

III. Solve Migration with Development

The ‘LaRouche Doctrine’ for the Americas

by Dennis Small and Gretchen Small

The same utopian nutcase who is currently advocating a U.S. policy shift towards 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 U.S. 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.”

This Wall Street NSS proposal has foolishly been referred to by both its perpetrators and the mass media as the “Donroe Doctrine”—foolish, because it in fact has nothing to do with the actual Monroe Doctrine of John Quincy Adams, although it does closely resemble the (Teddy) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. But that is a topic for another occasion.

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. 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.

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

- 1) imposing tariffs of 50% on most Brazilian exports to the United States;
- 2) trying to send unwanted U.S. State Department “observers” to monitor the elections and be in place to pronounce them illegitimate should Lula win;
- 3) revoking the visa of Brazil’s long-time ambassador to the United States, H.E. Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti;
- 4) concocting a corruption scandal against Lula’s son, Fabio Luis Lula da Silva;
- 5) and promoting a third, last-minute presidential



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Map of proposed and existing railroads across South America.

candidate, in case their current standard bearer to defeat Lula, Flávio Bolsonaro, continues to flounder.

Waiting in the wings, should they deem it necessary, is Wall Street's "nuclear option" for toppling governments that get in their way: all out financial warfare to use Brazil's vulnerability of maintaining a floating exchange rate and free convertibility between the *real* and the dollar, to induce massive capital flight from Brazil. The resulting economic austerity and chaos would then become the feeding ground for popular protests to overthrow, or at least destabilize, Lula and usher in a new government. This approach was precisely how a de facto Wall Street coup d'état was carried out to bring the nutcase Javier Milei into the Argentine presidency in December 2023.

But Brazil isn't Argentina, not economically nor politically. The feisty and internationally highly-respected Lula is not Sergio Massa, the candidate Milei defeated. And Lula enjoys support from a broad array of political forces committed to the country's sovereignty and development. In fact, the EIR Policy Memorandum published below, "Brazil's Special Role in the Transition to a New International Security and Development Architecture," found significant receptivity in Brazilian circles during a late July visit to Brazil by this author and EIR's Timothy Rush.

Lula to Trump: Brazil Is Sovereign

On July 30, 2025, President Donald Trump announced he was slapping 50% tariffs on Brazilian exports to the United States to defend his political ally, former Venezuelan President Jair Bolsonaro, who is currently under house arrest, serving a 27-year prison sentence for an attempted coup d'état and assassination plot against Lula in 2022. On July 28, 2026, President Trump extended for another year the Executive Order he signed the year before declaring a "national emergency" over the "unusual and extraordinary threat ... to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the policies, practices, and actions of the Government of Brazil."

Aware that these renewed sanctions were coming, on July 26 Lula delivered a sharp warning to the Trump administration in an opinion column published in the *Sunday Washington Post*.

The U.S. tariffs are a "strategic mistake," Lula



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Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva addressing the G7 summit in Évian, France, June 16-17, 2026.

wrote. "Attempts to impose ideological constraints on the bilateral partnership, or to instrumentalize it for electoral purposes, will not stand. Never before has a U.S. Secretary of State [Marco Rubio] declared that Brazil is not a friend of the United States. No one will defeat us through lies...."

"We stand ready to continue engaging in open and constructive dialogue, as the relationship between two countries such as Brazil and the United States requires," Lula wrote. "But Brazil's destiny is for Brazilians alone to determine—without foreign interference or subservience."

"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."

Lula identified two periods when the United States had acted as "a worthy partner." The first, under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" and the U.S.'s "decisive contribution to the early stages of Brazil's industrialization." The second,

President George W. Bush's inclusion of three Latin American countries in the inaugural founding of the G20, an institution founded to jointly resolve the world financial crisis.

Lula Talks to Xi and Putin

Lula's clear statement that Brazil is prepared to look elsewhere for friends and partners if the U.S. continues on its current path, was followed by in-depth phone discussions with Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In fact, Lula spoke with his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, for over an hour that same day, July 26. His readout, posted on his X account, reported that the two leaders had spoken about deepening their nations' economic cooperation, not just through trade, but on the "synergies" between their two nations' development projects. As well, the two reaffirmed their "shared commitment to expanding cooperation in strategic and high-tech areas, such as artificial intelligence, satellites, the processing of critical minerals, and the fertilizer trade."

The Chinese readout, released by Xinhua, emphasized that Xi proposed that their two nations, "both important members of the Global South," should stand together in defending "the progress of civilization," while playing "a greater constructive role in reforming and improving the global governance system, and upholding international fairness and justice."

On Aug. 4, presidents Lula and Putin spoke by telephone for around an hour. Strengthening bilateral relations, but also "pressing international issues," the great geopolitical crises, were on the agenda of the discussion between these two BRICS founding members. According to the Kremlin readout, President Lula initiated the call.

Lula, in his readout posted on X, reported that the two had "reaffirmed the strategic nature of Brazil-Russia relations and our intention to intensify cooperation on issues such as energy, science and technology, and the naval sector." He reported that he had specifically emphasized the importance of diesel and fertilizers in their trade, and "highlighted" the need to increase Brazilian exports to Russia, to secure a better trade balance.

Renan Who?

The City of London and Wall Street's particular panic is centered around the prospect that Brazil, under

a reelected and combative Lula, could put teeth in the Global South's stated objective of stopping the colonial looting of their nations by launching great infrastructure projects, such as the Bioceanic Rail Corridor project in South America. There have already been significant discussions in that direction between China, Brazil, and neighboring Peru.

Not surprisingly, a nervous London's *Economist* magazine felt the need to open another flank against Lula on August 6. Lula is currently leading in the polls against Flávio Bolsonaro. In fact, Wall Street and the City of London are worried enough that they have floated the idea of running a radical libertarian as their "spoiler."

The *Economist* concluded its profile of the election by promoting the candidacy of one Renan Santos, "a former entrepreneur and political outsider ... who models himself on [Argentine President] Milei, as well as Nayib Bukele, El Salvador's autocrat.... Though he remains relatively little-known, upcoming television debates may change that. The presence of a firebrand outsider should worry Flávio's camp. And maybe even Lula's."

In *EIR*'s June 10, 2016 dossier, "British Empire Behind Coup in Brazil," Santos was identified as a key player in the operation to overthrow then-President Dilma Rousseff, a close ally of Lula. Santos's Free Brazil Movement (MBL) led mass protests by rich and middle-class youth across Brazil, demanding her impeachment—in order to bring in former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher-style usury, privatization, and austerity. Santos's MBL, today rebranded as the Mission Party for his current candidacy, was created out of the bowels of the British Empire's fascist "Austrian School of economics" associated with the infamous Von Mises and Von Hayek—the same school worshipped by Argentina's Milei. Those networks bragged at the time that "many members" of the MBL were trained by their Atlas Foundation, and were "applying what they learned on the ground."

With the two months left before the October 4 elections, Lula could turn his likely victory into a decisive one, by mobilizing the nation to start building the Bioceanic Rail Corridor immediately. That would go a long way to solving the economic problems that continue to plague Brazil, as they do most of the Global South.

And it would be Wall Street and the City of London's worst nightmare.

The Only Solution to the Migrant Crisis Is To Raise Mankind's Potential Relative Population-Density

by Dennis Small

The following is an edited transcript of the remarks by Dennis Small, EIR Ibero-America director, to the July 31, 2026 EIR Emergency Roundtable, titled "Solve the Immigration Crisis with Development—What You Need To Know About the Strategic Significance of Pope Leo's Encyclical." Subheads have been added. The video is available [here](#).



EIR Ibero-America Director, Dennis Small.

The issue of how we deal with the migrant crisis will determine if mankind has or has not the necessary moral fitness to survive. And by "deal with the migrant crisis," I mean resolve it in the only way it can be resolved: by increasing mankind's power to provide an adequate living and growing longevity, a rising standard of living and Classical cultural capabilities, to the entire human species. This is what Lyndon LaRouche referred to as "potential relative population-density." It is the collapse of that potential relative population-density, which is the proximate cause of what we call the migrant crisis, among many other things. And that is the only area in which there is a solution.

