

International dignitaries confer on measures to reverse economic crisis

Representatives from 50 countries attended the Schiller Institute's conference, and more than 100 policy papers were presented, on themes ranging from how to deal with the famine in Africa to the debt crisis in Ibero-America and the terrorist threat worldwide. We identify here the speakers and those whose policy papers and greetings were read in absentia. Affiliations are given for identification purposes only.

November 24

FIRST SESSION:

For the inalienable rights of all the world's people

KEYNOTE SPEECH:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and chairman, Schiller Institute

Speeches

Hans Ericson, former chairman of the Transport Workers Union of Sweden—Described his 30-year battle against the takeover of the Swedish trade-union movement by Olof Palme's Socialist International.

Hulan Jack, former Borough president of Manhattan, member of the Schiller Institute Executive Board—Emphasized that the United States, a nation of immigrants, rises or falls on its commitment to the inalienable rights of man. "May this conference see the rise of a new movement that makes the dream of Martin Luther King become true for all men everywhere in our lifetime."

General Alberto Li Gobbi, president of the Center for Defense Studies at the University of Genoa, Italy; NATO Military Committee (1973-76); Commander, Allied Land Forces Southern Europe (Verona-1976)—Called for strengthening links between the United States and Europe, and for developing "emerging technologies" in defense, including beam weapons.

Eduardo Enrique Rios Molinar, general secretary of

the construction workers' union of Panama (Suntrac)—Called for debt moratoria to relieve the economic crisis in Ibero-America, the result of the policies of the IMF and the World Bank.

Giuseppe Puglia, president of the Italian Autonomous Trade Union, FAISA CISAL—Pledged his union's help to destroy Henry Kissinger and the austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund.

Michael W. Sperry, senior vice-president, Bankers Trust of South Carolina—Challenged President Reagan to "wake up" and drop his reliance on "magic" for directing economic policy.

Policy paper read in absentia

Abdul Hamid el-Bakoush, former prime minister of Libya, whom Egyptian President Mubarak recently helped save from assassination by Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi—Called upon President Reagan to help isolate terrorist, outlaw regimes like that of Qaddafi.

SECOND SESSION:

U.S. policy in Ibero-America

Speeches

Jorge Carrillo Rojas, Colombia, vice-president of the Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia (Workers' Union of



Shown here are (left to right) panelists Gen. Alberto Li Gobbi of the Center for Defense Studies in Genoa; Michael Sperry, from Bankers Trust in South Carolina; former Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack; and Colombian trade union leader Jorge Carrillo.

Colombia, the country's largest labor federation) and president of its Bogotá section, Unión de Trabajadores de Bogotá y Cundinamarca—Denounced the IMF's role in forcing developing countries to resort to the drug trade. "We are living through a new version of the Opium Wars," he said.

Raúl Drueta, Argentina, parliamentary deputy from the Partido Justicialista, the Peronist party—Discussed the Peronist movement's fight for economic development and the dignity of man.

Víctor Hermada Girauta Armada, Spanish anti-drug fighter—Spoke on Spain's relations to Ibero-America and scored U.S. policy for trying to provide "band-aid solutions" in Central America.

Dr. Alejandro Rómulo Iaccarino, president of the Argentine Economic Confederation—Called for the creation of a commission to investigate the Trilateral Commission for its role in sowing social and economic chaos around the world. The resolution was adopted by the conference.

Mario Vázquez, Mexico, PRI party leader and a journalist for the Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM), the country's biggest trade union confederation—Attacked the role of the media and the U.S. State Department in supporting the fascist PAN party and spreading the notion that Mexico is "going communist." Called for the removal of John Gavin as U.S. ambassador.

Fernando Quijano, Executive Committee, Ibero-American Labor Committees—Called upon the United States to revive the Monroe Doctrine and to deal with the debt problem in Ibero-America. The Schiller Institute must absolutely prevent the military intervention of the United States into Central America.

Policy papers read in absentia

Brig. Gen. (ret.) José M. Insúa, Center for Strategic Studies of the Argentine Air Force, Buenos Aires—Called

for a "richer and more profound dialogue" between the United States and Ibero-America.

