

A Eurasian Dialogue With LaRouche on Economic Progress

Sept. 6, 2006 marked the beginning of a new phase of public international dialogue between American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, and leading political and scientific personalities in the countries of Eurasia, in particular, on the crucial questions of international economic development over the next 50 years. This in-depth discussion began with LaRouche's webcast presentation from Berlin, Germany, and continued for approximately two and a half hours in that medium (see last week's *EIR*, and the webcast video at larouche.pac.com). The webcast was transmitted by videoconference to an audience gathered in Washington, D.C., and was watched over the Internet by people around the world.

But the process did not stop there. Many of the participants had studied a discussion paper issued by LaRouche three weeks earlier, entitled "Dynamics & Economy" (*EIR*, Aug. 25) along with other of his works on the impending international economic-financial breakdown crisis, and the alternatives available to overcome it, with special emphasis on the role of Eurasia. They submitted papers and comments in numbers too great to be encompassed in the Sept. 6 proceedings. In addition, many leading citizens who watched the webcast responded by sending in substantial questions and comments to LaRouche, some of which he has begun to answer as part of the public debate.

It is no exaggeration to say that this debate over the perspective to bring the world back from the brink of a New Dark Age, and into a new era of cooperation among sovereign nation-states for global economic development, is at the center of determining international politics today. There will be no derailing the current drive for chaos through war and economic disintegration, without a fundamental shift toward a new global system, based on proposals like the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the Peace of Westphalia, which LaRouche has championed. The dialogue which occurred around the Sept. 6 webcast already reflects discussion in some government circles, but it must be broadened and deepened so that it dominates international politics.

For this reason, Mr. LaRouche has announced that he will be holding another international webcast from Berlin in late October, with the aim of bringing in many more Eurasian participants. Once global agreement on a 50-year development perspective, such as that which he has put together, has been reached, LaRouche said, one of the first tasks that will

Participants in Berlin Dialogue

Contributions were received from many nations which could not be mentioned at the Berlin event for lack of time, including: Czech Republic, Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Poland, Spain, Great Britain, Argentina, and Iran.

A greeting was sent from **Dr. Mahathir Mohamad**, former Prime Minister of Malaysia.

Questions and comments from U.S. institutional figures, which appeared in last week's *EIR*, were not identified by name.

The following are in order of mention during the proceedings:

Prof. Sergei G. Luzyanin, Institute of the Far East, Russian Academy of Sciences, president of the Foundation for Eastern Studies at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations, a specialist on the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and Central Asian security.

Prof. R.G. Tomberg, Center for External Economic Research, Institute of Economics, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Prof. Ma Jiali, research professor at the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, a leading

have to be taken up is the development of Africa, as a joint project of Eurasia and the Americas.

In the meantime, *EIR* will be circulating the products of this dialogue, and some of the ongoing correspondence between LaRouche and his interlocutors. We begin in this issue, by publishing some of the papers and comments received, in some cases with Mr. LaRouche's responses. We anticipate that the reproduction of this dialogue will be an ongoing feature of our weekly coverage.

What About the United States?

Many of our readers will naturally respond to this discussion with the question: What about the United States? LaRouche, of course, sees the organization of the Americas around a development perspective, as an urgent and necessary complement to the organizing of Eurasian development. But while the maintenance of Bush-Cheney control over the White House represents a mortal danger to both the United States', and the world's survival, there can be no successful replacement of this gang without the establishment of an institutional policy commitment, within leading circles in the U.S. and around the world, to a perspective of economic development such as was discussed on Sept. 6, and in its aftermath.



EIRNS/Helene Möller

Lyndon LaRouche addresses the Berlin-Washington webcast on Sept. 6. He emphasized a 50-year development perspective for Eurasia—with advanced technology and physical infrastructure—not money! “Forget the illusion that money has any intrinsic value. . . . Money is simply an agreement.”

In October 1988, LaRouche's press conference in Berlin, where he forecast the collapse of the Soviet economy and the re-emergence of Berlin as the capital of a reunified Germany, was proved historic in hindsight—when events fulfilled his forecast over the next few years. LaRouche's webcast of Sept. 6, 2006 is already historic in its implications, given the caliber and quality of the deliberations there carried out. And so, on to the dialogue.

expert in China on India and Indian-Chinese relations (the CICIR is a Chinese government strategic think-tank).

Dr. Phillip Jenninger, former president of the German Parliament.

Prof. Dai Lunzhang, former chief economist of the Central Bank of China, first vice president of the China International Economic Relations Society. One of China's leading experts in banking and finance. Coauthors of his paper were **Dr. Zhang Yun** and **Dai Jun**, MA in international relations.

Dr. Su Jingxiang, director of the Center for Globalization Studies at the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations.

Vladimir B. Isakov, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, with greeting to conference and submission of text of a speech by former Russian Prime Minister **Yevgeny Primakov**, president of the Chamber.

Prof. Seyyed Mohammed Selim, professor of Political Science, Cairo University, Egypt.

Dr. Mahmood Khallaf, retired general, Nasser Military Academy, Egypt

Gen. Mirza Anam Beg, former Chief of Staff of Army of Pakistan.

Dr. Stanislav Subbotin, nuclear energy expert at Russia's Kurchatov Institute, coauthor together with Kurchatov Institute President Yevgeny Velikhov of a book on the

future of world nuclear energy.

Academician Dmitri V. Rundqvist, president of Russian Society of Mineralogy, director of the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Col. Chaman Datta, Foreign Policy Association (U.S.A.), president of the Indian Veterans Officers Association of America.

Prof. Oleg L. Kuznetsov, president of the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences and rector of Dubna University, together with **Prof. Boris E. Bolshakov**, of Dubna University.

Yuri V. Krupnov, chairman of the Supervisory Council of the World Development Institute, chairman of Organizing Committee for a Constituent Congress of the Party of Development, rector of the Youth Nuclear Academy, Moscow.

Dr. Friedhelm Krueger-Sprengel, former Ministerial Director of German government, consultant of law and honorary president of the International Society for Military Law and the Law of War.

Nina V. Gromyko, Institute of Innovative Strategies for General Education, Department of Education, City of Moscow.

Daniel Buchmann, mayoral candidate of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) in the Sept. 17 state elections in Berlin.