

lic out of the great catastrophe which thirty-five years of national folly have dumped upon us now. . . .

“The immediate, urgent practical importance of presenting my candidacy now, is not the November 2004 vote; the issue is whether this nation reaches November 2004 intact. Someone, a person actually qualified for this role, must place the guidon on the top of the hill, to rally the forces into order of battle, around urgent, fundamental changes in economic policy, for the days and months immediately ahead. At the moment, I am the only living person both situated and qualified to supply that quality of leadership. . . .

“The Democratic Party’s campaign for the year 2000 election-campaign, was a terrible mistake, a terrible error of substituting unprincipled political opportunism, in place of judgments based upon honest principle. To resume its proper role, the Party need not resort to public *mea culpas*; it will be sufficient to signal the turn, by doing the right thing, for a change.

“This means a return to the principles set forth in the 1776 Declaration of Independence and the Preamble to the 1787 Federal Constitution. This means, once again, a repudiation of the legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, of Ku Klux Klan enthusiast Woodrow Wilson, of Coolidge, and of Nixon and Carter, too. It means to do what is equivalent, for today, to what Franklin Roosevelt did in his campaign of 1932. Our nation’s survival, and also that of your family, depends upon making that kind of change, now.

“I take my stand. We shall sort out the succession in the leadership as the fight develops over the weeks and months to come.”



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## LaRouche at Berlin Seminar

# A Path to F.D.R.-Style Recovery For Russia, U.S., Europe

As we plunge into the worst global financial crisis in more than a century, only among those three national powers which were principal victors of World War II, the British monarchy, the United States, and Russia, do we find the historically defined, cultural temperament needed, to lead the introduction of a desperately needed, new world economic order for the planet as a whole. Only in two of those three, the U.S. and Russia, do we find any inclination among leading political institutions, to look back to the successful U.S. recovery policies of the 1933-1945 Roosevelt era, and to the 1945-1965 reconstruction of Western Europe, as the basis for challenging the rampant follies practiced under the present I.M.F. and World Bank systems.”

With these words, American statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche opened his remarks at a March 5 Berlin seminar attended by approximately 100 policymakers, diplomats, and citizens. LaRouche’s subsequent remarks elaborated his unique vision of how, despite the disastrous Bush administration, the *intention* of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s General Welfare policy could be fulfilled today, by collaboration between the U.S., Russia, Western Europe, and other leading Eurasian nations.

The kind of international dialogue

required was previewed by the participants in the seminar themselves, which included leading representatives from Russia, France, Germany, and Italy.

### America’s Economic Collapse

EIR’s Lothar Komp opened the seminar with a presentation on “The World Economy in a Dive—The Basic Economic-Financial Data, with Focus on the U.S.A.” Komp was followed by LaRouche, whose keynote stressed the need to revive the *intention* of the American intellectual tradition, which was shared by Lincoln and Roosevelt, in order to build up Eurasian cooperation that will be beneficial to the entire planet.

Other presentations included:

- Dr. Kurt Riechebächer, noted economist and publisher of the *Riechebächer Letters*, read a prepared statement entitled, “Today’s American Economic Model: ‘After Us, the Deluge.’”
- A speech on “Globalization, Multinational Concerns, and Labor Power,” by Dr. Nino Galloni of the Italian Labor Ministry.
- A paper entitled “Remarks on an Overdue Reorganization of the World Monetary System,” by Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, former chief economist of the post-World War II Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Frankfurt), was read.
- Professor Dr. Sc. Tatiana Ivanov-



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**Left:** EIR editors Lothar Komp and Michael Liebig flank Lyndon LaRouche; at right, Dr. Nino Galloni, Italian Labor Ministry. **Above:** Professor Tatiana Ivanovna Koryagina, Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade.

na Koryagina, from the Macroeconomic Research Institute of the Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (Moscow), spoke on “The Current Situation and the Development Perspectives of the Russian Economy.” In the discussion periods, Prof. Koryagina presented chilling examples of the utter poverty into which the majority of the Russian people have been thrust.

• Jacques Cheminade, who will be running for President of France, presented a paper on “Europe’s Tasks in the Creation of a ‘New Bretton Woods.’”

# Moscow Conference Hears ‘Eurasian Land-Bridge’ Proposal

A conference on “The Threat of a Crisis of Global Reserve Currencies” took place on March 6-7 near Moscow, at the Bor resort center belonging to the administration of the Russian President. Sponsored by the Russian Federal Foundation for Appraisals and the Institute for Crisis Studies, the gathering was attended by some 200 persons, including several members of the Russian lower house of Parliament (Duma), representatives of the Russian Economics Ministry and of the governments of Moscow and several Russian regions, the Association of Russian Banks, several dozen banks and financial consulting firms, as well as economic institutes, foreign embassies, and major press.

The first speaker was Schiller Institute scientific adviser Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, who presented Lyndon LaRouche’s analysis and programmatic proposals for reorganization of the world financial system. Tennenbaum’s 40-minute presentation focussed on the historical genesis of the ongoing global financial collapse, and the necessity for rapid consolidation of long-term trade and economic agreements, based on LaRouche’s concept of a basket of commodities, and pivoted on large-scale infrastructure

development of the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” as the basis for creating a new global financial and economic order.

Tennenbaum’s presentation was prominently reported by the Russian business news service RBC, as well as in an interview with the national radio station Radio Rossiya. The Russian translation of LaRouche’s paper “On a Basket of Hard Commodities: Trade Without Currency,” and the call by Italian parliamentarians for a New Bretton Woods Conference, were distributed among participants, and later placed on the website of the conference.

Other speakers included the well-known economic analyst Mikhael Khazin (co-author of a recent Russian book *The Crash of the Dollar*); Mikhail Delyagin, economics adviser to Russian political figures Yevgeni Primakov and Yuri Maslyukov; Alexander Anasimov, a leading Russian expert on the Chinese financial system; two members of the Russian State Duma; an economics analyst of the Military Academy of Russia; a representative of the German Bundesbank; the Ambassadors of Malaysia and Venezuela; and several advisers to Russian financial institutions.

## Italian Parliament Hears Call for New Bretton Woods

On March 8, eight Senators of the Centro Democratico Cristiano (CCD), an opposition party, presented a motion calling for a New Bretton Woods before the Italian Parliament. The Senators were all active in the organizing of the Interparliamentary Group for the Jubilee 2000, and wished to signal their intent to maintain the commitment declared at the November Jubilee Conference held in Rome. More than 5,000 parliamentarians from around the world participated in that conference.

The motion, which was published in the *Parliamentary Record*, binds the

Italian government:

“To promote concrete measures to contribute to the stabilization of the international monetary system, and to assure a real sharing of the benefits that a sane and more just world economy could produce, particularly for the developing countries;

“To undertake, in particular, the initiative to propose in the international forums, the convening of a new conference at the level of heads of states and governments, similar to the one organized at Bretton Woods in 1944, with the aim of creating a new international monetary system, and to

take those measures required to eliminate the mechanisms which led to the financial instability and to implement programs to restart the real economy;

“To bring this proposal to the Strasbourg European Parliament, to the European Commission, and to all institutions of the European Union responsible for the E.U. economic policies, and through bilateral agreements, to individual European governments;

“To support similar initiatives promoted by other governments and Parliaments, in particular those of the developing countries.”