

LAROUCHE PAC MEMORANDUM:

Kill the WTO, Double Food Production

“If you don’t have food tonight, to put on the table in the morning, that’s kind of personal. And it becomes universal.”

—Lyndon LaRouche, May 7, 2008.

Introduction

It is well established that the world today faces a food crisis, which is brought on by decades of free trade policies and recent bio-fuels insanity. However, we do not have years to debate whether or not the kinks in globalization can be ironed out. The more successful globalization is, the more imperiled civilization becomes. This current food shortage is an intentional effect of free trade, a system once (and still) enforced by the gunboats of the British Empire. The modern gunboats are politely called “trade agreements,” “debt restructuring,” and “conditionalities.”

We have merely days for the world’s policy makers to find their spines, kill the World Trade Organization, and double world food production. This is the LaRouche PAC policy, issued by economist Lyndon LaRouche in April, to be adopted by the June 3-5, 2008 FAO conference, and by nations in the immediate days ahead. An international mobilization around this policy was launched by the Schiller Institute chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche in early May. Since then, statements and initial strategies to address the food crisis have come from world leaders. However, only LaRouche’s policy explicitly addresses the systemic cause of the problem.

The FAO’s “Hunger Map” identifies some 2 billion people, across 82 nations, have inadequate food. Food riots have erupted in 37 countries so far, and prices continue to soar. This descent into Hell starts in the not-too-distant past. The post-WWII world had every reason to be optimistic: Fascism was defeated, and U.S. Presi-

dent Franklin Roosevelt put in its place the Bretton Woods system, designed to guarantee stable economic conditions for long-term development. Industry and agriculture could now thrive, along with waves of political freedoms, in nations where Europe’s empires never allowed them before. Programs like the Marshall Plan, Atoms for Peace, and the “Green Revolution” created a food, water, energy, and transportation dynamic that had the potential to substantially raise the standard of living for people everywhere on the planet.

This policy memorandum features an analysis of total food production from 1970 to 2007, showing the severe inadequacy given population growth, and projects that were online that would have met today’s food requirements were they built. Following is a developed strategy for self-sufficiency, immediately averting today’s threat of starvation, and a long-term alliance between the four powers of Russia, China, India, and the U.S.

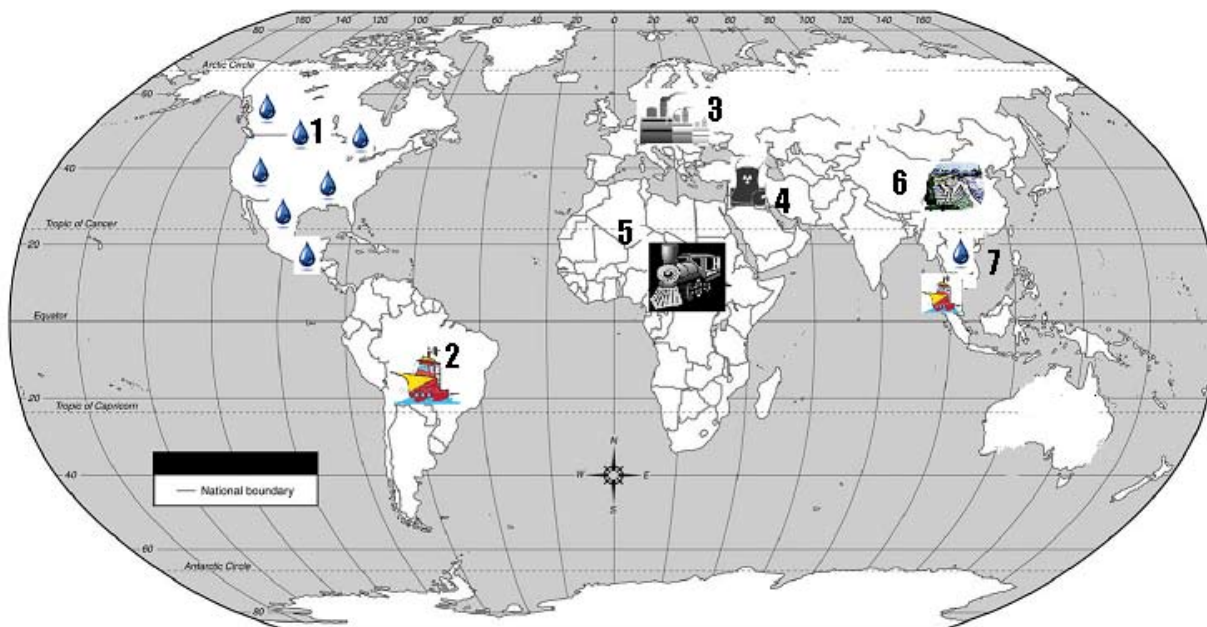
The full document can be found in pdf at www.larouchepac.com

