

**Do You Want to Defeat Terrorism?**

**Establish a New, Just  
World Economic Order!**

BRICS 2014



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World Economic Order!

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### Citizens Electoral Council of Australia

CEC Australia is a national political party, established in 1988 in Queensland. In the early 1990s, the CEC became closely associated with the LaRouche organisation in the U.S., based upon physical economist Lyndon LaRouche's concepts of achieving peace and national sovereignty through economic development, both for Australia, and for all regions of the world.

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# Letter of Transmittal

Dear Reader,  
Mankind stands today at the greatest crossroads in known history.

In the opening article of this pamphlet, founder and head of the Schiller Institute Helga Zepp-LaRouche summarises the choices before us: either to enter a New International Economic Order, a system of sovereign nation-states collaborating on rapid scientific and technological progress for their Common Good, such as the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) have initiated; or, to follow the failed policies of the Anglo-American-led trans-Atlantic powers into a nightmare of financial and economic collapse, endless wars and terrorism and “wars against terrorism”, police-states, and the danger of a thermonuclear showdown with Russia and China. From the European Central Bank’s desperate employment of ever greater hyperinflationary Quantitative Easing, to the BIS Financial Stability Board’s frantic efforts to make all countries adopt “bail-in” (confiscation) mechanisms, the world financial oligarchy, centred in the City of London and Wall Street, signals foreknowledge that the latest money bubble will soon burst, with far greater force than the Global Financial Crisis of 2008.

Will a Dark Age of war and terrorism be the outcome of that crash? This pamphlet says that there is an alternative. The first six chapters comprise articles written by Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche and her collaborators, on elements of the global economic, cultural, and spiritual renaissance to which her Schiller Institute is dedicated. Zepp-LaRouche is well qualified to present this hopeful perspective, based on her 40-year-long efforts, together with her husband, the American physical economist and statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., towards bringing a new, just international economic order into being: that history is the subject of Chapter 6 herein.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche has in-depth knowledge of China, the country spearheading the current BRICS process. Since her advocacy of the Eurasian Land-Bridge program during visits to China in the 1990s, she has been known there as “the Silk Road Lady”. Speaking on 5 September 2014 at the Beijing conference “One Belt, One Road”, she contrasted the optimism of the current cultural outlook in China, to the dog-eat-dog geopolitical clashes of the Anglo-American-led powers, including Australia:

“The New Silk Road, as it was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping one year ago, and as it has developed momentum through the BRICS Summit in July in Brazil, followed by the BRICS-Latin American Heads of State Summit the next day, has already changed the world. As a result of this New Silk Road dynamic, numerous large proj-

ects have been agreed upon throughout the world....

“There is a sudden explosion of optimism, where countries dare to assert their sovereignty, and start realising projects which have been on the shelf for decades, but which were discouraged before by the conditionalities of international financial institutions; [this is] even coming from countries which are not yet formally part of the BRICS or the Silk Road, such as, for example, Egypt, which has unleashed a spectacular program of national economic build-up; or Argentina, which has courageously resisted an attempted assault by the vulture funds.

“There is a completely new, culturally optimistic sense of identity of the larger part of mankind, based on the idea that mankind, as the only known creative species, can think and do things it has never done before.”

Zepp-LaRouche emphasises that China’s present leaders are animated by a deep Confucian outlook that is coherent with the principles upon which modern nation-states were established in Western Europe during the 15th-century Golden Renaissance, particularly through the work of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, who insisted that individual nations, as well as relations among nations, are premised upon the reality of *imago Dei*: man is created in the image of God.

Those principles were renewed, after Europe’s devastation in a century of religious wars, in the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. That treaty, designed by Cardinal Jules Mazarin, affirmed the basis for political order among the previously warring powers, as follows: “There shall be a Christian and universal peace, and a perpetual, true, and sincere amity.... This peace and amity [shall] be observed and cultivated with such a sincerity and zeal, *that each party shall endeavour to procure the benefit, honour and advantage of the other*”. (Emphasis added.) China’s President Xi Jinping, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and other BRICS leaders have strongly voiced the Westphalian idea of mutual benefit.

## The New Face of Imperialism

Thus, our message here is “good news”. But the blood-red images at the top of this pamphlet’s cover are deadly serious. It is beyond the pamphlet’s scope to detail the relationship between the powers who run the imperial financial-economic looting schemes known as “globalisation”, and the authors of today’s version of imperial “geopolitics”, so I shall assert here: they are the same.



Craig Isherwood

Today's "liberal imperialism", typified by so-called "colour revolutions" for "democracy", "the fight against terrorism", and "the right to protect" (R2P), aims to force all countries to stay under the globalised "free market" system of looting the real economy for the sake of financial flows, either by peaceful submission or by conquest.

A leading protagonist of this brutal process is former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, against whom many in the UK want to bring charges of contempt of Parliament, minimally, for lies told in order to get the 2003 Iraq War launched. It was Blair, now a senior official of JPMorgan Chase, who in a 1999 speech at the Economic Club of Chicago proclaimed the end of the Westphalian era of national sovereignty. Speaking on 5 March 2004, he amplified the new Anglo-American imperial policy of "humanitarian interventions" as a guiding principle of an anti-Westphalian world order: "So, for me, before 11 September [2001], I was already reaching for a different philosophy in international relations from a traditional one that has held sway since the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648; namely, that a country's internal affairs are for it, and you don't interfere unless it threatens you, or breaches a treaty, or triggers an obligation of alliance."

We have to ask: with all this "Responsibility to Protect", where was the mobilisation by Britain, the United States, or other powers to stop the deadly Ebola virus in Africa? Who has taken "responsibility to protect" the 805 million human beings worldwide who suffer from chronic undernourishment? Where is the "humanitarian intervention" on behalf of the victims of the genocidal austerity imposed by London, Wall Street, and the EU Troika, even within Britain itself, where Blair's "New Labour" continued the City of London-dictated Thatcher policies of deregulation, privatisation, and radical free markets, impoverishing much of the UK, notably the formerly industrialised nation of Scotland?

With Australians currently being subjected to frightening announcements of impending terror attacks and new police-state powers rapidly being instituted, allegedly to deal with them, the issue of terrorism requires special mention. It was the strategies and practices of imperial geopolitics, which bred the terrorist gangs that horrify the world today: what started with Western backing of the mujahedin in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, has become today's rampage by radical *jihadi* groups. Yet we have the spectacle of Saudi Arabia—the single largest source of financial support to ISIS—being slated to serve as the headquarters to train a supposed "moderate" Arab/Islamic opposition to ISIS!

The demands of U.S. Congressman Walter Jones, Senator Bob Graham, and the families of victims of the 9/11 attacks in the USA for declassification of the 28 pages of the U.S. Joint Congressional Inquiry, withheld by the administrations of Presidents George W. Bush

and Barack Obama, should be supported. Those redacted pages are understood to contain evidence of official Saudi involvement with the 9/11 hijackers, including the role played by then-Saudi Ambassador to the USA Bandar bin Sultan and his wife. One can also fully share the desire of people in the United States and Great Britain for complete transparency concerning Prince Bandar's relations with ex-President George W. Bush and the Prince of Wales, respectively. The Saudi Ambassador was so close to the President, that he was known in White House circles as "Bandar Bush". The same Prince Bandar was a guest at the wedding of Prince Charles, his friend of long standing, and Camilla Parker-Bowles in April 2005. Another Saudi figure named by 9/11 victim families, in court papers, as a key financier of the hijackers' support network, is Abdullah Omar Naseef, who has long been associated with the Prince of Wales at the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies (OCIS), which Naseef co-founded and chairs, while Charles is the patron of OCIS and has raised major Saudi funding for it, including through Bandar.

### The Way Forward

I believe there must be a thorough house-cleaning within the Anglo-American establishment, with respect to those who have, at the very least, turned a blind eye to the Saudi financing of terrorism, typified by the 9/11 cover-up in the USA or the stonewalling of investigations into the Al-Yamamah arms-for-oil scandal in the UK. There will never be a successful "war on terror" without that. And that success requires two other policies: 1) A massive, worldwide program of economic development, such as the BRICS nations have begun, to provide a way for human beings to rise out of such sinkholes of poverty, hopelessness, and blind religious fanaticism as are present in Southwest Asia; and, 2) The implementation of Glass-Steagall legislation in the United States, Britain and the whole trans-Atlantic region, as well as Australia, to break the power of the London/Wall Street financial oligarchy, and open the door for credit to flow into development projects for the betterment of human life, instead of into limitless speculation. Such legislation would clear the way for the Western powers to join the BRICS in a program of global economic development on Earth, and the increasing mastery of our Solar System and beyond.

Such is the vision which we offer in this pamphlet.

Sincerely,



Craig Isherwood  
National Secretary  
Citizens Electoral Council of Australia  
October 4, 2014



# 1. The New Silk Road Leads to the Future of Mankind!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

## The Coming Helium-3-Based Fusion Power Economy

*This is the Introduction to an upcoming EIR Special Report on the World Land-Bridge.*

August 2014—When the authors of this study decided last year to set out a new concept for peace in the 21st Century, by producing a revised version of the World Land-Bridge program—23 years after the first proposal for the Eurasian Land-Bridge—it was their intention not only to provide a concept for reconstruction of the world economy, but to present a war-avoidance strategy in the context of an acute strategic crisis at the same time. For in the intervening years, the danger of an intentional—or even an accidental—thermonuclear world war has grown dramatically. The attempt, fed by geopolitical motives, to associate Ukraine with the EU, and thus bring it, de facto, into the NATO sphere of influence, has triggered a series of escalating confrontations, which, in the worst case, could end in the extinction of the human race.

But in addition, nearly the entire Near and Middle East is burning; set off by wars built on lies, against so-called rogue states, the seeds of violence were sown which have called to life a million-headed hydra, which has not only leveled the Cradle of Civilization to the ground, and created there a Hell on Earth, but has also become an existential threat to the West.

The consequences of this policy of “regime change” have long thrown large parts of Africa into chaos, and overrun the continent with wars of terror and civil wars. But there are also geostrategic conflicts breeding in the Pacific, which have the potential to set loose regional wars and beyond. And since absolutely nothing has been done to remedy the causes for the collapse of Lehman Brothers in 2008, the TBTF (too-big-to-fail) banks are, on average, 30-40% bigger today than they were then, the indebtedness still more massive, and the derivatives bubble grown to nearly \$2 quadrillion; so

that a new systemic crisis could result at any moment, this time, given the strategic situation we have sketched here, with the danger that chaos will be triggered, making a strategic catastrophe unavoidable.

The entire world thus finds itself in such an alarming condition that one can only wonder how those responsible for the so-called Western community of values could have let things get to this point.

Pope Francis, who has characterized the global financial and economic system as “intolerable,” recently put it this way, in an interview with the Spanish newspaper *La Vanguardia*: “In order for the system to continue, wars must be waged, as great empires have always done. But mankind cannot bear a third world war, and so it seizes on regional wars.”

Though one could not put it better than the Pope has done, in this case, he underestimates the satanic energy of the system of globalization, which is ready to defend its privileges with all weapons available. One hundred years after the First World War, we find ourselves in a very similar geopolitical situation, except that this time there are thermonuclear weapons whose use would wipe out the human race.

### **There Is an Alternative**

Meanwhile, an alternative to the collapsing trans-Atlantic system has been created; the attempts of that system to use supranational institutions such as the IMF, World Bank, WTO, TTP, TTIP, and similar monetarist instruments of globalization, to extend a worldwide imperium, have produced an opposition which might not have been expected to manifest itself as it has.

In less than one year, an alliance of nations has

been created, which has built a parallel economic order with giant steps, one which is dedicated exclusively to the building of the real economy, in opposition to the maximization of speculative monetary profit, and which now includes more than half of mankind. This new community of nations represents a power center based on economic growth, and above all, on leading-edge technology, one which belongs to the future, as shown above all by the success of the Chinese lunar exploration program, focused on the idea of bringing large quantities of helium-3 from the Moon back to Earth, for the future economy of thermonuclear fusion power. It points the way to a scientific and technological revolution which will increase, by orders of magnitude, the energy-flux density, both in production processes on Earth, and in fuels for space travel, and thereby introduce a completely new phase in the evolution of the human species. The first step in the direction of a new economic world order was the announcement by Chinese President Xi Jinping at a conference in Kazakhstan in July of last year, that China would build a new Silk Road Economic Belt, through Central Asia to Europe, in the tradition of the ancient Silk Road. Then, in October, in a trip to Indonesia and Malaysia, Xi took the initiative to involve all of Southeast Asia in the construction of the Maritime Silk Road.

At the summit meeting between Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi, on May 20 in Shanghai, and Putin's state visit to China on the occasion of the 4th Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) in Shanghai on May 21, extensive plans for collaboration of the two great powers were signed, including a 30-year natural gas agreement, and 46 additional bilateral accords. At the end of the summit, the two heads of state published a common declaration of intent, stating that both countries wished to create a new economic architecture in the Asia-Pacific region, oppose interference



EIRNS/Richard Magraw

Helga Zepp-LaRouche in China, October 1998, at the Eastern Terminus of the New Eurasia Land-Bridge, at Lianyungang Port.

in the internal affairs of other nations, and intend to coordinate, as much as possible, their responses to important foreign policy questions on which they agree.

They named, among others, one goal of this collaboration as follows: "Increasing the effectiveness of collaboration in high-technology areas, priority projects in the international use of nuclear energy, civil aviation, and a program of cooperation in basic research on space flight, satellite observation of the Earth, satellite navigation, and research into deep space and manned space travel." A further militarization of space should, on the contrary, be prevented, and the unilateral stationing of missile defense installations was judged to be a "destabilizing factor for the world." Other goals include innovative research, improvement of agricultural techniques, and increasing agricultural production. They also expressed the intention to reform the international financial architecture.

The 30-year Russia-China natural gas treaty, with a total value of \$400 billion, can be called historic. The two countries'

cooperation in the petroleum field is also to be deepened; coal mines in Russia will be jointly developed; additional power plants will be built in Russia to supply electricity to China; and there will be collaboration on many other projects in infrastructure, transportation, water, and nature conservation.

Of still greater importance is President Putin's support for President Xi's strategic initiative to expand the New Silk Road. Their common statement says: "Russia recognizes the enormous significance of the Chinese initiative for the building of the 'Silk Road Economic Belt,' and particularly appreciates the readiness of the Chinese side to take Russian interests into account in its development and realization. Both sides will seek further opportunities to combine the perspective of the 'Silk Road Economic Belt' with the conception of the 'Eurasian Economic Union.' Toward this purpose, they intend to deepen the cooperation of the relevant agen-



cies in the realization of both projects, especially in the development of transportation routes and infrastructure.”

### The BRICS Summit

Other nations were then drawn into this collaboration at the May 20-21 4th Summit Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia in Shanghai. On July 16, the 6th BRICS Summit was held in Fortaleza, Brazil; on the following day, the Latin American heads of state and government joined the conference, and thus, 48% of humanity was represented at this meeting.

At the BRICS Summit itself, and in a series of multi-lateral and bilateral discussions within and around this summit, the heads of state agreed on the creation of an entirely new economic and financial system, representing a fundamental alternative to the casino economy of the present system of globalization, which is based on maximized profit of the few, and impoverishment of billions of people. Included in the 72 points of the “Declaration of Fortaleza” is the real thunderbolt: the announcement of the creation of a new financial architecture. The new architecture was launched with the formation of a New Development Bank with an initial capitalization of \$50 billion, and a Currency Reserve Agreement (CRA) with an initial capacity of \$100 billion to help participating nations defend themselves against capital flight and other forms of financial warfare.

China had already previously decided to found an “Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank,” the AIIB, to have an initial capitalization of \$100 billion, with the invited participation from the start of more than 30 countries. Xinhua quoted Jin Liqun, under whose direction the Chinese Finance Ministry placed the founding of the Bank:

“The means of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank fall far short of satisfying the hunger for more infrastructure. . . . The Bank will open a new financing channel for developing countries, especially for those with low income. . . . In October 2013, during a visit to Indonesia, China’s President Xi Jinping proposed an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to support economic integration.”

The general secretary of the Chinese Center for International Economic Exchanges emphasized that the AIIB is to be an open and freely accessible platform, welcoming not only nations in Asia, but also others,



Russian President Putin and Chinese President Xi, in Shanghai in May, reached a series of bilateral accords, and published a declaration of intent to create a new economic architecture in the Asia-Pacific region.

such as the United States and the European countries. Up to this point, the nations of ASEAN, at a summit in Myanmar, on August 9, agreed to deepen their cooperation with China on “New Silk Road” development projects, while Thailand and Singapore agreed to join the AIIB as charter members, as has Bangladesh. South Korea, despite direct U.S. pressure not to join, is considering charter membership, and requested that Seoul be considered as a possible location for the Bank.

In the course of this series of summits, collaboration was decided upon, among the various states, in a large number of projects, above all, the development of nuclear energy in Russia, China, India, Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa, and also, such groundbreaking projects as a second Panama Canal to be built by China through Nicaragua, and a transcontinental high-speed rail connection from Brazil to Peru.

The multiplicity of projects decided on among this community of nations in the areas of infrastructure, energy, industry, agriculture, research, and education, has reached a dimension which dwarfs the investments made by the U.S.A. and Europe in the same spheres over the past 30 years. The claims that Russia is only a “regional power,” and China only a “cheap-production country,” as was said at hastily arranged seminars at various thinktanks on the theme of the allegedly minor significance of the BRICS nations, have rather the character of whistling past the graveyard.

For in reality, there are now two economic and financial systems built on completely different principles. One, the trans-Atlantic system, as an imperial structure, seeks constantly to extend the boundaries of its sphere of power through supranational structures which threaten the sovereignty of other nations. It forces regime change against governments it disapproves of, insists on submission to a “consensus,” and in

the process, uses methods which do indeed produce an aura of domination for a while, and the feeling of powerlessness among the populations dominated in this way, but it ultimately goes the way of all empires. The moment this aura of power fades, whether because the imperial financial system is bankrupt, or because the people realize the hollowness of the values handed down, then the capability for intimidation disappears.

The newly arising system of the BRICS nations and the countries associated with them, bases itself on entirely different principles. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi formulated it most expressively at the plenary session of the summit: “BRICS is unique as an international institution. In the first instance, it unifies a group of nations, not on the basis of their existing prosperity or common identities, but rather their future potentials. The idea of the BRICS itself is thus already aligned with the future.”

Modi stressed that the high percentage of young people, in India for example, represents an enormous potential for the future, and proposed forming a BRICS forum for young scientists, and a school of languages “offering language training in all of our languages.” Modi made an appeal: “Excellencies, we have an opportunity to define the future—not only for our countries, but for the entire world. . . . I conceive that as a great challenge.”

### The Future Lies in Outer Space

Nicholas of Cusa, the founder of modern natural science and a revolutionary scientific method, came to the conclusion, in the 15th Century, that every human being who strives to do so must be capable of reproducing virtually the entire evolution of the universe in its essential qualitative levels of development, and that this standpoint makes it possible to determine the necessary next step in scientific progress.

Today, this necessary next discovery, which defines the future for the entire world, is the conquest of the energy source that will bestow energy and raw materials security on mankind for thousands of years into the future: the utilization of thermonuclear fusion power on the basis of helium-3.

Therefore, the success of the Chinese Chang'e-3 mission this past December, in achieving a soft landing of the “Jade Rabbit” rover on the Moon, was a milestone



The success of the Chinese Chang'e-3 mission this past December, with a soft landing of the “Jade Rabbit” (Yutu) rover on the Moon, was a milestone in achieving the goal of moving to a thermonuclear fusion-based economy fueled by helium-3.

in achieving this goal. The Chang'e-4 mission will follow immediately this year, in preparation for Chang'e-5 in 2017, which can start the phase of flight back and forth between the Earth and the Moon, in preparation for the future industrial exploitation of the Moon. This will bring within reach, the separation of the helium-3 found on the Moon in great quantities, for the nuclear fusion economy on Earth.

In the scientific collaboration among the BRICS nations, but above all, among Russia, China, and India, helium-3 plays a prominent role, because as a fuel for fusion, in contradistinction to deuterium-tritium, it does not produce energetic neutrons, which are very problematic for the reactor materials, but instead produces positively charged protons, which makes possible a revolution in energy generation. Instead of producing energy through the customary method via steam and turbines, in which there is a great energy loss, it will become possible to convert the energy of fusion reactions directly into electricity, at much higher efficiencies.

But Russia, too, according to the Russian space agency Roskosmos, plans a mission between 2016 and 2025, which is intended to create the basis for the industrial exploitation of the Moon. In the first phase, this involves robotic infrastructure for work on the Moon, thus, among other things mobile cranes, dredges, and cable-laying machines. After the landing probe Luna Globe 1 in 2015, and the orbital module Luna Globe 2 in 2016, then in 2017 the hard-landing apparatus Luna Resource, developed together with the Indian Space Research Agency, will reach the lunar surface and, among other tasks, convey the Indian lunar vehicle onto the Moon.

The collaboration among China, Russia, and India



Space pioneer Krafft Ehricke (1917-1984) saw, in space travel and the colonization of the universe, the natural next phase of the evolution of mankind, and in the industrialization of the Moon, the springboard for man's exploration of the Solar System and beyond. Here, he demonstrates how an orbital hospital might be designed.

is paradigmatic for the new era of mankind, in which we—instead of plunging ourselves into geopolitical wars—will concentrate on the common aims of mankind. With the attainment of energy security for at least 10,000 years on the basis of helium-3-fed thermonuclear fusion power, and with the technologies associated with this, such as the fusion torch technique which will enable raw materials security by reducing waste and all types of materials into isotopes which can be recomposed as needed, mankind will reach a completely new economic platform on the basis of a very high energy-flux density. This new economic platform begins a new age of mankind. The utilization of helium-3 sources for the fusion economy will be the game-changer which will revolutionize all relationships in science, economy, and politics on the Earth and in the Solar System.

It is obvious that a continuation of the geopolitical thinking which already led to two world wars in the 20th Century, into a third, and this time, a thermonuclear world war, will cause the extinction of mankind. Instead of seeing the rise of China as a threat to the West's supposed geopolitical interests—and thus, as the American Joint Chiefs Chairman Gen. Martin Dempsey has repeatedly warned, groping around in a new “Thucydides Trap”—we need a new conception, a new paradigm which considers the development perspective of mankind as a whole.

### A New Economic Order

The late German-American space pioneer Krafft Ehricke described the long arc of evolution as an upward development, in which, at first, life spread from the sea to the continents by means of photosynthesis in the plant world, and then led gradually to the rise of biological species of high complexity and metabolism with higher energy-flux density. He described how the human species, as the highest expression of this evolution up to now, initially settled on the coasts and the shores of rivers, and then along roads and canals, and finally along railroads and modern infrastructure, making the landlocked regions of the continents more and more accessible.

This process is still not completed—and exactly this is the goal of the World Land-Bridge presented in this study, to achieve the infrastructural development of the continents of the Earth. Krafft Ehricke saw, in space travel and the colonization of the universe, the natural next phase of the evolution of mankind, and saw in the industrialization of the Moon, in particular, the springboard for excursions of human beings into the Solar System and potentially beyond. He was convinced that the evolution of the human species would only effectively reach adulthood with manned space travel; that only the “great challenge of the extraterrestrial imperative,” as Krafft Ehricke called it, will raise mankind to its true purpose and destiny: namely, representing through its power of reason, the only creative species (known up to now), to act on verifiable universal principles, and not on the illusory world of sense-perceptions.

By doing so, the human species will achieve a considerable advance in bringing its relationships to this planet and to near-Earth space, into harmony with the cosmic order. Perhaps the most important contribution of Lyndon LaRouche consists in that by the further development of the Leibnizian term “physical economy,” he has created a theory of scientific economy which corresponds to the real laws of development of the physical universe.

One of its basic concepts is that it is indispensable for the continuously sustained existence of the human race that its relative potential population density should increase on the basis of rising energy-flux densities in the production process, because at any arbitrary stage of economic development, there is a relative exhaustion of resources. The entire history of human development, particularly the most recent 10,000 years, in which the population potential has risen from a few millions to presently over 7 billion, demonstrates the correlation of the anti-entropic character of human creativity with the knowable universal principles of the physical universe.

The use of the helium-3 resources on the Moon for the fusion economy on the Earth also recalls in an interesting way the controversy between Plato and Nicholas

FIGURE 1



of Cusa, over whether ideas possess an existence already effectively present in the objective universe, independent of mankind, or whether it is only with human creativity that these ideas are created. Helium-3 supplies on the Moon are, in the first instance, only deposits in the upper layer of the regolith. Only human creativity, in mastering thermonuclear fusion power, makes these isotopes into the fuel which can even exceed the power of nuclear fusion in the Sun!

But mankind has reached a phase-change not only from the scientific standpoint, but also from that of universal history; that is, the end of geopolitics is necessary for the survival of the species. Shortly before the Berlin Wall fell, LaRouche proposed the “Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna” infrastructure program, and thereby, the plan to make this triangle the scientific motor and starting point for development corridors for the transformation of the Comecon states (the then-Soviet Union and Eastern Europe).

When the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991, and thus the Iron Curtain disappeared, Schiller Institute teams further elaborated this program into the conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Thus the idea was developed of linking the population and industrial centers of Europe with Asia by so-called development corridors, and thus providing the landlocked regions of Eurasia with the same site-characteristics which the regions with ocean or river access already had.

In the 23 years which have passed since then, this idea has not only been presented in innumerable conferences and seminars in cities around the world, but also further filled out into the idea of the World Land-Bridge. The linking of peoples through this World Land-Bridge is now the realistic perspective emerging from the collaboration of the BRICS nations, Latin America, and the ASEAN nations, and in which the

U.S.A., Europe, and Africa must urgently participate.

A new strategy for mankind means the ability, from now on, to see the human species as a unity, and to see that unity in the process of mutual development. Thus, along with Friedrich Schiller, we see no contradiction whatsoever between the inviolability of national sovereignty, which

is guaranteed by the law of nations and by the United Nations Charter, and the rationality of the world citizen who has in view the interests of mankind as a whole. For this unity lies in the higher development of all; the concordance of the macrocosm requires the maximal development of all microcosms to their reciprocal benefit, as Nicholas of Cusa said.

This also signifies a new model of cooperation among the nations of the world. It means that all potential treaty organizations and alliances must be inclusive, that they cannot be for the security and economic interests of some nations, while excluding others. While the support of mutual development is the premise, they must nonetheless respect the different levels of development, history, culture, and social systems, and above all, respect national sovereignty. That is Cusa’s idea of unity in multiplicity, and it must be inspired by a tender love for the idea of the community of nations, for the idea of mankind as the creative species.

We must learn to view this mankind from the same perspective as the astronauts, cosmonauts, and Tairkonauts have seen it, as so wonderfully expressed by one of the Apollo astronauts who walked on the Moon:

“The fact is that evolution is now taking place in space, as much as on Earth. Man has shown that as a species mankind was willing to commit itself to living in environments that were completely different than those in which the species evolved—with a shield of life around ourselves in order to protect the life within. But the willingness to go out there, is there. We’ve shown that. The curve of human evolution has been bent.”<sup>1</sup>

*Reprinted from Executive Intelligence Review (EIR), 29 August 2014 Translated from German by Paul Gallagher*

1. See the YouTube video, “Apollo 11: For All Mankind.”

## 2. Egypt Mobilizes to Build the New Suez Canal

by Dean Andromidas and Hussein Askary, Part I

August 29, 2014—Under the leadership of President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, Egypt has joined the drive for a new world economic order launched by the BRICS countries at their July summit in Brazil. Great projects are underway for a New Suez Canal (which we discuss in Part I of this report), and the Toshka Project to irrigate half a million hectares of Egypt's western desert, and build new cities for millions of Egyptian citizens (Part II).

On August 5, President al-Sisi presided over the ceremony commencing the construction of the New Suez Canal. By the next day, under the supervision of the Egyptian Army Corps of Engineers, 7,500 workers began digging. The goal is to double the throughput of the canal. Since it was nationalized by President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1956, the cross-section of the canal has been enlarged by 400%, allowing it to accommodate the largest container ships and almost all of the largest bulk carrier and oil tanker classes. But today it has become a transportation bottleneck.

Egypt is the most populous nation in the Arab world, and it also lies on the path of the Maritime Silk Road and the Silk Road Economic Belt, which Chinese President Xi Jinping announced last October. The realization of these projects will open the way for development on a scale never seen on this planet. In allying with the efforts of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), Egypt can play a pivotal role in stopping the wars and sectarian conflicts that British-centered imperial forces have unleashed throughout Southwest Asia and Africa.

The potential for an African alliance for development is shown not only by recent developments in

Egypt and South Africa. Ethiopia has resolved many of its internal political conflicts and is building huge dams for both hydroelectric power and irrigation, while negotiating with neighboring countries for shared use of the waters of the Nile. In the west is Nigeria, Africa's most populous state and a major oil producer, as well as oil and mineral-rich Angola and the sleeping giant, Democratic Republic of Congo, whose water resources alone could save much of the continent from its current seemingly intractable water shortages.

Wars can only be stopped through the promise of economic development that can raise populations above the demoralization of civil and sectarian strife. This is the case in Egypt, whose internal conflict since 2011 has taken thousands of lives. In launching these mega-projects, President al-Sisi is refocusing the attention of Egypt's citizens, not on the demoralizing events and internal conflicts of the past, but on building a decent future for their children.



Suez Canal Authority, [suezcanal.gov.eg](http://suezcanal.gov.eg)

The Suez Canal Authority promotes its great project for a New Suez Canal.

## Two Megaprojects

The New Suez Canal and Corridor Axis aims to double the throughput of the existing canal, which is arguably the world's most important maritime transit link. The Egyptian plan intends to transform the entire zone of 76,000 square kilometers, with industrial, logistical, and technological centers, as well as universities. The logistics and industrial center in the Suez Canal Corridor will serve as a bridge to Asia, while fostering zones of peace and economic development that will radiate to what are now zones of war and destruction, notably in Israel-Palestine, Syria, and Iraq.

The Toshka agricultural project is located in Egypt's Western Desert, which is the easternmost extremity of the Sahara Desert. The project will transfer water from Lake Nasser, which is formed by the High Aswan Dam on the Nile, in cooperation with all the nations along the Blue and White Nile, all the way down to the beautiful Lake Victoria (which borders on Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania).

The most important aspect of these projects is that they can serve as examples of how real economic development is not based on the "cargo cult" model of making the country attractive to foreign investment by low taxes and cheap labor for export-oriented industries that do not really contribute to the development of the nation. An infrastructure-driven policy not only develops the nation, but will also attract foreign investment for productive purposes, as opportunities beyond the so-called advantages of cheap labor reveal themselves, to the benefit of the country as well as the foreign investor.

By their very nature, these two projects are of continental character and impact. For Africa, Egypt (in collaboration with the BRICS) could become a key player in accomplishing the development projects that have either been halted by the criminal policies of the trans-Atlantic empire, or that never left the drawing board. Among these are the Jonglei Canal project, and extending a water-transport/power-development corridor from the Great Lakes Region and East Africa to the Mediterranean (as in the Africa Pass project of Aiman Rsheed<sup>1</sup> and Ethiopia's dam-building projects). Other projects can also involve an alliance between Egypt and the BRICS, such as the Transaqua Project<sup>2</sup> to refurbish Lake Chad; the Port Sudan-Dakar and Djibouti-Dakar railways, and the Alexandria-Capestad railway project.

The development of the war-ravaged Darfur province in Sudan, as well as South Sudan, will become an integral part of these projects.

The great projects now being built in Egypt form a beautiful complement to *EIR's* 2012 "Program for an Economic Miracle in Southern Europe, the Mediterranean Region, and Africa," which identified the infrastructure projects necessary to fully integrate the region,



Al-Sisi official campaign

Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi

on both sides of the Mediterranean, into the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

## New Suez Canal, Phase I

The New Suez Canal Corridor Development Project will bridge Africa and Eurasia in a threefold manner. The first is its maritime function, linking the seas and oceans of Asia with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; the second is the land corridor for railways and roads; and the third is an industrial and development hub radiating development to the north and east into Palestine, most immediately the Gaza Strip, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq, and across Africa.

The Suez Canal is currently a chokepoint for transport between Asia and Europe. Ten percent of the world's trade, or 18,000 ships per year, pass through this 163 km waterway, which, on average, is only 60 meters wide, at the average rate of 49 ships a day. The fact that the canal allows for only one-way passage forces ships to travel in convoys. Doubling the size of the canal will not only eliminate the need for these oneway convoys, which can cause 30-40 hours of delays; it will also double the number of ships able to pass in one day and will reduce passage through the canal from the current 18 hours to 11.

The first phase of the "New Suez Canal" project entails digging a new 35-km canal parallel to the old canal, from the Mediterranean south to the Bitter Lakes, and then doubling the size of the 37 kilometers of the old canal that lie south of these lakes. This requires the removal of more than 300 million cubic meters of sand. As of this writing, over 20 million has already been removed, through the work of close to 15,000 workers and 52 companies.

This phase of the project will cost an estimated \$4 billion. The government will not allow it to be financed with foreign loans or public shares on the stock market. Egyptians well remember that it was through issuing loans to build the canal in the 18th Century, that the British Empire was able to turn the country into its colony.

Financing will be totally internal and will follow the

1. See Hussein Askary, "Africa Pass: Afro-Mediterranean Revolutionary Project," *EIR*, June 8, 2012.

2. Portia Tarumbwa-Strid, "The Transaqua Project: Beginning of an African Rebirth," *EIR*, June 8, 2012

FIGURE 1  
Egypt



example of Alexander Hamilton's sale of subscriptions to the Revolutionary War debt of the United States. The Egyptian government will sell debt certificates to Egyptian citizens denominated in 10, 100, and 1,000 Egyptian pounds, bearing 12% interest. Egyptians living abroad can buy certificates in dollars bearing 3.5% interest.

Thus the project will be built and financed by the Egyptian people as a whole.

Many Western shipping specialists have questioned the wisdom of such an expensive project at a time when world trade is stagnating. But Egypt is placing its bets on the BRICS' planned expansion of trade and economic cooperation, rather than the current system of dumping cheap commodities and raw materials on the collapsing European and North American economies.

For example, China and Asia require an expansion of food imports, especially grains and meat. The Chinese are seeking such imports from Eastern European countries that historically have been breadbaskets of the world, but since the collapse of the Soviet Union, they have had tremendous underutilization of their potential. Those exports will come through the Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean ports and through the Suez Canal. Grains are carried in Suezmax bulk carriers.

This defines the importance of Suez as a global transport hub linking the Maritime Silk Road, on the one side, and the land routes on the other. They will not compete, but rather complement one another, in multimodal or combined transport systems that facilitate rapid and efficient world trade.

Today's long-distance shipping is dominated by super-ships, including tankers, bulk carriers, and container ships that displace up to 150,000 dead weight tons or

more, considerably larger than the mightiest U.S. aircraft carriers. The largest of these container ships, the Triple E class operated by the Danish shipping giant Moller Maersk, with a displacement of 165,000 dead weight tons, can carry 18,000 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs), with cargoes valued at an average of half a billion dollars. If these containers were put on a railway, the train would stretch over 100 kilometers. These ships are so large that few ports can accommodate them, and they cannot pass through the Panama Canal or the Turkish Straits (the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus).

The canal zone's facilities are to be greatly upgraded, including several ports in the region. On the east side, Port Said, at the Mediterranean entrance to the canal, there is the Suez Canal Container Terminal, a modern terminal used almost exclusively for transshipments. Opened in 2004, it has doubled in size since then, and is now the largest container terminal on the Mediterranean. In addition to expanding the capacity of the container terminal, other types of terminals will be expanded, including the liquid cargo terminal, dry bulk terminal, agricultural shipments terminal, roll-on/roll-off ships terminal, and bunker terminal.

The new super-ships often unload 2,000 or more containers for transshipment to smaller ships and coasters that will call at ports in the Eastern Mediterranean. One of those smaller ports will be in Gaza, which must open as part of a lasting peace with Israel, and will link the new state of Palestine to the Maritime Silk Road. Other ports of call for these smaller ships would be Israel's two major ports, Ashdod and Haifa, Lebanon's Beirut, Syria's Latakia, Mersin on Turkey's Mediterranean coast, Izmir on the Aegean, and points on the Black Sea such as Odessa in Ukraine, and the Russian Black Sea ports where Russia plans to build a logistics center to import agricultural products from Egypt and other non-EU nations, in view of the present EU sanctions against it. These smaller ships will also pick up containers headed for Europe's Atlantic ports. At the southern terminus of the canal is Port Suez, and, 17 km to the south, on the western coast of the Suez Gulf, is the port of Adabiya. Both are among Egypt's important industrial centers.

Fifty kilometers south of Suez is Sukhna, which is still under development. This is the first comprehensively planned port and is one of the so-called "third generation ports," equipped with the most up-to-date technologies to serve export and import operations for general cargo, bulk, and container handling.

The city of Ain Sukhna is home to Egypt's Special Economic Zone, a joint project with China's Tianjin Investment Holdings. Opened in 2006, it is modeled after the SEZs in China, which host export-oriented industries. China plans to build five such zones in Africa, where Chinese companies could establish factories. Ain Sukhna is the first.

Railway links between these ports in the south and those in the north will be built in order to allow ships to unload their cargoes for transshipment to points north without going through the canal. In addition, tank farms (depots) for liquid cargoes, grain storage facilities, and bunkering facilities will have to be expanded. Shipyard and drydock capacities will have to be expanded to accommodate the super-ships.

### Phase II: Inter-Continental Railway Hub

Egypt is planning six new tunnels under the enlarged canal, facilitating the rapid development of the vast, underdeveloped Sinai Peninsula east of the canal. At least two of these will be railway tunnels, linking Eurasia and Africa. Virtually all the nations on both sides of the Eurasia-Africa divide have launched railway projects in the last ten years, with Chinese, Russian, and European participation, but most have not been completed because of ongoing wars and conflicts in Southwest Asia and Africa.

The Trans-Mashreq High-Speed Railway is being built to the east of the canal and the Trans-Maghreb

High-Speed Railway from the west.

Egypt has plans to extend its railway right up to the Gaza Strip, where a rail link could follow the coast through Gaza City to the north—assuming a peace agreement between Israel and Palestine—linking it to Israel's coastal cities, including Ashdod, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, Israel's largest port. Continuing north, the line would reach Beirut and other coastal cities in Lebanon, continuing to the major cities along the Syrian coast, now a war zone, and then into Turkey, where sections of that country's high-speed-rail network are already functioning.

Another line would go east toward the twin Red Sea ports, Eilat in Israel and Aqaba in Jordan; the latter is planning a north-south rail line that would link to the Syrian network in the north and Iraq in the northeast. This would enhance Jordan's role as a key transshipment country, transforming Aqaba into a port of entry for shipments to and from Asia and the west coast of Africa, to all of Southwest Asia and beyond.

On April 2014, Jordanian Prime Minister Abdullah Ensour met with a delegation of the Foreign Affairs

## Will Egypt Revive Nasser's Spirit vs. the Empire?

August 28—Supporters of the New Suez Canal know the difference between the national tradition of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser (ruled 1956-70), who nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956, and the British Empire's use of debt to enslave the country.

Ahmed Sayed al-Nagar, Chief Economist for the Al-Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies, wrote in today's issue of the pro-government daily *Al-Ahram*, why it is so important to fund the canal with debt certificates that can only be bought by Egyptian citizens, rather than foreigners.

