

## **EIR**SpecialReport

# Leaders from fifty nations tell Reagan to reject the IMF

by Susan Welsh

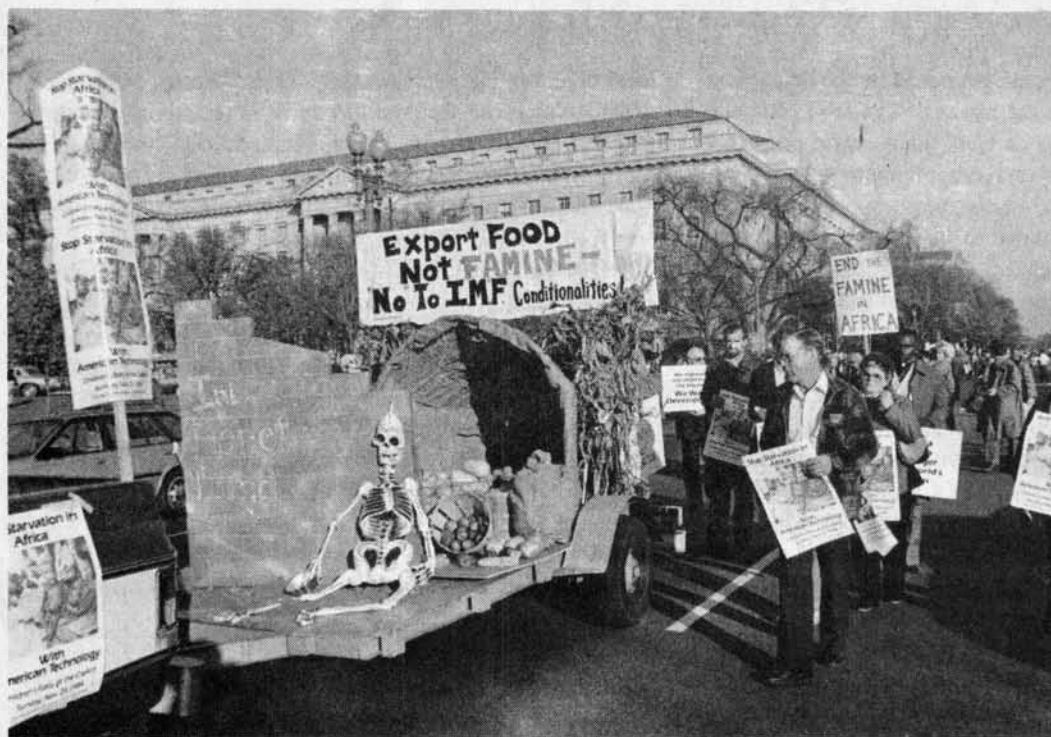
Over 1,500 people from more than 50 countries met outside Washington, D.C. Nov. 24-25 for what was certainly one of the most joyous political events in the history of the nation's capital. The Third International Conference of the Schiller Institute convened to launch a new movement to uphold the inalienable rights of man, to bring classical culture to a world steeped in cultural pessimism, and to formulate economic and foreign-policy recommendations which must be implemented by the second Reagan presidency, if the world is not to plunge into economic holocaust and world war.

From the concert of classical music on the evening of Nov. 23, to the mile-long parade Nov. 25 which concluded with a demonstration at the White House, the conference was suffused with great music and the spirit of Friedrich Schiller, the German playwright and friend of the American Revolution, the poet who wrote the "Ode to Joy."

The conference brought together individuals from the most disparate backgrounds: black teenagers from Washington, D.C. high schools, white Mississippi farmers, trade unionists from Europe and Ibero-America, American civil-rights leaders, and many others. Over 100 prominent individuals from around the world submitted policy papers to the conference, with concrete proposals on how the Reagan administration should change its foreign policy, and particularly on why it should abandon its support for the genocidal austerity conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and allied oligarchical financial institutions, which are responsible for the famine that is ravaging Africa and threatens the entire "Third World."

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Institute's founder, presented the results of the conference at a press conference on Nov. 26. She explained that the lack of a real U.S. economic recovery spells economic disaster throughout the world, and that 37 African nations face famine today as a result of the faulty economic policy of the United States. The entire belt of the Sahel is facing starvation.

The conditions in Africa, she said, create a political destabilization which aids only the Soviet Union. In Ibero-America, the same process is under way, as Bolivia



NSIPS/Stuart Lewis

*Over 3,000 marchers joined the Schiller Institute's parade, which wound through the streets of Washington and ended in a demonstration at the White House. Here a section of the parade passes the U.S. Treasury building. After the conference concluded, many foreign delegations stayed in Washington for meetings with officials from the Treasury and State Departments, to inform the U.S. officials of the brutal consequences of the International Monetary Fund's austerity conditionalities.*

and large areas of Brazil now face starvation. It is not necessary to accept the dictates of the IMF and the concept that whole nations must be subject to triage, as on a battlefield.

"The Schiller Institute calls on the human race to reject these conditions," Mrs. LaRouche continued. "If the human race accepts the concept that whole continents and their peoples can disappear, then the human race does not have the moral fitness to survive."

She presented the solution for Africa that was presented at the conference: to use U.S. technological methods and implement a layered system of relief. First, emergency airlifts must be made, bringing specially processed food to save even those whose systems can no longer digest protein. Second, a military-style mobilization must begin to build up infrastructure in Africa; she called for a "massive movement to pour engineers, technicians, and farmers" into the continent. We must have a policy to completely industrialize Africa, she said.