—May 30, 2008

Current History

Here is a snapshot of some of the world in 1970, just before the fatal August, 1971 Nixon administration dismantling of the Bretton Woods system, setting into motion the cur-

World Grain Production, Per Capita, 1970-2007 with 0.6 tons/year desired per person					
Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
Total Billion Metric Tons	1.079	1.5651	1.9699	2.0779	2.082
Per Capita Metric Ton	0.292	0.348	0.372	0.341	0.315
Year	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007
World Population	3,707,183,055	4,446,260,631	5,272,635,763	6,070,587,733	6,600,411,051



Map numbers are keyed to the projects described below.

rent domination of the world by the system of globalization, turning the world's economies into gambling houses. Another exemplary event is the first Earth Day April 22, 1970. Britain's viral Prince Phillip launched the anti-science, anti-development environmentalist movement which heavily targeted nuclear energy. Nuclear is the only source of power capable of meeting growing energy consumption needs, and anyone against its development condones genocide.

Part of the picture is statistics on food production, here demonstrated by total cereals produced from 1970 to the present. LaRouche PAC estimates that ideal consumption is .6 tons per person, per year.

As you can see, from 1970 to 1990, the amount of food available per person climbs, but after that, it goes down, and by 2000, falls below 1980 levels. Other considerations make these statistics even more bleak: food is not evenly distributed to people the way these numbers are. As mentioned above, the FAO concludes 2 billion people do not get enough food. Secondly, these grains are also used to feed livestock, so at current production levels, the option of a diet with animal protein is not available for everyone who needs or wants it. Third, these numbers do not account for the quantity that will be lost to spoilage and processing, and set aside for reserves and seeds. The fact that grains are not the staple food for everyone, does not change the principle that daily calories and nutrition fall far below ideal or, for many, survival level. Doubling food production is the starting point for a response to this crisis.

What happened to cause a decreasing food supply? Free trade, and its institutions, the GATT and the WTO. The GATT "Uruguay Round" of agriculture trade reform started in 1984, and culminated in the establishment of the WTO in 1995. Under their dictate food security, diversity, and self-sufficiency became

banned, while an increasingly small number of British East India Company-like multi-national grain cartels extended their domination, such as ADM, Cargill, and Bunge. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989-90 offered an opportunity to advance the industrial development of the former bloc, but "Shock therapy" vengeance unleashed by free marketers instead devastated productivity in those nations. Today, despite riots and scarcity, the WTO insists on continuing with the Doha Round as the final nail in the coffin of food sufficiency.

Real Physical Development

The other part of the economic picture includes the infrastructure projects on the drawing board to aid the production and distribution of food, as well as projects which will transform the resource base of entire continents. We include some examples that are typical for each region of the world.

1. Water projects in the Americas

The North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) is a water management engineering project designed by the Ralph M. Parsons Company, to capture and redistribute fresh water from Alaska and Canada to water-poor areas of Canada, the U.S., and Mexico. It entered the U.S. Congressional Record in 1964, calling for 369 separate projects. A series of dams would capture water from various rivers in Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, which otherwise dump into the Arctic Ocean, and through trenches, canals, tunnels, lakes, dams, and lifts carry the water southward across the Rocky Mountains, and easterly across the Great Plains region, as well as through a canal across southern Canada to Lake Superior. NAWAPA was

1. North America: 'NAWAPA Plus'



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; *EIR*.

projected to provide hydroelectric power, agricultural irrigation, navigable canals across the continent, clean water for polluted soil and lakes, and an adequate water supply to the continent for 100 years. The original estimate cost was \$80 billion.

