
THE SINGULARITY OF THE KHYBER PASS AND THE FUTURE OF MANKIND

by Pierre Beaudry, 7/23/2021



Khyber Pass. Photograph by J. Bruce Baumann, National Geographic

The fate of mankind today hangs in the balance with the future of Afghanistan. While the American troops have been pulled out of Central Asia and the Taliban are everywhere gaining ground and threatening to bring about civil war with the overthrow of the Ghani government, there are everywhere intense talks taking place across the nation of Afghanistan for the purpose of creating the only miracle of economic development capable of gradually effacing the horrors of “endless wars” that the Anglo-Americans have created during the past 20 years. The question

is: Can a reconstruction of Afghanistan become the trigger for a worldwide renaissance by causing the sort of axiom busting change in politics that the world requires today?

The world has come to a very perplexing Gordian Knot situation in Afghanistan since the opening days of July 2021, when mankind began to be confronted openly with the choice of either making an axiomatic change of collective proportion forward and discover the divine quality of its nature as a unique species or making a degenerative leap backward to a point of bestial savagery and barbarity such that has never been seen before in all of human history.

The crucial singularity, here, is located in the process of human survival being tested through the strategic situation of the Khyber Pass between Afghanistan and Pakistan; that is, the idea of human connectivity of different nations representing the human species beyond their respective national interest that is being challenged between Central Asia, South Asia, and the rest of the world. It remains to be seen if the United States is capable of addressing the “common aims of mankind” through such a narrow mental creative pathway for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

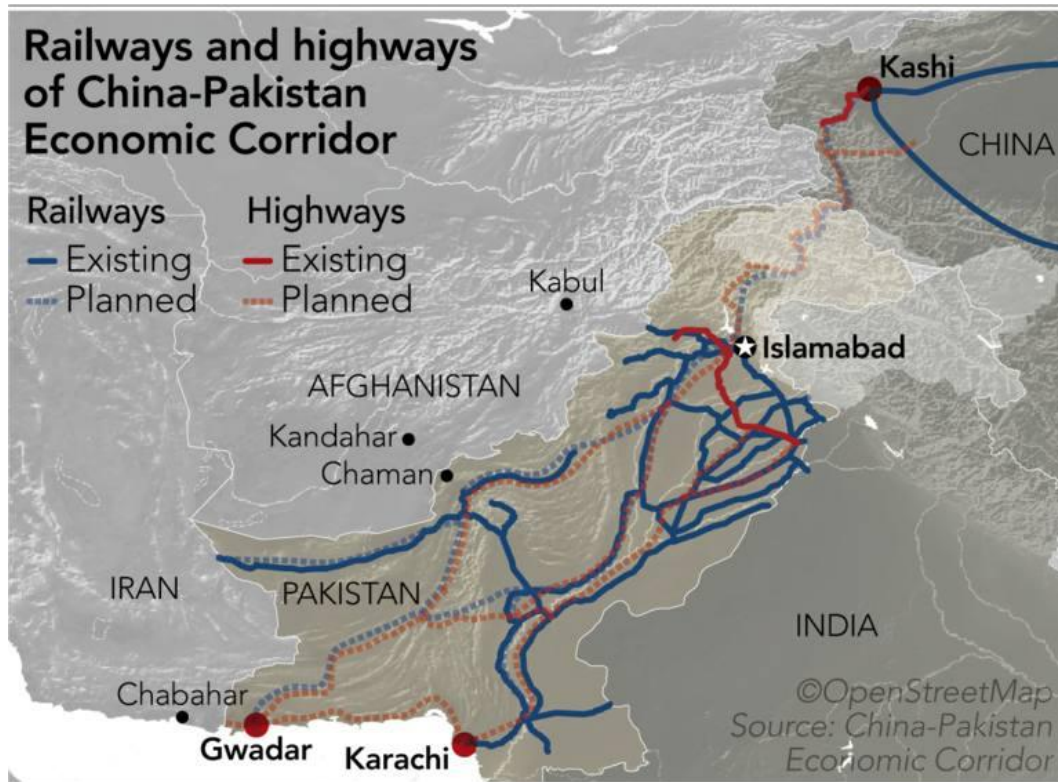
What is there to see in the desert of the Khyber Pass? In the old days, at the narrowest section of the pass, not even a camel could be turned around. Now, the pass is being used to transport drugs and guns to destabilize the whole region. How can the totality of mankind pass through such a narrow axiomatic slit? How can this be the location of a new principle of human reorganization and why does it have to take place in such a remote region of the world?