### **The inalienable rights of man**

Mrs. LaRouche reported to the press on the documents and initiatives adopted by the conference. Among these were:

- A Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man was adopted by acclamation and signed by hundreds of delegates. The wording of the declaration, she explained, is based on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, with only a few changes introduced that take into account different particular features of the struggle for human freedom and dignity today. "So truly," she said, "the inalienable rights movement is a return to the spirit of the Founding Fathers."

- A formal resolution was addressed to President Reagan to support the Contadora Group of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama in its proposals for peace in Central America. The U.S. State Department has consistently sought to block the success of the Contadora initiative, and those efforts now threaten to embroil the United States in a military invasion of Central America that would only benefit the Soviet Union.

- General agreement was reached on the need for implementing the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, both for reasons of national security and economic recovery.

- The participants agreed that neither Henry Kissinger nor any other member of the Liberal Eastern Establishment should have any control over the second Reagan administration.

- A commission was formed, on the initiative of four members of the delegation from Argentina, to investigate the activities of the Trilateral Commission in Ibero-America. The commission will be based in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and will have a secondary headquarters in Washington, D.C.

- A trade union committee of the Schiller Institute was constituted, to fight to defend the inalienable rights of man, and especially of working people, during a period of great institutional, moral, cultural, and economic crisis.

- A group of 30 students attending the conference launched a Student Alliance to recruit youth everywhere to join the fight. "The express function of the Student Alliance is to establish the foundation for a worldwide cultural renaissance, for repudiating neo-Malthusian cultural pessimism," the group's charter says.

● A resolution was adopted, proposed by the delegation from Argentina, to translate the works of Lyndon LaRouche into Spanish and the works of Gen. Juan Perón on social justice and labor into English and other languages.

Joining Mrs. LaRouche in the press conference were dignitaries who had participated in the previous days' proceedings: U.S. civil rights leaders Amelia Robinson and Hulan Jack; Alejandro Iaccarino, president of the Argentinian Economic Confederation; Giuseppe Puglia, secretary-general of Italy's independent transport workers union (FAISA-CISAL); Mario Vázquez, Mexican Confederation of Workers (CTM); Rev. Dibala Mpolesha of Zaire; Billy Davis, the vice-presidential running-mate of Lyndon LaRouche during the 1984 election campaign; Manuel Carulias, representing the Argentinian News Vendors Association; Col. Mario Da Vite, Italian Military Agency, reporting on behalf of Gen. Alberto Li Gobbi; Eduardo Enrique Rios Molinar, general-secretary of the construction workers' union of Panama; and David Duarte, president of the Argentinian News Vendors Association.

A correspondent from the *Los Angeles Times* got a taste of the militance of the new movement when he asked, "What is wrong with zero population growth?" Pedro Rubio, leader of the Colombian Workers Federation, retorted angrily that the question "is totally out of hand from any human being." "The IMF is telling us that the birth of a child is not a blessing," he said, "but a malediction. The solution is to provide each child with the notion that he is a creative being. People with this identity become producers. Producers produce, production means prosperity, and prosperity means happiness."

### **The march of 3,000**

A highlight of the conference was the parade, in which at least 3,000 marchers wound up the path bordered by the Washington Monument and the White House. A color guard proudly displayed the flags of 50 nations represented. Four high school marching bands from the Washington, D.C. area and the chorus from Carrick High School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania followed.

On the lead float was an American teenager, dressed as the Statue of Liberty, proudly carrying her torch, which served as a beacon for the international delegations that followed in her path. A delegation of American farmers marched with a float carrying an American tractor, followed by a flatbed hauling two dairy cows and a bull, to serve as a demonstration that American agricultural technology can feed the world.

The delegation from famine-struck Ethiopia drew cheers from the other delegations as they assembled before the march. Tourists from many nations joined the march with their children, as did many Washington residents.

At the park, the demonstration was begun by the singing of Schiller's "Ode to Joy" by the Carrick High School Chorus. Master of ceremonies Criton Zoakos introduced civil-

rights leader Hulan Jack, the former borough president of Manhattan, who thanked Lyndon and Helga LaRouche for having organized this demonstration and launching the movement for the inalienable rights of man. Next, Rev. Cleveland Sparrow of Washington, D.C., greeted the marchers to the nation's capital, and asked the group to pray with him for the salvation of Africa. Reverend Sparrow described the devastation within the United States itself, citing the alarming statistic that Washington has the highest infant mortality rate per capita in the country. He called upon the crowd to repeat after him three messages to President Reagan, "loud enough so the people at the White House can hear: 'Food for Africa!' 'American Technology for Africa!' 'Save the children!'" Three thousand voices in unison repeated the message.

A highlight of the proceedings was the speech by the archbishop of the Ethiopian Church, who had been exiled

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from his nation by the Soviets. He said that God is ultimately responsible for Africa, but that man must also assume responsibility, and the United States must take the lead.

Veteran civil-rights leader Amelia Robinson, of Tuskegee, Alabama, recalled for the demonstrators how she had faced death in the civil-rights movement many times, and had even been left for dead. The fight is much bigger now, she said, for "we are fighting for the inalienable rights of the whole world." "If we don't succeed in saving these children," she said, "mankind will cease to exist."

Billy Davis, LaRouche's vice-presidential running-mate in the November elections, was introduced by Zoakos as the man who took more votes from Walter Mondale than George Bush did, and as the farmer who could feed the world. "If you could see what I see from this podium," Davis said, "you would have trouble speaking." He recalled the small meeting where the movement for the inalienable rights of man was conceived, "as a passing reference." He said that "if we can do what we have done here today, we can save Africa, and we can save the world."

*Texts of the speeches and policy papers are available from the Schiller Institute, 1010 16th St. N.W., Room 300, Washington, D.C. 20036.*