Back in the mid-1970s, an agronomist linked to the Rockefeller Foundation by the name of William Paddock, made some statements which later became U.S. State Department policy. He said, and I quote: "The Mexican population must be reduced by half. Seal the border and watch them scream." And when he was asked by an interviewer how this could be done so drastically, he said: "By the usual means—famine, war, and pestilence." Now, Paddock later founded a group called FAIR, F-A-I-R, which was anything but, which proposed in 1979 the building of a wall along the U.S.-

Mexican border which would be made of concrete sunk deep into the ground so it could not be dug under, and rising up with metal; and it would then be curved so that nobody could possibly get out. This was a proposal which, I suppose, goes along with "seal the border and watch them scream" to reduce the population of Mexico and other countries.

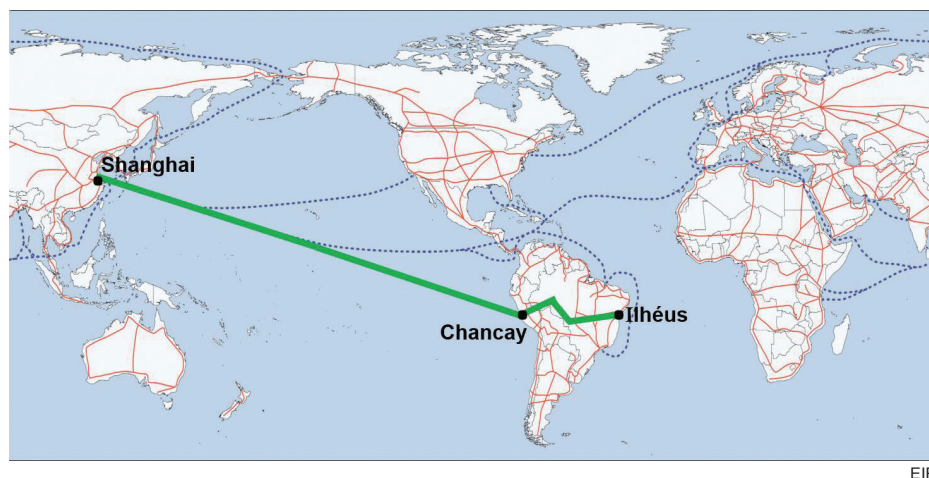
Here we are, a half-century later, more or less, and President Donald Trump has a policy which he has announced against what he calls "illegal aliens."

(We should probably refer to them as "undocumented workers.") "Illegal aliens" is only when he's in polite company. Other than that, he will usually employ extensive expletives that do need to be deleted. But he's talking about removing 15 million people in the United States! Trump is providing people a choice: people can either be ICE'd—be arrested by [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement] ICE, to be harassed, to be detained, to be tortured, and perhaps to be killed as well—or, if they agree to go quietly, they can self-deport and take an "exit bonus" of \$2,600 each. This is like a personally applied bounty on each of their heads.

Under these conditions of the Trump plan, they can return to their countries of origin, supposedly voluntarily; countries of origin from which they fled because they have been decimated by the policies of the IMF, decimated by wars, destroyed by disease, driven into poverty by the same Wall Street and City of London banks which are today controlling the Trump administration and provoking the wars and the poverty causing these crises in the first place.

FIGURE 1

The Chancay Mega-Port and South America's Bi-Oceanic Rail Corridor



Development, Not Destruction

That's one approach, but at EIR and the Schiller Institute we have a better idea. Why don't we do something a little bit different? Why don't we, for example, take a survey of what the continent looks like; why don't we, instead of this policy of destruction, build major projects such as the one I'm showing on the screen here [Figure 1]?

You heard earlier today about the Extended Oasis Plan. You'll hear a little later about similar great projects for Africa. This one refers to the situation in Ibero-America.

Why not build a Bioceanic Rail Corridor, a high-speed rail line and associated development corridor from the [Port of Chancay](#) in Peru—which is already a superport, the biggest megaport on the west coast of the hemisphere, built jointly by China and Peru—and then connect it to the Atlantic coast of South America in Brazil, whether that be at Ilhéus, which is one of the proposals, or a little further south at Santos, which is the port of the city of São Paulo. Both are good proposals; it would probably be a good idea to build both projects. And this would create the circumstances for bringing development to the entire region and addressing the problem of forced migration, of economically imposed and militarily imposed migration, with a different kind of approach.

But before we get into that, let's first get a better idea of what the nature of the problem is that we're dealing with here. If we look globally at the question of migration and the related issue of displacement of people, which can be internal displacement or foreign

displacement from their respective countries, we're talking about a situation where hundreds of millions of human beings have been driven into migration or have been displaced [Figure 2].

Over the last 45 years, you can see that the total number of combined migrants and displaced persons rose from about 232 million in 1980 to approximately 422 million today. That is an 84% increase over this 20-year period. Even if you look at this in terms of the percentage of the total world population,

the increase is still stunning. Back in 1980, migrants and displaced persons were 3.5% of the world population. Today, they are 5.1% of the world's population—that's about a 46% increase in the percentage of this devastated category of our human species.

We're talking about 5% of the human beings living on this planet having been driven into conditions which are not worthy of the dignity of man! That is the simple fact of the matter. And to the degree to which we tolerate this, and most especially the wars and economic devastation which are producing this, we will not have the requirements, the moral fitness to survive.

Where are these flows coming from? You can pretty much guess. The major countries are Afghanistan, destroyed by war; Syria, destroyed by war; Venezuela, destroyed first by economic sanctions, now by a military invasion and takeover by the United States; Ukraine, destroyed by war; Sudan and South Sudan, destroyed by economic conditions imposed by the City of London and Wall Street, and war. Then, of course, we have Mexico and Central America, the nearest sources of immigration for the United States, whose economic conditions have been devastated, as we have proven previously, by the policies of Wall Street and the City of London, by the IMF.

If this trend continues, we are soon going to reach about a half-billion people trying to survive under these conditions.

LaRouche's Science of Physical Economy

The reason that this is occurring, again, is that the potential relative population-density of the planet has

been greatly diminished across the board. As I mentioned, potential relative population-density is the central concept which Lyndon LaRouche elaborated to measure the impact on the physical economy of the world and the ability to maintain a growing, prosperous population based on advances and breakthroughs in science and technology, and similar breakthroughs in Classical culture. Potential relative population-density is not a monetary measure. It is a physical-economic measure which indicates the power or the ability of a society to prosper and maintain a growing population. That potential relative population-density is being devastated by a world financial system, a trans-Atlantic system which is in a systemic breakdown collapse. The migrant problem is a reflection of that breakdown of the potential relative population-density as a result of a bankrupt speculative financial system totalling about \$2.4 quadrillion.

We see this in the devastation of production. We see it in terms of people's consumption. There's no infrastructure; there's no education, worthy of the name. The culture is so devastating that Satan is rubbing his hands in glee at what he sees. I'm speaking largely of the United States, but not only so. We have been sunk into a level of moral depravity both by what we do and, even more emphatically, by what we tolerate being done to others, that if it is not reversed, we are not going to have the moral fitness to survive as a species.

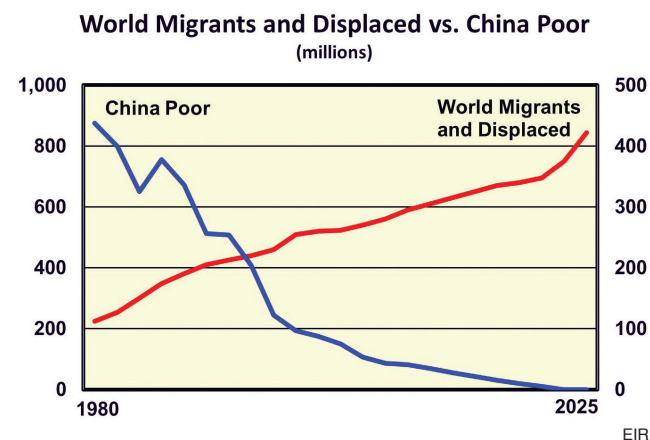
China's Approach to Development

One has to ask the question: Is this necessary? Is this the human condition? Is this what happens as economies grow?