In 2008, NAWAPA has an upgraded version, offering even more benefits. And because no such comprehensive water management project has been adopted, water levels in the U.S. have been greatly depleted, such as in the Ogallala Aquifer, the principal water source for 11 million acres of prime farmland in the U.S.

Even more bold, is the "NAWAPA-Plus," a 30 year project which combines NAWAPA with two ambitious water management projects in Mexico: the PLHINO (Northwest Hydraulic Plan) and PLHIGON (Northern Gulf Hydraulic Plan). These two projects were also conceptualized and systematized in the 1960s-70s. The current plan is based on the design of Mexico City engineer Manuel Frías Alcaraz. North, Central, and North-west Mexico has 32% of the available water, and 77% of the population, while the smaller southeastern region has 68% of the country's water and only 23% of the population. The PLHINO would move run-off of five rivers in Mexico's central Pacific Coast, and through canals, dams, tunnels, and pumping stations, move the water to the Yaqui River in northern Mexico. Most of this water is intended for agriculture irrigation, and is estimated to take 10 years to complete with a price tag of 10 bil-

lion USD. The PLHIGON was designed to control the historic flooding in Tabasco, build hydroelectric dams, replenish aquifers, and move fresh water up along Mexico's Gulf Coast, to the border with Texas, and westward to north-central Mexico—part of the Great American Desert. Through this activity, 1.5 million hectares of land can be recovered for agricultural production.

But instead of collaborative nation building, the relationship between Canada, U.S., and Mexico has been defined by NAFTA. Most horrific in this situation is the plight of Mexican immigrants, who are really economic refugees to the U.S., 20% of whom were employed in construction in the now-popped housing bubble. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants are being shipped back to Mexico—but to what? The economy there is destroyed by free trade policies, and these infrastructure projects are the only solution to much needed gainful employment. That's true for Mexico, and every country.

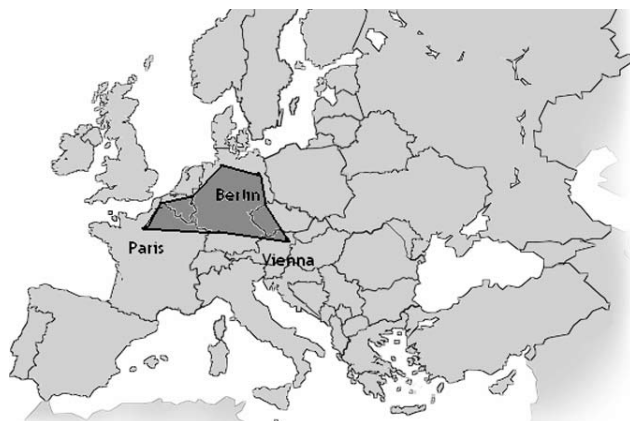
2. South America

The proposal to connect the three major river systems in South America: the Amazon, Orinoco, and the Rio de la Plata, has been on the books since the eighteenth century, when Alexander von Humboldt first surveyed the highly complicated river systems and proposed various canal systems. When con-

2. South America: Great Water Projects



3. LaRouche's Productive Triangle Plan



structed, these would make travel more accessible throughout the interior of South America and would develop the land area of the region, forcing the creation of a productive triangle sector of land in the interior of Brazil and Peru.

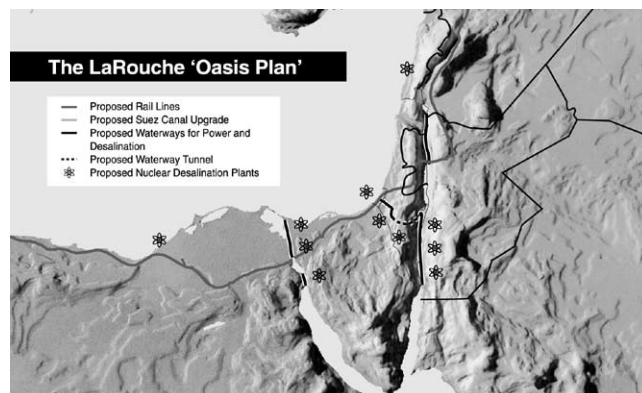
The British, with their ancient system of free trade, not only insured that these projects be prevented from coming into fruition during the 1970's, but, since the 1800's, they have constructed a policy of animal degradation to the people of South America with a clear dedication to never allow them to achieve the status of their neighbor, North America.

