

Dialogue at Berlin Seminar: Toward a Eurasian ‘New Deal’

by the Editors

Future generations, if a New Dark Age is averted, will surely look back on the Jan. 12-13, 2005 Berlin symposium as an historic turning point, when leading circles from Eurasia, Africa, and the Americas came together around a revolutionary perspective for lifting humanity from the depths of poverty and an onrushing new fascism. What American statesman and *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche presented, in his Jan. 12 keynote address, as a New Westphalia system of sovereign nation-states, taking up the challenge of a global economic revolution, to manage the world’s strategic raw materials in the interest of mankind, not the interests of private oligarchical cartels, formed the basis for two days of non-stop Socratic dialogue, among an impressive array of leading individuals from dozens of nations.

While LaRouche’s opening remarks, and those of his wife



Lyndon LaRouche greets Dr. M.K. Saini from India in Berlin on Jan. 12.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche and *EIR* editor Jeffrey Steinberg, are already in broad circulation (see *EIR*, Jan. 28), the importance of this seminar cannot be assimilated without an appreciation of the interchange which occurred among the participants. To this end, we are privileged to have received permission from numbers of the dignitaries present to publish their remarks. In this issue of *EIR* we are including several of those contributions, as well as responses by Lyndon LaRouche to not only those presentations, but to other remarks. More speeches and selections from the dialogue will be published in future issues.

Lyndon LaRouche’s opening statement focussed on three strategic points. First was that, in light of the terminal phase of collapse of the world financial breakdown, but despite the insanity and revival of literally fascist policies in the Bush Administration, the solution to the crisis has to emerge from the United States. Fortunately, LaRouche emphasized, there is a major shift already in process through the intervention of the LaRouche political movement, which gives hope that the Bush-Cheney regime can be brought under control through institutional forces committed to restoring the U.S. Constitution. This involves important circles in the U.S. Congress, including Republicans, as well as the retired and active duty military and intelligence services, diplomats, and intellectuals. A successful battle will require returning to the tried-and-true model of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidency — both in his domestic policy based on the General Welfare, and an international “New Deal” for cooperation among sovereign nations.

This argument was a major focal point of discussion throughout the two-day seminar, especially as LaRouche’s point was deepened through the presentations by two other Americans present, Dr. Cliff Kiracofe (published below), and Jeffrey Steinberg. Both of these statements had a major impact on the participants, some of whom were otherwise

strongly skeptical about the potential for moving the situation within the United States, but who found both the reassertion of the American System tradition, in Dr. Kiracofe's remarks, and Steinberg's vivid description of the impact of the LaRouche political movement on recent developments in U.S. politics, highly encouraging. (See the speech by Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of Russia, below.)

The other major focal points of LaRouche's initial presentation were directed more to the global economic situation, and its solution. In this area, he not only reiterated his long-standing New Bretton Woods proposal, for bankruptcy organizing of the current global financial-monetary system, but also began to develop a new concept for approaching the handling of raw materials globally, especially within the context of Russia's special scientific capability in dealing with this question. This capability, as LaRouche elaborated in the discussion period excerpted below, derives uniquely from the work of Russian scientists Dmitri Mendeleev and Vladimir Vernadsky, whose contributions survived even under the difficult conditions of the Soviet period.

Keeping this context in mind, the reader will find the partial dialogue which we present here, both enlightening and provocative.

Dr. Su Jingxiang

Dollar Fall Originates In U.S. Extravagance

Dr. Su Jingxiang, associate professor, is vice director of the Center for Globalization Studies, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations. He gave this presentation to the Berlin seminar on Jan. 12.

There is a growing need for international cooperation due to the world economic problems due to the "extravagant consumption" situation in the United States. At the present time, the United States is an enormous consumer of world raw materials, goods, and capital flows. While during the past year, as the U.S. dollar has depreciated, the U.S. trade deficit with China has become an issue of contention. However, it is important to understand that China is not a wealthy nation, that it has great problems of poverty and development. The better focus of the United States would be expanding high-technology investment in China.

China has the world's largest population, and is in urgent need of more hard infrastructure, including transport, energy, and city-building, and soft infrastructure, especially education, to develop. For this development in a globalized world,



Dr. Su Jingxiang with Lyndon LaRouche.

China maintains a policy of promoting multipolarity and peaceful cooperation. Economic cooperation should be promoted. This would be a productive method for developing relations with the United States. China is now striving to find new methods and patterns of development, in the context of its national reform and growing integration in the world economy. The proposal for cooperation among nations, to enhance that development, would be most welcome to China. China needs fast economic growth, because of the challenge of the huge number of young people entering the workforce every year.

China's government knows that the greatest challenges to the nation, is not from other nations, such as the United States or Russia, but China's own big internal problems, including the huge income gap between the cities and the countryside, where most Chinese live. China's foreign policy is to develop friendly relations with the United States, the EU, India, Russia and other nations. For this reason, the Chinese side does not react to the "China threat" theory being promoted by some in the United States.

China is facing very rapid changes of its economy and society. Now, the influence of the U.S. and U.K. dominates economic policy, but the government does know that these "ideas" are of no great use. What is of great importance, are the "physical economy" ideas of Lyndon LaRouche.

According to statistics from the U.S. Department of Commerce, the trade deficit with China stood at US\$124 billion in 2003. U.S. foreign debt is \$3.6 trillion. The U.S. has only 5% of the world's population, but soaks up 20% of the world's exports, including the \$133 billion in oil they import. Canada sold US\$54 billion more than they bought from U.S., and Mexico \$41 billion more! In the opinion of some research institutions, if things develop in accordance with the trends of recent years, the U.S. trade deficit with China would reach \$330 billion in five years.

Nations do not calculate their balance of international