

## WHEN THE WISE POINT TO A NEW WORLD ORDER, IMBECILS ONLY SEE BITCOINS

From the Editors of Solidarité & Progrès, Thursday May 5, 2022

*The LaRouche Organization in France, Solidarité & Progrès<sup>1</sup>, published a challenging epistemological article pertaining to the domain of matter of mind. The article is revolutionary in the sense that it puts before you the creative idea of a new sort of political “fait accompli,” which you might think as having no significance whatsoever because, after all, such a matter of mind has no real physical existence.*

*However, it scares the hell out of the world financial elite, because if this sort of non-existing matter of mind catches fire in the minds and hearts of the world’s population, it will change the world as we know it, and will cause a total paradigm-shift in the world monetary system to such an effect that it might put an end to world poverty. What is this matter of mind, you ask?*

*The article reports on the fact that the Central African Republic just became the second nation in the world, after the Republic of El Salvador, to adopt digital money as its national currency. Cryptocurrencies (including Bitcoin) are expected to be the currency of the future system of public credit, provided that a new just world economic and security system, which the LaRouche Schiller Institute has been calling for, is established to back them up.*

*No matter what you think of bitcoins and of cryptocurrencies, the reality is that the world monetary system has reached a point of no return and there is no force in the world, including war, which can stop it from collapsing. What follows is a translation of the French article.*

Last week, the Central African Republic decided to accept all forms of cryptomoney (including Bitcoin) as official currencies of the country. After El Salvador in Central America, this is the second country to cross over, as the fundamentalists would say. For the IMF and the bankers of the “rules-based world order,” this is unfathomable; and some of them see the “shadow of Russia” and other trouble makers like China behind it. But in fact, the stakes are elsewhere.

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<sup>1</sup> [Lorsque le sage pointe vers un nouvel ordre mondial, l’imbécile ne voit que le bitcoin](#). Solidarité & Progrès May 5, 2022.



### **The decision of the Central African Republic**

On April 28, the Central African Republic parliament unanimously passed a bill authorizing the use of cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoins and all ‘electronic transactions’ and ‘Blockchain technology.’ The second poorest country in the world, torn by civil war, has become the second country to adopt digital currencies, after El Salvador legalized them in September 2021.

Obed Namsio, chief of staff to President Faustin-Archange Touadera, called the move "a decisive step towards opening up new opportunities for our country", reports Reuters. Martin Ziguèle, a former Central African Prime Minister, now an opposition MP, complained that the bill was approved “by proclamation” meaning that some lawmakers intend to challenge it in the Constitutional Court. “This law is a way of getting out of the Financial Community of Africa (FCA) franc by a means that remove the common currency of its substance,” Ziguèle said.

### **The beginning of the end for the FCA franc**

In fact, by this decision, the Central African Republic, which broke politically with France, took a step towards emancipation of the FCA franc – which was originally, let us remember, the franc of the French colonies, and which has remained pegged to the euro and under the management of the European Central Bank and the Banque de France. The BBC quotes Central African economist, Yann Daworo, who believes that the FCA franc is not used "for the benefit of Africa". In several countries, voices are increasingly rising to demand abandoning this currency, because some consider the FCA franc as a relic of the colonial era, allowing France to continue to exercise economic control. According to Daworo, the legalization

of bitcoins will make life easier: "Businessmen will no longer have to walk around with suitcases of FCA francs that will have to be converted into dollars or any other currency to make purchases in foreign countries," he told the BBC.

BBC then quotes computer scientist Sydney Tickaya, who thinks that the adoption of cryptocurrency is "premature" and "irresponsible", because "access to the Internet is still underdeveloped in the country while bitcoin depends entirely on the Internet". As the weekly [Marianne](#) reminds us, the decision may seem surreal given that the Central African Republic is indeed very poorly electrified: "Among the 5 million Central Africans, only 15% have access to electricity, for a capacity of 30 megawatt hours. By way of comparison, Senegal has a capacity of 650 MW, France 500 terawatt hours. Moreover, only 4% of the population has access to the internet. Two parameters that are essential to be able to use bitcoin."

### **A great topsy-turvy world**

Before going any further, it is important to shed some light on the subject of cryptocurrencies and clear up the confusion that reigns. Indeed, several features are intertwined. However, what underpins a functional financial system remains:

1. A State capable of asserting its authority;
2. A national bank under democratic control;
3. A public credit system capable of long-term investment;
4. A national currency recognized by its partners around the world
5. A payment system, possibly digital.

The problem is that the initial intention of Bretton Woods has been betrayed and the dollar/euro system has been primarily transformed into a political tool at the service of a Malthusian "man-eating" Anglo-Euro-American oligarchy.