3. Europe's Machine Tool Capacity

By 1970, Western Europe was economically and geographically situated to deliver capital goods and know-how to the rest of the world. France developed a system of mass producing nuclear plant components, and from 1977 to 1993 built 3.4 plants a year. Germany worked out a deal with Brazil in 1976 for 8 nuclear power plants, and then similar deals with Iran and various developing nations. The area encompassing northern France, Belgium, Germany, the Czech Republic, and Austria had the greatest density of industrial infrastructure and productive power. Necessary for this is a highly educated, scientific workforce, and the morality to produce what the underdeveloped nations would need.

Today, there is still a concentration of advanced production technology in Europe, but there is also Maastricht. By accepting the Maastricht treaty, and all British imperial free trade and central banking shackles, Europe has embraced an enormous obstacle to capital investment. IMF policies have ordered an end to large infrastructure programs in developing nations, collapsing the demand for high-tech exports from Europe, again, hurting those advanced economies as well. A notable exception is China, who, in their attempts to develop modern infrastructure are turning to Germany in the case of mag-lev trains. Unfortunately for Germany, they are suffering from a severe mental disorder called environmentalism, which has blocked nuclear and mag-lev development, and occasioned Chancellor Merkel's comment that the blame for the current food crisis lies with India, whose population now wants two meals a day.

4. LaRouche's 'Oasis' Plan



4. Oasis Plan for the Middle East

Historically, the Middle East has been the victim of violent geopolitical games, leaving development in this region in British Imperial hands. Civil and political turmoil has repeatedly placed economic development on the backburner. As a result, the full potential and the strategic location of the region and of the population remain to be realized. In 1975, in order to reverse this backward policy, Lyndon LaRouche launched his Oasis Plan along with a call for the set up of an International Development Bank (IDB) to fund such projects.

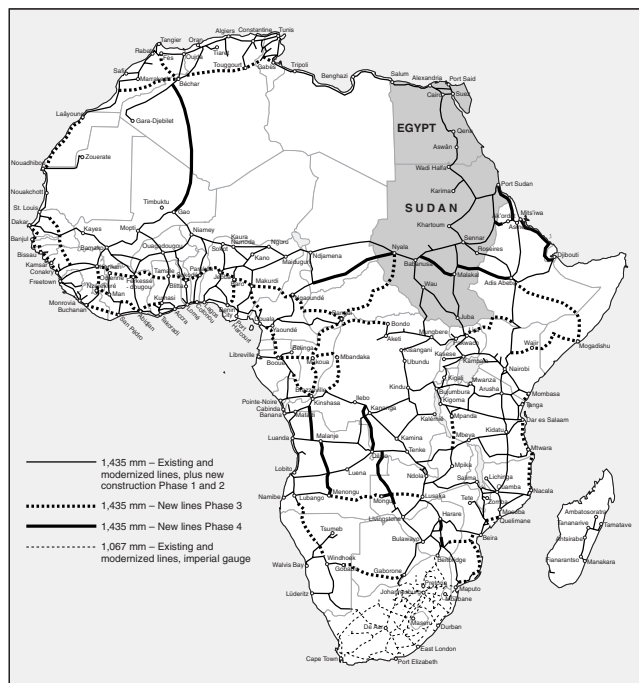
The plan was to use funding from the IDB to install high speed rail lines connecting Africa, Asia and Europe and to create water management projects such as nuclear desalination, the upgrading of the Suez Canal, and the opening of new water development corridors. The centerpiece of the project was a proposed canal-tunnel system connecting the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea.

