

II. LaRouche's Interventions in Russia

LaRouches Address Russia's Destiny at Hearings of the Duma in Moscow

July 22, 2022—In its [issue](#) of July 6, 2001, *EIR* published these reports of Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche making presentations to the State Duma of the Russian Federation a week earlier, on LaRouche's credit and economic development policy and, specifically, on the Eurasian Land-Bridge plan. To highlight Richard Black's report in this issue on Lyndon LaRouche's interventions in Russia, we republish here those two LaRouche presentations to the Duma, beginning with *EIR*'s introduction from that 2001 issue.

U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. spoke before the Russian State Duma's Economics Committee in Moscow on June 29, 2001 at the invitation of the Economics Committee's Chairman, Dr. Sergei Glazyev. LaRouche's subject was the global financial and economic crisis, and the way to overcome it. In addition to the Duma delegates, more than 100 scientists, economic experts, and media representatives attended the special hearing, whose theme was "Ensuring the Development of the Russian Economy Under Conditions of a Destabilized World Financial System." Other speakers included Academician Dimitri Lvov of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the international Schiller Institutes; Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum of German Schiller Institute; Sen. Ivo Tarolli, Secretary of Italy's Christian Democratic Center party; H.E. Datuk Yahya Baba, Malaysia's Ambassador to Moscow; and Dr. Tatyana Koryagina, senior economist of the Institute for Macroeconomic Research at the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.



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Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche at a packed press conference chaired by Dr. Sergey Glazyev, who is seated to Mrs. LaRouche's left. The Moscow Press Center, June 28, 2001.

The appearance of Senator Tarolli is of special note. He has introduced a series of resolutions into the Italian Senate, pressing for government support and aggressive promotion of the New Bretton Woods proposal, first advanced by Lyndon LaRouche, for the convening of an international heads-of-state conference, in order to overhaul the bankrupt global financial system. His remarks before the Duma focussed on these proposals.

Addressing the Russian Media

On June 28, Glazyev and LaRouche were featured panelists at a two-hour press conference, in which about 50 media representatives took part, including five television crews and reporters from *Izvestiya* and the English-language *Moscow Times*. A transcript of the panelists' opening remarks was distributed in the United States by Federal News Service, under the title, "Press

Conference with a Group of Russian and Foreign Experts Regarding the Current Economic Situation in Russia.”

On the evening of June 28, LaRouche delivered a

[lecture](#) on the Russian-Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky before 150 scientists at the Institute of Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, also known as the Lebedev Institute.

June 29, 2001

LYNDON LAROCHE TO THE RUSSIAN DUMA

Policy Changes Needed To Overcome the Collapse

This is the testimony of U.S. Democratic Presidential Pre-Candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., to the Russian State Duma's Economics Committee in Moscow on June 29, 2001.

Presently, the world as a whole is dominated by the fact, that we are in the end-phase of the IMF system, at least as it has existed in the form it developed following U.S. President Nixon's introduction of a so-called "floating exchange-rate" monetary order in mid-August 1971. Contrary to some hysterical propaganda coming out of the now deeply troubled U.S. Bush Administration, nothing can save the present world financial and monetary system in its present form.

A continued refusal to accept certain necessary, sweeping reforms in those systems, would bring about not only an economic catastrophe worse than the worst period of the 1930s economic depression. The present crisis, unless it is stopped by drastically needed reforms, will also be a demographic collapse more or less comparable to what is called by historians "the New Dark Age," which dominated Europe following the Fourteenth-Century bankruptcy of the so-called Lombard banking system.

Therefore, to speak of any economic policy which does not include an early and sweeping reform of the IMF system, is worse than a waste of time.

We can overcome this collapse, but only if we are able to bring about a certain degree of international cooperation around four general intentions. The four essential classes of sweeping changes in the existing monetary and financial system, are as follows.

Changes That Must Be Made

1. The total accumulation of indebtedness in the world today vastly exceeds the amount which could ever be repaid under existing terms and conditions of repayment. If either the creditors or debtors wish to survive, much of this indebtedness should be simply cancelled, as without merit. This includes what are in fact purely gambling debts, called financial derivatives.

What remains of morally legitimate debts, should be reorganized, in both amounts and terms, in the degree such reorganization is an essential precondition for sustainable physical-economic growth in per-capita output. In this reorganization, we must follow the advice of former U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, in insisting that the honorably contracted part of the nation's official debt, must be defended, as a precondition for its power to create new credit in the future. The principal amount of all other debt is negotiable under the conditions of a world crisis as disastrous as the present one.

2. As a practical political measure, the revision of the international monetary and financial systems must incorporate the best features of the 1945-1958 cooperation between the U.S.A., Western Europe, and Japan. This must be a vigorously protectionist form of monetary and financial system, solidly based on true partnership among perfectly sovereign nation-states.

3. This reorganization of the world monetary and financial systems must be based upon the use of large-scale, long-term cooperation in infrastructural development within, and among nations; and heavy emphasis upon adopted targets of scientific and