Absolutely not. Look back at **Figure 2**, and look at the second curve, what China has achieved in the same time period we are discussing. China has eliminated poverty. It has reduced the number of poor people by about 850 million people in a period of 40-45 years. It was done by developing the productive powers of labor, by developing the infrastructure, by creating jobs, by focusing on productivity and not on speculation.

Yes, we are measuring different categories on this graph, and with different scales. One is the number of world migrants and displaced, and the other is the number of poor in China. But my purpose in putting these on the same graph is that they are both reflec-

FIGURE 2



tions of whether or not mankind is managing to increase its potential relative population-density. In China, they are doing that. In the trans-Atlantic sector, we are not.

It's not surprising, therefore, that in recent polls a majority of Mexicans and Canadians now prefer China to the United States. I'm sure that this is not a preference over language, food, or soccer teams. It's over whether or not there is a future possible under these conditions.

Now, let me show you two maps that I've shown before, which I think are worth showing again.

The first [**Figure 3**] gives you a quick idea of a number of the major projects that China has prepared for South America, some of which are already in existence. One is the Chancay Port. They have also helped Bolivia develop the [Mutún iron ore deposits](#), to actually produce steel for the first time in Bolivia's history. There is this crucial question of the Bioceanic Rail Corridor, which would open up the entire interior of the continent to development. There is discussion of a new [sea-level Nicaraguan canal](#), which is very necessary for world trade and development. China agreed with Panama to build a high-speed rail line through Panama, with the idea of then connecting it up through the rest of Central America. There were discussions as well with Mexico on high-speed rail, but they have been stalled.

So, if you're an Ibero-American living in one of these countries, and you are adequately informed and you look at the world and you think of what's available to your country, this is what you see.

FIGURE 3

China Great Projects in Ibero-America

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FIGURE 4

U.S. Great Projects

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Now turn your attention northward and ask: What has the United States offered by way of development to Ibero-America over the last couple of decades? **Figure 4** shows what you see: nothing. The United States has offered no infrastructure projects of any significance whatsoever, let alone built them. On the contrary, the policy from the United States, as stated in the 2026 U.S. National Security Strategy document of the Trump administration, is that China must be excluded from Ibero-America at all costs. If this means overthrowing the government of Venezuela and making a coup d'état and kidnapping its President, so be it. If it means blowing up the Chancay Port—I would not exclude that; not after Nord Stream—if it means stopping the Bioceanic Corridor, if it means actively attempting to prevent the reelection of the Lula government in Brazil, so be it. Lula is committed to these kinds of development projects, and Brazil is a member of the BRICS and a leading force internationally for infrastructure and development to put an end to poverty.

The South American Bioceanic Rail Corridor

Let me conclude by turning back to the question of the Bioceanic Corridor. Railroads are crucial to development, not simply to get from point A to point B. That's good too; sometimes you have to go from A to B. But rail corridors are crucial for opening up a new technology platform over an entire area of development. This is what the United States did with the Transcontinental Railroad under Abraham Lincoln, completed in the mid-19th Century. The total length of that railroad was 1,900 miles, give or take. It was absolutely critical to the growth, industrialization, and technological advance of the United States of America.

A little later, the Trans-Siberian Railroad was built across Russia, largely inspired by the economic policies of Lincoln and of the American System. That was a railroad of 5,700 miles, which came from the American System policies of Count Sergey Witte and others, which opened up the entire area to broader development.

It is now time to do the same thing, a century or two

later, in South America. The Bioceanic Rail Corridor [Figure 1] would be about 2,800 miles long. It is estimated that it would take about one decade to build—faster if it's done, not just with Chinese technology, but with “Chinese time.” The Chinese do things fast, and this shows that it is absolutely possible. The estimated cost would be in the range of \$80 billion, less than a tenth of the United States military budget every year.

The project is estimated to create approximately one million direct jobs inside Brazil alone to build this railroad. It's a real challenge. You've got to go through the Amazon region. Then you've got to cross the Andes—they are a very high mountain range—to get over into Peru. But the multiplier effects that this will have, not only on employment, but on productivity overall, are almost inestimable. One could readily calculate that another 2-3 million indirect jobs would be created as part of this great project.

But again, the crucial question is the kind of optimism in the population that this project will unleash, as it already has done in Peru with the Chancay Port. This

creates in the population a sense that it is possible; that there is a reason to educate their children, to educate themselves, to develop their skills, to contribute to the advancement and well-being of their nations as part of a broadly developing humanity as a whole.

That is the true objective; that is the way to address the migrant problem. It is, of course, necessary to treat migrants and displaced persons with humanity and dignity, as Pope Leo XIV has emphasized, and stop this insanity of the Paddock Plan, which the Trump administration is implementing, and similar policies underway in Europe. There is no question about that. But the root problem will not be solved unless and until we drastically increase the potential relative population-density of our species. And that will require putting the financial bubble of Wall Street and the City of London—all \$2.4 quadrillion of it—where it belongs: frozen, on trial, with those responsible for it paying the price. As under the Franklin Delano Roosevelt period, this means putting guilty bankers in jail.

EIR Policy Memorandum

Brazil's Special Role in the Transition To a New International Security and Development Architecture

The following EIR policy memorandum is circulating in policy-making circles in Brazil, and was part of discussions held there in July, during the visit of EIR Ibero-American Intelligence Director Dennis Small and EIR contributing writer Timothy Rush.

June 22—The terrible wars sweeping the planet are not causing the economic crisis; it is the systemic economic breakdown crisis of the neo-liberal trans-Atlantic financial system that is causing the wars (which further aggravate the economic crisis), and will continue to do so until that system is replaced with a new international security and development architecture. This simple fact is the key to solving the conjoined problems of global peace and development. To solve either, it is important to understand the actual causality.

1) Brazil's special role: Brazil is a founder of the BRICS, and its only full member in the Western Hemisphere. It has a long history of good neighborly cooperation with the United States, such as the Getúlio Vargas–Franklin Roosevelt relationship, and it is well positioned to function as a bridge between the Global South and the Global North for policy deliberation on global problems. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is widely respected as a world leader in the fight to end poverty, sharing that role with the Chinese government and Pope Leo XIV, among others.

Brazil's immediate high-profile promotion and launching of the construction of a Bioceanic Rail Corridor, linking Peru's Chancay Port on the Pacific with the Atlantic coast (either at the ports of Ilhéus or Santos, or both) would be a highly effective way of a) uniting other countries in Ibero-America around such a development strategy (including working with the BRICS and China's Belt and Road Initiative); and b) favorably affecting the domestic climate around

the upcoming October 4, 2026 presidential election. Great projects of this sort foster broad optimism in the population, and a willingness to mobilize for a national mission.

2) The breakdown crisis: The Western world is currently suffocating under a \$2.4 quadrillion speculative financial bubble, which cannot conceivably be paid. The physical-economic production ultimately required to sustain such a financial bubble has been collapsing (e.g., the German economic free fall), as explained in the writings of American economist Lyndon LaRouche, including his well-known [Typical Collapse Function graphic](#).

The financial cancer has now metastasized into the U.S. Treasury market itself—the cornerstone of the Western financial system—through the President Donald Trump administration's promotion of cryptocurrency and stablecoin schemes. The U.S. budget is also out of control: With the federal debt soaring (\$39.2 trillion as of June 1, 2026) and interest rates rising, over one-third of the total 2027 federal budget will be swallowed up by over \$1 trillion in interest payments and a \$1.5 trillion defense budget—both of those categories going directly to Wall Street and City of London financial institutions. The rising political unpopularity of both the Trump administration and pro-war Democrats in the United States will take on increasing political importance.

