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LaRouche's 40-Year Fight for a New World Economic Order
Schiller Meet: Will Europe, U.S. Join New Silk Road?
What the U.S. Military Could Do in the Ebola Crisis

**To Avoid Global Black Death,
Obama Must Be Kicked Out Now**



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EIR

From the Editors

Mankind lost a golden opportunity back in 1974-76, when, faced with the stark choice between the murderous, epidemic-causing policy of the IMF, and the New World Economic Order being proposed by Lyndon LaRouche and a host of leaders from the developing sector, the world's leading governments stuck with the IMF. From that time forward, the world economy has been a ticking time bomb, coming closer and closer to an explosion of pestilence, famine, and war.

This issue of *EIR* presents an in-depth picture of that choice, from the perspective of the threshold of choice where we stand today.

First, in our *Feature*, we report on the current Ebola crisis from the standpoint which Lyndon LaRouche forecast back in 1974-75: that the continuation of IMF policies in Africa and other areas of what was then called the "Fourth World," would lead to a global pandemic crisis threatening civilization, and the survival of man himself. We review our impeccable record on this subject, and the policy proposals which LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche made over a decade ago. The conclusion should be obvious: People had better listen to LaRouche this time, and start to adopt the right policies, starting with tossing Obama out of office.

Second, we provide an in-depth picture of the fight by LaRouche and his movement for the alternative to the IMF death policy—the new world economic order (*The LaRouche Record*). Our review will likely surprise you, as you learn of the four decades of intellectual interventions by LaRouche with world leaders. It should also encourage you, as it should lead you to appreciate more fully the long-term impact of ideas on the processes of history.

Today's BRICS process, in fact, cannot be competently understood without understanding this 40-year battle by the LaRouches and their political movement for a new economic system, of which we can only present a reflection here. (See our archive for much more.)

The third major element of this edition of *EIR* is little more than a promissory note, in the form of a news report on the latest international Schiller Institute conference on A New Paradigm for Mankind, held in Frankfurt, Germany Oct. 18-19 (*International*). We will be publishing many of the speeches from that event, starting with our next issue.

Cover This Week

*Danse macabre
(Dance of
Death), Michael
Wolgemut, 1493.*



4 To Avoid Global Black Death, Obama Must Be Kicked Out Now

Long before the current Ebola crisis became front-page news, President Obama had committed high crimes and misdemeanors that warranted his impeachment, the most recent being his arrogant refusal to ask Congress for formal authorization—as the U.S. Constitution requires—for war, this time against the Islamic State. But those crimes pale when measured against his blatant lies about the dangers posed by the Ebola epidemic, and his cynical refusal to take the essential steps to shut down the existential threat Ebola poses, not only for own nation, but for all of mankind. An analysis by public health expert Dr. Debra Hanania-Freeman.

5 The Empire Wants a New Black Death

9 What the U.S. Military Could Bring to Bear in the Ebola Crisis

Were there a real President occupying the White House, the U.S. would activate the full power of its capabilities to battle the Ebola epidemic. In fact, the U.S. military has expansive medical and logistical capabilities that could be immediately deployed.

13 LaRouche's 1974 Task Force Forecasts Global Epidemics

The findings of a Biological Holocaust Task Force established by Lyndon LaRouche in the Summer of 1974, to investigate the threat of global pandemics.

15 Economic Breakdown and Global Pandemics

An excerpt from the July 1, 1985 *EIR* Special Report.

17 National Defense Against Germ Warfare

19 Threat of Pandemics: Crash Bio-Defense Initiative Needed

21 The Decameron: Boccaccio's Tales of the Black Death in Florence

An excerpt from the Boccaccio's *Decameron*, 100 tales, as told by ten young people, who have fled to a villa outside the city of Florence, to escape the ravages of the Black Death, in 1348.

International

25 Schiller Conference: Europe, U.S. Must Join New Silk Road

350 people gathered in Frankfurt, Germany Oct. 18-19, to join the Schiller Institute under the banner of “The New Silk Road and China’s Lunar Program: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!,” to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Institute’s founding by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who keynoted the event. Representatives participated from more than a dozen nations, including Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Russia, Ukraine, China, the United States, Iran, India, Serbia, and a number of African states. Speeches from the conference will appear in upcoming issues of *EIR*.

26 Resolution: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!

27 Greetings from Academician Titarenko

28 Xinhua Interviews Helga Zepp-LaRouche

China’s official news agency Xinhua conducted an interview with Zepp-LaRouche, which was published Oct. 15 on its website, under the headline, “Founder of the Schiller Institute in Germany: 2015 German-China innovation cooperation will lead to a younger generation of innovation.”

The LaRouche Record

30 A Forty-Year Fight for a New World Economic Order

For over four decades, 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 imperial control by monetarism, and to place mankind’s creative powers at the center of a new peace order.

LaRouche’s intellectual leadership is reflected in the actions now being taken by the BRICS nations and their allies to create a new global financial architecture and strategic alliance among nations.

The LaRouche movement in the United States has campaigned throughout this 40-year period for this country to return to its American System tradition, as enunciated by President John Quincy Adams and others, and join the fight for a global community of sovereign nations in the interests of all: a new, just world economic order.

This partial timeline of LaRouche’s role in leading this fight is based on a more extensive chronology compiled by LaRouchePAC’s Matthew Ogden, at larouchepac.com, which has many links to excellent documentary material, including the original articles, speeches, and videos.

Editorial

59 A Moral Crisis

To Avoid Global Black Death, Obama Must Be Kicked Out Now

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

Oct. 20—Long before the current Ebola crisis became front-page news, President Barack Obama had committed high crimes and misdemeanors that warranted his impeachment, the most recent being his arrogant refusal to ask Congress for formal authorization—as the U.S. Constitution clearly requires—for the supposed war against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria. But that seemingly ever-expanding indictment pales when measured against his continual lies to the American people about the dangers posed by the deadly virus Ebola, and his cynical refusal to take the essential steps, both domestically and internationally, to shut down the existential threat Ebola poses not only for own nation, but for all of mankind.

After a week of posturing, in his Saturday Oct. 18 weekly radio address, despite the blatant display of the inadequacies of U.S. health-care preparedness and delivery as seen in the handling of America's first Ebola case, Obama knowingly lied again, assuring the American people that, although errors had been made, everything was now “under control.” He asserted: “Ebola is actually a difficult disease to catch. It's not transmitted in the air like the flu. You cannot get it from just riding on a plane or a bus. The only way that a person can contract the disease is by coming into direct contact with the bodily fluids of somebody who is already showing symptoms.”

Obama's assertion flies in the face of the out-of-control transmission of the disease in West Africa, as well

as competent scientific evidence which has been widely circulated in even the “mainstream” media. But these are not innocent mistatements made out of ignorance; they stem from a policy, long held by the British Empire, for which Obama is merely a stooge—a policy of deliberate *depopulation* of the planet. Keep Obama in power, and that policy will succeed, just as the Black Death did in the 14th Century. (See box.)

Spin Doctors, Not Science

Obama's address came just a day after he had declared, in an attempt to show that he was “on the case,” that he was appointing an “Ebola response coordinator” who would work under National Security Advisor Susan Rice and Counterterrorism Advisor Lisa Monaco to oversee the government's Ebola response effort in the United States and West Africa. But the move was exposed as nothing more than a measure designed to cover up the President's total failure of leadership in the midst of the crisis, when the person named to the post was Al Gore's former chief of staff Ron Klain, a notorious D.C. political hack.

The appointment immediately encountered harsh criticism, since Klain has no background in health care or medicine. The White House countered by claiming that Klain's responsibilities would be largely managerial and “behind the scenes.” Just how far “behind the scenes” became apparent when Klain failed to attend any of the emergency meetings called



USAID/Morgana Wingard

Health-care workers put on protective equipment at a clinic in Monrovia, Liberia. While U.S. domestic response to the disease must be improved, the focus of international effort must be West Africa, where White House response has been a travesty.

by the White House, between the President's two weekend rounds of golf and prior to the resumption of his political campaign tour. One pundit remarked that while America's health-care infrastructure is disintegrating, the "spin doctor" still isn't listed among the

categories of health or medical professionals.

During any public health emergency, the government has a responsibility to communicate health advice to the public, especially in a situation like this one, when the mishandling of the case of Thomas Eric Duncan in Dallas stoked fears about a full-blown Ebola outbreak in the United States. There should be someone who can not only provide reliable and honest information, but who also has the authority to direct an overall public health response. That person is the Surgeon General of the United States. The problem is, the U.S. doesn't have a surgeon general.

The public face of the Ebola response has, instead, become Thomas Frieden, director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the agency that has been charged with one potentially deadly misstep after another in its response to the Ebola crisis. No competent health-care professional could deny

The Empire Wants a New Black Death

Spokesmen for the British Empire have been explicit in their desire for a New Black Death to reduce population:

- Thomas Malthus, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population," in 1791:

"...we should facilitate, instead of foolishly and vainly endeavoring to impede, the operations of nature in producing this mortality; and if we dread the too frequent visitation of the horrid form of famine, we should sedulously encourage the other

forms of destruction, which we compel nature to use.... In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague."

- Lord Bertrand Russell, in his book *The Impact of Science on Society*, published in 1953, on population reduction: "War... has hitherto been disappointing in this respect, but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could be spread throughout the world once in every generation survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full."

- Prince Philip, consort to Queen Elizabeth II, in 1988: "In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, to contribute something to solving overpopulation."

that the procedures used in treating Thomas Eric Duncan were appalling. There were no CDC protocols in place. Safety suits had exposed necklines, which meant that nurses had to cover their skin with tape; not a great option, since when the tape is removed, it abrades the skin, actually increasing the potential for infection.

Frieden dished out assurances that anyone who actually came into contact with Duncan—be they friends and family or health-care personnel—was being monitored. That turned out to be a very loose statement. One nurse who was heavily involved in Duncan's care flew to Cleveland, taking two commercial flights. When she took sick there, she consulted CDC, and after being told that it was okay to fly back to Dallas even though she had a fever, she took two more commercial flights. She is now hospitalized at Emory Hospital in Atlanta, Ga., one of the four hospitals in the U.S. actually equipped to safely treat Ebola patients.

Nurses Speak Out

The mishandling of the Duncan case and its immediate aftermath did make one thing abundantly clear: Our hospitals are not prepared to confront this deadly virus. RoseAnn DeMoro, the executive director of National Nurses United, after the association conducted a survey of nurses at facilities across the United States, issued a statement that “there can be no standard short of optimal protective equipment, such as hazmat suits, given to nurses and others who are the first to engage patients with Ebola-like symptoms. All nurses must have access to the same state-of-the-art equipment used by staff that transported Ebola patients from Africa, but too many hospitals are trying to get by on the cheap.

“In addition, hospitals and other frontline providers should immediately conduct hands-on training and drills.... Hospitals must also maintain properly equipped isolation rooms....”

DeMoro said that Ebola had also exposed a broader



NationalNursesUnited.org

Nurses are sounding the alarm that U.S. hospitals are unprepared to deal with the crisis. Here, a press conference this month by the Registered Nurse Response Network, with National Nurses United Director of Disaster Relief Bonnie Castillo, RN, at the microphone.

problem that has become a sober reality of the Obamacare geometry: “an uncoordinated private health-care system.” She welcomed the fact that CDC had issued new protocols and guidelines to deal with Ebola, but pointed out that CDC has no authority to enforce them. Instead, what we have is “a corporate medical system whose decisions are based on budget priorities, not what is best for the health and safety of patients and caregivers. Congress and state lawmakers put few mandates on what hospitals must do in the face of pandemics or other emergencies, and local health officials do not have the authority to direct procedures and protocols at hospitals.”

She noted the contrast with other countries such as Canada that took action after vulnerabilities were exposed by the 2003 SARS epidemic, empowering their public health agencies to coordinate local, state, and Federal detection and response efforts for pandemics. The United States, on the other hand, cut funding for its already weak system, noting that Federal funding for public health preparedness and response was \$1 billion less in fiscal 2013 than it was in 2002.

Osterholm: Time Is of the Essence

Michael Osterholm, one of the world's foremost experts on infectious disease policy and the director

of the University of Minnesota's Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy, said that what happened in Dallas should not have happened. He also offered sharp criticism of the call for a "CDC SWAT team" response to Ebola cases in the United States, calling it inefficient and inadequate.

"Each and every hospital in the United States, and there are 5,000 of them, does not need to be prepared to care for an Ebola patient. This takes lots of practice, it takes a specific kind of equipment that you want to have protect your health-care workers," he said in an interview with MPRnews.org from Minneapolis on Oct. 16.

"We believe every hospital, every emergency room, every urgent care, needs to be prepared to see a possible patient with Ebola because we don't know where they'll show up. But once you have triaged that, and you prioritize and know that these people are potential cases of Ebola, they have to be safely transported to one of what I would consider a series of regional centers that are well prepared for this."

Osterholm said that with relatively little effort, we could—and have to—go well beyond the four hospitals that have already been named as major treatment centers, and establish regional treatment centers.

"Then those institutions can immediately begin to provide safe and effective care. And the CDC team would arrive a day or two later. If we don't have these teams prepared now, the first 48 hours could be the critical time period when exposures occurred, and they very well may be when the exposures in Dallas occurred.

"The CDC model is helpful, but it's not going to be there that first minute that patient presents to medical care, and that's the most critical minutes."

But, he also warned that while we had to make sure we had measures in place here in the United States, the focus absolutely had to remain on West Africa, saying



University of Minnesota
Infectious disease specialist Dr. Michael Osterholm is calling for an international "Manhattan Project" to develop an Ebola vaccine.

that the inadequacy of the U.S. response has been nothing less than a travesty.

"When we talked about this way back in July," Osterholm said, "we talked about the opportunity here to intervene in an aggressive way to try to stop this from spreading, and we have not done that. We still have not constructed one single hospital bed in West Africa, we, being the United States, even though we promised weeks and weeks ago, we would do so. Everything is moving in bureaucratic or program time while the outbreak is moving in virus time."

Osterholm has repeatedly stressed that if we have any hope of averting a global catastrophe, time is absolutely of the essence.

Africa: Bring Down the Death Rate

Lyndon LaRouche emphasized earlier this week that the first and immediate priority is taking whatever action is necessary to begin to bring down the death rate in West Africa, and doing that means containing the spread of the infection, both numerically and geographically, and providing state-of-the-art treatment to the thousands who have already been infected.

Contrary to any spin doctors, the Ebola epidemic in West Africa is out of control, and spreading too rapidly to be accounted for. The virtually non-existent health-care system that existed *before* the outbreak has been wiped out, and even starvation looms, as the disruption of society has negatively impacted food production, and led to galloping food price inflation.

In an essay that ran simultaneously in the *Washington Post* and the *London Review of Books* in early October, Paul Farmer, the chairman of Harvard Medical School's Department of Global Health and Social Medicine, and a co-founder, along with World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, of the global health organization Partners in Health, said that it would be "scandalous" if the crisis were allowed to escalate without providing at

least the tools and resources that are on hand to stop it. Farmer pointed out that every public health professional is well versed in “the four S’s” that must be employed to contain an epidemic: stuff, staff, space, and systems.

He elaborated on the four S’s desperately needed in West Africa now:

“There must be ‘uninterrupted supplies’ of personal protective equipment, rehydration fluids and salts, medications, food, fuel, lab equipment, batteries etc., delivered to these countries.

“Second, staff is essential; nurses, doctors, and logisticians etc., along with training, and adequate pay must be guaranteed.

Third is space, i.e., ‘rebuilding of primary care’ facilities.

“The outbreak has put an enormous strain on already weak health systems,” as people are going untreated for basic illnesses, thereby further weakening their health.

“Fourth, a system of prevention of the spread involving proper care for quarantined patients, coordination of information, research, logistics, and training.”

Despite Obama’s pompous claims at the UN General Assembly meeting in New York Sept. 24, that the U.S. was singularly leading the effort in West Africa, the truth is that his Administration has done very little. Not only have other countries done more, but the situation in Dallas served to divert attention away from America’s inaction in West Africa.

Tiny Cuba has sent close to 200 physicians to Sierra Leone and is preparing to send more. China has sent teams of doctors along with 80 tons of protective suits, disinfectants, thermometers, and pharmaceutical supplies. Even Great Britain has dispatched the *RFA Argus*, a vast hospital and support vessel, to Sierra Leone to act as a forward base for army medics, engineers, and aid experts who will build and operate medical centers, train local doctors and nurses, and transport vital supplies. But, although the ship has close to 100 medical staff on board, and has the sort of facilities available at any British hospital, it will only provide medical cover to British personnel who might suffer injury or illness while working in Sierra Leone.

