I. International

Upcoming Sept. 4 EIR Roundtable: 'An Alternative to War and Looting in the Americas'

by Dennis Small

August 11—*The following is the text of the Invitation for the upcoming Sept. 4 roundtable sponsored by EIR and the International Peace Coalition (IPC), "An Alternative to War and Looting in the Americas."*

The same dangerous Pentagon policy maker who is currently advocating a U.S. policy shift toward tactical nuclear weapons, the better to wage nuclear war against Russia and China, so-called "Under Secretary of War for Policy" Elbridge Colby, was also the principal author of the National Security Strategy (NSS) document issued by the President Donald Trump administration in December 2025. That document calls for driving any and all Chinese economic development projects out of the Americas, and for sharply polarizing Ibero-America and the Caribbean along right-vs.-left lines to allow Wall Street to seize full control of the entire area of 33 sovereign nations and some 673 million people—with an option for direct U.S. military interventions to enforce the bankers' policy, as needed. The associated anti-migrant policy of the Trump administration is little more than an updated version of Rockefeller agronomist William Paddock's Malthusian dictum: cut Mexico's population by half by "closing the border. Close the border and watch them scream."

American statesman Lyndon LaRouche long advocated the exact opposite policy to Colby's: The United States should cooperate with China in great projects in Ibero-America (as in the whole world), and seek unity among a concert of sovereign nations with politically differing governments, just as John Quincy Adams and Franklin Delano Roosevelt did—the latter in close alliance with Brazil's Getúlio Vargas and Mexico's Lázaro Cárdenas. LaRouche promoted as the flagship project for this Ibero-American integration the construction of a Bioceanic Rail Corridor, such as the one from Peru's Chancay Port on the Pacific to the Brazilian Port of Ilhéus on the Atlantic, a project currently under active consideration by the governments of Brazil, Peru, and China.

LaRouche envisioned such a bioceanic rail corridor as forming the backbone of a continental network of high-speed rail, connecting up through Central America, Mexico, the United States and Canada to the Bering Strait Tunnel project, connecting from there with China's Belt and Road Initiative in Asia. He envisioned hundreds of cities springing up along these 100-km.-wide rail development corridors, with millions of new skilled jobs being created, and science-driver projects undertaken in the fields of nuclear energy, mineralogy, space science and others. He proposed the integration of the three great river systems of South America—the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Río de la Plata—as well as other canal and water projects to dramatically increase food production, especially in the Eastern Plains (Colombia and Venezuela), Cerrado (Brazil), and Pampas (Argentina) regions.

Moreover, LaRouche insisted that unleashing such high-tech industrialization, starting with such great development projects, was the only competent approach to job creation in Ibero-America sufficient to solve the underlying causes of the migrant crisis. This policy is fully consistent with the views expressed by Pope Leo XIV during his June 2026 visit to Spain, of solving the migrant crisis with economic development in the originating countries. The Pope is now scheduled to visit Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru in November of this year.

That policy fight—Malthusian depopulation vs. great projects to achieve physical-economic integration—is today coming to a head in Ibero-

© 2026 EIR News Service Inc. All Rights Reserved. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly prohibited.

America with the upcoming Oct. 4 presidential elections in Brazil, a founding member of the BRICS. The City of London and Wall Street have placed a premium on ensuring that Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is not reelected, and to that end have used the Trump administration to attack Brazil with economic and political warfare. One of their greatest fears is that Lula could work with the newly elected President of Peru, Keiko Fujimori, despite their ideological differences, on joint infrastructure projects such as the Bioceanic Corridor that are beneficial to both countries. "Count on Brazil to build together a more prosperous, integrated, democratic and sovereign South America," Lula wrote Fujimori in a July 3 congratulatory message when she was inaugurated.

London and Washington have launched a similar attack against South Africa, another founding member of the BRICS, for related reasons.

President Lula has forcefully defended Brazil's sovereignty and right to develop, in the face of this assault. In a July 26 *Washington Post* op-ed he wrote: "Latin America and the Caribbean need neither aircraft carriers patrolling their waters nor punitive tariffs. What we lack are reliable and predictable partners…. Into that vacuum, other countries have stepped forward as alternatives, offering a positive agenda capable of fostering economic and social development," Lula wrote. To be "a partner worthy of our development interests," the United States should stop "dividing the world into spheres of influence and pursuing neocolonial ventures for strategic resources."

The EIR/IPC Roundtable will feature expert speakers from Brazil and Peru discussing the Chancay Port and Bioceanic Corridor project, as exemplary of the kind of great infrastructure projects needed to bring peace through development across the planet. And other internationally prominent participants will deliberate on the broader policy changes in North-South relations that are urgently needed globally.