The migrant crisis in both the United States and Europe is exemplary of the ongoing systemic breakdown, as collapsing living standards and wars dramatically reduce the physical economic productivity and resulting [potential relative population-density](#) in both the Global North and the Global South. Pope Leo XIV rightly placed a central emphasis on the migration crisis in his June 2026 visit to Spain.

3) Replace speculation with credit for productive investments: This has been a central concern of the BRICS. Proposed solutions include creating a new international currency, not to replace national currencies but as a vehicle for new productive credit flows protected against speculation; new “investment platforms,” as presented by Russian President Vladimir Putin; and grain and oil platforms to remove key commodities from the speculative markets (Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Rotterdam futures market, etc.). The urgency of such new arrangements has been underscored by the recent U.S.-Israeli war against Iran and the resulting closure of the Strait of Hormuz.

The decisive issue is to be able to issue non-dollar Hamiltonian credit for productive infrastructure and other investments—and that goes for the United States and Europe as much as for the Global South. The required features of such a new financial system are described in our earlier [“Some LaRouche Essentials for Transition to a New International Financial System”](#):

A) Total separation between the new common currency and participating national currencies, on the one side, and the predatory, toxic dollar on the other, i.e., no free convertibility between them. Exchange and capital controls become essential tools to achieve that result. For the United States, this means a return to Glass-Steagall, with its strict separation between productive credit and speculative activity.

B) A fixed exchange-rate relationship between and among those participating national currencies and the new common currency. Floating exchange rates have been a tool of financial speculation since August 1971, and they are anathema to long-term trade and investment cooperation among sovereign nations.

C) Productive credit must be issued in that new common currency to finance great development projects, with a heavy emphasis on science and advanced technologies, in and among participating nations, to quickly boost the physical economies and thereby provide the only possible solid backing for the value and stability of the new currency. Think Alexander Hamilton.

4) And the United States and Europe? A return to the 1933 Glass-Steagall standard, which separated

productive commercial banking from speculative investment banking and brokerage activities. This would also separate the U.S. national currency from the wildly speculative offshore dollar, and would be the functional equivalent for the United States of exchange controls in the Global South. It would also lay the basis for the U.S. and Europe joining, and benefiting from, the proposed new development architecture. It is the only viable alternative to today’s trajectory of looting, confrontation, and even nuclear war, as EIR Editor-in-Chief Helga Zepp-LaRouche has repeatedly warned in her calls for a new paradigm, in particular her 2022 [“Ten Principles of a New International Security and Development Architecture.”](#)

To aid this process in the United States and Europe, the “Spirit of Bandung” needs to be heard again coming forcefully from the Global South. As Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru stated in his speech to the 1955 Bandung conference, the danger of nuclear war affects all nations equally, and that gives developing sector nations the right to a seat at the table and to be fully heard. President Lula’s remarks at the recent G7 summit in France was exactly that sort of appeal to reason that the world needs today.

5) Brazil Action Plan: As a counter to the Shield of the Americas, with its Hobbesian policy designed to further polarize the continent and eliminate national sovereignty, Brazil should champion the programmatic alternative: win-win cooperation of “left” and “right” governments around great infrastructure projects, which can integrate and open up the entire continent to advanced technological development. The construction of the Bioceanic Rail Corridor is the perfect project to demonstrate how such an approach can succeed, linking up with Peru’s Chancay Port. That approach can be usefully compared to the disaster that the opposite policy of capitulation to neoliberalism has produced in neighboring Argentina under the Javier Milei government.

There will be international financial support for the Bioceanic Rail Corridor (e.g., China), but Brazil will have to generate and channel substantial domestic productive credit as well, through such banking institutions as Banco do Brasil, CEF, and BNDES. The role today of the major private commercial banks, which are controlled from abroad, will have to be sharply curtailed. Exchange controls will allow domestic interest rates to be set by the federal government, and

not by “the market,” i.e., international financial predators with their threats of capital flight and financial warfare.

Brazil should also develop, under government direction, its substantial rare earth deposits, with full processing capabilities in Brazil, and develop industries using those rare earths. This is important in its own right, but it is also of value on the global stage of international economic diplomacy. Similarly, advanced technology work in areas such as nuclear (fission and fusion) and space sciences (reviving the role of Alcantara) is of paramount importance

as a science-driver for the economy; technological apartheid policies should be firmly rejected in practice.

6) Work in tandem with the Pope: Pope Leo XIV is expected to travel to Peru in November 2026, a trip which can be made a functional part of such a focus on continental unity for development. The Pope has been both insightful and vocal on immigration and the overall need to end colonialism once and for all, and can be counted on to continue to promote such policies. He also is an American, and his voice resonates in the United States.

INTERVIEW: Prof. Elias Jabbour

Brazil Needs a National Project That Will Spark Its Reindustrialization

The following is an edited transcript, translated from the original Portuguese, of the July 22, 2026 EIR interview with Professor Elias Jabbour. Mr. Jabbour is a geographer, professor at the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), researcher, and writer, recognized for his studies on China's economic development and for formulating the theory of the New Project-Based Economy. He served as president of the Pereira Passos Institute (IPP), Rio de Janeiro's official municipal agency for urban planning, cartography, and statistical research, from 2024 to 2026, and worked as a senior advisor to the presidency of the BRICS's New Development Bank (NDB) in Shanghai. A member of the Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), he also served as an economic advisor to the presidency of the national Chamber of Deputies and is the author of seminal works on political economy, socialism, and the Chinese model of development. He is currently a candidate for federal deputy (lower house of the Brazilian Congress) for the PCdoB in Rio de Janeiro, advocating for a national development project, the reindustrialization of Brazil, the strengthening of the state as a driver of economic growth, national sovereignty, and increased investment in science, technology, and infrastructure. The elections are Oct. 4, 2026.

The interview was conducted in Brazil by EIR correspondent Tim Rush. Subheads have been added.

Tim Rush: Good morning, Mr. Elias Jabbour. It's a great pleasure to speak with you today. EIR is honored to have the opportunity to explore some topics with you.

To begin with, we know you have extensive experience regarding the relationship between Brazil and China. Around the world, we see a conflict, a major dif-



EIRNS

Prof. Elias Jabbour

ference between two systems. First, the trans-Atlantic neoliberal system, which is truly on the verge of collapse. It has some \$2.4 quadrillion in debt, mostly in the form of financial derivatives, which is unpayable. So, from our perspective, the wars ravaging the world are not causing economic problems; rather, the collapse of this system is what triggers these wars. So, how do you see Brazil's role? Especially, since Brazil obviously belongs to an axis in the Western Hemisphere, alongside the United States, but also with the BRICS and the Belt and Road Initiative, which involves a close relationship with China. What role can and should Brazil play at this moment?

Prof. Elias Jabbour: Traditionally, Brazil can be viewed, from a political standpoint, as part of the West. But as Brazil has asserted itself as a sovereign and independent country—a country that developed very rapidly starting in the second half of the last century—it

has increasingly identified itself as part of the periphery of capitalism, a Third World nation, and today Brazil sees itself as part of the Global South. Within the Global South, it is part of the BRICS.

Personally, I believe that Brazil's role in a new world that may emerge, is to be one of the poles of a so-called multipolar world. In other words, there is Asia with China, there is Asia with India, and there is a Europe and an Asia with Russia, spanning the two regions. Europe itself is a multipolar pole; there is currently an African bloc in the process of consolidation; and, of course, the United States.

So, Brazil's place in the world is to be one of the poles of this multipolar world that is emerging today.

Rush: The relationship with China has several aspects. One aspect that we see as very important is the construction of a Bioceanic Railway [across South America—ed.], which would connect the large Port of Chancay on the Pacific coast in Peru—built with China's help—to Ilhéus in Brazil, or the Port of Santos; it doesn't matter which, but it could be a very important demonstration of Latin America's continental integration. And there could also be development corridors on either side—not only for the export of agricultural products, but also for new cities and new economic activity in a variety of forms.

