

Moscow Conference: ‘China in the 21st Century’ ‘Community of Principle’ Must Replace Collapse

On Sept. 23, 2003, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche spoke at a Moscow conference on “China in the 21st Century: Chances and Challenges of Globalization.” His speech, entitled “China and a Community of Principle,” laid out a vision of a new era of relations among sovereign nation-states, to replace the collapsing world order. While expressing his understanding of reasons why some nations, including Russia and China, might seek a “multipolar” world in response to the drive of a beastlike faction of Anglo-American imperialists for world domination, LaRouche said that such a result would be both inadequate and tragic. What is required instead, to counter the drive of Vice President Dick Cheney and his allied fascist neo-conservatives, is to seek a higher order of relations among nations based on cooperation, rather than competition.

The conference was organized by the Russian Academy of Sciences, with its Academic Council for Comprehensive Studies of Contemporary China; its



Lyndon LaRouche was featured speaker at the Russian Academy of Sciences conference. Standing: Academician Mikhail Titarenko, chairman of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies.

Institute of Far Eastern Studies; and the Russian Association of Sinologists. These sessions were the 14th International Conference on “China, Chinese Civilization and the World: Past, Present and Future.”

The Moscow conference also fea-

tured Russian speakers from the Institute of Far Eastern Studies and other institutions, as well as speakers from Jilin Academy of Social Sciences in China. Subsequent panels discussed economic reforms in China; China’s history and historiography; policy and social

Land-Bridge Brings ‘Divine Spark’ to Korea

LaRouche representatives Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum and Kathy Wolfe addressed almost 800 people in five public meetings, two major press interviews, and more than 15 high-level private discussions during an eight-day trip to Seoul, South Korea Oct. 31-Nov. 8, 2003. The trip, and the reaction to it, showed the explosive potential for organizing around LaRouche’s ideas, especially among Korean youth.

One student met only six months earlier, organized a meeting at his school with a leaflet entitled “Eurasian



Mrs. Wolfe and Dr. Tennenbaum (front) are interviewed by Mahl magazine.

Land-Bridge—Build Our Way Out of Pre-Emptive Nuclear War,” which brought a standing-room-only crowd of 200 students, after it was translated into

Korean, and spread around the Internet in the Seoul area. The leaflet calls for the founding of a LaRouche Youth Movement in Korea, and for the anti-war movement to give up its negative anger and knee-jerk anti-Americanism, and demand the positive solution of the full Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The student meeting was opened with the Schubert *lied* “Frühlingsglaube” and a similar Korean art song, with Dr. Tennenbaum at the keyboard and Mrs. Wolfe singing.

relations in China; and problems and prospects of inter-civilizational liaisons between China and other nations, in the era of globalization.

On September 24, following a morning panel discussion, a round table was convened, with wide-ranging discussion focussed on various aspects of the Chinese economy.

Included in the audience of 250 were diplomats, press, Russian Foreign Ministry personnel, other Russian government representatives, and members of the Russian Academy of Sciences and other participating institutions, as well as a high-level delegation from China.

LaRouche warned, that “the poorer the other military capabilities of the U.S.A. prove to be, the greater the temptation of Cheney’s co-thinkers to launch nuclear warfare. Fortunately, the timely ouster of Cheney is now possible, if, unfortunately, not yet assured. . . . What is needed in the present circumstance, is more or less global support for a clear, positive, unifying, ecumenical principle, such as the principle of ‘the advantage of the other,’ which was the pivotal feature of that Treaty of Westphalia which brought the imperial, religious, and related reactionary warfare of the 1511-1648 interval to an end.”

Other public meetings included seminars on the Land-Bridge and LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods proposal at several graduate schools, and an address to a peace-movement group.

Igniting the ‘Divine Spark’

Several of the meetings were organized by two Korean members of the Schiller Institute in Germany, in a whirlwind of multi-time-zone e-mails and phone calls around the globe.