"The overall cost of the project is EGP67 billion [Egyptian pounds] and the mechanism for funding will decide whether the project will revive the spirit of 1956, when the late leader Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal and took it back from the claws of global capitalism that had usurped it through conspiracy, fraud and aggression. Or, whether the overall sentiment will be similar to when the canal was being dug by foreign funds that landed Egypt in the trap of foreign debt, that concluded with criminal British colonial occupation of Egypt. Therefore, it is important from the start to ensure that funding for constructing the canal is 100% Egyptian, while Arab and foreign capital would later finance industrial and service projects.

The old canal and the new project must remain entirely Egyptian.

"The president [Abdel Fattah al-Sisi] has reiterated the Egyptian identity of the canal and reliance on public shares as a main mechanism for funding, and on national banks and government funding. This spotlights the great difference between the new project that holds great hope for Egypt, and the project of the removed President that would have catastrophically resulted in truncating the Suez Canal region from Egypt for the benefit of global capitalism and sacks of money from Qatar and the International Organization of the Muslim Brotherhood."

The "project of the removed President" refers to a law proposed by the ousted Muslim Brotherhood-led government of Mohammed Morsi, which, on the pretext of attracting foreign investment, would have put the region under a legal regime outside the Egyptian Constitution, and would have given Morsi, as President, power to do almost anything in the zone; it would have endangered the security of Egypt.

Al-Nagar also wrote that *Al-Ahram* would, free of charge, promote the sale of debt certificates to the public "to build this giant national project that is a main gateway for Egypt's economic boom to summon all the savings capacity of the great people of Egypt, at home and abroad, to build the future, destiny and path for their country with the money, brains and achievements of its people. This is how great nations build their glory."

—Dean Andromidas





Suez Canal Authority, [suezcanal.gov.eg](http://suezcanal.gov.eg)

The Suez Canal at the end of Temseh Lake.

Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and invited China to cooperate in this railway project, which he said would integrate Jordan into the New Silk Road.

Egypt's new tunnels will join up with railway lines along the North African coast. Egypt has the oldest railway system in all of Africa and the Middle East, with a relatively dense network in Cairo and the Delta region, and with rail lines along the full length of the Nile in Egypt and along the northern coast to the Libyan border. In March, the Egyptian Ministry of Transport announced that it has made a priority of the construction of a high-speed north-south railway along the Nile Valley that would link Alexandria with Aswan on the Sudanese border, connecting all five of Egypt's major provinces.

This line could continue south through Sudan and into Ethiopia, Uganda, and Kenya.

Like the New Suez Canal project, it would involve Egypt's Army Corps of Engineers, and would be financed internally through the selling of shares, debt certificates, as well as loans from Egyptian banks and investment by Egyptian business interests.

There is already a link from Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, where a new tunnel is planned, to the Libyan border on the Mediterranean coast. The *EIR/Schiller* Institute Mediterranean Plan envisions that line continuing as a high-speed line west along the coast through Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, with tunnels linking Tunisia to Italy and Morocco to Spain.

The overthrow and murder of Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi in 2011 put an end to the railway project that Russia and China were building in that country, at the cost of over a billion dollars. This would have been the country's first railroad, and would eventually link with Egypt on the east and Tunisia on the west. Although Russia and Chinese railway engineers have left the country, the beleaguered Libyan government, now being supported by Egypt, has said it wants

to restart the project as soon as possible.

In Tunisia, high-speed rail is on the agenda. In February 2012, the Tunisian Transport Ministry hosted a conference of representatives of the national railways of Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Mauritania to discuss the Trans-Maghreb high-speed line. Each of these nations is extremely serious about this project. Tunisia plans to spend \$5.5 billion over the next decade to develop it, and Algeria, which has a developed rail network, has similar plans.

Morocco is halfway through completing its new high-speed line between Casablanca on the Atlantic and Tangier on the Mediterranean, using French TGV technology. Moreover, Morocco and Spain have completed feasibility studies and have conducted extensive research for building a railway tunnel under the Strait of Gibraltar. If and when completed, it would be the most important transcontinental infrastructure project since the Suez Canal.

The *EIR/Schiller* Institute plan supported a proposal by Egyptian engineer Aiman Rsheed to construct a port at the Egyptian city of Sidi Barrani on the Mediterranean, near the Libyan border, which would serve as a terminus for a rail line that would run south through Sudan, where it would branch, with one line continuing all the way to the land-locked countries of Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda. The other line would run through land-locked Ethiopia and northern Kenya, terminating at Kismayu on the coast of Somalia. These rail lines would open up almost a third of Africa for rapid development.

### Phase III and Beyond:

#### On the Road to the Fusion Economy

All of these ambitious projects, however, do not solve the most fundamental challenge that Egypt, Africa, and Southwest Asia are facing: increasing the production of electricity, not only for industrial development, but also for the desalination of water. Egypt is now experiencing sporadic blackouts because of the acute shortage of electricity. The necessary increase of power can only come from nuclear fission, and ultimately fusion power.

All the countries of North Africa suffer from inadequate water supplies. The northern coast of Africa is dotted with populous cities, yet there is not one nuclear power station that could provide inexpensive, desalinated seawater. The huge city of Alexandria does not even have a conventional desalination plant.

This brings us to Phase III of the Suez Canal Development Corridor, turning the canal zone and the greater Sinai region into a world-class center of industry, and technological and scientific research and development.



Creative Commons/Maersk Line

A huge Triple-E freighter passes Port Said in the Suez Canal.

Almost all the Arab nations, from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic coast, have plans for the construction of nuclear power stations. The United Arab Emirates has started construction of the first of four nuclear power stations, with a total capacity of 5,600 megawatts. Saudi Arabia is in advanced planning stages, and Jordan has signed an agreement with Russia's Rosatom to build the country's first two 1,000 MW nuclear reactors.

Upon taking office, President al-Sisi identified building Egypt's first nuclear power station as among his government's top priorities, and during his summit with Russian President Vladimir Putin on August 12, the leaders discussed cooperation on nuclear energy.

An official tender for the nuclear reactor should be released by the end of this year. The reactor site will be at al-Dabaa on the Mediterranean coast, which has been reserved for a reactor since the 1980s. The government has ordered the Army Corps of Engineers to refurbish the facilities that already exist there—administrative buildings, laboratories, storage units, workshops, and water and electrical utilities.

Egypt has a relatively well-developed nuclear research capacity. The Atomic Energy Authority oversees the country's two research reactors, including a 2 MW multipurpose nuclear reactor (MPR) launched in 1961 and a 22 MW MPR built by the Argentine company Investigación Aplicada and activated in 1998. There is also a fuel-manufacturing pilot plant to supply these MTRs, and a hot laboratory and waste management center. Close to a thousand scientists, researchers, and engineers work in these facilities.

In 2011, a joint venture was established between the Egyptian company Orascom Construction Industries and the state-owned Arab Contractors, for the purpose of bidding on nuclear power projects in Egypt and the Middle East.

The Sinai Peninsula is virtually undeveloped, but is rich in natural resources that could feed great industrial

enterprises such as glass manufacturing. The region also boasts large deposits of salt, potassium, limestone, granite, and dolomite.

All of this requires electricity, and plenty of it. The nuclear power station at Dabaa, once built, will not add enough power to drive the economic miracle Egypt is preparing for. Egypt will need several nuclear power plants on the north coast alone, to supply such large population centers as Alexandria with electricity and fresh water, to relieve the pressure on the limited resources of the Nile.

A "Technology Valley" is planned at Ismailia, near the geographic center of the Suez Canal route, and will be home to one of the campuses of the Suez Canal University.

So why not create a "nuplex" alongside the Technology Valley, by building a large nuclear power station in the center of the canal zone, perhaps on the Great Bitter Lake, which would supply cheap electricity for desalination of water and powering the new industries in the entire region?

The idea of a nuclear-centered agro-industrial complex ("nuplex") originated with President Dwight Eisenhower's 1953 Atoms for Peace program. It called for construction of a nuplex in the Sinai-Negev area of the southeastern Mediterranean coast, to be jointly owned and managed by Israel and Egypt.<sup>3</sup> Eisenhower proposed anchoring a comprehensive Middle East peace process by building a series of nuclear power stations, including on the north coast of the Sinai, for electricity and desalination of water. These proposals were suppressed as a matter of policy, because of anti-nuclear policies in the United States.

Plentiful and inexpensive power, not "cheap labor," will be the driver for investment in industry in the region. Cheap labor has never driven real industrial development; but access to energy does, along with a qualified and motivated labor force. Within this nuplex could be created great educational and research centers dedicated to nuclear science and engineering, including research into fusion energy, which can draw scientists from throughout the region.

There are many potential partners for such a project, including Russia, China, and South Korea, all of which have their own nuclear technology, as well as ambitious fusion research programs.

*Reprinted from EIR, 5 September 2014.*

3. See, for example, *EIR*, Dec. 8, 1981.

# 3. Can Egypt's Development Spur African Economic Renaissance?

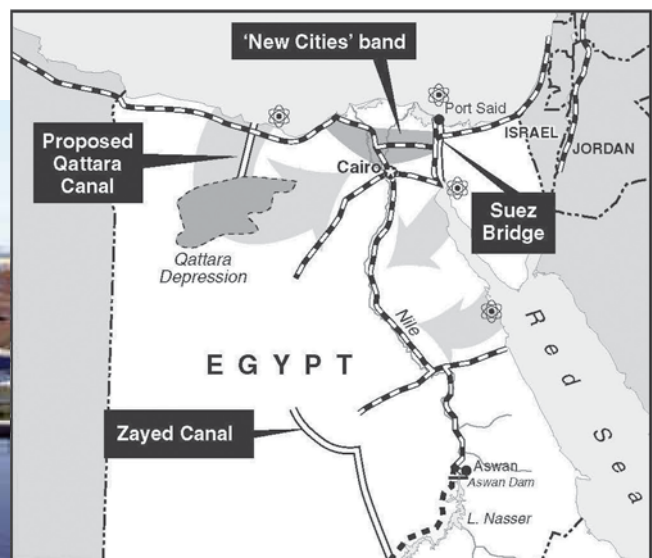
by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas, Part II

Sept. 6, 2014—While news coverage from Africa has been dominated by the outbreak of the Ebola epidemic in Western Africa, and the horrific crimes committed by the jihadist Salafi group Boko Haram in Nigeria—both are real tragedies and a result of criminal policies that have kept Africa underdeveloped—a spark of hope is emerging from East Africa that can eventually reverse four decades of disastrous economic policies on the continent. Egypt's revival of its economic development programs, such as building a New Suez Canal (and the Toshka project as described below) combined with the emergence of a new world economic order through the BRICS New Development Bank, can trigger a movement to start, revive, and complete a number of key infrastructure development projects in all of Africa.

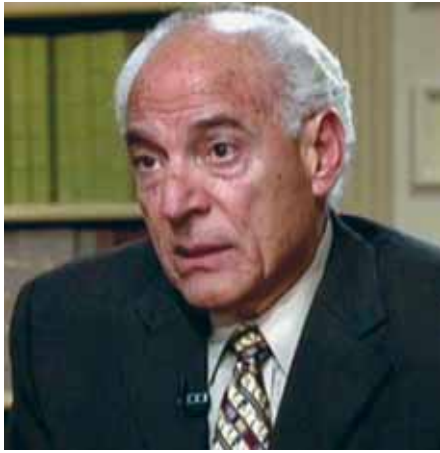
Among those projects are those which have been either directly sabotaged through Anglo-American

geopolitical operations, such as the Jonglei Canal in South Sudan; slowed down, such as the Ethiopian dam projects, due to financial warfare by Europe and the U.S.; or never started, such as the Transaqua project to replenish the drying Lake Chad, and the Grand Inga hydropower project on the Congo River.

The European Union has intervened to stop any funding for Transaqua, and the British and U.S. governments pulled Chad for many years into an absurd proxy war with Sudan in the Darfur region. The genocide in Rwanda and Burundi that overflowed into Congo prevented the development of the water resources in the Great Lakes region and the Congo River Basin. Hundreds of similar water, power, and transport projects that have been on the drawing



The Sheikh Zayed Canal (left), a part of the Toshka project, now has over 50 km completed. The map shows projects as of 2003.



Dr. Farouk El-Baz

boards since the 1960s and '70s, are waiting to be revived and implemented to give Africa its long-awaited economic renaissance.

The right moment to bring that long-delayed justice to Africa has obviously come now.

### Egypt Reclaims the Desert

Just a few weeks following the announcement of the New Suez Canal project by Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab announced on August 30 that the Toshka project was to be revitalized to become a national development project. Seventeen years following its launch under former President Hosni Mubarak, and several years of its near abandonment by former governments, this key project for the desert reclamation in Egypt, and the largest in the world, can become operational.

The project entails transferring water from Lake Nasser (the lake created by the Aswan Dam) to the western desert to reclaim and cultivate 1 million feddans (1 feddan equals 1.038 acres), and to build new urban and agro-industrial centers. The main pumping station, the key component of the project and the largest in the world, was installed in 2005, and a 50-km main canal was built. The project, before it was dropped in 2008, had cost \$1 billion.

Speaking during a tour of the Toshka region, Mahlab said a thorough study will be conducted to reassess the project, which has large infrastructure and road networks. Such a mega-project should not be neglected, said the prime minister; this would enable Toshka to become a real urban community, and help revitalize the whole region.

### The Toshka Project and the New Valley

The Toshka project is the keystone of the New Valley Project, which includes the integration and

FIGURE 1  
Baz Development Corridor, plus Agriculture



The Toshka project is the keystone of the New Valley Project: The chain of oases (circled in green) stretches along the "Development Corridor" project designed by Dr. Farouk El-Baz.

development of the series of oases, starting from the East Oweinat Oasis deep in the southwestern desert near the borders with Sudan and Libya, extending northeast into Toshka and continuing north through the oases of the New Valley Province Al-Dakhla, Al-Kharja, Farafra, and northwestward to the Bahriya Oases and ending in the Siwa Oasis in the northwest of the country. This chain of oases stretches along the "Development Corridor" project designed by Egyptian-American scientist and former NASA engineer Dr. Farouk El-Baz (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup>

This oasis chain shares another feature: They all are located on top of the world's largest groundwater aquifer, the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System. This massive body of fresh groundwater, which extends below Chad, Libya, Sudan, and Egypt, has enormous quantities of water that can be made available for many decades. Some scientists, like El-Baz and Dr. Robert Bisson, who established the Mega Watershed Model, argue that such aquifer systems are not simply fossil and finite, but are subject to continuous recharge from precipitation over mountain ranges in the African desert.

1. See an interview with Dr. Farouk El-Baz in *EIR*, Sept. 14, 2007.

In addition to that, these areas are rich with minerals and metal ores such as phosphate, iron, and cobalt, that could become a basis for expanded industrial activities, in addition to agriculture.

The Development Corridor proposed by El-Baz includes:

1. A superhighway to be built using the highest international standards, 1,200 km in length, from west of Alexandria to the southern border of Egypt;
2. Twelve east-west branches, with the total length of approximately 800 km, to connect the highway to high-density population centers along the way;
3. A railroad for fast transport parallel to the superhighway;
4. A pipeline from the Toshka Canal to supply freshwater, and;
5. An electricity line to supply energy during the early phases of development.

The Toshka project, together with other proposed projects, would, if developed, create thriving new communities, accommodating 16-20 million people, and millions of new jobs for the huge, young, unemployed, Egyptian labor force. This will unchain Egypt's potential from dependency on the narrow Old Nile Valley. Egypt's 87 million people live on only 5.3% of the land, in arable areas along the river and the delta, leaving vast swaths of desert areas uninhabited. This has made Egypt vulnerable to the Malthusian population reduction policies of the U.S. and Europe since late 1970s (Figure 2).<sup>2</sup>



A NASA landsat photo of Toshka Lakes

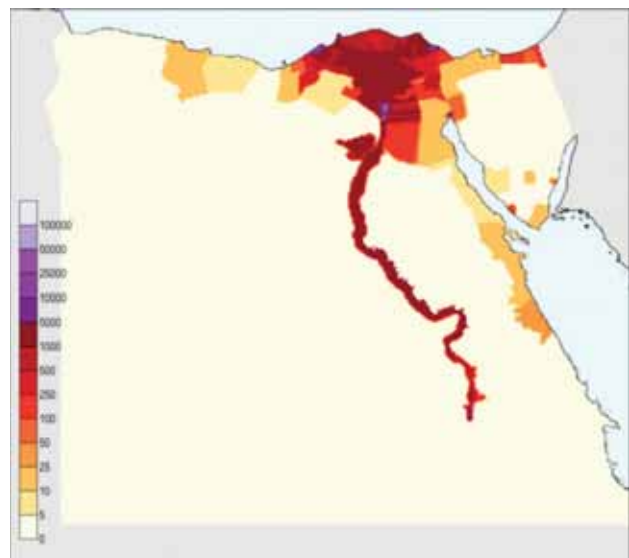
Creative Commons



Creative Commons/Remih

The new town of Toshka in the New Valley Project (2009). The project was begun in 1997.

FIGURE 2  
Egypt Population Density



Egypt's 87 million people live on only 5.3% of the land, leaving vast swaths of desert areas uninhabited. This has made Egypt vulnerable to the Malthusian population reduction policies of the U.S. and Europe since the late 1970s.

### Toshka

Indicating his scientific and mission-orientation toward development of Egypt, President al-Sisi issued a decree on August 7, forming an advisory council of scientists and experts to consult on large development projects. According to Presidential spokesperson Ihab Badawy, who issued a statement to the Egyptian press, the council will report directly to Sisi, and includes Nobel Prize in Chemistry winner Ahmed Zewail; former NASA scientist and Director of the Center for Remote Sensing and Research at Boston University Farouk El-Baz; and a number of prominent and internationally celebrated Egyptian scientists. Sisi said, during his meeting with council members at the Ithadeya Presidential Palace Sept. 6, that the council will respond to religious and media questions, in addition to improving the quality of education, and linking it to the needs of the labor market.

Much of the Toshka project, begun in 1997, was completed in the first decade, including finishing the pumping station, and the first phase of the Sheikh Zayed Canal (named after Sheikh Zayed of the United Arab Emirates, who donated \$60 million to the project), of which a length of over 50 km has been completed. The main canal has a cross section twice that of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, is fully lined with a special type of cement, and is designed to carry water from the pumping station on Lake Nasser to the other four branches, to irrigate

2. See Hussein Askary, "The Myth of Overpopulation in Egypt," *EIR*, Feb. 18, 2011.

the newly reclaimed land. The four branches that were not constructed consist of two canals flowing west and southwest from Lake Nasser, with lengths of 120 km and 100 km respectively. The two others flow north and northeast with 120 km length each. On all sides of these branches, new land was supposed to be reclaimed and prepared for agriculture. A vast network of roads was built to bring machinery, building material and people to the region.

### What Went Wrong

The rest of the project has stalled because President Mubarak, who was in full compliance with the IMF and World Bank policies to make Egypt a food-exporting nation to earn hard currency to pay its debts, turned over most of the land to Arab princes and tycoons, who, for years, did almost nothing with it.

The new policy of President al-Sisi is a dramatic shift from that of Mubarak, who totally reversed the policy of the period of President Gamal Abdel Nasser (1956-70), including reversing the land reform that was providing farmers with their own land. Elsewhere in Egypt, large holdings were created by corrupt politicians and businessmen who were devoted to exporting crops. From 1996 to 2011, exports of food rose from \$350.6 million to \$4.086 billion! The result was that Egypt ceased to produce its own food and became the world's largest *importer*. Imports increased from roughly \$3 billion to \$12 billion in that same period. A great part of the state's deficit is due to subsidizing imported foreign foodstuffs.

Saudi Arabia and some wealthy Arab sheikhs received the lion's share of the Toshka Project land. KADCO, owned by Saudi tycoon El-Waleed bin Talal bin Abdul-Aziz, a member of the royal family, and chairman of the huge Kingdom Holding Company, is one of three main companies which each received 100,000 feddans to be cultivated. Egyptian authorities withdrew 75,000 feddans from the KADCO in April 2011 after it only reclaimed 17,000 feddans, and cultivated 3,000 feddans.

Al-Sisi's government has decided to give the investors a window of three years to finish cultivating their allocated lands in Toshka, and investors are now obliged to submit a schedule identifying stages of reclamation and cultivation. Cabinet spokesman Hossam al-Kawish told reporters in August that the government is presenting new legislation on the subject. "The Prime Minister charged the Minister of Agriculture with creating a document that obliges development companies working on the Toshka project to finish the required work within three years. If not, the land will be withdrawn from them and consultations will take place with landowners in Toshka."

The Ministry of Agriculture now has a plan to distribute 50% of the total lands among young college graduates by giving them five feddans each. The Long Live Egypt Fund, established in July by President al-Sisi, is set to finance the lands allocated to the youth. The project now aims to reclaim 108,000 feddans in the first phase, which will eventually increase to 1 million feddans, with the purpose of achieving food self-efficiency. As of 2014, only 55,000 feddans were cultivated. The first phase is to be finished within a year. Minister of Irrigation Hossam Moghazy said, "This project is not about irrigation and agriculture; it is a developmental project to get out of the narrow valley to the vast desert, which covers about 60% of Egypt."

Mahmoud Abu Zeid, the former Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources who helped initiate the project in 1997, said that reviving Toshka is "a great step, as we have already spent a lot of money on the agricultural infrastructure. Agricultural expansion is the most important part of the project, and it has stalled for a while, though its infrastructure, like the Sheikh Zayed Canal, has been prepared."

"The agricultural expansion in Toshka will depend on modern irrigation [pivotal sprinkler and drip systems] instead of flood irrigation [which consumes a lot of water]," professor of geology and water resources at Cairo University Abbas Sharaky told Al-Nahar TV Channel.

In the past, there was no effort to build political support among the population, resulting in "no societal acceptance" of the project, said economic and agricultural expert Sherif Fayad, adding that the political parties and civil society, at that time, did not promote or encourage the Toshka project, which contributed to the decline of public interest in the project.

"The lands were distributed among big investors who were not serious in reclamation expansion. Besides, they cultivated low-yielding crops that consumed too much water," continued Fayad.

Now there is obviously an effort to build support. According to the Egyptian newspaper *Youm 7*, popular TV anchor Moataz Abdel Fattah produced a program on the project when he visited Toshka in August. The program interviewed local people who pointed out the need to establish an actual community with proper facilities including schools, hospitals, etc.

"If we build an urban community, it will help residents who are searching for job opportunities to come as they will find all services they will need, like schools, houses, hospitals and others," one resident, a Mr. Fayed, explained. To create real communities in Toshka, the State should encourage settlers by providing other infrastructure like "water, electricity,



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Egypt requires a vast expansion of its power and water resources, which can only be supplied by nuclear power for electricity and desalination. Here, an oil refinery at Lake Mariout near Alexandria, provides needed, but insufficient energy.

roads, airports and sanitation,” according to Fayed. “The state should view the revived project with a new economic philosophy and vision to best utilize resources there in Toshka,” said Fayed. He continued “the agricultural sector of the project should adopt the approach of cultivating highyield crops that do not waste a lot of water,” suggesting palm trees, dates, and grapes. This, he said, requires the State to adopt legislation, as well as provide banks and farmers unions that can help youth with needed tools, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Agriculture Minister Adel al-Beltagy announced on August 24 that the government is targeting 75% self-sufficiency in wheat production by the end of 2017. This will be accomplished by the implementation of a set of sound practices that can lead to increased production and reduce losses.

He said that his ministry’s plan is to produce highquality trefoil seeds, a vital crop for animal production, which could move up total output, and at the same time, diminish the area required for its cultivation, giving more space for wheat.

Minister of Supply Khalid Hanafy traveled to the U.S. in August where he was expected to sign contracts for three projects aimed at improving grain storage and distribution, according to *Al-Ahram* daily. These include a \$181.7 million deal for restructuring and renewing 164 Egyptian wheat silos, applying modern storage technology to avoid waste. The second will be worth EGP1.1 billion [1 Egyptian pound = \$0.14], and establish ten fruit and vegetable canning facilities. Hanafy said the project will reduce the cost of goods by 40%, while providing fresh vegetables for citizens.

The third project will be worth EGP700 million, and establish a factory specializing in producing storage technology and modern logistics to serve the local market, along with exporting to Arab and African countries. Arab companies will build 15 wheat silos

in 11 governorates with a total value of EGP2.2 billion within the next 18 months, to be funded from a grant of \$4.9 billion from the United Arab Emirates for establishing a total of 25 wheat silos with a capacity of 1.5 million tons.

While wheat and other staple products are an immediate security issue for the nation, in the long run Egypt should avoid dependency on monocultures. In the newly reclaimed areas, planting a variety of trees, plants, and crops will both help stabilize the soil, enrich it, and make the local climate milder, and thus reduce the amount of water used. Egypt should avoid the trap into which Saudi Arabia fell in the 1980s, when the Kingdom aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in wheat and other grain crops, by resorting to monocultures on vast areas of the Saudi desert. The soil gradually was depleted, and salinity increased, and after using 300 billion cubic meters of groundwater (equivalent to six years of Nile River flow), they had to abandon the project, leaving a vast desert where once wheat was grown.

### Challenges and Opportunities

**Finance:** A major issue for Egypt is how to finance large-scale national development programs, as the Western financial institutions and governments have treated Egypt’s needs for credit with utter cruelty. To finance the New Suez Canal project, the government resorted to the Egyptian people to finance it internally through debt certificates that can only be bought by its citizens. This is a relatively healthy approach. But in order to continue financing other development projects, that method would be exhausted soon, if each new development project were treated as a separate new enterprise. What Egypt needs is a Hamiltonian credit system for generating new national credit.<sup>3</sup> This credit mechanism can be supported by the newly established BRICS New Development Bank.

**Power:** Such a massive agro-industrial development program will also require enormous quantities of water and power. Concerning power, Egypt has a limited oil and gas resource base that can still be developed, but is totally insufficient. Without reviving the nuclear power program which has existed on paper since the 1960s, but never implemented, Egypt will have no chance of any real development, let alone at such a massive magnitude as described here.

President al-Sisi’s government has already declared its intention to build the first nuclear power plant at Al-Dabaa on the Mediterranean coast. Given the negative attitude to nuclear power and technology

3. This was treated by author Hussein Askary in a separate memorandum. See “Proposal for an Egyptian Economic Independence”, *EIR*, July 26, 2013.

generally in the U.S. and Western Europe, the most likely candidates for cooperating with Egypt on this project are Russia, China or South Korea. Egypt would need to install nuclear power plants along its Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts to power the planned growth of industrial and urban activities. In addition, these coastal areas can become self-sufficient in water resources through the desalination of seawater on a large scale, using the process heat generated in the nuclear plants.

Another near-term source of power is Ethiopia's offer to export, or even share, electric power from its under-construction Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Blue Nile. Egypt's previous governments have refused to cooperate with Ethiopia, as they viewed this dam project as a threat to Egypt's water security.

**Water:** Egypt is almost completely reliant on the water of the Nile, which it shares with seven other African nations, each of which has its own requirements and aspirations for development. According to the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement between Sudan and Egypt, the two countries were given the right to the full utilization of the Nile waters. The agreement

gave the two countries the right to almost the whole annual flow of the Nile, with Sudan to get 18.5 billion cubic meters, and Egypt, 55.5 billion. This has become a contested issue, as the other riparian nations further upstream (to the south) want to sign a new agreement allowing them to have more equal rights to the water of the Nile.

In 1999, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was adopted by all the riparian nations, aimed at creating a partnership mechanism to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security. However, the lack of the developmental vision among these nations and an artificial conflict of political, economic, and financial interests among them fueled partly by international geopolitics and financial warfare, led the upstream nations to form their own agreement in 2010, making Sudan and Egypt rivals over the water of the Nile.

However, Egypt's revival of its development program can become a model for the other Nile Basin nations and East Africa, which would benefit Egypt itself both in terms of more water resources, power, and commerce.

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# 4. The Nile Basin: Egypt's Role in Africa's Development

by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas, Part III

[Egyptian priest:] “Ah, Solon, Solon, you Greeks are ever children. There is not an old man among you.” On hearing this Solon said, “What? What do you mean?” “You are young,” the old priest replied, “young in soul, every one of you. Your souls are devoid of beliefs about antiquity handed down by ancient tradition. Your souls lack any learning made hoary by time. The reason for that is this: There have been, and there will continue to be, numerous disasters that have destroyed human life in many kinds of ways. The most serious of these involve fire and water. . . .

“When this happens, all those people who live in mountains or in places that are high and dry are much more likely to perish than the ones who live next to rivers or by the sea. Our Nile, always our savior, is released and at such times, too, saves us from disaster. On the other hand, whenever the gods send floods of water upon the Earth to purge it, the herdsmen and shepherds in the mountains preserve their lives, while those who live in cities, in your region, are swept by the rivers into the sea. But here, in this place, water does not flow from on high onto our fields, either at such a time or any other. On the contrary, its nature is to always rise up from below. This, then explains the fact that antiquities preserved here are said to be the most ancient.”

—Plato, “*Timaeus*” (translated by Donald J. Zeyl)

There is a reason why Egyptians are alarmed by any mention of dams or other water infrastructure from the source of the Nile at the Equatorial Lakes region and along its path. This cradle of ancient civilizations has always owed its existence to the flow of the water in the Nile River, and will continue so. As referenced in Part II of this series (*EIR*, Sept. 12), Egyptians were alarmed by Ethiopia's decision to build the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile, the largest source and tributary of the Nile River.

Egypt is almost completely reliant on the water of the Nile, which it shares with seven other African nations (**Figure 1**), each of which has its own requirements and aspirations for development. According to the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement between Sudan and Egypt, the two countries received the right to 85% of the annual flow of the Nile, where the White Nile

and Blue Nile converge in Khartoum, Sudan, with Sudan getting 18.5 billion cubic meters, and Egypt, 55.5 billion. But this figure is misleading, as almost eight times this amount of water evaporates, or runs off along the way.

The agreement has become a contested issue, as the other riparian nations further upstream want to sign a new agreement allowing them to have more equal rights to the water of the Nile. But the real issue is not “equal share” of the water, but the right to develop the water resources so that each nation can meet its needs and future development requirements.

The 1959 agreement was signed after Sudan and Egypt became free from British colonialism. However, it has its precedence in a British imperial agreement signed by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan with the British-controlled government in Cairo in 1929. That agreement stipulated that not only do Egypt and Sudan utilize 48

and 4 billion m<sup>3</sup>, respectively, of the Nile flow per year, but that Egypt reserves the right to monitor the Nile flow in the upstream countries, and to “veto any construction projects that would affect her interests adversely”!

In 1999, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was adopted by all the riparian nations,<sup>1</sup> aimed at creating a partnership mechanism to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security. However, lack of development and abundance of political conflicts have hampered the Initiative.

In 2010, spearheaded by Ethiopia, which has been encountering massive and unfounded international pressure due to its attempt to develop its hydropower projects, four of the eight Nile Basin states (Ethiopia, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) signed a new treaty on the equitable sharing of the Nile waters, despite strong opposition from Egypt and Sudan. “This agreement benefits all of us and harms none of us,” said Ethiopia’s Water Resources Minister Asfaw Dingamo. “I strongly believe all Nile Basin countries will sign the agreement.” Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo were not represented at the meeting, while Kenya issued a support statement.

For Africa in general, and the nations of the Nile Basin in particular, to realize their aspirations for peace and development, and to cope with underdevelopment, wars generated by poverty, lack of education, and fights over allegedly “limited resources,” for the benefit of Anglo-American and other foreign interests, human society’s relationship to Nature in this region has to change. No longer should civilization be subject to the whims of the “gods” and of what

FIGURE 1  
Africa



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FIGURE 2  
The 10 Nations of the Nile Basin Initiative



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are called Nature’s arbitrary powers. Humankind is the only creative species on the planet, and is endowed with certain capabilities to master nature’s forces for its own legitimate benefit.

In addition, with the advent of a new, just world economic order, initiated by the emerging BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) New Development Bank, and the end of the colonial era of racist British and other trans-Atlantic policies against Africa, the nations have a genuine opportunity to rise above the ashes of decades of civil wars and underdevelopment.

### From Linear to Geometrical Development

In almost all academic papers and reports by international organizations, including the UN, water is treated as a closed system, with a finite amount of water and limited potential for development. The linear measurements of the water and land resources exclude creative, noetic human intervention, in the form of technology to transform these resources and multiply their effect. On the contrary, humans, whose growth in numbers and needs is not linear but geometrical, are considered a burden on the natural resources that are growing arithmetically, to cite the

1. The Nile Basin Initiative is a political agreement of 10 nations: Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, D.R. Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt. The physical Nile Basin, or catchment area, includes Eritrea and the D.R. Congo. However, they are not members of the NBI. The eight nations that could have impact on the Nile water if they develop their infrastructure are: Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

British Empire's genocide theorist Thomas Malthus. This is reflected, often subconsciously, in many "scientific" papers presented in conferences concerning water issues in the world, to which this author has been a witness.<sup>2</sup>

The total population of the Nile Basin nations and East Africa has quadrupled since the 1960s, from 100 million to an estimated 400 million people. This fact is considered a catastrophe by international environmental and financial institutions. But for cognitive humans, this should be considered a great source of wealth.

The linear facts:

According to the standard information, such as from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Nile River, with an estimated length of over 6,800 km, is the longest river flowing south to north, traversing over 35° of latitude. It is fed by two main river systems: the White Nile, with its sources on the Equatorial Lake Plateau (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda—sometimes, Kenya and the Democratic Republic of Congo are also included); and the Blue Nile, with its source in the Ethiopian highlands and Lake Tana 2,100 meters above sea level.

The sources of the White and Blue Nile are located in humid regions, with rainfall varying between 1,200 and 2,600 mm/year, a relatively high level of precipitation. However, the annual average for the whole Nile Basin is 650 mm/year. That is due to the inclusion of the arid region that starts in Sudan, which was the largest country in Africa before the separation of South Sudan in the 2011 referendum. Sudan can be divided into three rainfall zones: the extreme south, where rainfall ranges from 1,200 to 1,500 mm/year; the fertile clay-plains where 400 to 800 mm of rain falls annually; and the desert in the north, where rainfall averages only 20 mm per year. Further north, in Egypt, precipitation falls to less than 20 mm per year, or as the Egyptian priest told Solon, the water comes from down below and never from above.

The total area of the Nile Basin or catchment area of the Nile is 3.2 million square kilometers, representing 10.3% of the area of the continent. As mentioned above, most of that rainfall occurs in the Equatorial Lakes region and in South Sudan, in addition to the Ethiopian highlands. The total annual precipitation in the whole basin can be estimated to be 800-1,000 billion m<sup>3</sup>. Of that, almost 70% is lost to evapotranspiration. The combined share of Egypt and Sudan of

FIGURE 3

### White and Blue Niles Converge at Khartoum



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that is less than 10%!

What is also not represented in the linear facts is that, unlike the almost even flow in the White Nile that emerges from the tropical Equatorial Lakes region, the rainfall and level of water in the Blue Nile and other tributaries, like the Atbara, that originate in the Ethiopian highlands, vary dramatically from the rainy season (July-September) to the dry season (November-June). The increased flow in the Blue Nile in the rainy season usually causes catastrophic flooding in Sudan, and increased siltation in the Sudanese water reservoirs behind dams such as the Roseires and Khashm El-Girba. What this implies is the need for considerable regulation of the flow of the Blue Nile to reduce the risks of the fluctuation and to achieve the full utilization of the water, both for its own sake and for generation of hydropower.

Construction of dams on the Blue Nile and Atbara would augment the quantity of water available for Egypt eventually, because of a loss of only 3% by evaporation in this region with its moderate weather, compared with a loss of almost 16% in the Aswan Dam reservoir in Egypt. Egypt, however, would no longer be the beneficiary of additional water in years of high flood, which would then be stored and regulated in the Blue Nile reservoirs, such as the GERD under construction in Ethiopia now, instead of at Aswan.

Ironically, the lack of water infrastructure in this water-rich region exposes it to severe water shortages, due to the variability in seasonal rainfall. The capability of storing water from times of plenty for use in times of scarcity is lost, due to lack of infrastructure. Artificial storage of water in Ethiopia has been, until recently, 47 m<sup>3</sup> per capita, Kenya 114 m<sup>3</sup>, and Tanzania 142 m<sup>3</sup>, as compared to 6,150 m<sup>3</sup> per capita

2. See Hussein Askary, "World Water Week: Two Opposing Worlds Meet: Development or Death," *EIR*, Sept. 14, 2012.

in North America or 4,100 in Australia (source: The Nile Basin Initiative).

Once again, it is not the availability of a “natural resource” which is the issue, but society’s optimizing of its use, through science and technology, that is the key.

These technologies have been available for more than a century in the industrialized world; but Africa has been denied their benefits. Environmental organizations, NGOs, and financial institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF have been used to stop such development in Africa in recent times, the same way colonial armies were used in the 19th and 20th centuries.

### Lost to Evaporation

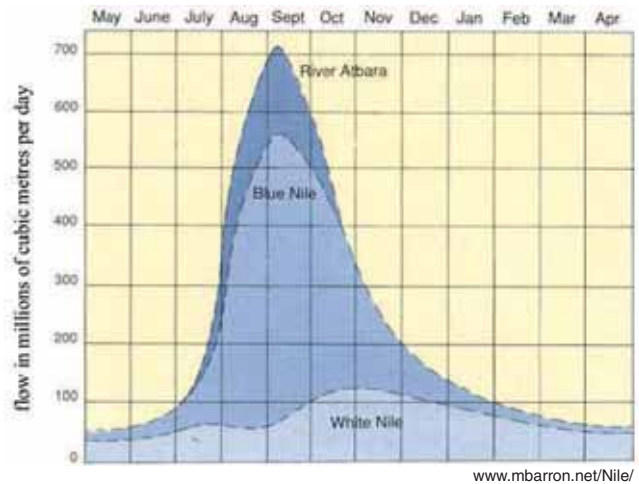
Another non-linear way of looking at the availability of water for the downstream nations such as Egypt and Sudan is the ability to reduce evaporation of the water of the White Nile. A great part of the water originating in the Equatorial Lakes Region evaporates before reaching northern Sudan. While evaporation and transpiration (through vegetation) are a natural way to balance the water cycle in such tropical locations as the misnamed Lake Victoria and Lake Albert (Lake Mobutu Sese Seko) in Uganda, evaporation from swamps and wetlands can be considered a net loss of water and, actually, arable land.

The Kagera flows into Lake Victoria, from which Nile waters then flow on to Lake Kyoga, then Lake Albert, and northward across the Uganda-Sudan border. At the town of Bor in South Sudan, the land gradient changes, and the great swamp, the Sudd, begins. The extent of the Sudd varies greatly with the volume of water received. During the great rains of 1961-64 over the Equatorial Lake district, the Sudd reached 29,800 km<sup>2</sup>, which is close to the size of Belgium.

At other times, the Sudd has averaged 16,000 km<sup>2</sup>, still quite vast. Through the Sudd, the Nile flow makes its way through various currents. The swamp is characterized by floating or jammed up “islands,” called sudd in Arabic, of marsh vegetation, broken off from their moorings, and in various states of decomposition. There are vast chunks of sudd, some up to 30 km long. In the sluggish waters there are many varieties of malaria mosquitoes and waterborne parasites. The Sudd is almost impassable overland or by river craft. A huge volume of Nile flow is lost to evaporation in the Sudd. The mean annual loss from evaporation from 1905 to 1980 is estimated to be 16.9 billion m<sup>3</sup>, and can reach 20 billion m<sup>3</sup>, which is nearly a third of the annual volume of the Nile at Aswan.

Another example is the swamps in Uganda, a country with numerous lakes and wetlands, and with internal renewable water resources estimated at 39

FIGURE 4  
Water Flow from the Blue Nile and River Atbara



billion m<sup>3</sup>/ year. However, the total annual flow into the country (at Ripon Falls and from D.R. Congo) is about equal to the total annual outflow to Sudan, which means that a lot of water disappears within the country through evaporation from the lakes and wetland. Wetlands cover about 10% of Uganda’s land surface.

