

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 longstanding 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.