

LaRouche's Warning Circulates in Russia

As a guest on the Radio Govorit Moskva (Moscow Speaking) program, "Direct Dialogue With Yuri Krupnov," July 14, Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum presented the central idea from Lyndon LaRouche's statement on the oncoming strategic crisis, "The Strategic Significance of the Hit on India" (EIR, July 21). A transcript was posted several days later on the station's website, and further circulated by the AKS information agency and others, bringing LaRouche's warning to a wide audience in Russia.

Host Serafim Melentyev interviewed his regular guest on the call-in show, political analyst and Movement for Development leader Yuri Krupnov, together with Tennenbaum. Other highlights of their discussion included the potential improvement of Russian-American relations, as has happened in times of crisis in the past. Translated excerpts of the broadcast appear below.

Melentyev: Good evening! You are listening to Direct Dialogue with Yuri Krupnov, Chairman of the Movement for Development. Today we have an unusual format, since also in the studio is Jonathan Tennenbaum, science advisor to Lyndon LaRouche, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party of the U.S.A.

Today's topic is "The deindustrialization of the country and the world, and problems of organizing industrial development." But first I would like to ask my guests a different question. There has been a serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East. Israel is bombing Lebanon, and now Lebanon is counterattacking. President Mahmoud Ahmadi-nejad of Iran warned in an interview yesterday, that if Israel decides to attack Syria, Iran will take Syria's side and join the war. At the UN Security Council, U.S. Ambassador John Bolton blocked a resolution, which would have called on Israel to stop. Where do you think the situation in the Middle East could lead?

Krupnov: It is quite clear that it won't lead to anything good. But, in my view, the important thing is what all this means. What it means, is that the dominant tendency in the world today is the attempt by a small segment of humanity, which is sometimes termed the "Golden Billion," to fulfill its desire to flourish at the expense of the rest of mankind. But the flourishing is not doing very well. And your question really is on-topic for our discussion today, because the problem of deindustrialization is connected precisely with this, because either we together build and carry out world development, and then other problems will come up, involving nature,



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Jonathan Tennenbaum (left) at EIR's June 27 Berlin seminar, with Dr. Cliff Kiracofe and Jeffrey Steinberg. Tennenbaum told his Russian radio audience: "Now we need to begin on a global scale, a new era of great infrastructure projects. This is the way out of the crisis. . . ."

and the productive forces, and then there will be no time or energy for clashes and war; or, we really are trying to set up managed chaos, and go fishing for profit in muddy waters, but only for a very small number of people.

Tennenbaum: Yesterday evening, I spoke with LaRouche by phone, and he said that there is a major destabilization under way, and that what is now happening in the Near East, and what happened in India with the major terrorist attack in Mumbai, are a challenge to the whole world. What is happening is no accident. Many experts, including LaRouche, say that there will be big trouble for the dollar, even as early as September. The second question is, *cui bono*? Here, it is important to pay attention to the meeting between U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney and former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in Colorado; and I agree completely with Yuri Krupnov, that there are certain circles in the world, who want a crisis.

I would like to bring in one other aspect. This may come as a shock, but it has to be remembered that, in the 1930s, there were various fascist projects: Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, etc. And behind the fascists was a certain financial empire, a financial network of industry, banks, and those very "golden" circles. And it is important to understand, that that network never went out of existence. This helps in understanding where international terrorism comes from. And the attack on industry, which is taking place in Russia, Germany, and even the U.S.A., comes from that same force. It is extremely important to understand the question of sovereignty and the way in which the state can act: as Franklin Roosevelt said, in his time, in order to develop the economy. . . .

LaRouche's Transport Development Corridors

Caller Yuri: I am a railroad worker. Yuri Vasilyevich [Krupnov], I have read your articles about the development

of Russia, including the development of the transport system. Considering that Russia began to come into existence in the first place as a transportation corridor—"the road from the Varangians to the Greeks"—what further development of transport, including rail, do you see?

Krupnov: Thank you for the question. Everybody knows that Russia has, first and foremost, an enormous area; one-seventh of the dry land in the world belongs to Russia. And transport infrastructure certainly is key to the development of the country. Today, unfortunately, with rates having climbed, and their not being subsidized, we have a situation where the rates have bankrupted the country. A simple example: It used to be, that you could fly from Vladivostok to Moscow for two-thirds of a monthly salary, but now you need three to four months' wages, in order to fly to Moscow. So we see that these rates—and the same goes for rail—unfortunately, are far from optimal for linking up the parts of our country. From that standpoint, without question, we need to modernize the Trans-Siberian railroad, and to create the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which was proposed by LaRouche and Tennenbaum already a long time ago. Here, Russia has a leading role to play.

We need to develop new transportation systems. The cable trolley-car transport system, for example. . . . The transport systems that we ought to design now and set up primarily in the countries of the "second world," are a product that would absolutely make us competitive on a world scale.