Like many countries in Africa that had become formally independent from British colonial rule, Uganda, which became independent in 1962, launched several large-scale drainage programs, especially in the 1970s. However, a civil war that ended with the deposing of Idi Amin in 1979, and a rebellion by the National Resistance Movement that subsequently led to the demise of the Milton Obote regime in 1985, destroyed these plans.

FIGURE 5  
The Sudd Swamp in South Sudan



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In 1986, the government banned further large-scale drainage, and instituted the National Wetlands Conservation and Management Program, becoming subservient to the British-inspired and controlled Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, which has been used for decades to hamper the development of water resources in Africa, under the guise of environmentalism and biodiversity. Direct British colonialism was replaced by “green genocide,” and by International Monetary Fund and World Bank genocide. Only smallscale projects were allowed, and the country was encouraged to use its water and land resources for production of cash crops for export, such as coffee.

The Ramsar Convention specifies that each country must designate on its own territory, certain sites to be locked up in the “Ramsar List,” now managed by a secretariat run out of the offices of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Gland, Switzerland. In 1999, a “strategic framework” was designed “to develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform.”

Critical parts of the Sudd in South Sudan are on the Ramsar list too. This vast, marshy area, created by the White Nile, could be transformed into farmland by completing construction of the Jonglei Canal (see below). But fully 5.7 million hectares of the swamp are listed as a “Ramsar Site” to be frozen for eternity.

Large parts of the Lake Chad Basin, a world priority for upgrading through the proposed Transaqua Project for moving water from the Congo River to refill the disappearing Lake Chad, are listed as untouchable for development by Prince Philip’s World Wildlife Fund and the IUCN. The specific designation is that there are wetland habitats for bird life in the Lake Chad basin that must remain off-limits to human projects. One hundred and sixty nations have signed the Ramsar Convention, and there are 1,898 sites on the list. This represents a total surface area of over 186 million hectares (more than five times the area of Germany!).

Under the Ramsar Convention, the government of Uganda undertook a “National Policy for the Conservation and Management of Wetland Resources” in 1995. It states: “7.1—Drainage of Wetlands: Uganda has experienced massive drainage of wetlands for human development activities. The effects of this drainage are visible in many parts of the country.”

Uganda’s “strategy” to deal with this issue is not development, but the contrary: “i) There will be no drainage of wetlands unless more important envi-

FIGURE 6

## Location of Sudd Ramsar site in South Sudan



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ronmental management requirements supersede.” Its explanation reads: “Artificial large-scale removal or exclusion of water from a wetland by whatever means constitutes drainage. This may be by pumping, by excavation of water channels and perhaps combined with excessive growing of trees. Other drainage means may include building of dams upstream of a wetland. Such modifications should be avoided.”

But now that the British Empire’s trans-Atlantic System is going down in bankruptcy, the suffering of the people of Uganda, among others, under the merciless forces of nature, will force governments to reverse that policy, with the help of the emerging BRICS system.

### The Jonglei Canal

One of the most important drainage projects in Africa is the Jonglei Canal Project, intended to drain a portion of the Sudd swamps. The idea goes back to the British colonial period in the early 1900s. But the first serious study was carried out in 1946 by the Egyptian government, before it became really independent of the British. But it was under the progressive, republican government of Gamal Abdel Nasser that concrete plans were developed in 1954-59. An agreement with the government of Sudan in 1976 paved the way for the construction work on the canal in 1978. But a British-orchestrated, U.S.-backed rebellion halted the work in 1984. The first major military target of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army under John Garang was the giant German-built excavation machine, nicknamed “Sarah.” When the work was halted, 240 out of the total 360 kilometers had been completed. The canal is intended to divert a portion of the water from entering the Sudd, and send it directly, from south to north, from Bor to Malakal to provide great ecological and economic benefits to



Final plans for the Jonglei Canal project were developed under President Nasser in the 1950s; an agreement with Sudan in 1976 paved the way for construction to begin in 1978. But a British/U.S.-backed rebellion halted work in 1984, when this huge, German-built excavation machine, nicknamed “Sarah,” was shut down by SPLA rebels, when the project was 2/3 finished.

both the immediate region and downriver lands.

Sarah, a bucketwheel machine, was first used in Pakistan, where it had successfully dug the 101-km Chashma-Jhelum link canal between the Indus and Jhelum rivers (completed 1970). It was dismantled, brought to Sudan, and reassembled there. It was the largest excavator in the world, weighing over 2,100 tons. Operating at full tilt in 1981, the bucketwheel was excavating 2 km a week, and digging at a rate of 2,500-3,500 m<sup>3</sup> per hour. The great machine required 40,000 liters of gasoline per working day. The canal is designed to divert about 25 million m<sup>3</sup> a day from the upper Nile waters just north of Bor, and channel it through a cut of 360 km, which would deliver at Malakal about 4.7 billion m<sup>3</sup> annually. This would mean adding to the downriver Nile volume about 3.8 billion m<sup>3</sup> yearly, as measured at Aswan (subtracting for losses in transmission). The draw-off of 25 million m<sup>3</sup> daily from the feed waters of the Sudd would reduce the swamp area by an estimated 36%, from an average total swamp area of 16,900 km<sup>2</sup> down to 10,800 km<sup>2</sup>. The canal is designed to vary in width from 28 to 50 meters, and to vary in depth from 4 to 7 meters, to accommodate boat traffic. Parallel to the canal there was intended to be an all-season roadway, and ancillary projects include slipways, bridges, ferries, civil works for crossings and regulation, and other infrastructure.

When the South-North Sudan peace process was launched in 2000, efforts, especially by Egypt, reemerged concerning the resumption of the project. While the Egypt and Sudan governments have agreed to re-start the Jonglei Canal project, the new South Sudanese government in Juba was more concerned about the future “independence” and separation issue. It was aided and encouraged by the U.S.

and Britain to move into a confrontationalist position against the central government in Khartoum. Moreover, South Sudanese politicians and the public were led to believe that the Jonglei Canal is an “Egyptian imperialist” project which would not benefit the South Sudanese people.

When independence was granted in 2011, South Sudan was left all alone by the former allies to face massive economic and social crises that led to an internal conflict among rival tribes and militias in 2014. The oil production in the South, the only source of income which was developed in the years of peace from 2000-10 by the Sudanese government, was halted due to emerging border conflicts with the North. The only exit route for the oil to the world market is the existing pipelines to Khartoum and Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

The South Sudan government and political leadership are finding themselves trapped in their newly founded state, with a massive food crisis, civil war, and physical isolation. The only solution is to resume cooperation with the North, and open new avenues of communication and trade with its neighbors in the south and east. This is fortunately becoming a reality, thanks to China’s cooperation with the East African nations on development of transport corridors for the landlocked Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and D.R. Congo, through Kenya.<sup>3</sup>

A decision by the South Sudanese government to cooperate with Egypt and Sudan to resume Jonglei Canal reconstruction would be the real signal that South Sudan is ready to join the coming economic and social renaissance of Africa.

### Hydropower, Water Management, Agricultural Development

A number of very important dam projects are currently under construction or planned, which would completely transform the Nile Basin nations’ relationship to the biosphere. Sudan has recently accomplished the Merowe Dam in the north of the country, which is a hydropower and agriculture development program of great significance.<sup>4</sup> A new dam, Kajbar Dam, is planned further north, near the border with Egypt at the Third Cataract. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara and Setit rivers, two smaller tributaries emerging from northern Ethiopia. Almost all these dam projects involve Chinese construction and financing.

3. Transportation projects for Africa will be covered in the next part of this series.

4. See “On Site Report: LaRouche Delegation in Sudan,” *EIR*, April 24, 2009.

However, the greatest of the dam projects in the Nile Basin, and in Africa now is the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) on the Blue Nile. The name of Ethiopia in the past decades has been associated with famine, poverty, and conflict. That is about to change. Ethiopia, with a population of 86 million, an ancient historical identity, and enormous economic potential was not, until recently, able or allowed to realize its potential for developing its human, land, and water resources. The hydropower potential is a very clear example.



The Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD), when completed in 2018, will add 6,000 MW of hydroelectric power for the country's 86 million people.

Ethiopia's long-term potential for exploitable hydropower is 45,000 megawatts (MW), but it has only exploited 2,000 MW! In 2009, less than 10% of Ethiopians had access to electricity. Since the initiation in 2004 of the construction of the Gilgel Gibe dam series 1-4 on the Omo River, increasing the capacity by 2,000 MW, the Ethiopian national power grid capacity is increasing by the double. The GERD, when completed in 2018, will add 6,000 MW to the grid. While the Gilgel Gibe dams were built by or financed by China, Ethiopia faced massive financial and propaganda attacks from Western environmental and financial institutions. But showing the power of a national credit-based alternative, the GERD, while being built by Italian construction giant Salini Impregilo, is being financed by nationally emitted bonds available only to Ethiopian citizens at home and abroad, in addition to special taxes. This is the same method being followed by Egypt's new government under President Abdul Fattah el-Sisi to finance the new national development projects such as the New Suez Canal and Toshka Project (see *EIR*, Sept. 5 and Sept. 12).

Construction of the GERD was launched in 2011 by then-Prime Minister Meles Zenawi. Salini Costruttori was awarded the contract which is worth US\$4.3 billion. Chinese banks are to finance the hydropower plant and its components for a cost of US\$1.8 billion. Neighboring countries are being solicited to contribute to the financing of the dam, in return for delivery of electricity. Djibouti is so far the largest purchaser of the GERD bond, but Egypt and Sudan have not contributed, pending a political and technical decision to be reached through a tripartite special committee studying the impact of the dam on the latter two.

The dam will be a 170-meter-high, 1,800-meter-long gravity-type, composed of roller-compacted concrete, and will have two power houses, one on

either side of the spillway. The left and right power houses will each contain 8 x 350 MW Francis turbine-generators. Supporting the dam and reservoir will be a 5-km-long and 50-meter-high saddle dam. The dam's reservoir will have a volume of 63 billion m<sup>3</sup> (about a whole year's discharge of the Nile at Aswan Dam in Egypt). This, as mentioned, is a major source of concern in Egypt, as filling the reservoir in the years following the completion of the dam could reduce the flow of the Nile by 10-15% annually.

### Benefits and Concerns

As noted earlier, since the Blue Nile is a highly seasonal river, the dam would help reduce flooding downstream, including on the 40-km stretch within Ethiopia, and Sudan beyond that, which has suffered from flooding almost every year.

In earlier times, the flooding was considered beneficial for the limited agriculture, as it brought minerals to the soil and helped irrigate new areas. However, with the advent of modern agriculture and irrigation methods, the ancient ways of agriculture have to give way to modern ones. The GERD, although it is not located in a densely populated region, would serve as part of the basic infrastructure for modernized agro-industrial centers. With the dam also representing a bridge over the Blue Nile, and with roads, cement factories, and industrial workshops being set up for the construction work, this region will become one of the fastest-growing in Africa.

The idea of transferring electricity over long distances to serve other parts of the country, and exporting electricity to Sudan and Egypt, sounds like a necessity, and a source of income for the country now, seen with monetarist eyes. In the long run, however, and if Ethiopia develops properly as an agro-industrial nation, then almost all that power, and even more,



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The Aswan Dam across the Nile River provides hydroelectric power to Egypt. There are fears that the reservoirs created by the GERD could affect Egypt's electric power supply. The solution is for Egypt, in particular, to develop nuclear power.

will be needed to meet domestic needs. For Egypt and Sudan, development of nuclear power is the alternative for the future.

The precise impact of the dam on the downstream countries remains a matter of speculation, since no common understanding is being created. Egypt fears a temporary reduction of water availability due to the filling of the dam, and a permanent reduction because of evaporation from the reservoir. The reservoir volume is about equivalent to the annual flow of the Nile at the Sudanese-Egyptian border (65.5 billion m<sup>3</sup>). This loss to downstream countries would most likely be spread over several years. Reportedly, during the filling of the reservoir, 11 to 115 billion m<sup>3</sup> of water per year could be lost. It is also feared that this would affect Egypt's electricity supply from the Aswan Dam. The GERD could also lead to a permanent lowering of the water level in Lake Nasser, if floodwaters are stored in Ethiopia instead. On the positive side, this would reduce the current evaporation of more than 10 billion m<sup>3</sup> per year. But it would also reduce the ability of the Aswan High Dam to produce hydro-power.

The reservoir, located in the temperate Ethiopian Highlands, and up to 200 meters deep, will experience considerably less evaporation than downstream reservoirs such as Lake Nasser in Egypt, which loses 12% of its flow due to evaporation as the water sits in the lake for 10 months. Through the controlled release of water from the reservoir to downstream, this could facilitate an increase of up to 5% in Egypt's water supply, and presumably that of Sudan as well.

The GERD will also retain silt, thus increasing the useful lifetime of dams in Sudan—such as the Roseires, Sennar, and Merowe dams—and of the Aswan High Dam in Egypt.

## Relations with Egypt

While the Sudanese government has declared its support for the GERD dam since 2011, in Egypt, the picture has been different. During the short rule of the Muslim Brotherhood in 2013, a massive media campaign was carried out against the GERD dam, with allegations that it would dry up the Nile River, and threaten the existence of Egypt as a nation. The tension prevented the countries from continuing the negotiations and joint studies that were initiated through a joint panel of experts.

The Egyptian leadership under el-Sisi is developing a new approach. During a visit to Ethiopia on Sept. 4, Egypt's Foreign Minister, Sameh Shoukry, discussed with his counterpart Tedros Adhanom, the avenues for political and economic levels of

cooperation between the two countries. One of the key issues is the resumption of the work of the GERD tripartite joint commission of experts from Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia. Shoukry stated that Egypt considered ties with Ethiopia as a key component of his government's foreign policy.

Egypt's Irrigation and Water Minister, Hossam El-Moghazi, headed a delegation to Khartoum in late September, to meet with his Ethiopian and Sudanese counterparts, and to resume the work of the tripartite committee.

El-Moghazi later visited the site of the GERD construction and reported to Egyptian media that he received new documents, maps, and technical studies that he will hand over to Egyptian experts to study, and make sure that the dam has no negative impact on Egypt. He also called on the Egyptian media to use precision and objectivity in reporting about the impact of the GERD on Egypt, in order to preserve friendly relations with Ethiopia. He further emphasized that the GERD will not affect the flow of water to Egypt, as its purpose is to generate power, and not transfer water to other regions, or use it for agriculture in Ethiopia.

President el-Sisi met with Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn in June in Equatorial Guinea during the African Union Summit, and again in New York in September on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly. El-Sisi is due to visit Ethiopia before the end of this year.

For these two giants of Africa to work together would be an important step in the right direction. Political differences and intrigues among the nations of the continent have delayed Africa's development for decades. It is through sound scientific studies and creative economic thinking that they can exit the colonial era and enter the era of sovereignty and development.



# 5. A Revolutionary Development Plan for the Near and Middle East

by Hussein Askary

*Hussein Askary is the chairman of the EAP (European Workers Party) in Sweden, and the EIR Arabic-language editor. He addressed the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 24, 2012.<sup>1</sup> A video of his speech is available at <http://www.schiller-institut.de>*

What I am going to present is the other side of the coin of what we have today in the region of Southwest Asia. You know, we have wars and so on. But what I'm going to present, is going to be done by the same nations which are involved in war acts, or defending themselves against war. All these nations are nation-states. And in a just world economic and political order, all these nations will have to contribute to this development. So it doesn't matter if it's Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar—all these nations are considered nation-states, and they should be sovereign. But the policy has to change.

The other thing is that many of the projects which I'm going to present, and which Helga [Zepp-LaRouche] presented,<sup>2</sup> are already being built. Some of them are finished. The problem is that these are local projects, and they lack a global, planetary dimension and perspective. So this is what we're going to add, through our plan, to this. This is a planetary mission.

I've been working with the question of Southwest Asia many years, as a member of the LaRouche organization. And there's a recurring problem: Every time that I meet and talk with both citizens and political leaders from Southwest Asia, they say, how can you present an economic program at a time when we are being shot at? We have war. So how can you talk about economic development and projects in the middle of a war?

1. The research for this presentation was done by a team from *Executive Intelligence Review*, here in Europe and in the United States. Dean Andromidas, Ali Sharaf, Marcia Merry Baker, and Dennis Small, who made a study on the American deserts—have contributed to this study. And of course, we have to thank Chance McGee and Mathias Kraume, who provided the animation of these projects.—*Hussein Askary*

2. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's keynote speech to the conference, "Only a Complete Change in Paradigm Can Avoid Catastrophe," was published in *EIR*, Nov. 30, 2012.



*EIRNS/Christopher Lewis*

Hussein Askary: "What is really true about human existence is that it's implementing our creative powers to change the universe around us."

The problem is, that there are lots of excuses. The reason is that these nations did not do what they were told, or what they were supposed to do, before they were getting shot at. We've missed many years since Lyndon LaRouche was in Baghdad in 1975. We lost a lot of time.

The other thing is that some people say, we don't have money. And as soon as they finish talking to you, they go around the corner and they buy weapons for hundreds of billions of dollars, because they say, we are in a war situation.

There is another excuse which is difficult to deal with, and it's true, because they say, we are not capable of doing these things because world politics is not decided by us; it's decided by the big powers. And that's true. That we can discuss. And that's what we need to change. So that if our friends in the United States can impeach President Obama, and if our friends in England can help us put Tony Blair in prison, then we will have a totally different situation, where we can discuss these things, and people will not have excuses, because we can turn around the whole imperial policy.

And if somebody can please tell Mrs. Merkel to wake up, that would be very helpful. Because we are soon in 2013, and Germany is being suffocated. Germany is a technical superpower, which is needed by the whole world. It's being suffocated by the current policies—environmental policies, green policies, and the financial monetarist policies. So Germany's role is very important in this whole situation.

### Focusing on Principle

I want to focus on some questions of principle, because as I have outlined, we have to define, really, what is the purpose of existence of the human race. It's not about competition, as modern economics says; or, seeking vengeance for old political injustice; or winning land—taking it from others.

What is really true about human existence is that it's implementing our creative powers to change the universe around us. You don't necessarily have to be a physicist or astronaut, to change the universe around you. You could be a farmer, a teacher, or an ironsmith, who finds joy in applying his creativity and passion to his area of work, and making others around him happy.

But we do need scientists. We do need astrophysicists. I'm going to take a quote from Krafft Ehrlicke, a German space pioneer and thinker. He says, in his *Extraterrestrial Imperative*:

"The fact that neither technology, nor reaching beyond Earth is exactly new, but natural growth options exercised before, puts the human reality of our time into perspective. That reality has two anchor points.

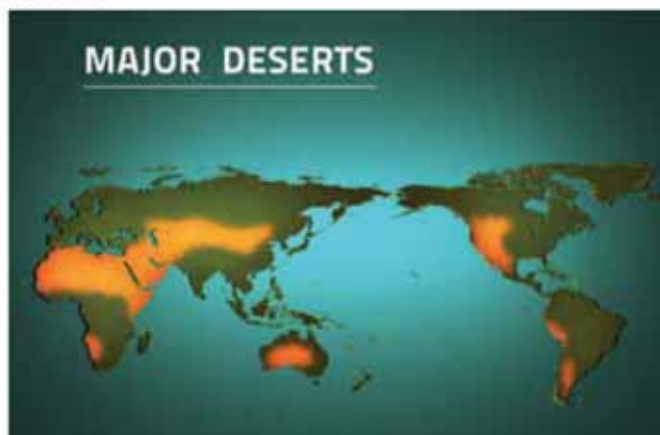
"One, that the chlorophyll molecule—which is responsible for photosynthesis—and the human mind, are the only true superpowers on this planet. They must find a way to co-exist, and, not being intrinsically incompatible, they can.

"Two, that humanity does not live as a mankind generally, but is organized as an aggregate of some 140 nations [now, there are more]. Most of these nations try to improve their standard of life, or safeguard social standards, achieve and extend them to the less advantaged. Without the means to grow, and like it or not, these means include material resources and the ability to process them, general stagnation will create a shrinking water droplet world, in which competition for growth turns into a grim struggle for survival."

So the purpose of governments and political institutions is to secure an environment, within which the individuals can practice their creativity. Our responsibility as citizens and political activists is to kick those elected politicians and governments in the rear, to make them do their job. We can also give them some useful suggestions, about what needs to be done, which we are going to do here.

The perspective from which we are going to act in this geopolitical situation, involves conceptualizing what should, instead, be going on in this region, from the highest-level perspective of the Strategic Defense of Earth: true development of mankind and the universe we inhabit. We will consider this in terms of three main principles:

FIGURE 1



One, upgrading the resource base, in particular, water, by organizing what is presently available, to higher levels.

Number two, by making new natural resources, and by upgrading the power per unit area; and three, through advancing what Lyndon LaRouche calls the productive platform, which is the infrastructure, agro-industrial sector, social advancements, and the scientific and technological level of the society.

These are the same principles which were implied, originally, in LaRouche's proposal for the Oasis Plan, which was presented in Baghdad in 1975. These are the same scientific and moral principles.

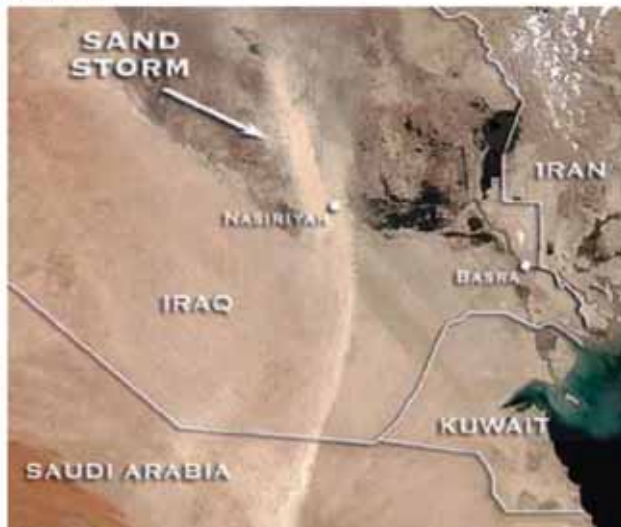
### World Desert

Helga went through this question of the world desert. This is the global desert (**Figure 1**), 13 million sq km. And if you compare that area, which is largely depopulated, with the areas where you have 7 billion human beings on Earth, it's almost larger than where we have the rest of mankind. In countries like Egypt, 80 million people live on only 4% of the land; 96% of the land is totally empty. So we have people here in Europe and the United States, talking about "overpopulation" of the planet. We are *depopulated!* We don't have enough people on Earth. We have too much space, but that space is dead.

If you look at the relationship of this desert, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge, or the World Land-Bridge, which Helga presented, and we have been working on, what we're going to have, is that this is a huge planetary mission, which has enormous dimensions. And it can only be considered from a planetary perspective, which also involves an agreement among the big powers and the regional powers to work together, to achieve a shift from this desert, to what we can see will happen later.

I would like to start by going directly to Southwest Asia region, with some images of sandstorms (**Figure 2**). Sandstorms and duststorms are frequent events in Southwest Asia, especially in the Gulf re-

FIGURE 2



gion, but even extend to Iran and Afghanistan.

If you look at these satellite images—that’s why we need space technology to determine what is going on on Earth. You look at where the sandstorms start from, which go from north to south; these are Arctic jet streams, winds, which come with high-pressure areas, which meet a low-pressure area in the Gulf region and the Arabian Sea.

So, you look and figure out that the sandstorms start in the border area between Iraq and Syria. That’s exactly where the Euphrates [River] is. And then, they sweep down and gather strength. They go over Iraq.

It all starts there in Syria, and then goes over Iraq. (These images, I think, are collected by NASA and by the European Space Agency satellites.) Around March 2011, there was a huge sandstorm, which covered the whole area.

The sandstorms—these storms—when they attack cities, it’s like enormous, apocalyptic images. I don’t have them here. The sandstorms are up to tens of meters. But the duststorms can be up to several kilometers into space. And they cover whole countries. They shut down airports, ports, hospitals, schools, and everything. So they continue into the Persian

Gulf, Qatar, Saudi Arabia.

And then they take a turn around the highlands of central Saudi Arabia, and they dump the sand in the Empty Quarter (Figure 3). But in this case, the sand storm was so powerful, because you have a mountain range there in Yemen and Oman, so the Empty Quarter is the most dry part of the world desert. But in that case, it just continued down, over the mountain range, into the Gulf of Oman, over Yemen and Oman, and then, continued into the sea.

You can see also, in the next image, it goes all the way to the Arabian Sea (Figure 4). They cover sometimes Pakistan, India. You have other storms which also attack Iran and Afghanistan.

### Attacking the Desert

So this is a recurring problem. With the help of space technology, we can see where the sandstorms originate, and where we can start to attack them.

So the question is now, for Qatar and Saudi Arabia, to stop this. It doesn’t help to send jihadis and weapons to Syria and Iraq to kill civilians. That will not help to stop this problem. What you need is a totally different perspective. With that perspective, we can start attacking the desert at different areas and with different technologies. There are plans in these regions; these are local plans, but they can give an image. If you look at the area where the sandstorms start, which is now a war area, the land is deteriorating, and the desert is expanding. They have what’s called the Fertile Crescent (Figure 5).

These are also examples. Egypt is also attacked by the Khamsin winds. Also, the sandstorms can reach Europe sometimes. China is also affected.

This is not the Shi’ite Crescent! This is called the Fertile Crescent, for obvious reasons. This was an area which was very fertile. There’s an abundance of water. And some historians say, agriculture all started in this region.

But the problem is that, that region is not fertile anymore. It’s deteriorating. And the water resources

FIGURE 3

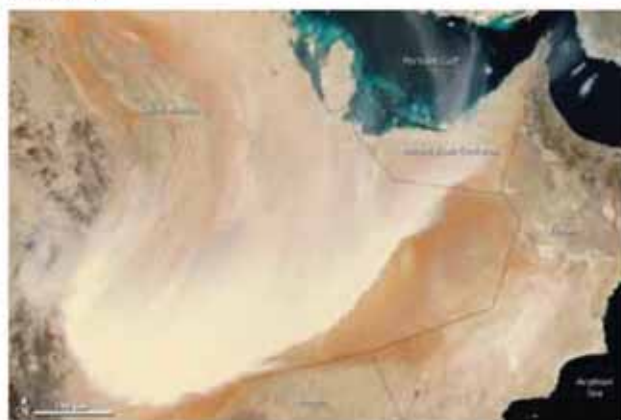


FIGURE 4

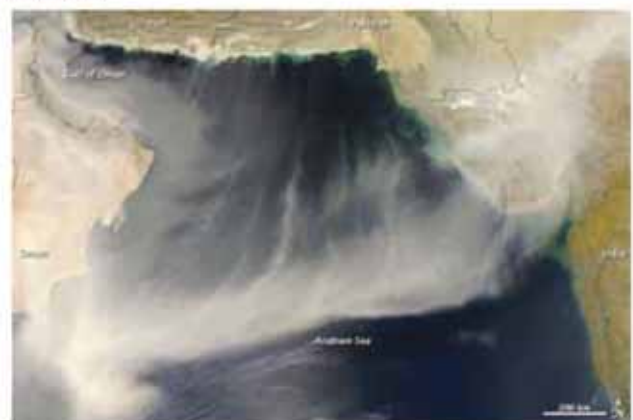


FIGURE 5



are shrinking. We're going to talk about the Turkish dam projects, which have affected the flow of water, but that is not the only reason. It's the destruction of the infrastructure by wars, sanctions, and lack of investments, which have created these situations.

But you can attack, for example, this sandstorm problem. There are ideas; they are called greenbelts. What you can do is that you can create greenbelts.

This is the idea from the Iraqi Agriculture Ministry (Figure 6). When I was a kid [in Iraq], we used to read about these in school, that we have a national program to protect the country against sandstorms and deserts. It's quite an impressive plan, but it was never realized.

FIGURE 6



I was born in 1968, and immediately, we had a civil war in '73; we had the Iran-Iraq War in '80; we had the Gulf War in 1990; we had sanctions; now—so it's just continuing. Nothing has happened.

But there are courageous efforts to build part of this. We have actually an Iraqi-Iranian agreement to build a greenbelt around the religious cities of Najaf and Karbala (Figure 7).

What you do is that you plant different types of trees, mostly palm trees, olive trees, eucalyptus trees, tamarind trees—these are trees that are known to resist heat, salt, and water scarcity. They can survive in dry climate.

This is the project in Iraq (Figure 8).

It's a small project, but this is the kind of idea that gives you an image of what you need to do. Instead of just a few hundred meters, a greenbelt should be several kilometers wide. And then you have rows of these. And when you expand, as we saw in the Iraqi plan, it's like you have a shield of greenbelts, and you move gradually against the desert. We're going to talk about the irrigation and other techniques later.

The idea of planting a variety of plants is not new. This is from Egyptian, it's called the Grave Chamber, in one of the Egyptian pyramids (Figure 9). This is a painting on the wall, and you can see the variation—you have palm trees, you have other fruit trees, you have other plants, and then you have crops, of

FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9



course, which you need to produce food: wheat, cereals, and so on.

So these are old ideas, they have existed there. We have very skillful farmers, but they lack resources. The issue, which Helga was emphasizing recently, is that these are not things we can do in 10 or 20 years; *these are things we can do next week*. There are people there—farmers, and unemployed young people—they can start work immediately, next week. We can start planting trees next week. There’s no problem. What is lacking is the policy. We don’t have a policy. We have a policy of destruction; we don’t have a policy of construction.

This is also an interesting image (**Figure 10**), sent by an Egyptian friend of ours, an agricultural engineer, and it’s just the same thing. The palm trees—what’s special about them is that they can work as a wind shield, but they also can stabilize the soil. But what they do also, is that they can create shade for other types of trees.

FIGURE 10



Olive trees, if they are planted alone, under the Sun, their productivity will be diminished by about 50%, because the heat will kill a lot of the kernel of the olive. But if you plant them in the shade of a plant, their productivity will increase. It’s a cooler area.

But there is an interesting reference to this we have from the Holy Koran, where there’s a story of two men, and there’s a conflict between the two men. It’s in the Sourah of The Cave. It says: “And present to them an example of two men: We granted to one of them two gardens of grapevines, and we bordered them with palm trees and placed between them fields of crops. Each of the two gardens produced its fruit and did not fall short thereof in anything. And We caused to gush forth within them a river.”

These are the agricultural techniques, according to the Koran. But what we’re going to do is, we’re going to remove one thing in the modern techniques. We’re not going to have open canals nowadays, because most of the water would evaporate. We have to *cover* all the water streams. I will just describe it. But the Koran may excuse us, that we remove that part, because we need the modern technique, and to adjust to today’s situation.

Here are palm trees (**Figure 11**), and they are very productive, of course. You all have eaten dates and so on. So these are not only to protect against dust, but these are a source of food and energy for the population.

There are different ways of stopping the desert. This is dune fixation. It’s used a lot in China—it’s very labor-intensive—that’s the problem. You create these cross-sections of dry trees or reeds, and then you try to stop the advancement of the desert, and then you plant in these areas. But the problem

FIGURE 11



FIGURE 12



is that you have to bring the water infrastructure first. You can't dig the water infrastructure later; you have to do it before starting this. This just gives you an idea. We can go further.

This is China, the Taklamakan Desert Highway (**Figure 12**). They tried to protect the road from the sand, which moves the whole time. It's like snow in the Arctic regions. So they tried—you pump water from the underground. It's salty water, but they have planted types of plants that resist salt.

So that's also a question for scientific development. You have to develop new types of plants which can resist saltwater and can resist heat. So this is also a technological level.

So, this is one idea. But, unless you deal with this in a larger context, you cannot limit the desert. But these are images to show what is being done, but it needs to be generalized.

### Bring in Water for Life

So any reasonable person would ask first, after seeing all these nice things, "Where would the water come from?" Which is a good question. What we are defining in our report, is that there are three sources of water which are available, or could be made available.

First, you can transfer water from areas which are rich with water to these water-poor areas, by so-called water-diversion systems. Helga went through some of these: the Irtysh-Aral Sea. You have also another one which goes to the east of the Ural Mountains—it's called the Pechora-Kama-Volga Canal. Also, these rivers, like in the North American Water and Power Authority (NAWAPA) project, they end up in the Arctic Ocean. So the idea is to stop them from going to the Arctic Ocean, and divert part of the water, and reverse the movement of the water to rivers which flow in the opposite direction.

This is what the ambassador [Ali Reza Sheikh Atar] was talking about (**Figure 13**). It's called the Iran Rood, popularly. There's very little information about this; it's good you [the Ambassador] mentioned that there is a feasibility study being done. There are, of course, big technical problems. Iran is a semi-arid country. You have two large deserts, the Dasht-E-Kavir and the Dasht-E-Lut—the same idea.

If you bring water—the Iranian engineers have been looking at what they are doing, by just bringing in even salt water, because these are very salty lands too. These were ancient lakes, or part of a sea. And when the sea sank, the salt was left. But just by the mere fact of bringing water to the region, you can create a cooler climate situation, which will affect the region, and will affect Afghanistan.

What you can do simultaneously, is you build desalination plants along these areas, and you have freshwater for agriculture, urban use, and so on. So you can bring life to that region. And you can help Afghanistan also, with the expansion of the desert and so on. So you can have forest, also greenbelts in that region.

There's another plan from the other side of the Caspian Sea: is that you bring water from the canal I mentioned [the Pechora-Kama-Volga Canal], and you pass the Caspian Sea, and you bring it to Iran at the northern shore of the Caspian Sea. There is a technical problem, because

FIGURE 13



FIGURE 14



you have to bring it across a little pass in the Elburz Mountains. But all these things are doable. There's no problem.

Then you bring the water down to the Karkheh and the Karun rivers. There are lots of dams being built there, but the amount of water there is also decreasing, so you need new water. For example, we have a crisis in Iraq, because of the dams in Iran on the Karun River, where the water in the Shatt al-Arab in Iraq is getting lower. So the Gulf seawater is moving inland and affecting Basra and these other regions.

You can't stop building these things, but what you need, is to increase the development, so you don't go backward; you go forward when you have a problem. You don't destroy the dam, because the water is becoming less.

This is what Helga described as the Turkish, the Southeastern Anatolian Project (Figure 14). It's a massive project. There are several problems, but the project in itself is sound. But political disagreements and wrong agricultural policy are affecting the efficiency of it. I will come to that later. So this is the

FIGURE 15



Southeastern Anatolian Project—the GAP, it is called. And the idea is to build dams on the Tigris and Euphrates, and have huge reservoirs, like the Atatürk Dam Reservoir.

The lake behind the Atatürk Dam has enough water for a whole year of the Nile River's water flow (Figure 15). A whole year; it's about 49 or 50 billion cubic meters. So in terms of drought, these are very useful. But, the water's got to be used in a sound way.

So we covered the eastern part of the so-called Middle East. The problem with the term Middle East is that it reflects the region, as seen from Britain. If you look at the region from Britain, you have the Far East, you have the Near East, you have the Middle East. We call it Southwest Asia. That's a more appropriate name.

There is also a water diversion plan, which Helga described, of bringing water from these—this will come not from the Tigris-Euphrates Basin, this will come from the Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers (Figure 16). They are more to the west of Turkey. They don't affect the Tigris and Euphrates. The water flows into the Mediterranean. So you divert part of that water in pipelines, all the way down to the Arabian Peninsula.

So, we go all the way over the Middle East/Southwest Asia, to Africa. We have the Transaqua Canal, to refill the Chad Lake, which is a big humanitarian and environmental crisis, by bringing water from the Congo River. All that region has to be developed, Africa is witnessing horrific crimes right now, because the resources there are being utilized for the global economy, but the population there is being slaughtered and moved from their lands to clear the places for the multinational raw materials cartels. And this is what's going on in the eastern Congo, and has been going on for awhile.

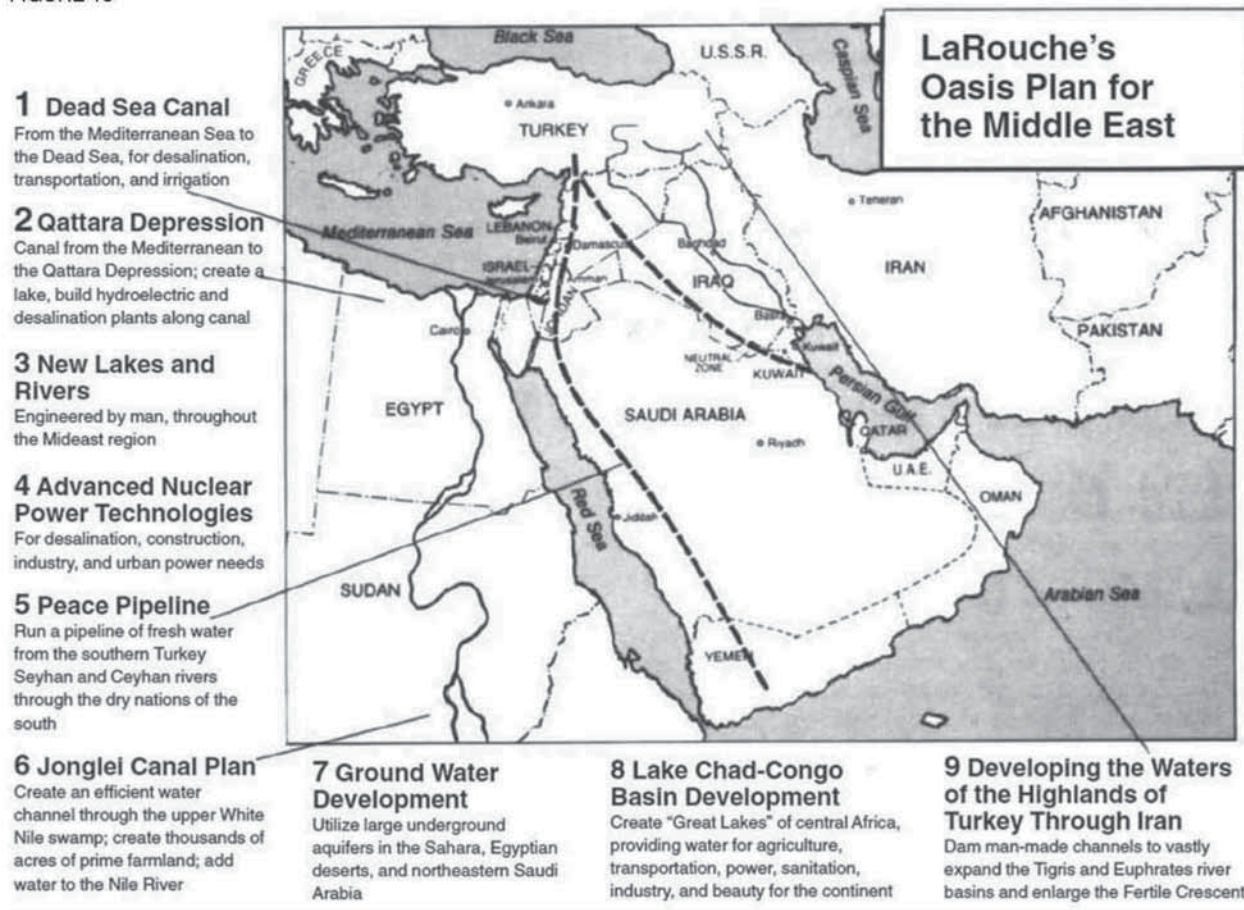
So the perspective should include the development of Africa, and I think, our friend from Egypt [Aiman Rsheed], who is going to present the Africa Pass project, will discuss that.