But, ultimately, as Osterholm pointed out, “we have to absolutely swarm West Africa with resources and medical personnel.” The obvious model for such

an effort is the Berlin Airlift of 1948-49, during which the U.S. military flew hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies into West Berlin. Similarly, the glaring lack of hospital beds in the West Africa epicenter could be at least partially alleviated if a joint international effort were mobilized and the United States, China, Russia, and Great Britain, among other countries, all of which have fully equipped hospital ships, were moved into the waters off the coast of the affected areas to provide actual treatment. (See following article.)

Global Manhattan Project Needed

Osterholm has also called for an international “Manhattan Project” to develop an Ebola vaccine, “bringing together a group of world experts to challenge all the notions, all the timelines, all the resource needs that are really critical to making this happen.”

“In the end that’s going to be the fire hose that will put out that infectious disease forest fire there, which in turn is throwing out these sparks, these embers, that are going around the world, that are causing the Dallas-like situations,” he told MPR.org. “If we want to make sure that we don’t have more Dallas-like situations, we want to make sure that we put the forest fire out in Africa right now. That’s critical.”

Currently, there are numerous vaccines being tested in many countries. But, while many hold great promise, in many cases vital time and resources are being spent duplicating efforts. A global Manhattan Project would streamline such work, as well as establish the necessary quality standard for human trials and distributions, with peer review conducted by the world’s best scientific minds.

The urgency of the kind of global effort to wage war on this deadly virus simply cannot be overstated, not simply from a humanitarian standpoint, but from one of self-interest and security, for every nation, and every human being on this planet. No nation, no head of state, no Barack Obama, can be permitted to stand in the way of that.

See below for the record of the LaRouche movement, dating back to 1974, in warning of the threat of biological holocaust resulting from the failure to break with the Wall Street-London monetarist system, with its murderous austerity conditionalities on poor nations.

What the U.S. Military Could Bring to Bear in the Ebola Crisis

by Carl Osgood

Oct. 20—Were there a real President occupying the White House, the United States would bring to bear the full power of its capabilities to battle the Ebola epidemic raging in West Africa. He or she would treat the emergency “as if we were being invaded by a foreign foe,” as President Franklin D. Roosevelt said during his first inaugural speech in March 1933 with regard to the economic emergency. Roosevelt did, indeed, fully mobilize the nation to, first, meet the economic emergency, and then the war emergency that followed in the late 1930s. The first task was to determine what physically needed to be done to respond to the emergency, and then to mobilize the productive capabilities of the nation to meet those requirements, in concert with allied nations, where possible.

In the case of the Ebola outbreak, the U.S. military has expansive medical and logistical capabilities that could be activated starting within hours of the order being given. These include medical treatment and disease control, engineering and transportation capabilities that are desperately needed, now, in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, where the epidemic has overrun the capacities of the governments to respond. Instead, the Obama Administration has responded with a slow-moving, minuscule military deployment that won't even be treating patients, or providing enough hospitals and beds for them, while leading members of Congress are focused on imposing travel bans to keep the disease out of the U.S.

Infectious disease expert Dr. Michael Osterholm, during an Oct. 19 appearance on Fox News Sunday, instead issued a call for a full military mobilization to meet the disease threat in Africa. “What I'm really concerned about is what happens in Africa,” Osterholm said, before the topic of a military mobilization even came up, “because as long as that infectious disease forest fire is burning, those embers are going to keep running around the world, regardless of whether we close the borders or not.”

Rep. Tim Murphy (R-Pa.), a key member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, who is among those calling for a travel ban, noted that the U.S. military flew hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies into West Berlin during the Berlin Airlift in 1948-49, despite the ground travel ban imposed by the Soviet Union. “I agree with you on the Berlin Airlift, but that was all military,” Osterholm said. “If you're prepared today to give us hundreds of military planes that will fly in and out at will when we need them to move not only material but also people, then maybe I'll reconsider [the travel ban, which he otherwise opposes], but I don't see anybody in Congress telling us we're going to get hundreds of military planes.” Murphy acknowledged that the ability of the U.S. military to move goods and supplies is “pretty massive,” but he said he still wants to focus as much on keeping the disease out of the U.S., as he does on dealing with it in Africa.

U.S. Military Medical Capabilities

Since the three countries most deeply affected by the Ebola outbreak are all coastal countries, a great deal of work could be done from offshore to help control the disease. First and foremost, are the U.S. Navy's hospital ships, the *USNS Comfort* and the *USNS Mercy*. They each carry 1,000-bed hospitals, including 80 intensive-care beds, and 12 operating rooms, and are equipped with the full range of medical services; and since both ships were converted from retired oil tankers, they have very large capacity.

Secondly, the Navy's nuclear-powered Nimitz-class aircraft carriers and its amphibious assault ships carry extensive medical facilities, and while these facilities are generally oriented toward the day-to-day care of the ships' crews, they can be, and have been, deployed on humanitarian missions as well. Each Nimitz-class carrier is equipped with a 51-bed medical facility, which includes a single operating room, with a staff of 58



USAF/Sr. Airman Kayla Newman

The U.S. military has expansive medical and logistical capabilities that can be rapidly activated as soon as the order is given. Here, Airmen of the 633rd Medical Group board a C-17 Globemaster at Langley Air Force Base, Va., Sept. 26, 2014, to deliver humanitarian relief to Ebola-stricken African nations.

medical personnel, including doctors, nurses, and technicians.

The Tarawa-class amphibious assault ships have a similarly sized medical bay, but with four operating rooms. The Tarawa ships can also be expanded to 600 medical beds. The fact that both classes of ships operate aircraft, including helicopters, Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft, and even fixed-wing cargo aircraft (operating on the Nimitz-class carriers) means that they can support medical operations ashore, and evacuate patients for treatment aboard ship.

The only hospital ship being deployed to the Ebola hot zone, so far, is the Royal Navy's *RFA Argus*, which departed its home port in Cornwall for Senegal on Oct. 18. Unlike the *Comfort* and the *Mercy*, the *Argus* does not meet the Geneva Convention criteria for a hospital ship protected by international law, because it's armed, but it is equipped with a 100-bed hospital. According to news reports, the *Argus* is carrying a crew of 380, including 80 medical personnel and 3 helicopters, but Ebola-infected patients will not be treated aboard ship. Instead, it will be used "mainly to transport supplies and to ferry personnel," reported the BBC on Oct. 14.

The U.S. Army also has deep institutional medical

capabilities which go far beyond the current tiny deployment of a 25-bed hospital in Liberia, which the Army, itself, won't even be manning. The Army's medical command has two basic functions—to provide for the day-to-day health needs of its soldiers, including on operational and combat deployments, and to be able to respond to the medical conditions existing in countries where U.S. troops might be deployed. The second function includes the ability to respond to infectious disease outbreaks, a capability which dates back to the aftermath of the 1898 Spanish-American War.

The Army's medical capability is embedded in units

at all levels, from the combat medics in infantry companies, to the forward surgical teams at brigade level, to the combat support hospital (CSH) at higher levels. The CHS is a 248-bed deployable facility, with a staff of about 500 people, which, according to Army medical doctrine, has to be maintained ready to deploy within 72 hours of receiving an order; it's designed to move quickly. The CSH is normally configured to respond to the types of conditions that are expected to be found in combat and other operational-type situations, but presumably, it can be tailored for specific situations, including those characterized by infectious disease outbreaks.

Such deployments would be supported by the Army logistics system, which would keep the CHS and other deployed medical units fully supplied with medical supplies, food, water, and power. The Air Force's huge fleet of military cargo aircraft would provide the logistical link between the deployment and support bases in Europe and the U.S. That fleet currently consists of 223 C-17 Globemaster IIIs, about 50 C-5 Galaxies, and approximately 350 C-130 Hercules aircraft. The C-17 has a cargo capacity of 160,000 pounds, the C-5, 270,000 lbs and the C-130, 45,000 lbs.

An example of how an emergency military deployment would work can be found in President Bill Clinton's "Operation Support Hope" of July-August 1994. Hundreds of thousands of refugees from Rwanda's civil war fled to Goma, Zaire (now, Democratic Republic of Congo) but were threatened by a cholera epidemic. Clinton ordered the Pentagon to mobilize to provide freshwater for the refugees, and as a result, an estimated 500,000 lives were saved. U.S. Army water purification units, with the troops to operate them, were providing 100,000 gallons of water daily, and were, along with French troops, distributing that water to the people in need. The equipment included water pumps provided by the San Francisco Fire Department. The logistics line stretched from the United States, through Frankfurt, Germany to Goma, and was provided by U.S. Air Force C-5 and C-141 transport aircraft. The operation was described in detail, in the Aug. 19, 1994 issue of *EIR*, by two *EIR* reporters who traveled to Goma aboard one of the U.S. C-5s.¹

What Little Is Being Done, Instead

In contrast to what could be done were a full-out mobilization to be ordered, what is actually being done is moving slowly and is clearly woefully inadequate in the face of the magnitude of the emergency. The timeline for the military deployment, as reported by the Department of Defense and U.S. Africa Command, is as follows:

- On Sept. 16, President Obama, in a speech at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, announced that he had directed U.S. Africa Command to establish a joint force headquarters in Monrovia, Liberia, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Daryl Williams, deputy commander of U.S. Army Africa. The DoD's role in the U.S. government re-



USN/Photographers Mate 2nd Class Troy Latham)

The U.S. Navy's hospital ships, the USNS Comfort and the USNS Mercy, each carry 1,000-bed hospitals, with 80 intensive-care beds, and 12 operating rooms, and are equipped with the full range of medical services. Here, the Mercy is anchored off the coast of Manila, the Philippines.

sponse was primarily to support USAID and the CDC in West Africa, to build an intermediate staging base in Senegal, and provide engineers to build Ebola treatment units and a facility for training up to 500 health-care providers a week. As of Sept. 7, 4,366 cases of Ebola, with 2,218 deaths, including 1,137 in Liberia, had been reported.

- On Sept. 19, the first U.S. C-17 aircraft arrived in Liberia, with equipment and personnel to begin to prepare the airport in Monrovia to receive supplies and equipment. Pentagon spokesman R. Adm. John Kirby announced that two more C-17s carrying 145 personnel would be arriving over the next couple of days.

- On Sept. 23, fifteen U.S. Navy SeaBees arrived in Monrovia to begin site surveys prior to building the facilities that the U.S. would be providing.

- On Sept. 26, airmen from the 633rd Medical Group boarded C-17 aircraft at Joint Base Langley-Eustis in Virginia to go to Monrovia, to build the 25-bed treatment center for health-care workers treating Ebola patients.

- On Sept. 30, the materials and equipment for the 25-bed hospital arrived in Monrovia.

1. See "[Operation Support Hope](#): focus on emergency infrastructure."

- Also on Sept. 30, Kirby announced that Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel had approved the deployment of 700 soldiers from the 101st Airborne Division to become the headquarters staff for the overall military deployment. They will arrive in late October. At the same time, the Army will deploy another 700 soldiers from various engineering units throughout the United States to supervise the construction of 17 Ebola treatment units, conduct site surveys, and provide engineering expertise.

- On Oct. 3, Kirby announced that two mobile testing labs manned by personnel from the U.S. Naval Medical Research Center had become operational over the previous 36 hours. He also said that the first two Ebola treatments centers would be ready by the end of October.

- On Oct. 7, sixty airmen from the Kentucky Air National Guard arrived in Senegal to set up an Aerial Port of Debarkation at Léopold Sédar Senghor International Airport, which will be able to receive and process cargo flown in on C-5 and C-17 aircraft for distribution into the affected areas.

- On Oct. 8, Kirby announced that about 100 Marines with 2 KC-130 and 4 MV-22 aircraft from the Special Marine Air-Ground Task Force-Crisis Response Africa would go to Senegal and then on to Monrovia to provide logistics support until U.S. Army personnel arrive later in the month to take over that mission.

- On Oct. 16, Maj. Gen. Daryl Williams reported that construction of the 25-bed hospital had been completed, and that it would be staffed by medical personnel from the U.S. Public Health Service. The military has also provided two mobile labs which are now doing Ebola testing, with four more on the way.

- Oct. 19, Maj. Gen. Gary Volesky, commander of the 101st Airborne, left Senegal for Monrovia, along with 30 of his troops. Volesky will be taking over command of the joint headquarters by the end of the week.

- Oct. 20, the World Health Organization reported 4,555 deaths from Ebola out of 9,216 cases. The size of the outbreak has doubled in only six weeks. The main accomplishment of the U.S. military deployment reported, so far, is that the U.S. testing labs have cut down the time required for analysis of blood samples from as long as 24 hours to as few as 3.

A press officer for Operation United Alliance, as it's now called, told *EIR* in an email, today, that the schedule for constructing the 17 Ebola treatment units calls

for the first 3 to be completed in the first half of November, the second 3 by the end of November, and the next 4 by mid-December.

Limited Logistics Support

But the U.S. military deployment just doesn't include the large-scale logistical support that experts such as Dr. Osterholm have contended is needed to meet the emergency. Osterholm has said that what is required, is to treat the outbreak as if it were a concentrated biowarfare attack, which implies the deployment of thousands of medical personnel, with full biohazard protection, along with all of the logistical support that such a deployment would entail, and that's just not happening.

According to further email responses to *EIR*'s questions provided by both the Joint Force Command and the CDC 2014 Ebola Response/Emergency Operations Center, the Ebola treatment centers are being built according to specifications provided by the CDC. "We are working" with the local health ministries, the WHO, and aid agencies "to rapidly increase the number of Ebola care facilities providing medical treatment for Ebola patients; identify and track potential contacts; coordinate improved laboratory capability and capacity; educate communities about the risks of Ebola virus transmission; and strengthen local public health emergency management capabilities and capacities," the CDC Center said. "We are currently using appropriate biosafety precautions necessary for protecting responders. We are assessing the outbreak and the response on an ongoing basis and will make adjustments as appropriate."

As for logistical support for the ETUs (Ebola Treatment Units), including water, the Joint Force Command said that "the U.S. military is providing non-medical resupply for a number of Ebola Treatment Units" which "includes food and water for medical staff." However "medical resupply is the responsibility of the organizations that run each facility."

For its part, the CDC Center said that, as part of the interagency approach, "we are working to rapidly increase the number of facilities and beds, and the amount of supplies required to treat Ebola patients locally and ultimately reduce death rates for Ebola. We are also taking other community-based measures to contain the outbreak and prevent the spread of disease. We will continue to monitor the outbreak and adjust our response activities."

LaRouche's 1974 Task Force Forecasts Global Epidemics

Here are the essential findings of a Biological Holocaust Task Force established by Lyndon LaRouche in the Summer of 1974, to investigate the threat of global pandemics. The Task Force worked through the Autumn of that year, and presented its findings in December at the founding meeting of the Fusion Energy Foundation, in New York City.

Two fundamental points in that 1974 study stand out: First, this was not a forecast about Mother Nature. The enemy then, as today, was the financier oligarchy, and the policies they were attempting to impose, genocidal policies on an immense scale.

Second, it focused on the ecological system as a whole, for reasons that were explained at the outset of the study: "The way the ecology as a whole operates is from two fundamental principles. First of all, it is a global phenomenon. It is impossible to view it as the zero-growthers view it, as a mere collection of individual organisms, a mere collection of 3 billion human beings, X-million of cattle, sheep, and so on, so many other species. It is a single global system. Second of all, it is a global system that has to evolve to higher and higher levels of energy flows, and of rates of development of these energy flows."

The study emphasized that the axiomatic assumptions of the zero growth advocates were scientifically wrong, dead wrong! The authors of the forecast explained this point at the outset:

"What we are faced with is not a return to an earlier mode of functioning, not a return to the way things were a hundred years ago. . . . In this zero-growth view, we have an equilibrium that we can lower the level of society to . . . and stabilize the situation at that level. That is the zero-growth view. . . . That is completely and fundamentally wrong in an epistemological sense because there is no such equilibrium. There is no such development of the ecology except in the existence of such evolutionary or degenerative processes. There is no balance point between the two. The actual realization and practice, therefore, of zero-growth ideas is the

ecological holocaust, which is now beginning, and which it is our task to halt."

The 1974 LaRouche forecast prefigured the emergence of previously unknown pathogens: "To the extent that disease organisms have an increasing chance to mutate, as the resistance of the human population is lowered, given mutations are less likely to die out because of an unfavorable situation for the development of pathogens, because the population has become so ill-resistant, that practically any mutation will survive, then you have an increase in the mutation rate of pathogens. An increase in the total disease population leads to the possibility of an increase in evolution of any given disease, and the cycle continues."

The forecast next took up the question of "weak links": "To understand this entire process of ecological collapse, it is critical to understand it as a process of the ecology, not of individuals. The history of epidemics demonstrates that epidemic disease occurs only when a 'weak link' exists in the human species as a whole. Disease attacks the weakest, least-resistant area, when that area is surrounded by relatively low levels of resistance, even though the resistance is higher in surrounding areas than in the 'weak-link' area. Therefore, new diseases are produced in the areas of lowest standard of living, and then begin to spread. For example, at the beginning of the 19th Century, cholera was unknown throughout the world. As the British raj lowered the standard of living in India in approximately 1816, a pandemic started to spread outward from India, throughout the entire world."

The task force then warned, "If we look at the situation today, if we do not reverse this process in the next two years, devolution will accelerate because of the vastly more integrated global attacks on the human race which the Rockefellers¹ are carrying out. When you have, as you do in India and Bangladesh today, the spread of total breakdown of nutrition, absolute starvation, then a second phase of disease occurs. Diseases like influ-

1. In today's parlance, you can substitute "London-Wall Street financiers," or similar.

enza, pneumonia, etc., are replaced by diseases characteristic of the total collapse of resistance, of which the milder [form] is epidemic measles, and the most characteristic is the Black Death. The Black Plague, bubonic plague, and pneumonic plague recur precisely at those times in human history when resistance is the lowest, and in precisely the 'weak links' in human society....

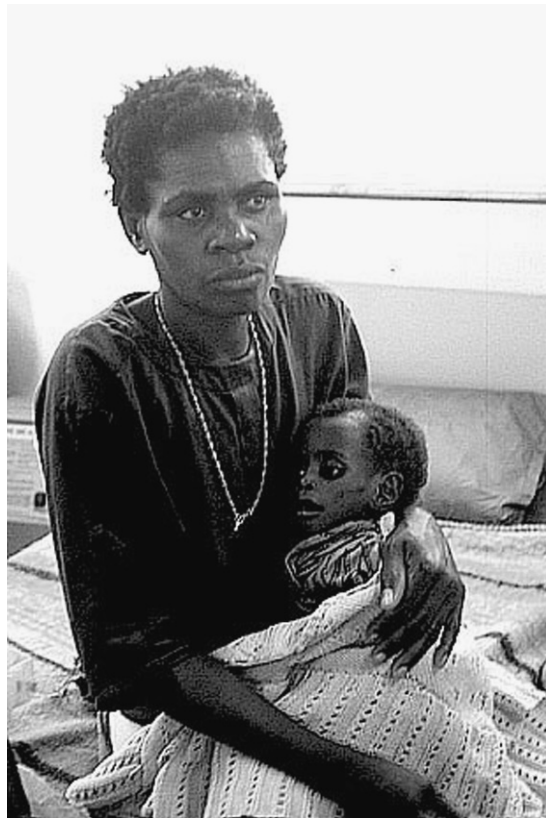
"Bubonic plague, the familiar type during the collapse of feudalism, spread by rats and mice, has approximately a 30% rate of death in an untreated, healthy population, and up to 80% in an untreated, unhealthy population. At the height of such a plague, rats are no longer necessary to spread the disease: Pneumonic plague begins to spread directly man-to-man through coughing. Pneumonic plague in untreated forms or in forms resistant to antibiotics is invariably fatal."

The forecast projected a geometric increase in the rates of death as the ecological holocaust progressed.

A Chilling Look into the Future

The concluding section of the 1974 LaRouche forecast was titled "The Consequences Unless We Stop the Collapse." It provided a look into the future, as events have indeed more or less played out, over the past 25 years.

"Taking the process of ecological holocaust as a whole, we see a series of interrelated cycles: the fall of soil fertility leading to a fall in food supply; leading to a fall in nutrition of both human beings and animals; leading to lower efficiency of human metabolism and further drops in nutrition; leading to increase in the disease population, further fall in human nutrition, and further susceptibility to disease. The cycle as a whole leads to a general collapse of the cognitive abilities of the population, to mass psychosis, collapse of industry,



UN World Food Programme/Thierry Geenen

"Disease attacks the weakest, least-resistant area, when that area is surrounded by relatively low levels of resistance, even though the resistance is higher in surrounding areas than in the 'weak-link' area." Here, famine in Ethiopia, January 2008.

destruction of wealth, and therefore, an increase in the driving force behind Rockefeller's holocaust the rate of primitive accumulation.

"Knowing these cycles, we can outline what the inevitable consequences of this process would be overall in the next few years."

The study projected an intensification of famine and disease in the "weak-link" areas, particularly the Indian Subcontinent and Africa. Famine would lead to the spread of cholera in these "weak-link" zones, "intensification of famine and epizootics in the underdeveloped countries, and the potential for pandemics of influenza, superimposed on existing diseases."

Next focusing on the "Fourth World" areas most heavily targeted for rape and pillage by the financier oligarchy, the report warned that, by the 1980s, "with the spread of famine, the potential for pan-

demics of bubonic plague would already be present and would actually be realized.... To the extent that a general financial collapse was occurring simultaneously, areas of the advanced world, especially those dependent on imported food, such as Japan, would be vulnerable to plague, especially to the extent that sanitation, anti-rat measures, etc., are at the primitive level, as in Italy now.... At this point, the process of ecological collapse would be unstoppable.

"To the extent that the Rockefellers responded according to their normal behavior to the ecological holocaust, the holocaust would accelerate. Hospitalizing people and giving them decent treatment, which would cut the disease rate, is impossible for Rockefeller if millions are diseased. Enough hospital beds, even in the most developed countries, don't exist! The Rockefeller response can easily be imagined. You would have people lining up for antibiotic shots outside of the hospitals. This 'treatment' is precisely what would most

rapidly produce plague and other diseases which are invulnerable or immune to antibiotics, and humanity would be left without that weapon.”

And then: “The general, obviously schematic structure of the death rate would look like this: rising from the presently low (approximately 3%) level, to a high of an annual death rate worldwide in the area of 20 to 25%, which is typical of ecological holocaust type plagues in previous historical periods.”

Economic Breakdown and Global Pandemics

From the EIR Special Report, “Economic Breakdown and the Threat of Global Pandemics,” dated July 1, 1985.

There are three principal pathways through which a full-scale global pandemic on a scale far worse than that of the 14th-Century Black Death could erupt within the coming years. The nature of the specific pandemic is determined by the diseases endemic, or mutations thereof, in the “weak link” areas of the human species; namely, those very areas in the developing sector deliberately weakened by the IMF and World Bank. The character of the coming period could most probably be determined by isolated outbreaks or localized “flare-ups” of one or a variety of such diseases. At a certain point the process would reach sufficient energy density for a “take-off” into a full-scale global pandemic:

I. A pandemic originating in one place and then “taking off” around the world. Historically, certain killer diseases, such as plague, mutant “killer influenzas” or cholera, for example, mostly endemic in India, China, and Africa have demonstrated “breakout” capabilities. Such diseases have the capacity in a very short time, of traveling large distances and killing millions. Under conditions of overall economic and health collapse, such as already have matured in Asia, China and Africa, those regions could readily “donate” a killer pandemic to any portion of the globe virtually overnight in this age of jet travel.

II. Pandemic originating from different endemic



American Red Cross

“Historically, certain killer diseases, such as plague, mutant ‘killer influenzas,’ or cholera ... have demonstrated ‘breakout’ capabilities. Such diseases have the capacity in a very short time, of traveling large distances and killing millions.” Here, a cholera patient in Haiti, 2011.

diseases specific to different areas simultaneously flourishing. As Dr. John Grauerholz’s “Human Disease Handbook” documents, such conditions are already “bubbling kettles” in Mexico, Brazil, and throughout Asia, Africa, and Ibero-America, with diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and, potentially, yellow fever.

III. New deadly emerging diseases such as AIDS. The most likely scientific hypothesis is that the virus for AIDS has most probably been around for centuries, perhaps longer, in a less virulent form in monkeys or humans or other animals. At a recent medical conference in Senegal, researchers hypothesized that the AIDS virus HTLV III may have only recently emerged in virulent form due to the “collapse in socio-economic conditions” in Africa, and may be followed by “conversions” to virulence of other relatively harmless viruses. It was discussed that the AIDS virus was probably converted from a virus in green monkeys to its current form—a lethal, rapidly mutable virus.

The distribution of the disease into the United States followed an initial entry from Africa into industrialized society through the immunological “weak link” of the homosexual community, but at this point, the virus is moving outward into the general population.

In short, a most lethal viral weapon attacking people with no real defenses can wreak severe damage in a very short period. Then, at a certain moment, the dis-

ease “takes off” from the restricted “high risk” populations to the general human population as a whole. All available evidence suggests that the virus has continued to undergo a series of mutations toward ever-more-virulent strains. The outbreak here and there of different diseases is a function of what organism is in the area. The existence of “reservoirs” of plague, malaria, and other diseases determines the raw material for epidemic and pandemic propagation.

The specific case of plague is instructive to look at. Plague is currently endemic in the Western part of the United States, Vietnam, Zaire, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, and Madagascar. Two-thirds of all cases in the U.S. occur in the state of New Mexico. According to a leading epidemiologist on the scene in New Mexico, the situation is currently close to the threshold for epidemic take-off. Ten years ago there was a sudden increase in plague from 1-2 cases/year to 20 cases/year. In 1983, there were 40 cases, and last year 31. In this epidemiologist’s assessment, were the number of cases to continue to jump to the 30-50 cases per year range, that might constitute the threshold for an uncontrolled epidemic. Under conditions of severe drought, desert-dwelling rodents converge on inhabited areas seeking

water and food from garbage. Already, the conditions exist in the United States which are most favorable for the migration of rodents to towns and cities. Cities such as Baltimore and Washington, D.C. are experiencing uncontrolled rat population growth. In the assessment of various plague experts, there is a definite potential, under sustained conditions of general economic and health collapse, for the threshold into an uncontrolled plague epidemic to be crossed.

Dynamics of Pandemic Generation

What are the main dynamics of the convergence upon the pandemic threshold?

a. Diseases such as AIDS and herpes are indicators of the collapsed status of man’s immunological system. The doubling rate of AIDS is now six months.

b. Decaying central cities where populations are concentrated are suffering gross cutbacks in sanitation and water management.

c. The food supply and quality of diet of populations have been severely curtailed.

d. Infant mortality in cities such as Detroit and New York has long since surpassed the threshold of normalcy, reaching 25-30/1,000 as compared with a previous maximum “normal” amount of 9-10/1,000.

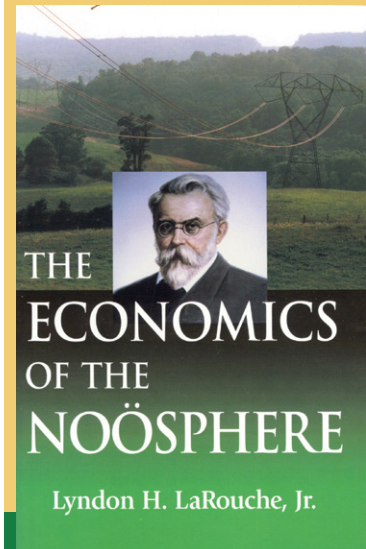
e. The proliferation of plant and animal diseases directly affects the food supply as well as creating the conditions favorable for the proliferation of insect pests. It has been estimated that out of the slightly less than 1 billion known animal species on Earth, approximately 740,000,000 of these are insects.

Under conditions of further collapse of the human economy, the biosphere will favor the proliferation of parasites at the expense of hosts. In short, the dynamic of evolution will be shifted into “reverse.” Simultaneously, severe perturbations in weather patterns and the geo-surface are already occurring—drought, uncharacteristically huge (sizewise) tornadoes, cyclones and tidal waves, deforestation, and breakdowns in “natural” and human water management.

Immediately below, you will find the following documentation.

1. Lyndon LaRouche’s “National Defense Against Germ Warfare,” originally published in *EIR*, Nov. 9, 2001.

2. Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s “Threat of Pandemic Requires Crash Bio-Defense Initiative,” reprinted from *EIR*, March 3, 2006.



The scientific concepts of biogeochemist Vladimir Vernadsky—the initiator of the idea of the Biosphere—whose concept of the “Noosphere,” has been cited and further developed by Lyndon LaRouche.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE NOÖSPHERE

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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National Defense Against Germ Warfare

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following was released by LaRouche's campaign committee for the 2004 Democratic Presidential nomination.

October 28, 2001

War costs a lot of money, and more; but, losing a war to an attacking adversary costs infinitely more. That is the lesson to be learned from the wave of anthrax attacks launched from inside the U.S.A. The question posed by these attacks is, "What is coming next?"

The qualifications of the authors of these attacks are now not only fairly well known; even much of the U.S. mass media is beginning to come close to the truth on some important features of these attacks. The immediate, urgent problem is that of developing and deploying a well-coordinated homeland defense on the biological warfare front. This must be deployed not only against the anthrax attacks presently reported, but against whatever might be the weapon and strategy used by the enemy next.

This means, that we must now quickly end all confusion and cross-purposes among those agencies which must function effectively as a coordinated team of various governmental and private agencies. To that end, it is important that we develop a consensus on the approach to be taken, and the nature of the actions to be taken, whatever they may cost, in making those actions effective. On this particular subject, it is important that I intervene to contribute personally, publicly, to stress the following points.

National Defense as Sanitation

The most important principles of national defense against bacteriological and related forms of warfare, were consolidated as knowledge in the experience of World War II and the war in Korea. Those lessons were featured in the adoption and implementation of the Hill-Burton legislation adopted shortly after the close of World War II.

From the related experience our nation, and others,



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche, addressing a conference in February 2001, Reston, Va.

have accumulated over the centuries, we must not limit the idea of defense against germ warfare and related attacks, to the role of medical practice. We must situate the role of the medical profession, both in care for the sick and in other ways, as an essential, subsumed feature of public sanitation.

I explain this extremely important distinction to be made at this point of our national defense requirements. It is to the degree that we have taken down much of the national-defense protection provided by public and related measures of sanitation, during the recent three decades, that our nation's vulnerabilities to the presently ongoing germ-warfare attacks were created as the opportunities they presently represent to the advantage of our enemies.

National biological defense means, chiefly, those measures of sanitation which are essential to improving and defending the life-expectancies and well-being of the population as a whole. This includes those measures and institutionalized practice which modern society has come to consider public sanitation. This includes not only safe water, but also improved supplies of energy, per capita and per square kilometer, this at declining relative costs to communities, industries, and the general public. It includes improved public transportation.

It also includes the practice of the medical professions generally. The pivotal feature of the medical profession's role, is the general hospital, provided as a

public institution which is not only a teaching institution, but which serves those sections of the population which are relatively indigent, and are therefore the most likely radiators of infectious diseases. The public teaching hospital of this type, which is also integrated with the teaching and research functions of a university, is among the most valuable such facilities.

The feature of medical practice to be emphasized in dealing with the actuality and threats of biological warfare, as now, is the ability of the medical profession to respond effectively by producing, rapidly, appropriate forms of non-standard treatment for diseases of a non-standard quality. In such circumstances, we must deal not merely with the apparent “ingenuity” of infectious organisms, but with an enemy, like H.G. Wells’ fictional “Dr. Moreau,” whose satanic impulses are employed to make infectious agents more deadly than such diseases could become by so-called natural means.

However, without lessening emphasis on the importance of medical counter-intelligence practice, it is public sanitation which remains the first line of defense of the population against both normal epidemic disease, and also biological warfare attacks. We require a coordinated, “crash program” sort of attack on both fronts, combined.

This means that we must move quickly, not only to restore the indispensable Washington, D.C. General Hospital, but to restore those medical and infrastructural defenses which were taken down, piece by piece, during the approximate quarter-century since the enactment of the original HMO legislation. If we do not do that, whatever might happen to you and your family as a result of biological warfare attacks should be considered now as virtually “a done deal.”

The Usual Snafu

Homeland defense has been launched with the usual snafu. It came to the surface as a suddenly improvised new agency, without adequate measures to integrate the effort with the work of other, pre-existing agencies operating in the same general area of responsibility. So far, even in dealing with the anthrax problems in the Washington, D.C. general area, citizens are literally being killed by “red tape.”

Fortunately, senior figures with inside knowledge of former national “crash programs,” such as the Manhattan Project and NASA, are invaluable advisors on such topics as “Don’t make the mistakes we made” issues, especially in coordination among military specialists,

scientists, and the general bureaucratic, legislative, and lobbying influences which are most prone to ruin the implementation of what had been excellent missions. Science, economics-driven policy-making for application of science, and military precision of deployment must be integrated into a single mission-orientation, and this must be backed with a general “whatever it takes directive” from the President himself.

There is now no reason to doubt, that there is some functional connection between what happened on Sept. 11th and the anthrax attacks. Exactly what that connection might be, we either do not know, or those who know are not telling us. Know, or not, the connection exists, and it is presently a functionally interconnected operation.

So far, the character of the attacks has been psychological warfare, primarily. The thousands of deaths in New York and Washington of Sept. 11, are mass-effects for the families and friends of those who died, but from the standpoint of the enemy who planned and perpetrated those attacks, the intent was psychological warfare. So, it has been, so far, with the germ-warfare attacks. However, we also know, that, although the effects of the attacks express the intention to terrify the U.S. population, the enemy behind these attacks intends to break the will of the U.S. population; that enemy is prepared “to go for broke,” just as in a coup d’état in which plotters, if defeated and caught, are as good as dead. There is no assurance that the plotters will limit themselves to the kind of limited-mission terror-attacks experienced so far.

We must therefore prepare for the worst, but aim for the best. That must be the mission of the overall warfare, and also the specific mission of the biological elements of homeland defense.

We must also include the danger of correlated attacks of a somewhat different form. Deadly riots, with disruptive political effects, such as those which had been planned to occur in the Washington, D.C. area for late September, are to be expected from the kind of command-structure which implicitly deployed the attacks experienced thus far. Destruction of crucial economic elements of infrastructure, industry, and food supplies, must be expected from a still-unknown adversary who has revealed that character of his capabilities and intentions. This is not a war like World War II, for example; but it has the characteristics of warfare in effects upon the population of both the U.S.A. and any other nation targetted by the same adversary.

Gentlemen: get your act together quickly. Bring the snafu quickly to an end.

Crash Bio-Defense Initiative Needed

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is the chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Party (BüSo) in Germany, which issued this as a leaflet, titled “Belshazzar’s Handwriting on the Wall: A Biological Crash Program Is Urgent!” It has been translated from German.

Since the beginning of February, 13 more nations on three continents have announced the outbreak of bird flu, of the highly contagious strain H5N1. After the discovery of dead wild fowl on [the northern German island] Rügen and the neighboring territory, now the first European Union cases of infected commercial animals have appeared in Austria. According to information from the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 170 cases have been reported worldwide, in which human beings have been infected with this virus, and so far there have been 92 deaths; but the scientists also report that the virus, through the course of its mutation, has become more resistant and more dangerous. It is, in all probability, only a question of time, before the H5N1 virus mutates into a virus which can immediately be communicated from person to person, “growing together” with the normal flu virus.

Although no one can forecast the exact timing of an outbreak, many experts believe that there are clear signs that point to an immediately looming pandemic. Governments are now requested to act.

The Spanish flu of 1918 claimed between 20 and 50 million victims. The SARS epidemic of 2003 showed that today—much more so than in 1918, because of globalization and the greatly strengthened communication networks by air and other means—new biological agents can spread across the entire world in a matter of days. One must then proceed from the standpoint that the medical-care system will undergo extreme stress,

and the total economy will be crippled in its ability to function, as roughly 30% of the population and all employees can be infected.

What is now necessary is a total rethinking of the question of what constitutes the costs of maintaining health. The topmost priority must be the saving of human life.

Currently, we in the German republic have a schizophrenic situation. On the one side, there are thoroughly competent emergency plans for an outbreak of poultry diseases, infection with the bird-flu virus, and a threatening influenza pandemic; and the expert groups specially set up for this have oriented themselves toward the proposals of the WHO. To this end, considerable investments in fundamental medical science would be necessary to overcome the current bottlenecks, and achieve the vaccination of the population in the most rapid and complete way possible. For this, the capacity to handle the sick, under the conditions of the expected pandemic, must be expanded dramatically.

But the exact opposite trend is observable in reality. According to statements by the WHO, the number of community hospitals has been reduced since 1991 by more than 10%. The German Hospital Association in Berlin estimates that 15 to 30% of the approximately 2,200 community clinics will be closed in the coming 10 years. A major reason for this development is the use of the Diagnosis Related Groups, or DRGs, instituted in the framework of Germany’s health “reform.” With that, the compensation for care became converted to a number of lump-sums; that is, the hospital received only a lump-sum payment for a specified treatment, which remains the same, whether the patient gets well or not. If there are secondary infections, requiring the patient to remain in the hospital longer, the hospital must cover the costs, just as the resident doctor himself must pay, if he oversteps the budget limits set by the health insurance.

As a result of this cost-accounting thinking, the victim in each case is the patient; he who is poor and cannot pay privately, is just out of luck. This trend must therefore be reversed, beginning with the appropriate construction of new capacity and new hospital beds, because millions of people will have to be cared for when the pandemic arrives.



EIRNS/Helèller

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in Berlin, Germany, September 2006.

If the H5N1 virus mutates into a flu virus that can be transmitted from person to person, there will still have to be a time of preparation, after the identification of the pandemic virus, before a suitable seed virus has been developed, and a sufficient amount of vaccine can be produced. From the time of the vaccine manufacture in the incubated hens' eggs, this time of preparation under optimal conditions would take at least three months. This means that all the necessary measures of preparation, which pertain to the manufacture, production, and distribution, have to be concluded now, to shorten the preparation time, to build sufficient production capacity, and to secure the soonest possible supply of an effective and safe vaccine for the pandemic.

A 'Biological Defense Initiative'

But we must do something else much more fundamental.

We need, on the international level, a "Biological Defense Initiative," that is, a comprehensive and thoroughgoing crash program for the investigation into *all* diseases and epidemics. For the WHO already warned, shortly after the turn of the century, that there was only a window of about ten years before a new biological holocaust would arrive, caused a combination of old and new pandemics. More than half of this timeframe has already expired. Yet, the WHO also neglected to make an adequate proposal for how such a scenario could be avoided.

We need a biological research program, which does not proceed from symptoms and cost-accounting thinking, but from the fundamental questions of what life really is, and how it can be protected and promoted in the best possible way. Thus we must proceed from an all-encompassing conception of the universe in the sense of the Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky, and inquire into the connection between the Biosphere and the Noösphere. Only if we proceed from a totally new definition of the question of life, can we find the necessary conceptual breakthroughs for the control of such diseases as AIDS, cancer, multiple sclerosis, and other sicknesses, which today are seen as incurable, or relatively incurable.

We need a complete rethinking. Because the threatened influenza pandemic produced by the bird flu is only a symptom of the misdevelopment, which has set in for some 40 years. Already, in the 1960s, we were headed systematically in the wrong direction, away from a society oriented toward production and scientific and technological progress, toward speculation

and the utopia of a post-industrial services society. This misdevelopment has found its height, that is, rock-bottom, in globalization and its unrestrained maximization of profit. There have been pandemics before, it's true, but not the mass animal husbandry escalating into a spreading pandemic, and the mass travel over many borders which exists today.

This paradigm shift in the wrong direction has brought us today to a point which can only be compared to the descent of mankind into a dark age like that of the 14th Century. Then, the collapse of the Bardi and Peruzzi banking houses coincided with the Black Death. Today the financial system associated with globalization finds itself in the end-phase of its collapse, and threatens to lead to a similar dark age.

Let us hope that it is not too late. If we mobilize the political will now, and realize the necessary crash program—that is, put all the required means in place to defend the life and health of humanity—there is a legitimate hope that we can overcome, or at least minimize the crisis. We must put man and the general welfare, not profit, in the center of economy, politics, and science, and thus put as many resources in place as are necessary. Because we cannot expect private companies and banks to do this, this initiative can only proceed from the state and governments.

The question of a new world financial system, a New Bretton Woods, will soon put itself on the agenda as the only alternative to total chaos. An emergency conference on the level of heads of state, in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, must take up a reorganization of the world financial system, and decide upon a new financial architecture, which puts credit at the disposal of the real economy and the interests of the general welfare. Lyndon LaRouche has stood for such a reorganization for many years, and there is support for it in many nations of the world, among parliamentarians and other institutions.

In the poem "Belshazzar" by Heinrich Heine (whose 150th death anniversary we commemorate this year), after the blasphemy by King Belshazzar, flaming writing appears on the wall. The bird flu is such flaming writing for us. But we don't need a magician to interpret it. We only need to do what is necessary.

This is not about panic-mongering, and this is not about whether the world soccer championship occurs in Germany or not, but about whether the human species is capable of implementing the necessary correctives in time, when our very existence is threatened by great dangers.

Boccaccio's Tales of the Black Death in Florence

The following is an excerpt from Book I of the "Decameron," of Giovanni Boccaccio (1313-75), a collection of 100 tales, as told by seven young women and three young men, who have fled the city of Florence to escape the ravages of the Black Death (Bubonic Plague), to a villa outside the city, in 1348.

...I say, then, that the years [of the era] of the fruitful Incarnation of the Son of God had attained to the number of one thousand three hundred and forty-eight, when into the notable city of Florence, fair over every other of Italy, there came the death-dealing pestilence, which, through the operation of the heavenly bodies or of our own iniquitous dealings, being sent down upon mankind for our correction by the just wrath of God, had some years before appeared in the parts of the East and after having bereft these latter of an innumerable number of inhabitants, extending without cease from one place to another, had now unhappily spread towards the West. And thereagainst no wisdom availing nor human foresight (whereby the city was purged of many impurities by officers deputed to that end and it was forbidden unto any sick person to enter therein and many were the counsels given for the preservation of health) nor yet humble supplications, not once but many times both in ordered processions and on other wise made unto God by devout persons,—about the coming in of the Spring of the aforesaid year, it began on horrible and miraculous wise to show forth its dolorous effects. Yet not as it had done in the East, where, if any bled at the nose, it was a manifest sign of inevitable death; nay, but

in men and women alike there appeared, at the beginning of the malady, certain swellings, either on the groin or under the armpits, whereof some waxed of the bigness of a common apple, others like unto an egg, some more and some less, and these the vulgar named plague-boils. From these two parts the aforesaid death-bearing plague-boils proceeded, in brief space, to appear and come indifferently in every part of the body; wherefrom, after

awhile, the fashion of the contagion began to change into black or livid blotches, which showed themselves in many [first] on the arms and about the thighs and [after spread to] every other part of the person, in some large and sparse and in others small and thick-sown; and like as the plague-boils had been first (and yet were) a very certain token of coming death, even so were these for every one to whom they came.

To the cure of these maladies nor counsel of physician nor virtue of any medicine appeared to avail or profit aught; on the contrary,—whether it was that the nature of the infection suffered it not or that the ignorance of the physicians (of whom, over and above the men of art, the number, both men and women, who had never had any teaching of medicine, was become exceeding great,) availed not to know whence it

arose and consequently took not due measures thereagainst,—not only did few recover thereof, but well nigh all died within the third day from the appearance of the aforesaid signs, this sooner and that later, and for the most part without fever or other accident. And this pestilence was the more virulent for that, by communication with those who were sick thereof, it gat hold upon the sound, no otherwise than fire upon things dry or greasy, whenas they are brought very near thereunto. Nay, the mischief was yet greater; for that not only did converse and consortion with the sick give to the sound infection of cause of common death, but the mere touching of the clothes or of whatsoever other thing had



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Giovanni Boccaccio wrote the "Decameron" between 1348, the year that the Black Death struck Florence, and 1353.



This 14th Century Flemish depiction shows a physician lancing a bubo, or lymph node, swollen by infection with bubonic plague bacteria.

been touched or used of the sick appeared of itself to communicate the malady to the toucher. A marvellous thing to hear is that which I have to tell and one which, had it not been seen of many men's eyes and of mine own, I had scarce dared credit, much less set down in writing, though I had heard it from one worthy of belief. I say, then, that of such effieience was the nature of the pestilence in question in communicating itself from one to another, that, not only did it pass from man to man, but this, which is much more, it many times visibly did;—to wit, a thing which had pertained to a man sick or dead of the aforesaid sickness, being touched by an animal foreign to the human species, not only infected this latter with the plague, but in a very brief space of time killed it. Of this mine own eyes (as hath a little before been said) had one day, among others, experience on this wise; to wit, that the rags of a poor man, who had died of the plague, being cast out into the public way, two hogs came up to them and having first, after their wont, rooted amain among them with their snouts, took them in their mouths and tossed them about their jaws; then, in a little while, after turning round and round, they both, as if they had taken poison, fell down dead upon the rags with which they had in an ill hour intermeddled.

From these things and many others like unto them or yet stranger divers fears and conceits were begotten in those who abode alive, which well nigh all tended to a very barbarous conclusion, namely, to shun and flee from the sick and all that pertained to them, and thus doing, each thought to secure immunity for himself. Some there were who conceived that to live moderately

and keep oneself from all excess was the best defence against such a danger; wherefore, making up their company, they lived removed from every other and shut themselves up in those houses where none had been sick and where living was best; and there, using very temperately of the most delicate viands and the finest wines and eschewing all incontinence, they abode with music and such other diversions as they might have, never suffering themselves to speak with any nor choosing to hear any news from without of death or sick folk. Others, inclining to the contrary opinion, maintained that to carouse and make merry and go about singing and frolicking and satisfy the appetite in everything possible and laugh and scoff at whatsoever befell was a very certain remedy for such an ill. That which they said they put in practice as best they might, going about day and night, now to this tavern, now to that, drinking without stint or measure; and on this wise they did yet more freely in other folk's houses, so but they scented there aught that liked or tempted them, as they might lightly do, for that every one—as he were to live no longer—had abandoned all care of his possessions, as of himself, wherefore the most part of the houses were become common good and strangers used them, whenas they happened upon them, like as the very owner might have done; and with all this bestial preoccupation, they still shunned the sick to the best of their power.

In this sore affliction and misery of our city, the reverend authority of the laws, both human and divine, was all in a manner dissolved and fallen into decay, for [lack



Wikimedia Commons

"Danse Macabre" (Dance of Death) by Michael Wolgemut (1493), depicts the impact of the plague.



A physician examines a patient with the plague, while holding a vinegar-soaked sponge to his nose. Vinegar was believed to protect against the disease.

of] the ministers and executors thereof, who, like other men, were all either dead or sick or else left so destitute of followers that they were unable to exercise any office, wherefore every one had license to do whatsoever pleased him. Many others held a middle course between the two aforesaid, not straitening themselves so exactly in the matter of diet as the first neither allowing themselves such license in drinking and other debauchery as the second, but using things in sufficiency, according to their appetites; nor did they seclude themselves, but went about, carrying in their hands, some flowers, some odoriferous herbs and other some divers kinds of spices, which they set often to their noses, accounting it an excellent thing to fortify the brain with such odours, more by token that the air seemed all heavy and attainted with the stench of the dead bodies and that of the sick and of the remedies used.

Some were of a more barbarous, though, peradventure, a surer way of thinking, avouching that there was no

remedy against pestilences better than—no, nor any so good as—to flee before them; wherefore, moved by this reasoning and recking of nought but themselves, very many, both men and women, abandoned their own city, their own houses and homes, their kinsfolk and possessions, and sought the country seats of others, or, at the least, their own, as if the wrath of God, being moved to punish the iniquity of mankind, would not proceed to do so wheresoever they might be, but would content itself with afflicting those only who were found within the walls of their city, or as if they were persuaded that no person was to remain therein and that its last hour was come. And albeit these, who opined thus variously, died not all, yet neither did they all escape; nay, many of each way of thinking and in every place sickened of the plague and languished on all sides, well nigh abandoned, having themselves, what while they were whole, set the example to those who abode in health.

Indeed, leaving be that townsman avoided townsman and that well nigh no neighbour took thought unto other and that kinsfolk seldom or never visited one another and held no converse together save from afar, this tribulation had stricken such terror to the hearts of all, men and women alike, that brother forsook brother, uncle nephew and sister brother and oftentimes wife husband; nay (what is yet more extraordinary and well nigh incredible) fathers and mothers refused to visit or tend their very children, as they had not been theirs. By reason whereof there remained unto those (and the number of them, both males and females, was incalculable) who fell sick, none other succour than that which they owed either to the charity of friends (and of these there were few) or the greed of servants, who tended them, allured by high and extravagant wage; albeit, for all this, these latter were not grown many, and those men and women of mean understanding and for the most part unused to such offices, who served for well nigh nought but to reach things called for by the sick or to note when they died; and in the doing of these services many of them perished with their gain.

Of this abandonment of the sick by neighbours, kinsfolk and friends and of the scarcity of servants arose an usage before well nigh unheard, to wit, that no woman, how fair or lovesome or well-born soever she might be, once fallen sick, recked aught of having a man to tend her, whatever he might be, or young or old, and without any shame discovered to him every part of her body, no otherwise than she would have done to a woman, so but

the necessity of her sickness required it; the which belike, in those who recovered, was the occasion of lesser modesty in time to come. Moreover, there ensued of this abandonment the death of many who peradventure, had they been succoured, would have escaped alive; wherefore, as well for the lack of the opportune services which the sick availed not to have as for the virulence of the plague, such was the multitude of those who died in the city by day and by night that it was an astonishment to hear tell thereof, much more to see it; and thence, as it were of necessity, there sprang up among those who abode alive things contrary to the pristine manners of the townfolk.

It was then (even as we yet see it used) a custom that the kinswomen and she-neighbours of the dead should assemble in his house and there condole with those who more nearly pertained unto him, whilst his neighbours and many other citizens foregathered with his next of kin before his house, whither, according to the dead man's quality, came the clergy, and he with funeral pomp of chants and candles was borne on the shoulders of his peers to the church chosen by himself before his death; which usages, after the virulence of the plague began to increase, were either altogether or for the most part laid aside, and other and strange customs sprang up in their stead. For that, not only did folk die without having a multitude of women about them, but many there were who departed this life without witness and few indeed were they to whom the pious complaints and bitter tears of their kinsfolk were vouchsafed; nay, in lieu of these things there obtained, for the most part, laughter and jests and gibes and feasting and merrymaking in company; which usance women, laying aside womanly pitifulness, had right well learned for their own safety.

Few, again, were they whose bodies were accompanied to the church by more than half a score or a dozen of their neighbours, and of these no worshipful and illustrious citizens, but a sort of blood-suckers, sprung from the dregs of the people, who styled themselves pickmen and did such offices for hire, shouldered the



Death captures a lady: There was no escaping from the plague, whether high-born or low-born.

bier and bore it with hurried steps, not to that church which the dead man had chosen before his death, but most times to the nearest, behind five or six priests, with little light and whiles none at all, which latter, with the aid of the said pickmen, thrust him into what grave soever they first found unoccupied, without troubling themselves with too long or too formal a service.

The condition of the common people (and belike, in great part, of the middle class also) was yet more pitiable to behold, for that these, for the most part retained by hope or poverty in their houses and abiding in their own quarters, sickened by the thousand daily and being altogether untended and unsuccoured, died well nigh all without recourse. Many breathed their last in the open street, whilst other many, for all they died in their houses, made it known to the neighbours that they were dead rather by the stench of their rotting bodies than otherwise; and of these and others who died all about the whole city was full....

Translation from Italian by John Payne, 1886.

Schiller Conference: Europe, U.S. Must Join New Silk Road

by Our European Bureau

Oct. 20—An overflow audience of 350 people gathered in Frankfurt, Germany Oct. 18-19, to join the Schiller Institute in deliberations on “The New Silk Road and China’s Lunar Program: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!” Representatives participated from more than a dozen nations, including Germany, France, Italy, Greece, Russia, Ukraine, China, the United States, Iran, India, Serbia, and a number of African states.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche keyed the event, which also celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Institute which she founded. She began with greetings from her husband Lyndon LaRouche, and then highlighted the threats which mankind faces today from three mortal dangers—the IS terrorism, the rapid spread of the Ebola disease, and a new financial crash much worse than that of 2008. The situation can and will be changed by the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and the nations that are allied with them, Zepp-LaRouche stressed, as they

pursued a paradigm of peace and respect for the other, replacing geopolitics with the pursuit of the common aims of mankind.

Zepp-LaRouche’s full presentation, as well as other speeches and greetings delivered at the conference, will be published in our upcoming issues. Videos, including the numerous musical offerings and the Oct. 18 con-



EIRNS/Chris Lewis

Helga Zepp-LaRouche stated, in her keynote, that the mortal dangers now faced by humanity are manmade, and can therefore be remedied by man.

cert, will appear on the New Paradigm website of the Schiller Institute. The conference's final [\[\[Resolution\]\]](#) (see box), will form the basis for an expanded organizing drive around the world. [\[http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/media/new-paradigm-resolution/\]](http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/media/new-paradigm-resolution/)

In this short report, we provide an overview of the topics discussed, the participants, and the nature of the discussion—all of which underscore the Schiller Institute's global impact, and the fact that this was a conference which will resonate with, and shake and shape world politics in the weeks ahead—just as the Institute has over the first 30 years of its existence.

The New Silk Road

Representatives from nations involved in the BRICS and Silk Road process addressed the keynote panel, following Zepp-LaRouche.

First was Shi Ze, of the China Institute of International Studies in Beijing, who spoke on “Some Innovative Ideas Concerning the Mode of Cooperation Along the Silk Road.” Dr. Fatemeh Hashemi, president of the

Women's Solidarity Association of Iran, then took up the question of “Iran's Role in the New Silk Road Strategy in the Third Millennium.”

From India, Jayshree Sengupta, senior fellow of the Observer Research Foundation of New Delhi, India, spoke on “BRICS and the New International World Order.” The conference then heard Dr. Natalia Vitrenko, an economist and chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine, who came from the strategic hotspot of Kiev to speak on “A Constructive Alternative to the Existing World Order, and Stability in Ukraine—Pathway to Saving Mankind.”

The panel concluded with a presentation on “A Vision of the Future of Eurasia” by Ali Rastbeen, founder and president of the Paris Academy of Geopolitics, and a greeting from Russian Academician Mikhail Titarenko, read from the podium (see box).

The Future of Europe

In the afternoon, the conference took up the question of Europe, and whether it would remain in the

Resolution: Mankind Is The Only Creative Species!

The Schiller Institute Conference in Frankfurt, Germany, unanimously adopted this [Resolution](#) on Oct. 19.

Mankind experiences presently a deep civilizational crisis, where the foundations of society in many parts of the world have eroded, and established codes of international relations have broken down. On top of this, we are faced with mortal dangers, each of which could lead to the potential extinction of the human species.

- First is the Ebola pandemic, which is already out of control in Africa, for which there is no cure, and which is threatening to become worse than the Black Death of the 14th Century.

- Second is the terrorist threat for the whole world, and genocide spreading from the so-called IS Caliphate, not only demonstrating a subhuman barbarism, but explicitly threatening Russia and China,

and therefore, becoming the potential trigger to blow up all of Southwest Asia, and even lead to a new world war.

- Third is the absolute certainty that the completely bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial system is about to blow up, threatening also to throw much of the world into a Dark Age.

In light of these three mortal dangers, it is a question of life and death for humanity to stop the immoral and imbecilic policies of geopolitics and confrontation against Russia and China. Instead, we have to shift the agenda to the common aims of mankind, and work together with Russia, China, India, and other nations, to defeat these mortal threats.

We call on all forces of reason in Europe and the United States, to join the emerging new economic order of the BRICS and the New Silk Road. Let's work to establish an inclusive peace order, with the participation of every nation on the planet, a peace order for the 21st Century, worthy of mankind as the only known creative species in the universe. Let us grow up into the adult age of humanity, where love, creativity, and beauty define the values of our common human family.

trans-Atlantic collapse paradigm of the EU, or ally as sovereign republics with the New Silk Road process.

First, German steel expert Prof. Dieter Ameling addressed the “Role of Steel in the New Silk Road Perspective,” shocking the audience with the contrast between China’s huge increase in production, and the decreases in the trans-Atlantic region. Member of Parliament Panos Kammenos, chairman of the Independent Greeks party, then discussed the role he foresaw for Greece in the New Silk Road—once it breaks out of the EU straitjacket.

Prof. Enzo Siviero, member of the Italian National Council of Universities, spoke on “Mediterranean Bridging,” beginning with Leonardo da Vinci’s plans to bridge the Bosphorus, to the plans underway now. He was followed by Col. Alain Corvez (ret.), former advisor to the General-in-Command of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Paris, who spoke on

“Common Security Interests in Eurasia.”

The final presentation came from the United States, from Ray McGovern, a veteran CIA analyst and founder of Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS), which opposes the current geopolitical adventures of the United States. “How Long Will the ‘Sovereign Republics’ of Europe Keep Dancing to Washington’s Tune?” he asked, and proceeded to give a sobering picture of the necessity for Europeans and Americans to stop the danger of fascism on both sides of the Atlantic.

After a substantial discussion period, the conference participants took a break, and then reconvened for a *Musikabend* in the evening, which featured a concert version of Ludwig van Beethoven’s opera *Fidelio*.

A New Paradigm for Mankind

Jacques Cheminade, president of the Solidarité et Progrès party in France, led off the second day of the conference, which was dedicated to the “New Para-

Greetings from Academician Titarenko

This greeting from Academician Mikhail Titarenko, Director of the Institute of Far East Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, was read to the Schiller Institute Conference.

Dear Professor LaRouche,
Dear Helga:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Schiller Institute, please accept congratulations and best wishes from me personally, as well as from the many scholars at our Russian Academy of Sciences Institute of Far East Studies who know your work and activity.

For many years, you and your Institute have been

doing exceptionally important work to shape a new international economic order and improve the world climate.

The projects of the Schiller Institute—particularly those related to the Economic Belt of the Great

Silk Road, the railway bridge in Eurasia, and the rehabilitation of the world financial system—are testimony to your profound insight, scientific honesty, and genuine civic and human courage.

In these current difficult times, we wish the Schiller Institute success in bringing your initiatives to fruition, as well as even more widespread recognition. To you personally, and all your colleagues: good health, redoubled creative energy, spiritual and intellectual well-being, and complete happiness!



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

Respectfully yours,
Academician Mikhail Titarenko

digm for Mankind” being created by the Silk Road process. He sharply contrasted Europe’s current death spiral, with the paradigm of the Italian Renaissance, which Europe must recreate today. Europe must choose the identity of fostering “The Advantage of the Other,” he stressed, as it was inscribed in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.

Cheminade was followed by Saeed Khatibzadeh, of the Institute of Political and International Studies (Iran), the head of the Institute’s Berlin office, on “The New Silk Road as the Basis for Peace in Southwest Asia; Antonino Galloni, an Italian economist who serves as the statutory auditor of the Istituto Nazionale Previdenza Sociale, who spoke on “Enrico Mattei’s Policy as a Universal Model for North-South, East-West Relations”; and two Serbian representatives—Asst. Prof. Milena Nikolic, Higher Education Institute for Applied Studies; and Dragan Duncic, Agency for Spatial Planning in Belgrade—who addressed the question of “The Danube, Morava-Vardar-Axios-Aegean Waterway and the Silk Road Economic Belt.”

The remainder of the second panel included a greeting from the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation; one from Diogène Senny, Secretary General of the Pan-African League, Umoja; and a message from Robert Barwick of the Citizens Electoral Council of Australia.

Science Drivers

The final panel turned to the theme “Science Drivers for a New Economic Miracle and the Common Aims of Mankind.” Leading off the discussion was Jason Ross of the LaRouchePAC Science Team based in Virginia, who presented a Promethean approach to developing new forms of fire, and specifically, the prospects for Lunar helium-3 for a fusion-powered mankind. A message was read from Prof. Wangsuo Wu, dean of the School of Nuclear Science and Technology from Lanzhou University, China, where Helga Zepp-LaRouche spoke in August of this year on the New Silk Road Economic Belt.

The final two presentations were given by members of the German Fusion Energy Foundation. First, Toni Kaestner, who chairs the Foundation, presented a paper on “Where Germany Should Be 50 Years from Now.” He was followed by Dr. Wolfgang Lillge, editor-in-chief of *Fusion* magazine, who discussed “Fighting Diseases and Pandemics Through a Policy of Global Development.”

Xinhua Interviews Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Oct. 18—As Premier Li Keqiang finished his historic three-day visit to Germany, China’s official news agency Xinhua conducted an interview with Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which was published Oct. 15 on its website, under the headline, “Founder of the Schiller Institute in Germany: 2015 German-China innovation cooperation will lead to a younger generation of innovation.”

Xinhua: Premier Li Keqiang and Chancellor Angela Merkel had decided that 2015 would be the Year of China-Germany Innovative Cooperation. Right now, both China and Germany are faced with challenges and opportunities of urbanization, industrialization, informatization, and agricultural modernization, in which processes innovative technology is needed. What do you see in the future of China-Germany cooperation in innovation?

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: The German economy is presently experiencing the impact of several factors—the effects of the exit from nuclear energy, without having an adequate replacement; the effects of the crisis in the Eurozone; and the effect of the sanctions against Russia. Therefore, the common focus between China and Germany on innovation is all the more important, especially in areas such as space science and fusion technology, and other areas of high energy-flux density, since economic slowdowns can best be overcome by qualitative jumps in the productivity of the production process.

The good thing is that both China and Germany have realized, at different times, economic miracles, which astounded the world, and both of these miracles were based on very similar economic principles. It would be to the advantage of the entire world, that the China-Germany Innovative Cooperation Year 2015 lead to a new scientific renaissance, and evoke an explosion of creativity, especially among the young generation.

Xinhua: It is said by politicians and academics of both our countries that well-developed political and economic ties between China and Germany give great

impetus to deepening the ties between China and Europe. Mrs. LaRouche, what do you think of this comment? How do you view Germany's role as a connection between China and Europe? And what can the Hamburg Summit do to enhance that connection?

Zepp-LaRouche: The great German philosopher Gottfried Leibniz, who was very fond of China, always said that Europe and China were the two advanced civilizations at two ends of the Eurasian continent, and that if they were to join hands and work together, they could uplift all the countries in between.

That is exactly what the New Silk Road—and the Maritime Silk Road—conception will facilitate. It is obvious, that the more people in Europe encounter the tremendous sense of optimism, that emanates from the transformation in China during the last 30 years, the more the hope grows that also in Europe there will develop a similar optimism again, which is presently lacking. I also think, that Europe can only benefit from the study of Confucian philosophy and principles, which, by the way, are very similar to Leibnizian ideas. The Hamburg summit was an important step in that direction.

Germany-China 'Joint Cabinet Meeting'

Xinhua: In 2010, China and Germany agreed to establish a governmental consultation mechanism, which is of highest level, and the largest scale between our countries, and can be seen as a "joint cabinet meeting" between them. Mrs. LaRouche, what do you think of the role of this governmental consultation mechanism in the world today? How do you evaluate this consultation mechanism, and how does it help to improve and deepen Sino-German relations? What can we gain from the mechanism?

Zepp-LaRouche: I think this mechanism is extremely important in light of the strategic dangers today, some of which I mentioned in the beginning. Germany expressed that it wants China to take more international responsibility. So China should not hesitate to express its view fully and honestly. Since both China and Germany are countries whose real self-interest is to maintain world peace, they should be as creative as possible, to work together to this end.



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Helga Zepp-LaRouche told Xinhua, "It is obvious, that the more people in Europe encounter the tremendous sense of optimism, that emanates from the transformation in China during the last 30 years, the more the hope grows that also in Europe there will develop a similar optimism again, which is presently lacking."

Xinhua: Each being an important power in Asia and Europe, China and Germany play major roles in maintaining peace and stability in the region and the world. In your opinion, what should the two sides do to deepen bilateral and multilateral strategic cooperation in diplomatic and security areas, so as to better play our parts?

Zepp-LaRouche: They should immediately make a proposal that Europe, the U.S., and the BRICS countries work together to deal with the ISIS threat. Only if all these countries work together, will it be possible to prevent the possibility that a general war in the entire region and beyond develops out of this crisis. Real stability in this region can only be regained, if all these countries cooperate to economically develop the entire Mideast through the extension of the New Silk Road in the entire region, since, especially for the young people, there must be a perspective of hope for the future.

The collaboration between China and Germany should focus on issues, which are also the common aims of mankind, and in this way the relationship can become an example of what the relationship between countries should be—in the interest of the other, and for the benefit of all of mankind.

A Forty-Year Fight for a New World Economic Order

by Matthew Ogden

For over four decades, 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 historic imperial control by 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 (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and others to create a new global financial architecture and strategic alliance among nations, with the recent establishment of the New Development Bank and related developments. The July 15-16, 2014 BRICS summit in Fortaleza, Brazil was a turning point in this process, as *EIR* has reported at length.

