

Fighting for International Development

From 1970 to this day, physical economist Lyndon LaRouche has an unparalleled record of proposals for reforming international financial institutions, and for launching the great development projects that can uniquely reverse the decline of the world economy. Leading instances of those initiatives are listed below. The impact of these ideas, and the political fight on their behalf, can be clearly seen in the current dramatic moves by the BRICS nations to create a new financial architecture.

Financial Reform

1975: At a press conference April 24 in Bonn, Germany, LaRouche presents his plan for “the immediate establishment of an International Development Bank as an agreement among the three principal world sectors—the industrialized capitalist sector, the so-called developing sector, and socialist countries.” He specifies that the immediate concentration of the investment thus made possible should be industrial development and expanded food production worldwide.

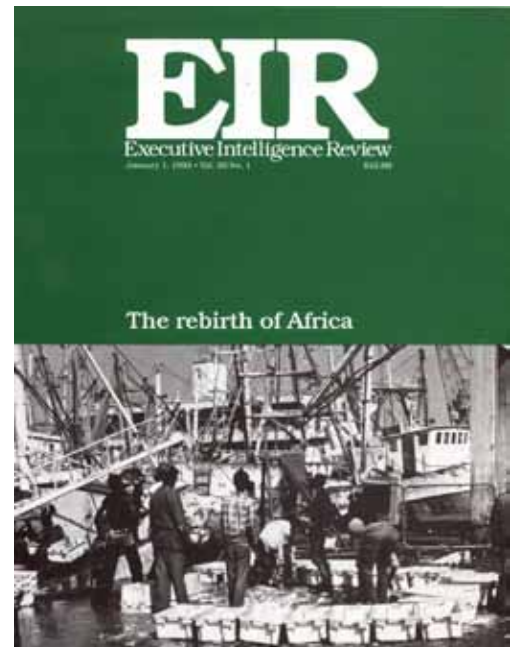
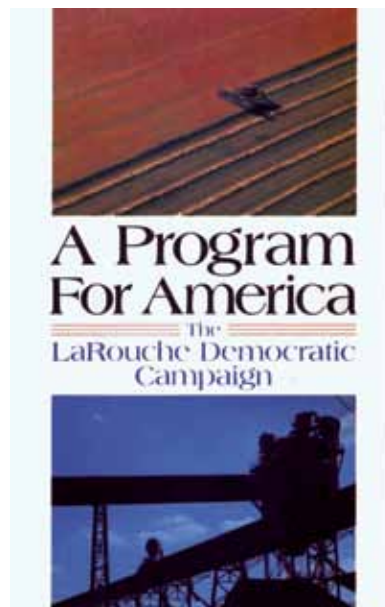
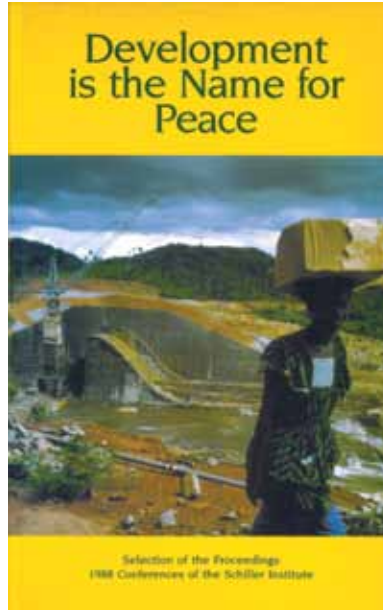
1976: The Group of 77 Developing Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August, issues a call for a new world economic order, based on respect for sovereignty, technology transfer to the Third World, and mutually advantageous economic development proposals between