So, what we have discussed now, is that the first source of water is—you bring water from water-rich areas to water-poor areas.

### Water Desalination

The second source is, of course, water desalination. Now, there is massive investment going on in the Gulf, specifically, Saudi Arabia. They are investing heavily in water desalination for urban use, for drinking water, sewage, and so on, in the cities; and 50%, or 70%, of Saudi Arabia's drinking water comes from desalination. Saudi Arabia alone produces

FIGURE 16



half of the world's desalinated water. These are huge amounts of water, but they are not enough, of course; and they are investing heavily into that. The United Arab Emirates too; Bahrain, Qatar—all these countries are building massive water-desalination plants.

The problem with that, is that they are using natural gas and oil for producing the heat, which will help in the evaporation process, to desalinate the water, to remove the salt.

Now, the problem is, that in the coming two decades, these countries in the Gulf, for example, would need to double and triple the amount of water they desalinate, to match the growing population and economic growth.

The problem is, that already today, Saudi Arabia, for example, burns 1.5 million barrels of oil every day to produce that water. So imagine, in 10 or 15 years, they will have to burn 4 million barrels of oil, to meet only the urban drinking water problem. So that's not really sustainable, in a sense.

So what Lyndon LaRouche and Helga have been proposing, is to build desalination plants based on nuclear power plants. The idea is called a nuplex. This idea is not new. Actually, under President Eisenhower, one of the ideas he had for solving the Arab-Israeli crisis, was by providing assistance to the Egyptians, Israelis, and these other countries, by building small

nuclear power plants to desalinate seawater.

Because most of the Israeli wars against the Arab countries are not based on religion; most of them are based on controlling water. When you see that the Israelis occupy a new area, you have to look to see if there is a river there, if there's groundwater, reservoirs, or lakes. Most of the wars have been about controlling water. And the Israelis have been doing it, actually brutally, in the Palestinian areas, which created the crisis now in Gaza, for example.

There was a United Nations report released in October, which says that Gaza will not be livable in 2020. There's no water anymore. The aquifers are emptied. The Israelis took what they took, before they left. But now, the aquifers, which are shallow aquifers next to the sea, under Gaza, are being contaminated. They have intrusion of saltwater into them. And people are just getting sick from the water. So Gaza immediately needs a desalination plant, to produce 500 million cubic meters of water every year.

I met the Water Minister of Palestine in Stockholm at a water conference, and he said, we are going around begging Europeans to give us \$250 million. The Qataris and the Saudis promised \$250 million—half of the cost of the plan, but they are getting nothing! \$250 million can save millions of lives in Gaza, and they're not getting it from Europe. And the European



FIGURE 17



Central Bank, and the European governments are bailing out banks, for not hundreds of *millions* of dollars, but hundreds of *billions* of dollars. So this is really a tragedy. It's a moral problem. So that's just an example of the water problem.

Here, you have these images of the nuplex (**Figure 17**), as I said, going back to Eisenhower's plan.

Now, actually, there are these kind of floating nuclear power plants. The Russians have built them for their icy Arctic region. These are small-scale nuclear power plants, and they are floating, like a ship. They are placed near the coasts. So you can do the same thing actually, with the [Southwest Asian] region. You can build these things very quickly and ship them, from Germany or Sweden or France, or wherever, and you can place them off the shore, and you can desalinate water, and you can produce power for industrial and other use for these regions.

FIGURE 18



Helga mentioned that there is actually an active plan for building nuclear power in the United Arab Emirates, in Saudi Arabia—these are good signs. One thing about the United Arab Emirates: The four nuclear power plants which the Koreans are building cost about \$20 billion—that's the agreed cost.

You can't really imagine how much is being wasted. Abu Dhabi—which finances this thing—pays Dubai, which is another emirate, \$20 billion a year to pay debt to international banks, who finance the real estate boom in Dubai. The whole Dubai miracle was based on debt. It's one of history's largest land scams.

And they did not introduce any modern technology. When people travel to Dubai, they will see the traffic jams, because they build these huge towers, but the roads are not efficient enough to accommodate to this development. Now they are thinking about building rail transport systems in Dubai, but that's going to be difficult, because you have to remove buildings. Enormous waste!

The United Arab Emirates' so-called sovereign fund is \$750 billion, and they invest in football clubs in France, in England. This is becoming famous. Every sheikh has a football club.

### LaRouche's Oasis Plan

So there is no lack of resources to do these things. As Helga said, Iran is the only country in the region besides Israel which has a running nuclear power plant. And the original German design by Siemens to build the Bushehr plant included desalination of water. Now, in the Russian design, that's not included. So this has to be, also, included in the Iranian plans, to connect nuclear power to desalination. You can use thermal heat for that purpose.

There is an awareness in the region that that's what you need. In Egypt there are plans. They know that they have to do that. Egypt has a plan to also build a nuclear power plant on the Mediterranean, which the Egyptian water minister, whom I met in Stockholm, said, we are going on with the same plan. This plan has existed for a long time. But they know that without nuclear power, you cannot provide water to the coastal areas in the western part of Egypt.

Our whole idea is based on the LaRouche Oasis Plan (**Figure 18**). We have both the canals from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is about 430 meters below sea level; and the water there is disappearing because of the use of the Jordan River, and the Litani, and other rivers,

by Israel and Syria and Jordan. The level of the water in the Dead Sea is sinking a lot, so you can refill the water by saltwater from the Mediterranean.

But the idea then is, from the Red Sea, to build a canal, which goes downwards to the Dead Sea, and you can use the difference in elevation for hydropower. The idea was to desalinate water with that power, which Jordan needs a lot. That project is dead. It doesn't exist anymore because of all these political destabilizations. But the engineers are ready to build it.

This question of peace—the paradox I spoke of earlier, that people say, you cannot build economic development before you have peace, or you have political stability first, and then you can build the economy. That's not true. And that's what really happened with the Oslo peace process.

Mr. LaRouche, in an interview after the signing of the Oslo Accords in the White House, September 1993, said that “the urgent thing here, is that we must move with all speed, and immediately, get these economic development projects—such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea—going. Because if we wait until we discuss this thing out politically, the enemies of progress, and enemies of the human race, such as Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like [former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel] Sharon's buddies, in intervening to drown the agreement in blood and chaos.”

And guess what happened? This is exactly what has happened. The Oslo peace agreement and the peace process are dead now. But it can be revived. We should not give up on that. That's the last thing we'd want to do.

So this is an example of how you can create peace and stability through economic development. It was very possible, but the United States and Europe didn't do that. They encouraged the Palestinians to do tourism projects in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, selling souvenirs to European and American tourists. Actually, they even used the land in the Palestinian areas, with the little water, to export flowers. Blooms to Europe, they said, that's how you get cash. And then you can use the cash for economic development. And they used the water, which they're supposed to use for feeding the Palestinian people, to produce vegetables and flowers to export to Europe.

The same thing happened in Egypt. You export vegetables and fruits, but you have to import wheat and rice from the United States, so you can feed the people.

So the whole policy towards Palestine and Israel, from the United States and Europe, was a total disaster. They didn't contribute anything. They contributed to the downfall of the peace process. This is some-

thing which LaRouche has, and our organization has, been screaming about the whole time. That was the reason I joined the organization in '94; because, for the first time somebody came to me—I was living in Oslo actually—I met some of the Palestinian and Israeli people. I was working as a translator there, with Palestinian and Israeli children, who were coming for the signing of the agreement, at the cultural festival.

When the Schiller Institute people came to Oslo—it was the first time I met them—they talked about economic development: that without economic development, you will not have peace. I said, “Oh, my God.” I had left Iraq two years earlier, after the horrendous wars, and I still had this idea. And somebody comes along and says, well, you prevent wars by economic development. If you don't have economic development and dependency among nations for their survival, you will not have peace and stability. So that was the reason I joined the organization. Of course, there are other reasons, but that was the first thing: Somebody comes here with a new idea. All the other ideas never work; this can work.

The Schiller Institute cannot implement these projects. But we can get politicians and nations to do them.

So this is the second source, we said, for bringing water, is desalination of seawater. There are seas all over the place. Just remove the salt, and you have freshwater. You need enormous amounts of energy. You can use nuclear power, new generations of nuclear power plants—high temperature.

### **A War on the Desert**

The third source of water is the so-called aquifers. There is something called the watershed.

Because the thing is, you have to deal with this as a global, planetary mission, where you have to attack the desert. I like to say it's a war. I want to have a new war in Southwest Asia, but it's a war on the desert. But you cannot deal with the desert with small projects here and there, like the United Nations and the FAO and the European Union are doing. They are not going to help anything. You have to generalize these projects.

But the desert has certain vulnerabilities. You can cut the desert into regions, where you have these different sources of water. For example, you have these mountain ranges—the Atlas Mountain ranges, they have a watershed. The North African mountain ranges, they have a watershed. Franklin Roosevelt discusses underground rivers in the book by his son [*As He Saw It*], because he was discussing why these areas are not developed, this desert. He said, the rain falls on the mountains, and it goes underground, but it disappears under the sand. So if you divert that water,

you can make the desert green. Roosevelt, already in the 1940s, had this idea. He had done it in the United States, by greening the Imperial Valley and building the Tennessee Valley Authority, so people in the United States knew about these things.

But in the middle of Africa, where the Transaqua Project is, you can utilize sources here, you can have nuclear power here; you can attack it from the north and west, but then you can cut the desert here by the Transaqua Canal. So you diminish the cumulative effect of the desert, you have to cut it into sectors, and attack it at each sector, with these three water sources, as we said. There's the groundwater, the third source.

Then we have the Africa Pass; our friend Ayman [Rsheed] is going to discuss that—I'm not going to go through this. You have the desalination plans, you have the Turkish projects here, the greenbelt projects here; you have the Iran Rood project here; you have the Aral Sea project here; here you have the Chinese.

And I'm not going to go through the Chinese, because it would take a whole day to discuss what the Chinese are doing. It's just incredible stuff. They're diverting water: the biggest water diversion in the history of mankind.

The idea is that you have to cut the desert into sectors, different battlefronts, and attack it in each battlefront, with these water resources we have, and we can develop.

Now, there's enormous scare-mongering in international organizations, in the UN, especially the United Nations Development Program, environmentalist organizations, and also, even governments buy that now.

The scare story is that you cannot pump water from the ground. The first thing is because the water eventually will be depleted. The soil will become salty, and it will be poisonous. So you should not pump water. And then they say, at the same time, that you should not build nuclear power. But there is an enormous campaign to prevent nations from using groundwater, by scaring them into accepting

to die, thirsty, rather than using a resource which we have.

### The Megawatershed Model

Now, using space technology—there are two scientists who are mostly known for what is called the megawatershed model. These are Robert Bisson and Farouk El Baz, an Egyptian-American scientist, who worked at NASA, mapping the Moon before the Moon landing. He is a very renowned scientist. He is an old man now, but he is still active. He goes to Egypt every now and then, and presents his projects. He has a project, which is called the "Development Corridor," to build a Nile Valley next to the Nile.

This contradicts the traditional view of how underground water develops. The traditional story says, you have rain in the highlands, in the mountains (**Figure 19**). Then the rain goes over the surface, through creeks and streams and rivers, and ends up in the sea. That's most of the water. A lot of it evaporates. And then, part of the water goes underground, in the sedimentary areas, and is locked between the sedimentary areas and the rock levels below them, and gets trapped in that area. So you have a horizontal, local aquifer, with a certain amount of water.

The problem is that in Southwest Asia, where it doesn't rain the whole time, that trapped water will be overused. That's true. You can overuse that water. And, as in the case of Gaza, it can become a problem. But, this conventional theory, which is accepted in meteorology in the United Nations and other organizations, excludes another idea, which these two scientists, El Baz and Bisson, came up with; it's called the megawatershed model (**Figure 20**).

It's based on mapping, based on space-technology, by remote sensing. The idea says that—this is a short account of it, it's a long study, it's available on the Internet—but the short of it is that rain and snow in the lower areas—that's what is measured usually by meteorological stations—that's most of the water which is accounted for. Most of the rainfall, the precipitation, happens in the upper regions of the mountain areas, which are difficult to measure. So that's 80% of the amount of water—rainwa-

FIGURE 19



FIGURE 20



ter—which is not accounted for.

And what happens is that—because of the shifts in the Earth's crust, tectonic shifts, when the mountains were created in previous geological ages, and the continuous tectonic, seismic activity—you have cracks, very deep cracks, which are vertical, most of them, and through these cracks, the water tries to find its way to new areas. So this is a huge amount of water, which is not accounted for. What usually people talk about, is the water which is trapped here. These are the horizontal aquifers.

This is an enormous amount of water, but it has another special thing: It can travel for hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of kilometers. So you can find water where you never imagined it underground. And these two scientists have discovered some enormous water reservoirs. For example, Farouk El Baz, in 2006, in the middle of the Darfur crisis, visited Sudan, and he presented his study. And he told the Sudanese government about it, because the fight in Darfur was not a political fight in the beginning; it was made a political fight by the British and their supporters in the United States.

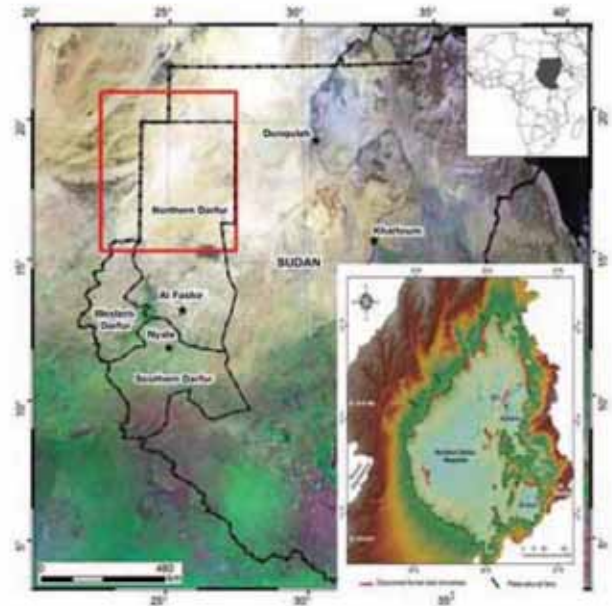
The fight in Darfur was between different tribes over water—nomadic tribes against settled tribes. And some people had the bright idea to turn it into a political crisis. But El Baz went to Sudan and said, we have under Darfur—we have a megalake. I think, he said, that it is as big as Lake Erie in the United States. And you can immediately dig 1,000 large wells, which can pump water for more than 100 years. He said, I guarantee you this. That's the way you can create peace in Darfur, by bringing water.

So their studies—they use remote sensing to discover so-called underground rivers, or ancient rivers that are being used now—like in the mountain ranges in Africa. When it rains, that water goes down in underground rivers, or so-called ancient rivers (Figure 21). This is the area in Darfur. And you can see there, El Baz

FIGURE 22



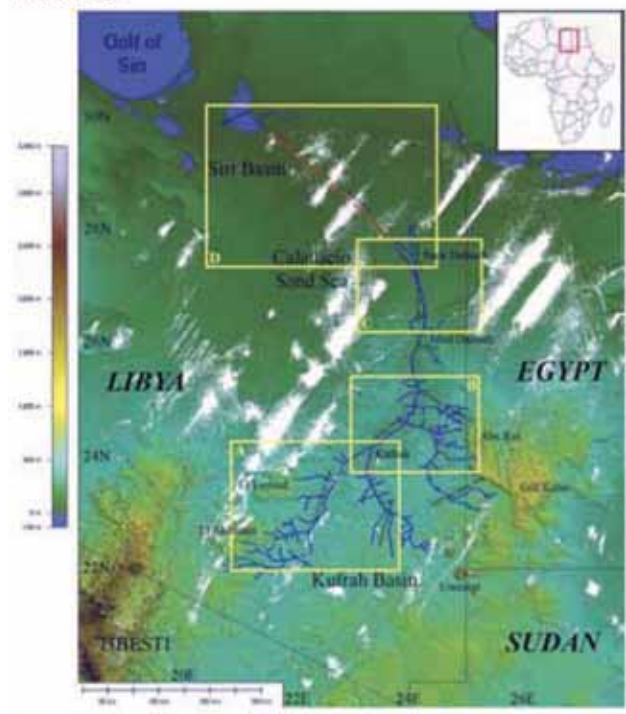
FIGURE 21



says, under the sand, there is a formation of a megalake, a huge lake, which existed in ancient times, before the Ice Age. The water which has been accumulating underneath that, he said, by studying the formation of the surface of the lake, which is under the sand—you can't see it, you have to use space technology to be able to figure it out. So he said that there is a lake there, which existed for at least 5,000 years, and it was providing water for the deep aquifers, which is now the Darfur aquifer.

The discovery of water in Egypt, in Al-Awaynat, in southern Egypt—there is enormous agricultural activity there, in the desert areas (Figure 22). The Libyan Great Man-Made River (Figure 23)—they have been pumping water. The problem is that they

FIGURE 23



have been pumping water to take to the coast, to the capital, to Sirt, and to other areas which are on the coast. So the desert is not affected positively by the water that they bring out. The water is taken somewhere else.

This [the Arabian Ancient River] is a river which is underneath Saudi Arabia (**Figure 24**). It takes a loop, or a turn, around this high area. And there is a higher range of mountains, and also, you have the Hejaz Mountains, which lead the water down. This was a surface river before. But now, there are oases along this old river. And these are the roads which the pilgrims take. In Haroun al-Rashid's time, this was called the Zubaida Road. The wife of Haroun al-Rashid, when she used to travel to Mecca to do pilgrimage, she would stay at the different oases on the way to Mecca from Iraq. So this was called the Zubaida Road, for the caravans.

So this is the idea: that you can actually find water in very, very large amounts. It's underground, like the oil; there is enormous activity in space and underground to find more oil, but very little is being done to find more water. Of course, there is disagreement on this theory, but El Baz has proven it several times.

But this water there is not only stored for several millions of years—that's what they say—it's for the future generations. You cannot take it from the future generations. Well, if it's for the future generations, some generation should start it. We are the future generation, for the people who went before us.

But they say, no, no, don't touch that, this is for the future generations. So, they have this crazy idea.

Of course, you have the future generations. But what we are going to give the future generations is, no desert! We'll give them green areas. But we have to start doing it now.

So this is the watershed theory; it's a model, it's a practice. There's a company called Earth Water Technology with stuff on YouTube, and they have dug wells on Trinidad-Tobago. There was a real water crisis there. So this is proven.

In the Empty Quarter Desert in Saudi Arabia, they

FIGURE 24



started digging wells, very deep wells, more than a kilometer deep, thousands of meters actually, and they are finding water. So that that water is going from the Empty Quarter to the Jeezan City in southwest Saudi Arabia. But this is a very limited thing. This is not oil; this is water.

### Agricultural Policy

Now we discussed the water sources. What needs to be developed then is the agricultural policy. There is a very crucial issue here. People talk about amounts of water. The problem is, what they don't discuss is a concept which Lyndon LaRouche calls energy-flux density. It's not enough to have energy; the idea is, how are you going to use that energy, in what concentrated form, to create greater effect from that energy.

The same thing applies to water. We can call it water-flux density. So you don't use water in just any way; you have one cubic meter of water, but it's not one cubic meter of water in a general sense. It depends on how you are using it. It depends on the technological advancement of that economy, how that cubic meter of water is used. So we have to have new irrigation and agricultural technologies, including biogenetics, to develop, as I said, new forms of plants, seeds, trees, that will resist, and save more water.

This is one technique which is quite efficient: It is a greenhouse technique; it's called hydroponics and aeroponics (**Figures 25 and 26**). You don't need soil. You plant mostly vegetables—and this is quite popular

FIGURE 25



FIGURE 26



FIGURE 27



FIGURE 28



now in the United Arab Emirates, but also in Australia and other countries. You plant the seeds in plastic containers, or fiber containers, in water, and that water is enriched with minerals, which the plant needs, and it's very, very efficient, and

it works quickly, and is very productive.

The other system you have is called aeroponics (Figure 27). You don't sink the roots in the water. You keep them hanging, like the Hanging Gardens, and you flush water with minerals on the roots directly. So that way, you are saving enormous amounts of water. But also, you don't have the risk of evaporation, because you are building it in a greenhouse environment, and the water which evaporates, is recycled.

So this is very, very efficient. There are statistics on how efficient this is, compared to open-field.

In the Middle East, it's common that you flood the field with water, and then the plants take what they take, and the rest goes to God. Or to evaporation. That will not be allowed anymore in our plan! We will use modern technology, and more efficient use of the same amount of water, but by this so-called

FIGURE 30



drip technique (Figure 28). This is used in Australia, in Israel. The Israelis have been very effective in developing these technologies at the University of the Negev. They have enormous studies on that.

You bring the water directly to the plant, so you don't waste water around the plant, you take it directly to the plant. The more sophisticated system is called the sub-surface technique (Figure 29). This is a modern drip system. Before you plant, you plant the water pipes, so they can reach the root directly. They don't need to go from the plant to the root; they can water the root directly, (Figure 30) you can save about 90% of water this way. This is the use of modern science and modern technology to create what we can call water-flux density, by concentrating the water to the utmost amount of use you can get from it.

### Caution

So these technologies exist. I have two cautionary things to say. One, about Turkey:

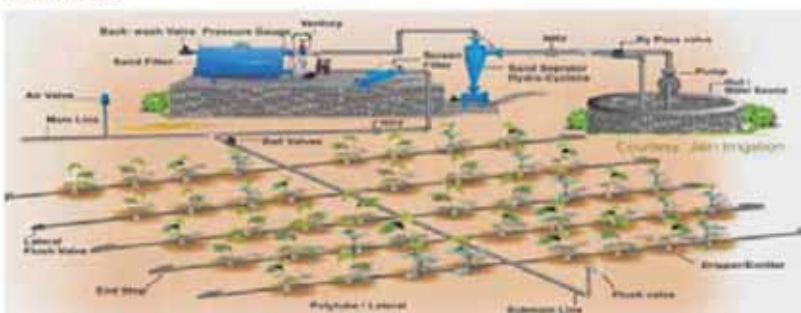
The impressive Turkish project we talked about, there is a big problem there, because the Turkish government, with the aid of the United States Agriculture Department, is turning that region into one of the world's largest cotton production areas.

Cotton is the most thirsty kind of crop. It takes four or five times the amount of water than growing wheat, for example, takes. And the Aral Sea was dried up because the Soviets were growing cotton on the sides of the Aral Sea. It takes enormous amounts of water, and also chemicals to grow cotton. So this is a real problem.

Then, they think it's a cheap export, because they have the water. But it's not cheap; that water is not cheap. That water, if used in the right way, is more valuable than oil. So, there is one problem with that: It is a wrong agricultural policy.

We had the case of Saudi Arabia in the 1980s and 1990s; they had an impressive program to produce

FIGURE 29



wheat. And Saudi Arabia went from a net importer of wheat, to the sixth-largest world exporter of wheat.

Most of the plants are in the high area, where there is an old river, and they were pumping water.

So they were planting wheat, with center-pivot rotating sprinkler systems (**Figure 31**), and it's quite efficient, but in a different climate. But you look around you, and there are no trees! Where are the palm trees which would create the shade? Where are olive trees? Where are the vineyards?

So I think the Saudis should read the Koran a bit more carefully!

Then what they do, is that they deplete the soil there, and they move to another area. In Saudi Arabia, they stopped that project now, because it was a total failure. Because they don't have an agricultural sector. They bring in foreign companies, they use the water, and they export the wheat. So nothing happens in Saudi Arabia. You don't have skilled farmers. You don't have infrastructure built in this area. You don't have forests, which can change the climate, and save the water and the soil. This is a totally crazy kind of policy.

They used, in 10 years, I guess, 300 billion cubic meters of water; it's six times the annual flow of the Nile—and there has been no effect at all on the desert, over these 10 years. That water was used. It's important for nations to produce their own food, but you don't do it that way. You do it in the way we said: You combine it with other crops, where you can create a different climate, and you have variations. So you can preserve the soil, you can preserve the water, you change the climate. And this is what needs to be done.

So this is the wrong kind of policy. It looks impressive, but it's not. It didn't do any good. And they have now shut down most of these operations. There is very little of that left.

The same thing goes for the petrochemical industry. They have cheap exports. But we're going to have a study, which will be published in *EIR*. There is massive investment in the Gulf in the petrochemical industry—but it's all export-oriented. It does not change the land. It does not change society. It's foreign companies that come, and use the cheap gas, and they produce aluminum; they use other petrochemicals, iron, but it's exported. It's not used in Saudi Arabia. The population and the economy, the physical economy, are not affected.

### Transportation

We have transportation; I'm not going to go through it: the integration of this region with the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Even the Saudis and others are building railroads in this region, but they are not going anywhere. They

FIGURE 31



are going to mines—phosphates and bauxite mines in northern Saudi Arabia.

But, if we do what Helga was proposing, and what we have been discussing now, here, we can connect this region very quickly to the rest of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, because right now, it's an isolated corner (**Figure 32**). You have enormous ports in the Gulf, and airports, like in Dubai, which has one of the world's biggest ports and airports. But what you need is landbased transport systems which will connect Asia—Iran and Iraq are the biggest importers of the goods which come to Dubai. So they should integrate their economy into Iran, rather than going for these wars.

### Social Development

What I want to finish with, is the question of social development, which plays a key role now in the war situation, and the rise of fundamentalism and religious wars.

In Southwest Asia, there is a very paradoxical situation when it comes to the correlation of living standards, culture, education, and economic and financial resources. Traditionally, or since the oil crisis of 1973, these countries have been divided into two categories: the so-called rich ones, and their poor cousins. The rich ones are the oil-exporting countries in the Gulf, and the Gulf Cooperation Council, with small populations and large mineral wealth. They are

FIGURE 32



also members of the British imperial club. And are coddled by the United States and Europe.

The other ones have fewer such resources and large populations, but have been cursed by the British and the United States. These are Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian people, and Egypt. Jordan has been moving back and forth between the two camps.

The paradox is that the population in the seemingly poor countries has much higher levels of education and labor skills, and a deeper sense of historical identity. The former ones, the rich ones, are living in a strange dichotomy between material wealth, and primitive traditions and religious fundamentalism, mostly dominated by the Salafi Wahhabi doctrine.

These so-called rich societies are framed on the model of the Venetian oligarchic system. Technological progress is welcome, but only as a pragmatic tool of power, not for the improvement of the cultural and physical conditions of the citizens of the states, or their future missions. An educated middle class is obviously a political threat to the ruling families. The discrepancy between the small native labor force and the foreign workers, is about 80 to 90% in the private sector in Saudi Arabia—guest workers—while the Saudi youth are unemployed. They go to religious schools instead. This will pose serious questions and problems in the near future, as mass unemployment among the domestic population, and the lack of basic labor rights among the guest workers, become more tangible, as their wages do not match the real increase in prices globally. Obviously, it is difficult to sustain society with house slaves.

In the other group of nations, a great number of the best brains and educated persons have to flee these countries, due to the many wars, civil wars, political oppression, and invasion of foreign armies, as in the case of Iraq, or foreign-backed terrorist groups, as in the case of Syria today.

The economic sanctions against Iraq, Iran, and Syria, and IMF/World Bank policies imposed on Egypt, have led to the deterioration of living standards, infrastructure, and education systems.

All this has led to sending these nations many decades backwards. Our program for the development of the region would shift this imbalance drastically, as the financial wealth, mineral wealth, human resources, and skills would be directed towards one unified mission for all the countries. Youth among the native populations would be trained to join the labor force to build their nations, and green the desert, in a similar fashion to Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, and associated Civilian Conservation Corps and other programs, which pulled unemployed people in the Depression era out of the streets, into the national reconstruction projects, and turned the United States

into the most powerful economic power on Earth, during and after World War II.

The brain drain would be stopped, and hundreds of thousands of scientists and well-educated people working in exile, or as expatriates in Europe or in the Americas, would feel safe to come home and serve their nations.

The financial and mineral wealth, and whatever national credit can be generated in the rich countries, can be balanced against the skills of the labor of the others in the short term, and in the short-term launch of the construction process immediately. Through constituting a common authority as an executive organ among the relevant states in the region, taking responsibility for implementing these proposed projects jointly, and providing credit among these nations, rather than sending militants and arms across the borders of each other, these projects can be started immediately.

Each nation would be working simultaneously on its national projects, and on the regional projects, by unifying the objectives of the infrastructure development, and the relevant technical standards of construction and operation of the different systems. A common credit system, established through a development bank, or a Marshall Plan fund, can fill the credit gap among the oil-poor, and the water-poor countries. Nations like Yemen and Jordan will not be left to the mercies of the IMF or Obama's drones. Or just because they cannot pull together their credit potentials to launch an economic development process. A nation like Jordan will be aided to build its first nuclear power plant, to utilize human and natural resources, such as phosphate and uranium, and upgrade them, and become a rich nation within one generation, rather than waiting desperately for handouts from the U.S., Europe, the IMF, or World Bank.

Sharing of the know-how, for example, in dealing with the desert conditions, and other such agricultural questions can be dealt with most effectively through establishing a unified scientific research center, functioning under the common executive authority. Now, due to the Anglo-Saudi and U.S. policies of sowing religious strife and wars in the whole region, all the way to the Caucasus and China—the whole region is threatened by Thirty Years Religious/Sectarian War, from which this region might never recover.

It took hundreds of years to heal the wounds of the Crusades and the Mongol invasions of the eastern Islamic state, and its center in Baghdad. Even after many hundreds of years, the region had hardly any resemblance to what was during the early Abbasid Caliphate and the Renaissance that Baghdad had ushered in, in the 8th and 9th centuries. The Crusades and the Mongol invasion in 1258, were pre-



ceded by almost a hundred years of similar sectarian and religious strife; disputes and political manipulations through the region, through religion, exactly as is happening today.

This vicious cycle can and has to be broken. There are global preconditions, of course, such as shifting the murderous geopolitical system of divide-and-conquer of the British Empire, and also restructuring the financial and banking system. These are required to give these nations a signal, to shift focus from destruction to construction.

And I would like to end with a quote from a person who is also German, Helga mentioned him, Wilhelm von Kardorff [“Gegen den Strom”], who also has a clear idea what the true American System is. He says:

“According to [Henry] Carey, national wealth depends on the outstanding, perfected domination of a

people over the gratuitous powers of nature.

“The more a nation is capable of increasing 1) the richness and abundance of her soil and the diversity of her natural products; 2) by perfection of tools, by which the powers of nature are made to serve man (capital); 3) through the intellectual education of her people (human labor)—to acquire that domination, the more her advance in wealth ahead of other nations will be.”

So that’s the requirement for shifting the society. I welcome all of you soon to read the report we are putting together. As Helga said, you can choose between these two world pictures. You can choose to be on the side of the war for the Empire, and destroying civilization; or you can help rebuild civilization.

Thank you.



## 6. BRICS Initiatives 2014—Fulcrum for Planetary Development

Sept. 20, 2014—The 6th annual conference of the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), July 14-16 in Fortaleza, Brazil, and on July 16, joined by the Union of South American Nations (Unasur) in Brasilia, was the occasion for announcing a battery of infrastructure projects and new credit measures, which constitute a fulcrum for lifting the entire planet onto a new trajectory of development. All told, they amount to a process of consolidation of a New World Economic Order.

The conference itself issued a 72-point Fortaleza Declaration, containing specifics on financing, and concrete programs of collaboration. In addition, institutional, bilateral, and multilateral meetings took place before, alongside, and after the Fortaleza and Brasilia events, and are ongoing as of Fall 2014, along the same course of intention.

The following are leading announcements in this explosive process, through mid-September 2014.

### Credit for Development

**BRICS New Development Bank and Contingent Reserve Arrangement:** The Fortaleza Declaration includes the historic announcement that the BRICS nations agreed to form the New Development Bank (NDB) to fund infrastructure and other development projects in BRICS and other developing economies. The bank is to be headquartered in Shanghai, China, with the first (rotating) six-year presidency held by India. The NDB will have an initial authorized capital of \$100 billion, with an initial subscribed capital of \$50 billion, equally shared among founding members.

The Fortaleza Declaration calls for “an international financial architecture that is more conducive to overcoming development challenges.” It also announced the establishment of the BRICS Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA), with an initial size of \$100 billion, to “help countries forestall short-term liquidity pressures.” It is intended, furthermore, to strengthen the global financial safety net and complement existing international arrangements.

**China-CELAC Cooperation to Fund Infrastructure Development:** The July 17 meeting of heads of state

and special representatives of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) with Chinese President Xi Jinping, discussed deepening their relations on the basis of “equality and mutual benefit, reciprocal cooperation and common development.” The Presidents of Brazil and China, current members of CELAC’s leadership Quartet (Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, and Antigua and Barbuda), and representatives of all of the rest of South America attended. They agreed to found a China-Latin American-Caribbean Forum, with a mandate to draw up a 2015-19 Chinese-Latin American-Caribbean Cooperation Plan.

President Xi proposed three mechanisms to fund projects: a specific fund to finance infrastructure projects, to start at \$10 billion and rise to \$20 billion, scheduled to become operational by 2015; a preferential credit line for CELAC, from a Chinese bank, which could be as large as \$10 billion; and a Sino-Latin American-Caribbean Cooperation Fund of \$5 billion for investment in areas as yet to be defined.

The Declaration’s formulation on these funds and projects marked a radical departure from IMF/World Bank conditionalities.

**BRICS Energy Association:** On July 15, Russian President Vladimir Putin announced in Brasilia plans to establish a BRICS “energy association,” which will include a nuclear fuel reserve bank, and an energy policy institute.

**Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank:** A national initiative of China, the AIIB was first announced by President Xi in October of 2013. Beginning in the Spring of 2014, China began to circulate a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among potential members. Its initial capitalization is expected to be \$100 billion, of which 50 per cent will be provided by China. Chinese officials have made it clear that the bank is open to countries outside Asia, as well as in the Pacific region.

Mongolia, Singapore, and Thailand have already signalled their intention to join. A June 29 wire by the official Chinese news agency Xinhua, entitled “Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to Bridge Financing Gap,” laid out the goals of the AIIB as follows:

“The proposed Asian Infrastructure Investment

FIGURE 1  
The Nicaragua Canal



Wikimedia Commons

On July 9, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced the route of the Great Inter-Oceanic Canal, to be constructed with Chinese help. The canal will connect the Pacific and Caribbean, and will become a focal point of development for the entire Central American-Caribbean Basin.

Bank will provide a new financing channel for developing nations in the Asia-Pacific region, an official said Sunday.

“Funds from the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank are far from satisfying the appetite for new infrastructure, Jin Liqun, head of the bank’s preparatory group under China’s Ministry of Finance, said at a forum.

“The bank will provide a new financing channel for developing nations, especially low-income ones, Jin said.

“In October 2013 during a visit to Indonesia, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to promote integration.

“China has held three rounds of talks with interested Asian countries, and a memo on setting up the bank is due to be signed this Autumn.

“‘We have confidence that we can build a bank up to high international standards, and will do our best in project evaluation, environment protection, local culture conservation, promoting continuous economic growth and improving people’s livelihood,’ Jin said.”

#### South and Central America

**Nicaragua Canal:** On July 9, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega announced the route of the Great Inter-Oceanic Canal, being done with China. The canal will connect the Pacific and Caribbean, and will become a focal point of development for the entire Central American-Caribbean Basin. Top Chinese water-management,

rail, aviation, and port design companies are partners in the project, headed by the private Chinese company HKND. Two seaports, an airport, an artificial lake, a cement plant, and a steel plant are to be built as part of the project, in which Russian officials have also expressed interest in participating.

The Changjiang Institute of Survey, Planning, Design and Research, which designed China’s Three Gorges Dam, is responsible for designing the canal route proper. China Railway Siyuan Survey and Design Group is HKND’s lead design contractor for the project, as well as being in charge of the road sub-project design; Civil Aviation Engineering Consulting Company of China has responsibility for the design of the airport sub-project; and CCCC Second Harbor Consultants has responsibility for the design of the ports subproject.

#### Peru-Brazil Transcontinental Railroad:

On July 17, China, Brazil, and Peru agreed to initiate feasibility studies on the construction of a transcontinental rail line linking Brazil’s Atlantic Coast with Peru’s Pacific Coast. Technical teams are to carry out on-site surveys, and each country is to specify the approaches, resources available, and a time frame for the project.

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff reported that she and President Xi had paid special attention to China’s opportunity to bid on the construction of a stretch inside Brazil of “the Brazil-Peru Transoceanic Railroad, which is fundamental to South American integration and an outlet for Brazilian exports to Asia.” This Lucas do Rio Verde-Mato Grosso-Campinorte-Goais rail stretch of the trans-oceanic route is also specifically cited in the joint declaration as one of the projects for which state and private sector investors of both countries should be encouraged to participate.

Bolivia has also asked China for help in developing the Bolivian portion of an alternative transcontinental rail route Brazil-Bolivia-Peru, President Evo Morales reported on August 6.

**Russia-Nicaragua Cooperation:** During a brief, unscheduled July 11 visit to Nicaragua, President Putin discussed Russia’s supply of agricultural equipment to the country, and the creation there of a maintenance base for that equipment; the possible delivery of grain from Russia, which Putin promised to consider as soon as possible; installation of the Russian GLONASS system

(space-based navigation à la GPS) on Nicaraguan territory; and cooperation in other areas such as pharmacology and anti-drug law enforcement.

**Russia-Cuba Cooperation:** On July 11, Putin signed ten agreements with the Cuban government, including one for modernization of the port of Mariel to create a major transportation hub, and construction of a state-of-the-art airport with a cargo terminal. Inter RAO UES will build four power units at the Máximo Gómez and East Havana thermal power plants, in a project worth EU1.2 billion. An agreement was signed between Russian oil firms Rosneft and Zarubezhneft and the Cuban oil firm Cupet for exploration of off-shore oil deposits (Block 37), which possess an estimated 4-9 billion barrels of oil, according to the U.S. Geological Survey, and as many as 20 billion (Cupet's estimate). The Zarubezhneft oil firm is actively involved in developing Boca de Jaruco field.

**China-Cuba Cooperation:** Twenty-nine agreements for energy, transportation, science, agriculture, telecommunications, and infrastructure development signed between Cuban and Chinese officials, during President Xi's visit to the island. Key among these was the credit line for construction of a multi-purpose terminal at the port of Santiago de Cuba; a framework agreement for participation by the Chinese National Oil Company in development of the Seboruco oil deposit, and an MoU signed by both nations' Industry Ministries for developing Cuba's industrial sector.

**Russia-Bolivia Nuclear, Infrastructure Development Cooperation:** On July 16, President Putin offered to cooperate with Bolivia for the development of a "comprehensive nuclear energy program" for peaceful purposes. This includes technology transfer and permanent training of Bolivian personnel at various stages of the program. Russia will also help build hydroelectric and thermoelectric plants, and executives from Russian firms will be visiting Bolivia very soon to discuss this. Representatives from Russia's Rosneft oil firm will visit Bolivia to discuss investment in Bolivian oil projects.

**China-Bolivia Satellite Cooperation:** On July 16, President Xi offered assistance to President Morales in building Bolivia's second satellite. China's Great Wall Industry Corporation built Bolivia's first satellite, Tupac Katari, which was launched from China in December of 2013.

**Argentina-Russia Infrastructure, Trade and Nuclear Cooperation:** During his July 12 state visit to Argentina, President Putin signed energy, aerospace, agriculture, communications and military cooperation agreements with President Cristina Fernández



During his July 12 state visit to Argentina, President Putin signed energy, aerospace, agriculture, communications, and military cooperation agreements with President Cristina Fernández. The two are shown here toasting the new agreements.

de Kirchner. The nuclear agency Rosatom and Federal Planning Ministry signed broad-ranging nuclear energy agreement calling for design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of nuclear power plants and research reactors, as well as "water desalination facilities." Rosatom has submitted a technical and commercial proposal to participate in the construction of the Atucha-III nuclear plant, and is expected to offer a commercial tender in Fall 2014.

