

The most extraordinary aspect of the BRICS summit meeting in Fortaleza and Brasilia, on July 15 and 16, 2014, was not only the fact that 48 % of the world population of four continents have rejected the oligarchical principle of governance of the British Empire, but also that the leaders of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa have caused an axiomatic change to take place in the world by bringing the populations of the largest nations of the world to establish a New Just World Economic Order based on the Panchsheel Five Principles of peace and development. This is a first in human history.

Of all of the bilateral meetings held during this short period of a week by the leaders of the five countries, no meetings were more significant, from that vantage point of principles, than the meetings and agreements between Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, and Chinese President, Xi-Jinping both of whom embraced the Five Principles of Panchsheel, which not only represented the fusion of amity between their sovereign countries, but also made of their agreement a model for other countries to adopt in the same spirit of the benefit of the other. As Modi stated during his historical speech to the meeting: “

“Restoring a climate of peace and stability is an urgent global need. This calls for newer avenues of cooperation and collaboration.

“I believe BRICS can answer this call. This I do because of the uniqueness of BRICS as an international institution. For the first time it brings together a group of nations on the parameter of ‘future potential’; rather than existing prosperity or shared identities. The very idea of BRICS is thus forward-looking.” (BRICS Summit: [What Narendra Modi said](#), India Daily, July 16, 2014.)



Figure 2 VI BRICS members and guests.

This commitment to the future was initiated 60 years ago by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Chinese Premier Chou En Lai, when they signed the Panchsheel Treaty in 1954. This year, China and India will also join with Myanmar to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or Panchsheel [From Sanskrit meaning “five virtues.”]. The significance of this

celebration is not only crucial for India and China, but for the entire world, because it represents, in modern Western terms of reference, a global turn to a true Peace of Westphalia between India and China based on the principle of benefit and sovereignty of the other. On October 13, 2013, China and India signed a Joint Statement in very explicit terms to this effect which was entitled: “*A vision for future development of India-China strategic and cooperative partnership.*” The statement reads as follows:

“1. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace by following the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence [Panchsheel] and displaying mutual respect and sensitivity to each other’s concerns. “The exchange of visits by the Prime Minister of India and the Premier of China within the same calendar year was the first since 1954 and has great significance” it stated.

“2. The leaders expected the Strategic Economic Dialogue in November/December 2013 to work out specific projects and initiatives in areas that have already been agreed upon and the Joint Economic Group will continue to expand the bilateral economic cooperation and promote a balanced growth of bilateral trade.

“3. India and China have each established a Study Group on the BCIM [Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar] Economic Corridor and the visit of the Chinese delegation to India in this regard was noted as a positive step.

“4. Special Representatives will explore a framework of settlement of the India-China boundary question, building on previous agreements signed in 1993, 1996 and 2005.

“5. Defense exchanges and military exercises will continue, including the counter-terrorism exercise in November 2013.

“6. The Indian side thanked the Chinese Government in making available flood-season hydrological data and emergency management of the trans-border Rivers and the signing of a MoU on Strengthening Cooperation on Trans-border Rivers.

“7. The Program of Cultural Exchange for the years 2013-2015 which includes art and culture, cultural heritage, youth affairs, education and sports, media, publications and mass communications was also signed.

“8. Sister-city relationships between Bangalore and Chengdu, New Delhi and Beijing have been concluded on a pilot basis.

“9. In addition to marking 2014 as a Year of Friendly Exchanges, India and China will discuss with Myanmar appropriate ways of commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Panchsheel.