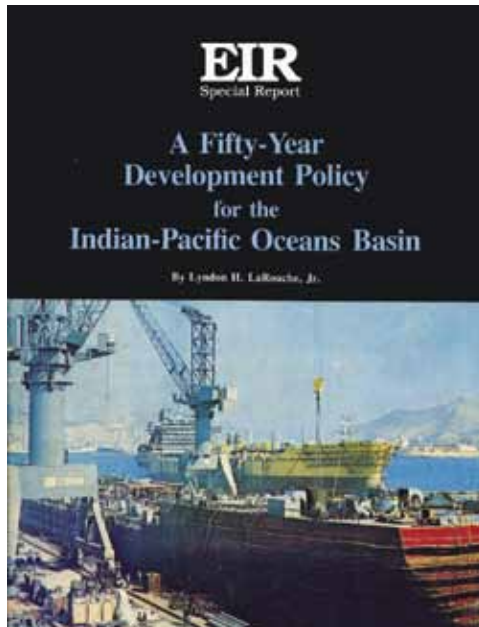
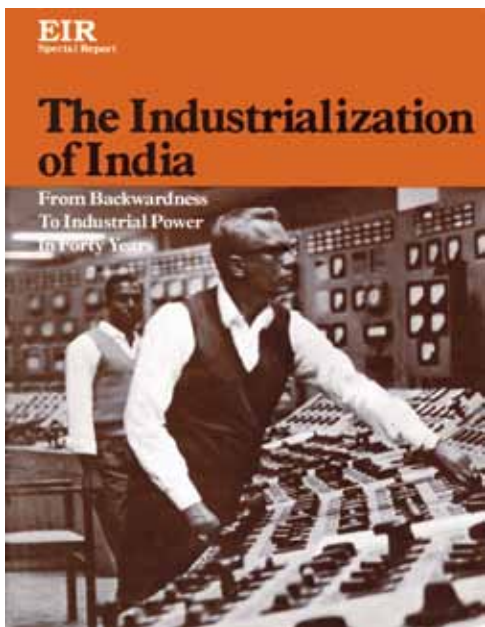
the developed and developing world. This is followed in September at the United Nations, by a call for “new development banks” by Guyanese Foreign Minister Fred Wills.

1982: LaRouche addresses the exploding international debt crisis with his proposal for *Operation Juárez*, which outlines a specific Ibero-American plan for financial reorganization for development (see article below).

1988: Under the title “Development Is the Name for Peace,” the Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, holds a conference in New Hampshire on Jan. 30-31, dedicated to elaborating the need to establish a “just new world economic order.” Lyndon LaRouche addresses this conference on how the U.S. Presidency could establish such a new order, which he later dubbed a “New Bretton Woods.”

1997: At a Jan. 4 webcast, LaRouche issues a rallying cry for a New Bretton Woods, based on bankruptcy reorganization of the world economy, followed by establishment of





President Abraham Lincoln’s superseding authority of a currency created by the Presidency of the United States (e.g., ‘Greenbacks’), as conducted as a national banking-and-credit-system placed under the supervision of the Office of the Treasury Secretary of the United States....

“(3) The use of a Federal Credit-system is to generate high-productivity trends in improvements of employment, with the intention

an international credit system for global reindustrialization. In the months that follow, the LaRouche movement organizes a global movement of prominent political leaders and economists demanding this reorganization.

2008: In the face of the devastating global financial collapse, LaRouche, in the Fall, demands an urgent application of FDR’s Glass-Steagall principle to banking systems throughout the world, but starting in the United States.

2014: On June 8, LaRouche issues his “Four New Laws to Save the U.S.A. Now!,” which defines the urgent measures required to be taken by the U.S. Congress. These include:

“(1) *Immediate re-enactment of the Glass-Steagall law instituted by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, without modification, as to principle of action.* (2) *A return to a system of top-down, and thoroughly defined as National Banking.*

“The tested, successful model to be authorized is that which was, under the direction of the policies of national banking which had been successfully installed under



to increase the physical-economic productivity and standard of living of the persons and households of the United States...,” and

(4) “Adopt a Fusion-Driver ‘Crash Program.’”

Development Projects

1970—United States: “How to Lick a Depression in a Single Day” is the first reconstruction program issued by LaRouche for the United States. It emphasizes the need for investment in high-technology infrastructure development, including fusion power. This program is elaborated through LaRouche’s Presidential campaigns, which focuses on developing U.S. scientific capabilities as part of a world development program.