Part of the greater Hindu Kush range of mountains on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Khyber Pass is a unique world historical singularity which cuts a 20 mile narrow passage across the Safed Koh Mountains representing a potential strategic passage between total good or total evil. That is what is significant about this narrow Khyber passage.

For centuries, this pass has represented the playground of the British Empire's “Great Game”, an abusive passage way, which the British imperialist, Rudyard Kipling, once identified as “a sword cut through the mountains” and that the Afghanistan people have named the entering point into “Afghanistan, the graveyard of Empires.”

HOPE FOR THE FUTURE

Today, this pass represents the pathway of hope for human progress, the potential for an axiomatic transformation for the benefit of all of mankind. The question is: can Khyber Pass become the sliver of hope for an axiomatic singularity that elevates mankind to its immortal destiny at this turning point of history?



The economic corridor China-Pakistan (CPEC), *Solidarite & Progres*

What this map of the China-Pakistan Corridor (CPEC) represents is what is missing among Afghanistan, India and China; that is the missing connection with the rest of the world. This is where the “advantage of the other” principle that the Chinese government has adopted in their win-win mission must become urgently tangible and visible in Afghanistan and must replace the evil British-American principle of “taking advantage of the other,” and that should be stated openly by the Chinese government. Like the Lydian modality in classical artistic composition, the Chinese economic system must now produce the future that it has been forecasting, and has been adopting for its own people during the last forty years.

The question this situation poses is the following: Will India and the United States benefit from this Chinese form of the “advantage of the other?” How can India and the United States, as Lyndon LaRouche had called for, consistently, be connected to Kabul via Islamabad through the Khyber Pass? Peace in the world depends on the connectivity between central Asia and South Asia, thus, the hopes of mankind reside in the significance of how the four main powers of the world, Russia, China, India, and the United States will consider the Khyber Pass as a new economic corridor. As my colleague, Mike Billington, reported:

“The foreign ministers of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which includes China, Russia, India, Pakistan and four of the Central Asian “stans,” as well as ten other nations as Observers or Dialogue Partners, met in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on July 13-14. At the center of the discussions, including the sideline discussions, was the idea that the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) could be extended, branching out from the rail line running from China through Pakistan to the Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea. From Islamabad, the branch would pass westward through Peshawar, the Khyber Pass, to Kabul, Afghanistan, then onward north to Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and eventually on to the Eurasian Land-Bridge lines connecting China to Europe. This plan was launched in February in a meeting of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan, who called the plan the Khyber Pass Economic Corridor.”¹

On July 4th, the [Daily Beast](#), reported that the Chinese and the Taliban might soon reach an understanding over Afghanistan’s joining the extension of the \$62 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This is the most hopeful opening sign for peace yet, because the CPEC is the flagship project of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) involving highway, railroad, and pipeline constructions between China and Pakistan into Afghanistan. If peace and development is achieved in Afghanistan, can there be any doubt that peace and development can take place everywhere else around the world?²

However, the idea of this new paradigm for the region of central Asia must be the establishment of a global approach of peace and development for all of the countries of the region, most notably, Russia, China, India, Pakistan Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizstan, offering to the whole region a billion new jobs in infrastructure, security guarantees, and a true future perspective for their youth as my colleague Hussein Askary revealed to us last Sunday, July 11. Hussein provided the following insight into the need for untying the Afghanistan Gordian Knot:

“Probably we will see the end of geopolitics right in the place where geopolitics all started—the Great Game. Harley Schlanger mentioned this book, *The Great Game*, a wonderful book I got as a gift from our colleague Michael Billington. Everybody should read it; it’s a very good historical record of how the British used Afghanistan as a buffer zone against the Russian Empire as a game. The very person—Connolly—who coined

¹ Mike Billington, [Afghanistan: terrorism, War and Drugs – Or Peace Through Development](#), EIR, Vol. 48, No. 29, July 23, 2021, p. 6. Mike added the following singular development: “This plan was launched in February in a meeting of Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Uzbekistan, who called the plan the Khyber Pass Economic Corridor. A proposal has been submitted to the World Bank, although the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and other Asian credit institutions could also become involved. In that light, Pakistan this week proposed the creation of an SCO investment bank. Pakistan and Afghanistan have also agreed to the construction of a highway from Kabul to Dushanbe, Tajikistan.”

