

Development of the Eurasia Land-Mass in the 21st Century*

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Preface

Presently we are in the transition period from one United States president to another and in the process of a global financial crisis. It is crucial to know its form, to understand: What the prospects are for Eurasian Countries in particular?

The problem has been building up since 1987. It now aggregates to about \$1.4 quadrillion in value. The crash, which began in July 2007, is driven by real estate crisis and financial speculation based derivatives. This process will lead to the point, where the very existence of civilisation is going to be in doubt. The collapse will be comparable to what Germany experienced in 1923 – but of much greater magnitude. Therefore, reforms in the international monetary – financial system must occur. It will require a coalition of governments to go through bankruptcy reorganisation, because there simply is not enough to go around to pay off all this debt. The United States of America, India, Russia and China have a crucial role to play to see things in the right perspective.

Future of the Planet

Future of our planet depends upon the development of Asia. Russia is a keystone in forging a relationship between the European civilisation and Asian development. Although prospects of development in Asia are not good, the potential for growth is there – despite 60 to 70 per cent of it's population being extremely poor and lacking in technological skills. Therefore, what is required is a long term global perspective for the development of solutions of Asia's problems.

This can be done through advanced technology infrastructure. In India, this means, injection of Nuclear power to increase its productivity, per capita and per square kilometre – which is feasible. China has a much more critical programme in this respect than India does; because China is more dependent at this point on it's export market, than India.

Overall Development of Asia-Eurasia

The overall development of Asia depends upon development of natural resources in Asia itself or Eurasia. Much of that will come from Russia's North because it is sitting on top of much of the raw materials potential of Asia, and is otherwise very sparsely populated. But it has the technology, the means for development of transportation and power systems in Siberia, which is crucial for supplying much needed raw materials for development of South Asian countries.

This kind of technological cooperation between Russia, China and India is absolutely crucial. It cannot be forced through by individual countries. It is very clear that some powers in the world are not for this sort of thing: they do not believe in it, and will try to sabotage it.

To get out of this mess, a powerful combination of large states would need to take lead, to force reforms expeditiously.

Roosevelt's Concept - Establishment of a World Based on Sovereign Nation-States

We need to have something tantamount to what Franklin Roosevelt proposed back in 1944 – before Truman became the President. Roosevelt was against colonisation but Churchill was not very pleased with that. His intent was to eliminate colonialism and create a world of sovereign nation-states as rapidly as possible; through what we had at that time, a very powerful economy. It required converting military potential of our powerful economy, into a driver for a war torn world to develop large-scale technology, specially infrastructural development, which would be integrally required for transforming (former) colonised nations into potentially growing, independent, sovereign states. Roosevelt's concept was, as it is mine today, the establishment of a world based on sovereign nation-states with perfect sovereignty, but cooperating – and elimination of Europe's historic colonialism or imperialism. Unfortunately, Roosevelt died. Truman was much more sympathetic to Winston Churchill than he was to the policies of Franklin Roosevelt. As a result of that, much of European-controlled imperial interests remained intact, representing reversal of everything which Roosevelt had stood for.

Present International Financial-Monetary System

The present system is in the process of disintegration and is doomed. But if we go to what was called "The American Model" of sovereign nation-states, a fixed-exchange-rate system, agreed upon among powers, and agreement upon some principal objectives of world cooperation; I think we can get out of this mess quite nicely.

One of the proposals is to launch the economic and monetary reform from inside the United States, and then ask the other nations to come on board. My view is that we should probably get the preliminary agreement right away. In this sort of situation, to make a revolution, the first thing is to get consent among the revolutionary parties. You have to understand where you are going, and there has to be confidence that you mean what you say,

when you propose what you are going to do.

Now some of them at a high level in the USA want to propose reforms as a US initiative and then invite other countries to enter. My view today is that we should be in touch with relevant people who are close to leadership in four countries particularly: the USA, India, Russia and China. We should state our objectives, understand common objectives, test each other and come as quickly as possible to a common action plan. If we do so, we will succeed. If you have this kind of agreement among these four powers, you are not going to have a problem with Japan and Korea; Africa will rejoice and South America will also look towards the possibility of a new turn for the better. There is no guarantee, but we owe it to the future generations to make a sincere effort to sort out this mess.

