to Italy

Schiller Institute vice-chairwoman Amelia Boynton Robinson, the 91-year-old Civil Rights heroine, returned to Italy in November 2002, to press that nation to join Lyndon LaRouche's fight to stop the "Chickenhawks" in the Bush Administration and their planned war against Iraq, and to implement LaRouche's New Bretton Woods monetary and financial proposals.

Mrs. Robinson began her trip Nov. 12, 2002 at a conference organized by the Methodist Church in Rome, and chaired by Paolo Naso, director of the magazine *Confronti*, on the role churches should play to stop the war on Iraq and the "Clash of Civilizations."

Mrs. Robinson was interviewed by Italian national television Rai Due, in its transmission "Protestantism." The second channel of Rai Due also interviewed her.

She spent two lively hours with 80 students of languages and literature at the State University "La Sapienza" in Rome, whose teacher had interviewed her in September for the Italian daily *Il Manifesto*; later in her visit, she addressed the Faculty of Political Sciences at the University.

The next day, Mrs. Robinson was

received officially at the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a United Nations-affiliated organization representing 80 nations, at a luncheon with its leadership and public meeting with its 80-person staff. In the afternoon, she spoke at the Casa delle Donne (House of Women), which hosts 12 women's organizations; there she was introduced by Marguerite Lottin from Cameroon, who represents the Intercultural Center Griot in Rome.

'Month for Peace'

On Nov. 15, Mrs. Robinson was received by the Mayor of Lari (Pisa) and two other mayors of the Tuscany region, for their official "month for peace." She spoke at Lari schools, and at a meeting of 200 citizens of Tuscan cities, organized by the Lari Buddhist Center.

On Nov. 17, Mrs. Robinson moved on to the nearby Republic of San Marino, an ancient independent republic still governed by two Captains Regent, representing two opposing political factions, who govern together, according to an ancient Renaissance tradition, to avoid a dictatorship. They received her with all honors in the ancient government palace.

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LaRouche Returns to Mexico!

For the first time in 20 years, on Nov. 4, 2002 Lyndon LaRouche arrived in Mexico. LaRouche had visited our closest southern neighbor four times between 1979 and 1982, but when President José Lopez Portillo seized control of national credit from the hands of Wall Street in 1982, Wall Street blamed LaRouche. LaRouche had met with Lopez Portillo that May, and in July, had outlined his famous “Operation Juarez” strategy for an Ibero-American debt bomb and Common Market. Henry Kissinger vowed that LaRouche would never be allowed to visit Mexico again.

LaRouche visited Saltillo, the capital of the northern state of Coahuila, which borders Texas. During his stay, he delivered a major address at the Autonomous University of Coahuila (U.A.C.), the state’s public university, on “Alternatives in Light of the End of Globalization”; held a press conference attended by 18



Lyndon LaRouche answers questions from the press, Saltillo, Mexico, November 2002.

media; gave an exclusive half-hour interview to the leading TV newscaster of the nearby city of Monterrey, whose show is viewed throughout Northern Mexico; and was received by the state’s Gover-

nor, Enrique Martínez y Martínez.

In his meetings, both public and private, LaRouche pointed to the urgent need for large-scale development of basic economic infrastructure—power, water, and rail—in the Southwestern U.S. and Northern Mexico, as a politically practicable approach to restoring friendly U.S.-Mexican relations, as well as providing needed employment. Among LaRouche’s private meetings, was a gathering of 45-plus youth who came from several cities across Mexico to meet with him.

At the welcoming ceremony at U.A.C., both the Dean and former Dean of the University spoke on the importance of statesman/scientist LaRouche’s visit. Coahuila’s Secretary of Education was introduced, and Dr. Rafael Arguello, U.A.C.’s Director of Graduate Studies and Research, read a *curriculum vitae* of LaRouche, emphasizing his contributions to science, economics, and politics.

LaRouche’s U.A.C. presentation was the center of the trip. Not only did over 450 students, researchers, faculty, invited dignitaries, and members of the LaRouche’s Movement from the area attend the presentation; it was also broadcast simultaneously to the U.A.C.’s campuses in two other cities, and to classrooms in four other state universities (Tamaulipas, Sonora, Guadalajara, and Zacatecas), and was broadcast live on the Internet.

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San Marino’s Minister for Culture displayed the most important paintings and statues of the government palace, including a statue of Abraham Lincoln, who wrote a letter to the Republic during the Civil War. San Marino government TV ran a report about Mrs. Robinson’s visit on its prime-time news, under the headline “Angel of Rights.”

In Rome Nov. 18-19, Mrs. Robinson held a joint press conference with the “Civil Disobedients,” an organization which fights globalization and the Iraq war. Just before the press conference, she addressed a packed meeting of students at the most famous secondary school of Rome, the Liceo Giulio Cesare, with 80 enthusiastic youth 16-18 years of age.

Before leaving Italy, Mrs. Robinson was interviewed by Vatican Radio.

Budapest

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Economic Sciences and Public Administration), Prof. Katalin Botos (Director of the Doctoral School of the Peter Pazmany Catholic University), Tibor Erhart (Ministry of Finance head of department), Lothar Komp (*EIR*, Germany), Prof. Gusztav Bager (Deputy General Director of the College of Szolnok), Miklos Szabo-Pelsoczi (scientific adviser of the Institute for World Economy, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Prof. Janos Plenter (former Ambassador of Hungary to Canada), and Dr. Nino Galloni of the Italian Ministry of Labor.

The topic under discussion was “The World Economy in Crisis: Need for a New Bretton Woods.” LaRouche’s presentation, “The Science of Physical Economy Today,” led off with a warning that no institution in the United States, political or economic, was prepared to deal with the dramatic economic shifts currently underway. He continued, “I can not promise that those institutions will come to their senses, but I have strong reasons to believe that remarkable improvements in thinking might occur, even rather suddenly, just as we have, recently, averted a threatened new Middle East war, if only temporarily.”