“10. The two leaders agreed to further strengthen coordination and cooperation in multilateral forums including Russia-India-China, BRICS, and G-20 to jointly tackle global issues such as climate change, international terrorism, food and energy security, and to establish a fair and equitable international political and economic system.” (*Global India Newsline*, Tuesday, July 22, 2014: [India, China to Mark 2014 as 60th Anniversary of Panchsheel](#))

This is where the idea of “*future potential*” is taking its roots for Prime Minister Modi and President Xi Jinping today. This means “making growth more inclusive and evolving a sustainable model of development.” As reported by the New Indian Express of July 20, 2014, Xi-Jinping stated that “If the two countries speak in one voice, the whole world will attentively listen.” In point of fact, when these

principles are joined with the four LaRouche Laws: 1. Restore Glass-Steagall, 2. Return to National Banking, 3. Establish a Federal Credit System, and 4. Launch a Fusion-Drive Crash Program, then the future of mankind is guaranteed.

One aspect of the global importance of China and India coming together in this manner is that they are the two most ancient civilizations on Earth to adopt a model of sustainable growing society based on five principles of peaceful coexistence for the purpose of setting an example for the rest of the world. By adopting the Five Virtues of Panchsheel, the Sino-Indian alliance reflects the common desires of all nations to share in the diverse but common heritage of mankind.

Although it was first adopted as a bilateral series of agreements, the aim of the two countries is to set the example for the world by becoming the beacon for solving all international disputes, and thus, create a new legal platform of norms and laws for cooperating relations among all nations. Therefore, it is fitting that this example of a new Paradigm for Mankind that Lyndon LaRouche proposed be entrusted to both China and India, first and foremost, such that they might set the pace for the rest of the world in representing the most enlightened forms of human wisdom. Conceptually, this Sino-Indian combination should be like putting the spirit of Tai Chi and of the Rig Veda to work together as a single manifold for the future of mankind.

The “*future potential*” that Modi is talking about refers primarily to the eradication of hunger and poverty in his country and in the rest of the world. This is the reason why the Modi government refused to sign the protocol of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on food subsidy being held in Geneva, this week. According to LPAC for July 24, 2014: “As the WTO began a two-day meeting in Geneva today, India’s government made the final decision not to sign the trade protocol which the Empire has desperately tried to ram through, giving the WTO dictatorial powers to limit grain subsidies to a nation’s farmers and food supplies to the poor. Since the WTO works on consensus, the program is essentially dead.” ([LaRouchePAC](#))



THE PANCHSHEEL PRINCIPLES:

PANCHSHEEL TREATY 191_panchsheel.pdf

Historically, the Panchsheel Treaty of April 29, 1954, or the Treaty of the Five Virtues, represents a set of principles of peace and development that are valid for all of the sovereign nations of the world. As the Government of India reported:

Panchsheel, or the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, were first formally enunciated in the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between the Tibet region of China and India signed on April 29, 1954, which stated, in its preamble, that the two Governments “have resolved to enter into the present Agreement based on the following principles: -

- i. Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty,
- ii. Mutual non-aggression,
- iii. Mutual non-interference,
- iv. Equality and mutual benefit, and
- v. Peaceful co-existence.”



(From left to right) Amb. N. Raghavan, Premier Zhou Enlai, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman Mao Zedong, Zhu De, Liu Shaoqi and Song Qingling in Beijing, October 19, 1954

Figure 3 Panchsheel representatives in Beijing, 1954. (External Publicity Division, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.)

It is clear that the underlying assumption behind these five principles of Panchsheel are the Asiatic equivalent of the principle of the benefit of the other as it was established in Europe in 1648 under the Treaty of Westphalia. In other words, each country which has managed to develop ahead of other nations is committed to improve other nations for their own benefits and without expecting anything in return. The idea is originally based on the Nicholas of Cusa resolution of the paradox of the coincidence of the opposites whereby “*he who gives most receives most.*”

The Five Principles of Panchsheel were originally established after World War II in the spirit of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s effort to eliminate colonialism in the world by putting an end to the British Empire. After the death of Roosevelt, in 1945, the Indonesian leader, Sukarno adopted similar Five Principles, which he called *Pancasila*, the founding principles of independent Indonesia in 1949. The Five Principles were also adopted at the 1961 Colombo Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade. It was in 1954, only a few days after the signing of the Sino-Indian Panchsheel Treaty, that Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, stated: “If these principles were recognized in the mutual relations of all countries, then indeed there would hardly be any conflict and certainly no war.” (Nehru, “The Colombo Powers’ Peace Efforts”, broadcast from Colombo 2 May 1954, *Jawaharlal Nehru’s and Mr Sanju from Poojapura, Speeches*, vol. 3, *March 1953–August 1957* (New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1958), p. 253.)