Analyses of the World's Problems

We now have a population approaching 7 billion people on this planet. That is a lot of people, when you think about the food supplies, specially in certain parts of the world. If we do not increase our productivity, we are going to face Hell on this planet.

For example, let us take the case of China. China has been depending upon a market largely in the USA; and presuming that their system can be stabilised by continuation of that relationship. The US market for China has just collapsed and so has market for China collapsed in Europe. In China, you have three tendencies: the old communist party policy of defence of the welfare of the population; then the other extreme of "Communist Billionaires," and you have the middle level, which is more concerned, specifically with the future of China. There is a potential for a very nasty explosion inside China and in other countries who are particularly affected by that, if we do not do what I suggest.

In India, you have the same symptoms and in Asia the potential of chaos and conflict is beyond belief. I have Plan A and Plan B to solve this problem.

Plan A is that we succeed in creating a coalition, essentially, among four nations – at least an understanding of the need for a coalition among four nations – to bring other nations also together for a general reform of the planet. If we do not succeed – we are faced with Plan B, which is Hell on Earth. It means security problems. Typification is China. Here is a country of 1.4 billion people, which had a certain stability based on an agreement under the present Presidency – under the assumption that the relationships with the USA and other countries were going to continue.

Russia's Mistaken View

Russia also had a similar mistaken assumption that perhaps there would be a crisis in the USA, spilling over into parts of Western and Central Europe, but that Russia by its interest in raw-materials export, would be able to survive the crisis, neatly. In the past weeks, Russia has realised that they had made a mistake.

Now, a good example to discuss is the conflict problem - where Plan B comes up: What happens in the case of chaos? Soviet Union – or Russia, represented a very serious strategic potential. But the Russia's economic mistake is quite obvious. It was quite successful in innovation of military technologies. The fact of Soviet development of Nuclear weapons, about three or four years earlier than Bertrand Russel thought possible, is an example of that.

Similarly, recently Russia under Putin, and now Medvedev, has shown its ability to develop credible military options, in terms of technology. But, as earlier, the economy is in a mess. The economy was in a mess because of certain ideological reasons which have something to do with the British system mentality, which also affected the Russian thinking. Sometimes, people would call this, the "peasant problem" inside the Russian economy – the reluctance to progress.

But, I think that was not the case. Russia had the resources which it should have converted into developing its technology for production. Instead, it counted too much on export of raw materials and not enough on actual development, and it saved and hoarded money (in anticipation of the crisis), rather than investing in wealth for increasing the productive powers of labour. That is a characteristic weakness and a tendency which has carried over.

These are the kinds of problems we face. My view is that we in the USA have a different approach. By our involvement, we believe that we will be able to encourage Russians to go more and more into large-scale infrastructure projects – which they are quite capable of. They need to develop the rail system, or the magnetic levitation system because an international system of this type is needed for transportation. It would include the Alaska Bridge, the Land-Bridge rail system which will connect North America with Northern Asia. This is quite a feasible project. This would mean we would have rail links, linking all continents of the planet, except Australia.

Under these conditions, I believe, we can induce countries like Russia, China and others, to think a little bit differently about new ideas of economic development. Because, it is only through economic development, which is also a cultural development of the population, that we can deal with this problem.

The American Example

The root cause of all the world's problems have been the British colonial mindset and the European oligarchic traditions. The Americans, however, have emerged triumphant since their landing in North America in the 17th century by developing a different attitude – between us and the British. This is because although we have derived

from the same heritage; the Americans were created by an initiative of people in Europe who went to North America, with the idea to get away from European Culture. Their aim was to create a better quality of society.

Thus, there was a conflict between two English speaking cultures: American and the British. Gradually, the USA developed its industrial might and became dominant. But, despite its faults, it remained a link among nations.