In September of 1993, the Oslo Peace Accords would call for economic and water protocols in the region on par with the Oasis Plan which would create thousands of jobs and cultivate vast hectares of productive land. Unfortunately, the last 10 years of conflict destroyed this potential. LaRouche, at a conference on May 26, 2002, stated that "the development of fresh-water production and management, which is interlinked with the role of petroleum, is the indispensable foundation for all other optimistic prospects for a peaceful and politically stable internal development of the Middle East region.... There will be no peace without adequate provision of water." Now, more than ever, with the food crisis, LaRouche's Oasis Development Plan for the Middle East is needed.

5. Continental Rail Grid for Africa

Africa's current rail grid is the legacy of colonialism branded on that continent. In 1978, Lyndon LaRouche commissioned a study by the Fusion Energy Foundation of the basic requirements for industrializing Africa. The first crucial element emphasized in that study is a trans-continental rail system, opening the interior to development, connected with important coastal cities. The proposed rail

5. Proposed African Railway Network (main lines)



system is based on plans and studies already completed by African governments and organizations. While some nations, like China and Japan, are working with Africa on development, as Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda put it, “to walk alongside the African people, shoulder to shoulder,” there is still that colonial nemesis, the British, causing political and economic instability, as against the Mugabe government in Zimbabwe.

6. Water Management in China

The Yangtze River has historically caused tremendous damage in China when it flooded, on average, every 10 years. The original conception for a dam on the Yangtze goes back to Sun Yat-Sen. Chiang Kaishek, in the 1940s, ordered a fea-

6. Three Gorges Dam Under Construction

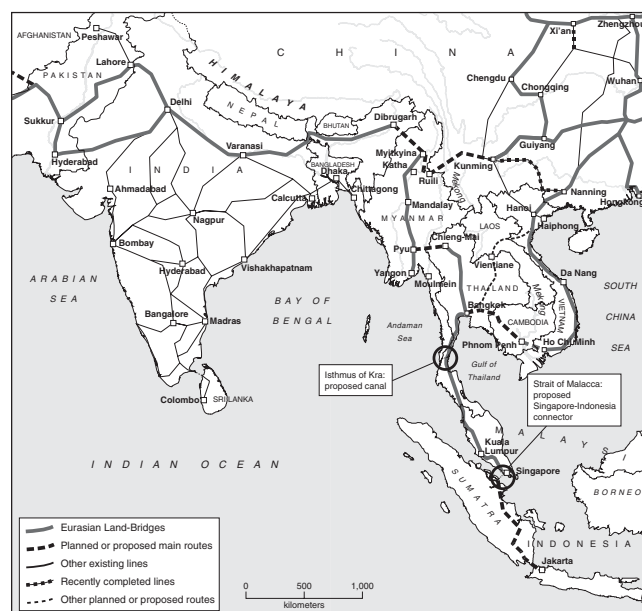


sibility study and received advice from TVA experts for the Three Gorges Dam. Research, conferences, and designs followed, and in 1970 China began construction of auxiliary dams. In 1992, the Chinese government made the final decision for the Three Gorges Dam, and construction began in 1994. It is expected to be completely finished by 2011, at a cost of 30 billion USD. And it is awesome. It is the single greatest power plant in the world, and has already generated over 1/5 of the electricity necessary to cover its cost. For building this great infrastructure project, China is rewarded with flood control, hydroelectric power, a system of locks allowing upstream travel, and a water reservoir and canal system to transfer water into very dry northern China.

7. Transportation in Southeast Asia

The main shipping route through Southeast Asia is the Straits of Malacca, which has become highly congested. The Thai Oil Refining Company conducted a study in the early 1970s for a canal and deep sea port facilities across the Kra Isthmus. What made this study unique from previous ones is that it chose a location for a sea-level canal without locks, so that even large tankers can pass at normal speed, and it considered nuclear excavation methods. The ports at either side of the canal are to be developed into industrial zones, utilizing the oil and natural gas deposits in the Gulf of Thailand, modernizing Thailand with shipbuilding, heavy construction, and major capital goods manufacturing facilities. By 1970s conventional methods, construction time was determined to be 10-12 years. But if nuclear methods are used, the time and cost would be cut by 40%. The Lawrence Livermore Laboratory conducted the detailed technical report on the use of peaceful nuclear explosions for the project in 1974, and sug-

7. Proposed and Planned Railways, and Kra Canal



gested nuclear isotope separation and laser technology be developed in these industrial zones.