² See the Schiller Institute : [The New Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge](#).

the term “the Great Game,” he was beheaded in Bukhara by the emir there; so that’s a very funny anecdotal aspect.

“But if we look at Afghanistan, I would like to share with you a presentation I made. You see, Afghanistan is literally a piece of rock. I will go back then and describe it as humans living there, but Afghanistan is a piece of rock; it’s an extension of the Hindu Kush Mountains and the Himalayas. It separates Central Asia from South Asia, which was the purpose of the British Empire. You can see this is the Wakhan corridor. This was created by the British through treaties with the local tribal leaders, but also the Russians accepted it. This is the breaking line between the Russian Empire and the British Empire. You look around Afghanistan, you see all these nations, and many of these are flat, but Afghanistan is a huge rock. It’s a very rigid country; it’s also very dry. The British lost three wars [there], that’s why it’s called the ‘Graveyard of Empires.’ The Soviets lost there, and finally the United States and NATO of course, they have to withdraw now.

“The purpose of invading Afghanistan, then and now, has been to use Afghanistan to destabilize the surrounding countries and split Eurasia. That was the purpose; not to control Afghanistan, but to use Afghanistan as a buffer zone and as a hand grenade to attack other nations.”³

The last point that Hussein made is the important one to understand and to focus on. “The purpose of invading Afghanistan then and now, has been to use Afghanistan to destabilize the surrounding countries and split Eurasia.” That has always been the purpose of British geopolitics; that is, “divide and conquer;” and that is what is being reconsidered in the different regions of Afghanistan today.

That is the lesson that every American citizen must learn and ponder on now, with total determination, before it is too late. Citizens must decide now how to deal with their military as a true peace keeping force in the world, as its forces were meant to be at the end of World War II, before Roosevelt died; that is, if they want their military to be of some useful purpose. The American military must be turned into an Army Corp of Engineers for world-health, peace, and development.

Therefore, the primary condition for success in Afghanistan is to reject the geopolitical relic of the British Empire, abandon the zero-sum game, which inevitably leads to conflicts, and begin to resolve all conflicts by means of Nicholas of Cusa’s method of the coincidence of

³ Morning Briefing for Sunday, July 11, 2021, p. 25. See Hussein Askary of the Schiller Institute in [*Afghanistan: The Future Determines the Present*](#)

opposites as Helga Zepp LaRouche has been advocating. As the editor of our French website *Solidarite & Progres* stated on July 8, 2021:

“The need and will for reconstruction is immense, and the imperialists in London and Washington are no longer the sole masters on board, as the Summit between the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and the political parties of the world showed on July 6th, attended by 500 representatives from 160 nations (including *Solidarite & Progres*); all of which expressed their will to take part in this new world of cooperation and development, showing that it is high time to trade off the old worn-out relic of British geopolitics for the new clothes of the “Common Aims of Mankind!”⁴

Hopes are being expressed everywhere throughout the Central Asiatic region that the United States into a cooperative policy with Afghanistan and change from its policies of sanctions and regime change to participate actively in the economic recovery of this region if not for the rest of the world, in spite of the Congress denunciation of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The participation of the United States in the Khyber Pass Economic Corridor project is going to be the axiomatic test of good will in the months ahead.

As Mike Billington reported from the Afghanistan Ambassador to China, Javid Ahmad Qaem, who was quoted in *Global Times* on July 17: “The only place where the U.S., China, and India could really cooperate, or at least there could be a starting point to cooperate between these rivals, if I can call them that, is Afghanistan.”⁵ And Mike added:

“An international agreement to cooperate with Afghanistan and its neighbors to transform the region into a central hub for the global Belt and Road process would also serve as a model for other crisis spots, including the war-ruined nations of Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen. This is the principle of the Schiller Institute’s “Coincidence of Opposites”— bringing seemingly irreconcilable conflicts to an end by addressing the higher-order principle located in the common interests of all people, for peace through development. Such an optimistic approach may seem impossible, but the alternative is unthinkable. Humanity has risen up out of Dark Ages in the past, creating a renaissance when nothing less could work. This moment must find a people armed with no less than the creative will required to build such a new Renaissance.”⁶

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⁴ [Afghanistan: ce qui fait cauchemarder les géopoliticiens anglo-américains](#), *Solidarite & Progres*, July 8, 2021

⁵ See The Schiller Institute: [‘The Place Where These Rivals Can Work Together’: Afghanistan](#)

⁶ Mike Billington, Op. Cit. p. 7.