**Brazil-Russia Trade, Military, Nuclear Cooperation:** In a July 14 meeting in Brasilia, Presidents Putin and Rousseff signed an agreement to work toward nearly doubling trade between their two countries, to \$10 billion a year. The seven bilateral agreements include an anti-air defense system, under which Brazilian military will participate with Russian military in the use of Russia's Pantsir-S1 surface-to-air defense system, which the Brazilians are interested in purchasing) and an agreement to expand facilities for Russia's GLONASS satellite navigation system in Brazil.

On July 15, Russian nuclear representative Dzhomart Aliyev and Brazilian company Camargo Corrêa signed an MoU to expand bilateral cooperation in nuclear power. A spent-fuel storage facility, the construction of engineering and other technical facilities at Brazil's Angra operating nuclear power plant site, and a "partnership" in the construction of new nuclear plants in Brazil, are included in the MoU.

**Brazil-China Infrastructure Development, Scientific and Military Cooperation:** In a July 17 meeting, Presidents Xi and Rousseff consolidated a "truly strategic partnership," signing several bilateral agreements, among them projects for the construction and financing of infrastructure inside Brazil, deepening their space cooperation, including joint satellite work with Africa, the sale of Brazilian jets to China, intensified scientific and educational exchanges, and Chinese construction of Bra-

zil's Rio Tapajos hydroelectric project.

They plan to move ahead with their China-Brazil Earth Resources Satellite (CBERS) program, adding a new satellite, and considering more in the future. The two nations have launched a series of four Earth remote sensing satellites, with Brazil building the spacecraft and China providing the launch vehicle.

**Argentina-China Infrastructure Development, Nuclear Cooperation:** During his July 18-21 visit to Argentina, President Xi signed an agreement with President Fernández for a “Comprehensive Strategic Association” between the two nations. Nineteen agreements were signed in the areas of nuclear energy, infrastructure, communications, transportation, and agriculture; they included \$4.7 billion in financing for the Néstor Kirchner-Jorge Cepernic hydroelectric complex in Santa Cruz; \$2.5 billion credit for renovation of the Belgrano Cargas railroad; an \$11 billion currency swap agreement between the two central banks. On Sept. 2, in Beijing, the head of China's National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) and the head of Argentina's Nucleoeléctrica Argentina, SA signed a \$2 billion agreement by which China will provide preferential financing for Argentina's fourth nuclear reactor, the 760-MW Atucha III.

**Venezuela-China Economic, Energy, Infrastructure Cooperation:** During President Xi's July 22 visit to Caracas, the meeting of the 13th High-Level Mixed Commission in Caracas signed 38 bilateral accords in the context of the “comprehensive strategic alliance” between the two countries. Agreements involved oil exploration, agriculture, investment in industry, science, and technology to assist the “socio-economic development of both nations.” China also signed an agreement to deliver a second VRSS Earth remote-sensing satellite to Venezuela, the first having been delivered in 2012.

**China-Mexico Nayarit Port and Rail:** On Sept. 5, César Duarte, Governor of Chihuahua, Mexico, announced that the Development Bank of China will provide \$1 billion to finance the Nayarit-Chihuahua-New Mexico rail project, with construction to start by the end of 2014. This rail line is part of what is termed Mexico's “Economic Corridor of the North,” and features construction of Puerto Nayarit, which, when completed in some three years, will be the largest deepwater port in Ibero-America. The Nayarit government expects that the cornerstone for what they term “the first project of the Mexico-China Alliance,” will be personally laid this Winter by China's President Xi and Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto. These leaders signed a Comprehensive Strategic Alliance in 2013.

### Eurasia

**China-India Joint Economic Projects:** During the Sept. 17-20 China state visit to India, President Xi and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi concluded more

than 10 significant economic deals, as well as pledging to settle long-standing border disputes. Among the projects is collaboration in nuclear science, particularly in developing thorium-fueled nuclear reactors. India plans a 300-MW thorium prototype by 2016, to then scale up. China is working on a pebble-bed solid fuel 100-MW demonstrator reactor by 2024, for full deployment by 2035. A second reactor, based on thorium fuel mixed with molten salt, would come later.

Commitments were signed for a faster railroad between Musore City and Chennai via Bengaluru; allowing into China more of India's pharmaceuticals; and other initiatives. Talks took place on the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar trade corridor, which would link the Indian port of Kolkata with Kunming, Yunnan's capital.

Overall, discussion took place on jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, announced in 2013 by President Xi.

**Russia-North Korea-South Korea Development Project:** On July 18, Russian, North Korean, and South Korean officials opened the port of Rajin, a state-of-the-art port, built by Russia, connecting to the recently completed rail line from Rajin, North Korea to Russia.

**Russia-China Nuclear Cooperation:** On July 28, the export branch of Russia's Rosatom nuclear company, Rosatom Overseas, signed an MoU with China, to bring the two nations closer to the joint development of floating nuclear power plant (FNPP) technology. This continues ongoing discussions, which began in late 2011. Russia is moving toward completion of the first of what will be a fleet of small, marine nuclear energy reactors to be placed on barges for civilian power and desalination. Six of these FNPP units are part of the Russia-India talks. Rosatom Overseas chief executive Dzhomart Aliev said that these small reactors can provide “a reliable power supply, not only to remote settlements but also to large industrial facilities such as oil platforms.”

**Russia-China Siberian Gas Lines:** On Sept. 1, Presidents Putin and Xi attended a ceremony outside Yakutsk, Russia, launching construction on the first section (the China-Russia East Route) of a 4,000-km pipeline, the “Power of Siberia.” This mega-project deal was signed during the Putin-Xi summit on May 21. On Sept. 17, Russia announced that a new China-Russia West Route gas pipeline deal, to provide a 30-year gas supply to China, will be signed in November.

**Moscow-Kazan High-Speed Rail Project:** Russian Railways on July 31 announced that negotiations are underway with Chinese investment and construction companies about a partnership to construct a high-speed rail line between Moscow and Kazan.

Among potential partners in the project are the China Investment Corp., which, in addition to participating in the Moscow-Kazan high-speed rail project, is considering participating in the project to build the Eurasian



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On July 18, Russian, North Korean, and South Korean officials opened the state-of-the-art Rajin Port at Rason City, North Korea; built by Russia, it connects to the recently completed rail line from Rajin to Russia. Shown is the construction site in October 2012.

High-Speed Corridor Russia (Moscow)-China (Beijing) as a whole. Talks have also been held with representatives of China's construction and engineering company CREC on cooperation between CREC and High-Speed Railways, including high-speed railway projects in Russia, the strategic perspectives for high-speed railways, and the Chinese experience with the Lanzhou-Urumqi High-Speed Railway.

The Chinese partners of High-Speed Railways expressed their interest not only in participating in the project as construction contractors, but also in setting up a consortium for the project and investing funds in High-Speed Railway 2, Moscow-Kazan.

**India to Receive High-Speed Trains from Japan:** Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sept. 1 signed an agreement with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in Tokyo, whereby India will receive Japanese financial, technical, and operational support to introduce Bullet trains. Abe also pledged that Japan would invest \$35 billion during the next five years, doubling its investments in both India's private and public sectors. The two countries will accelerate talks on the possible sale of an amphibious aircraft to India's navy. They reaffirmed the importance of defense relations in their strategic partnership.

**India-Nepal Hydro-Power Accord:** On Sept. 19, India and Nepal signed an agreement for Indian infrastructure builder GMR to construct a 900-MW hydropower project on Nepal's Karnali River. Electricity generation is projected to start in 2021, to the great benefit of both nations. This accord ends years of contention over hydro-development. Nepal has a potential of 40,000 MW of hydropower, of which less than 500 MW has been developed. This breakthrough agreement came soon after Modi's visit August 3-4 to Nepal, where he pledged commitment to an "HIT" plan for Nepal, comprising highways, information-ways and transways. For the new dam, Nepal will get a 27 per cent share of equity to begin with, then complete

ownership of the project in 25 years after the plant begins generating power. Nepal will get 12 per cent of the power free of cost, with the remainder exported to India, and possibly to Bangladesh.

**Russia Supports India and Pakistan Membership in Shanghai Cooperation Organization:** The SCO intends to make India and Pakistan full members at its summit next year, Kremlin spokesperson Yuri Ushakov announced on Sept. 12. The summit will be held in the Russian city of Ufa on July 9-10, 2015, along with the 7th BRICS Summit, and Russia will chair both meetings. Russian President Putin said that "the priorities of our chairmanship include enhancing the role of the organization as an efficient mechanism of regional security, launching major multilateral and humanitarian ties, and developing joint approaches to pressing and global issues."

### South and Southeast Asia

**China-ASEAN Meeting in Myanmar:** On August 10, the ASEAN foreign ministers met in Myanmar, along with representatives of China, India, Russia, the U.S., the EU, Japan, South Korea, and Australia. As reported in the *Daily Times* of Pakistan, China and ASEAN (Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Myanmar) reached an agreement to deepen their strategic partnership, including joint work on China's 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and projects around the Mekong River development area. China also welcomed all 10 ASEAN nations to join in the AIIB as founding members. Thailand has already accepted that invitation.

The ASEAN nations, which have been prime targets of the Anglo-American attempts to turn the region against China, refused to even consider U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry's proposed language calling for a freeze on "provocative acts" in their communiqué—a transparent reference to China. Foreign

Minister Wang Yi underlined China's willingness to resolve disputes through negotiations with the countries involved, along the lines of the Declaration of Conduct already established in the region.

**Maritime Silk Road—China-ASEAN Expo in Nanning:** The 11th annual CAEXPO (China-ASEAN Expo) Sept. 16-19 was held in Nanning, the capital of Guangxi Province, on the theme, "Jointly Building the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road," with 4,600 exhibitors. Of these, 1,259 were from the 10 ASEAN countries, for which trade with China is expanding at a rate of 10 per cent a year.

**New Southeast Asia Large Dam—Salween River:** On Sept. 16, China's Three Gorges Dam Corporation signed a contract with Myanmar's IGE Company to build Southeast Asia's largest dam, on the Thanlwin (Salween) River.

**BRICS Young Scientists Forum:** Indian Prime Minister Modi proposed such a forum during his July 15 speech in Fortaleza. The BRICS should go beyond "being summit-centric," he proposed; the youth of the BRICS nations should take a lead in expanding people-to-people contact. The Forum would set up schools "to offer language training in each of our languages," exploring the creation of a BRICS University.

**China-Singapore Economic Corridor:** The first think-tank summit for this project took place Sept. 12. Mayors of cities along the route reached a consensus on the initiative at their meeting which took place alongside sessions on related aspects of the New Maritime Silk Road, held at the China-ASEAN Expo annual meeting, this year in China's Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region, a gateway to Southeast Asia.

The concept is that the rail, highway, and development corridor starts from Nanning and Kunming in China, going south through the Indochina peninsula, connecting China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore. Thailand and China have approved the construction of rail lines connecting Bangkok to the north/northeast of Thailand, part of the larger China-Singapore Corridor. China is in negotiations with Laos to construct the Laotian portion of that plan.

### Africa

**Russia-Egypt Trade Expansion:** Following the meeting between Russian President Vladimir Putin



Russia and China have signed an MoU for joint development of floating nuclear power plant technology. Russia has offered assistance for development of a comprehensive nuclear energy industry in South Africa, which now has the only nuclear power plant in Africa, at Koeberg. Shown: an artist concept of a Russian floating nuclear plant to begin operation in 2016.

and Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi in Sochi, Russia, on August 12, Russian-Egyptian cooperation is expanding. A particular focus was trade in food products. Putin also expressed readiness to support Egypt's construction of a nuclear power plant at Dabaa. On Sept. 10, Egypt's Minister of Commerce, Industry and Small and Medium Enterprises, Mounir Fakhry Abdel Nour, led an Egyptian business delegation to Russia, including food commodities manufacturers and crop producers.

**South Africa Nuclear Re-Commitment:** South African President Jacob Zuma announced plans June 17 to build six new nuclear reactors—two in each of three power plant sites—to produce a total of 9.6 gigawatts of electric power. The model for the project involves full financing from an international partner, such as Russia or China. The partner will use South African components as much as possible, and teach South Africans the necessary technical skills.

The South African government intends to take control of the full nuclear fuel cycle. The country has 5.5 per cent of the world's known recoverable uranium deposits, and neighboring Namibia has another 5 per cent. South Africa has been separating uranium from its gold (and copper) ores since commissioning a plant for that purpose in 1952.

**South Africa Deals with Russia:** On August 28, President Zuma met Russian President Putin in Novo-Ogaryovo, on the outskirts of Moscow, for an agenda topped by trade and investment. The two leaders have met three times in the past year, including at the BRICS summit in Brazil in July. "BRICS has opened up a bigger place for our relations, and they are very meaningful on a number of issues," Zuma stated.

- Trade between Russia and South Africa grew by



13 per cent in 2013, according to official figures. Russian investment in South Africa now totals more than \$1 billion a year.

- Russia offered assistance for a comprehensive nuclear energy industry in South Africa. South Africa has the only nuclear power plant functioning in Africa, the Koeberg nuclear power plant.

Aircraft engineering:

- Russia has set up a regional maintenance center for servicing Russian helicopters operating throughout Africa.

- Talks are ongoing for supplying Russian passenger jets to South Africa.

A statement by the South African Presidency reported Zuma's request to Putin for Russian assistance for peace and security missions in Africa: "The security situation of the African continent was also discussed and assistance sought on peaceful missions that South Africa is involved in, including request for support of the African Capacity to Respond to Immediate Crisis (ACIRIC) process."

With respect to Russia-South Africa relations, Putin said: "We also discussed expanding our cooperation within BRICS. We intend to transform this group into a full-fledged mechanism for cooperating on global economic and political issues."

**BRICS New Development Bank to Serve Africa, Unlike IMF:** On August 28, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov pointed out that the BRICS countries have had no influence on IMF decisions, which have hobbled development of the former colonial sector: "That is why the creation of a BRICS Development Bank and a reserve currency pool will help form any instruments that help deal with financial stabilization and financial support to promising projects without problems in mutual relations with the IMF and the IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)." Ryabkov spoke on the occasion of the meeting between leaders of BRICS members Russia and South Africa, to lay groundwork for development projects in Africa.

**South Africa-China Steel Mill Project:** On Sept. 12, South Africa Trade and Industry Minister Dr. Rob Davies confirmed that the Hebei Iron and Steel Group of China will jointly develop steelmaking capacity with the South African state-owned Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), in Limpopo Province, near Phalaborwa, where there are large magnetite deposits. Construction is to start in 2015. The initial goal is 3 million tons a year, with 5 million tons—mostly construction grade—by 2019. With this deal, South Africa now resumes having its own, independent steel capacity, after it lost this during a privatization push from 2001-04, when its state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) was sold off to ArcelorMittal, the British Commonwealth cartel. In the China deal, IDC will have 49 per cent ownership.

**Zimbabwe-China Agreements:** On August 25, President Xi met Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe in China. They signed a number of cooperation agreements.

In the face of sanctions that have been imposed on Zimbabwe by the U.S.A. and 28 EU nations, Xi said the world must respect Zimbabwe's sovereignty. China is now a major investor there. Bilateral trade amounted to \$1 billion in 2013, and China has provided \$1 billion in loans. Xi pledged to support Zimbabwe's goals to "safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests."

This meeting was preceded by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's eight-day (May 4-12), four-nation tour of Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Angola), during which he announced a number of projects. On May 5, at African Union headquarters, Li pledged China's support to build an Africa-wide rail network, to connect all capitals.

**India-Africa Summit:** India will host all 54 African Union member countries at the India-Africa Forum Summit this December in Gurgaon. This full participation is a signal of Africa and BRICS collaboration; in contrast, at the two previous summits, held in 2008 and 2011, only 12-15 African countries, selected by the African Union, attended.

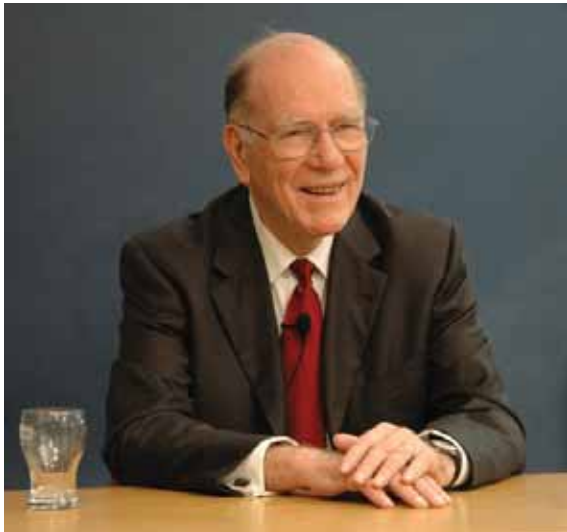
On Sept. 5, South African High Commissioner to India, F.K. Morule said in New Delhi that there was huge potential for expansion of trade ties between India and South Africa. He noted the BRICS formation of the New Development Bank, which India will chair for six years, saying this is "a major step" for development, and will allow trade among BRICS countries to be carried out in their own currencies. "We must put more emphasis on trading among the developing countries. All of us have fought against colonialism. The struggle was not just for a flag, economic freedom is also needed."

Trade between India and Africa is more than \$70 billion (compared to \$210.2 billion for China and Africa in 2013). The Indian intention is to reach \$100 billion by 2015.

**India-South Africa Agriculture:** In a statement on Sept. 11, South African Agriculture Minister Senzeni Zokwana urged South African farmers to take advantage of the BRICS development bank, including in food processing and farming. His comments came during the first-ever Indo-South Africa Week in India. The weeklong seminar began in Mumbai, Sept. 9-10, then moved to Gurgaon Sept. 11-12. South Africa showcased technologies related to food processing and the agriculture sector. Zokwana met with the India Minister of Agriculture Shri Radha Moodan Singh on BRICS financing of farm and food projects.

*Reprinted from EIR, 26 September 2014.*

# 7. LaRouche's 40-Year Record: A New International Economic Order



Lyndon LaRouche has provided the intellectual leadership for over four decades in the fight for a new international economic order.

For over four decades, American physical economist Lyndon LaRouche has provided the intellectual and political leadership in the fight for a new international economic order for the planet, for the purpose of ending the historical imperial control of monetarism and unleashing mankind's creative powers as a species.

The profound impact of LaRouche's intellectual leadership is clearly reflected in the current actions being taken by the BRICS nations and others to create a new global financial architecture and strategic alliance among nations, with the recent establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB) and related developments.

A partial timeline of LaRouche's role in leading the fight for a new international economic order is chronicled below:

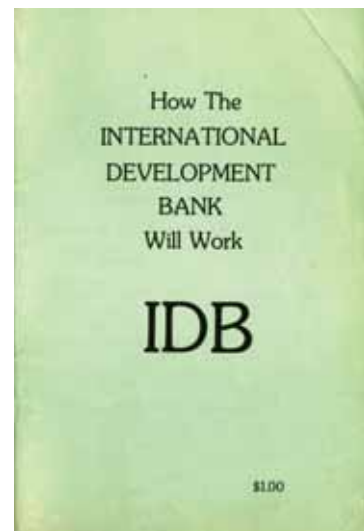
- **1975**

## **LaRouche Calls for Establishment of International Development Bank (IDB)**

At a series of press conferences in April of 1975 in Bonn, Germany and in Milan, Italy, LaRouche presents his plan for “the immediate establishment of an International Development Bank as an agreement among the three principal world sectors—the industrialized capitalist sector, the so-called developing sector, and socialist countries.” He specifies that the immediate concentration of the investment thus made possible should be industrial development and expanded food production worldwide.

LaRouche predicts that the present (or then-existing) international monetary system of the I.M.F., will inevitably go bankrupt, and should be replaced by a different credit-creating institution, namely, an International Development Bank (IDB), to facilitate long-term, low-interest credit for capital investment and capital-goods transfer from the industrialized sector to the so-called developing sector, in order to overcome the underdevelopment of Africa, Latin America, and large parts of Asia.

LaRouche issues a policy document for international circulation titled “IDB: How The International Development Bank Will Work” in which he declares that two immediate, interconnected actions are imperative:



Policy document published by Lyndon H. LaRouche in 1975 detailing his proposal for creating an International Development Bank.

(1) The declaration of a commitment to sweeping reorganization of the world monetary system, involving an orderly process of debt moratoria and the establishment of an institution such as the proposed International Development Bank (IDB).

(2) Immediate commitment to enact, within each national sector of the capitalist world, those measures of emergency financial-reorganization legislation required to facilitate immediate economic recovery in conjunction with IDB efforts.

• 1976

### Non-Aligned Movement Summit Calls for New International Economic Order

Within months, eighty-five nations, representing 2 billion people, meet in Colombo, Sri Lanka for the Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement and issue a unanimous declaration calling for a new international economic order on August 19, 1976, identical in many regards to LaRouche's proposals spelled out in his policy document from the preceding year.

The declaration endorses both the establishment of a new international monetary and financial system to replace the International Monetary Fund and provide capital for Third World development through the creation of a Bank of the Developing Countries, as well as a debt moratorium for the least developed countries, whose outstanding debts at the time made economic development for those nations impossible. The heads of state of the Non-Aligned nations declare that this summit represents:

“...a new step for the establishment of the new world economic order, and in particular, the essential element of such a new order, a new monetary and financial system.”

FIFTH NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT CONFERENCE, COLOMBO, SRI LANKA, 1976



Leaders of 85 nations representing 2 billion people meet in Colombo, Sri Lanka for the 5th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement.

NEW SOLIDARITY INTERNATIONAL PRESS SERVICE  
Special Reports  
Exclusive Report On Colombo Conference

### Non-Aligned Summit Adopts Debt Moratorium, Calls For New Monetary System

Aug. 20 (NSISP) — Eighty-five reorganized Third World nations representing two billion people have adopted a program for a New International Economic Order whose central proposal is debt moratoria and the establishment of a new world monetary and financial system to replace the International Monetary Fund and the Euro-dollar market and provide capital for Third World development. The Economic Declaration which contained this proposal for a new institution very close to the U.S. Labor Party's proposed International Development bank, was voted up unanimously at the conclusion of the Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka, after a four-day Conference Aug. 16-19.

The document also stated that the existing \$200 billion debt burden of the Third World represents an insupportable barrier to Third World economic development. The document demanded measures to relieve that burden, called for the cancellation of the debts of least developed and most seriously affected countries, rejected irrevocably the existing international monetary system and all fragmented attempts to patch it up, and blasted the sabotage of the North-South talks and other recent conferences by some western powers who have effectively blocked the measures necessary for development of the underdeveloped world.

This classic call for debt moratoria and a new monetary system international development bank is the final blow to Atlanticist attempts to divide the Third World and sabotage decisive actions against Leveraged Buyouts, leading banks. The conference represents a complete and final break with all of Henry Kissinger's and Rockefeller's plots, stabilizing tactics and stopgap gimmicks, and defines a new political universe which should see debt moratoria and the International Development Bank implemented in short order.

Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate and author of the original International Development Bank proposal in April, 1975, when reached for comment on his campaign tour through New England, expressed his profound pleasure at the content of the Economic Declaration issued at Colombo. In response, he issued a statement calling on the government of Premier Andreotti in Italy, which has already expressed and acted on its sincere support for the Third World, to openly declare support for the Declaration and to take other measures that would end debt moratoria at the IDB.

The Andreotti government, which sent an emissary to Colombo, has been asked by leading Non-Aligned nations to renounce Third World interests in the rest of Europe, and Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodriguez publicly defended Italy against the U.S. and West Germany, indicating Non-Aligned awareness of Italy's potential role. Favorable press coverage of the Summit, and Italy's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization indicate Andreotti's readiness to move.

The driving force for and authorship of the strong economic document, and for an equally strong Political Declaration, came from Algeria, Vietnam, Cuba, Iraq, and Guyana, supported by India, Indonesia and others. The documents have no doubt that their world will be backed with action. The conference calls for another United Nations Special Session to implement the outland program, preceded by a meeting of Finance Ministers of the Non-Aligned countries to work out the technical details of the new institutions to be proposed. Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik called for convening a debtor-creditor conference to relieve the Third World's debt burden.

The Non-Aligned intend to back words with action started immediately with the resolution for an oil embargo against France for its economic and nuclear aid to South Africa — a measure instantly supported by the French Communist Party.

Moreover, a high Ford Administration official yesterday said NSISP has believed the Administration would not retaliate against a Third World debt moratorium with trade embargoes or other punitive measures.

The stage is now set for the next steps toward the concrete realization of the New International Economic Order.

### Final Resolution Of Non-Aligned Summit

Aug. 21 (NSISP) — The following are excerpts of the final resolution adopted unanimously by the Non-Aligned summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The resolution was printed in yesterday's *Algeria daily Al-Moudjahid*.

**Introduction.**

The heads of state of the Non-Aligned countries consider that economic problems have become the most grave in international relations. The developing countries are victims of this world crisis. It becomes more and more evident that the present system cannot promote the development of the developing countries nor mean the elimination of hunger, disease, and illiteracy. Also, the institution of the new international economic order is of the highest political importance. The developing countries have as their primary task to break the resistance of those who oppose themselves to the struggle for the economic development of the developing countries.

The struggle for liberation and independence — the present international economic situation and the perspectives for the developing countries

1) The heads of state are preoccupied by the fragrant

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The Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement nations in Sri Lanka declares the creation of a new international economic order and calls for a debt moratorium.

In her keynote address to the summit, Sri Lankan Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike endorses the establishment of a development bank for the Third World: “The developing countries are consistently denied the true value of their output by the vagaries of the international market and the manipulations of international finance. The developed countries have shaped the international financial system to suit their interests. Should we in the developing world sustain such a system? Should we not, instead attempt to develop a system all our own? ... One area of great promise, would be the establishment of a commercial bank — a Bank for the Third World — the bank of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This would not be another non-aligned solidarity fund. It would be a genuine commercial bank and a truly multinational enterprise.”

## Frederick Wills Calls for International Development Bank at United Nations

Immediately following the Colombo Summit, the Foreign Minister of Guyana, Frederick Wills, addresses the United Nations General Assembly in New York, on September 27, 1976, and calls for the establishment of a new international economic order through the creation of an international development bank and a debt moratorium for the developing world. Wills declares that "there can be no meaningful economic advance without the implementation of the New International Economic Order."

Wills asserts:

"The IMF and the Bretton Woods monetary system must give way to alternative structures like international development banks... The crippling problem of debt and the servicing of debt has assumed a special urgency. Developing countries cannot afford to depart from their basic and fundamental demand made in Colombo earlier this year calling for measures of cancellation, rescheduling, and the declaration of moratoria. We cannot afford to mortgage the future of unborn generations to the obligations of burdensome capital repayments and crushing debt servicing. The time has come for a debt moratorium."



Frederick Wills, foreign minister of Guyana, calls for an international development bank and debt moratorium at the United Nations in September 1976.

## LaRouche Declares: The United States Must Integrate Itself into the IDB

In his capacity as a presidential candidate for the U.S. Labor Party in the 1976 Presidential elections, Lyndon LaRouche celebrates the historic decisions made by the Non-Aligned Movement at the Colombo Summit saying:

"We have succeeded in mobilizing 85 countries and 2 billion people around our program. That is what I have worked for all my life. Our small organization has accomplished what many termed impossible. We must use our victory at Colombo to organize the American working class behind our program. They want to do something but the average person lacks the sense of how to fight. Colombo changes this prescription. Colombo has shown these forces what can be done on a world scale with a cadre of a handful of people... The United States will have to integrate itself into the International Development Bank (IDB)."

### • 1977

## LaRouche Situates India's Role in New International Economic Order

In a two-part special report called "The Struggle For Indian Freedom: A New Program" [Part 1, Part 2], LaRouche states that India can lead the Non-Aligned Movement in declaring a debt moratorium as a "strategic weapon," as well as establishing the International Development Bank to promote world economic development:

"The first contribution India must make in this battle is to lead the developing countries, in concert with leading Third World nations, in a declaration of moratoria on the payment of all debt to the bankrupt monetarist institutions of the IMF-World

A flyer with a white background and black text. The title is "LaRouche: 'We've Won Two Billion People To The IDB. What's Next Is Easier.'" Below the title is a large block of text in a small font, which is a transcription of the text on the right side of the page. At the bottom right of the flyer is a box with the IDB logo and the text "HOW THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK WILL WORK". Below this box is a small box with the text "Mail Check or Money Order to: IDB, c/o LaRouche, 1000 New York, NY 10011".

LaRouche celebrates the victory at Colombo, stating that the United States will have to integrate into the IDB.

## The Struggle For Indian Freedom: A New Program

A flyer with a white background and black text. The title is "The Struggle For Indian Freedom: A New Program". Below the title is the text "Part 1". Below that is a large block of text in a small font, which is a transcription of the text on the right side of the page. At the bottom right of the flyer is a box with the text "Mail Check or Money Order to: IDB, c/o LaRouche, 1000 New York, NY 10011".

EIR publishes "The Struggle for Indian Freedom" defining India's leadership role in the Non-Aligned Movement as crucial to securing the New Economic Order.

Bank and their aid consortia. The freezing of unpayable debts to the monetarists is not only morally imperative but is the strategic weapon we must wield to open the way to the establishment of a new monetary system. As the 1975 programmatic document, *The International Development Bank*, proposed, the central task of a New World Economic Order is to facilitate the greatest possible flow of technologies and industrial process from the advanced sector into the developing sector.”

• 1978

**Indira Gandhi Delivers Exclusive Interview to EIR Magazine**

The year before her stunning comeback victory as Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi delivers the first of several exclusive interviews to LaRouche’s *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine. In the interview, conducted at her home in New Delhi, Gandhi strongly defends a return to the non-aligned foreign policy of her father Jawaharlal Nehru, and insists that only a policy of aggressive government support for investment in science and technology can save India from crushing poverty:

“...Science and technology, this is essential to fight poverty. It is ridiculous to say that you can solve rural problems without science and without industry; you simply can’t. In our scheme of things, there is no conflict between agriculture and industry; they complement one another.”



After her victory in the 1980 elections, Indira Gandhi delivers a second interview to *EIR* magazine.

• 1979

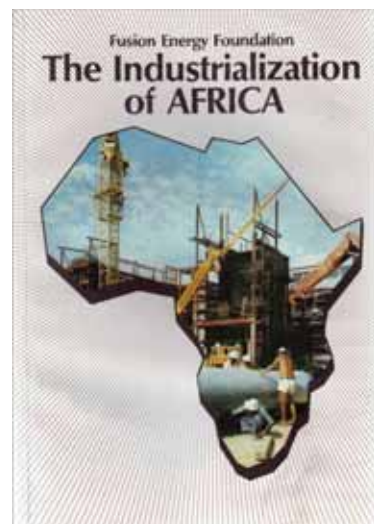
**LaRouche Defines Program for the Industrialization of Africa**

The Fusion Energy Foundation, an international association of scientists founded by Lyndon LaRouche, holds an international conference in Paris titled “The Industrialization of Africa” on the subject of a New International Economic Order as the indispensable precondition for the development of the African continent. The proceedings of the conference are published in a book whose preface declares: “The purpose of this present book is to make the ideas as conceptions accessible to a broader leadership and, thereby, to make it an active element in the present conflict over the New World Economic Order... The purpose is to demonstrate, in concrete form, a perspective for the development of the entirety of Africa as an alternative to Malthusian policies... to launch the industrialization of Africa in the context of the New World Economic Order in the 1980s.”



Indira Gandhi delivers an exclusive interview with *Executive Intelligence Review* on development of India.

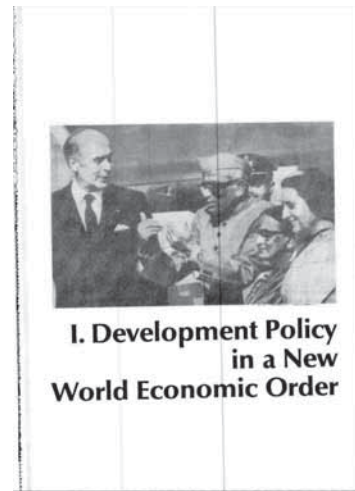
In another interview with *EIR* immediately after her victory in the 1980 elections, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi elaborates on her development policy: “India is a developing country, and development has been rather uneven. It is obvious that where there is industry it is much easier for that area to grow and for people to get more jobs. We have a program for developing backward areas and we have made progress in it... We have to encourage investment to increase production, we have to build up the distribution system for essential commodities... We have to take up again the special programs for the poorest and weaker sections of the population.”



The Fusion Energy Foundation held an international conference on the industrialization of Africa as part of the New Economic Order.

Lyndon LaRouche authors a paper for the conference titled *The Myth About Equilibrium Economics* which contains a section called “The Hamiltonian New World Economic Order” in which he elaborates the Hamiltonian principles underlying his original IDB proposal. This document is a follow-up to a report LaRouche authored the previous year titled *The Theory of the European Monetary Fund*, in which he stated: “The success of the United States has been based on the same essential ‘dirigist’ policy outlined in the IDB proposal. This policy was articulated in Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton’s 1791 *Report on Manufactures*... The crucial feature of Hamilton’s *Report on Manufactures* is his proof that the sole source of wealth of nations is technological, capital-intensive advances in the productive powers of labor.”

The first section in “The Industrialization of Africa” features a policy paper by LaRouche on the Hamiltonian principles behind the International Development Bank.

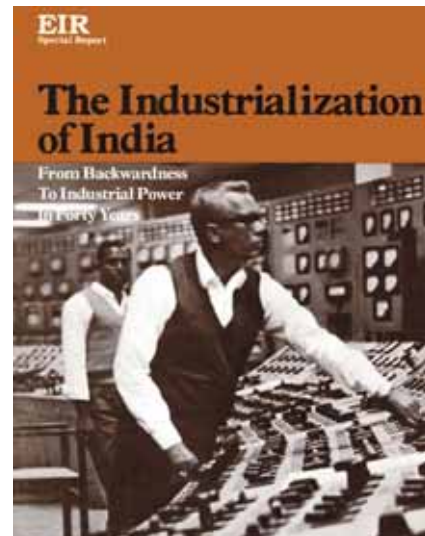


- **1980**

### LaRouche Drafts Forty-Year Plan to Industrialize India

Lyndon LaRouche releases a program to transform India into an industrial superpower, at a conference sponsored by *Executive Intelligence Review* and the Fusion Energy Foundation. Greetings to the conference are sent by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who said:

“Since 1947 India has made considerable progress in science and technology. The world now recognizes the versatility and capability of our industries. Our aim is to make our country self-reliant... It is appropriate to assess our progress now and to look into the future. My good wishes to the conference on India’s industrial development being held by the European Fusion Foundation and the *Executive Intelligence Review*.”



A forty-year plan to industrialize India was released by *Executive Intelligence Review* in 1980 in conjunction with a parallel international conference.

- **1982**

### LaRouche Meets with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, India

In April, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche travel to India where they meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the first time, along with several members of parliament, leading scientists, industrialists and economists. While in New Delhi, LaRouche addresses the Indian Council of World Affairs, as well as the Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, and the Jawaharlal Nehru University School of International Studies. LaRouche then travels to Bombay to tour the Bhabha Atomic Research Center. LaRouche’s speech to the Indian Council on World Affairs is titled “A New Approach to North-South Relations” in which he states that the program adopted at the Non-Aligned summit in Colombo must be the basic model for achieving a new world economic order, and declares: “I propose that the developing nations, and the spokesmen of them, make a unilateral statement to this effect: that there will be international cooperation on East-West/North-South development interrelatedly; that conditions of political stability and peace be premised upon the mutual self-interests of the parties in promoting economic development.”



In 1982, LaRouche travels to India to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other government leaders.

## LaRouche Meets with President of Mexico López Portillo in Mexico City

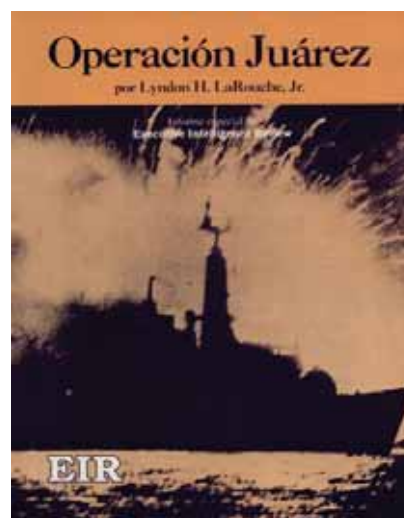
Immediately after returning from his meeting with Indira Gandhi in India, Lyndon LaRouche travels to Mexico City to meet with President of Mexico López Portillo on May 27, 1982. At a press conference at the presidential palace Los Pinos following the meeting, LaRouche proposes that the nations of Ibero-America unite to deploy a “debt bomb” against the City of London to force a restructuring of the world economic system as the means to ushering in the New International Economic Order. Multiple leading Latin American newspapers publish stories on May 28 covering LaRouche’s proposal.



Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche travel to Mexico in May 1982 to meet with President López Portillo.

## LaRouche Issues *Operation Juárez* Proposal for Nations of South America

Immediately following his meeting with Mexican President José López Portillo, LaRouche issues a major policy document titled *Operation Juárez*, in which he develops on his original proposal for an International Development Bank, in the context of the debt crisis facing South America. LaRouche proposes that the nations of Ibero-America use their collective strategic leverage as debtor-nations to unite in a common bloc and unilaterally declare a restructuring of their debts and the establishment of a new monetary order. The formation of an international development bank among these nations, would serve “as a coordinating agency for planning investments and trade-expansion among the member-republics,” LaRouche says. “This bank will soon become one of the most powerful financial institutions in the world.... If a sufficient portion of the Ibero-American nations enter into such an agreement, the result is the assembly of one of the most powerful economies in the world from an array of individually weak powers... The Ibero-American continent could rapidly emerge as a leading economic power of the world, an economic super-power.”

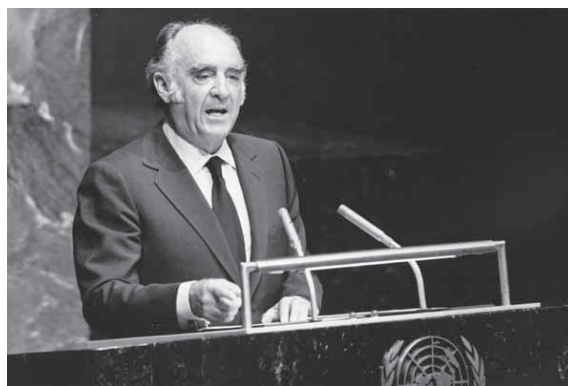


Lyndon LaRouche’s *Operation Juárez* program for the nations South America, drafted at the request of the President of Mexico, José López Portillo.

## President López Portillo Demands New International Economic Order at UN

In August of 1982, President López Portillo acts on LaRouche’s proposals as contained in *Operation Juárez* by adopting credit controls on Mexico’s currency, nationalizing the Mexican banking system, and announcing a debt moratorium on Mexican debt. On October 1, he addresses the United Nations General Assembly, where he declares:

“The most constant concern and activity of Mexico in the international arena, is the transition to a New Economic Order... It is imperative that the New International Economic Order establish a link between refinancing the development of countries that suffer capital flight, and the capital that has fled... Let us not continue in this vicious circle: it could be the beginning of a new medieval Dark Age, without the possibility of a Renaissance....We cannot fail. There is cause to be alarmist. Not only the heritage of civilization is at stake, but also the very survival of our children, of future generations and of the human species.”



