

self-controlled. They're innovative, adaptive. They're liked in [other] countries, because they go in as partners, not just as salesmen.

Germany has an export potential. Germany has a very large export, to India, and its greatest growth in export is to China.

Now, we could reorganize Europe's finances, even if we had to do it in bankruptcy. Very effective long-term opportunities exist in the world. For Europe, especially in East, Southeast, and South Asia. We could actually organize, with Russia, a reorganization of Russia's debt, to make it a mediating relationship, to the East, South, and Southeast Asia. This means a reorganization of the international monetary system.

But this also means that Europe must develop, organize itself, to become a great exporting giant, for the needs of the markets in East, Southeast, and South Asia. Which means that certain institutional changes within Europe, as existing in an expanded common market, must occur.

For example, long-term export requires 1% to 2% percent long-term credit, 25 years. It requires a fixed-exchange-rate system. It requires a protectionist system. You cannot make a 25- or 15-year long-term investment in Asia, unless you have protection for the area for which you're extending the credit.

So, these things are possible. We have, if we create new institutions, or reformed institutions, we can solve each and

Amelia Robinson Returns to Italy

From Nov. 12-20, Amelia Boynton Robinson, vice-chairwoman of the Schiller Institute and one-time collaborator of Martin Luther King, was again in Italy for a series of public events and official receptions in Rome, Lari (Pisa), Ravenna, and the Republic of San Marino.

Mrs. Robinson spoke on Nov. 12, at a conference organized by the Methodist Church in Rome, and chaired by Paolo Naso, director of the magazine *Confronti*, which will run an interview with her in December, on the role churches should play to stop the war on Iraq and the policy of Clash of Civilizations. Asked repeatedly about the Nov. 5 elections and the role of the Democratic Party in the United States, she spoke at length about LaRouche's role in reviving the party with the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in opposition to the national leadership of the party, which considers itself a "private party," free to "nullify the Voting Rights Act of 1965." Robinson was interviewed also by Italian national television Rai Due, in its transmission "Protestantism," which will be aired on the birthday of Martin Luther King.

The second channel of national TV, Rai Due "Educational," also interviewed Robinson on Nov. 13. She spent two lively hours with 80 students of Languages and Literature at the State University "La Sapienza" in Rome, whose teacher had interviewed her in September for the Italian daily *Il Manifesto*; later in her visit, she addressed the Faculty of Political Sciences at the university.

The next day Mrs. Robinson was received officially at the International Fund for Agricultural Development, a UN-connected organization representing 80 nations, with



Amelia Boynton Robinson receiving an award from Lombardy Governor Roberto Formigoni.

an official lunch with its leadership and a public meeting with its 80-person staff. They welcomed her strong call against the war and for economic cooperation, with a standing ovation. In the afternoon she was expected at the Casa delle Donne (House of Women), which hosts 12 women's organizations, and was introduced there by Marguerite Lottin, herself from Cameroon, and representing the Intercultural Center Griot in Rome.

'Month for Peace'

On Nov. 15, Mrs. Robinson was officially received by the Mayor of Lari (Pisa) and two other mayors of the Tuscany Region, for their "month for peace." She spoke at Lari schools, and at a meeting of 200 citizens of Tuscan cities, organized by the Lari Buddhist Center. The center was celebrating "three men of peace": Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, and the Buddhist leader Ikeda. There, the regional radio interviewed Robinson, Marguerite Lottin, and Bruno Raimondi, president of LaRouche's Civil Rights Movement Solidarity in Italy.

all of the problems of the planet and the regions of the planet. This would mean putting all existing central banking systems into bankruptcy reorganization.

The Utopian Draft-Dodgers Want a War

Now let me conclude, and make one very relevant point, which pertains to the example of the recent danger of the war with Iraq.