Rutilio Remas Ayala, El Salvador—Recommended five changes in American policy toward El Salvador, including adopting Lyndon LaRouche's "Operation Juárez" plan for economic development and removing advocates of Global 2000 and the IMF from the U.S. diplomatic corps.

November 25

FIRST SESSION:

A renewal and expansion of the Monroe Doctrine

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., 1984 U.S. presidential candidate

Overcoming the crisis in Africa

Speeches

Professor Gouda Abdel-Khalek, Cairo University, Egypt—Described the effects of the IMF's austerity in Egypt and other African countries.

Alexis Bezaka, former minister of health, Madagascar—Characterized the economic and political crisis in his country since the imposition of a Soviet-backed regime.

Uwe Friesecke, head of the Club of Life's Africa Commission—Called for a "military-style mobilization" to stop the famine in Africa by delivering food supplies and building up the infrastructure of the nations of the continent.

Ahmed Kedidi, Tunisian parliamentarian—Stressed that



Shown here are (left to right) Mario Vázquez, PRI party, Mexico; Raul Drueta, Peronist deputy, Argentina; Alexis Bezaka, ex-minister of health, Madagascar; Ahmed Kadidi, parliamentarian, Tunisia; Rev. Dibala Mpolesha, Club of Life, Zaire.

Africa now lives under the "threat of an apocalypse," and that urgent action by the United States is required.

Reverend Dibala Mpolesha, founder of the Club of Life in Zaire—Demonstrated that if the United States continues to support IMF policy in Africa, it will lead to genocide throughout the continent. Before the imposition of colonialism upon Africa, it was not underdeveloped.

Christopher White, vice-president, Schiller Institute—Outlined the emergency measures that must be taken to boost food production worldwide, in order to reverse the holocaust in Africa.

SECOND SESSION:

The future of the Strategic Defense Initiative

Speeches

Dr. Winston Bostick, plasma physicist, at Stevens Institute in New Jersey—Discussed how the scientific renaissance that LaRouche has called for can be achieved.

Colonel Mario Da Vite, Italian Military Agency—Urged on President Reagan not to be fooled by either the "Pretorian Guards" of the White House or by the Soviets, and to implement the SDI as soon as possible.

Dr. Uwe Henke von Parpart, research director, Fusion Energy Foundation—Demonstrated that the implementation of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative would double productivity growth in the United States in the decade 1985-95.

General Wilhelm Kuntner, former head of the National Defense Academy in Vienna, Austria—Discussed the end of nuclear retaliation: from the doctrine of deterrence to a strategy of survival.

Policy papers read in absentia

Rolf Engel, former chief of the Aerospace Department of Messerschmidt-Bülow-Blohm, an expert on Soviet space technology

Dr. Arthur Kantrowitz, Dartmouth College, founder of AVCO-Everett Research Laboratory, and a pioneer in lasers, space-flight, and MHD energy conversion

Greetings to the conference

Dr. Roeslan Abdulgani, Indonesia, head of the "Pancasila" advisory team on state ideology to the President of Indonesia

Admiral Sontee Boonyachai, vice-premier of Thailand

Mary Cabanillas, Peru, who was denied a visa to attend the conference by the U.S. State Department

Pacifico Castro, deputy foreign minister of the Philippines

Juan Rebaza Carpio, general secretary, Unified Union of Fishery Workers of Lima, Peru; was denied a visa to attend the conference by the U.S. State Department

Thomas Dunn, mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who had proclaimed Nov. 10 "Schiller Day" in his city

Dr. Krafft Ehrlicke, La Jolla, California, expert on the colonization and industrialization of the Moon, Advisory Board member of the Schiller Institute

Henry Helstoski, former U.S. Congressman from New Jersey, superintendent of schools in North Bergen, N.J.

Rev. Dr. Ben Franklin Johnson, pastor of Metro Baptist Church, Newark, New Jersey.

Apostolic Nuncio Pio Laghi, Vatican ambassador to the United States

John Neafsey, former New Jersey State Commander, American Legion

Ondina Sierra Hodges, Honduras, journalist—Described how "the IMF has blackmailed and threatened the government of Honduras with a cutoff of international aid if it does not accede to its demands."