

Conference To Stop War With Eurasian Development Strategy

by Nancy Spannaus and Gabriele Liebig

“This is the first international conference since the war started, which is clearly taking a stand against this unjust war,” said Iraqi journalist Dr. Mustafa Ali of *Al-Arab* newspaper, in a plenary discussion. He was describing the March 21-23 conference of the Schiller Institute, “How To Reconstruct a Bankrupt World,” held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany. It brought together nearly 600 people from 45 nations—including 120 LaRouche Youth Movement activists from across Europe—to confront the disaster of imperial “perpetual war,” with a grand design for Eurasian Land-Bridge economic development. The strategy was put out for worldwide circulation as “The Bad Schwalbach Declaration” (see page 10).

Keynoting the conference on the day after the U.S. strikes began, Lyndon LaRouche condemned the war as the beginning of a *world war*. “If you don’t stop it, there is no ‘after’ Iraq war,” LaRouche said. “Because you will be going into another war, under an administration which is totally committed to a worldwide fascist imperialism. Therefore, we must stop it.” LaRouche’s keynote is below on page 11; he challenged his audience to give up those public opinions, and policy axioms, which permitted world leaders to start this war—and to mobilize for a worldwide economic recovery program which could lead to world peace. This program has been developed over years by the LaRouche movement, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge and an FDR-style New Bretton Woods.

As if to show how feasible LaRouche’s call was, sitting next to him on the podium were representatives from the three nations of the Eurasian Strategic Triangle: Russia, China, and India. All three came to the microphone after LaRouche’s speech to thank him and promise their support. Chandrajit Yadav from India, a Minister in Indira Gandhi’s government; Dr. Bi Jiyao from the Chinese State Development Planning Commission; and Dr. Vladimir Myasnikov from the Far East Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, all spoke vigor-

ously, and joined participants from the other nations present at the event’s conclusion in signing the Conference Declaration, “This War Must Be Stopped.”

In addition, Britain’s anti-war parliamentary leader and “Father of the House of Commons,” Tam Dalyell, sent a message which said, “I applaud Lyndon LaRouche’s caring and serious approach toward Iraq. I wish you success for your conference. . . . What needs to be done, when the fighting ends, is to look at the legal position, in international law, of those who launched this atrocity, which includes the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.”

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute and a famous campaigner for the New Silk Road/Eurasian Land-Bridge, keynoted the next conference panel, which was devoted to the concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the answer to the strategic crisis. Mrs. LaRouche elaborated on the parallels between the current plunge toward world war, and the buildup for the First World War, and called for a Eurasian Union based on policies such as the Marshall Plan, or FDR’s New Deal.

Speakers from the Eurasian lands of Russia, China, India, South Korea, Finland, and Poland followed up Mrs. LaRouche’s presentation.

Russian Academician Professor Myasnikov, a prominent proponent of the Land-Bridge for years, spoke on “The Strategic Triangle of Russia-China-India,” reviewing the history of Russia’s shift toward collaboration with China and other Eurasian nations, especially in the wake of Sept. 11, 2001. He presented the plans for Russian-Chinese collaboration on the development of Western China, the East-West and North-South international transport corridors, construction of pipelines for downstream transport of hydrocarbon resources from Russia to China, and the Eurasian Transcontinental Eco-

monic Bridge, as the direct counter to the Anglo-American empire doctrine.

Myasnikov was followed by Dr. Bi Jiyao, of China's Academy of Macro-Economic Research, on the theme "Prospects for Economic Development and New Measures in Opening Up." He presented a fascinating challenge of thinking what it means to develop an economy for a nation of 1.3 billion people. Dr. Bi stressed that China is conceptualizing how to maintain its recent high growth rate of 7-8% a year over a 20-year period, in order to *quadruple* its GDP by the year 2020. Loud applause arose when he welcomed the strengthening of economic relations between China and Germany, as demonstrated with the successful completion of the Shanghai Maglev train.

Former Indian minister Chandrajit Yadav gave a rousing speech, the central theme of which was that this great crisis is now also an opportunity. He presented a moving picture of the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, especially as he put his philosophy to work winning young people to the fight against British imperialism. He spent much of his speech elaborating the painful problems facing mankind: poverty, AIDS, illiteracy, the outrage of spending tens of billions on war in the face of such suffering. He concluded by addressing the youth organizers present: "If we have to make sacrifices for freedom and independence, remember that youth in previous eras gave their lives and blood for these. . . . I call upon youth here to make a pledge, that we are the soldiers of a new world." Yadav received a standing ovation.

Next to speak were two representatives from South Korea, Ambassador Kim Sang-woo, Secretary General of the East Asian Common Space Secretariat, and Dr. Chin Hyung-in, from the Korean Maritime Institute. Dr. Chin elaborated on the "Iron Silk Road" proposal from the South Korean government, while Ambassador Kim addressed the political crisis with the North, which, he argued, had been created to destroy the development policy.

Markku Heiskanen from the Nordic Institute of Asia Studies, and chairman of the Finland North East Asia Trade Association, then presented his group's proposal for a Northern branch of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Dr. Zbigniew Kwieczak, the former Minister of the Polish Embassy in Moscow, outlined his vision for Poland's central role in the infrastructural development of Europe, in the context of the Land-Bridge.