Under a deregulated financial system, Thailand did not modernize. Today their national currency is a toy for billionaire speculators like George Soros, who crashed the Thai Baht in 1997. And generally, Asian countries are turned to as slave labor pools.

Had these and more projects been built, basic food requirements would have long been met.

The LaRouchePAC Policy

Leading nations of the world are beginning to face the sobering reality that the current food crisis was not the accidental effect of well meaning, but none the less destructive economic and agricultural policy, but rather an intended and crafted policy of genocide. This cannot be fully understood unless we face the also sobering, but delightful, subsuming factor of our global economic condition, the proverbial “elephant in the room”: that is, the end of the current global financial system. So, nations, especially those recently ravaged by drastic food shortages, and horrendous riots, must defend themselves, now, from the intended hyperinflationary effects of this global crisis by asserting themselves as sovereign against the British run free-trade globalized slime mold, and move immediately to become self sufficient in food production. That is the LaRouche PAC policy.

With those preliminary measures stated, the next line of

defense against the predatory British model lies in the development of “full set” sovereign national economies. That is to say, self sufficiency can and must occur only in the context of functioning economies taken as wholes. This can be accomplished through LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods policy and Four Powers Agreement through long term collaboration between nations in order to bring lesser developed nations up to speed on the basic economic necessities that every nation has a right to. These agreements must be adopted at a fixed exchange rate to protect the much needed capital investments from the attacks of speculation. The intention of this is to raise the standard of living of the average member of the respective nation, through facilitating the productive and intellectual development of those citizens. To this effect components of the “set” must be physical in nature, not statistical or merely financial. They must consist of physical infrastructure, high energy flux density technologies with special emphasis on nuclear power, and increases in skilled employment in productive labor as opposed to cheap, service sector labor through the promotion of sovereign credit systems.

This is the presently needed long term mission for the world.

Below we will show 1) what can be done **now** to feed those nations in dire need of food, and 2) which nations are already joining or echoing LaRouche’s call to form strategic economic alliances against the British system in order that you, the reader, can move rapidly to defeat it.

Immediate Aversion of Starvation

Over 800 million people are on the brink of starvation and we can no longer brood over statistics and figures; we must

Food Irradiation: A Technology Ready To Increase Our Food Supply

The use of low-level irradiation to disinfest, preserve, or sterilize food products has been researched since World War II, when the U.S. Army needed a method to provide troops on the move with safe, wholesome food. Today, about 40 countries use the technology for 60 products, ranging from ground beef, to strawberries, to spices. But the potential of food irradiation is still largely untapped: an estimated 25 percent of food produced worldwide is lost to spoilage, insects, or rodents, before it can be consumed by human beings. In the developing sector, where there is inadequate infrastructure, post-harvest losses can be up to 75 percent of the food produced. Food irradiation could preserve this food for hungry people.

The technology makes use of ionizing radiation from a decaying radioactive isotope, like cobalt-60, or from an electron beam, to penetrate inside solid particles and kill microorganisms. It is a “cold” process that produces no significant temperature increase in the food. No radioactivity induced in the processed food. Its nutritional quality is not damaged. The world’s major scientific bodies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, have documented the safety of the technology and set standards for its use.

The benefits of irradiation are enormous: It prevents sprouting in potatoes and onions; kills 99.9 percent of pathogens in meats, such as E. Coli in beef, trichina in pork, or salmonella in chicken; it allows fruit or vegetables to be picked ripe and then be disinfested and shipped, so that the flavor remains and the product has a longer shelf life; it disinfests grains, so they can be stored securely. But the development of the technology has been slowed by the same zero-growth movement that has used lies to stop the growth of civilian nuclear power.

act immediately to avert the food crisis. Below, are points which must be quickly and efficiently adopted to start on the path towards a functioning economic system:

1. Countries must immediately terminate any and all affiliation with British free trade organizations such as the WTO and NAFTA.
2. All production and government subsidy of bio-fuels must stop immediately—instead, let's grow food!
3. Governments must act to enact protectionist policies, including fair pricing for farmers production based on the principle of a parity price, low interest rates on agricultural and infrastructure investment projects, and protective tariffs on the import/export of goods
4. Bust up the commodity cartel control over the trade of food; especially the wrongful patenting of crop genetics and seed stock
5. Governments must act to subsidize farmers on fuel and fertilizer costs, and other inputs
6. An immediate moratorium on all farm foreclosures and on all farm debt must be imposed
7. Restore all land which is potentially farmable and put it back into production immediately
8. The practice of diverting water away from irrigation and farm land for crack head environmentalist schemes must be instantly disbanded; instead, collaboration for water desalination and other water infrastructure projects must begin now
9. Nations must agree to a commitment to provide all possible food assistance on a relief basis
10. Governments must act to establish/reestablish a contingency food and grain reserve policy for emergency situations
11. Finally, an international grain and livestock audit must be conducted in the shortest possible time

In addition to the above points, we must move to enable surplus nations to do everything necessary to grow as much basic foodstuffs to feed the world as possible. Historically, six nations are considered the surplus “granaries” of the world: United States, Canada, Argentina, South Africa, France, and Australia. Below are cases of a few of these nations and how it is that they must be mobilized to act now in averting the global food crisis.

The Case of Australia

Historically, Australia has been a world granary and has the potential, now, to become one of the largest food producers in the world. However, over the last 40 years, Australia's productivity has been cut through fascist British financial cartel organizations aimed at destroying Australia's farm and agriculture capability. In the name of the blatant lie, global warming, the Australian government is seizing and buying up all of the water commonly used for irrigation and diverting it

to flow needlessly into the sea. To deepen the burning cut into Australia's productivity, the government is paying over \$100,000 per family farm to seize small and medium sized farms and lay them to waste in the middle of the largest food crisis in the world. As the economic collapse accelerates, Australia must act now to stop the foolishness and live up to its potential as a major grain exporter. Over the next few weeks, Australia's farmers will be planting seeds for the coming months. Through government subsidies of seed prices, fuel costs, and fertilizer costs, this planting season can very well produce a high yield to feed the millions of starving people in the world. The Citizens Electoral Council has called for the government to immediately adopt 9 key points to help solve the current world food crisis and re-establish Australia's place as a key food producing nation.

The Case of Argentina

Over the last 30 years, following the 1973-1983 military dictatorship, British economic policies have pushed out and destroyed small and medium sized farmers, displacing them with large cartels who have created a slave system around soy bean monoculture. The soybean monoculture has ensured physical destruction of the land and destroyed the previous productive capacity of Argentina to be a leader in world grain and other basic food needs. The solution here is simple: push out the free trade cartels which have destroyed the country and enact government measures to restore protectionism to the land. Already, the Argentine government is acting. Senator Cantero, building off of the developments by Juan Peron in creating the IPT (Institute for the Promotion of Trade), has introduced a solution which will enable this state agency to regulate food and promote food security. This legislation should be enacted as soon as possible, the Argentine food cartels must be taken out, and all measures made to reduce the costs of the farmer for greater production.

The Case of Canada

Canada is the sixth largest wheat producer in the world and currently, its wheat production is being attacked. In the early 20th century, in order to counteract the usurious efforts of major grain cartels in destroying Canadian farmers by imposing ultra low prices on grain, wheat producers across the nation pooled their wheat together and demanded the cartels pay their price for wheat. Out of this policy, the 1935 Canadian Wheat Board was established as an agency standing between the interests of the grain farmer and the major world grain cartels. Now, the Wheat Board, and other such institutions, is being taken in order to get rid of Canadian farmers and destroy productivity. The government must act to reestablish the wheat board immediately and in full force and to begin tilling all available productive lands. Enable this nation to feed the world!

Let's activate the granaries of the world! Give them the

land, the fuel, the fertilizer, and the seeds and, by running at full productivity, these nations can quickly produce over one million tons of grain. When added to the current grain production of the rest of the world, this is enough grain to feed the world population and avert starvation! What are we waiting for? The surplus capacity of these nations can be immediately shipped to nations in need of aid all over the world and can set the stage for greater economic collaboration and development.