President López Portillo of Mexico addresses the United Nations, saying that failure to create a New International Economic Order could result in a New Dark Age.

## LaRouche in Rome: “The Theory of the New World Economic Order”

Lyndon LaRouche delivers a speech on October 20 in Rome titled “The Theory of the New World Economic Order” in which he says “I shall summarize the scientific basis for the establishment of a New World Economic Order.” LaRouche states: “My chief personal role in the effort to establish a just new world economic order has been to apply my special skills as an economist to design policy-structures of economic and monetary policies.” LaRouche elaborates the scientific theory behind his *Operation Juárez* proposal, specifying “potential relative population density” as the necessary measure for the performance of economies, and states:

“We define economic science as a study of the manner in which the use of technological progress maintains and increases this potential relative population density.”

- 1983

## Helga LaRouche in Paris: New World Economic Order to Stop New World War

On the eve of the 7th Non-Aligned Movement summit in New Delhi, India, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche address an international audience in Paris to signal support for the creation of the New World Economic Order from within the industrialized world. The conference is attended by Frederick Wills, former Foreign Minister of Guyana, as well as diplomats, scientists, and political leaders from over fifty countries. Helga LaRouche tells the conference, “The gigantic struggle which marks the battle for the New World Economic Order is nothing less than the fight for the survival of the human race, and a fight for the principle of the inviolability of human dignity and the rights of all peoples on this planet.” Helga LaRouche elaborates the strategy detailed in LaRouche’s *Operation Juárez*, stating:

“There is only one way the poor and the weak can force the world to reason: the developing countries should form a debtors’ cartel, to force through a controlled reorganization of the world economic system, and the New World Economic Order... In the next few weeks, at the summit of Non-Aligned nations, or shortly afterward, a group of developing nations must drop the debt bomb. On a certain day, Day X, these countries must announce together their incapacity to pay their debts, and, appealing to the self-interest of the industrialized nations, propose a controlled, global, reorganization of debts, and the creation of a New World Economic Order, as Lyndon LaRouche has suggested in the document *Operation Juárez*.”

## Indira Gandhi Hosts Non-Aligned Summit: “New Economic Order or Nuclear War”



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi keynotes the 1983 Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, India: “The eyes of the world are upon us.”

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hosts the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi, India, where she warns, “Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war” and calls for the convening of “an international conference on money and finance for development.” She specifies that such a conference “should suggest comprehensive reforms of the international monetary system [to] facilitate the mobilization of developmental finance for investment in vital areas of food, energy and industrial development.” Prime Minister Gandhi also calls for “a major debt restructuring exercise,” stating that the “debt problem of developing countries has assumed an unprecedented dimension.” She appeals to the 100 heads of state present to seize the “marvelous opportunity” before them, saying: “The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us decide here to usher in a New International Economic Order, to call for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development.”



Lyndon LaRouche delivers a speech titled “The Theory of the New World Economic Order” at a conference in Rome, Italy.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: “The battle for the New World Economic Order is nothing less than the fight for the survival of the human race.”



The “New Delhi Appeal” which is adopted by the 100 world leaders present, representing almost half of humanity, echoes Indira Gandhi’s warnings of “the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe” as well as her demands for an international conference on finance for development: “A thoroughgoing restructuring of the existing international economic order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equality. We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.”

Lyndon LaRouche’s call for debtor-nations to unite and unilaterally declare a restructuring of their debts, as specified in his *Operation Juárez*, pervades the debate at the summit, and is raised notably by the President of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, who calls for the establishment of “a common organization of debtor countries” to conduct “joint efforts and actions that would induce the creditors to seriously consider the necessity of a new international economic order.” Ultimately, the Economic Declaration of the summit states: “It is essential to secure a cancellation of the external debt owed to developed countries by the least developed countries.”

## Ronald Reagan Announces the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)



Ronald Reagan announces the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) to render the threat of nuclear war “impotent and obsolete.”

On March 23, 1983, only days after the summit in New Delhi, President Ronald Reagan shocks the world by announcing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), calling on the scientific community to “turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace; to give us the means of rendering nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete.” The policy unveiled in this historic announcement had been discussed for months in back-channel negotiations with Soviet representatives, which Lyndon LaRouche conducted personally at the behest of leading members of Reagan’s national security team.

LaRouche had proposed, beginning in 1977 in a pamphlet titled “Sputnik of the Seventies”, that an international crash program to develop a space-based missile defense system based on new physical principles would provide the economic driver to fuel global development. The pamphlet proposed “long-range economic and scientific collaboration with the Soviet Union among other nations, which will eliminate the danger of world obliteration” and emphasized the “tremendous revolutionary industrial implications available to this nation and the world if the political will of the United States forces a recommitment to technological progress in the form of an International Development Bank (IDB) and its national concomitant, the Third National Bank.”

On March 24, LaRouche greets Reagan’s announcement saying:

“There is, at last, hope that the thermonuclear nightmare will be ended during the remainder of this decade... The words the President spoke last night can never be put back into the bottle. Most of the world will soon know, and will never forget that policy announcement. With those words, the President has changed the course of modern history. Today I am prouder to be an American than I have been since the first manned landing on the Moon. For the first time in 20 years, a President of the United States has contributed a public action of great leadership, to give a new basis for hope to humanity’s future to an agonized and demoralized world. True greatness in an American President touched President Ronald Reagan last night; it is a moment of greatness never to be forgotten.”



The New Delhi Appeal, adopted at the Non-Aligned Movement summit in 1983, calls for a New International Economic Order “based on the dignity and equality of man”.

The New Delhi Appeal, adopted at the Non-Aligned Movement summit in 1983, calls for a New International Economic Order “based on the dignity and equality of man”.



LaRouche began calling for economic and scientific collaboration with the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s to develop new physical principles for space-based missile defense systems as a driver for global development.

## LaRouche Meets with Indira Gandhi in India for Second Time

On July 13, as part of a tour of several nations in Asia, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have their second meeting with the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi. Ten days later, Indira Gandhi inaugurates a new heavy water nuclear reactor at Kalpakkam, saying:

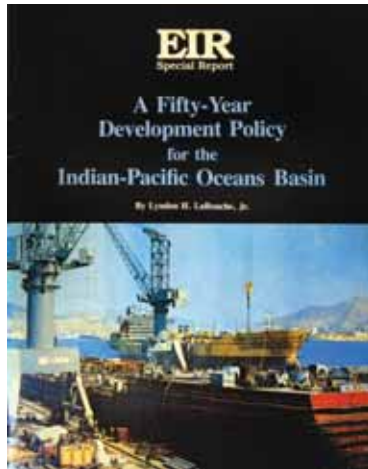
“Our science, particularly nuclear science, is dedicated to development, the achievement of freedom

from want, and the

provision of essentials and an honorable life for the masses. We are to make the deserts bloom.”



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche travel to India in July 1983 to meet with Indira Gandhi for a second time.



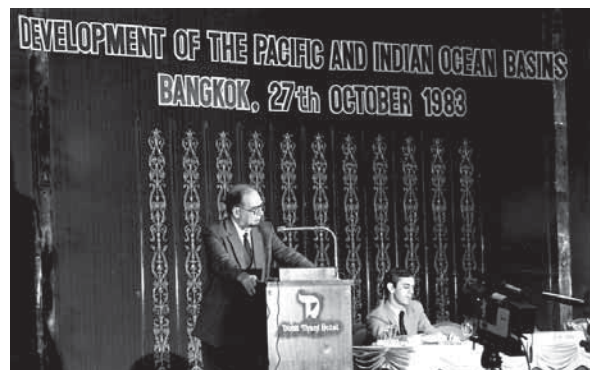
EIR Special Report “A 50-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin” published in parallel with a series of conferences in Asia.

In the weeks following, LaRouche issues a special report titled “A 50-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin” proposing three projects for the development of the Pacific region: 1) a canal through the Kra isthmus of Thailand, 2) a new sea-level canal across the Panamanian isthmus, and 3) the expansion and improvement of the Suez Canal. LaRouche specifies that the preconditions for developing the Pacific basin are the “required reforms of the international monetary system specified in *Operation Juárez*” which would create “a new international economic order not inconsistent with the monetary and economic policies of the American System. The paradigm for a republican monetary order is the statement of policies set forth in U.S. Treasury Secretary Hamilton’s famous Reports to the Congress, on credit, a national bank, and manufactures.”

## Lyndon LaRouche Addresses Conference in Bangkok on Kra Canal

Lyndon LaRouche travels to Thailand in October 1983 to address the first of several conferences in Bangkok on building the Kra Canal, jointly sponsored by EIR, the Fusion Energy Foundation, and the Thai Ministry of Communications. This conference is followed by another, in October of the following year, for which LaRouche writes a policy paper titled “The Pivotal Role of Thailand in the Economic Development of Southeast Asia” in which he states:

“The prospect of establishing a sea-level waterway through the Isthmus of Thailand, ought to be seen not only as an important development of basic economic infrastructure both for Thailand and the cooperating nations of the region; this proposed canal should also be seen as a keystone, around which might be constructed a healthy and balanced development of needed basic infrastructure in a more general way.”



Lyndon LaRouche speaks at a conference in Bangkok, Thailand on the Kra Canal jointly sponsored by EIR, the Fusion Energy Foundation, and the Thai government.

### • 1984

## Schiller Institute Founded: Adopts Declaration of Inalienable Rights of Man

Helga Zepp-LaRouche founds an international strategic and cultural organization, the Schiller Institute, named after the German “Poet of Freedom” Friedrich Schiller. In describing the intended purpose of the Schiller Institute, Helga LaRouche states:

“Let us enter into the solemn pledge to work to end for all time every form of imperialism, and that means above all that we must bring about a just world order that will make possible the urgently necessary development of the southern hemisphere.”

The international Schiller Institute adopts “The Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man” as its founding document, based on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, which asserts:

“The history of the present International Financial Institutions is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States; They have refused their Assent to our plans of development, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; They have forbidden their Banks to engage in business of immediate and pressing importance for us, and in equal terms; They have dictated to us terms of trade and relations of currency, that have relinquished our Rights as Equals in the World Community, a Right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only; They have overthrown legitimate governments repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness their invasions on rights of the people; They have endeavored to prevent the necessary population increase for industrialization of these States...”

The document ends by declaring:

“We, therefore, the Representatives of the Peoples of the World, do solemnly declare... that all human beings on this planet have inalienable rights, which guarantee them life, freedom, material conditions worthy of man, and the right to develop fully all potentialities of their intellect and their souls. That therefore a change in the present monetary and economic order is necessary and urgent, to establish justice among the peoples of the world...”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche founds the international Schiller Institute in 1984 to “end for all time every form of imperialism”, and to “bring about a just world order”.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the international Schiller Institute, holds its founding document, the Declaration of the Inalienable Rights of Man.

## Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Assassinated in New Delhi, India

On October 31, 1984, the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, is assassinated at her home in New Delhi. Lyndon LaRouche writes:

“This morning, at 9:18 a.m., New Delhi time, assassins of a London-based terrorist cult murdered one of the greatest world leaders of our generation, India’s Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. My wife and I, who loved her dearly, can not find words adequate to express our personal grief. If India is destabilized as a result of this assassination, the effects could become quickly as dangerous as the murder of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, on June 28, 1914, the incident which triggered World War I.”

Three days before her assassination, Mrs. Gandhi stated in a press interview with United Press International:

“If I were to die serving my country, I would be very proud... I feel I have to fight evil, I have to fight what is wrong, but you cannot be bothered about what is happening to you in consequence. You have to go on with your job.”



Oil portrait of Indira Gandhi, painted upon her death in 1984 by Gary Genazzio.

- **1985**

### **Helga LaRouche: “Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit” for a New Economic Order**

On January 15, Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses a 10,000-person “March For The Inalienable Rights of Man” in Washington, D.C., organized by the Schiller Institute in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s birthday, to call for the convening of an Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit between debtor and creditor nations “to implement a rapid program for massive debt renegotiation for a new, just world economic order.” Helga LaRouche told the rally:



“We have created a new movement, a movement for the Inalienable Rights of Man, for all people on our planet; and we will not stop fighting until a new, just world economic order has been created... I have a dream today that all men shall become brothers.”

On January 15, 1985 the Schiller Institute organizes a 10,000-person “March For The Inalienable Rights of Man” in Washington, D.C. for the creation of a new international economic order.

### **Schiller Institute Conference in Rome: A New Just World Economic Order**

At a conference in November attended by 800 people sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Rome, Italy, Helga Zepp LaRouche delivers the keynote titled “The New Just World Economic Order: Humanity’s Only Chance for Survival,” stating: “Only when we take the highest ideal of humanity as the point of departure for our efforts, will we be able to have a just world order based upon a community of national sovereign republics, progress among all peoples, and thus, peace.”



The conference is also addressed by numerous political, religious, and scientific leaders from Europe, Africa, South American, and the United States, who adopt a resolution addressed to Pope John Paul II, stating:

Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses a November 1985 conference of the Schiller Institute in Rome, “Saint Augustine, Father of European and African Civilization”.

“The Schiller Institute, gathered in Rome to celebrate the 1,600th anniversary of the conversion to Christianity of St. Augustine, the father of European and African civilization, sends greetings to His Holiness Pope John Paul II, requesting him to continue to exercise his religious leadership and moral authority in the present crisis of humanity to cast out the forces of usury and to favor the creation of a just New World Economic Order for all nations.”

- **1986**

### **LaRouche Publishes Program for “The Integration of Ibero-America”**

In 1986, the LaRouche movement publishes a 340-page book-length special report in Spanish, named *La Integración Ibero-Americana* as an elaboration of LaRouche’s *Operation Juárez*, specifying great projects for the development of the continent, including the construction of a interoceanic sea-level “Second Panama Canal”. The introduction of the book states:



“During the Malvinas War, in May 1982, U.S. economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. traveled to Mexico to meet with President José López Portillo and other important political leaders. Some of them asked him to write out his proposal for dealing with the problem of the foreign debt. Three months later, the historic essay *Operation Juárez* was published, in which LaRouche takes up the old integrationist idea, and poses the necessity of immediately forming a Debtors’ Club and an Ibero-American Common Market... This book intends as its primary purpose to contribute to the realization of that longed-for integration, demonstrating both the feasibility and the conceptual grounding for the Ibero-American Common Market. Its more detailed elaboration will be the task of that successful integrationist movement that we also seek to awaken and consolidate.”

A book-length Spanish-language report published by the Schiller Institute, serialized in English by *Executive Intelligence Review*.

• 1987

**LaRouche Forecasts October “Black Monday” Stock Market Crash**

In May 1987, Lyndon LaRouche issues a press release titled “Global Financial Crisis Predicted For October” in which he states that, under the conditions of “a continuation of the foolish international monetary policy” of the U.S. government, “an October crash would be very probable.” LaRouche identifies the IMF “conditionalities” regime under which debtor nations are forced to devalue their currency in order to obtain new lines of credit, “turning a poor debt-repayment possibility by these countries, into an impossible one, in each case.” LaRouche states:

“A ‘zero-economic-growth mafia’ inside the IMF and World Bank bureaucracies, acting with U.S. government support, has been collapsing the internal economies and world trade of both developing and Western industrialized nations, while piling up the financial obligations of both developing and industrialized nations. We have been increasing nations’ obligations to pay debt, while destroying their means for paying that debt.”



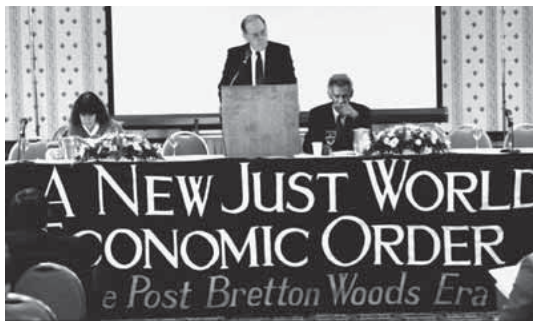
The Crash of 1987 occurs in October, as LaRouche had forecast earlier that year.

Precisely on schedule, on October 19 (now known as “Black Monday”), stock markets across the planet crash, with the Dow Jones losing almost a quarter of its value in a single day. LaRouche issues a statement titled “October Financial Crisis Happened On Schedule” in which he situates the crash in the context of the failure to enact his *Operation Juárez* program:

“During the spring of 1982 I warned the world that a ‘debt bomb’ was about to explode in Central and South America. I forecast the explosion to begin during the period of August and September that year. At the request of leaders of some nations of Central and South America, in June of that year, I wrote a detailed report, titled *Operation Juárez*, explaining the nature of the crisis, and detailing the measures which both these nations and the U.S. government must take... President López Portillo acted as my *Operation Juárez* report specified. The world was saved for another month. The governments of Argentina and Brazil promised to support Mexico’s policy, but both later broke that promise. The Reagan administration rejected my *Operation Juárez* option, and moved to crush and loot Mexico, and to proceed to loot every nation of Central and South America... For this five years, we have paid a terrible price. What could have been the easily manageable ‘debt bomb’ crisis of 1982, has been pyramided into the biggest financial crisis in history.”

• 1988

**LaRouche in Bretton Woods: “A New International Economic Order”**

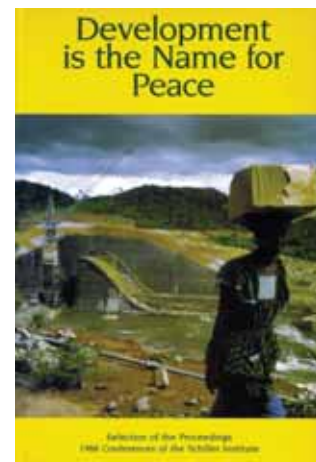


Lyndon LaRouche addresses Schiller Institute conference “A New Just World Economic Order” held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire in January 1988.

The Schiller Institute sponsors a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire titled “A New Just World Economic Order: Development Is The Name For Peace” on January 30-31, 1988. In attendance is Frederick Wills, former Foreign Minister of Guyana, who delivers a speech titled “The History of the Fight for the New World Economic Order” relating how he first became acquainted with Lyndon LaRouche and his idea for an International Development Bank. Wills declares: “It is time to return to the fundamental appreciation that money and monetary systems are the servants of humanity.”

Helga LaRouche also speaks on “The Dignity of Man in a New World Economic Order,” and Lyndon LaRouche delivers the keynote, titled “The Tasks of Establishing an Equitable New International Monetary Order” in which he describes the history of his *Operation Juárez* proposal, and elaborates how the President of the United States can act to create a new international monetary system to replace the post-1971 Bretton Woods system:

“As President, I would have most of the so-called ‘Third World’ leaders meet, and settle immediately the question of restructuring and reorganization of debt. Once the United States government has entered into such an agreement with a group of developing nations on restructuring and reorganizing of their external debt, and expansion of their import capacity, and conditions of new volumes of loans for economic development, the rest of the world just has to go along with it. And, thus we would have, in effect, the basis for a new monetary system.”



The proceedings of the Schiller Institute's 1988 conference were published in a book *Development is the Name for Peace*.

### LaRouche in Berlin Forecasts Reunification of Germany

On October 12, 1988, Lyndon LaRouche delivers a press conference in West Berlin “on the subject of prospects for the reunification of Germany,” asserting that “the world has now entered into what most agree is the end of an era. The state of the world as we have known it during the postwar period is ended.” LaRouche states: “The economy of the Soviet bloc is a terrible, and worsening failure... The Soviet bloc economy as a whole has reached the critical point, that, in its present form, it will continue to slide downhill from here on.” Therefore, LaRouche says, “the time has come for early steps toward the re-unification of Germany, with the obvious prospect that Berlin might resume its role as the capital.”



LaRouche forecasts fall of Berlin Wall at press conference in West Berlin in 1988.

LaRouche elaborates a program for the cooperative development of Eastern Europe as an engine for creating a new economic system:

“Let us say that the United States and Western Europe will cooperate to accomplish the successful rebuilding of the economy of Poland. There will be no interference in the political system of government, but only a kind of Marshall Plan aid to rebuild Poland’s industry and agriculture. If Germany agrees to this, let a process aimed at the reunification of the economies of Germany begin, and let this be the punctum saliens for Western cooperation in assisting the rebuilding of the economy of Poland.”

- **1989**

### The Fall of the Berlin Wall Presents Opportunity for New Era

Within one year of LaRouche’s forecast of the coming reunification of Germany, mass demonstrations in Leipzig and other cities in East Germany lead to the lifting of emigration restrictions for people wishing to leave the G.D.R. on November 9, 1989. Numerous border crossings are opened, including the Berlin Wall, thus marking the end of the “Iron Curtain” division between East and West. Lyndon LaRouche immediately commissions a policy study to elaborate his proposals from the previous year to use the modernization of Eastern Europe as the “locomotive” for the economic development of Eurasia. The concept takes the form of the “Productive Triangle” linking together Paris, Berlin, and Vienna through



The fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989.

high-speed rail, thus creating an integrated high-density 320,000 square-kilometer industrial development zone, spiraling out into eastern Europe via transport, energy, and communication development corridors. LaRouche elaborates the proposal in a policy paper composed the following year, “The Economic Development of Eastern Europe” in which he counterposes his “Productive Triangle” program for development to the shock therapy plan, which he asserts is merely a different form of the same model of “primitive accumulation” that brought down the Soviet state.



Lyndon LaRouche’s proposed “Productive Triangle” development plan for Europe.

- 1990

### Helga LaRouche Initiates International Campaign for “Productive Triangle”

Special reports on LaRouche’s “Productive Triangle” program are published in every major European language, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche launches an aggressive speaking tour campaign throughout Europe, addressing conferences in numerous capitals including in many Warsaw Pact and other Soviet countries newly gaining their independence, including Hungary and Poland, while representatives of the Schiller Institute host seminars on LaRouche’s program across eastern Europe, including in Czechoslovakia, Belarus, and Ukraine, as well as nearly every country in Western Europe.



Schiller Institute special report in German, “The Productive Triangle: Paris-Berlin-Vienna—Locomotive for the World Economy”.

Helga LaRouche issues a statement in which she says Germany has the opportunity to function as the locomotive for the world economy, both of the East and “above all for the development of the Southern Hemisphere,” finally rising to the moral challenge of realizing a new, just world economic order:

“Germany, the heart of Europe, must be the locomotive which raises the economic development of the whole of Europe to a qualitatively new level. The program of the “Productive Triangle,” proposed by the U.S. economic scientist Lyndon LaRouche, is the crucial key to this. A high-speed rail system will not only connect the Paris-Berlin-Vienna triangle, but, simultaneously, will enclose a region with the greatest immediate growth potential, as far as industrial and labor capacities are concerned. The rapid expansion of infrastructure and, especially of a productive Mittelstand in industry and agriculture can initiate a new economic miracle here, which, through new industrial corridors, will soon be able to reach the whole of Eastern Europe, the not-so-developed regions of Western Europe, and also the Soviet Union. The great expanse of Europe, with the ‘Productive Triangle’ as its core, will make possible such a great increase in productivity and in the output of capital goods, that it will function as the locomotive for the world economy — not only for the infrastructure and industrial development of the East, but above all for the development of the Southern Hemisphere. Our answer to this question of whether we will finally develop the countries of the so-called Third World, will decide ultimately whether or not we meet the great moral challenge of the twentieth century... It has to become the identity of a sovereign Germany, that it is the place from which emanates the practical realization of a new, just world economic order.”



Helga LaRouche addresses an international conference titled “The Coming Renaissance of Europe” held in Germany in April 1990.

- 1991

## Schiller Institute: Productive Triangle Cornerstone of New Economic Order

In March 1991, the Schiller Institute convenes a conference in Berlin on the “Productive Triangle” program, attended by representatives from numerous newly independent eastern European nations, and not quite independent republics of the Soviet Union, including Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Armenia, Bulgaria, and Croatia. In a message to the conference, Lyndon LaRouche calls for “a sphere of cooperation for mutual benefit among sovereign states” to unite Eurasia. The conference adopts a resolution, the “Berlin Declaration,” which calls for the nations of Europe to seize the “unique historical opportunity” presented by the end of the disappearance of the Iron Curtain, and states:

“We strive for a just, new economic order, which secures peace, in that all peoples are given the same opportunities for economic and social development. For, development is the name for peace.”



Maps of the “Productive Triangle” concept, including radiating vectors of development into Eastern and Southern Europe.

- 1992

## Productive Triangle Concept Extended to “Eurasian Land-Bridge”

Following the official dissolution of the Soviet Union, Lyndon LaRouche expands the concept of the “Productive Triangle” to include the former Soviet territories in Russia and central Asia, stretching all the way to the Pacific coast of China. This proposal, which becomes known as the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” concentrated on three “development corridors” spanning the Eurasian continent: a northern route via the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok; central routes through Ukraine-Russia-the Caucasus-Iran or Russia-Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and China; and southern route from Western Europe through Turkey and Iran, and on to China via Central Asia or India. This plan would economically integrate the Eurasian continent, maximizing the productive potential of its territory and

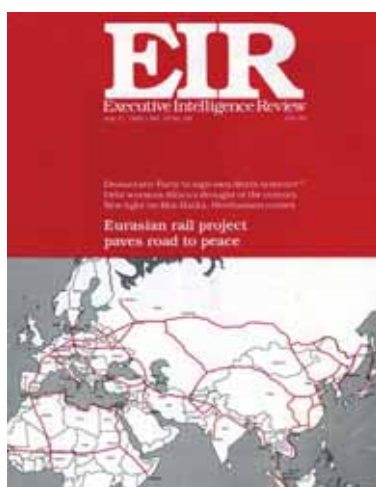


The “Productive Triangle” is expanded to encompass Eurasia as a whole with three development corridor routes spanning the continent through Russia and China.

peoples for the common benefit of all, and resolving the artificially imposed strategic divisions among the great powers through the promotion of development in their mutual interest.

*Executive Intelligence Review* publishes a feature-length study elaborating this “integrated Eurasian development network stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific,” stressing that it will serve as the centerpiece and foundation for creating “an alliance of nations committed to a common programmatic perspective for establishing a just world economic order.” This new economic and monetary order would be comprised of a “community of interest among sovereign nations committed to rapid economic development” to replace the failed financial systems of both East and West, bridging the rich and diverse cultures of the Eurasian continent and ending the legacy of the geopolitical “Great Game” policy of perpetual war.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche states that the world is experiencing the opportunity for “the beginning of a new more hopeful time and the emergence of a new, just world economic order” and issues a call for a peaceful revolution to establish an “International Coalition for Peace and Development”.



In 1992, *EIR* magazine publishes a report calling for an alliance for development among Eurasian nations as the foundation for a “new economic and monetary order” for the planet following the collapse of the Soviet Union.



## Publication of Russian-Language Edition of LaRouche's Economics Textbook

The Schiller Institute sponsors its first-ever conference in Russia, on October 30-31 in Moscow, to announce the release of a Russian-language edition of LaRouche's textbook on physical economy, *So You Wish To Learn All About Economics?* With Russia undergoing the disastrous effects of the IMF "shock therapy" policy, the conference is titled "Alternative Approaches to Economic Reform," focusing on LaRouche's proposals for a rapid reconstruction of the Russian economy by means of the Productive Triangle/Eurasian Land-Bridge program. The conference, held at the Russian State Humanitarian University, is attended by over 50 individuals representing leading political and academic institutions within Russia, and is co-chaired by Dr. Professor Taras Muranivsky, rector of the Ukrainian University in Moscow. Muranivsky delivers a speech about "establishing a new economic theory" based on



Dr. Taras Muranivsky co-chairs the first-ever Schiller Institute conference in Moscow titled "Alternative Approaches to Economic Reform" in October 1992.

LaRouche's ideas on the science of physical economy.



Various writings by LaRouche on physical economy published in several eastern European languages including Russian.

In the foreword for the Russian-language publication of his economics text, Lyndon LaRouche writes: "The Russian edition of this textbook appears at the moment the greatest financial bubble in history is collapsing upon us. If we fail to take appropriate corrective action soon, this collapse could become the worst economic disaster in European history. Out of the wreckage of that monetary collapse, a new form of national economy must be constructed."

### • 1994

## Lyndon LaRouche Travels for First Time to Moscow, Russia



Lyndon LaRouche travels to Moscow for a series of lectures on economics during his first trip to Russia in 1994. Here LaRouche is pictured in front of the Kremlin.

In April 1994, Lyndon LaRouche travels to Russia for a week of meetings and speaking engagements in Moscow, together with his wife Helga. LaRouche's first public event is a lecture sponsored by the Economic Academy of the Ministry of Economics of the Russian Federation on April 25, where LaRouche states:

"The problems in Russia are a reflection not of conditions internal to Russia, but the reflection of a collapse in the world economy... What is going to happen, without question, is a general total breakdown collapse of the global financial system... If there is an agreement on principles of sound economy, then there can be an agreement among states to reestablish, in a very short period of time, a new world financial and monetary system to replace the old one, while we put the old one into bankruptcy."

LaRouche also addresses seminars at three institutes of the Russian Academy of Sciences: the Institute on Scientific Information on Social Science (INION), the Institute of Oriental Studies, and the Africa Institute. At the INION, LaRouche stresses that the Russian intelligentsia must understand the collapse of the Soviet system was merely one part of a global process of collapse, caused by a general failure to abide by the fundamental laws of physical economics, which will doom the free-market system of the West as well:

"You get a reflection of a failure to comprehend this problem, and a belief that the disease which is

called free trade, is the superior alternative to communism. So instead of bowing to the statue of Karl Marx, you are now supposed to bow to the statues of Adam Smith and Ricardo. This tends to create an instinctive lack of appreciation for the fact that the entire global system is now about to collapse.”

Additionally, LaRouche is hosted by Dr. Pobisk Kuznetsov at a gathering of the “Prezident” group of approximately 60 scientists. Following LaRouche’s visit, Kuznetsov publishes a report in the Russian journal *Rossiya 2010* in which he calls for a new unit of measurement to be applied to physical economics, which he proposes be called “the larouche”, or “La” for short:



Lyndon LaRouche lectures on his science of physical economy at a seminar of Russian scientists in Moscow.

“Let us introduce the physical magnitude of ‘a larouche,’ designated by La, which gives the number of persons who can be fed from 1 square kilometer, or 100 hectares, during one year. Our base magnitude of area is 1 square kilometer or 100 hectares. This base value of area is necessary, in order to bring all existing world food statistics to a single basis. The figures cited above... correspond to ‘potential relative population density,’ introduced by LaRouche. We have introduced the new unit of measurement, the larouche, which is the quantity of persons able to be fed from a certain magnitude of area, taken as the unit value in this system... We share LaRouche’s view that the magnitude of potential relative population density can serve as an indicator of ‘intellectual culture,’ but taking into account the quite diverse values for farv (photochemically active radiation per vegetative period), we shall compare not simply 100 hectares, but 100 hectares for a given local farv value.”



Lyndon LaRouche joined by Dr. Suslov and Dr. Kuznetsov, in dialogue on his principles of physical economy at the Economics Academy in Moscow.

“Let us introduce the physical magnitude of ‘a larouche,’ designated by La, which gives the number of persons who can be fed from 1 square kilometer, or 100 hectares, during one year. Our base magnitude of area is 1 square kilometer or 100 hectares. This base value of area is necessary, in order to bring all existing world food statistics to a single basis. The figures cited above... correspond to ‘potential relative population density,’ introduced by LaRouche. We have introduced the new unit of measurement, the larouche, which is the quantity of persons able to be fed from a certain magnitude of area, taken as the unit value in this system... We share LaRouche’s view that the magnitude of potential relative population density can serve as an indicator of ‘intellectual culture,’ but taking into account the quite diverse values for farv (photochemically active radiation per vegetative period), we shall compare not simply 100 hectares, but 100 hectares for a given local farv value.”

Upon his return to Washington D.C., LaRouche delivers a report on his trip to a meeting of diplomats and press, where he repeats what he had stated at the Ministry of Economics in Moscow, saying:

“Have no doubt that the present global financial and monetary system is not only going to collapse, but is going to go into an absolute breakdown collapse, unless various governments, including the U.S. government, were to put the present monetary system into bankruptcy. That would stop the collapse, and nothing else will stop it. Therefore intelligent governments will consider nothing serious, except to make preparations for this collapse and to organize quickly a recovery of a new financial system and a new monetary order the instant the collapse occurs.”



LaRouche in dialogue with Russian economists at the Economics Academy of the Russian Ministry of Economics in Moscow.

- 1995

### Special Hearings in Russian Parliament on LaRouche Program

On February 20, the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the State Duma, holds special hearings to discuss emergency measures to prevent the disintegration of Russia’s economy. A memorandum submitted by LaRouche, titled “Prospects for Russian Economic Revival” is presented to the hearing, in addition to oral presentations made by representatives of the Schiller Institute in Moscow. In the first point of LaRouche’s memorandum, he states:

“The present phase of the economic crises inside Russia and nearby countries is the result of the interaction between the ongoing, new phase of collapse in the world monetary and financial systems, and the

relative exhaustion of Russia's ability to deliver a stream of loot to western financier interests. There exists no possible solution to this crisis, either for Russia or for the world, within the bounds of the previously accepted terms of dominant international economic and financial institutions. The present world system, as derived from the post-1971 form of 'floating exchange-rate' international monetary system, and present doctrines of IMF 'conditionalities,' is doomed to extinction during the near- to medium-term. The present system will either be brought to an end in an orderly way, through governments acting responsibly to put existing central banking and financial systems under state-controlled reorganization in bankruptcy, or through a chain-reaction form of rapid, 'thermonuclear' implosion of that speculative financial bubble which the world's financial system has become. All workable alternatives to general collapse require governments to assume responsibility for the establishment of new monetary and financial institutions to replace the bankrupt institutions which continue to dominate the world up to this moment."



Memorandum submitted by Lyndon LaRouche to hearings in the Russian Parliament in 1995.

## Lyndon LaRouche Makes Second Visit to Moscow, Testifies at Duma

In June 1995, Lyndon LaRouche makes his second trip to Russia, joined by his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, where he speaks at the Russian State Duma on the topic "The World Financial System and Problems of Economic Growth." LaRouche also delivers addresses at the Methodological University of Russia, the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and at Moscow State University, where he states that the world is headed toward what Rosa Luxemburg identified as "a breakdown crisis" and the only solution is to declare the IMF bankrupt and initiate an international credit system to build the Eurasian Land-Bridge project:



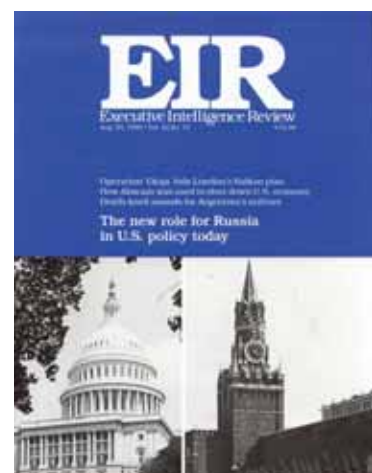
Lyndon LaRouche during his second trip to Moscow, in June 1995, speaks at a seminar on physical economics sponsored by Moscow State University.

"Some believe the present IMF system must be reformed but essentially only administrative reforms. Others of us take the view, as I do, that the international monetary and financial system of the world today, is totally bankrupt, and that only the elimination of that system by bankruptcy, and the establishment of a new system, is possible."

## LaRouche: Russia and U.S. Must Create New World Monetary System

*Executive Intelligence Review* publishes a report by Academician Dmitri Lvov, the vice-director of the Central Economic-Mathematical Institute (CEMI) in Russia, called "Toward a Scientific Grounding for Economic Reforms in Russia". CEMI had studied LaRouche's economic model in the 1980s at the time Moscow was examining the strategic and economic implications of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Lvov's paper is prefaced by a short introduction by LaRouche, titled "The New Role for Russia in U.S. Policy Today", in which he states:

"As the present, IMF-centered, global monetary and financial system disintegrates in a holocaust of reversed financial leverage, Russia's present, most crucial predicament will be shared by every nation of this planet. The challenge will be, to prevent the collapse of the Earth's physical economy, by launching immediately a *new world monetary and state-credit system*, on the basis of 'American



Lyndon LaRouche publishes strategic report titled "The New Role for Russia in U.S. Policy Today" as a preface to a policy paper by Russian Academician Dmitri Lvov.

System' principles contrary to every direction of change in economic policy, under the IMF and World Bank system, during the recent thirty years . In short, the Adam Smith system is shortly to be carried away by the same Styx of dead history into which the Soviet system had been thrown an historical instant earlier."

- 1996

### LaRouche Makes Third Trip to Russia for Meetings with Intelligentsia



LaRouche meets with Russian intelligentsia at the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

In April, Lyndon LaRouche makes his third trip to Russia to conduct meetings with top-level academics and policy makers from the Russian intelligentsia. LaRouche participates in a round table discussion jointly sponsored by the Institute for Socio-Political Research of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Free Economic Society of Russia, established 1765. The event is chaired by Leonid Abalkin, head of the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, while LaRouche speaks on the subject "Russia, the U.S.A., and the Global Financial Crisis". LaRouche

emphasizes that a partnership between the United States, Russia, and China, of the sort that Franklin Roosevelt envisioned in the 1940s for a post-colonial world, would be the combination of world powers necessary to reorganize the international financial system:

"We are in the middle of the worst international monetary and financial crisis of the century... The combination of the United States and Russia, now, as in 1945, with the cooperation of China can change the course of world history, and get out of this economic mess... Only a majority combination among great powers can break the power of these international authorities. Therefore, not in order to create another global hegemonic system, but to create a world which is safe for sovereign nation-states. We're in a great struggle. We're in a great, strategic world-historical struggle. And therefore, as in war, the unity of great powers can be decisive in whether you win the war or lose it, as Roosevelt understood before he died."



LaRouche participates in a round-table seminar of Russian economists and political figures at the Free Economic Society in Moscow April 24, 1996.

Participating in the dialogue with Mr. LaRouche were Valentin Pavlov, former prime minister and finance minister of the Soviet Union, and Vyacheslav Senchagov, director of the Center for Banking and Financial Research at the Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics. At the conclusion of the event, Academician Abalkin states: "Today we are facing the necessity of developing a new paradigm in the social sciences... I see all the work of Professor LaRouche as a step on the path to this paradigm."

### Helga Zepp-LaRouche Travels to China to Promote Eurasian Land-Bridge

Immediately after Lyndon LaRouche's visit to Russia, Helga Zepp-LaRouche travels to Beijing China to attend the "International Symposium on Economic Development of the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge," sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People's Republic of China. Helga LaRouche delivers a speech on May 8, called "Building the Silk Road Land-Bridge: The Basis for the Mutual Security Interests of Asia and Europe", in which she states:



Helga LaRouche speaks in Beijing, calling for a Eurasian Development Bank and "an emergency meeting of the principal nation-state powers for the purpose of establishing a new international monetary system".

“The governments of Eurasia should agree on an integrated infrastructure program, which connects the industrial centers of Europe and Asia with the population centers in South and Southeast Asia, through ‘development corridors.’ The development of those main axes of traffic, through Great Projects for infrastructure in transport, energy, water, and communications, is the precondition, to lay the groundwork for the industrial development of the Eurasian land-mass, and can thus become the motor for overcoming the world economic crisis.”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche speaks at a 1996 international symposium in China on the New Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Helga LaRouche calls for the establishment of a Eurasian Development Bank in the image of Lyndon LaRouche’s original International Development Bank (IDB) proposal, to facilitate cooperation among the sovereign states of Eurasia for development:

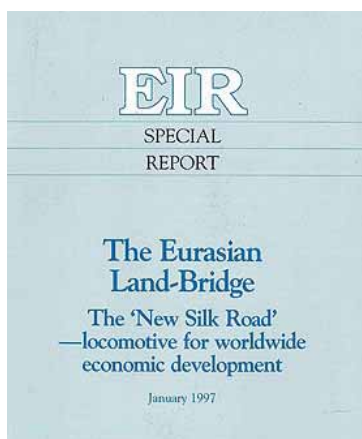
“The right to generate credit must be brought back under the control of sovereign governments. Through appropriate legislation, national banks must be able to generate credit lines for these projects. As these credits

are related to future production, wealth is being created, and they are not inflationary... As the realization of infrastructure projects of this magnitude, will require all available industrial capacities of the participating nations, and, as new capacities have to be created, the different countries should work in a division of labor, and thereby balance existing three-way trade flows through so-called clearing-houses. A newly founded Eurasian Development Bank could take over this task.”

