

## Building Bridges to Swiss, Italian Leaders

Lyndon LaRouche visited Switzerland and Northern Italy over the weekend of Oct. 9-12, 2003, delivering an urgent message for the industrialists and youthful supporters he met.

“It is an irony of history, that the greatest achievement of mankind come as a response to the worst dangers to mankind,” LaRouche began his October 9 talk in Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland. LaRouche was invited to Switzerland by the prestigious “Club 44” of la Chaux de Fonds, which has previously hosted such leading figures as Pierre Mendes-France, Francois Mitterrand, Valery Giscard d’Estaing—i.e., influential personalities and Presidents of nations. The cultural director of the Club noted that the address was taking place “in a period of history where men of vision are needed, and so few are found.”

In Northern Italy, LaRouche



Lyndon LaRouche addresses Milan meeting of Movimento Solidarietà.

addressed an international conference on information technology and poverty in Vicenza, organized by a strategic thinktank associated with the Vicenza Chamber of Commerce, and, in Milan, where the Movimento Solidarietà, the association of the LaRouche movement in Italy, is headquartered, he spoke to a

group of 55-60 people, including college students, professionals, entrepreneurs, and journalists. In addition to discussing the prospects for solving the economic crisis through the New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge, the Presidential candidate emphasized his campaign’s influence and strategy in the United States, against California Governor-elect Arnold Schwarzenegger, and the Cheney cabal in Washington.

As LaRouche has frequently explained to his supporters in the U.S., trips such as these are an essential part of building the basis for a future positive foreign policy for the United States, especially in the midst of the growing hostility toward the U.S. caused by the Bush Administration’s current imperial policy.

## Paris: We Can Cooperate To Solve Crises

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche gave a clear demonstration of what policies a U.S. President should be carrying out, during a five-day visit to Paris, France in early December 2003. Through a well-attended press conference, numerous media interviews, and two public meetings, LaRouche explained how the United States should be cooperating with the nations of Eurasia, in order to deal with the breakdown crisis of the world financial system, and to stop the imminent danger of Vice President Dick Cheney expanding his series of wars.

As LaRouche has frequently pointed out, foreign policy is the major aspect of the role of a U.S. President, and the mess that the disastrous foreign policy of the neo-conservatives has created for the United States, underscores that. And, indeed, there is no candidate for the Democratic Party nomination today, who has the competence, or respect



Paris public meeting, Dec. 6, 2003.

among the nations of the world, which LaRouche does, and which is required to solve the crises which lie ahead.

LaRouche’s December 5 press conference was hosted by prominent French LaRouche associate Jacques

Cheminade, who passed the microphone to the president of the International Association of African Journalists, to introduce LaRouche to the 20-25 media present. In his remarks, Mr. Lancine Camara, a former revolutionary from

# LaRouche Briefs Intellectual Elite at Berlin Salon

On Dec. 18, 2003, Lyndon LaRouche delivered an address before a packed audience at Berlin's prestigious Berlin Salon, a gathering of important policy-makers in Germany which harkens back to the "salon" tradition of the Nineteenth century which brought together the intellectual elite.

LaRouche was introduced to an audience of about 80 guests in Berlin by the Berlin Salon's head, Dr. Martin Boese, as being the U.S. Presidential candidate with the second-largest number of supporters registered with the Federal Election Commission. Boese presented LaRouche as a key political promoter of the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" development concept, who had already in the 1980's shaped American politics through his role in the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Boese also noted LaRouche's cooperation with Indira Gandhi and other outstanding leaders of the developing-sector nations, during past decades. The



*Berlin Salon, Lyndon LaRouche at podium. Seated center: Salon head Dr. Martin Boese.*

audience included a large number of diplomats.

## Crisis Can Spur Development

In his 45-minute presentation, LaRouche addressed the acute, systemic financial

collapse process, portraying the crisis as being something good on the condition that it helps to alert the world to the necessity of establishing a new, global economic-financial system—the New Bretton Woods—and of launching the grand projects of Eurasian Land-Bridge development, in cooperation between Europe and other Eurasian nations, especially Russia, India, and China. In this Eurasian development policy, LaRouche emphasized, the United States must participate. The financing of this grand development project would be organized by new institutions echoing Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy, or the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau that played such a crucial role in the postwar reconstruction of Germany, LaRouche explained. "If I were President, the first thing I would do were to invite the governments of Eurasia to establish a new world currency system together with me—and they would all come."

LaRouche also struck a deep philosophical chord, calling on those assembled to rise to the level of the "Sublime," as defined by the German "poet of freedom," Friedrich Schiller. It takes the quality of the Sublime to confront the degenerate popular culture which has taken over European and U.S. civilization in the past 40 years, LaRouche said, but that is the only fight worth waging, in the face of otherwise certain disaster.



*Paris press conference, Dec. 5, 2003. Left to right: Jacques Cheminade, African Journalists head Lancine Camara, Lyndon LaRouche, French LYM leader Elodie Viennot.*

Guinea, presented LaRouche as the hope for Africa, and the President of the minorities. But, when you add up the minorities, he said, you get a majority.

Most of the press present were from international media outlets, especially the Middle East and Ibero-America, although there were some French media

as well. Radio France International, a semi-public French radio station, was there in force, and aired at least two interviews with LaRouche over the period that he was in France.

In the aftermath of LaRouche's visit, the Middle East News Agency, the official news agency of Egypt, carried a wire about LaRouche's attacks on the Sharon government policy, which wire was published in almost all the Egyptian press, including the official *Al-Ahram* daily. LaRouche was identified as one of the candidates for the Democratic Party nomination, and his stance against Sharon was identified as in line with that of the Egyptian media, which has been under intense pressure from the U.S. Ambassador to that nation.