What was the cause of the war? Who wished the war? If you look at the group of people behind the war, during the period of the Vietnam War in the United States, they were all draft-dodgers. The people who *oppose* the war were generally flag-officers, or retired flag-officers, who, as lieutenants, cap-

On Nov. 17, Mrs. Robinson moved on to the nearby Republic of San Marino, an ancient independent republic which is still governed by two “Capitani Reggenti,” Regents representing two opposing political factions, governing together, according to an ancient Renaissance tradition, in order to avoid a dictatorship. They received her with all honors in the ancient government palace, thanking her for her campaign for peace and for LaRouche’s program to rebuild the world economy. San Marino’s Minister for Culture displayed the most important paintings and statues of the government palace, including a statue of Abraham Lincoln, who wrote a letter to the San Marino Republic during the Civil War. San Marino’s government television ran a report about Robinson’s visit in its prime time news, under the headline “Angel of Rights.”

In Rome on Nov. 18-19, Mrs. Robinson held a joint press conference with the “Civil Disobedients,” an organization which fights globalization and the Iraq war, which asked her advice. She told them about Dr. King’s fight for non-violence, and his efforts to identify and expel from the movement infiltrators and provocateurs, who had been planted by the FBI in order to provoke clashes with the state troopers of Governor Wallace. The Italian daily *Liberaazione* ran an article about her advice of non-violence the next day.

Just before the press conference, she addressed a packed meeting of students at the most famous secondary school of Rome, the Liceo Giulio Cesare, with 80 enthusiastic youth 16-18 years of age, who listened to her story with tears in their eyes. When one angry young man expressed doubts about the efficiency of non-violence, and Robinson answered his question telling how hate destroys the hater rather than the hated, and dialogue is the only way to solve problems in the family as in politics, all the students stood up with a standing ovation.

Before leaving Italy, Amelia Robinson was interviewed by Vatican Radio for its English program.

tains, and majors, had served in the Vietnam War. So the soldiers were the peacemakers, and the draft-dodgers were the war-makers!

Vice-President Cheney of the United States, for example. The President of United States—the present President—who served in a national guard unit, and avoided service overseas. The hard core of the advisers of the President, *for* war, were Trotskyists beforehand.

What does this mean? You find the same thing is true in Europe. The traditional people do not want this war! They want no utopian schemes. They want practical institutional solutions, to practical problems.

The problem we have in the United States: My enemies in the United States—and I’m proud to have them—are the followers of Bertrand Russell and Herbert George Wells, who invented the idea of a utopia, a world utopia: world government, through a combination of peace movements, and nuclear terror. Many shallow-minded people were taken in by Bertrand Russell and his followers. They tried to piece together utopian schemes, based on, “I like this; I like this; I like this. We’ll put this together and we’ll have a perfect society.”

So, these people with wild-eyed schemes, wanted to make a one-world utopia. So did the Roman Empire. The difference between these people and the Roman legionnaires: The Roman legionnaires established an empire, when they were at the height of their power. These fools want to establish an empire at the lowest level of their economic and mental powers.

Italy’s Role in Development

So, the kinds of things that you’ve been discussing in these institutions are relevant. I think we have to give a global context to them, put them in terms of the total world situation we face now; and base ourselves on durable, proven principles of law, such as natural law, which Italy has a very strong dose of, as a heritage, especially since the 15th-Century Renaissance.

One of the first nation-states, modern nation-states, was created in France, under Louis XI, and in England, under Henry VII. The rebirth of European civilization, after the Dark Age of the 14th Century, occurred in the shadow of the cupola on the Cathedral of Florence—the cupola which had been constructed by Brunelleschi. The reason that the parliamentary system of Italy has taken the leadership in moving toward the reform of the international monetary institutions [see *EIR*, Oct. 4] is, in my opinion—from my contact, and my discussion with these people—because of the heritage of natural law, which is a heritage of Classical Greece, a heritage of the Apostles John and Paul; but also, a heritage of the rebirth of Classicism in Italy in the 15th-Century Renaissance.

And, actually, Italy might just have national enjoyment over the fact that it has that role to play again.

I thank you very much. [applause]