

EDITORIAL

Economy and Ideas: Earth's Next 50 Years

by Dennis Small

April 18—In the [author's Foreword](#) to his groundbreaking 2005 book, *Earth's Next Fifty Years*, Lyndon LaRouche wrote:

“[T]he only solution for this aspect of the crisis, is to put the international monetary-financial system under a mission-orientation-defined partnership of sovereign nation-state governments. The resumption of a Bretton Woods system as prescribed by President Franklin Roosevelt, is the model for the only kinds of measures which can stop the collapse in the short term, and provide a continuing solution for the generations immediately ahead.”

LaRouche concluded that Foreword: “[T]here can be no avoidance of a plunge of the planet as a whole into the imminent new dark age, unless we act upon the fact that all generally accepted monetary-financial theory, as taught and practiced, for example, in Europe and the Americas today, is not merely incompetent to the point of absurdity, scientifically, but represents a vicious ideological obstacle to any reform which might enable any economy to come out of the presently on-rushing crisis alive.”

That same book foresaw with stunning precision, two decades ago, the shift of the center of gravity of the global physical economy to the Asia-Pacific region, to what LaRouche described as “the coming Eurasian world”—which he urged the misguided leaders of the trans-Atlantic sector to quickly join, or face their own collapse.

That vision of the Earth's next fifty years is the

concept that will be explored in depth in Panel 5 of the May 24-25 Schiller Institute conference, as is proper, by an international panel of LaRouche youth movement leaders.

Today, the global tectonic shift that LaRouche foresaw two decades ago is well underway—independently of the knowledge, intention, or prejudice of the nations and leaders of the West—and for the very reasons LaRouche foresaw. As Celso Amorim, the top international advisor to President Lula da Silva of Brazil, one of the founding BRICS nations, unapologetically told an interviewer this week: “China today has an availability of resources for investment abroad that the United States doesn't have. It's a pragmatic question. China today offers Brazil more opportunities and fewer risks.”

Amorim stated this in the context of the ongoing visit to Brazil of a high-level Chinese delegation studying the prospects for building a bi-oceanic rail corridor from Brazil's Atlantic coast to Peru's Chancay Port on the Pacific—a great infrastructure project devoutly despised by Wall Street and the City of London. Also note that President Lula will travel to Moscow to participate in the May 9 Victory Day celebration of the defeat of fascism 80 years ago, where he will also meet with President Vladimir Putin. From there, Lula will go to Beijing to meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping, with promises of important deals to be signed between the two countries. The Brazilian President is doing this despite—or, perhaps, because

of—the massive pressure from Washington and London to not have anything to do with either Russia or China.

Similarly, Malaysia’s Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, after his April 16 meeting with Xi Jinping—who just completed a tour of Asia to batten down the hatches for the expected global turbulence which U.S. tariff and other policy disasters portend—attacked the trend toward “economic tribalism” and angrily stated that Malaysia would *not* break with China, despite the international pressure.

Especially in light of such developments, La-

Rouche’s 2005 warning and policy proposals stand today: “The world is now lurching over the brink of a financial crisis beyond the experience of any person living today,” LaRouche wrote in his Foreword, titled “Economy and Ideas,” “which now threatens to plunge the planet as a whole into a new dark age. It were still possible to save the world economy from this horror,” LaRouche stated. But it will require “abrupt, radical measures,” including fostering a working relationship between the West and “the coming Eurasian world” to jointly develop the planet, and the Solar System beyond.