Finally, Mrs. LaRouche calls for the convening of “an emergency monetary policy meeting of the principal nation-state powers, for the purpose of establishing a new international monetary system, based on stabilized parities of currencies, to the purpose of fostering a global revival and expansion of agricultural and industrial production, based upon capital intensive, energy-intensive modes of investment, in scientific and technological progress.”

- 1997

### Special Report on “Eurasian Land-Bridge” Released by *EIR*



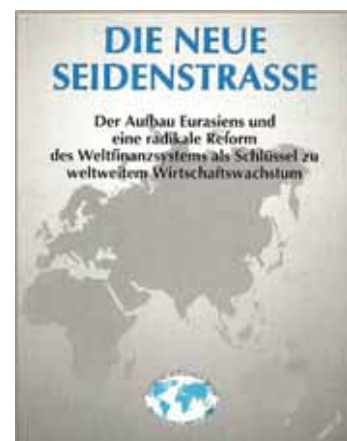
Special Report published by *EIR* in 1997 titled “The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The New Silk Road—Locomotive For Worldwide Economic Development.”

reconstruction of Russia and Eastern Europe, the development of the entire Eurasian landmass with the most modern infrastructure, would be the central economic issue at such a monetary conference of world powers. The connection of the new financial and monetary system, with concrete development projects which demonstrably would set a new, worldwide economic miracle into motion, would guarantee the success of the new system, overcoming the current crisis, and ensuring the fundamental economic security of the world far into the future.”

On February 5, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche host a seminar of diplomats in Washington D.C. to announce the official release of a book-length special report by *Executive Intelligence Review* called “The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The New Silk Road Locomotive For Worldwide Economic Development”. In the introduction of this 300-page detailed “blueprint” compendium of development projects across the Eurasian landmass, LaRouche is quoted: “Call together an immediate emergency conference of crucial powers, an international monetary conference setting up a new monetary system to replace the bankrupt one.”

The introduction of the report further states:

“The realization of the ‘New Silk Road’ and the ‘Productive Triangle,’ a real re-



German-language edition of the *EIR* special report, titled “The New Silk Road: The Development of Eurasia and Radical Reform of the World Financial System as the Key to Worldwide Economic Development”.

## Lyndon LaRouche Issues Call for a “New Bretton Woods”



Lyndon LaRouche first issues his call for a New Bretton Woods at a conference in Washington D.C. in January 1997.

On January 4, LaRouche delivers an address in Washington D.C., in which he first issues his call for a “New Bretton Woods” to reorganize the world financial system, calling on President Bill Clinton to convene an international conference to launch a general monetary reform for the planet on the basis of mutual development:

“The President must say, ‘We are going to proceed to put what we know to be bankrupt financial and monetary institutions, into bankruptcy, that is, into receivership, for financial reorganization under the supervision of government. The United States must act, together with other powers, to put the world into bankruptcy reorganization. Every financial system, every banking system in the world, is presently bankrupt! Therefore, the United States must take international leadership in proposing a new Bretton Woods. We have to create new banking systems, which is very simple to do, on the basis of the Hamilton model — national banking... We have the basis for coming to an international

policy agreement on strategy, among such powers, on an ecumenical basis, to say, ‘We’re going to do this. We’re going to take this system out of its misery, establish a new system, a new Bretton Woods. We’re going to take the Eurasian Land-Bridge concept and what it represents as a policy, as a global policy, and we’re going to rebuild this planet.’”

LaRouche elaborates on his call to President Clinton to convene an international summit “to create a new monetary system” at a conference of the Schiller Institute in February, at which a resolution titled “Urgent Appeal to President Clinton to Convoke a New Bretton Woods Conference” is endorsed by the participants. The appeal declares:

“We appeal to you, President Clinton, to use the Powers of the Presidency of the United States, to convoke, on an emergency basis, a new international Bretton Woods conference, to replace the present bankrupt monetary system with a new one. A global debt reorganization, the establishment of fixed-parity exchange rates and a new set of trade and tariff agreements are the absolute precondition for stability in world economic and financial relations, which are required for a return to economic growth.”

- 1998

## President Bill Clinton Calls for “New Financial Architecture”

On September 14, 1998, immediately after returning from a state visit to Russia, President Clinton delivers a major address to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City in which he calls for “a new financial architecture for the 21st century.” With the crash of the Russian bond market threatening to set off a chain reaction collapse of the global financial system, Clinton announces that he is convening an urgent conference of the finance ministers of the leading nations from both the developed and developing world (the G7 and the G22) to “douse the flames of the international financial crisis” and resolve “the biggest financial challenge facing the world in a half-century” — i.e. since the original Bretton Woods. Clinton states:

“In the face of this new challenge, America can and must continue to act and to lead to take the urgent steps needed today to calm the financial crisis, restart the engine of growth in Asia, and minimize the impact of financial turmoil on other nations, and to make certain that for tomorrow the institutions and rules of international finance and international trade are prepared to support steady and sustainable growth over the long term.”



President Clinton calls for the convening of an international summit to create a “new financial architecture” at a speech in New York City on September 14, 1998.

At the conclusion of his address, Clinton invokes Franklin Roosevelt, saying:

“At this moment, the United States is called upon once again to lead — to organize the forces of a committed world... The World War II generation did it for us 50 years ago. Now, it is time for us to rise to our responsibility, as America has called upon to do often so many times in the past. We can, if we do that, redeem the promise of the global economy and strengthen our nation for a new century.”

### **López Portillo: “World Must Listen to Wise Words of Lyndon LaRouche”**

At a press conference in Mexico City, former President López Portillo joins Helga Zepp-LaRouche to discuss the urgency of establishing a New World Economic Order, asserting, “It is now necessary for the world to listen to the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche.” In an accompanying editorial published in the leading Mexican newspaper *El Universal*, Portillo states:

“The new economic order must be oriented to the increase of production, and not to the control of demand, the latter fundamentally directed to favoring capital (frequently, that of speculative capital) through outright depressive measures which reward profits, even if this postpones the satisfaction of real human, social needs.”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche and former President López Portillo at a press conference in Mexico in 1998.

### **Helga Zepp-LaRouche Returns to China to Speak on Eurasian Land-Bridge**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche returns to China in the end of October to participate in a second conference on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, called “Asia-Europe Economic and Trade Relations in the 21st Century and the Second Eurasian Bridge,” where she delivers a speech at the keynote session in Beijing titled “Principles of Foreign Policy in the Coming Era of the New Eurasian Land-Bridge”. She begins her speech saying:

“While the present meltdown of the global financial system obviously represents enormous dangers for the existence of entire nations and their populations, the profound discrediting of the institutions associated with that system, represents, at the same time, a unique and unprecedented chance, to replace the unjust principles of the old political and economic order with new, just ones, which will allow the survival and well-being of all nations on this planet.”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche pictured at the Eastern Terminal of the Eurasian Land-Bridge in China.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche visits the tomb of Sun Yat-sen in Nanjing, China in 1999.

Helga LaRouche states that it will be through the mutual development derived from the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge project that a stable relationship between respectively sovereign nations, peacefully cooperating for their common benefit can be achieved, such that each nation’s sovereign interest will be in accord with the interests of the other:

“If the new, just world economic order is supposed to function, the ancient philosophical paradox of the One and the Many has to be addressed. The unifying principle has to be the development of mankind as a whole, and there has to be an intelligible scientific principle for how that development can be measured. At the same time, the principle of national sovereignty must be absolutely guaranteed. Universal history proves that there must absolutely not be any contradiction between these two ideas.”

- 2000

## Lyndon LaRouche Publishes “My Strategy for the Americas”



Lyndon LaRouche publishes a policy document titled “In the Footsteps of John Quincy Adams: My Strategy for the Americas” reasserting the applicability of the Monroe Doctrine for the Western Hemisphere, and defining the necessary anti-imperial community of principle among the nations of North and South America. In the conclusion of the document, LaRouche writes:

“We have come to a time, throughout the world, at which virtually every central banking system of the world is not merely bankrupt, but hopelessly so. There is no possible way, in which the world’s currently outstanding nominal debt, could possibly ever be paid. Hundreds of trillions of U.S. dollar-equivalents, must be abruptly written off, or placed in frozen, non-interest-bearing accounts, pending future disposition in bankruptcy-proceedings...

Lyndon LaRouche authors a policy paper titled “In the Footsteps of John Quincy Adams: My Strategy for the Americas”.

credit, deployed through national banking methods of a Hamiltonian type, to suddenly increase levels of useful employment, rather than allow a collapse of employment and of essential services. This kind of emergency action must occur not only within nations, but in rapidly expanding hard-commodity trade among nations, with special emphasis upon lines of trade within the hemisphere... Without international cooperation among sovereign governments, along such lines the otherwise manageable economic crisis immediately before us will not be overcome.”

- 2001

## LaRouche in Sudan: New Bretton Woods and The New Just World Economic Order

In January 2001, LaRouche travels to Khartoum, Sudan for a four-day conference sponsored by EIR and the Schiller Institute on “Peace Through Development: Nile Valley Development & The New Just World Economic Order.” Lyndon LaRouche delivers the keynote address on “The New Bretton Woods System as Framework for a New Just World Economic Order” in which he specifies three principles which must serve as the foundation for a new international economic system:

“First, we must restore the characteristics of the old Bretton Woods system of the immediate post-war decades. That means, a system of fixed-exchange rates, capital controls, currency controls, and financial controls, and global growth fostered by the same methods employed through institutions such as Germany’s Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, to promote large-scale development of basic economic infrastructure, and to use the market potential generated by that infrastructural development, as the base for creating a still-larger rate of growth in development of agriculture and industry.



LaRouche delivers keynote speech in Khartoum on the New Bretton Woods and the New Just World Economic Order.

“Second, we must do as President Roosevelt had intended: all sovereign nations must be, on principle, full partners in the new international monetary system. This is the fundamental difference between the old Bretton Woods system, and what must happen now. We cannot have a system which is going to work, which does not treat the majority of the human race as full partners in the system. Otherwise, it won’t work.



“Third, we must rely chiefly on credit created by the authority of perfectly sovereign nation-state governments, to generate the medium- to long-term, domestic and international trade agreements on which the economic recovery and expansion will be centered.”

## Lyndon LaRouche Returns to Russia to Address State Duma



Lyndon LaRouche addresses a hearing of the Economic Policy Committee of the Russian State Duma on June 29, 2001.

On June 29, 2001, Lyndon LaRouche speaks before an official hearing of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the State Duma, sponsored by Sergei Glazyev, the chairman of the Duma Committee on Economic Policy. The hearing, titled “On Measures to Ensure the Development of the Russian Economy Under Conditions of a Destabilization of the World Financial System,” was attended by 150 parliamentarians and government advisors and broadcast live into all Duma offices. Sergei Glazyev introduces LaRouche, saying: “I want to open our parliamentary hearings and to give the floor to our guest, the well-known phi-

losopher, historian, and economist Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.”

In his testimony, LaRouche states that “nothing can save the present world financial and monetary system in its present form” and lists four necessary measures to reorganize the global economic system including the cancellation of illegitimate debts and the reorganization of the rest, stating:

“The reorganization of the world monetary and financial systems, must be based upon the use of large-scale, long-term cooperation in infrastructural development within, and among nations, and heavy emphasis upon adopted targets of scientific and technological progress. The pivot for world economic growth, shall be a new system of transcontinental cooperation among the sovereign nation-states of continental Eurasia.”



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche appear with Sergei Glazyev at a pre-hearing press conference in Moscow.

## Lyndon and Helga LaRouche Return to New Delhi, India

Almost two decades after their previous trips to India to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche return to India to participate in an *EIR* seminar at the Jawaharal Nehru University School for International Studies, and to meet with top-level officials of the Indian government including two former Prime Ministers, Chandra Shekhar and I.K. Gujral. They also meet with India’s President K.R. Narayanan, as well as leading advisors of the serving Prime Minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee.



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, joined by *EIR*s Ramtanu Maitra, are greeted by the President of India, K.R. Narayanan in 2001.

Lyndon LaRouche delivers a keynote address, titled “World in Crisis Needs a New Monetary System”, which he concludes saying:

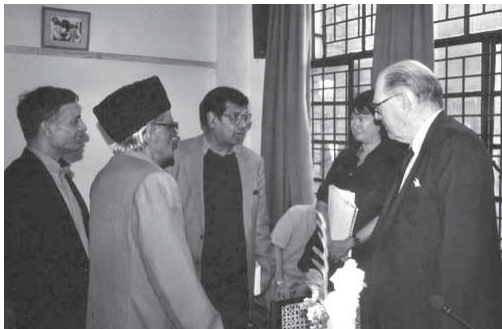
“We’ve come to a time, when the alternative has failed. Free trade, globalization, and so forth, have become horror-shows, which destroy us. The floating-exchange-rate system has destroyed the world. It must end... Indira Gandhi was right, in her instinct for protectionism. Her father,

and others, were right, in the Non-Aligned Movement, in saying, ‘You can not function, merely on national protectionism. You must find a *new, more just world economic order...*’

“And, that is exactly what we proposed in terms of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. If we can agree, and understand that the nations of East and South Asia require an early, and rapid infusion of technology, to develop these economies so that they can survive; and if this can be done through credit arrangements, extended by governments at



Lyndon LaRouche delivers keynote address at the Nehru University School for International Studies in New Delhi.



Lyndon LaRouche speaks to attendees of *EIR* policy conference in New Delhi, India.

interest rates of 1 to 2% simple interest, on long term; and if we take the great infrastructure projects as the driver force; and if we unite the need of Western Europe for markets for this type of technology, and the role of Russia, as the transmission belt between East and South Asia, and Western Europe; and if we think of this as the center of the world, and bring nations in Africa, in the Americas, into the same arrangement, then we have the basis for creating a new monetary system, under which this world can come out of this mess.”

## LaRouche Returns to Moscow for Kuznetsov Memorial Scientific Conference

For the second time in one year, LaRouche travels to Moscow for a four-day visit December 10-14 to participate in a scientific conference honoring the memory of Pobisk Kuznetsov, who died the previous year. In addition, LaRouche also addresses a seminar hosted by Academician Lvov at the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) and meets with the Mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov. The Kuznetsov memorial symposium is titled “Space and Time in the Evolution of the Global System Nature-Society-Man” at which LaRouche speaks on the subject of “Russia’s Role in Solving the Global Crisis”. He states:



Lyndon LaRouche speaks at a symposium in Moscow honoring the late Russian scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov.

“If the world is to come out of this great financial, and monetary, and economic crisis successfully, Russia, as a Eurasian nation, must play a very crucial, central role... I have proposed, that we must develop development corridors, superseding the Trans-Siberian Railroad, across Eurasia... This would require, and would mean, the greatest transformation in the biosphere, in the history of humanity.”

### • 2002

## LaRouche Visits Brazil, Calls for Emergency Monetary Conference

In June 2002, Lyndon LaRouche travels to Brazil to receive an honorary citizenship from the City Council of Sao Paulo and to participate in a series of seminars on reorganization of the world financial system. At a meeting of the Commercial Association of Sao Paulo, LaRouche calls for “an emergency monetary conference” to create a new international economic system. LaRouche states:

“Governments must act to put the system into bankruptcy reorganization... What does this mean? First, we require a global, monetary financial reform. The best model we have is the 1945-1964 system, not as a perfect model, but as a political model. Under those, we must have, therefore, financial reorganization in various countries. We require an emergency monetary conference among leading countries to immediately negotiate a general reform and bankruptcy reorganization. We must also, then, take certain steps in each country and in treaty agreements to get the world economy moving upward... We must generate a tremendous amount of capital investment. How do we do that? We must create a credit system.”



Lyndon LaRouche appears before the Sao Paulo City Council to receive an honorary citizenship during a trip to Brazil in June 2002.

• 2003

**LaRouche Reasserts Operation Juárez for Sovereign States of Americas**

The LaRouche presidential campaign publishes a policy report titled “The Sovereign States of the Americas: The Monroe Doctrine Today” in which LaRouche reasserts his 1982 *Operation Juárez* program:

“We must, as I proposed in my 1982 *Operation Juárez*, develop a new credit-mechanism within the hemisphere, through which we create and manage large flows of created long-term, low-cost credit, credit generated by sovereign governments acting in concert, for capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure and production technologies, at borrowing costs of not more than 1-2% net annual simple interest...”

“We must also develop crucial fountains of technology from within various regions of the hemisphere. All of this must function within the framework of an economic protectionist form of fixed-rate monetary order among the currencies of the Americas, similar to the successful initial phase of the original, post-war Bretton Woods monetary-financial system. The development of such an arrangement and perspective within the Americas will directly complement and mesh with the similar system of continental-wide cooperation now emerging within the Eurasian continent. These two continental systems, will be the foundation for a global system.”



LaRouche reasserts his *Operation Juárez* program for the western hemisphere, proposing the Americas integrate with Eurasia to form a new economic order.

**Lyndon LaRouche in India: Reorganizing the World Financial System**

In January 2003, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche travel to India to participate in an extensive series of public and private events in several different cities including Calcutta, New Delhi, and Jaipur, on the subject of creating a Eurasian alliance to reorganize the bankrupt world financial system. The seminars keyed by LaRouche includes one hosted by the Institute of Economic Growth at Delhi University which serves as a leading think-tank for the government of India, and a conference hosted by the Political Science Department of Jaipur University. LaRouche emphasizes in his speech to the Institute for Economic Growth, titled “The Indispensable Role of the State in Reorganizing a Bankrupt System” that the “Strategic Triangle” of Russia, China, and India must be the primary engine for economic growth in the world, stating, “we must use the experience of the first phase of Bretton Woods as a model for reorganizing the international monetary and financial system, now.”

In his speech in Jaipur, titled “Globalization is a Prescription for Disaster”, LaRouche again highlighted

the Strategic Triangle of Russia, China, and India “as a keystone for bringing together the nations of Asia in an alliance of mutual security and economic progress” and defined the means by which credit can be created to develop Eurasia:

“We need to go back very quickly to a fixed-exchange rate system... We need a system under which nations can cooperate, as I indicated in the case of Asia: 25- to 50-year treaty agreements of cooperation. That means that each nation wants a strong national economy, because the basis of credit will not be central banking credit, will not be private credit... On the precedent of Alexander Hamilton, the state creates the credit and provides that credit for necessary projects in national infrastructure. The second way is through treaty agreements among states. That is, two nations who agree to a project, can guarantee each other a relationship over, say, a 25-year period. That will create credit, without issuing money... Put the bankrupt system into bankruptcy, and create credit for socially significant, economically sound, long-term projects, manage them well on the objectives determined, agreements among nations made, and we can recover.”

## LaRouches Return to India: Renew the Fight for a Just New World Economic Order!

In May 2003, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche return to India for the second time that year to participate in a major international conference co-hosted by the Schiller Institute and the Center for Social Justice of India. The conference is opened with a speech by Indian Member of Parliament Shri K. Natwar Singh, who was the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement under the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when India hosted the Non-Aligned Movement Summit in New Delhi in 1983. In his speech, Singh emphasizes the historic role of the Non-Aligned Movement as leading the fight for the New International Economic Order.

LaRouche then echoes that theme and declares:

“We must have what we fought for at Colombo, Sri Lanka in August of 1976. We must revive the spirit of Bandung, as a part of an international movement. We must revive the concert of a just, new world economic order—now!”



LaRouche tells a conference in Bangalore, India: “We must have what we fought for at Colombo in August of 1976: a just, new world economic order—now!”

“How can this be brought into being? We need large-scale projects, infrastructure projects. We need long-term agreements among nations on trade. We need fixed parities in currencies. We need interest rates on long-term loans which are not excessive: 1-2% simple interest rate. We need 25- to 50-year agreements and treaty agreements, among nations on trade and development. We need a monetary system, with many of the best features of the Bretton Woods system, of the immediate postwar period. But, this time, the United States can not run it, as the United States did back then... We must have a concert of nations which does this. We must have a concert of nations take over the international financial institutions, and reform them. We must use the power of government, to put bankrupt systems into bankruptcy reorganization. We must use the power of government and treaty agreements, to create large-scale credit and credit systems, to enable these potentials to be realized.”

LaRouche at a conference in Bangalore, India calls for the renewal of the fight for the new international economic order.

LaRouche also authors a written policy document for the conference, titled “A Precipitous: The Peaceful Concept of Technology Transfer” in which he details the necessary scientific principles to be applied in “establishing a more just, peaceful, and profitable new world economic order within a global community of perfectly sovereign nation-states.”

“Establishing a just and equitable economic order in the world is an urgent necessity if the vast majority of people in the world are to enjoy the benefits of human and scientific progress... Developments leading to war, especially the position adopted by some of the leading powers, demonstrate that the international order is becoming less aligned. This opens new opportunities to strengthen the process and build a more cooperative International Order. What we need is a new community of nation-states, non-aligned in military terms, but aligned against all forms of political, social, and economic injustice, and a global movement to pursue a new, just political-economical order... The conference calls upon the peace-loving people, especially young men and women, to launch a worldwide movement to achieve the above goal.”



LaRouche appears at a conference in Bangalore, India along with former Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indian Member of Parliament Natwar Singh.

- 2004

### Sergei Glazyev Issues Call for New World Financial Architecture

Member of the Russian Duma Sergei Glazyev, who had invited Lyndon LaRouche to Russia in 2001 to testify to the Russian Parliament, issues a call for a “new world financial architecture” during a press conference in Moscow announcing his campaign for President of Russia. Glazyev states:

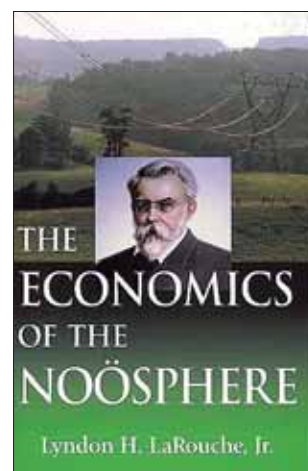


Sergei Glazyev calls for a new world financial architecture during a press conference in Moscow in 2004.

“The key priority today in world politics, where Russia could take the lead, is the formation of a new world financial architecture... Russia could take active steps to transform the ruble into an international reserve currency, and propose to all countries to shift to an equality-based, mutually beneficial system of financial and monetary relations, rejecting the use of the national currency of any one country as a world currency. We should get away from the excessive dependence of the world financial system on the currency issues of any one country, and shift to a system of equality-based financial and monetary relations. In practical terms, it is possible to reach a consensus among a large group of countries and begin to move to a new world financial and monetary system that would be more stable, more reliable and more fair.”

### LaRouche Travels to Russia, Publishes *The Economics of the Noösphere*

In April 2004, LaRouche travels again to Moscow to keynote a conference sponsored by the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences and cosponsored by the Schiller Institute. LaRouche’s speech, “Entering the Economy of the Noösphere”, echoes the themes which he elaborates in his newest published book, titled *The Economics of the Noösphere* featuring the ideas of Russian scientist Vladimir I. Vernadsky. LaRouche declares that mankind is entering “a new era” which must impel revolutionary changes in the existing economic order:



Lyndon LaRouche publishes book titled *The Economics of the Noösphere*, developing on the ideas of Vladimir Vernadsky.

“Hopefully, the increasing severity of the present world economic and related crises, will compel us to institute those urgently needed changes in the present world order... The growing needs of humanity could not be met without the kind of scientific revolution which we should associate with what the great V.I. Vernadsky defined as the Noösphere... We are entering a new era of mankind, an era which must grasp more fully, more practically, the implications of V.I. Vernadsky’s development of the notion of the Noösphere.”

- 2005

## LaRouche in Berlin Details “New Westphalian” World Economic Order

At an *EIR*-sponsored seminar in Berlin, Germany involving leading Russian, Chinese, Indian, American, and European policy makers, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche elaborate the “Westphalian” principles which must serve as the foundation for a new international order between states. LaRouche authors two discussion documents for the conference, titled “Toward a Second Treaty of Westphalia: The Coming Eurasian World” and “The Dialogue of Eurasian Civilizations: Earth’s Next Fifty Years”.

During the dialogue at the conference, Lyndon LaRouche invokes the fight for a new economic order, saying, “go back to 1976 to this experience, where the Non-Aligned nations group, in majority on the initiative of India, actually, adopted a resolution on a just new world economic order.” In his speech titled “We Need a New Treaty of Westphalia”, LaRouche declares that the time for that new international order has come:

“We’re going into either a period of chaos, which could be a Dark Age, or we’re going into a period in which the assumptions of relations among states, especially respecting economic and related kinds of relations, will be changed forever... The decision is on the table: are we going to create a new monetary system, which presumes that a concert of nation-states, sovereign nation-states, will put the existing IMF system into bankruptcy receivership? In other words, governments would take these banking institutions into receivership and manage these bankrupt entities, in such a way as to promote the general welfare.”

During the seminar, Helga Zepp-LaRouche delivers a speech titled “Society Needs a New Paradigm Worthy of the Dignity of Man”, in which she elaborates the history of LaRouche’s role in leading the fight for a new international economic order and asserts the urgent need to “put the new world economic order back on the agenda,” saying:

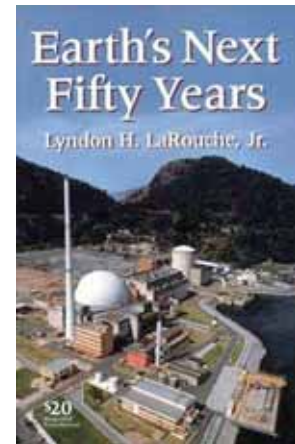
“In 1971, when Nixon decoupled the dollar from gold, creating the private banking power over money creation in the offshore markets, LaRouche said, this will lead to a new depression, the new danger of fascism, and the danger of a collapse of society—or, the just new world economic order... In 1975, Mr. LaRouche went to Iraq, to participate in the celebrations of the Ba’ath Party. And he came back, and he made for the first time, the proposal to have the International Development Bank, as an instrument to replace the IMF, to be the vehicle for a \$400 billion credit per year for clearly defined development projects. This idea, we then circulated for one year, among 85 countries, the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. Many of these countries did feasibility studies, with the idea of Mr. LaRouche’s work. Then, in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in ‘76, eighty-five nations accepted the idea of a new world economic order... Then, the next major thing was when LaRouche got the cooperation of López Portillo, to make a proposal—again, to have a new world economic order. This time coming from a debtors’ cartel, from the Latin American debtor countries: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina...”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche tells a seminar of international policy makers gathered in Berlin, Germany: “This is now the opportunity to put the idea of a just new world economic order back on the agenda!”

Helga LaRouche traces this history through the collapse of, first, the Soviet Union and then the collapse of the free-market “globalization” system, asserting:

“This is now the opportunity to put the idea of a just new world economic order, back on the agenda. If you want to have a just new world economic order, it’s not a technocratic question; it’s not only a question of a new financial system, a new economic system: It’s a question of a passionate idea, of the idea of the international community of people.... So, I think we need to have the discussion on this level, and put the new world economic order, back on the agenda.”



A lengthy document authored by Lyndon LaRouche in 2005 for an international seminar in Berlin is published in book-form under the title *Earth’s Next Fifty Years*.

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche Renews Calls for New Bretton Woods

In April 2005, the president and founder of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, renews the call for a New Bretton Woods, issuing an international petition signed by leading elected officials and government figures, including numerous members of the Italian Parliament who had sponsored resolutions in support of the New Bretton Woods, as well as economists from several western and central European countries. The petition states:

The following measures must be implemented if we are to alter the mistaken course that we have followed since President Nixon did away with fixed exchange-rates in 1971, a course that has led to the present upsurge of a grotesque and predatory form of capitalism, thanks to unchecked “globalization” after the fall of the U.S.S.R. The New Bretton Woods Conference shall decide as follows —

1. There shall immediately be re-established fixed exchange rates.
2. A treaty shall be enacted between governments, forbidding speculation in derivative products.
3. The debt shall either be cancelled, or reorganized.
4. New credit lines shall be opened by the State, to create full employment by investing in critical infrastructure and technological innovation.
5. The building of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the keystone for rebuilding the world economy, is the vision that will bring about not only a new economic miracle, but peace in the 21st Century.
6. A new Peace of Westphalia will ensure that for no less than the coming half-century, raw materials shall be extracted and processed for the benefit of every nation on this planet.

We, the undersigned, believe that so-called “globalization,” this predatory form of capitalism, has shown itself beyond all doubt to be bankrupt on every front. It is Man who must stand at the center of the economy, and accordingly, the economy must serve the common weal. The purpose of a new world economic order is to guarantee the inalienable rights of Man.



Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche issues an international call for a New Bretton Woods in 2005.

## Argentine Foreign Minister Calls for New Bretton Woods at United Nations

On September 14, 2005, during a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister of Argentina Rafael Bielsa calls for:

“...an international conference of heads of state, similar to the 1944 Bretton Woods conference, to rebuild a more just global monetary and financial architecture which eliminates financial bubbles and concentrates on supporting the real economy.”

This speech, prepared in direct coordination with the Argentine president Nestor Kirchner, comes in the wake of Argentina’s victory over the international vulture funds, forcing them to renegotiate Argentina’s debt and accept a vast write-down of the face value of their claims against Argentina. Refusing to give into the threats and “conditionalities” of the IMF, Argentine President Nestor Kirchner delivered a speech in April in which he declared:

“There is life after the IMF, and it’s a very good life. And remember, being in the embrace of the IMF isn’t exactly like being in heaven. I received an Argentina devastated by an economic program supported by the International Monetary Fund: The placing of private interests over the general interest was the expression of a specific model of society which led to generalized poverty, uncertainty, isolation, and impoverishment of life at all levels... “As it operates today, the IMF has no future, and the developed world has to understand this. Argentina is prepared to work actively and constructively on behalf of a new world economic order.”



President of Argentina Nestor Kirchner declares: “Argentina is prepared to work actively and constructively on behalf of a new world economic order”.

- **2006**

### **Argentine President Kirchner Calls for New Financial Architecture at UN**

Nestor Kirchner, the President of Argentina, delivers a speech before the United Nations General Assembly on September 21, 2006, in which he calls for a “new financial architecture” to replace the failed and destructive IMF system. Denouncing the violation of national sovereignty and prevention of economic development that the IMF “conditionalities” regime represents, Kirchner declares:



President of Argentina Nestor Kirchner before the United Nations General Assembly on September 21, 2006.

“There is sufficient empirical evidence to demonstrate that the participation of the international financial organizations in the promotion of development of poorer nations has not been successful, and in many cases, with their conditionalities, they have acted in a contrary sense, preventing development... That is why, together with the majority of countries, we support the reform of the international financial architecture, such that it will lead to the progress of the poorest nations. In noting the scant willingness of these international financial organizations to produce a real change in their policies, we deem it necessary to make this change, and to consider the creation of new international financial instruments that will permit the building of development projects to combat poverty and hunger in the world and to provide real options for advancement.”

- **2007**

### **International Conference in Moscow Demands Bering Strait Tunnel**

Lyndon LaRouche is invited to participate in a conference on April 24, 2007 in Moscow, Russia called “Megaprojects of Russia’s East: A Transcontinental Eurasia-America Transport Link via the Bering Strait” organized by the Russian Academy of Sciences Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS), in conjunction with the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MERT), the Russian Ministry of Transport, the state-owned company Russian Railroads, and several regional governments in Siberia and the Russian Far East. Lyndon LaRouche speech, prepared and submitted to the conference, is titled “The World’s Political Map Changes: Mendelyev Would Have Agreed” in which he states:



Proceedings of Moscow conference on the Bering Strait Tunnel project are published in both Russian and English, including the prepared text of Lyndon LaRouche’s speech.

“This onrushing collapse of the world’s presently hyperinflated, disintegrating world monetary-financial system, requires early concerted emergency action by responsible leading nations... These must include the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India, as the rallying-point for a new, spreading partnership among perfectly sovereign nation-state economies. In such cooperation, the development of a great network of modern successors to old forms of rail transport, must be spread across continental Eurasia, and across the Bering Strait into the Americas... The bridging of the Bering Strait becomes, thus, now, the navel of a new birth of a new world economy.”

### **LaRouche Invited to Moscow as Featured Guest of Academy of Sciences**

Lyndon LaRouche is invited to Moscow to attend a celebration sponsored by the Russian Academy of Science of the 80th birthday of Stanislav Mikhailovich Menshikov, a prominent Russian economist. The celebration is also attended by Academician Alexander Granberg who sponsored the Bering Strait forum earlier in the year, and Dr. Sergei Glazyev, also a member of the Academy of Sciences. Lyndon LaRouche makes remarks to the gathering, in which he says:



Lyndon LaRouche and Stanislav Menshikov converse during a celebration in Moscow sponsored by the Academy of Sciences.

“The United States must change its behavior, by approaching Russia, China, and India, in order to create a new order of relations in the world, bringing all the smaller nations in to cooperate with them. I think we can do it: We can change history.”



During his visit to Moscow, LaRouche is interviewed by several Russian media, both television and print, including by economist Mikhail Khazin, during which LaRouche reviews the history of his role in shaping the economic policy relations between the United States and Russia:



Lyndon LaRouche is interviewed by numerous Russian-language media during his trip to Moscow.

“From 1994 on, since I was visiting Russia, in that period, my concern, which I shared with many of my Russian friends in high positions, was to try to get an understanding with President Clinton, and people in Russia. So, some of the key people here in Russia organized a meeting which I addressed in Moscow. They were prepared, through me, because they knew my connection to Clinton, to open a new channel of economic understanding and cooperation with the United States. [Academician Gennadi] Osipov was one of the leaders of that group, to organize it. The former Prime Minister, [Valentin] Pavlov, was part of it. But the Vice President of the United States, Al Gore, was a close friend of Yeltsin, and they put pressure on Clinton not to do it. Finally, in 1998, in August and September, Clinton recognized I had been right... We must have a dialogue between Russia and the United States, involving other countries, like China, India, and so on, who understand that we believe the same thing about the present world crisis, and can understand what we must do for the next 50 years.”

### Russian President Calls for “New International Economic Architecture”



Russian President Vladimir Putin calls for a “new international architecture of economic relations” at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum on June 10, 2007.

At the annual gathering in Russia for the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum on June 10, 2007, attended by almost 10,000 people from over 65 nations (including nine Presidents, four Premiers, 44 ministers, and 40 ambassadors), Russian President Vladimir Putin issues a call for a “new international architecture of economic relations” between nations. Putin highlights the increasingly dominant role being played by the developing countries in the world economy, and states that the existing international financial organizations are in need of “serious restructuring” and that the former paradigm of international economic relations has become archaic.

President Putin declares:

“If we want to achieve sustainable development we need to create a new architecture of international economic relations based on trust and mutually beneficial integration. We cannot ignore the importance of healthy competition, but at the same time, we need to move towards forming common and

interdependent interests and ties... The new architecture of economic relations implies a principally new approach to the work of international organizations.”

### Lyndon LaRouche Forecasts the Financial Crash of 2007

On July 25, 2007, during an international webcast in Washington D.C., Lyndon LaRouche goes on record stating that the banking system had reached the point where a catastrophic collapse could no longer be avoided and must be expected to occur in the immediate future. Three days later, Bear Stearns goes under, triggering a chain reaction crisis throughout the entire global financial system.



Lyndon LaRouche forecasts the financial crisis of 2007 during a public webcast in Washington D.C. on July 25, 2007.

Lyndon LaRouche states:

“There is no possibility of a non-collapse of the present financial system—none! It’s finished, now! The present financial system can not continue to exist under any circumstances, under any Presidency, under any leadership, or any leadership of nations.

Only a fundamental and sudden change in the world monetary financial system will prevent a general, immediate chain reaction type of collapse. At what speed we don't know, but it will go on, and it will be unstoppable. And the longer it goes on before coming to an end, the worse things will get."

## Helga LaRouche: Land-Bridge is the Cornerstone of New Economic Order



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are joined by Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of the Russian Academy of Sciences at a Schiller Institute conference in Germany.

the keynote to the conference, calling for an urgent bankruptcy reorganization of the world financial system:

"The only peaceful remedy for the present world situation, today, would be by actions which, in effect, place the present world monetary-financial system into a process of reorganization of bankruptcy; and a return to a design consistent with what U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt had intended for the Bretton Woods System, had he lived. No possible solution for this crisis exists within the structures of the present world financial-monetary system. Only a political reform of the world system, as it must be promoted by the initiative of a relevant leading group of powerful nation-states, could turn the tide of horror now gripping the fate of this planet as a whole."

Helga LaRouche addresses the conference and states that the gathering is intended to be a creation of a global forum of dialogue for the purpose of achieving a just new world economic order:

"This conference is supposed to be the beginning of a worldwide dialogue, and forum, of people who want to reconstruct the world; of putting together the combination of people who want to fight for the old idea, which used to be the agenda, for example, of the Non-Aligned Movement, to build a *just new world economic order*. And the key to this is building the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which, from the beginning, never was meant to be limited to Eurasia, but the cornerstone of a global reconstruction program... We have reached a situation where either we establish a new world economic order based on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and go for global reconstruction, or we will plunge into a dark age... The question of the *new world economic order* has been our life's work, and it is now the time to implement it."



Helga Zepp-LaRouche tells an international conference in Germany: "The new world economic order is our life's work, and it is now the time to implement it."

### • 2008

## Helga LaRouche in Rhodes: A New Westphalian World Economic Order

During the week of October 9-13, 2008, Helga Zepp-LaRouche is invited to participate as a keynote speaker at the sixth general meeting of the World Public Forum's "Dialogue of Civilizations" conference, held in Rhodes, with more than 700 people from 70 countries attending. The World Public Forum was founded and chaired by Vladimir Yakunin, chairman of Russian Railways, and brings together political, religious, and intellectual leaders from around the globe for annual conferences. Helga LaRouche's speech is titled "For a New World Economic Order in the Tradition of the Peace of Westphalia" in which she states:



Helga Zepp-LaRouche was among the participants invited to address the 2008 World Public Forum "Dialogue of Civilizations" conference held in Rhodes.

“An emergency conference, modelled on the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944, has long been proposed by Lyndon LaRouche... In order for this new system to have credibility and integrity, the initiating powers—the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India—have to build the core of a representative group of nations which, in the tradition and spirit of the Treaty of the Peace of Westphalia, decide on a multicultural and multinational credit system, even while the current monetary and financial system is put through an orderly bankruptcy process.... The most important principle of the Westphalia Treaty, upon which international human rights are based, was the idea that, in the interest of peace, all foreign policy must be oriented to the ‘advantage of the other.’ ”

## Lyndon LaRouche Promotes Four Power Alliance in New Delhi, India

Both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche attend a seminar in New Delhi, India in December 2008, sponsored by the Forum for Strategic Security Studies (FSSS), a leading military think tank, in addition to participating in extensive private meetings on the subject of organizing a Four Powers alliance between India, China, Russia, and the United States to lead in creating a new global political and economic order. LaRouche states in his speech to the forum:



Lyndon LaRouche addresses a seminar in New Delhi sponsored by the Forum for Strategic Security Studies.