What do you think of this project? Does it have momentum? Can it be realized?

Jabbour: Honestly, I think it's very difficult. Because today, for example, the Brazilian bureaucracy—which would allow a railroad like this to be built, a route like this to be built—prevents such a project from being completed in less than 20 years.

I think that's one point. The second point is that this railroad—or these bioceanic routes—as an end in itself, that is, to consolidate South America as a supplier of commodities to China, is not a good deal for South America. Why?

Because South America needs to reindustrialize, starting with Brazil. What would be much more interesting, actually, is to have the bioceanic projects—I don't see any problem with that—but also construction, in sovereign partnerships with China, such that the region as a whole and each country in particular could see the potential that China could offer each country, and the construction of infrastructure that

would connect Latin America internally—that is, unify Latin America's internal market—through highways and railroads linking domestic markets, rather than consolidating South America as a commodity export corridor to China. In my opinion, that's not in our interest. As much as I may be sympathetic toward China, or the Chinese dynamic and so on, I don't think this is good for our interests.

Rush: During your years in China, with the BRICS New Development Bank, there has been a major debate within BRICS about how to decouple from the dollar in light of potential sanctions, and these massive U.S. tariffs, etc. I remember that last year, precisely when President Donald Trump imposed the first round of large-scale tariffs against Brazil, Brazil signed an MoU—a memorandum of understanding—with China for engineering studies for this bioceanic project. It could possibly be a way to overcome the polarization on the continent, given the new conservative government in Peru. There is great enthusiasm among the people of Peru for the Chancay Port; it is a source of pride for all Peruvians.

So, it would be something like this that could—instead of what U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio, President Trump, and others want in terms of polarizing the entire continent; a conservative government, like Peruvian President Keiko Fujimori's, and a more left-leaning government, like Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's, could create room for a flank against the plan to drive the Chinese out of the continent and exacerbate polarization.

China Will Not Be Driven Out of Latin America

Jabbour: It's very difficult. For example, no matter how much the United States wants it, or Marco Rubio wants it, or Trump wants it—to drive China out of Latin America—it's an impossible task. Why? First, the only country in the world with the institutions, financing capacity, and investment resources to operate here in Latin America is China.

Second, the United States has no real connection to Latin America. The United States has no way of bringing production chains here; it cannot establish older-generation semiconductor factories here, nor can it bring artificial intelligence know-how here, because the U.S. model of artificial intelligence is one that seeks to maintain what I call a “technology scarcity”—

unlike China's system, which is an open system. The Americans lack the capacity to invest a trillion dollars in infrastructure; in other words, Latin America's dependence on China is a reality that can no longer be reversed.

The question I raise is whether Latin America will be able to take advantage of the opportunities China offers the region for our development. And what opportunities does China offer? Two opportunities.

One that I don't think is the best, is that of being a recipient of the commodities produced by Latin America. But China may also pursue the opportunity of building infrastructure outside its own territory. And in this case, the New Silk Road is an alternative.

It depends on how each country chooses to engage with China. For example, Brazil, as the standard-bearer for Latin America, is resigning itself to the condition of being one of the largest providers of raw materials to China. Not so in Africa.

There are African countries—such as Zimbabwe, a country I got to know when I was at the BRICS Bank—that do not want to be mere exporters of lithium and raw materials to China. They want to compel the Chinese to add value to the lithium right in Zimbabwe. Like Zimbabwe, other countries share this same perception of China's role.

So, one case I think is interesting for us to observe is the difference between Africa and Latin America in their perception of relations with China, which I think is important. Africa is far ahead of Latin America in terms of awareness and, for example, the centrality of developing its own productive capacity, rather than merely being an exporter of raw materials to China.

Rush: If I'm not mistaken, the Chinese are setting up a steel mill in Zimbabwe, for example.

In terms of how to break away from the current dollar, our perspective is that this is not a U.S. dollar. It is a dollar controlled by the financial elites of London and Wall Street, which actually runs counter to the United States' own interests.

But obviously, it is a very aggressive dollar, a very harmful instrument in terms of trying to hinder the development of the Global South. So, there are some proposals to create a currency among the BRICS countries. We don't really see the idea of replacing national currencies as a good one. That would be very bad, like the euro, because that severely undermines

national sovereignty. Rather, some mechanism capable of issuing credit for major projects, such as in Africa—bringing water from the Congo River to Lake Chad, or building the large Inga dams in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. And other major projects. So, the issue is, in our view, that it would be a mistake to peg this new investment currency to the dollar. Converting it to the dollar would open the door to speculation, and the entire current system is so short-term that it's impossible to launch projects that take 5, 10, or 20 years to develop.

So, the question for you is: How do you view the current debate within BRICS regarding the creation of such a mechanism to channel long-term credit toward these positive purposes?

Escaping the Dollar System

Jabbour: I think there is what I call a concept that manifests itself in the here and now. What does that mean? There is no predefined checklist of what must be done to move beyond the dollar and usher in a new international monetary order. There is no checklist; there is no ready-made path for this. What is happening is that mechanisms are emerging as the dollar consolidates its position as a weapon of mass destruction. So, for example, at the BRICS Bank, we raised the horizon of the areas we were working on.

For instance, the percentage of the bank's funding allocated to projects in local currencies is currently 30%, while the remaining 70% is in dollars. So, the bank's trend is to try to reduce its dependence on the dollar, but it's very difficult, because the bank is still within the dollar system.

Rush: You mean the bank's capital?

Jabbour: Yes. So, the bank is currently a hostage to the dollar system. But what's happening? There are local payment systems, such as those in Asia today—between China and ten other Asian countries—where a common unit of account already exists among these countries, and they're already moving away from the dollar.

China has been using its own currency to finance projects, mainly in the Middle East. So, for example, petrodollars and their decline due to the Iran War—this explains both the artificial intelligence bubble in the U.S. and the fact that Palantir is having to halt its ac-

tivities in the military-industrial complex in order to finance itself. So, China is already positioning itself, as a country, to replace the U.S. in the Middle East.

And China also tends to start doing business with the Global South to gain more footholds. So, this is already happening.

Does that mean de-dollarization in the short term? No. Does that mean de-dollarization in the medium term? No. But does it mean de-dollarization in the long term? In the long term, yes. Not least because there's already a political factor at play: The U.S. is still the military superpower. That's undeniable. There won't be a replacement of the dollar with a basket of currencies in international finance without a major war in which the U.S. accepts the reality of losing its hegemony—of ceasing to be the owner of the international reserve currency. In fact, the only condition Trump imposes on the rest of the world is that the dollar remains the international reserve currency.

This is the only condition Trump imposes on the rest of the world for a smooth decline of the U.S. But what I think, what I've been seeing, is basically this. A path is being followed—without a prioritized checklist. The dollar's greatest enemy is the U.S. itself.

So much so that the dollar has been depreciating against gold in recent years, because the U.S. is no longer a trustworthy country.

Rush: And the issue of floating currencies is a huge problem. You have to fix the value in order to plan.

Jabbour: Exactly.

Rush: Now, Putin—Russian President Vladimir Putin—said two years ago at the BRICS meeting in Kazan that he wanted to create investment platforms, for grains, I think, and other projects, as a way to get around the problem of creating a new currency mechanism on its own. I think the Indians were a bit hesitant



CC/Marcos Santos/USP Images

Faria Lima, Brazil's equivalent of Wall Street.

about a new currency—not to replace national currencies, but to channel resources. How do you view the possibility of mobilizing sufficient resources within Brazil, given the Faria Lima [Brazil's equivalent of Wall Street, named for a street in São Paulo with a concentration of financial institutions—ed.] issue, among all the other problems?

We have Wall Street; you have Faria Lima. Does the BNDES [National Bank for Economic and Social Development] have financial resources capable of actually launching a project like the one you intend to carry out—one of reindustrialization?

