

# LaRouches initiate international fight for economic development

by William Jones

At an all-day conference sponsored by the Schiller Institute in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 30 attended by over 100 representatives of foreign embassies and civil rights organizations, trade unions, and other constituent groups, Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche initiated the first in a series to be held worldwide under the rubric, "Development Is the New Name for Peace."

In the keynote address, Lyndon LaRouche pointed to the "inconclusive" mid-term congressional elections, which have seen the rise of key proponents of the "Conservative Revolution" like Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.) and Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.). LaRouche pointed out that the "Conservative Revolution" has its roots in that same philosophical school of Armin Mohler in the 1930s which spawned the Nazi movement. "What bought the fascist vote out," LaRouche said, "was the economic crisis. . . . Government over the recent period hasn't worked. It has been a failure. . . . The voters didn't vote for Gingrich and his friends, they voted against those who were in office."

LaRouche painted a picture of the rise and decline of "dynastic cycles" as an example of how the present period must be viewed. "We are reaching the end of an era," he said. "The dominant civilization is collapsing." From the 1950s until the death of Kennedy, the predominant culture was geared toward the idea of development. "The policy of the United Nations and other organizations was the policy of Roosevelt," he said, "the policy that nations have a right to develop." It was this predominating climate which led returning World War II veterans like himself to support the courageous efforts of the civil rights movement in the 1960s to win the full rights of citizenship for black Americans.

LaRouche pointed to the Golden Renaissance of the 1450s as creating the basis for human society, bringing in its wake the establishment of modern science and the political form of the sovereign nation-state. As a result of the imminent financial collapse, "most probably within the next two years before the next general election," and the fact that "the forces which opposed the Renaissance have gained the greater power," LaRouche explained, "entire nations are in the process of being eliminated from the political map." He called for the creation of a new Renaissance in order to bring humanity out of the present crisis. "What motivates us is that which we can do for mankind," LaRouche said. "This is what inspired the

Renaissance. . . . Those who take pleasure in doing good will look back at the Renaissance and try to relive it."

LaRouche outlined the type of infrastructure projects which must be launched in order to reverse 25 years of accumulated economic decay. Utilizing the powers of the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. government could establish a line of credit of \$1-2 trillion, to be lent to federal agencies, municipalities, and utilities for certain kinds of infrastructure projects, he explained. These in turn would issue credit to sub-contractors to initiate the needed projects.

## Cairo conference was a branching point

In the afternoon session, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who had personally mobilized the forces in the states of the former Soviet Union and in many countries in Africa and Ibero-America around her husband's development program, pointed to the U.N. Conference on Population and Development in Cairo last Sept. 5-13 as a "branching point" in the attempt by the London-centered financial oligarchy and Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) to impose their policy of genocide on the world population. We must create, Zepp-LaRouche said, "a worldwide movement of people who believe that the worldwide reconstruction of the planet is the way to peace. . . . In each country there are people who studied this program and believe that this is the way to go."

In Cairo, Zepp-LaRouche noted, "the oligarchy showed its ugly face as never before. . . . They want to impose worldwide control over who should live and who should die." And, she said, they intend "to reduce the present population of 5.5 billion people to 2.5 billion and less.

"It was clear to two people that Cairo was a branching point," she said: "Lyndon LaRouche and Pope John Paul II." LaRouche had immediately mobilized his forces to defeat Cairo, Zepp-LaRouche said. "And the pope realized that if the Cairo criteria were accepted, it would destroy all religion and launch a 'cult of death.'"

Zepp-LaRouche outlined the role her husband had played in developing the proposal for a European "Productive Triangle" when the Berlin Wall came down, a development he himself had foreseen. "Lyn had a vision in jail of the 'Productive Triangle' as a way of integrating and developing these countries," Zepp-LaRouche said. (The "Productive Trian-



*Lyndon LaRouche addresses the Schiller Institute's conference in Washington: "We are reaching the end of an era."*

gle" is the industrial region roughly encompassed by Paris, Berlin, and Vienna as the vertices of a triangle.) Although the industries in Bohemia and Saxony in the East were not of an international standard, they were productive, she said. It was the genius of her husband to have seen that integrating them as a part of an overall productive apparatus in Central Europe would create the preconditions for producing that which was needed for the economic reconstruction of Russia, Ukraine, and other areas of the former Soviet Union. "If German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had made a Christmas address on this issue, it would have quickly become reality."

In addition, British geopoliticians, fearful of a united Germany as a threat to their political and economic power, launched a campaign depicting Germany as a "Fourth Reich." "The British line," Zepp-LaRouche said, "was that if you develop the productive economies of eastern Europe, they would become more productive than the West," and thus constitute a threat.

Although the Kohl government did not go with the "Productive Triangle" program, the support for it has been building in the countries of eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Zepp-LaRouche said. The Schiller Institute, and which addresses political, economic, and cultural affairs, which she founded, was recently invited to the Sejm, the Polish parliament, to discuss LaRouche's economic ideas. "There is a similar situation in Hungary," she said. "Many scientists in Russia study physical economy." LaRouche was well-received by them and was made a member of the prestigious Ecological Academy for his achievements in economic theory, she noted. "We must build a movement for worldwide reconstruction. . . . We can survive only if oligarchism

is eliminated once and for all."