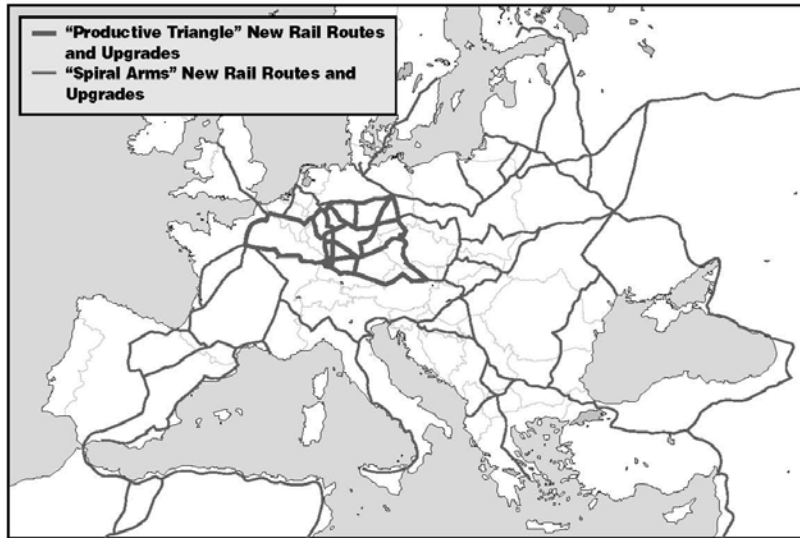
1979—Africa: LaRouche’s Fusion Energy Foundation releases a book-length program for the *Industrialization of Africa*, based on developing transportation infrastructure, as well as nuclear energy development. This is followed up in 1981, by LaRouche’s own “Lagos Plan of Action” for Africa.

1979—India: *EIR* issues a study on “The Industrialization of India,” commissioned by LaRouche, which defines how it can go “From Backwardness to Industrial Power in Forty Years.”

1983—Asia/Pacific: LaRouche issues an *EIR* Special Report entitled “A Fifty-Year Development Policy

FIGURE 1

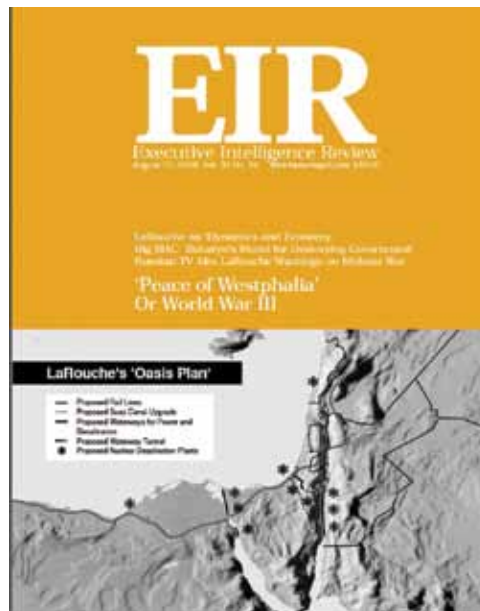
1989: LaRouche's Proposed European 'Productive Triangle' Rail Development



for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin,” which presents the conceptual basis for large-scale infrastructure projects, including water development in the Indian Subcontinent, the Mekong River Basin, the Kra Canal Project, the Hangzhou-Beijing Canal, and a second Panama Canal. These projects represent the “motor for development,” LaRouche says.

1988—Ibero-America: The Schiller Institute issues a book-length study on “Ibero-American Integration, 100 Million New Jobs by the Year 2000!,” which outlined the basis for an integrated agro-industrial modernization of the continent, including projects on water management, high-speed rail, increasing agricultural productivity, nuclear energy, and other investments in high-technology development.

1989—Europe: Lyndon and Helga LaRouche put forward the “Productive Triangle” development plan, in the face of the collapse of East Germany. It builds off LaRouche’s October 1988 proposal for Western Europe to provide high-technology aid to



deal with the food crisis in the East, and advancing to the development of high-technology development corridors between Moscow, Paris, and Vienna—an area which encompasses the most productive industrial centers in Europe.

1990—Southwest Asia: LaRouche releases his “Oasis Plan,” as a basis for lasting peace between Israel and the Arab world, based on programs of nuclear desalination and industrial development for the entire region.

1990s—Eurasia: With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the LaRouches expand the concept of the Productive Triangle to become the Eurasian Land-Bridge, linking all of Eurasia through development corridors. One of the high points of this organizing occurs

in 1996, during a conference sponsored by the Chinese government, which features plans for a “New Silk Road.” This event is followed by many others dedicated to the Eurasian Land-Bridge over the following years.

2007—Russia/U.S.: LaRouche puts a special emphasis on the Bering Strait Tunnel during a May visit to Moscow, where he is a featured guest at the Russian Academy of Sciences in celebration of the 80th birthday of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov, a prominent Russian economist.

