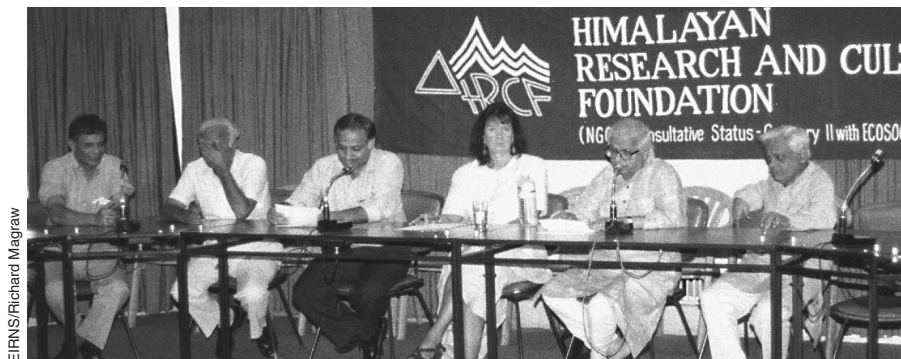


The 'Silk Road Lady' Tours China, India

In late September and early October, Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche travelled to Beijing during the 15th Chinese Party Congress, and then to New Delhi, India. In Beijing, she had numerous private meetings, and received prominent coverage for her advocacy of the "New Silk Road" in the *People's Daily*. This was Zepp LaRouche's second trip to China in recent years; in May 1996, she led a delegation to, and was an official speaker at, the International Symposium on Economic Development of the Regions Along the New Eurasian Continental Bridge, held in Beijing. [SEE page 88 for Mrs. LaRouche's report on the Party Congress.]

In India, Mrs. LaRouche gave numerous public presentations on both the international financial collapse, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Lyndon and Helga LaRouche last travelled to India in 1983, when Indira Gandhi was still alive, and was still leading the Non-



EIFRS/Richard Magraw

Helga Zepp LaRouche (center) speaks on "The Eurasian Land-Bridge—Imperatives for India," at the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, headed by former Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union T.N. Kaul, and presided over by former Foreign Secretary of India, S.K. Singh (right of Mrs. LaRouche).

Aligned movement for a just, new world economic order.

Zepp LaRouche's public appearances in India were reported in three leading English-language newspapers, two of which are business papers. In addition,

she spoke at the government think-tank on Research and Information Systems for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries. This is one of the three most powerful such government-financed economics think-tanks.

D.C. Seminar on U.S.-China Strategic Partnership

Addressing an audience of representatives from fourteen countries, officials of trade organizations, journalists, and LaRouche-Democrat activists who packed a hotel ballroom in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 22, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., reported that the summit between President Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin would provide a unique moment in history, on whose outcome future generations' well-being will depend.



EIFRS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche presents today's Pacific-centered strategic picture.

Also addressing the seminar was LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp LaRouche, who has recently returned from China.

The setting for the event, in addition to the Jiang-Clinton summit, was the tumultuous collapse of the Asian financial markets, which LaRouche reviewed, forecasting that it would soon strike Europe and the United States.

LaRouche emphasized that Jiang "is

coming to Washington, not for a U.S.-China negotiation, but for an attempt to reach a partnership between the leading military power of the world, and the largest nation of the world, a partnership on which the survival of civilization depends."

"China has many problems, but its problems are, essentially, a legacy of the world's problems," he said. "It cannot

solve its problems by Chinese methods alone. It requires partners, just as we in the United States require partners, without which we cannot solve our problems. Therefore, this is the greatest occasion of this decade . . . the arrival of the President of China to deal with the President of the United States."

LaRouche discussed the idea of statecraft from a republican standpoint, defined as the opposite of an oligarchic outlook. He discussed the case of Benjamin Franklin, who never held elective office, but was perhaps the highest-ranking individual citizen in the history of the American Republic. Abraham Lincoln served little more than one term as President, and was a one-term Congressman; he, too, achieved his greatness by first qualifying as a leading citizen. LaRouche contrasted these examples of citizenship with the situation today, in which politicians are slaves of the financial interests standing behind them, and in which truth and justice have no place

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