Tennenbaum: I was born in Chicago, a major transport hub in the U.S.A., where many railroads came together. And indeed, as in Russia, development in the U.S.A. always depended on the railroads. And now this concept of creating a Eurasian corridor is an extremely important objective, because the development of all countries, including the coun-

tries of the West, as well as Asia, Africa, and South America, depends on transport. And now we need to begin on a global scale, a new era of great infrastructure projects. This is the way out of the crisis, because such projects create demand for capital goods, which is very important for the development of industry, and for employment. And these corridors would make it possible to build new cities, industrial complexes, nuplexes, etc. And we need to look at this all at once.

Krupnov: I would like to add something. I remember ten years ago, Jonathan Tennenbaum drawing a picture, where he charted a rail line and then measured along it approximately a 50-kilometer zone, a zone of development, which would be impossible without the railroad. And these “transportation development corridors,” a term promoted by the Lyndon LaRouche group, are really the basis for many of our projects. “Our,” not in the sense that they are brand new, original ideas, although we do have some of those, but the important thing is that this is the principle that defines world leadership today. Because, without designing such “transportation development corridors,” there won’t be anything.

Now I shall go back for a moment to the question of the Middle East. The Lyndon LaRouche movement has an excellent project for a zone of production, based, in particular, on a system for water desalination, for the entire Middle East, for North Africa, etc. So, this is an interesting project, which indicates an entirely different pathway, not connected with clashes of civilizations, or age-old disputes, and where it is shown how, by solving the water problem (which is key in that region) it is possible to accelerate the development of the real economy.

The American System and the General Welfare

Caller Victor: Good evening! First, I want to welcome the American guest. . . . No offense to our American participant, but I have doubts about the things we borrow from America, France, and the West in general; things like the Presidency or the way voting is done. In all these elections, you don’t have a well-considered choice of somebody, but some kind of guessing based on advertising, while almost none of the voters have any idea what they’re voting for.

Tennenbaum: I want to say, that you have to know and understand, that the U.S.A. is presently in a deep crisis. When people talk about the American System, you have to understand what it is: the so-called American System of political economy, which existed in the 19th Century, and was revived during Franklin Roosevelt’s Presidency. Lyndon LaRouche continues this American tradition (and the key figures for us are Abraham Lincoln, Alexander Hamilton, Franklin Delano Roosevelt), which means government investment in infrastructure, a strong private sector—but the most important thing (and this is stated in the U.S. Constitution), is for the government to be responsible for the general welfare, for the development of the country. Investment in infrastructure, reg-

ulation of the financial system, etc., used to be known as the American System—as against the so-called British free-trade system.

Unfortunately, America today has departed from this traditional pathway and went off in the direction of the “bubble economy.” I agree that GDP is a poor indicator. Today, the U.S. produces less than half the amount of steel per capita that it did 20 years ago. Most of the so-called growth is the bubble: nothing but air. Now we have reached the end of the process. There are now several scenarios: chaos or fascism; or a new Roosevelt appears and launches development, which would make it possible to save real democracy, through development of the real economy. Because without developing the economy, without employment, without jobs that have a future, there will not be real democracy.

The G-8 summit is now starting, and it would be very good if your President were to say that globalization is unviable and that an entirely new organization of the world is needed.

Krupnov: I would like to make a confession: Until I met the Lyndon LaRouche group, and had the chance for creative interaction with them and the discussion of various questions, for me the U.S.A. was some homogenous body somewhere across the ocean. Now I understand something very well, and am prepared to back this up: that in every country there are different traditions, which are constantly in conflict. There is the Lincoln-Roosevelt-LaRouche tradition, and there are completely different traditions associated with speculative finance capital, which is the main opponent of industrial development. And it is wrong for Russia to get into abstract anti-Americanism, as if America means “bad,” any more than America means “good.” Either one is an abstraction that has nothing to do with reality.

It seems to me that it is very important to understand these traditions and the way they were opposed to each other, because the America of Lincoln, Roosevelt, and LaRouche is working America, what is called the “industrial backbone,” which creates excellent technologies, and it is impossible not to just love that America; it is impossible not to respect that America; we need to be friends with it, and to learn to work well and make high-quality things.

Melentyev: Listening to you, I want to say what I feel, what impression what you both are saying makes on me. I compare what Yuri Vasilyevich and Jonathan are saying, and I understand that really Yuri Vasilyevich is talking about Russia’s problems, and Jonathan is talking about those of the U.S.A.. But they are talking about the same thing. And Russia and the U.S.A., in the world system of today, have absolutely the same problems. And it seems to me that the development of both countries should go in the same direction, and that means: towards complex industries, highly skilled labor, top quality education, and an overall change in the conditions of life. And only such joint development can make Russia and the U.S.A. not only partners, but allies.