Join, or Die

LaRouche called for a collaborative effort between the U.S., Russia, China and India, to promptly establish an international emergency fixed-exchange-rate system, ending the presently hopelessly bankrupt floating exchange-rate system, which will damn the entire planet into a prolonged, new dark age. This will be a necessary feature, to further carry out the security of doubling the world's food production, which entails that there must be a unified effort amongst these powers, to eliminate and completely annihilate the existence of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Anything which is an outgrowth of that tradition of the British East India Company should not be considered a legitimate organization, and has no right to exist.

Russia, China, and India (RIC) already have formed a strategic alliance against the Olympian imperial model of the British Empire. It would be of much more significance, that the U.S. joins in as a leading participant. It will also be of greater wisdom, for all other countries around the world, to come ever closer, into the orbit of the current R.I.C. bloc. This type of alliance will be a necessary component to assure that the British Empire, not be allowed to intervene on any nation which takes up the responsibility, to assist those nations who are in desperate need, such as Africa. Nevertheless, it should be the world's responsibility, especially those strategic powers on the planet, to ensure that the third world, especially Africa, is given the assistance necessary to achieve food self sufficiency.

Under the formation of this community of principle, the potential for African agricultural development lies as such: China is using their seed researcher and producer institute, Chongqing Seed Corp., to cultivate 300 hectares of land in central Africa for the production of rice, alongside with establishing 10 agricultural centers in the continent. India has expressed clear intentions to double their present levels of credit for Africa which they can use for enhancing their agricultural production. And Japan during an international conference attended by 52 African governments, called for action aiming to double the current rice production output of 14 million tons over the next 10 years.

Although we should commend these efforts, the real point to emphasize is the very fact, that it was American economist Lyndon LaRouche, who over a year ago, made the original call that the United States with Russia, China, and

India come together under one common purpose, to eradicate the colonial system of Great Britain, by first taking the currently doomed bankrupt international financial system under government receivership. Through the authority of these four strategic powers, establish a New Bretton Woods in the tradition of President Franklin Roosevelt, that is, a return to the fixed-exchanged rate-system, and secure the ability for long term world wide development. The good efforts which are being made by Russia, China, India and Japan, to assist Africa, reflects their wit to adopt the policy initiatives of Lyndon LaRouche.

The only other option is for these nations to fend for themselves and inevitably be left to hang separately by the blood soaked hands of the British Empire. This occurred during the 18th century when the British East Company subjugated the Indian people to use their land, not for the purpose of agricultural development, but only for the purpose of enslaving these people to harvest opium, which was then shipped to China. The creative potential of the Chinese people was destroyed, and when the Government of China refused to further accept the opium trade, the British used their traditional "gentle force" method of gun boats to open every port in their land, forcing them to accept opium—all in the name of "Free Trade". Had there been a strategic alliance against the oligarchy of London, could they have pulled this off? What is definitely certain is 1.) London to this very day has not given up its bestial view of mankind, and 2.) seeing that their imperial system is doomed, they will not tolerate any sovereign nation state reviving the tradition of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, but rather, are determined to take the entire planet down with them, into the fiery depths of hell.

Act Now

The course of human events has now led us to a catastrophic situation, where you, the policy makers must choose to act under the guidelines we have just presented. We have the power to massively increase the world's food production; we have the ability to build the essential infrastructure to reach those ends, so that each nation, across the globe, may have the joy of contributing the goods they produce, to support not just 7 billion, but over 50 billion people who will soon come to dwell on this earth. In these times, we must act now to destroy that ancient colonial model of Zeus, who presides over the British Isles today. Oligarchism has no place in this world of ours; this world whose lands were destined to be governed by a community of sovereign nation state republics acting in the benefit of one another. The time has come for the British Empire and the idea of empire to end. Armed with the four powers agreement of Lyndon LaRouche, we must immediately take action to establish a new Bretton Woods system and we must double the world's food production. We can secure prosperous lives for people, as long as we are not fearful.