

America into an economic superpower.”

Almost a decade later, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche made a high-profile visit to Brazil, June 11-15, 2002, which established a dialogue with leading Brazilian circles over the direction that Brazil and the world had to adopt (see below).

And now today, a bit more than a decade after that historic visit, the issue is again front-and-center for Brazil—but this time with powerful allies, in the context of the BRICS-led drive to replace the bankrupt international financial system with a new world order of sovereignty and scientific development.

LaRouches' 2002 Visit To São Paulo, Brazil

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visited Brazil June 11-15, 2002, invited by the City Council of São Paulo, where LaRouche was awarded honorary citizenship in that city of more than 18 million people, the third-largest in the world. Addressing a crowd of several hundred who attended the ceremony, LaRouche said that there was no way the United States would come out of the breakdown crisis, without the founding of a community of principle among the nations of the Americas. Brazil has a particular role to play in any such endeavor, he said, as one of the few countries in the world that still retains some significant degree of sovereignty. He said that he hoped, by coming to Brazil, to open such a dialogue with all the nations of the Americas.

LaRouche gave three public addresses during his week-long visit, in addition to his speech to the City Council. In each, he warned that there was no solution within the existing international financial system. You must help us to replace the system, he told his Brazilian audiences, because both of our nations are heading straight toward a blow-out.

We Require a Global Financial Reform

In a June 13 address to the Commercial Association of São Paulo, LaRouche said:

“This means we must think in several terms: First, we require a global, monetary/financial reform. The best model we have is the 1945-64 system, not as a perfect model, but as a political model. Under those, we must have, therefore, financial reorganization in various countries. We require an emergency monetary conference among leading countries, using the implicit emergency powers of government, to immediately negotiate a general reform and bankruptcy reorganization.

“We must also, then, take certain steps in each country, and in treaty agreements to get the world economy moving upward. That means we have to have a protectionist system, because what many people don't understand, is the importance of capital cycles. Capital cycles generally go 25 years for long-range infrastructure development; 3-7 years for an agricultural program, even for an individual farmer; and for an industrial firm, a product-line may be 7-15 years.

“Therefore, we must generate a tremendous amount of capital investment. How do we do that? We must create the credit system, but we must have a secure credit system. You cannot have international trade or loans at above 1-2% simple interest. Therefore, we must have a fixed exchange rate. We probably



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Lyndon LaRouche, in his speech to the São Paulo City Council in June 2002, advised that there could be no solution to the global financial crisis within the existing system. He is shown here with Dr. Eneas Carneiro, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

should use a gold-reserve exchange rate.

“Then, we have to make certain changes in each country. Brazil is obvious. Brazil has absolutely tremendous potential. We have two areas: We have the domestic economic areas. We have infrastructure, which is primary. The energy requirements are overwhelming. Control and development of one’s own energy resources. You need a science-driven program of economic development and recovery, which Brazil already has in some areas, as in the health-science area, which is crucial, for example, for Africa. You must then have an educational system which can be built to produce the cadres for this expansion.

“You must also have an emphasis on entrepreneurship. No accountant, working as an accountant, can cause an economy to grow. Growth comes from physical principles; it comes from the ingenuity of the entrepreneur. We see this in Italy, we see this elsewhere: The failure of the major corporations reveals what we always knew. A successful economy is always based on the entrepreneurial basis—they are the innovators.”

Maintaining the General Welfare

On June 11, 2002, at a conference sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Superior War College (ADESG) and *EIR*, and held in the auditorium of the Latin American Parliament in São Paulo, LaRouche stated:

“First of all, you need to bring a factor of stability into the situation, and you do that best by economic measures, which are aimed at the general welfare. If you can go to a population, and convince the population that you are going to take effective action to maintain the general welfare, so that people can live in their neighborhoods in peace, so they don’t have to fight in garbage dumps for food, and that sort of thing, then you can establish a civilian authority to govern. You have credible government ... dedicated to maintaining the general welfare.”

On June 12, 2002, LaRouche addressed the São Paulo City Council:



Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the São Paulo City Council meeting, June 12, 2002.

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“Look at Brazil: this wonderfully large, virtually untouched wilderness, with some concentrations of development, but vast, undeveloped areas, symbolized by the sheer might of the Amazon River. If you look at the Amazon region from the standpoint of the great Russian scientist, Vernadsky, who devised the terms ‘Biosphere’ and ‘Noösphere,’ you have a sense of the great power for the future, implicit in the development of that, in a scientifically sound and rational way....”

“So, how is the potential of Brazil to be achieved? There must be sources of power in various parts of the country; there must be efficient communications and transportation. So the profitability of the firm, the productivity of the firm, in some part of Brazil, is not typically based on the productivity, internally or financially, of that firm. But it is the ‘artificial environment,’ which the nation creates in the form of infrastructure, which the nation creates in the form of educational programs, which the nation creates in other ways, which then enables the people of Brazil to develop the various parts of the continent to create new cities, to create new industries, to transform the Amazon region, to conquer the high plateau with its great potential: To change nature by the human will, by discovery.”