



Left: EIR editors Lothar Komp and Michael Liebig flank Lyndon LaRouche; at right, Dr. Nino Galloni, Italian Labor Ministry. **Above:** Professor Tatiana Ivanovna Koryagina, Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade.

na Koryagina, from the Macroeconomic Research Institute of the Russian Ministry for Economic Development and Trade (Moscow), spoke on “The Current Situation and the Development Perspectives of the Russian Economy.” In the discussion periods, Prof. Koryagina presented chilling examples of the utter poverty into which the majority of the Russian people have been thrust.

• Jacques Cheminade, who will be running for President of France, presented a paper on “Europe’s Tasks in the Creation of a ‘New Bretton Woods.’”

Moscow Conference Hears ‘Eurasian Land-Bridge’ Proposal

A conference on “The Threat of a Crisis of Global Reserve Currencies” took place on March 6-7 near Moscow, at the Bor resort center belonging to the administration of the Russian President. Sponsored by the Russian Federal Foundation for Appraisals and the Institute for Crisis Studies, the gathering was attended by some 200 persons, including several members of the Russian lower house of Parliament (Duma), representatives of the Russian Economics Ministry and of the governments of Moscow and several Russian regions, the Association of Russian Banks, several dozen banks and financial consulting firms, as well as economic institutes, foreign embassies, and major press.

The first speaker was Schiller Institute scientific adviser Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, who presented Lyndon LaRouche’s analysis and programmatic proposals for reorganization of the world financial system. Tennenbaum’s 40-minute presentation focussed on the historical genesis of the ongoing global financial collapse, and the necessity for rapid consolidation of long-term trade and economic agreements, based on LaRouche’s concept of a basket of commodities, and pivoted on large-scale infrastructure

development of the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” as the basis for creating a new global financial and economic order.

Tennenbaum’s presentation was prominently reported by the Russian business news service RBC, as well as in an interview with the national radio station Radio Rossiya. The Russian translation of LaRouche’s paper “On a Basket of Hard Commodities: Trade Without Currency,” and the call by Italian parliamentarians for a New Bretton Woods Conference, were distributed among participants, and later placed on the website of the conference.

Other speakers included the well-known economic analyst Mikhael Khazin (co-author of a recent Russian book *The Crash of the Dollar*); Mikhail Delyagin, economics adviser to Russian political figures Yevgeni Primakov and Yuri Maslyukov; Alexander Anasimov, a leading Russian expert on the Chinese financial system; two members of the Russian State Duma; an economics analyst of the Military Academy of Russia; a representative of the German Bundesbank; the Ambassadors of Malaysia and Venezuela; and several advisers to Russian financial institutions.

Italian Parliament Hears Call for New Bretton Woods

On March 8, eight Senators of the Centro Democratico Cristiano (CCD), an opposition party, presented a motion calling for a New Bretton Woods before the Italian Parliament. The Senators were all active in the organizing of the Interparliamentary Group for the Jubilee 2000, and wished to signal their intent to maintain the commitment declared at the November Jubilee Conference held in Rome. More than 5,000 parliamentarians from around the world participated in that conference.

The motion, which was published in the *Parliamentary Record*, binds the

Italian government:

“To promote concrete measures to contribute to the stabilization of the international monetary system, and to assure a real sharing of the benefits that a sane and more just world economy could produce, particularly for the developing countries;

“To undertake, in particular, the initiative to propose in the international forums, the convening of a new conference at the level of heads of states and governments, similar to the one organized at Bretton Woods in 1944, with the aim of creating a new international monetary system, and to

take those measures required to eliminate the mechanisms which led to the financial instability and to implement programs to restart the real economy;

“To bring this proposal to the Strasbourg European Parliament, to the European Commission, and to all institutions of the European Union responsible for the E.U. economic policies, and through bilateral agreements, to individual European governments;

“To support similar initiatives promoted by other governments and Parliaments, in particular those of the developing countries.”