

LaRouches in India

Revive Drive For a Just, New Economic Order!

On May 26, a conference on the “World Situation after the Iraq War” in the Indian city of Bangalore, that nation’s center of science and technology, provided the occasion for leading Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche to relaunch a drive for a concert of nations to create a just, new world economic order.

The conference was attended by 240 delegates from all over India, as well as foreign guests and speakers from nations such as Egypt and China. It was sponsored by the Centre for Social Justice of India, and Helga Zepp LaRouche’s Schiller Institute.

Inaugurating the proceedings was Shri K. Natwar Singh, who was the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hosted that movement’s summit in New Delhi in 1983. Singh, currently a Member of Parliament from the Congress Party, argued for starting a dialogue with the United States to end its “hyper-power” drive. He also relayed



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche share the podium with Shri K. Natwar Singh (center), Congress party M.P. and former Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement.

wishes for the success of the conference from Congress Party chairwoman Sonia Gandhi.

Lyndon LaRouche’s address, and a

follow-up intervention he made on the second day of the conference, directly addressed the participants’ concerns.

Defeating the Coup

Mr. LaRouche made an extremely courageous and forthright statement on Vice President Dick Cheney’s drive to follow in the path of Adolf Hitler in the United States, and the inevitable catastrophe which will ensue, if we do not rapidly stop and reverse this fascist drive from inside the United States. Without a successful counter-coup in the United States, to eliminate the neo-conservatives’ control over President George W. Bush, the world is looking at “inevitable world nuclear warfare,” LaRouche said.

But, the best way to avoid this, LaRouche said, was not a “peace movement,” but a return to the great efforts of the Non-Aligned Nations, demonstrated in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 1976, to establish a new, just world economic order, based on technology transfer and dramatic infrastructure development. This would set the world on the path of true development. Now, this movement must be led by a community of nations

Leipzig

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King!” Tension built up throughout the crowd as Mrs. Robinson’s words were translated into German. “This man is an economist, a scientist, and loves the people, and he is a candidate for the 2004 Presidential elections. This man is Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and he is leading the fight against the Iraq war inside the U.S. today!”

The crowd answered Mrs. Robinson’s passionate conclusion with loud and

hopeful applause, and with great curiosity about LaRouche. She had been brought to the famous Augustus Square in front of Leipzig’s St. Nikolai Church to speak, through the intervention of the international LaRouche Youth Movement; and one of its organizers, Abdul Ali of Philadelphia, came up to join her on the stage, where together they inspired the demonstrators to sing the Civil Rights spirituals, “Oh Freedom” and “This Little Light of Mine,” Mrs. Robinson’s personal favorite.

Italian Senate

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addition, the Senate, unlike the Chamber of Deputies, had not held a discussion and vote on the initiative.

At present, among the co-signers of the resolution, are important figures such as Senator-for-Life Giulio Andreot-

ti, former Prime Minister of Italy and the primary leader of the Christian Democratic Party for the entire postwar period; Patrizia Toia, Vice President of the Senate Human Rights Committee and former government Minister; and Cesare Salvi, Vice President of the Senate and former Labor Minister.

in Eurasia, especially China, India, and Russia.

Chandrajit Yadav, chairman and chief organizer of this event, began and concluded the conference with the happy announcement that Bangalore, the beautiful "garden city" of India, and its center of science and high technology, will now also be known as the "city of peace and harmony."

Helga Zepp LaRouche addressed the conference on May 27, on the theme of the dialogue of cultures and religions. Her study and discussion of the great culture of India, and its millennia of dialogue with the cultures of Europe and China, especially impressed the younger conference participants.

Ongoing Strategic Discussion

The Bangalore conference is the direct continuation of the strategic discussions held at the Schiller Institute Bad Schwalbach conference this March—on stopping the drive of the Cheney-Rumsfeld "war party" in Washington, which could set off nuclear world war; on the urgent need for cooperative development of Eurasia to save the world economy; and on the rapid growth of a political movement among youth [SEE the "Bangalore Declaration," issued at the conclusion of the conference, page 5 of this issue].

In India, young people are facing the same "no future" crisis as they face in the Americas and Europe, and there were many interventions from the lively contingent of about 50 young people in Bangalore, in the same spirit as the LaRouche Youth Movement panel at the U.S. Presidents' Day Conference in the Washington, D.C. area, and the Bad Schwalbach Conference in Germany. A leading youth organization participating was the Nehru Bal Sangh, with the Centre for Social Justice, dedicated to the ideals of India's great first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. These youth movements should join hands to generate an international youth forum for peace. The final day of the conference, May 27, was the anniversary of the death of Nehru, and the delegates honored his memory with two minutes' silence.

Prominent Participants

Four leading Ministers of the state of Karnataka addressed the conference and contributed to its great success, and the state Governor, Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, was Chief Guest.

The conference was attended by delegates from the state of Karnataka and all over India: from states as far as West Bengal, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. Among the delegates were several leaders of the fight for Indian freedom, one 88 years old. National M.P.'s, leaders of women's groups, youth, professors from New Delhi and Bangalore, all attended. There was very good media attendance.

Foreign guests and speakers included Nouri A.R. Hussain, Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, based in Cairo; high-level representation of the embassy of China, and the chargé d'affaires of the embassy of Cuba. The head of the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament in Beijing, which was unable to send a delegation due to the measures being taken to control the SARS epidemic, sent a message of greeting to the conference. Air Commodore Jasjit Singh, a noted writer on security issues, also spoke. The Chief Minister of Karnataka sent a message of support and congratulations.

Press Tells the Truth

On May 24, LaRouche gave a very well-attended press conference in Bangalore, and his views were honestly reported in excellent and broad press coverage in the Karnatak-, Hindi-, and English-language press and television, not only in south India, but as far away as Calcutta. Some headlines focussed on the U.S. economic crisis. Excellent television and newspaper interviews were also published during his visit to India.

One of the best reflections of the impact of the Bangalore conference itself was a report on one national television station on May 26, which noted that just at the time when the visit of Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee to China is being planned, an event of so much importance for these two great nations of Asia, the conference on world peace was being held in Bangalore!

U.S. Conference

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away January 15. And the sense of scientific optimism and mission which is embodied in the LaRouche Youth Movement, was conveyed beautifully in the final session of the conference, which was conducted by the youth themselves.

Overcoming the U.S. Tragedy

LaRouche's keynote took up the situation after January 28, when he gave his State of the Union address, and reviewed the tremendous progress shown in the phase shift which was reflected in the February 14 United Nations Security Council meeting, and the massive demonstrations against the war the next day. The world has shifted from pessimism to determination that the war *will* be stopped, he said. This was his point of view starting months before, and, he argued, "It's time to examine the basis for our near-victory, to adduce that principle of victory, and to consciously apply it now, to make our victory total."

The Sense of Immortality

That quality of leadership to which LaRouche referred, was elaborated for the specific case of Marianna Wertz, in the celebration of her life which was held during the second conference panel. The lengthy event included musical presentations, appreciations by Amelia Boynton Robinson, Marianna's husband Will Wertz, Helga Zepp LaRouche, and Lyndon LaRouche, and drama and poetry. Moderating was Anton Chaitkin, Marianna's brother, and a founding member of the LaRouche political movement.

Marianna was well described by Zepp LaRouche as having been the "soul" of the American Schiller Institute, and the evening's artistic offerings in many cases featured her work in translating Schiller's poetry, as well as stressing the fact that she expressed the kind of love for mankind which Schiller identifies as the characteristic of a "beautiful soul." The evening was capped off with the sublime presentation of Johannes Brahms' "Four Serious