Development and Education

The discussion continued, into the next session of the conference, on the principles of the New Bretton Woods and a development perspective. Dr. Eneas Ndinkabandi from Rwanda and Nigerian economist Prof. Sam Aluko spoke from the African viewpoint, with Dr. Aluko, in particular, outlining the dramatic change required away from the IMF system, in order to save Africa.

The Italian economist Dr. Nino Galloni also spoke about Africa, and the water projects required there.

Hartmut Cramer of the Schiller Institute presented new



The "New Silk Road"—LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge concept—was used by young conference attendees to teach crowds on streetcorners, this one in Frankfurt, the way to halt the war. The Bad Schwalbach conference gathered representatives from all the countries which can become a new "Eurasian Union."

research on the job creation plans developed by Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, showing that his program—which was rejected in the months leading up to Hitler's coming into power—was directly parallel to that of FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from Russia and Cyprus addressed the question of education in their speeches. Dr. Nina Gromyko of the Moscow Academy for the Development of Culture and Education spoke about her work in developing an educational method based upon the "Paradox-principle." Dr. Areti Demonsthenous of the Institute of Historical Research for Peace in Nikosia, Cyprus, approached the question from the standpoint of the dialogue of cultures.

But the highpoint of excitement on the question of culture came with the final panel, entitled "The Second American Revolution." This featured six young people from Germany, France, and the United States, all under the age of 30, who presented the method of thinking being used in the United States, within the LaRouche Youth Movement, to build a new Renaissance, and to put Lyndon LaRouche into the Presidency. While the topics ranged from Jeanne d'Arc, to Gauss's Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, to economics, the subject was clearly beyond the particulars: developing a youth movement unlike any other, which has the competence to create a future, and worldwide, continuous Renaissance.

The conference was followed by a youth cadre school,

which involved about 60 of the young people, many of whom proceeded to go to the German capital, Berlin, for a “week of action” in the aftermath. As in the United States, in the Fall of 2002, it can now definitively be said that the LaRouche

Youth Movement has been launched on the European continent, with a perspective for snatching victory for mankind, out of the jaws of a war process which currently threatens its very existence.

Bad Schwalbach Declaration

‘This War Must Be Stopped’

The following emergency declaration was passed on March 23, 2003 by the participants in the International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Bad Schwalbach, Germany, coming from 45 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

1. Not only must the ongoing war of aggression against Iraq be condemned as completely illegal, and as an assault against international law—it must be stopped! It must be stopped because it opens up an era of anarchy and of return to the rule of “*Faustrecht*” (right of the strongest); but this time, under conditions of the killing-power of modern weaponry, or even nuclear weapons. As Iraq is only the first target of such illegal imperial pre-emptive wars, this unfolding “Clash of Civilizations” has to be brought to a halt, now!

2. We are presently experiencing the end phase of a systemic collapse, financial and other, in which the post-war institutions, for example, the IMF, NATO, and the European Union, are breaking apart. Therefore, let us create new institutions, which better serve the interests of the peoples and the nations of the world.

Specifically, all those governments in the United Nations which have spoken out against the Iraq war, should come together now, and call for an emergency conference, to urgently reorganize the global financial system according to the guidelines for a “New Bretton Woods,” laid out by Lyndon LaRouche.

3. The “Eurasian Union” that has emerged as an ad hoc alliance against the Anglo-American unilateral war, should proceed to implement the needed alternative: The Eurasian Land-Bridge infrastructure program must become the locomotive for world development. Based on the principles of physical economy, these long-term infrastructure projects of some 25 years, financed by state credit generated by sovereign nation-state governments, can overcome the depression and

mass unemployment. The Eurasian Land-Bridge is not limited to Europe and Asia, but is designed to extend through the Middle East into Africa, and across the Bering Straits to the Americas. In this way, we commit ourselves to repudiating once and for all the central banking, free trade, colonial-imperial order which leads to destruction and war.

4. In order to stop this “Clash of Civilizations,” leaders of nations from around the world must act to bring about a change of policy in the United States of America. One lever for doing this is the U.S. Presidential election campaign; and here, above all, the candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche. A pre-candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Lyndon LaRouche is devoting all his energy to bringing the United States into this process of peaceful world reconstruction. This process spearheaded by Lyndon LaRouche—and not imperial war—is the true interest of America.

5. We can only succeed in achieving peace and building a better world, if we consciously create a new Renaissance. The best way to do this is through a dialogue of civilizations among all nations participating in the great Eurasian Land-Bridge development project. This dialogue should focus on the universal image of Man as a cognitive being uniquely endowed with the gift of creative reason, which constitutes, therefore, the very basis for the notion of human dignity.

6. The crisis in the United Nations Security Council over the Iraq war has revealed the need to enhance the currently inadequate concept of international law, by grounding it more deeply and rigorously in the concept of natural law. The relations among nations, as among individuals, must be in harmony with the laws of universal Creation.

7. Mankind has probably never been in such an existential crisis as this. Every human being is called upon to grow morally, in order to take responsibility for the outcome of this historical moment. Ordinary men and women are called upon to take leadership. In an extraordinary moment like this, one cannot transfer the responsibility to existing institutions, which either contributed to the current tragedy, or did not prevent it. All people of good will, but especially the youth of the world, must produce the leadership necessary to guide the world to safety.