Brazil Must 'Definancialize' Itself

Jabbour: I think the problem is political, not technical. Because the technical solution for how to bring about a different development dynamic, independent of Faria Lima, already exists. If we bring together ten economics professors and development experts—heterodox, anti-liberal ones—we'll have a ready-made blueprint for how to make this country grow and definancialize itself.

The big issue is definancializing ourselves. Brazil is a highly financialized economy. So, the challenge is political. This challenge is reflected, first and foremost, in Lula's reelection this year. It is essential that Lula be reelected, not least because Brazil is facing a threat



National Museum of the U.S. Navy

President Franklin D. Roosevelt jokes with President Getúlio Vargas of Brazil as the two heads of state begin a tour of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the two American republics, January 1943.

that I would call neocolonial, and Flávio Bolsonaro [Lula's principal opponent—ed.] represents a threat to our civilizational project.

So, Lula's reelection would be essential for Brazil to continue dreaming of existing as a civilizational project. And alongside that, what do I see? I see the possibility—following Lula's reelection, this fourth reelection—that the Brazilian left will reach a higher level of consciousness and begin to envision this country in terms of long-term national projects, based on massive reindustrialization.

And then the role of Faria Lima will be called into question. The role of certain interests will be called into question. So, I still make Lula's victory in the October elections contingent on these developments that you've presented to me here as possibilities.

Rush: I know you released a [political manifesto](#) recently. Could you summarize that manifesto a bit? Because it obviously has to do with your candidacy, but from my perspective, it encompasses a collaboration far broader than a single party; it's really about bringing together enough forces to move the country forward.

Jabbour: That's the spirit of it. The spirit is that of a

pre-candidacy manifesto for a federal deputy that aims to shake up the Brazilian public debate around major issues, the main one being that this country needs to reorganize itself as a national project—and more than that, to reorganize itself as a national project that fights for its reindustrialization.

China is set to invest one trillion dollars by 2030 in artificial intelligence. Brazil will invest 28 billion reais this year—that's \$5 billion dollars—which means the gap between Brazil and the countries competing in the Fourth Industrial Revolution is very wide, and is tending to increase. In addition, Brazil has lost tens of millions of industrial jobs over the past 40 years, which has led to a breakdown in our country's social fabric. So, we have identified—

and the manifesto is a summary of this—that only the reindustrialization of Brazil can restore our place in the world and in our own eyes.

Today, Brazil only creates jobs paying one minimum wage or one-and-a-half minimum wages—accounting for 90% of the jobs created. Yet for people in Brazil to have hope for the future, we must create jobs paying three to four minimum wages, so that they can have hope for their future and achieve social mobility.

Fascism Feeds on Lack of Hope

That hope exists in Brazil. And fascism in Brazil—just like Trump in the U.S.—feeds on a lack of hope. And hope will only exist through social mobility. Economic theory tells us that social mobility is only possible through industrialization. There is an advanced industrialization project underway in several sectors: defense, the healthcare industry, petrochemicals, and biodiversity. Brazil has enormous potential to reclaim its position as the 5th, 6th, or 7th largest industrial economy on the planet. Now, that depends a great deal on Brazil's political capacity to unite around this goal. It's still very limited today, but it could be greater tomorrow, depending on international pressures.



Prof. Elias Jabbour's Manifesto, "National Project and the Future of Brazil."

In other words, Brazil is a target of the U.S. today. And that has led President Lula, for example, to think in terms of a defense-industrial complex. So, I have hope in that regard. And the manifesto is a bit—It's a political tool for the pre-candidacy to communicate with the country. The Brazilian left doesn't just work on small issues. Yes, big issues. Exactly.

Rush: This optimism is fundamental. We've suffered from tremendous pessimism in the United States due to 50 years of deindustrialization; you've been through the same thing here over the past 10 years.

Jabbour: No, here in Brazil, 40 years.

Rush: 40 years? Oh, right. Since the neoliberalism of Fernando Henrique Cardoso [Brazilian President, 1995-2003], and so on.

So, the relationship between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas—we see it as a very important point of reference for both countries to pick up again the policies we previously had, but we have to renew them simultaneously, and in this way, we can forge new positive and productive relationships, so to speak. Is there anything you'd like to add now—a few closing words, if you have any?

Jabbour: I think you mentioned Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who I believe was one of the great statesmen of the 20th Century. And for several reasons.

First, the best-known one is the New Deal, which marked the beginning of the Keynesian concept around the world. Roosevelt talked a lot with John Maynard Keynes. But today, when I think of Roosevelt, I don't think only of the New Deal or of the man who, along with Stalin and Churchill, for example, defeated Nazism.

In fact, Stalin had the highest regard for Roosevelt. The two were friends, and Stalin was very fond of Roosevelt. I think that Roosevelt, early in his Presidency, faced and defeated a Nazi coup within the United States.

Rush: Yes, in 1935.

Jabbour: So, I think this should be an inspiration for Brazil. Because if the United States managed to defeat an attempted Nazi coup in the 1930s, Brazil can also strive daily to defeat the attempt to transform fascism in Brazil into a political state.

So, I believe that democrats, patriots, and humanists in general should look to Roosevelt as a great role model—the hero of World War II, the hero who pulled the United States out of the 1929 crisis, but above all, the man who confronted and defeated a Nazi coup in 1935. I think Roosevelt is one of the greatest figures of all time, without a doubt.

Rush: I want to thank you very much for this opportunity to talk with you. It's been a great pleasure.

The Border of Moral Duty: The Mexican Perspective on the Dehumanization of Migration

by María de los Ángeles Huerta del Río

The following is an edited transcript of the remarks by María de los Ángeles Huerta del Río, a former congresswoman from Mexico, to the July 31, 2026 EIR Emergency Roundtable, titled “Solve the Immigration Crisis with Development—What You Need To Know About the Strategic Significance of Pope Leo’s Encyclical.” The video is available [here](#).



María de los Ángeles Huerta del Río

We are gathered here today by an uncomfortable yet urgent question: Does humanity have the moral fitness to survive? If we assess the answer by examining the institutional architecture of global borders, the conclusion is alarming. We are not facing a crisis of population flows; we are facing a crisis of human decency.

For Mexico, migration is not a theoretical debate about national security; it is an open wound and a human reality that we share with millions of our compatriots. Today, the Mexican migrant community in the United States—more than 40 million Mexicans and their descendants—faces an institutional onslaught without historical precedent. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), along with allied U.S. agencies, has shifted from immigration management to the systematic criminalization of vulnerability.

When a legal system justifies placing the sovereignty of a line on a map above the intrinsic right to life, that system suffers from moral blindness. Therefore, I present the following thesis to this seminar: Humanity does possess the moral fitness to survive, but our state institutions are stifling that capacity by prioritizing the legal order over human dignity.

Let us look at reality without euphemisms. The

view from Mexico of what is happening today on our northern border is deeply troubling. We are witnessing a deliberate strategy of multidimensional harassment that strips migrants of their most basic rights.

First, let us discuss lethal violence in custody. These are not isolated statistics; they are lives shattered by institutional negligence. Recent cases, such as the deaths of Mexicans in ICE custody due to a lack of timely medical care, or the disproportionate use of lethal force by the border patrol [U.S. Customs and Border Protection], demonstrate that in U.S. detention

centers, the right to health and life is suspended based on immigration status.

Second, we denounce the perversion of justice. It has become a systematic practice to file criminal charges of “assault on an officer” against migrants to cover up physical abuse by border agents. A migrant is beaten and, immediately afterward, accused of assaulting their captor. Although half of these cases fall apart in court, due to lack of evidence, the psychological, financial, and reputational damage has already been done and may be irreversible.

Finally, persecution has ceased to be purely geographical and has become civil and financial. Recent regulations aimed at blocking access to the banking and credit systems for undocumented individuals, seek to stifle the daily lives of families. They are no longer merely expelled from the country; attempts are being made to erase them from the social fabric, condemning them to absolute clandestinity.

Herein lies the Gordian knot of the moral dilemma of our time: the hypocrisy of the global economic

system. The very same society that persecutes migrants in political discourse depends on them for its material subsistence.

Our migrant community sustains entire industries in the United States. They are the hands that harvest food, build cities, and sustain the service and hospital-ity sectors. The U.S. business sector knows this and demands labor. However, the morality of contemporary capitalism operates under a perverse logic: it accepts the labor force but rejects the rights of the people who provide it. Labor is coveted, but workers are criminalized.

This is where we answer the seminar's question. Moral failure does not lie with civil society. Humanity's moral fitness is evident every day in networks of solidarity, in civil society shelters in Mexico, and in sanctuary churches in the United States, where ordinary citizens risk their own freedom to provide a meal or a roof over the head of the persecuted. Moral fitness exists among the people; moral bankruptcy lies with the State.

Given the gravity of the situation, Mexico's stance has had to evolve drastically. The era of lukewarm diplomatic notes of protest is behind us. Mexico understands that the diplomacy of complaint is insufficient in the face of institutionalized cruelty.

Today, the Mexican State is implementing a strategy of transnational legal justice. Direct criminal and civil lawsuits have been filed and coordinated in U.S. courts against private corporations that profit from ICE detention centers and against the agents responsible for abuses. Consular defense is no longer an administrative formality; it is a strategic litigation front. If the U.S. state apparatus uses the law as a weapon of oppression, Mexico will use the courts of that same

country as a shield of defense and a hammer of accountability.

Likewise, Mexico maintains in international forums that the solution will never be the "externalization of borders." A humanitarian crisis cannot be resolved by turning transit countries into forced waiting rooms under economic pressure. The solution may lie in some form of global governance with a development-oriented approach, aligned with the new strategies of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which view human mobility not as a threat to sovereignty, but as a driver of co-developed and sustainable development.

Distinguished colleagues: The migration crisis is the mirror in which humanity looks at itself and discovers its true face. If we allow hatred, institutional racism, and the dehumanization of "the other" to become normalized at the busiest border on the planet, we will be signing our own letter of moral capitulation.

Survival as a species requires not only technological advances or macroeconomic balance; it requires, fundamentally, the preservation of empathy. A system that cages children, denies water in the desert, and criminalizes honest work is a system that is morally moribund.

Mexico raises its voice at this international seminar not only on behalf of its citizens, but also in defense of the universal principle of human dignity. We have the moral fitness to survive, but we must rescue it from the clutches of xenophobic bureaucracy. Let us begin today, from within academia and politics, by calling things by their proper names: migration is a right to life; ICE's persecution is an affront to humanity.

Thank you very much.

A Survey of Leading Features of the Global Migration Crisis

by Steven Carr

The world is in a poor state of affairs when 304 million migrants find survival impossible in their home countries devastated by wars, famines, and disasters. Most of the research on global migration is designed in the Global North, conducted in the North, tailored for a Northern audience, and financed by Northern governments, so it often comes as a surprise that at least one-third of all migration is South-South, according to the 2024 [Palgrave Handbook of South-South Migration and Inequality](#).

Over 80% of African migrants never leave the continent. One of the biggest migration flows in the world has been from Burkina Faso to neighboring Côte d'Ivoire, but this has been ignored by the Western media. Asia represents 40% of world migration, where we see a similar pattern with over half remaining within the region.

Perhaps the worst of the migrant and displaced persons crises is the number of children affected. The world has about 123.2 million people who have been forcibly displaced, due to war, famine, or disaster, and about 40% are children under 18 (about 48.8 million in 2020). In 2025 about 21.5 million children were forced into internal displacement according to the [International Data Alliance for Children on the Move](#). More than 2.3 million children were born as refugees. While many in the West frequently view migrating with children as risky or even reckless, families are often running for their lives and often view moving the children as a supreme act of care. The education of those children is seen as a stabilizing force for the entire family and the most promising chance for that child to flourish and grow into a dignified contributor to society.

Sudan

The largest humanitarian crisis in the world continues to grow in Sudan. A July 1 [report from Amnesty](#)

[International](#) documents in detail the murder, rape, enslavement, and other crimes against humanity suffered by the local population. The exact figures are not known, but at least 270,000 people have been killed by violence, starvation, and disease. At least 13 million people have been displaced, of whom 4 million have fled the country. An estimated 33.7 million people depend upon humanitarian aid, and 5 million are living in emergency or famine conditions. There are 13 million children with no classrooms, because 55% of schools are closed or destroyed.

UN officials and others have been warning of a pos-



UNICEF

Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

sible dramatic escalation of this crisis in El Obeid, a city of about half a million people in northwest Sudan and the capital of the state of North Kordofan. In recent weeks the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) has been converging on the town for what officials worry could be a replay of the October 2025 genocide and ethnic cleansing by the RSF in El Fasher, Sudan. The rebel RSF is notorious for its systematic attacks against civilians and the deliberate targeting of children.

The RSF is being supported by the United Arab Emirates (UAE), but the true controllers are in London. The British geopolitical gameplan is to allow the atrocities to continue in order to reduce Sudan to a colonial appendage. Since the earliest days of colonialism, British strategy has been to pit the “elite” Arab population along the Nile River against other ethnic communities in the vast interior.

Bangladesh

In Bangladesh there are about 1.2 million Rohingya refugees, and about half are children who live in what is considered the world’s largest refugee settlement, according to [UNICEF](#). This Kutupalong Refugee Camp is over-crowded, subject to disease outbreaks (especially waterborne diseases), and offers little protection from the annual monsoon season. Particularly during the rainy season, maintaining adequate water and sanitation infrastructure becomes increasingly difficult. Starting in 2017 these Rohingya refugees began escaping from neighboring Myanmar, where they were stateless, stripped of legal identity or citizenship, and facing unspeakable violence. However, after nine years in the refugee camps of Bangladesh, their hope of being repatriated remains as distant as ever. These refugees are now completely dependent upon humanitarian assistance for food, safe water, healthcare, shelter, and simple protection from further attacks. While not attending school, these children are vulnerable to abuse by child labor, child marriage, and even human trafficking. Experts warn that these disenfranchised youth are becoming a “lost generation,” with fewer opportunities, fewer skills, and little to replace the void of a healthy childhood. More than 5,000 Rohingya have drowned at sea trying to escape conditions at the camp; 2025 was the most-deadly year on record, according to the [United Nations](#). However, many in the Epstein class are happy with the suffering and chaos, with a geopolitical goal of disrupting the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor under China’s Belt and Road Initiative, which passes through the Rohingya’s homeland, Rakhine

State in Myanmar. This ethnic warfare also disrupts India’s Kaladan Multi-Modal Transport Project to connect northeast India to the Sittwe Port in Rakhine State.

South Africa

South Africa has long had a large migrant presence in its workforce, but in recent weeks South Africa’s “March and March” movement and vigilante violence against migrants have provoked the government to deport or repatriate 53,000 people, and caused another 160,000 to flee out of fear. This has left farmers’ crops unharvested and construction projects and factories understaffed. [The Citizen](#) reports that sugar mills may be



European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union

A Frontex (European Border and Coast Guard Agency) agent conducts a search.

forced to close, due to the lack of workers cutting the sugar cane in the fields. Labor unions point out that South Africa has one of the highest unemployment rates in the world—over 40%—but argue that employers prefer to hire migrants, who will take more dangerous jobs, accept lower pay and longer hours, and can be easily discarded and replaced if injured on the job.

In addition to falsely taking the blame for unemployment, migrants in South Africa have also been accused of being a drain on public services and being responsible for increased street crime. However, [research](#) shows that only 3.7% of formal jobs in South Africa are held by foreign-born workers. Foreign-born workers held about 18.3% of informal jobs in South Africa

(about 700,000), but these are jobs which keep the worker in poverty, offering no benefits or prospects for the future. A 2018 report from the [World Bank](#) found that one immigrant worker actually generates approximately two jobs for South African workers. These foreign workers create demand, make investments, bring critical skills, start new businesses, and generate new opportunities for all workers.

South Africa faces serious economic challenges, substantially worsened by the economic warfare directed at this leading BRICS nation by the United States and others. But answers for its unemployment problem will not be found at a border-crossing checkpoint, but rather in further integration with the BRICS and China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Mediterranean Graveyard

The European Union's best-funded yet most failed agency is Frontex, its Border and Coast Guard. Under its watch, more than 35,000 migrants have drowned or gone missing in the Mediterranean Sea since 2014, according to the [Missing Migrants Project](#). In just the first five months, 2026 has seen over 1,000 deaths, making it one of the deadliest starts to any year in more than a decade. EU officials are quick to blame bad weather for deaths at sea, but the sea has been "weaponized" against the migrants. Frontex works to make sea crossings longer, more difficult, and more dangerous, while at the same time dismantling search-and-rescue infrastructure. According to [Human Rights Watch](#), Frontex, in violation of international law and the EU's stated policy, does not routinely send emergency alerts to nearby commercial ships when it spots migrant boats in distress. The sea is used as a medieval moat to protect "Fortress Europe."

Because of these anti-migrant policies, Pope Francis repeatedly referred to the Mediterranean as a "graveyard," or as the world's "largest cemetery without tombstones."

After a high-profile 2013 shipwreck off the coast of Italy's Lampedusa Island, Italy responded with Operation Mare Nostrum (Operation Our Sea) and managed to rescue more than 150,000 people in the following 12 months. However, one year later, Frontex replaced the successful Italian search-and-rescue mission with Operation Triton to militarize enforcement, expand the borders beyond the EU, outsource enforcement to North African coast guards and navies, and focus on

dismantling smuggling networks. Operation Triton has only driven migrants to increasingly seek out professional smugglers to help with the progressively more dangerous voyage across the sea. Under the policies of Frontex, the death rate for maritime migrants has soared, human trafficking is more profitable than ever, and the world's most vulnerable people have been put at even greater risk.

A 2022 [EU internal investigation](#) shows a pattern at Frontex of corruption, cover-ups, and violations of human rights laws. In its efforts to expand the borders beyond the EU, Frontex has established notorious detention centers in countries such as Libya, a failed state since the disastrous 2011 regime change backed by the U.S. President Barack Obama and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton. According to [Amnesty International](#), many of these EU-funded detention centers are centers of torture, rape, and other abuses, with the EU taking an "out of sight, out of mind" approach to the problem. The EU has paid at least €465 million to the Libyan "government" to intercept migrant boats heading to Europe and place "rescued" migrants in these detention centers. In 2017 the [United Nations warned](#) that there were credible reports that these EU-funded detention centers were part of a system in which the captured African migrants were allegedly sold in slave markets.

Off the coast of Türkiye, Frontex oversaw the pushing of migrant boats, crowded with entire families from Syria, Afghanistan, and other conflict zones, back to sea. Increasingly, legislation from the EU is designed to restrict humanitarian rescues and to keep migrants adrift at sea. On February 5, Greece passed legislation to impose stricter oversight and criminal penalties against aid organizations. On February 12, the Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni government in Italy established a "naval blockade" and authorized sweeping powers to restrict NGO rescue vessels. And on March 26, the European Parliament passed legislation to speed up deportations.

Funding for Frontex has exploded from €6 million in 2005 to over €800 million by 2024, and €81 billion projected for 2028-2034. Frontex provides lucrative contracts with private companies such as Thales Group, SITA, and Palantir, which focus on creating a security agenda tailored perfectly to the services that they offer. These companies are key players in programs such as the European Commission's Smart Borders Initiative, the European Border Surveillance

System (Eurostar), or the mobility partnerships with their surveillance programs, which span from Azerbaijan to Cape Verde. Frontex uses the Eurostar system to coordinate all of the surveillance programs from all the member nations and all of the participating partners, and is called the computerized “system of systems.” It can detect traveling undocumented migrants, spot border crimes, and identify potential future problem areas, but is not designed for real-time interventions and is considered worthless for rescuing people in crisis. Facial recognition used by Frontex has been accused of being increasingly used to identify the ethnicity of target people which only adds to inequality. The Mediterranean has become a graveyard and bottomless money pit.



CC/Moronald

Refugee children in South Sudan.

The United States

The United States is home to more foreign-born residents than any country in the world; it is the top destination for migrants from around the world; and its southern border with Mexico is the busiest migrant border-crossing in the world. In 2024 the U.S. reached an estimated record of 50.2 million foreign-born residents,

about 14.8% of the total population. About 74% of these immigrants are legal residents with full citizenship, green-card permanent legal resident status, or other legal status.

With an aging population and a falling birth rate among native-born U.S. residents, all growth of the

Naledi Pandor Speaks on How Nelson Mandela Would Handle the Migration Crisis in South Africa

Aug. 5—On July 19, the former Foreign Minister of South Africa and the current chairperson of the Nelson Mandela Foundation, Dr. Naledi Pandor, was [interviewed](#) by eNCA News about how Nelson Mandela would react to the current migration crisis in South Africa. Speaking of Mandela, Dr. Pandor said:

I think that he would be dismayed by vigilantism. Nobody can have admiration for that. He also would never encourage hatred of one African towards another. And while he would probably say to us he admonishes the government for not managing immigration properly and efficiently, there is no way in which he would encourage one African to hate another.

We have to have an appreciation of the condition of poverty, of inequality that exists not just in South Africa, but throughout the continent. And we have got to find ways of improving the socioeconomic conditions of the entire continent, and creating opportunity where people live so that they don't feel that they must leave their countries and come to spaces where there's economic opportunity. So, what is happening is a signal for all our leaders to really have regard to governance, to democracy, and to socioeconomic development. All of these were part of the standard held by President Mandela as the mandate that a leader should take on.



U.S. Customs and Border Protection photo by Mani Albrecht

U.S. Border Patrol agents apprehend migrants in El Paso, Texas after they crossed the Rio Grande River from Mexico.

working-aged population can be attributed to immigrants and children of immigrants since 2000. The aging population will need lots of younger people in the

tion workers.

“We are all immigrants” is a true statement not only in the United States, but around the world.

workforce funding entitlement programs and essential public services.

Throughout its 250 years of existence, immigrants have been a boost to the dynamism of the United States. Immigrants start businesses and generate patents at a higher rate than native-born Americans. About 26% of U.S. doctors and surgeons and 41% of home health-care aides are immigrants. The food industry operates with 21% of its workforce being foreign-born. The National Association of Home Builders has reported project slowdowns due to shortages of 200,000 to 400,000 construc-

EIR Offprint Special Report Available

The Great Leap Backward: LaRouche Exposes the Green New Deal

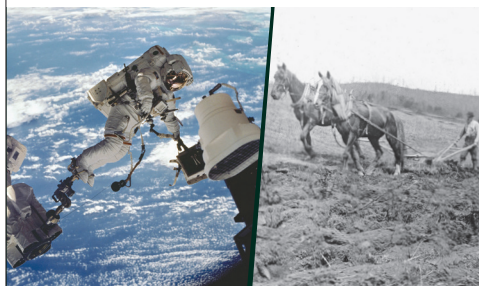
Executive Intelligence Review has released this Special Report to warn of the extreme danger to mankind represented by the Green New Deal, also called “The Great Reset” by the leaders of the Davos World Economic Forum.

Already being implemented, this plan is taking over the direction of national economies from sovereign governments, using the power of central banks and the too-big-to-fail private financial institutions, cutting off credit to fossil fuel power generation and to industrial and agricultural enterprises claimed to emit too much carbon. Meanwhile it is creating a new huge bubble in the “sustainable fuel” sector, hoping to prop up the increasingly bankrupt financial system.

Stopping it by returning to a Hamiltonian American System credit policy, requires an understanding which is the purpose of this report.

EIR
Special Report

The Great Leap Backward LaRouche Exposes The Green New Deal



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