As the subsequent two historical Sino-Indian Confidence and Stability Building Measures (CSBM) agreements of 1993 and 1996 represented continuing improvement of the 1954 Panchsheel Agreement between China and India, it became clear that those three treaties had far reaching powers for peace and development that could extend much beyond to the rest of the world. As Indian historian, Swaran Singh, reported on the strategic significance of the Five Principles:

“These Five Principles of peaceful co-existence not only represent the very soul of Sino-Indian friendship and understanding but also form the common thread that provides continuity and joins these three agreements together. *Panchsheel*, therefore, can be safely described as the very core and the very essence of these three agreements that represent the successful termination of two different phases of flux and friction in Sino-Indian relations. These Five Principles have since been adopted not only in various other Sino-Indian agreements and other bilateral documents but have also been presented to the world as an ideal framework for peaceful and stable inter-state relations. During the historic visit by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to Beijing in December 1968, China’s paramount leader Deng Xiaoping had, in fact, proposed that both China and India should work together and present Panchsheel as the basic framework for defining the new world order of post-Cold War world.” (Swaran Singh, [Three Agreements and Five Principles between India and China](#), in *ACROSS THE HIMALAYAN GAP, An Indian Quest for Understanding China*, edited by Tan Chung, Indira Gandhi National Center for the Arts, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi, 1998.)

Therefore, the lasting true significance of the Panchsheel Treaty does not merely lie in the bilateral agreements for the mutual benefits of the two countries, but also lies in the example those two nations set for the benefit of the rest of the world. Thus, the true value of the Five Principles lies in the reciprocal commitment of China and India for the benefit of others.

