

NEWS

Moscow Round Table on Global Financial Crisis

LaRouche: U.S., Russia Must Ally vs. British Empire

American economist and Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was the main speaker at an April 24 round table in Moscow, sponsored by the Institute for Social and Political Studies (ISPI) of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Free Economic Society of Russia, and the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture. The subject was "Russia, the United States, and the Global Financial Crisis."

Co-chairing the meeting was Academician Leonid Abalkin, who heads the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Sciences. Abalkin welcomed LaRouche as a representative of "the well-known Schiller Institute" and thanked him for having proposed the session's topic, which was one "of great interest. . . . Many of us are familiar with the original ideas and approaches of LaRouche."

The round table was also chaired by Academician Gennadi Osipov, head of ISPI. Professor Taras Muranivsky, president of the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture (Moscow), introduced LaRouche to the meeting's approximately sixty participants.

The Financial Crisis

LaRouche established why "we are in the middle of the worst international financial crisis of this century," review-

Right: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (center), Helga Zepp LaRouche (left), translator Rachel Douglas (right). **Below:** Russian representatives shown include Gennadi Osipov, Leonid Abalkin, and Valentin Pavlov.



EIRNS/Richard Magraw

ing the current situation in the framework of the past sixty years of U.S.-Russia relations, since Franklin Delano Roosevelt extended U.S. diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. He focussed on the economic policy disasters that followed from the cultural paradigm shift

of the mid-1960's, when a complex of social crises was used to induce the majority of university youth in the U.S., Western Europe, and elsewhere, to adopt new sets of values, directly contrary to the traditional commitment of modern society to increasing the productive powers of labor through investment in scientific and technological progress.

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Support Grows for LaRouche Exoneration

In March 1994, just months after LaRouche was released from prison on parole, an Open Letter to President Clinton calling for his exoneration was issued. The Open Letter identified LaRouche as a "political prisoner," stating that "the U.S. government knew at all relevant times, from 1979 to the present day, that Lyndon H. LaRouche and his co-defendants were innocent of the false charges for which they were convicted." Now, two years later, as of April

30, 1996 a total of 672 state legislators, from 50 states, have endorsed the call.

In addition, the Open Letter has been signed by hundreds of sitting and former parliamentarians from around the world; by the former Presidents of Argentina and Panama; by 29 former U.S. Congressmen; by more than 300 elected municipal officials in the United States, including 75 mayors of cities; by hundreds of civil rights leaders; by

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Meeting co-chairmen, Academicians Gennadi Osipov (left) and Leonid Abalkin.

Expose British 'Big Lie' Tactic Against Sudan

On April 20, a Washington, D.C. conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute exposed the "Big Lie" tactic being used by the British Empire against the nation of Sudan. Speakers included Angelo Bamgbaru Beda, a member of Sudan's National Assembly, who is a former governor of Equatoria state and a Christian from the South; Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky, press attaché in the Embassy of Sudan in London; and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

"We are finally making inroads" to ending the civil war between the Islamic North and the Christian South, reported Beda. A consensus has been reached to exempt the South from *sharia* (Islamic law), a consensus built on the concept of *citizenship*, over and above religion. Another change, a sharp break with British colonial policy, is to allow Christians to evangelize in the North, and Muslims in the South.

Concerning what Baroness Caroline Cox and her Christian Solidarity International call government-sponsored "slavery" in Sudan's South, Beda reported that numerous delegations have toured the Nuba Mountains and other areas where Cox claims slavery is practiced, and found her charges to be baseless. These have included a delegation from EUSAP (European Union-African-Caribbean and Pacific) headed by Lord Plum of the British House of Lords.

Beda emphasized the necessity of economic development in the South, without which there can be no real

solution to the conflict.

The presentation by Lyndon LaRouche was focussed on what empire has meant historically, and in its disguised form today as the British Commonwealth, with its plans to incorporate the United Nations mechanism.

LaRouche said that the actual "crime" of Sudan, was its determination "to provide food supplies adequate for its own people, not to be in the position of Egypt, which by I.M.F., London, and U.S. dictation is not allowed to develop its own food supply because that would free Egypt from London's control." The vehemence of the attacks on Sudan, and also on Nigeria, stem from these nations' participation in the British Commonwealth, since "any nation

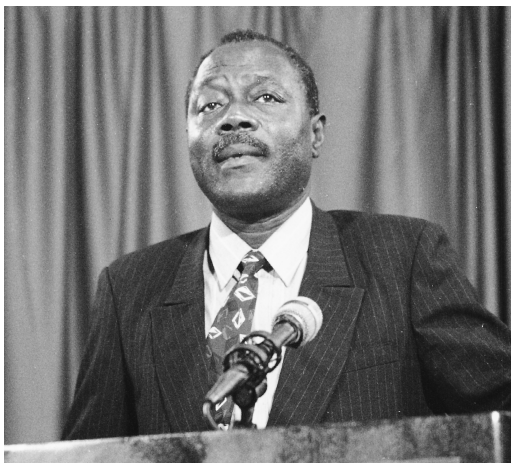


Abdel Mahmoud Al-Koronky

which is part of the British Empire, cannot escape without British permission!"

Mr. Al-Koronky emphasized the historical continuity of the British policy of crushing Sudan. From about 1882 until its conquest by Lord Kitchener in 1898, Sudan was an independent state under a mahdi. After the British had defeated this sovereign government by means of massacres (with internationally outlawed dum-dum bullets), Sir Henry Rollinson planted the British flag, saying that "we pledged ourselves to complete Lord Kitchener's work, to free this land from tyranny and brutality."

Today, Al-Koronky continued, the British Foreign Office and the U.S. State Department are attempting to repeat this conquest, through their control of the human rights mafia, using the same rhetoric as was used in the Nineteenth century by Rollinson.



Angelo Bamgbaru Beda

Moscow

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There are only four world powers capable of acting independently of supranational authorities to effect a solution, LaRouche stressed. They are the United States, the British Empire, Russia, and China. The U.S., Russia, and China share a common interest in opposing the British orchestrated policies of the I.M.F. Without common action by at least two such world pow-

ers, such as the U.S. and Russia, no significant economic recovery can be organized in any part of the world.

Schiller Institute participants Marivilla Carrasco (Mexico) and Lothar Komp (Germany) documented the destructive effect of I.M.F. policies on their countries, and Dr. Johnathan Tennenbaum highlighted Russia's special role in overcoming the international financial crisis, given the potential for building a Eurasian land-bridge, and the surviving strengths of Russia's scientific-industrial

sector, which could be brought to bear on the task of global recovery.

Joining in the lively, five-hour discussion were prominent Russian economists, such as Tatyana Koryagina, former U.S.S.R. Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov, and banking specialist Vyacheslav Senchagov of the Institute of Economics, as well as economists from the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations (IMEMO) and the Africa Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences.