

LaRouche Analysis Presented At Seminar in the Kremlin

On May 15, LaRouche representative Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum addressed an exclusive seminar on the global financial crisis, held in the Diplomatic Chamber of the Kremlin Palace in Moscow, and attended by approximately 150 representatives of the Russian government, business and financial circles, and press. The privately organized seminar also heard presentations by experts from a number of leading Russian think-tanks, on financial and economic developments in the United States and globally.

Tennenbaum reported on the May 4-6 international conference of the Schiller Institute in Bad Schwalbach, Germany; Lyndon LaRouche's keynote on the global strategic situation, (requested by many at the Kremlin event); LaRouche's characterization of the Bush Administration; and his conception of the necessary alternative to a threatened "New Dark Age," including the special role and mission of Russia. Tennenbaum described the strategically significant U.S. political war shaping up over the issue of the "common good," as seen in the battles over Washington's D.C. General Hospital and the California energy crisis.

The perspective of Eurasian transport corridor-centered development was taken up by several of the Russian speakers. A representative of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Academy stressed a strategic partnership

between Russia and Germany, and proposed that a special economic development commission be set up within the Shanghai Five group—Russia, China, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan, with European countries invited to participate. The future role of the euro currency, and potentially even of a gold-based Chinese yuan, as alternative reserve currencies in the context of a threatened crash of the dollar, was discussed by several Russian speakers, including an expert from the Central Mathematical Economics Institute. It was indicated that Russian investors had already begun a quiet "diversification" out of the dollar, into other currencies as well as "hard" physical assets. (A large part of the Russian population's savings are currently held in dollars.)

In a follow-on discussion, Tennenbaum emphasized that mere currency arrangements could provide no security from a chaotic disintegration of the entire world economy. Rather, any solution must start from the principle of the common good, and a policy for large-scale physical-economic development. The emergence of an alternative to the collapse, centered on Eurasian development corridors, could provide the context for sane forces in the United States to come to the fore, bringing the United States into partnership with such a development perspective.

The Malaysian Ambassador to Russia also addressed the seminar, speaking of his country's experience in adopting capital controls and reasserting national economic sovereignty against the dictates of the International Monetary Fund. He presented a new Russian translation of a book by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad on the subject.

of building ten Pan-European Networks—the "Crete Corridors"—three of which would extend from the EU's TEN, into Eastern Europe and Russia (**Figure 4**).

December 1994. A Schiller Institute conference in Eltville, Germany, "Global Economic Recovery and the Cultural Renaissance," focussed on the "New Silk Road" development policy. Lyndon LaRouche, personally taking part for the first time since his imprisonment under the Bush regime, conducted a seminar on the Eurasian corridors perspective, with leading thinkers from Russia, Ukraine, China, and Eastern Europe.

May 1996. At the "International Symposium on Economic Development of the Regions Along the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge" in Beijing, Helga Zepp-LaRouche brought the Schiller Institute's European and Eurasian corridor development policy together with that of China. In January 1997, *EIR's* report, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road,'" was published.

1998. The "Land-Bridge" report, with its in-depth discussion of corridor development, and of the national banking approach needed to finance it, circulated far and wide in Eu-

rasia, its text studied and maps reproduced by leading Russian specialists (**Figure 5**).

1998. The EU and Russia resolved to extend the No. 2 Pan-European Corridor (Berlin-Warsaw-Minsk-Moscow) to Nizhny Novgorod (formerly Gorky, Russia's third-largest city, a Volga River industrial center), effectively making it coextensive with the Transsiberian Railroad.

September 2000. The Second International Eurasian Conference on Transport, held in St. Petersburg, Russia, was attended by over 40 nations. In the key new development, Russia, India and Iran agreed to develop a North-South corridor. Upgrades of the transcontinental lines, and the links from Russia to Europe were also discussed. The rail line Calcutta-Delhi-Lahore (Pakistan)-Sukkur (Pakistan)-Zahedan (Iran) being problematic due to political and military tension, the North-South Corridor entails sea shipments from the Indian west coast ports of Mumbai (Bombay) and Kandla (south of the border with Pakistan) to Bandar-e Abbas on the Persian Gulf in Iran, then north by rail.

May 2001. Russia announced Eurasian Transport Union.