The LaRouche movement in the United States has campaigned throughout this 40-year period for this country to return to its American System tradition, as enunciated by President John Quincy Adams and others, and join the fight for a global community of sovereign nations in the interests of all: a new, just world economic order. These U.S. initiatives have notably included the call for Russian-American cooperation in the Strategic Defense Initiative; a New Bretton Woods financial system; the reinstatement of the Glass-Steagall Law to destroy the Wall Street monetarist faction; the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007; and such development projects as the North American

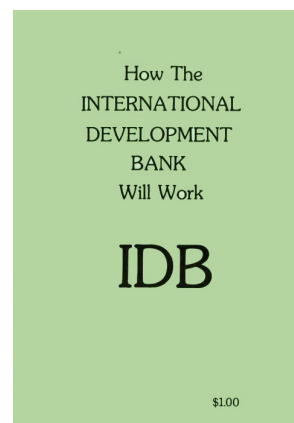
Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

A partial timeline of LaRouche's role in leading the fight for a new world economic order, with an emphasis on international initiatives, is chronicled below. *The chronology is based on a [more extensive version at larouchepac.com](#), which has many links to excellent documentary material, including the original articles, speeches, and videos.*

The 1970s

LaRouche Calls for International Development Bank

At press conferences in April 1975 in Bonn, Germany and 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



LaRouche in 1975 detailed his proposal for global financial cooperation.



The summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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 IMF, would 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 writes that two immediate, interconnected actions are imperative:

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, these measures of emergency financial-reorganization legislation required to facilitate immediate economic recovery in conjunction with IDB efforts.

Non-Aligned Movement Endorses New International Economic Order

Within months, 85 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 **Aug. 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

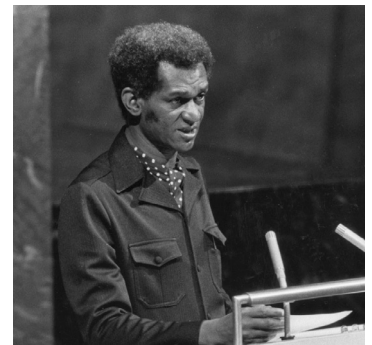
new international monetary and financial system to replace the International Monetary Fund and provide capital for Third World development through the creation of a Bank of the Developing Countries, as well as a debt moratorium for the least developed countries whose outstanding debts at the time made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

tions declare that this summit represented: “... 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.”

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.”

Guyana’s Wills Calls for International Development Bank at UN

Immediately following the Colombo Summit, the Foreign Minister of Guyana, Frederick Wills, addresses the United Nations General Assembly in New York, on **Sept. 27, 1976**, and calls for a new international economic order through the creation of an international development bank and a debt moratorium for the developing world.



EIRNS

Frederick Wills, foreign minister of Guyana, calls for an international development bank and debt moratorium at the UN.

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.”

LaRouche: U.S. Must Integrate Itself into the IDB

As a Presidential candidate for the U.S. Labor Party in 1976, 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).”

LaRouche Situates India’s Role in New International Economic Order

In 1977 *EIR* Special Report titled “The Struggle for Indian Freedom: A New Program,” 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: “The



Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi talked with EIR about her plans for development.

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 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 processes from the advanced sector into the developing sector.”

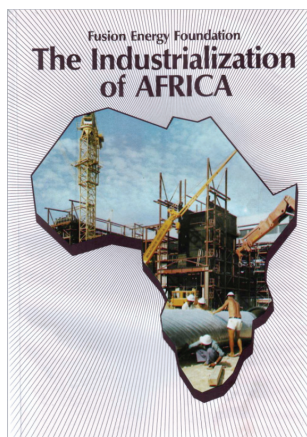
Indira Gandhi’s Interview to EIR

In 1978, the year before her stunning comeback victory as Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi gives the first of several interviews to *EIR*. In the interview, conducted at her home in New Delhi, Mrs. 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.”

In another interview with *EIR* following her victory in the 1980 elections, Mrs. 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.”

Program for the Industrialization of Africa

The Fusion Energy Foundation, an international association of scientists co-founded by LaRouche, holds an international conference in Paris in **June 1979** 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.



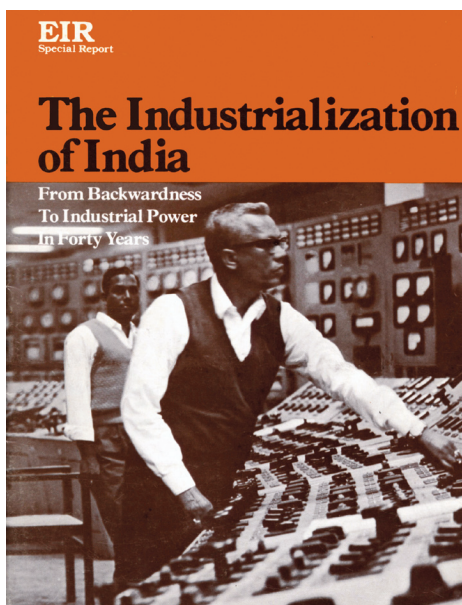
the Indian Council of World Affairs, as well as the Institute for Defense Studies and Analysis, and the Jawaharlal Nehru University School of International Studies. LaRouche then travels to Bombay to tour the Bhabha Atomic Research Center.

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 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.”

The 1980s

Forty-Year Plan for the Industrialization of India

LaRouche releases a program to transform India into an industrial superpower, at a conference on **May 5-6, 1980** in Frankfurt, Germany, sponsored by *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sends greetings to the conference: “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 *EIR*.”



LaRouches Meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

In **April 1982**, 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

LaRouche Meets with Mexican President López Portillo

Immediately after returning from his meeting with Indira Gandhi in India, LaRouche travels to Mexico City to meet with President José López Portillo on **May 27, 1982**. At a press conference at the Presidential palace Los Piños 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 usher in the New International Economic Order. Multiple leading Latin American newspapers publish stories on May 28 covering LaRouche’s proposal.

LaRouche Issues ‘Operation Juárez’ Proposal for South America

In the aftermath of his meeting with President López Portillo, LaRouche issues a major policy document titled *Operation Juárez*, on **Aug. 2, 1982**, in which he elaborates 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

ally declare a restructuring of their debts and the establishment of a new monetary order.

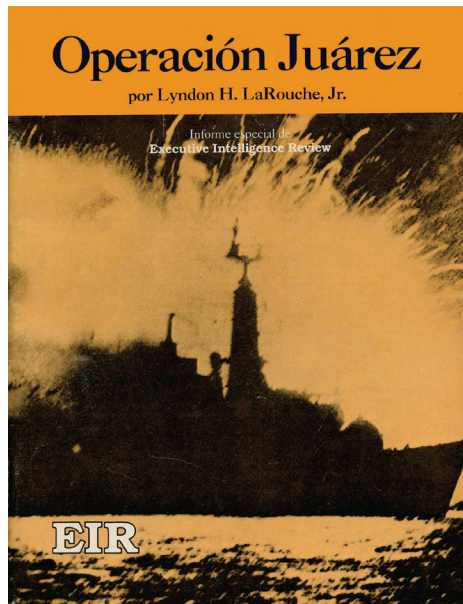
The formation of an international development bank among these nations, he writes, would serve “as a coordinating agency for planning investments and trade-expansion among the member-republics. This bank will soon become one of the most powerful financial institutions in the world.... The Ibero-American continent could rapidly emerge as a leading economic power of the world, an economic super-power.”

López Portillo Demands New International Economic Order at UN

In August 1982, Mexican President José López Portillo acts on LaRouche’s proposals as contained in *Operation Juárez* by adopting credit controls on Mexico’s currency, nationalizing the banking system, and announcing a debt moratorium on Mexican debt. On Oct. 1, 1982, he addresses the UN 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....”

LaRouche in Rome: ‘The Theory of the New World Economic Order’

LaRouche delivers a speech on Oct. 20, 1982 in Rome titled “The Theory of the New World Economic



LaRouche’s “Operation Juárez” program for Ibero-America was written at the request of President José López Portillo.



President José López Portillo addresses the UN General Assembly.

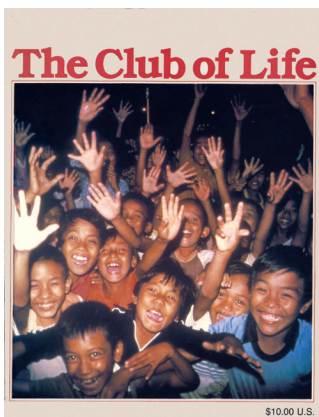
EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

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.”

Founding Conference of the Club of Life

With simultaneous founding conferences in Rome and Wiesbaden, West Germany Oct. 20-22, 1982, joined by supporting conferences in nine cities of the Americas, the Club of Life was born, as proposed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, to galvanize a counterpole of optimism throughout the world to the rampant neo-Malthusian ideology being fostered by organizations such as the Club of Rome. More than 1,000 people attend, including some 400 in Rome, despite efforts by the U.S. Embassy to discourage participation.

Attendees included the embassies of Colombia and Guatemala to the Vatican; the embassies of Senegal, Venezuela, and Vietnam to Italy; the Italian Foreign Ministry; cultural and trade union groups; and large student delegations. There were also economists, anti-Malthusian activists, journalists, scientists, and industrialists.



Zepp-LaRouche sounds the theme of the events with her keynote in Wiesbaden, “On the Urgent Necessity to Create a Just New World Order.” Lyndon LaRouche follows with a presentation on the economic theory behind the New World Economic Order, noting especially the process underway since the

Malvinas War in Ibero-America, towards forced debt renegotiation.

Indira Gandhi Hosts Non-Aligned: ‘New Economic Order or Nuclear War’

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi hosts the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi, **March 1983**, 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.” Mrs. 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.”

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.”

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 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.”

Reagan Announces Strategic Defense Initiative

On **March 23, 1983**, 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 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 had proposed beginning in 1977, in a pamphlet titled “Sputnik of the Seventies,” that an international crash program to develop such a system would provide the economic driver to fuel global devel-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the National Press Club in Washington, 1982.



White House Photo

President Reagan announces the SDI, to render the threat of nuclear war "impotent and obsolete."

opment. 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: "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."

LaRouches Meet With Indira Gandhi for Second Time

On **July 13, 1983**, as part of a tour of several nations in Asia, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have their second meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Ten days later, Mrs. 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."

In the weeks following, LaRouche issues an *EIR*

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 writes 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."

LaRouche Addresses Conference in Bangkok on Kra Canal

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 1984** for which LaRouche writes a

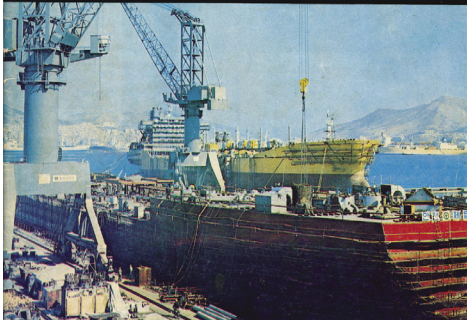


LaRouche began calling for collaboration with the Soviet Union in the mid-1970s, to develop new physical principles for space-based missile defense systems as a driver for global development.

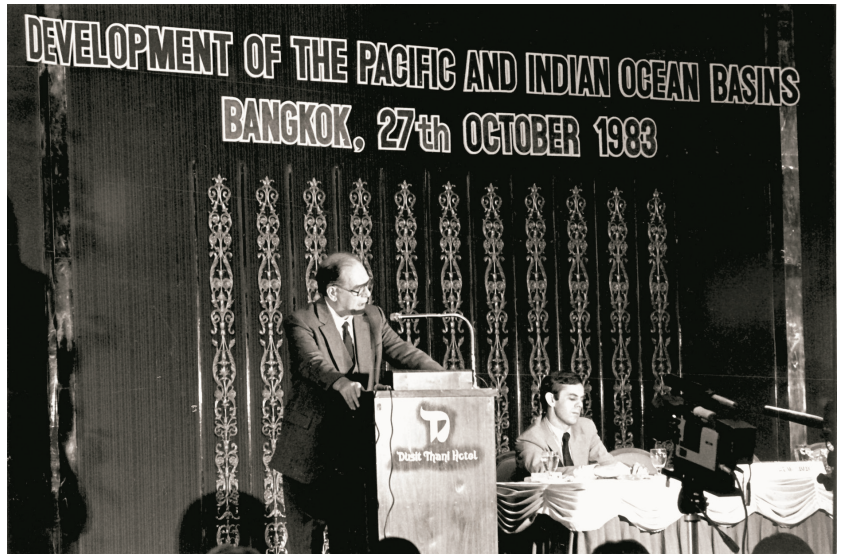
EIR
Special Report

**A Fifty-Year
Development Policy
for the
Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin**

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



This Special Report was published in parallel with a series of conferences in Asia.



LaRouche addresses a conference in Thailand on the Kra Canal development perspective.

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.”

LaRouche Visits Argentina, Meets President Alfonsín

LaRouche visits Buenos Aires the week of **June 24-30, 1984**, for discussions with representatives of the major political parties in Congress, the trade union movement, the scientific and cultural communities, and the Armed Forces, culminating in a meeting with President Raúl Alfonsín on June 28. The visit comes at a time when Argentina is under fierce pressure from its foreign creditors to submit to the austerity conditionalities of the IMF. He was invited by several private institutions whose leaders thought it urgent that his policy recommendations, elaborated in the August 1982 document *Operation Juárez*, and his evaluation of the world financial and strategic crisis, be widely disseminated in their country.

The trip occurs 10 days after Ibero-American debtor

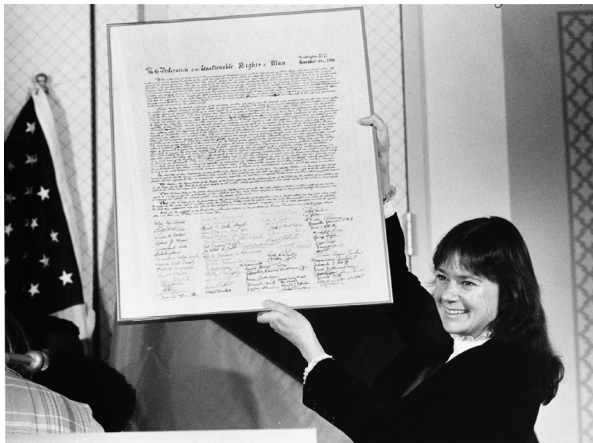
nations met in Cartagena, Colombia, to coordinate their approach to the continent’s debt crisis; and as the Alfonsín government approached another end-of-quarter cliffhanger, in which it had to choose between paying \$460 million in back interest payments, or seeing creditor banks declare its foreign debt to be non-performing.

In a press conference following his meeting with the Argentine President, LaRouche announces that were he elected President of the United States, he would aid Argentina “with justice and equality, to overcome the crisis unleashed by its foreign debt.”

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, at conferences in **July 1984** in Arlington, Va., and in **September 1984** in Wiesbaden, Germany. In describing the purpose of the Schiller Institute, Zepp-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 Schiller Institute adopts “The Declaration of



EIRNS

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



EIRNS

The Schiller Institute's 10,000-person "March for the Inalienable Rights of Man" in Washington, D.C., for the creation of a new international economic order.

the Inalienable Rights of Man" as its founding document, based on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, at a conference in Richmond, Va., on **Nov. 24, 1984**. The document 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....

"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 de-

velop 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...."

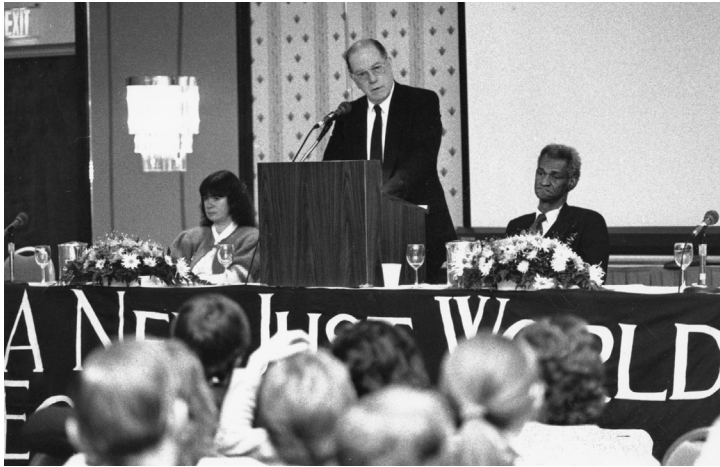
Call for an 'Indira Gandhi Memorial Summit' for a New Economic Order

On **Jan. 15, 1985**, 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."