“We are so happy to finally discuss the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the great project illustrating the spark of the Divine in every human being,” said one professor, in explaining the LaRouche campaign and the Schiller Institute to his graduate students. “This is truly what Friedrich Schiller spoke of as the *Götterfunken* in his great poem ‘The Ode to Joy,’” the professor added.

Schiller Choruses Inaugurate Pavarotti Concert in Mexicali

Classical music brilliantly illuminated the desert region of Northern Baja California, Mexico on Oct. 18, 2003, and the Schiller Institute played a central role in that historic event. Forty-four thousand people from both Mexican and U.S. sides of this border territory, as well as from various parts of Mexico, came together to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the city of Mexicali, at a vast open-air theater especially constructed for the celebration.

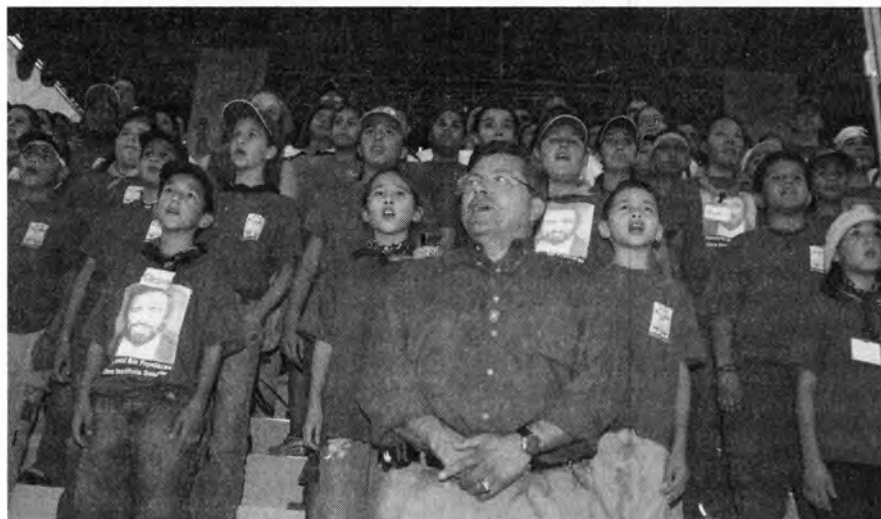
Headlining the event were the famous Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti, Italian soprano Analissa Raspagliosi, and a huge children’s and youth chorus, made up of 90 children and 20 adults from the Schiller Institute choruses of Mexicali, and Ciudad Obregon and Hermosillo, Sonora, as well as about 40 more children and scores of adults from area schools.

The magnificent two-and-a-half-hour concert was broadcast live internationally by satellite television, and there was widespread coverage of the event by the Mexican press, radio, and television. Attendance at the concert was not only testimony to the oft-denied appeal of Classical art, but also to the powerful effect of the Institute’s decades-long organizing in the Mexican northwest, to bring the urgency of a Classical renaissance to citizens there.

The concert was organized by the state and municipal governments of Northern Baja California, as well as by members of the Businessmen’s Centennial Association of Mexicali, many of whom have known of the work of the Schiller Institute and of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche for years. Exemplary is the case of Mexicali Mayor Jaime Diaz Ochoa, who, together with his wife, has long supported the efforts of the Schiller Institute to bring Classical music to the population of the area through free concerts and forums; they themselves have created cultural centers in the poorest parts of the city, to get children into choruses and to teach them love of music and art.

Media coverage of the event included coverage of the Schiller Institute’s role in it. One Northern Baja California interview with Institute director Maria Guadalupe Torres was headlined in the weekly *Contacto* with a quote from Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche: “Truth, Beauty, Reason, Love, and the Good are impossible one without the other. . . . If people are not made more beautiful, in the face of this vast world crisis, the world will not survive!”

An interview with Choral Director Ana Linda Ruiz appears on page 69 of this issue.



Mexicali Mayor Jaime Diaz Ochoa sings with youth chorus.