Chris White, *EIR* economics editor, then used charts and graphs to compare five countries—the United States, West Germany, Japan, India, and China—to examine the economic and demographic parameters that determine economic growth. The charts gave a stark picture of developments during 1969-90. For India and China, rural labor has remained at the same level during the entire period, and encompasses a large percentage of their labor forces in the peasant economy, thereby keeping these nations in conditions of poverty. But developments in the industrial world have not been much better. In West Germany and in the United States during that period, there has been a massive decline in non-rural productive labor, with a growth of overhead costs in all five countries. "We are failing to meet the costs of reproducing our labor power everywhere," White said.

White showed how fuel utilization per square kilometer increased in Japan and West Germany, but remained stagnant in the United States. In India and China, "the ratio doesn't change over time," he observed. More disastrous was the deterioration in rail transportation infrastructure, with a decline in all the industrial countries and no improvement in India and China. "If we're serious about the task of reconstruction, there must be a massive increase in the magnitude of infrastructure of India and China," he said. "We've got to do this or else we are in effect saying, as do the oligarchs, that these countries are expendable."

### **Great projects and the oligarchy**

In the evening, more detail was presented on the various infrastructure projects globally which are awaiting imple-

mentation. Marcia Merry, *EIR* agriculture editor, gave a graphic overview of some of the major infrastructure projects now on the drawing boards. These included traversing the African continent with railroads, water projects for bringing the seas into the desert, and replenishing lakes which have dried up, such as diverting the Zaire River into Lake Chad and expanding that water basin.

Merry focused on the various development projects proposed by LaRouche for the Middle East in the 1970s as part of his "Oasis Plan" to bring lasting peace between Israel and the Arab nations. Using charts from the Oasis Program as well as new material recently presented by the Israeli government at the Casablanca conference on Middle East-North Africa development, Merry showed how a variety of canals, nuclear-centered desalination facilities, and power plants would change the nature of that arid region, providing fresh water and electricity for the development of agriculture and industry in the area.

Linda de Hoyos, the Asia editor of *EIR*, gave a graphic picture of another blighted, but potentially extremely productive area of the world—the India-Pacific basin. In a series of slides and overheads, de Hoyos showed how the area could be totally transformed by the creation of a land-bridge to Asia through the old Silk Road from China through Central Asia to the West, and through the construction of northern rail links and completing the idea of Russian Count Sergei Witte of extending the Trans-Siberian Railroad into China and Japan. This would be complemented by the construction of an internal rail net into the Chinese interior and along China's extensive coast. "The present rail network in China is only a fraction of that envisioned by Sun Yat-sen," de Hoyos noted, referring to the founder of modern China, who laid out a plan for the industrialization of China well over a half-century ago.

Jeffrey Steinberg, *EIR* counterintelligence director, outlined some of the opposition facing anyone intent on realizing these development projects: the international oligarchical grouping around Britain's Prince Philip and his WWF. Steinberg outlined how Prince Philip and the WWF had set aside "game preserves" to ostensibly "protect" wildlife, but in reality which serve as private hunting preserves for Philip and his friends. More significantly, these areas were used as "international territory," effectively under British control, for destabilization operations against many of the African nations in which they were located. Steinberg explained that the recent genocidal warfare in Rwanda, one of the countries with the highest mortality rates in Africa, was launched from one of these protected areas.

Discussion after the panels showed awareness of the tremendous potential which a "new development decade" holds for the future of humanity, and awareness of the responsibility on each to realize that potential. One participant commented, "We know now what has to be done. Now we just have to get about doing it."

## India's reforms bring no relief, as Rao looks to 'grim' election

by Ramtanu Maitra and Susan Maitra

Speaking at the meeting here in India of the World Economic Forum (WEF), Indian Minister of Finance Dr. Manmohan Singh assured foreign investors that the economic reform program, launched by him with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao in 1991, was "truly irreversible." While the statement is a mere reiteration of assurances made periodically by both the prime minister and finance minister, it is interesting that the finance minister found it necessary to say it again loudly more than three years since the reform was launched.

The reform program has included measures such as lowered import tariffs, restricted investments in industry and infrastructure, and liberalization of the financial markets in order to attract foreign currency.

One of the reasons that Dr. Singh chose the WEF forum is that there is a growing concern, particularly among the hard-core backers of India's economic liberalization process, that the outcome in the coming state assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh (Prime Minister Rao's home state) and Karnataka may pose a crisis to the Rao government during the remaining 18 months or so of its existence, before new parliamentary elections are held. The Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka elections are to be held early in December and, if the opinion polls are to be trusted, the ruling Congress Party may end up losing both states, encouraging visible dissension among its top and mid-level leaders in the country. Since the Rao government is campaigning on the merits of the economic reforms, the defeat of the ruling Congress Party in the state assembly polls in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka may be construed as a rejection of the Rao government's economic policies.

It is evident that the reforms have failed to make any positive impact on the average or poor family, while the budget cuts have deteriorated the general infrastructure, health, and education sectors in particular. It is also widely known that some of the more ambitious congressmen, and those who are desperately trying to stay in power, may blame an electoral defeat on the Rao government's economic reforms and sing paeans to the old-style, state-controlled planned economy.

However, it is not these Congress leaders whom Dr. Singh was addressing in his speech. To begin with, Singh was responding to the statement made a day earlier by the