Program for 'The Integration of Ibero-America'

In **1986**, the LaRouche movement publishes a book-length special report in Spanish, *La Integración Ibero-Americana*, as an elaboration of LaRouche's *Operation Juárez*, specifying great projects for the development of the continent, including the construc-



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

LaRouche addresses a conference in Bretton Woods, N.H. With him at the podium are Helga Zepp-LaRouche and former Guayana Foreign Minister Frederick Wills.



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

LaRouche forecasts the fall of the Berlin Wall and coming reunification of Germany, West Berlin, 1988.

tion of a interoceanic sea-level “Second Panama Canal.”

The introduction 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.”

LaRouche in Bretton Woods: ‘A New International Economic Order’

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 **Jan. 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.”

LaRouche in Berlin Forecasts Reunification of Germany

On **Oct. 12, 1988**, LaRouche addresses 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, “the time has come for early steps toward the reunification of Germany, with the obvious prospect that Berlin might resume its role as the capital.”

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.”

‘Productive Triangle’ Development Plan for Europe

LaRouche commissions a policy study in **1989** 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 high-speed rail, thus creating an integrated, high-density 320,000 km² industrial development zone, spiraling out into eastern Europe via transport, energy, and communication development corridors.

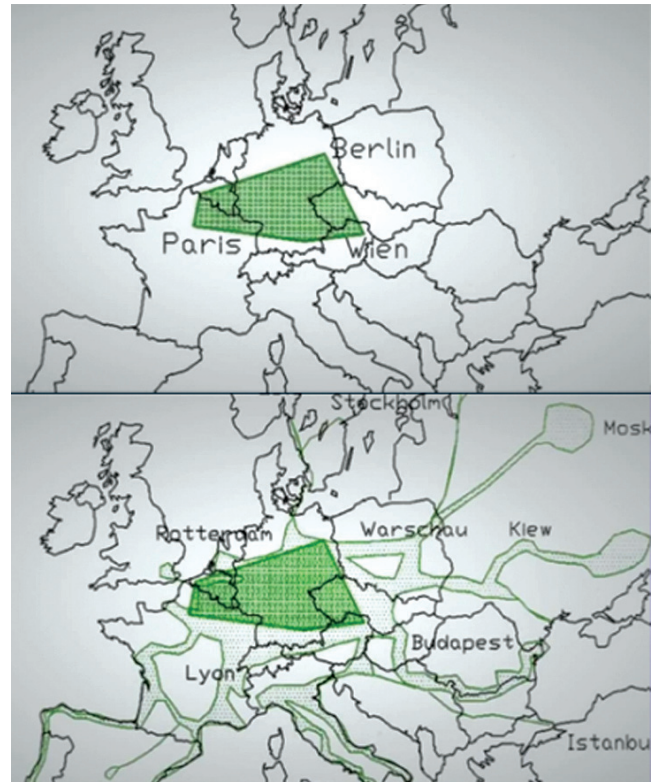
The 1990s

Helga LaRouche Campaigns for ‘Productive Triangle’

Special reports on the “Productive Triangle” program are published in every major European language, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche launches an aggressive speaking tour throughout Europe, addressing conferences in numerous capitals including in many Warsaw Pact and other Soviet countries that are newly gaining their independence, including Hungary and Poland. 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.

Zepp-LaRouche issues a statement on **July 18, 1990**, in which she says that 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 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



The Productive Triangle concept came to include radiating vectors of development into Eastern and Southern Europe.

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....”

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 a number of newly independent Eastern European nations and not quite yet independent republics of the Soviet Union, including Hungary, including Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Armenia, Bulgaria, and Croatia. In a message to the conference, LaRouche calls for “a sphere of cooperation for mutual benefit among sovereign states” to united Eurasia.

The conference adopts a “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.”

LaRouche elaborates the Productive Triangle proposal in a policy paper in *EIR*, **May 10, 1991**, “For the Economic Development of Eastern Europe,” in which he counterposes his “Productive Triangle” program for development to the shock therapy policy being implemented in Eastern Europe, which he asserts is merely a different form of “primitive accumulation” that brought down the Soviet state.

Productive Triangle Concept Extended to ‘Eurasian Land-Bridge’

Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, 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 coastlines of China and Russia. This proposal, which becomes known as the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” concentrates 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 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.

EIR publishes a study, **July 17, 1992**, elaborating this “integrated Eurasian development network stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific,” stressing that it will serve as the centerpiece and foundation for creat-



The “Triangle” idea later expands to encompass Eurasia, with three development corridor routes spanning the continent.

ing “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 estab-

lish an “International Coalition for Peace and Development.”

Russian Edition of LaRouche’s Economics Textbook Released

The Schiller Institute sponsors its first-ever conference in Moscow, on **Oct. 30-31, 1992**, 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 di-



Dr. Taras Muranivsky co-chaired the first Schiller Institute conference in Moscow, titled “Alternative Approaches to Economic Reform,” in October 1992.

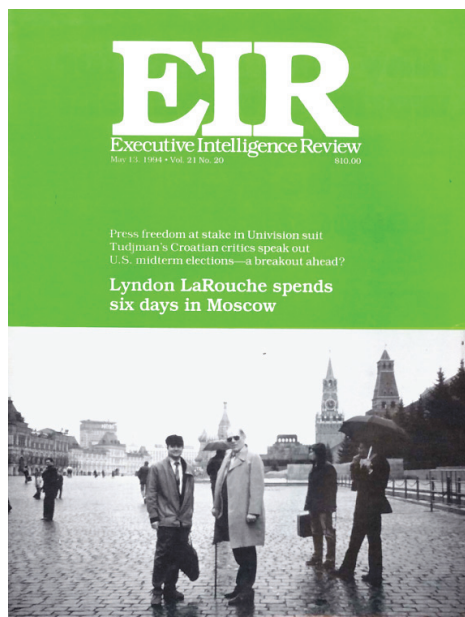
sastrous effects of the IMF “shock therapy” policy, the conference is titled “Alternative Approaches to Economic Reform,” focusing on LaRouche’s proposals for a rapid reconstruction of the Russian economy by means of the Productive Triangle/Eurasian Land-Bridge program. The conference, held at the Russian State Humanitarian University, is attended by over 50 people representing leading political and academic institutions, and is co-chaired by Prof. Taras Muranivsky, rector of the Ukrainian University in Moscow. Muranivsky delivers a speech on “establishing a new economic theory” based on LaRouche’s science of physical economy.

In the foreword to the Russian-language publication of his text, 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.”

LaRouches Visits Moscow for the First Time

In April 1994, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche travel to Russia for a week of meetings and speaking engagements. Lyndon 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 he 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



LaRouche in Red Square during his first trip to Russia, in 1994, where he lectured on physical economics.

on Scientific Information on Social Science (INION), the Institute of Oriental Studies, and the Africa Institute. At the INION, he 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 would 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 journal *Rossiia 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: “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 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, LaRouche gives a



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

LaRouche addresses Pobisk Kuznetsov's "President" grouping, 1994.



EIRNS

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche at the Economics Academy of the Russian Ministry of Economics in Moscow, 1994.

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: "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."



EIRNS

LaRouche speaks at a seminar on physical economics sponsored by Moscow State University, 1995.

Hearings in Russian Duma on LaRouche Program

On **Feb. 20, 1995**, the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the State Duma, holds 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 by representatives of the Schiller Institute in Moscow.

LaRouche writes: "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."

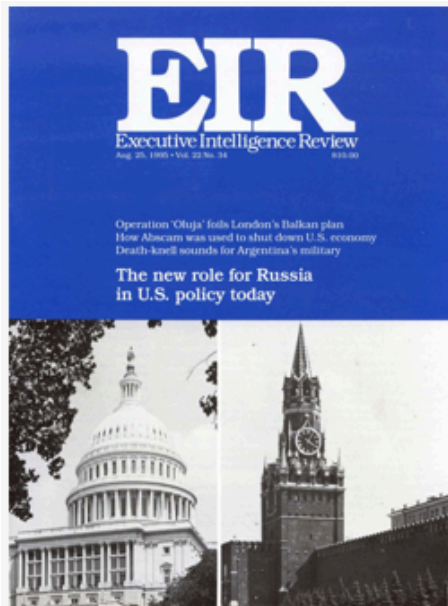
LaRouche Makes Second Visit to Moscow, Speaks at Duma

In **June 1995**, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visit Moscow, where LaRouche speaks at the State Duma on

“The World Financial System and Problems of Economic Growth.” He also speaks at the Methodological University of Russia, the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and 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: “Some believe the present IMF system must be reformed by 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 Monetary System

EIR on Aug. 25, 1995 publishes a report by Academician Dmitri Lvov, the vice-director of the Central Economic-Mathematical Institute (CEMI) in Russia, titled “Toward a Scientific Grounding for Economic Reforms in Russia.” CEMI had studied LaRouche’s economic model in the 1980s at the time that 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 writes: “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 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



LaRouche’s report “The New Role for Russia in U.S. Policy Today” is published in *EIR* as a preface to a policy paper by Russian Academician Dmitri Lvov.

which the Soviet system had been thrown an historical instant earlier.”

LaRouche Makes Third Trip to Russia for Meetings with Intelligentsia

In April 1996, LaRouche makes his third trip to Russia for meetings with academics and policymakers. He 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 in 1765. The event is chaired by Leonid Abalkin, head of the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. LaRouche, speaking on the subject “Russia, the U.S.A., and the

Global Financial Crisis.” emphasizes that a partnership among the United States, Russia, and China, of the sort that President 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.”

Participating in the dialogue with LaRouche were Valentin Pavlov, former prime minister and finance minister of the U.S.S.R., 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 stated: “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.”

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

Helga Zepp-LaRouche attends the “International Symposium on Economic Development of the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge,” in Beijing, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of the People’s Republic of China. She delivers a speech on **May 8, 1996**, “Building the Silk Road Land-Bridge: The Basis for the Mutual Security Interests of Asia and Europe,” in which she states: “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, for the industrial development of the Eurasian landmass, and can thus become the motor for overcoming the world economic crisis.”

Zepp-LaRouche calls for the establishment of a Eurasian Development Bank modelled on Lyndon LaRouche’s original International Development Bank 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



Schiller Institute

Helga LaRouche in Beijing calls 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.”



EIR’s Special Report was translated into several languages and has circulated throughout the world since its publication in 1997.

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, she calls for “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.”

LaRouche Calls for ‘New Bretton Woods’

On **Jan. 4, 1997**, LaRouche delivers an address in Washington, 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 of sovereign nations:

“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'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 at a conference of the Schiller Institute in **February 1997**, 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."

EIR Releases Special Report on 'Eurasian Land-Bridge'

On **Feb. 5, 1997**, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche host a seminar of diplomats in Washington, to announce the release of a book-length *EIR* Special Report, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The New Silk Road, Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development." In the introduction to this 300-page detailed 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 further states: "The realization of the 'New Silk Road' and the 'Productive Triangle,' a real 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. . . ."

Zepp-LaRouche Returns to China

Helga Zepp-LaRouche visited Beijing in **October 1998** to participate in a second conference on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, titled "Asia-Europe Economic and Trade Relations in the 21st Century and the Second Eurasian Bridge." In her speech at the keynote session,



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Helga Zepp-LaRouche at the "Eastern Terminal of the Eurasian Land-Bridge" in Lianyungang, China.

titled "Principles of Foreign Policy in the Coming Era of the New Eurasian Land-Bridge," she states: "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."

President Clinton Calls for 'New Financial Architecture'

President Clinton calls for an international summit to create a "new financial architecture for the 21st Century," in a speech in New York City on **Sept. 14, 1998**. This is needed, he says, to "douse the flames of the international financial crisis" and resolve "the biggest financial challenge facing the world in a half-century." He 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."



EIRNS/Ruben Cota Meza

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

López Portillo: ‘World Must Listen to Wise Words of Lyndon LaRouche’

At a seminar in Mexico City, **Dec. 1, 1998**, former Mexican 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 editorial comment published in the Mexican daily *El Universal*, López 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.”

The 2000s

LaRouche in Sudan for New World Economic Order

In **January 2001**, LaRouche travels to Khartoum, Sudan for a conference sponsored by *EIR* and the Schiller Institute on “Peace Through Development: Nile Valley Development and the New Just World Economic Order.” His keynote address is on “The New Bretton Woods System as a Framework for a New Just World Economic Order” in which he specifies three principles that must serve as the foundation for a new international economic system:



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LaRouche speaks in Khartoum, Sudan, on the New Bretton Woods and the New International Economic Order.

“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.

“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.”

LaRouche in Russia Addresses State Duma

On **June 29, 2001**, LaRouche speaks before a hearing of the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the State Duma, sponsored by economist Sergei Glazyev, the chairman of the Duma Committee on Economic Policy. Titled “On Measures To Ensure the Development of the Russian Economy Under Conditions of a Destabilization of the World Financial System,” the hearing is attended by 150 parliamentarians and gov-



EIRNS

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche join Dr. Sergei Glazyev at a press conference in Moscow.



Office of the President of India

President of India K.R. Narayanan welcomes Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, and EIR's New Delhi bureau chief Ramtanu Maitra (far left), in 2001.

ernment advisors and broadcast live into all Duma offices.

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.”

LaRouches Return to New Delhi

Almost two decades after their earlier trips to India to meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche return to India in **December 2001** to participate in an *EIR* seminar at the Jawaharlal Nehru University School for International Studies, and to meet with India's President K.R. Narayanan, advisors to Prime Minister Atal Benhari Vajpayee, and other current and former officials of the Indian government, including two former prime ministers, Chandra Shekhar and I.K. Gujral.

LaRouche concludes his keynote address to the seminar, “World in Crisis Needs a New Monetary System”: “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 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 in Moscow for Kuznetsov Memorial Conference

For the second time in one year, LaRouche travels to Moscow, **Dec. 10-14, 2001**, to participate in a scientific conference honoring the memory of scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov, who had died the previous year. The Kuznetsov memorial symposium is titled “Space & Time in the Evolution of the Global System Nature-Society-Man” at which LaRouche speaks on “Russia’s Role in Solving the Global Crisis.” He states: “If the



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

LaRouche speaks at a symposium in Moscow dedicated to the memory of his friend Pobisk Kuznetsov, a scientist, engineer, and veteran of the GULAG, who had died the previous year.

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.”

LaRouche also addresses a seminar hosted by Academician Dmitri Lvov at the Central Mathematical Economics Institute and meets with the Mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov.

LaRouche in Brazil, Calls for Emergency Financial Conference

In **June 2002**, LaRouche travels to Brazil to participate in a series of seminars on reorganization of the world financial system. He also receives an honorary citizenship from the City of São Paulo. At a meeting of the Commercial Association of São Paulo, he 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 this, 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



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LaRouche at the São Paulo City Council, where he received an honorary citizenship.

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.”

LaRouches in India: Reorganize the World Financial System

In **January 2003**, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche participate in public and private events in Calcutta, New Delhi, Jaipur, and other cities, on the subject of creating a Eurasian alliance to reorganize the bankrupt world financial system. One seminar keyed by LaRouche is hosted by the Institute of Economic Growth at Delhi University, which serves as a think-tank for the government of India; he also speaks at a conference hosted by the Political Science Department of Jaipur University. He 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.

In his speech in Jaipur, titled “Globalization Is a Prescription for Disaster,” LaRouche again highlights 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 defines 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: a 25-year period. . . .”

In **May 2003**, the LaRouches return to India for an international conference co-hosted by the Schiller In-

stitute and the Center for Social Justice of India. The conference opens with a speech by 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. Singh emphasizes the historic role of the Non-Aligned Movement as leading the fight for the New International Economic Order.

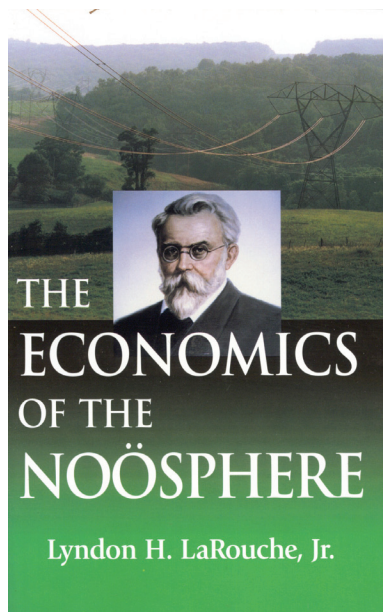
LaRouche echoes that theme and declares:

“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!*”

“How can this be brought into being?... 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....”