The arbitrary application of American legislation and sanctions, in the name of extraterritoriality, including against the allies of the United States, was only the hors d'oeuvre of this drift. To be an enemy country of the United States is already very risky, Kissinger quipped. But to be their friend is downright deadly. However, with the confiscation of the assets of the Afghan Central Bank, and now those of the Russian state, the Biden Administration may have gone a step too far by announcing that the dollar would be abandoned as a reserve currency on a global scale.

In order to deal with this situation, and escape the iron grip of sanctions, Russia and China have been working for a long time on the establishment of "digital currencies of central banks", in order to allow States to exchange between themselves, in particular to settle the sales of fuels and raw materials in their own currencies.

It is quite different for the Central African Republic and El Salvador, where people also live on the money sent home by nationals abroad, and who hope, in addition to a digital payment system at home, to use a currency which will enable them to trade with foreigners.

As Thierry Vircoulon points out in [Marianne](#): “One of the possible tracks of this sudden adoption of bitcoin as legal tender could be a desire to circumvent the international sanctions taken against Russia since the beginning of the war.” – “The Central African Republic is a country that exports natural resources, which are denominated and invoiced in dollars, which means that when it wants to pay another country, it does so in dollars,” underlines Grégory Vanel. However, since the international sanctions adopted against Russia and its exclusion from the Swift interbank system, this is no longer possible if they wish to trade with Russia.

The solution would be to use a “neutral” currency, which escapes the control of international monetary institutions, including the Central Bank. "Bitcoin is a currency that is not censorable, and is geopolitically neutral," said Philippe Herlin.

### **Is Russia joining in?**

At the end of March, Russia had also put forward the idea that countries could pay for its gas in bitcoins. Provocation of wink, the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, declared on his twitter account a few hours after the publication of the law of April 27: “#Bitcoin is universal money.”

It may not be official yet, but many in Russia welcome the prospect of circumventing sanctions with cryptocurrencies. During a recorded press conference on March 24, Pavel Zavalny, chairman of the Russian Duma's energy committee, said that when it comes to "friendly" countries such as China or Turkey, Russia is ready to be more flexible regarding payment options. Zavalny clarified that the buyer's national currency — as well as bitcoin — were seen as alternative means of paying for Russia's energy exports. “We have been proposing to China for a long time to move to national currency settlements for rubles and yuan,” Zavalny said according to translated comments. “With Turkey, it will be the Turkish lira and the ruble. (...) You can also trade with bitcoins,” he added.

Already in 2018, Sergey Glazyev, Russian Minister in charge of Integration and Macroeconomics of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), had mentioned the potential advantages of cryptocurrencies, particularly in a strategy for securing certain assets.



[Advisor of Russian President Putin Sergey Glazyev on Blockchain Leadership Summit in Zurich](#)

The decision of the Central African Republic, a country which now has reached a close rapprochement with Russia, is therefore only one expression among others of a larger dynamic, that of a complete transformation of the financial system and therefore of a paradigmatic order of magnitude of change for the world as a whole. Many experts believe that the current momentum could help small countries like the Central African Republic reduce their reliance on the US dollar in global trade. Ransu Salovaara, CEO of cryptocurrency platform Likvidi, points out that the dollar has been the global oil currency since the 1950s.

Oil dependency is a major issue today, in view of the situation in Ukraine and of the SWIFT banking ban, as a result of which global and unavoidable cryptocurrencies like bitcoin can really shine, he explains. While it is obvious that no cryptocurrency (private, and in its raw state) could replace all the elementary functions of an international financial system worthy of the name, it is perfectly understandable that certain private or state actors, with a view to consolidating their own power (as in El Salvador), or out of desperation (as in the Central African Republic), will try to go to cryptocurrencies to escape their executioner.

**A new system of public credit**

"The old world is dying, the new one is slow to appear", wrote the Marxist theorist Antonio Gramsci.

However, make no mistake: while the use of digital currencies allows countries to potentially emancipate themselves from the dominant monetary system, that is not automatically good in and of itself. Because the value of a currency comes only from the use that we make of it and from the productive activity generated by a real physical economy and what comes out of it.

For its part, China, which prohibits any private use of cryptocurrency on its territory, launched in early 2022 the *e-yuan*, a Chinese “central bank digital currency”. This digital *yuan* should notably facilitate cross-border payments within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), or the New Silk Roads. Thus, given the growing importance of the BRI – in terms of the number of countries involved (more than 130) and the financial volumes involved – the acceptance and use of e-yuan should reinforce the emergence of trading and of a financial system parallel to the USD system, allowing more and more countries to circumvent the global banking system and US sanctions.

As a matter of fact, the entire global financial system is in the process of falling apart. The question is whether it will be chaos or a New Just Economic Order. As the International Schiller Institute demonstrated, this problem will remain intractable in the context of a growing global geopolitical clash, as is well understood by the financial interests of London and Wall Street, which are doing everything to fuel conflicts. This is why there is an urgent need to create a new global architecture of security and development among nations, based on a system of public credit, as requested by the Schiller Institute in a call which you are invited to sign and circulate.

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