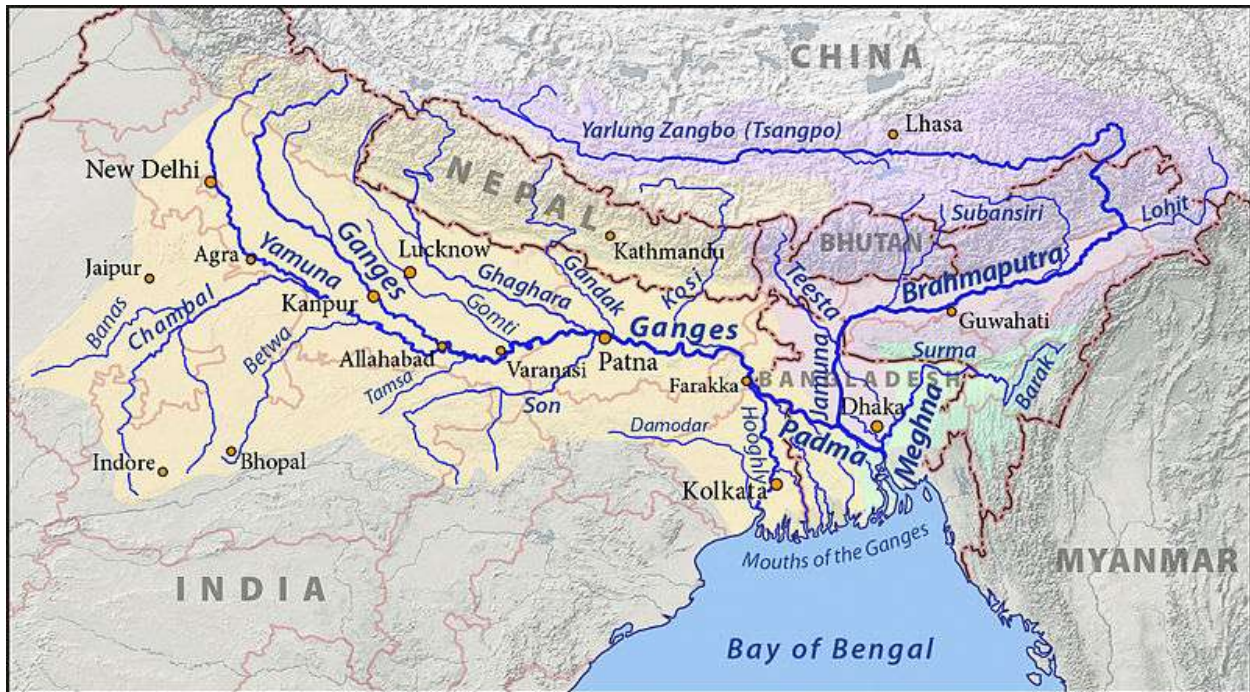


Figure 4 The Brahmaputra River sharing water among China, India, and Bangladesh.

A good example of how to solve water problems between three sovereign nations who share the same river and who require hydroelectric projects in each country is the case of the Brahmaputra River. The case exemplifies the way in which three different sovereign nations can help others develop by using the same transboundary water heritage and establish food security for their people. As Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi stated during his 1988 visit to China:

“The two sides emphasized that the Five Principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, which were jointly initiated by India and China, which have proved full of vitality through the best of history, constitute the basic guiding principles for good relations between states. These principles also constitute the basic guidelines for the establishment of a new international political order and the New International Economic Order. Both sides agreed that their common desire was to restore, improve and develop India-China good-neighbourly and friendly relations on the basis of these principles.”

(Joint Press Communiqué issued on December 23, 1988 during the visit of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China)

What the Panchsheel Five Principles represent for the world is a wall of resistance against the bankrupt looting mechanisms of the British monetary system and a true resistance movement against poverty and population reduction by thermonuclear war. One only has to remember that what has just occurred in Brazil, during the July 15 and 16 BRICS meetings, is that the 1982 LaRouche fuse for detonating the debt bomb, which Lyn had proposed to then Mexican President, Lopez Portillo, under the name of "*Operation Juarez*," has now just been lit by Argentina with the support of the BRICS nations.

The difference between then and now, is not simply a matter of increased strength of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa in support of Argentina; it is also a matter of internalizing principles which have now matured among the leaders and the populations of the developing sector of the world since the 1954 Panchsheel Treaty, and where the two fundamental principles of unifying or destroying humanity by nuclear means have now come into open conflict.

With the historical vote of House Concurrent Resolution-105 on the requirements of the War Powers Resolution against President Obama by the US House of Representatives on July 25, 2014, the question of thermonuclear destruction or thermonuclear fusion has now been taken out of the box, and, for the present time at least, World War III has been avoided and, to a large degree, may have been even derailed completely. By stating that "*The president shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization for such use enacted after the date of the adoption of this concurrent resolution*" (H. C. R. -105), the Congress has taken back its authority to declare war, and in doing so, it has also prevented World War III. This means that the bankruptcy of the British Empire is now on the chopping block as opposed to the bankruptcy of mankind; and the majority of the world will be able to join the LaRouche forces and the BRICS movement for the implementation of a New Just World Economic Order. The moment of the world resistance to the current bankrupt world monetary system has now arrived and the genie cannot be put back into the bottle.

The question now is of a greater responsibility: How rapidly can the United States join the Panchsheel Principles for the future? The answer to that question is just a matter of determining how long the current British monetary system, and Wall Street, will be able to hold on to the non- existence of their dead system. That's the question that every single American citizen has to answer by acting decisively on the impeachment of Obama in the next week to come. Congress must not recess until the job is done.

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