LaRouche submits a policy document to the conference, “A Précis: The Peaceful Concept of Technology Transfer,” in which he details the necessary scientific principles for “establishing a more just, peaceful, and profitable new world economic order within a global community of perfectly sovereign nation-states.”

The conference participants endorse The Bangalore Declaration: “Toward a New World Political-Economic Order” which 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, espe-



cially young men and women, to launch a worldwide movement to achieve the above goal.”

Russia’s Glazyev Calls for New World Financial Architecture

Member of the Russian State Duma Sergei Glazyev, who had invited LaRouche to Russia in 2001, calls for a “new world financial architecture” during a **Feb. 4, 2004** press conference in Moscow announcing his campaign for President of Russia. Glazyev states: “The key priority today in world politics, where Russia could take the lead, is the formation of a new world financial architecture.... We should get away from the excessive dependence of the world finan-

cial 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 ‘Economics of the Noösphere’

In April 2004, LaRouche travels again to Moscow to keynote a conference co-sponsored by the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Schiller Institute. LaRouche’s speech, “Entering the Economy of the Noösphere,” echoes the themes that he elaborates in his newest published book, *The Economics of the Noösphere*, featuring the ideas of Ukrainian-Russian scientist Vladimir I. Vernadsky.

LaRouche declares that mankind is entering “a new era” which must impel revolutionary changes in the existing economic order: “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

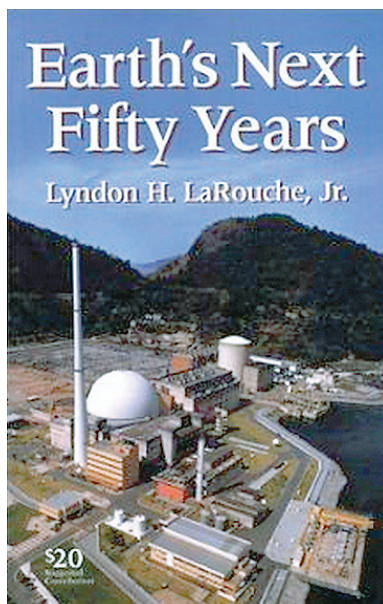
notion of the Noösphere.”

LaRouche Details ‘New Westphalian’ World Order

At an *EIR* seminar in Berlin, Nov. 29, 2005, involving Russian, Chinese, Indian, American, and European policymakers, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche elaborate the “Westphalian” principles which must serve as the foundation for a new international order. Lyndon LaRouche authors two discussion documents for conference, titled “Toward a Second Treaty of Westphalia: The Coming Eurasian World” and “The Dialogue of Eurasian Civilizations: Earth’s Next Fifty Years.”

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: “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.”

Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s speech, titled “Society Needs a New Paradigm Worthy of the Dignity of Man,” 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.” “In 1971,” she says, “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.”

She traces this history through the collapse of, first, the Soviet Union, and then 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.”

Argentine President Kirchner Calls for New Financial Architecture at UN

Néstor Kirchner, the President of Argentina, delivers a speech before the UN General Assembly on **Sept. 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: “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



UN Photo

Argentine President Néstor Kirchner at the United Nations.

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."

Conference in Moscow Demands Bering Strait Tunnel



Proceedings of Moscow conference on the Bering Strait Tunnel project are published in both Russian and English

Ministry of Transport, the state-owned company Russian Railroads, and several regional governments in Si-

Lyndon LaRouche participates in a conference on **April 24, 2007** in Moscow, titled "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, in conjunction with the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Russian

beria and the Russian Far East.

LaRouche's prepared speech, delivered on his behalf, is titled "The World's Political Map Changes: Mendeleyev Would Have Agreed." It states: "This on-rushing 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 in Moscow as Guest of Academy of Sciences

LaRouche is invited in **May 2007** to attend a celebration sponsored by the Russian Academy of Sciences of the 80th birthday of economist Stanislav Menshikov. 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. LaRouche tells the gathering: "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 his role in shaping economic policy relations between the United States and Russia:

"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



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LaRouche and Menshikov at a celebration of the latter's 80th birthday in Moscow, sponsored by the Academy of Sciences.



LaRouche is interviewed by a Russian TV station during his visit.

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.”

LaRouche Forecasts Financial Crash, Calls for HBPA

On **July 25, 2007**, during a webcast in Washington, D.C., LaRouche states that the banking system had reached the point where a catastrophic collapse must be expected in the immediate future. Three days later, Bear Stearns goes under, triggering a chain reaction crisis

throughout the entire global financial system.

On **Aug. 22, 2007**, the LaRouche Political Action Committee announced a mobilization for LaRouche’s proposed Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA), to stop millions of home foreclosures and evictions, and to launch a larger process of bankruptcy restructuring of the U.S. and global dollar-based financial system

LaRouche defines the purpose of this legislation as follows:

“The crisis will proceed in successive phases. We have entered the first phase, which is typified by the collapse of a global real-estate bubble on which the entire current monetary-financial system hangs today. The most immediate of these challenges, is being presented at this time. The U.S.A. and other governments must now react to the need for an immediate placing of home mortgages and chartered banks of the U.S. under bankruptcy protection by law. This measure is the indispensable lawful protection needed to prevent an uncontrollable, chain-reaction, hyperinflationary collapse of the present world monetary-financial system as a whole. An uncontrolled crisis of that type would be comparable to the chain-reaction set into motion by the Fourteenth-Century collapse of the House of Bardi.”

Zepp-LaRouche: Land-Bridge Is Cornerstone of New Economic Order

The Schiller Institute holds a conference in Kiedrich, Germany on **Sept. 14-15, 2007** attended by 350 people from 40 nations, with presentations and papers from Russian academicians and political figures, including Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of the Russian



EIRNS

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are joined by Prof. Stanislav Menshikov of the Russian Academy of Sciences at a Schiller Institute conference in Germany.



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Helga Zepp-LaRouche: “The new world economic order is our life’s work, and it is now the time to implement it.”

Academy of Sciences; Victor Razbegin, deputy chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces; and Dr. Sergei Cherkasov and Academician Dmitri Rundqvist, both of the Vernadsky State Geological Museum.

LaRouche calls for 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 Zepp-LaRouche describes the purpose of the gathering: “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*... 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.”

Zepp-LaRouche: We Need a New Bretton Woods

Helga Zepp-LaRouche issues a call, titled “World Financial System Faces a Meltdown; Call for a New Bretton Woods System; We Need a New World Economic Order!” on July 17, 2008. She specifies eight points:

“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 in-

ternational 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 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.”

Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Rhodes: A New Westphalian World Economic Order

Zepp-LaRouche addresses the World Public Forum’s “Dialogue of Civilizations” conference, in Rhodes, Greece, **Oct. 9-13, 2008**, with more than 700 people from 70 countries attending. The 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. Zepp-LaRouche’s speech is titled “For a New World Economic Order in the Tradition of the Peace of Westphalia.” She states:

“An emergency conference, modeled 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 fi-

nancial 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.”

LaRouches Promote Four-Power Alliance in New Delhi

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche attend a seminar in New Delhi in **December 2008**, sponsored by the Forum for Strategic Security Studies, a military think-tank, in addition to participating in private meetings on the subject of organizing a Four Powers alliance among India, China, Russia, and the United States to lead in creating a new global political and economic order.

LaRouche tells the seminar: “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.”

LaRouche: Reorganize Banking for Glass-Steagall

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.

He 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



EIRNS/Stefan Tolksdorf

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche address the Rhodes conference of the World Public Forum: Dialogue of Civilizations.

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.”

LaRouches Attend World Public Forum in Rhodes

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche are invited to address the World Public Forum in Rhodes, Greece, **Oct. 8-12, 2009**, 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 result of this, will be the elimination of the monetary system of the world that has been dominating European civilization since the Peloponnesian War.”

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.”

The 2010s

BRICS New International Financial Architecture

At their fourth summit in New Delhi on **March 29, 2012**, the leaders of the BRICS 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 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.”

EIR: ‘There Is Life After the Euro!’

EIR publishes a Special Report in **June 2012** titled “There Is Life After the Euro: Economic Miracle for Southern Europe & Mediterranean,” which details the development programs which could reconstruct Europe if the European nations were to free themselves from the collapsing euro system.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche writes, in the introduction: “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 ex-

clusively 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....”

Schiller Institute Initiates ‘New Paradigm for Civilization’ Conferences

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.

Lyndon LaRouche’s remarks to the conference feature the 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....

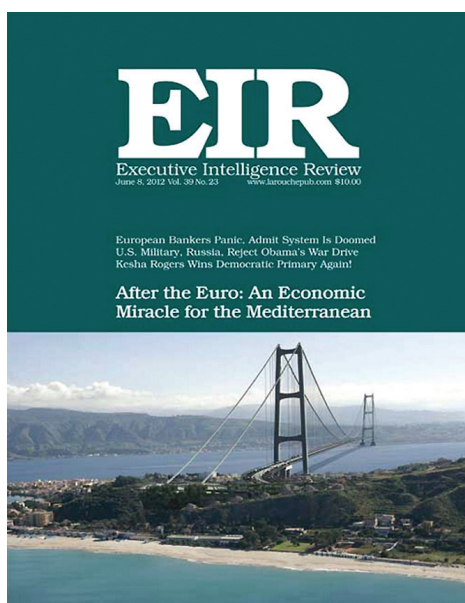
“2. A recovery of the economy of the relevant nations depends upon the actual creation of a set of systems based on the principle of national credit, among respective nations. This means that the future investments must be those rightly deemed physically worthy of the credit which is uttered under the 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....”

LaRouche Interviewed in Chinese Press: ‘Change the Direction of History’

Lyndon LaRouche is interviewed by Xinhua, the official Chinese news agency, on **July 27, 2013**. Interviewer Zhang Mian states, “As an economist, you’ve committed yourself to establish a new world economic order” and asks 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....”



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Zepp-LaRouche at the maglev train station in Shanghai, China.

Chinese President Xi Jinping Announces ‘New Silk Road Economic Belt’

Chinese President Xi Jinping visits Kazakhstan on **Sept. 7, 2013** and announces his policy for a “New Silk Road Economic Belt,” stretching “from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.” “To forge closer economic ties, deepen cooperation and expand development in the Euro-Asia region.” He says, “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.”

Zepp-LaRouche: New Economic Order Begins with New Silk Road

Helga Zepp-LaRouche publishes an appeal to the United Nations, endorsing President Xi Jinping’s Silk Road policy as creating the opportunity to “put the legitimate demand of the Non-Aligned Movement for a just world economic order back on the agenda.”

She 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



The “Silk Road Lady” is interviewed by Yang Rui on Chinese TV.

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 [Shanghai Cooperation Organization] conference, to build the new Silk Road as the basis for peaceful cooperation among all the 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.”

Zepp-LaRouche Returns to China To Support ‘New Silk Road’

In **February 2014**, Helga Zepp-LaRouche returns to China for the first time since 1998 to participate in over a dozen seminars, conferences, and media interviews on the New Silk Road. President Xi Jinping’s announcement of his “Silk Road Economic Belt” policy precipitated numerous invitations to Zepp-LaRouche from academics and policymakers familiar with her leadership role since the early 1990s in promoting the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

She is featured in a half-hour interview on the prime-time CCTV “Dialogue” program by Yang Rui, who introduces her as the person “who first advocated the idea of a Eurasian Land-Bridge more than 20 years

ago” noting that she is referred to as the “New Silk Road Lady.”

In the interview, Zepp-LaRouche 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.”

Zepp-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.

BRICS Countries Take First Steps Toward New World Economic Order

The heads of state and government of the BRICS nations, meeting in Fortaleza, Brazil **July 15-16, 2014**, issue a 72-point Fortaleza Declaration, including the decision to form a New Development Bank to fund infrastructure and other development projects in BRICS and other developing countries. It will be initially capitalized at \$50 billion, with equal contributions from each of the five countries. The declaration also announces the establishment of a Contingent Reserve Arrangement, with an initial size of \$100 billion, “to help countries forestall short-term liquidity pressures.”

The Declaration also criticizes the IMF’s unresponsiveness to the economic crisis, and states: “We call for an international financial architecture that is more conducive to overcoming development challenges. We have been very active in improving the international financial architecture through our multilateral coordination and through our financial cooperation initiatives, which will, in a complementary manner, increase the

diversity and availability of resources for promoting development and ensuring stability in the global economy.” But the document also notes, “We will continue to pursue our fruitful coordination and to promote our development goals within the international economic system and financial architecture.”

Zepp-LaRouche Tours Silk Road Route on Return Visit to China

Helga Zepp-LaRouche is invited to return to China to tour the Silk Road route and address several conferences on the Silk Road Economic Belt initiative of President Xi Jinping. On **Sept. 5, 2014** she addresses a 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 emphasizes 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, is 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’s Silk Road Economic Belt.

Zepp-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. 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.”

Editorial

A Moral Crisis

“Africa is the conscience of the world, and if we cannot reverse what is going on in Africa, the whole world will not have a chance.”

That judgment was delivered by Helga Zepp-LaRouche 14 years ago, at an *EIR* seminar of African leaders following the genocide in the Great Lakes region. It could just as appropriately have been said at any time during the last century—and certainly hits home today. For the Ebola crisis which is ravaging West Africa, and which threatens the world as a whole, is the direct result of the immorality of the dominant world financial system, which has condemned that continent to death.

Nor does that immorality characterize only the financial institutions, oligarchs, and depraved political leaders. We see that immoral state of mind run rampant within masses of the population of Europe and the United States today, with calls for “closing the borders” and the like. “It’s not *practical* to try to save everyone,” these people say. What they mean is that they are going to stick with the genocidal system that is now condemning Africa, but they refuse to face the fact that it’s lurking just around the corner for them.

Those few doctors who have volunteered to travel to the West African nations to work, provide a useful perspective on the problem. Six front-line doctors from Doctors Without Borders and the World Health Organization, in a Sept. 24 article in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, described how the death rate for Ebola can be substantially reduced, by simple interventions such as intravenous catheters, fluids, and electrolyte replacement. Such basic care does not require skilled personnel, they said, although that is needed.

Their judgment was echoed by Dr. Nahid

Bhadelia, director of infection control at Boston University’s National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratory, who has reported that, with the application of early hydration and basic care, the hospital she worked in in Sierra Leone had a 60% survival rate—in contrast with a general rate of mortality of 60%.

In other words, *if* governments decided to act to reduce the mortality rate in Africa—where it must be stopped—immediate progress could be made. The resources are available, if the decision were made to use them. And those which are *not* available can be created, if there is the political will.

Here we run into the moral crisis again. Have people today become so depraved that they will not respond to an existential crisis for whole populations of another nation? Are they so stupid they can’t see that mass death such as we see in Africa today is the handwriting on the wall for mankind as a whole, if we don’t change course?

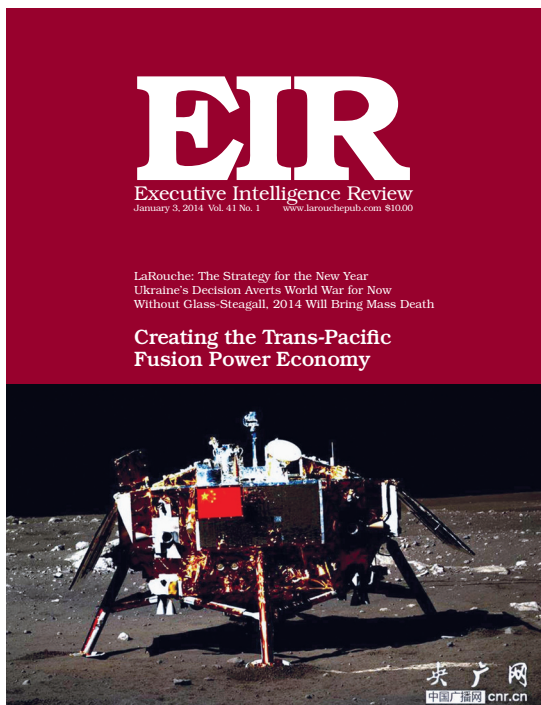
When such a crisis hit Europe in the 14th Century, with the Black Death, the same moral disaster prevailed—as you will read in our excerpt from Boccaccio. But in the wake of that crisis, a handful of individuals searched their souls, began to use their minds, and started a new movement based on a different conception of man, one that recognized the human soul as being in the living image of God, as capable of mastering the universe, and of creating a society based on the imperative of perpetual development, creativity, and love. We call that movement the Italian Renaissance—and its ideas are precisely what we need today.

Either mankind regains that conscience, or all Hell will soon be upon us.

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