

called for a Eurasian Union based on policies such as the Marshall Plan, or FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from the Eurasian nations of Russia, China, India, South Korea, Finland, and Poland followed up her presentation.

### Development Perspectives

The discussion continued, into the next session of the conference, on the principles of the New Bretton Woods and a development perspective.

Speakers from Rwanda and Nigeria spoke from the African viewpoint, outlining the dramatic change required away from the I.M.F. 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 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 to power in 1933—was directly parallel to that of FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from Russia and Cyprus addressed the question of education in their speeches.

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, who presented the method of thinking being used by the LaRouche Youth Movement in the United States, 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, 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 drew about 60 young people, many of whom proceeded to go to the German capital, Berlin, for a political organizing "week of action."



Schiller Institute vice-chairman Amelia Boynton Robinson (left) address Leipzig peace rally.

## Leipzig Peace Rally Hears: 'LaRouche Is the Man'

A world-historic individual, 91-year-old American Civil Rights leader and vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute Amelia Boynton Robinson, spoke at a historic demonstration against the Iraq war in Leipzig, Germany on March 31. The Leipzig weekly "Monday demonstrations," which 13 years ago helped to bring down the Berlin Wall, have begun again, this time to bring down the imperial war policy; and Mrs. Robinson told the 50,000 demonstrators that U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was their leader to do it.

"Greetings from the other America!" were the opening words of Amelia Robinson's speech, which rang out in front of the Leipzig Opera House, recalling memories of the 1963 speech of Dr. Martin Luther King, and of Marian Anderson's 1939 concert at the Lincoln Memorial. Mrs. Robinson was introduced to the Leipzig peace demonstration by the well-known Father Christian Fuehrer, as a collaborator of Dr. King in the American Civil Rights movement, and as a representative of the "Other

America" today. She took the microphone before the crowd, and speaking slowly and with great dignity for 15 minutes, painted a picture of history.

She described the time when Dr. King came to Selma, Alabama, where she and her late husband, S.W. Boynton, had launched the struggle for voting rights. Instead of being welcomed, Dr. King was slandered as a communist and a rabble-rouser. It was Mrs. Robinson who shared her office with Dr. King, gave him a place to stay, and continued to fight alongside him, not only for the civil rights of the American people, but for a higher principle of justice for all the people of the world. She told the demonstrators that those were difficult times, and when in 1968 Dr. King was assassinated, the dream shattered.

### Tradition of FDR and Dr. King

"But today," she said, "a new leader in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Dr. King has arisen in America to pick up the broken pieces, and is continuing the dream of Martin Luther

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## 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.