For example, America was dragged into the World War II in 1940-1941. Where other parts of the world had trained armies, the Americans had two things: We were able to tie up much of the world in a way, which surrounded the Nazi enemy and the Japanese, logistically. Where other armies in the world had hundreds of pounds per capita, per soldier, we had tons. We were a factor in winning the war because of our logistical capability which enabled us to create a network around the world - to control the world. By our ability to control the environment around the adversary, we had the freedom of action.

This situation persisted into the post-war period, upto until the disastrous effects of the Vietnam War. Then, we were no longer able to exert this kind of control to protect parts of the world which were victimised.

Problems with International Terrorism

Now, we can see this thing with international terrorism: We were able to deal with particular problems like this one in the past because we were united and allied. At present we are not and, therefore, cannot. So, this is the other side of it: That, if we create this kind of cooperation around four nations, we can initiate a general global change. If we begin to act together with one another in terms of that intention, we will have the ability to cooperate with our friends to deal with any problem of this type, affecting the overall safety of mankind everywhere.

International terrorism is a perfect example of a vulnerability which we face right now. If we succeed in isolating them - they are finished. If not, they can still run around from one place to the other. Therefore, it is essential to establish control to deal with such negative situations by cooperation to accomplish long-term objectives. For example: for Asian development, the extremely poor population with poor skills, can be built up to the level that its productivity would lead to stability. A country like India can benefit much by enrichment of technical productivity. Similarly, China has a problem of greater severity and is more vulnerable than India is. The situation is same in Africa - which has large deposits of raw materials, has significant agricultural potential. But it does not have the infrastructure and technology to realise its full potential. It is unable to deal with its raw materials to maximum advantage.

In my opinion, we can come out of this situation, if we agree to cooperate with each other on a long term investment, of say 50 years.

Conclusion

If we cannot, then we are standing on the brink of Hell. Firstly, this quadrillion dollars derivatives bubble, will continue to crash on us and will plunge the entire planet into a new dark age. By cooperating with each other, we can prevent that by :-

- (a) Reorganising the world's monetary and financial systems and stabilising it
- (b) Through cooperation, we can generate long-term credit, reaching upto 50 years extension
- (c) By creating rail systems across the Eurasian continent
- (d) Developing power and water systems.

All these steps, through sharing ideas and cooperation, will contribute to large scale technological improvement and will make the planet stable for times to come. So we have to make a choice between the two options - Plan A and Plan B.

Before I finish let me interpolate one more thing: the case of Sarkozy in France. Sarkozy, was a very unprepossessing choice for President, at the outset. But the French institutions went to him, and influenced him to change his views and practices. In principle, now he is a solid supporter of the United States of America and playing a positive role in respect of Europe - to make it successful.

With the new President coming in, we Americans are determined to make him succeed by influencing him in the right way, as we have done with some other US Presidents in the past. I would like to assure you that we can be trusted to do all that we (Americans) only can - but we need cooperation. That is where we stand.

Plans for the Future

Finally, we have the Plan 'A'. First of all, take a four-power agreement among four major nations of the planet, as a nucleus, to bring the forces of the planet together into cooperation, which is comparable to the alliance, Roosevelt had in World War II. The key thing here is control. Not control by an empire, but control by a concert of nations with common aims. They do not have to agree on everything, but on common aims, on which the security of the planet depends.

If we can do that, we can surround the terrorism problem and deal with it. If we also do the right things in terms of investment and in terms of technology, we can come out of this and solve the long term problems for the next 50 to 100 years. If we do not - then we need to dig in.

We have now come to a stage where our very existence is threatened - everything is in jeopardy. If we do not do

something, we will lose it all. Are we scared enough, are we alert enough, to realise that we have to make a change? We have to come to a sense that despite representing different cultures and experiences: can we cooperate, to have common aims and common ends, and create a planet that is safe for people to live in? We, as a group of nations must have the power to control the situation, so that there is no threat that we cannot deal with – like the terrorism threat.

We have to be prepared to fight, either way, to either reach the top, or to defend ourselves from reaching the bottom.

Thank you.

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