“There are four nations on this planet, which are significantly large and important enough, that they could, if willing, make a decision which would eventually change the direction of affairs on the planet... How do we expand the capacity for carrying the world’s population in a stable, growing way, which can’t be done under the present monetary system? If these four nations agree to form a nucleus, in recognition of defense against this crisis, then we can change the world... These four governments, the United States, India, Russia, China, can sponsor the idea of an agreement to deal with this particular crisis by creating a new credit system to replace the present bankrupt monetary system.”

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche: “We Need a New World Economic Order, Now!”

Helga LaRouche issues a renewed call for a new international economic order, specifying eight specific points which must serve as the foundation for such a new system:

An emergency conference must be called, at the level of heads of state, to establish a new financial architecture. This emergency conference for a New Bretton Woods must resolve that:

1. The present world financial system must be declared hopelessly bankrupt, and replaced by a new one.
2. It must promptly set up a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, so that long-term investments in international infrastructure projects are possible, under predictable conditions.
3. Derivatives speculation and speculation in food, energy, and raw materials must be banned by treaty among governments.
4. There must be an immediate reorganization, including, for example, cancellation of debts.
5. In a New Deal for the world economy, in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Henry Carey, and FDR, new credit lines must be made available for investments in basic infrastructure and technological renovation.

**A Call for a New Bretton Woods**

**We Need a New World Economic Order, Now!**

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*The author is the founder of the Schiller Institute, which has branches in many countries, and its president in Germany. She issued this open call, titled "World Financial System Faces a Meltdown: Call for a New Bretton Woods System; We Need a New World Economic Order!" on July 27. It is being distributed as a leaflet in Germany, and has been translated from German for EIR.*

Inflation is gobbling up the income of the so-called "little people"; 50% of German citizens don't make enough to be able to save anything. And now, as the result of speculation, prices for food, gasoline, heating oil, electricity, and raw materials are exploding. But the people do realize that a much bigger catastrophe is looming.

The fact is, the financial system has collapsed. The so-called subprime mortgage-market crisis in the U.S.A., which broke out a year ago, is now exploding with the momentum of the mortgage-lenders Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, which reportedly are holding or backing \$2.3 trillion in mortgages—that's 5,360 billion dollars—which is 70% of the American real estate market! But both of these giants were at the core of the "creative financing instruments" that former Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan bequeathed upon the world, by means of which, debts were miraculously transformed into assets, and sold throughout the entire globe as so-called structured financial packages, without the slightest control by governments or central banks.

The Federal Reserve's attempt to put practically unlimited financial infusions at the disposal of both giants will only accelerate the hyperinflationary explosion of the system. The patient—the world financial system—has already died; it's only the belief that hasn't yet occurred. The dance around the Golden Calf that made the speculators super-rich, but the majority of the world's population poorer and poorer, has come to an end.

It is deplorable that the summit of the G8 countries—that is, the seven most powerful Western industrial nations plus Russia, which recently took place in Japan—unfortunately proved itself incapable, as so to be expected, of finding a solution for the systemic collapse that is playing out so dramatically before the very eyes of the world public. The heads of state of the G8—China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and South Africa—who were also in attendance, were not seriously incorporated into the search for a solution. A number of governments will soon be voted out, since, during their term in office, they did not meet their obligation to take care of the common good of their populations.

The hyperinflationary disintegration of the world financial system has already led to hunger riots in 40 nations, as more and more people are threatened with the loss of their livelihoods. If even more, unendurable, harm to the world's population is to be prevented, an emergency conference must be called, at the level of heads of state, to establish a new financial architecture, in the tradition of the Bretton Woods system initiated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Lyndon LaRouche has reiterated in recent months, that only the combination of the four most powerful nations—the U.S.A., where the election remains open, as well as Russia, China, and India—is strong enough to take a stand against the international financial oligarchy. Other nations should then join these four to bring about a solution.

This emergency conference for a New Bretton Woods system must resolve that:

1. The present world financial system must be declared hopelessly bankrupt, and replaced by a new one.
2. It must promptly set up a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, so that long-term investments in international infrastructure projects are possible, under predictable conditions.
3. Derivatives speculation and speculation in food, energy, and raw materials must be banned by treaty among governments.
4. There must be an immediate reorganization, including, for example, cancellation of debts.
5. In a New Deal for the world economy, in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, Henry Carey, and FDR, new credit lines must be made available for investments in basic infrastructure and technological renovation.
6. Building the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the core project for reconstruction of the world economy, is therefore the vision that can not only bring a new economic miracle, but also bring peace to the 21st Century.
7. Food production must be doubled worldwide in the coming years.
8. A new "Peace of Westphalia" must, within at least 50 years, secure the availability and development of raw materials for all nations on this planet.

We, the undersigned, maintain that the system of "globalization," with its brutal, predatory capitalism, is economically, financially, and morally wrecked. Instead, man must be placed at the center again, and the economy must serve the common good. The new world economic order must guarantee the inalienable rights of all men on this planet.

Economics 9

A renewed call from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, demanding a New World Economic Order which “must guarantee the inalienable rights of all men on this planet.”

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We maintain that the system of globalization, with its brutal, predatory capitalism, is economically, financially and morally wrecked. Instead, man must be placed at the center again, and the economy must serve the common good. The new world economic order must guarantee the inalienable rights of all men on this planet.

- **2009**

### **LaRouche: Banking Reorganization According to Glass-Steagall Standard**

In October 2009, Lyndon LaRouche outlines a program for bankruptcy reorganization of the financial system, specifying that, through the application of the “Glass-Steagall standard,” fictitious values of speculative debt will be distinguished from productive debt with legitimate economic value. LaRouche asserts that the speculative debt must not be honored or bailed out, while the legitimate productive debt must be protected and reorganized as was done by Alexander Hamilton.

LaRouche declares:

“What is required is to put all regular commercial banks through reorganization in bankruptcy... The accounts which are in commercial banks will be put into reorganization in bankruptcy, such that those accounts which correspond to a Glass-Steagall standard will receive full protection and will be assigned protection under the category of a Glass-Steagall qualified account. These banks, which we will clean up in that way, have to be under bankruptcy protection, even though they’ve been purged of this garbage... We’re going to put the commercial banking system through a Glass-Steagall-standard reorganization; we’re going to use the end-product of that reorganization to reestablish the full support of the Federal system, as a credit system, not a monetary system.”



LaRouche calls for the application of the Glass-Steagall standard for a bankruptcy reorganization of the financial system.

### **Lyndon LaRouche Attends World Public Forum in Rhodes, Greece**

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are both invited to attend the seventh annual conference of the World Public Forum in Rhodes, Greece, attended by over 500 academics, religious leaders, economists, politicians, artists, and journalists, from 60 countries. Lyndon LaRouche gives an address titled “A Four-Power Agreement Can Create a New World Credit System” in which he states:

“The task is for Russia, and the United States, and China, and India, to agree, as a group of countries, to initiate and force a reorganization of the world financial and credit system, under those conditions, with long-term agreements, of the same type that Franklin Roosevelt had uttered before his death... The United States, Russia, China, and India, must become a bloc of countries, which each have different characteristics, but if they recognize among themselves, that they have a common interest, they will adapt to each other and respect each other’s different characteristics. The result of this, will be the elimination of the monetary system of the world that has been dominating European civilization since the Peloponnesian War.”



Lyndon LaRouche delivers address to a conference in Rhodes, Greece of the World Public Forum in October 2009.



Helga LaRouche speaks at "Dialogue of Civilizations" conference in Rhodes, Greece of the World Public Forum in October 2009.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech is titled "New Alliances for a New World System", which she concludes by saying:

"We must open a new era of humanity, one in which oligarchical and imperial designs have been defeated once and for all, replaced with an alliance of republics which are perfectly sovereign, yet, which are united through the higher interest of mankind as a whole. It is possible to bring this about, but it will require interventions by courageous individuals who are fired by a passionate love for mankind."

- **2010**

### **LaRouche: "A Revolutionary Change in International Financial Policy"**

At a private seminar in Washington D.C., attended by numerous representatives of the international diplomatic community, Lyndon LaRouche delivers a speech in which he calls for a "revolutionary change" in the economic system of the planet to "eliminate the tyranny of international finance." LaRouche states:

"We need a revolutionary change in international monetary financial policy. We can not live on the kind of trends in economic policy, financial policy, which have ruled the United States since October 1987. We have to go back to a fixed-exchange-rate system of the type that Franklin Roosevelt intended... We must eliminate the tyranny of international finance, which preys upon and sucks the blood of mankind now. The authority for creation of credit lies with the sovereign nation-states. But the sovereign nation-states must have agreements among themselves, which are fixed-exchange-rate agreements..."

"This is the worst crisis in modern history; it's also the greatest opportunity in modern history, and it depends upon consciousness and will to do some simple things in terms of policy which will fix it. And bring the trans-Atlantic region and the trans-Pacific region into harmony with each other."

- **2012**

### **BRICS Leaders Demand New International Financial Architecture**

At their fourth summit in New Delhi on March 29, 2012, the leaders of the BRICS — Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa — issue a statement calling for "a more representative international financial architecture, and the establishment and improvement of a just international monetary system that can serve the interests of all countries and support the development of emerging and developing economies."

The New Delhi Declaration of the BRICS announces:

"We have considered the possibility of setting up a new Development Bank for mobilizing resources for infrastructure in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries. We direct our Finance Ministers to examine the feasibility and viability of such an initiative, set up a joint working group for further study, and report back to us by the next Summit."



Presidents Dilma Rousseff, Dmitry Medvedev, Manmohan Singh, Hu Jintao, and Jacob Zuma all meet for the BRICS Summit in New Delhi in March 2012 and issue a call for a "new just international financial architecture".

## **EIR Publishes Special Report: “There is Life After the Euro!”**

*Executive Intelligence Review* publishes a special report titled “There is Life After the Euro: An Economic Miracle for Southern Europe and the Mediterranean!” which details the development programs which could be built to reconstruct Europe if the European nations were to free themselves from the collapsing Euro system. In the introduction to the report, Helga Zepp-LaRouche says:

“The euro system, and the entire trans-Atlantic financial system, are in the process of total disintegration... A solution does exist. That solution, however, is absolutely impossible within our current system. The hopelessly bankrupt system of globalization, and today’s casino economy, must be replaced by a credit system that is oriented exclusively toward future investment into the real economy, with high energy-flux densities. We must return to national currencies, fixed exchange rates, and an economic reconstruction program for Southern Europe, the Mediterranean region, and the African continent...

“By implementing a two-tier banking system in the exact tradition of the Glass-Steagall standard established by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, commercial banks would be put under state protection as a first step, while the entire array of ‘creative financial instruments’ and derivatives contracts would have to be struck from the books. A moratorium must be declared on all state debt, and the portion of indebtedness stemming from financing all sorts of bailout measures, would likewise be wiped from the books.”



Special Report published by *EIR* titled: “There is Life After the Euro: An Economic Miracle for Southern Europe and the Mediterranean!” detailing a reconstruction plan for the nations of the European continent.

## **Schiller Institute Launches “New Paradigm for Civilization” Conferences**



In November 2012, Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the first in a series of “New Paradigm for Civilization” conferences sponsored by the Schiller Institute.

The Schiller Institute sponsors a conference in November 2012 near Frankfurt, Germany titled “A New Paradigm for Civilization” as the first in a series of international conferences. The conference is attended by over 300 participants from 25 countries in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and the United States. Helga Zepp-LaRouche introduces the new *EIR* report “There is Life After the Euro” and stresses that only by adopting a development program in the common interests of mankind can global war be averted. (See Website: <http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com>)

Lyndon LaRouche’s remarks to the conference feature the specific steps that must be taken to reorganize the bankrupt financial system:

- “1. The first of the three essential preconditions for recovery is that the relevant, combined leading nations of both the United States and the leading parts of Eurasia, must immediately enact the Glass-Steagall law...
2. A recovery of the economy of the relevant nations depends upon the actual creation of a set of systems based on the principle of national credit, among respective nations. This means that the future investments must be those rightly deemed physically worthy of the credit which is uttered under the authority provided by the credit systems of the respective sovereign nations...
3. It must be recognized, that it is the increase of physical wealth which must be made practicable by the respective nations’ extension of systems of public credit. The future wealth of nations and of the enterprises must warrant the extension of national credit, within and among cooperating nations. That economic policy shall serve for both the public and private investment, in the creation of that which will exist only through the means of the productive future of the nation and mankind in general.”

- **2013**

### **LaRouche Interviewed in Chinese Press: “Change the Direction of History”**

Lyndon LaRouche is interviewed by Xinhua, the official news agency of the People’s Republic of China, on July 27, 2013 . During the interview, the interviewer Zhang Mian states “as an economist, you’ve committed yourself to establish a new world economic order” and asks him what is required to accomplish this goal. LaRouche replies:

“We have to create a new world, a new world which is based on a commitment to high technology, because only by increasing the technological potential of the nations of the planet, can we possibly work our way out of this problem. That could be done. China is potentially a very important part of this new world system. We can create an agreement among leading nations of the world, to change the general direction of the history of this planet in modern times — and China is a key nation in this whole process... The important thing is to turn conflict into a source of alliances, on this issue. And that issue will only work if we are actually promoting technologically progressive improvements in productivity.”

### **Chinese President Xi Jinping Announces “New Silk Road Economic Belt”**

On his way to a meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Chinese President Xi Jinping visits Kazakhstan on September 7, 2013 and announces his policy to push the rapid development of a “New Silk Road Economic Belt” stretching “from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.” While speaking at Nazarbayev University in Astana, President Xi states:

“To forge closer economic ties, deepen cooperation and expand development in the Euro-Asia region, we should take an innovative approach and jointly build an ‘economic belt’ along the Silk Road. This will be a great undertaking benefitting the people of all countries along the route... We must expand the development of Eurasia, creating an economic belt along the Silk Road. China and the Central Asian countries are at a crucial stage; we need a broader vision for cooperation. The peoples of this ancient Silk Road together can compose a wonderful new chapter in the much-told story. Now is a golden opportunity for development.”



Chinese President Xi Jinping announces his policy to develop a “New Silk Road Economic Belt” during a speech in Kazakhstan on Sept. 7, 2013. (Photo: Xinhua)

### **Helga LaRouche to UN: New Economic Order Begins With New Silk Road**

Helga Zepp-LaRouche publishes an appeal to the United Nations stating that Xi Jinping’s adoption of the Silk Road policy creates the opportunity to “put the legitimate demand of the Non-Aligned Movement for a just world economic order back on the agenda.” Helga LaRouche writes:

“We all know that the current economic order in the world only allows a very small percentage of the population to live a life of luxury, that only a relatively small percentage live decently, that many languish in inhumane poverty, while what Pope Francis called ‘hidden euthanasia’ is widespread...”

“It is high time to put the legitimate demand of the Non-Aligned Movement for a just world economic order back on the agenda. Such a new order could begin with the proposal of Chinese President Xi Jinping at the latest SCO conference, to build the new Silk Road as the basis for peaceful cooperation among all the



Helga Zepp-LaRouche calls upon the United Nations to “put the legitimate demand of the Non-Aligned Movement for a just world economic order back on the agenda.”

countries along that route. This proposal is totally in line with the proposal for a Eurasian Land-Bridge that the Schiller Institute advanced beginning in 1991, in reaction to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. That concept has been expanded, in the meantime, to a World Land-Bridge to bring people together, which has gained many friends and supporters throughout the world. Such a worldwide infrastructure and development program would hoist us onto the next higher economic platform, where hunger and underdevelopment could be eliminated forever.”

## LaRouche Movement Publishes Video Detailing Thailand “Kra Canal” Policy

On September 23, a feature video is published by the LaRouchePAC detailing the thirty-year history of the LaRouche movement’s leadership in the campaign to build a sea-canal across the Kra Isthmus in Thailand to connect the Gulf of Thailand with the Indian Ocean as a keystone project for the development of the Southeast Asian region. The video also reviews other key economic development projects for this region, including the development of nuclear power and rail transport. A transcript of this video is featured in *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine .



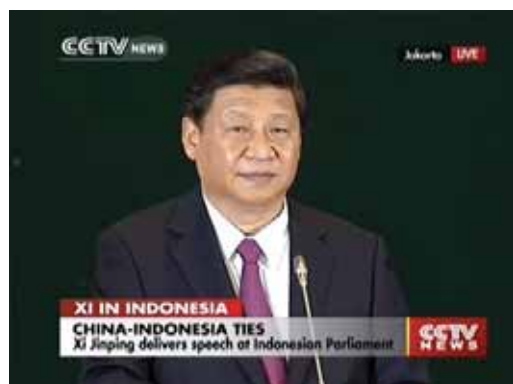
The LaRouche movement publishes a video detailing the proposal to build a canal through the Kra Isthmus of Thailand and the extended economic and strategic significance of the project for Southeast Asia.

A Chinese-language journal *Fortune Times* contacts LaRouche a few months later to interview him on the Kra Canal , in which LaRouche states:

“The great boost to economic development of the South-Asia development, the massive economic advantage, and relative simplicity, of the undertaking, fulfillment, would be the exceptionally massive economic benefits such a canal represents for all of the nations of East and South Asia. There are two truly great nations in Asia: India, and the more populous China. The sheer volume of maritime trade between the two great nations of Asia, and their connections through the South Asia maritime regions, make the canal probably the most potentially beneficial, and also efficient project for the entire region of the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, and the co-development of the major regions of Planet Earth as a whole.”

## President Xi Jinping Calls for “Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century”

Less than a month after calling for a “Silk Road Economic Belt” through central Asia during his trip to Kazakhstan, Chinese President Xi Jinping follows this up with a call for the creation of a “Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century” during a speech to the Indonesian Parliament on October 3, 2013. This policy proposal would be for the maritime development of East and Southeast Asia in tandem with the policy for land development of Central Asia that he had announced the week before. During the speech, Xi also announces the creation of an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to fund these projects.



Xi Jinping becomes the first foreign head of state to address the Indonesian Parliament, proposing a policy to develop the “Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century.”

President Xi states:

“Southeast Asia has since ancient times been an important hub along the ancient Maritime Silk Road. China will strengthen maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries to vigorously develop maritime partnership in a joint effort to build the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century. China is ready to expand its practical cooperation with ASEAN countries across the board, supplying each other’s needs and complementing each other’s strengths.”



- 2014

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche Returns to China to Promote “New Silk Road”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche in front of the magnetically levitated train in Shanghai, China in February 2014.

In February 2014, Helga Zepp-LaRouche returns to China for the first time since 1998 to participate in over a dozen seminars, conferences, and television interviews on the subject of the New Silk Road. The trip was occasioned by the announcement by President Xi Jinping of his “Silk Road Economic Belt” policy, which precipitated numerous invitations to Helga LaRouche from academics and policy makers familiar with her leadership role since the early 1990s in promoting the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

During her trip, Helga LaRouche is featured in a half-hour interview on the prime-time CCTV *Dialogue* program by Yang Rui, a prominent journalist in China

who has interviewed numerous world leaders and heads of state. He begins by introducing Helga LaRouche as the person “who first advocated the idea of a Eurasian Land-Bridge more than 20 years ago” and is referred to as the New Silk Road Lady. In the interview, she stresses that the extended Eurasian Land-Bridge can serve as the foundation for “a peace order for the 21st century” and create a paradigm shift away from perpetual war:

“We have to move away from geopolitics, because geopolitics gave the world two world wars in the 20th Century. If we stay with geopolitics, we are on the verge of a Third World War. The conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge is larger than only the Silk Road, because it also involves the building of a corridor along the Trans-Siberian Railway, and it has many routes going all the way to Indonesia, into Africa. We are really talking about the Silk Road being the beginning of a World Land-Bridge... It is extremely important to put a peace order for the 21st Century on the table and create a level of reason, where everybody who participates has a benefit, so that historical conflicts, past wars, and all these problems are put behind us, if you build the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a totality.”



Helga Zepp-LaRouche is interviewed by Yang Rui on the prominent prime-time Chinese news program *Dialogue* broadcast on CCTV.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche is interviewed by the host of China Radio International’s “People In The Know” program Zheng Chenguang (photo: CRI English)

Helga LaRouche is also interviewed on China Radio International’s “People In The Know” program, in which she stresses that the New Silk Road can serve as the pathway to “a new system of credit among sovereign nations” to replace the current collapsing financial system:

“The New Silk Road idea, which is really identical with our Eurasian Land-Bridge proposal of 24 years ago, would have large projects, building corridors, building fast-speed railways, building water projects to overcome the deserts. And these are projects which would be international.

So you need to have international mutual credit agreements among different nations, to build these over the long term. Meaning that you cannot expect profit in two months, but you would plan these projects over 10, 20, 40, even 50 years, and you make credit arrangements among sovereign countries to accomplish that. So, we need to think about how to replace the present collapsing financial system, with a new system of credit among sovereign nations.”

## China and Russia Establish Historic Strategic-Economic Relationship

Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin hold an historic summit on May 22, 2014 in which they significantly upgrade and solidify the strategic and economic relationship between their two nations. The two leaders issue a joint declaration giving clear support to each other's economic development initiatives, the President Xi's "Silk Road Economic Belt" and President Putin's "Eurasian Economic Union", pledging to merge their efforts for mutual development.



Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping hold an historic summit in Shanghai, China (Russian Presidential Press & Information Office).

At the core of the agreement is the finalization of a 30-year natural gas deal in which Russia will provide China with 38 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually in exchange for Chinese financing of necessary pipeline construction and oil field development. The economic agreements also include mutual investment in transportation, infrastructure, mineral development and "increases in the effectiveness of cooperation in areas of high technology, developing collaboration in the realization of priority projects such as the international use of nuclear energy, civil aviation, and in the program of cooperation on fundamental space research, satellite monitoring of the Earth, satellite navigation, and the study of deep space and human astronautics."

## Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus Create Eurasian Economic Union

At a meeting on May 29 in Astana, Kazakhstan, the presidents of Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus sign a treaty creating the Eurasian Economic Union. President Putin of Russia emphasizes at a press conference that this economic union will facilitate the creation of trans-Eurasian "transport-logistic routes" of global importance:

"The Treaty we signed is one of truly epoch-making, historic importance. It opens up the broadest possible prospects for economic development and improvement of the welfare of the citizens of our countries. Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan are moving to a fundamentally new level of cooperation, creating a common area. Our three countries will be able to conduct a coordinated policy in key economic areas such as energy, industry, agriculture, and transport... The geographical position permits us to create transport logistic routes of not only regional, but also global importance that permit attracting massive trade flows in Europe and Asia."



Presidents Lukashenko, Nazarbayev, and Putin sign a treaty creating the Eurasian Economic Union in Astana, Kazakhstan on May 29, 2014.

President Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan emphasizes that the Eurasian Union will become a new model of relations between sovereign states:

"A new geopolitical reality of the 21st Century is born... We are creating a fundamentally new model for good neighborly relations and interaction between peoples in the great Eurasian space."

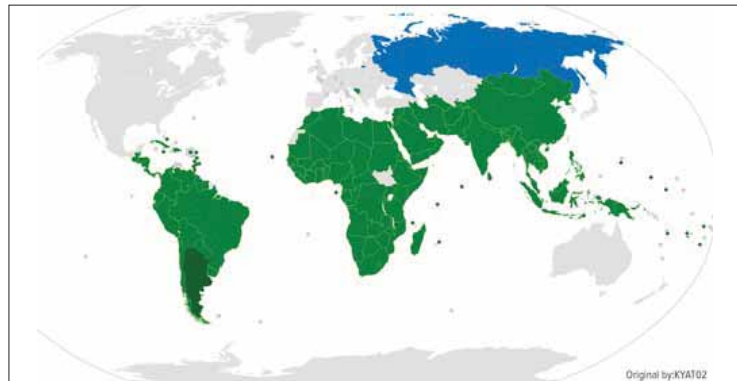
## Majority of Planet Unites behind Argentina's Resistance to Vulture Funds

In response to a ruling by a New York court in favor of "hold-out" vulture fund NML Capital's usurious debt-claim against Argentina at 1,608% profit, a majority of the world's nations unite in support of Argentina's refusal to pay. Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner makes a speech to the G77 Summit in Bolivia [June 15, 2014] in which she states:

“In this kind of anarcho-capitalism, where a small group of financiers runs the rest of humanity, a group known as ‘vulture funds’ obtained debt instruments at absurdly low prices. This small group of vulture funds is endangering not only Argentina. In reality what is at stake is the international financial system, and the international economic system more than the financial system. This is financial capitalism and the appearance of what is called financial derivatives, which began to generate, or at least make the world believe that they were generating, money without going through the cycle of the production of goods and services, which is impossible and obviously generate astronomically high profits, but also the existence of fictitious money.”

The entire Group of 77 (G-77), representing 133 nations and a total of 5.6 billion people, or 78% of the world’s population, largely overlapping in terms of membership with the nations of the Non-Aligned Movement, votes unanimously to support Argentina and stand in solidarity against the vulture funds.

President Fernández de Kirchner welcomes the international outpouring of support and stresses:



The nations of the G-77 in green, plus Russia in blue, representing over 80% of the world’s population, voice their unanimous support for the cause of Argentina and its resistance against the vulture funds.

“Today the vulture funds endanger the international financial system. This is not a matter of North or South, but of a productive economy against a speculative one.”

At an emergency meeting in Washington D.C. of the Organization of American States (OAS), the acting Foreign Minister of Guyana Robeson Benn calls for a return to Glass-Steagall to defend nations from the usury typified by the vulture funds :

“I would like to pose the question as to whether we should not, out of this imbroglio, re-look at the overall question of the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999 in the United States, which related to the activity of the banking system, the international financial institutions, mainly resident in the United States and in the United Kingdom. President Roosevelt, of the United States of America, established a banking act, signed off on the Banking Act of 1933, which set up firewalls between the activities of the banks, and on the questions of speculation in the financial system. There is, perhaps, the need now to take a look at putting back in place important sections of the Glass-Steagall Act which was repealed in 1999... We need to review the question, or call upon U.S. legislators to pursue efforts to put back in place the type of regulation in the banking system which would prevent vulture funds, which would prevent this ‘modern-day piracy’ which has serious implications for the world economy.”



The acting Foreign Minister of Guyana calls for a return to the Glass-Steagall law to end “modern-day piracy” at an emergency meeting of the OAS in Washington D.C.

## Helga LaRouche: New Silk Road is Creating New World Economic Order

On the eve of the BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, Helga Zepp-LaRouche publishes an article titled “The New Silk Road Is Creating a New Just World Economic Order” in which she states:

“A strategic realignment of a large number of states is currently taking place... The core of this positive change is the emergence of an economic platform to develop the New Silk Road which China has made a priority of its foreign policy. Chinese President Xi Jinping and numerous government officials have repeatedly emphasized in international forums, the principles on which the New Silk Road economic zone is based: mutual development, non-confrontation, mutual respect and dialogue, respect for the other’s choice of social system, support for the strategic interests of the other state, absolute

respect for sovereignty, and renunciation of any form of hegemonism...

“Various aspects of the Silk Road policy are already on the agenda: connections along the historic route in Central Asia; the maritime Silk Road, including construction of a ‘second Panama Canal’ in Nicaragua, with Chinese help; and the strategic cooperation between Russia and China which was adopted at the summit in May between Presidents Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping. The principle also includes the offer by Prime Minister Li Keqiang, that China is ready to connect all the African capitals by high speed rail.

“It is expected that at the summit of the BRICS countries in Fortaleza, Brazil on July 13-14, not only will the five member states intensify their cooperation according to the ‘Silk Road’ concept, but there will also be various bilateral and multilateral meetings between their leaders and those of Latin America, at which large projects and contracts will be agreed upon, constituting, in combination, the beginning of a new world economic order. A BRICS Development Bank is to be established, with a starting capital of \$100 billion, as well as a foreign exchange pool to better protect participating developing countries from currency turbulence. In addition, China is preparing the groundwork for an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), with initial capital equivalent to \$50 billion. The goal of these new institutions is also to reduce dependence on the dollar and move toward trade in the respective national currencies...

“The new international economic order is coming into existence through China’s New Silk Road policy.”

## BRICS Summit: Half of Humanity Launches New World Economic Order

The leaders of the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) meet on July 16 in Fortaleza, Brazil for the Sixth BRICS Summit and take actions establishing a New International Economic Order. The BRICS Summit issues a 72-point Fortaleza Declaration announcing the formation of the New Development Bank (NDB), directly echoing the proposal by Lyndon LaRouche from nearly four decades before for an International Development Bank (IDB) to create long-term, low-interest credit for capital investment into the so-called developing sector, in order to overcome the underdevelopment of Africa, Latin America, and large parts of Asia. The Declaration also announces the establishment of a Contingent Reserve Requirement (CRA) to protect nations from currency speculation and financial manipulations.



The leaders of the five BRICS nations are joined by the South American heads of state in Fortaleza, Brazil on July 16, 2014 to establish a new international economic order for the planet.

President Putin of Russia highlights these two initiatives in his address to the conference:

“We are united by a desire to act from unified positions in all issues of global development and the formation of the global financial and economic architecture... We have been able to achieve significant successes. I want to stress that all the plans we set for ourselves a year ago have come to fruition. I am referring, first and foremost, to our plans to create a new Development Bank and a Currency Reserve Pool for BRICS nations. Today, we have confirmed their founding documents. The BRICS bank will become one of the largest multilateral financial development institutions in the world. Its stated capital will be \$100 billion. The scale of possible operations within the framework of the Currency Reserve Pool may also reach \$100 billion. This mechanism

### The New Silk Road Is Creating A New, Just World Economic Order

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

July 12—A strategic realignment of a large number of states is currently taking place, despite the tensions existing in Southeast Asia and Ukraine, laying the basis to begin to shape the upcoming new global financial order. The current civilizational crisis can be overcome. The aim of this position change is the emergence of an economic platform to develop the New Silk Road, which China has made a priority of its foreign policy. With a new order of the Silk Road, which focuses the exchange of goods, ideas, and culture during the Han Dynasty 2,000 years ago, we can realize the benefit of every year along the way. The Chinese government has placed a modern face on the model of global cooperation on the international agenda. It is an open concept, all states are invited to participate. Chinese President Xi Jinping and numerous government officials have repeatedly emphasized in international forums, the principles on which the New Silk Road economic zone is based: mutual development, non-coercion, mutual respect and dialogue, respect for the other's choice of social system, support for the strategic interests of the other state, absolute respect for sovereignty, and non-interference in any form of hegemonism. The basic idea is that China's tremendous economic development, which has transformed most of the country since the reform of Deng Xiaoping, can be replicated by other developing countries, thereby accelerating growth and modernization. Various aspects of the Silk Road policy are already on the agenda: connections along the historic route in Central Asia; the maritime Silk Road, including construction of a "second Panama Canal" in Nicaragua, with Chinese help; and the strategic cooperation between Russia and China which was adopted at the summit in May between Presidents Vladimir Putin and Xi Jinping. The principle also includes the offer by Prime Minister Li Keqiang, that China is ready to connect all the African capitals by high speed rail. It is expected that at the summit of the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) in Fortaleza, Brazil on July 13-14, not only will the five member states intensify their cooperation according to the "Silk Road" concept, but there will also be various bilateral and multilateral meetings between their leaders and those of Latin America, at which large projects and contracts will be agreed upon, constituting, in combination, the beginning of a new world economic order. A BRICS Development Bank is to be established, with a starting capital of \$100 billion, as well as a foreign exchange pool to better protect participating developing countries from currency turbulence. In addition, China is preparing the groundwork for an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), with initial capital equivalent to \$50 billion. The goal of these new institutions is also to reduce dependence on the dollar and move toward trade in the respective national currencies. How should we evaluate all these developments? Certainly one according to the historical article in the Fall of 1971, to which the dollar's exorbitant privilege is being ended. "The enterprise is making a path for the entire world." The author, who is named in the old geographical context, sees of China's return to the principles of the UN Charter, while also presenting a vision of the future for the developing countries, as nothing but an attempt to take over the whole world. Nothing could be further from the truth. Meanwhile, China was preparing "a New Model of Major Country Relations" at the Sixth Xi Xi China Strategic and Economic Dialogue", a conference in Beijing on July 6-8. The principles of this new concept were also presented on July 10, at a seminar at the Washington Strategic and International Studies Center. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a high-level delegate from the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Zhu Peixin, of the

Helga Zepp-LaRouche publishes an article in *EIR* magazine titled "The New Silk Road Is Creating a New Just World Economic Order".



President Vladimir Putin emphasizes the establishment of the New Development Bank at the BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil. (Presidential Press and Information Office).

creates the prerequisites for effectively protecting our countries from financial market crises. The bank and the Currency Pool, with combined resources of \$200 billion, lay the foundation for coordinating a macroeconomic policy between our nations.”



Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India addresses the Sixth BRICS Summit on July 16, 2014 in Fortaleza, Brazil. (Press Information Bureau of India).

Newly elected Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi celebrates the leadership significance of the BRICS as defining the future, saying:

“The vision of a New Development Bank, at the Delhi Summit two years ago, has been translated into a reality, in Fortaleza. It will benefit BRICS nations, but will also support other developing nations... The uniqueness of BRICS as an international institution is that for the first time, it brings together a group of nations on the parameter of ‘future potential’ rather than existing prosperity or shared identities. The very idea of BRICS is thus forward-looking... We have an opportunity to define the future — of not just our countries, but the world at large. Coming from a land where the idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam — the ‘whole world being one family’ — is rooted deep in our ethos; I take this as a great responsibility.”

Immediately following the BRICS summit, the five heads of state hold a follow-on summit with the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR). Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner speaks to the gathering and declares the establishment of a new international financial order:

“It is with great pleasure that we salute this decision of the BRICS to create a development bank, focused on infrastructure... We are posing a new global financial order, one that is not just fair and equitable, but indispensable. What we demand from the world, is precisely the creation of a new global financial order which will permit sustainable and global economic growth... Thus, the appeal to all nations is to join forces in this real crusade for a new global political, economic and financial organization that will have positive social, political, economic, and cultural consequences for our nations.”



President of Argentina Cristina Fernández de Kirchner at the BRICS-UNASUR meeting in Fortaleza, Brazil. (Agência Brasil)

## **EIR Publishes Updated Special Report on World Land-Bridge**

In her introduction to a newly published special report on the World Land-Bridge project from *Executive Intelligence Review*, titled “The New Silk Road Leads to the Future of Mankind!”, Helga Zepp-LaRouche writes:

“In less than one year, an alliance of nations has been created, which has built a parallel economic order with giant steps, one which is dedicated exclusively to the building of the real economy, in opposition to the maximization of speculative monetary profit, and which now includes more than half of mankind. This new community of nations represents a power center based on economic growth, and above all, on leading-edge technology, one which belongs to the future...”

“A new strategy for mankind means the ability, from now on, to see the human species as a unity, and to see that unity in the process of mutual development... This also signifies a new model of cooperation among the nations of the world. It means that all potential treaty organizations and alliances must be inclusive, that they cannot be for the security and economic interests of some nations, while excluding others. While the support of mutual development is the premise, they



Helga LaRouche's introduction to an updated edition of *EIR's* Special Report on the World Land-Bridge is titled “The New Silk Road Leads to the Future of Mankind!”

must nonetheless respect the different levels of development, history, culture, and social systems, and above all, respect national sovereignty. That is Nicholas of Cusa's idea of unity in multiplicity, and it must be inspired by a tender love for the idea of the community of nations, for the idea of mankind as the creative species."

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche Tours Silk Road Route on Return Visit to China



Helga Zepp-LaRouche speaks on the New Silk Road at the "One Belt, One Road" conference in Beijing, China.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is invited to return again to China to tour the Silk Road route and address several high-level conferences on the Silk Road Economic Belt initiative of Xi Jinping. On September 5, 2014 she addresses a high-level forum in Beijing on the topic "One Belt, One Road" along with Col. Bao Shixiu, Professor (Emeritus) of Military Science at the People's Liberation Army Academy of Military Science who emphasized in his speech the leading role of both Helga and Lyndon LaRouche in the campaign for the New Silk Road since the beginning of the 1990s. The event, sponsored by *China Investment* magazine, which is an arm of the National Development and Reform Commission, the main economic policy planning commission under the State Council of the Chinese government, was the first of what is intended to become an annual event bringing together researchers from many Chinese think-tanks tasked with the mission of developing a program for President Xi Jinping's Silk Road Economic Belt.

Helga LaRouche is also a participant in an international conference on the New Silk Road at Lanzhou University attended by representatives of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the president of Russian Railways Vladimir Yakunin. Additionally, she is interviewed twice on the prime-time CCTV *Dialogue* show, as well as on Chinese Radio International. During the latter interview she states:

"In these six months, tremendous developments have taken place. You had the strategically extremely important summit between President Xi Jinping and President Putin in Shanghai in May, and then in July, the equally important BRICS meeting in Brazil, which was followed by a summit between the BRICS countries and the heads of state of Latin America. And what has emerged out of this series of meetings is a fantastic development, namely, the shaping of a new financial order and a new economic system. And this is extremely important, because this has given tremendous hope to many other countries to finally go for the kind of development which is in their self-interest."



Helga LaRouche is interviewed by numerous Chinese media during her visit to China in September 2014.

(Advertisement)

## A Solution for Australia

Forewarned by Lyndon LaRouche's forecast of the now on-going financial crisis, the Citizens Electoral Council already over a decade ago drafted the basic program to save this nation. Contained in two publications, *What Australia Must Do to Survive the Depression* (below), and *The Infrastructure Road to Recovery* (right), it consists of a legislative program, and detailed proposals for large scale infrastructure projects; combined, these will unleash a genuine recovery in Australia's physical economy.

### Legislation

#### 1. A New National Bank

In 1994, following extensive discussions with Lyndon LaRouche, the CEC composed draft legislation to re-establish the Commonwealth Bank as a national bank, with expanded powers and functions along the lines originally envisaged by King O'Malley and then by John Curtin and Ben Chifley.

In September 2002, the CEC published a full page ad in *The Australian*, calling for a national bank, which was signed by over 600 Australian dignitaries including current and former federal, state and local elected officials, union and community leaders.



Top: The 2002 advertisement in *The Australian*, endorsed by 600 community leaders. Right: The CEC book which contains the draft legislation for a national bank.

#### 2. A Debt Moratorium for Farms and Industries

Under globalisation, deregulation, and an unjust tax system, our hard-working farmers and industrial entrepreneurs have been savaged. They urgently need relief, in order that we can begin the process of the reconstruction of Australia's physical economy. Toward that end, the CEC drafted the *Productive Industries and Farms Domestic Debt Moratorium, Amelioration, and Restructuring Bill*.

### Infrastructure

#### The CEC's Infrastructure Road to Recovery

##### Contents:

**Let's Build Our Way Out of the Depression! p. 11**

**Great Water Projects p. 20**

##### Water for Australia

- The Fitzroy River
- The Ord and Victoria Rivers
- The Daly, the Roper, and the Gulf of Carpentaria Rivers
- The Reid Scheme
- The Bradfield Scheme
- The Dawson Scheme
- The Burnett River
- The Clarence Scheme
- The Murray-Darling Basin
- Tasmania
- Melbourne
- Northwest Victoria
- Adelaide
- Finke River
- Esperance-Kalgoorlie Pipeline
- Perth/Wheat Belt



*The New Citizen*, April 2006, contains the CEC Special Report, "The Infrastructure Road to Recovery".

**Conquering Our Salinity Problem p. 26**

**Australia Must Go Nuclear! p. 28**

**A Great Railway Boom p. 31**

**A World Leader In High-Speed Shipping p. 33**

**Conquering Space p. 36**

**Rebuilding the Health System p. 40**

**Education: Dummies Won't Develop Australia p. 42**

**For more information see  
[www.cecaust.com.au](http://www.cecaust.com.au) or call 1800 636 432.**

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