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Berlin Conference Discusses Great Projects
Science & Drama! What Is Sense-Perception?
Jammu & Kashmir: Victim of Britain's Imperial Legacy

**LaRouche: The Lessons of
Classical Tragedy Today**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

We are living through a national tragedy, as Lyndon LaRouche demonstrates, in our *Cover* story this week. What does it mean to be “inside” a tragedy? It means that we believe in a system which we experience through our senses, and to which we respond based on the pleasure/pain principle. This is not unique to Americans, of course, nor to the present time in history, as we discover in LaRouche’s “Science & Drama! What Is Sense-Perception?” which looks at Classical art, as expressed in the epic tragedies of Homer and Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller, and the great Classical operas of Beethoven, Mozart, and Verdi.

As LaRouche states in the LPAC interview that leads our *Feature*, “Every tragedy by a great tragedian, always portrayed a society which destroyed itself. And a leadership which did what was necessary, to cause that society to be destroyed, self-destroyed.” The great irony of the tragedy, is that the member of the audience, i.e., *you*, observing from the outside, is able to see the tragedy unfold, as the characters are helpless to change its course, having failed to seize that moment, when such a change were possible. Thus, we find Cassius, in Shakespeare’s *Julius Caesar*, in a moment of self-realization, uttering the line, “The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.”

Consider the failure, this past week, of the Congress to remain in session, as LaRouche had called on them to do, to enact Glass-Steagall, which could have immediately begun to reverse the collapse of our economy. And the failure of the citizenry to demand they do exactly that. This is the stuff of which tragedy is made.

In *Economics*, we bring you the first report from a Schiller Institute conference in Berlin, on “Rebuilding the World Economy—NAWAPA, the Bering Strait, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge,” on Sept. 25. In addition to an overview, in “Full-Steam Ahead To Rebuild a Shattered World,” there is the presentation by Dr. Marcello Vichi, the author of the Transaqua project to transform northern Africa, with great water, transport, and other development projects.

Two more contributions from LaRouche, are his opening remarks to a private luncheon in Washington, and his videotaped address to Moscow’s Dubna University, both in *International*, where you will also find reports from Jammu & Kashmir, Colombia, and Sudan.



Cover This Week

President Obama addresses a joint session of Congress, Sept. 9, 2009.



White House/Lawrence Jackson

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Lyndon LaRouche told LaRouchePAC TV's Weekly Report program: "When you look at the planet from my standpoint, you see that this planet is now a great tragedy. We are living in a tragedy. And the real signal of the tragedy is, we have a bum as President, whose policies are actually congruent with those of Adolf Hitler, in his own way, and we don't do anything about it. "You have to respect this President." This President does not respect human life, why should we, who are part of human life, respect his opinion?"

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"I devote this present report to a representation of that specific case, a case of what I consider the most appropriate illustration of the unity of those creative powers of true discovery which are shared among both Classical tragedy and the breadth of social and physical science."

Economics

23 Schiller Institute Conference: Full-Steam Ahead To Rebuild a Shattered World

The Schiller Institute's conference on "Rebuilding the World Economy—NAWAPA, the Bering Strait, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge," on Sept. 25 in Berlin, presented a solution to the crisis of the global system: great infrastructure projects and nuclear power. The speakers were Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Dr. Hal Cooper, Dr. Sergei Cherkasov, Portia Tarumbwa-Strid, and physicist Veit Ringel.

30 The Congo-Chad Water Transfer: The Main Features of a Feasibility Study

Dr. Marcello Vichi, who originated the concept of the Transaqua project for African development, submitted this speech in writing to the Schiller Institute's Berlin conference.

International

35 The Remedy to This Crisis: Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA

Lyndon LaRouche's remarks to a private seminar in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 29. Reenactment of the Glass-Steagall Law, he said, would immediately bankrupt most of the nation's banks; but that does not mean they would be shut down. The legitimate parts of the commercial banks would be protected by the Federal government. Once that is accomplished, we can proceed with the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), the great development project of the 21st Century.

41 Great Projects Will Rescue World Economy

Lyndon LaRouche sent this videotaped lecture to a conference at Russia's Dubna University.

45 Jammu and Kashmir: Victim of Britain's Imperial Legacy

It is up to New Delhi and the government of the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir to formulate a policy to bring normalcy back to people's lives in that violence-stricken region. It is also necessary to find a mechanism to ensure that no such prolonged violence occurs again. To expect anything further in the present context, is nothing but a dream.

51 Colombia Strikes Back at Britain's Dope, Inc.

The military assault on the headquarters of the narco-terrorist FARC marks "the beginning of the end" for that cocaine cartel, said Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos. It could bring down a lot more than that, and London is not pleased.

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LaRouche: Fight To Overcome Our National Tragedy

On Sept. 30, at 1 a.m., the 111th Congress adjourned, having taken no action, nor even taken up debate, on the existential question facing the United States, and the world, economy: the restoration of FDR's Glass-Steagall banking law. Despite enormous popular pressure, largely organized by the LaRouche Political Action Committee, the Congress capitulated to the demands from President Obama and House Speaker Nancy Pelosi. In fact, Pelosi herself had to cast the deciding vote to force adjournment, since 39 Democrats, many of them Glass-Steagall supporters, had voted against it, tying the House 209-209.

Midday, on Sept. 30, LaRouche PAC Chairman Lyndon LaRouche addressed the strategic situation in the wake of this failure, on LPAC-TV's Weekly Report. We present here an edited transcript of his opening statement, and recommend viewing the full hour of discussion, which can be found in archive on www.larouchepac.com.

What's interesting in particular, is to look at the behavior of the members of Congress, and they are behaving with their usual impotence. And it's not their impotence alone: It's the impotence of our whole population. There is no real leadership, that's recognized as real leadership, in the political system. But there are people who feel they have to adapt to the "powers that be," whatever they are. And, I mean, Madame Pelosi is not my idea of someone who is well-suited to power. She's petty, nasty, dishonest—you know.

But this is the nature of the human tragedy in a general way: It is fairly rare in history, that institutions and large populations behave sanely. They just don't. Because they believe in a system, which they feel part of, and they believe that they have to behave according to their perception of

their rules of the system, sort of like a freemasonic club. And their conception of what the universe is, that they're adapting to, has no direct correspondence to reality.

Now, it's easy to understand how this works in modern European society. Modern European society, except when the United States is actually sovereign, which has been fairly rare in recent times—the U.S. is, generally, more often, actually a captive of the British Empire. And Wall Street and the Boston crowd are typical of what was left over, when we received our independence, in which the British maintained control over Boston, they maintained control over New York City, the New York market, and they maintained increasing control over other parts—like Chicago became a British bastion.

So, therefore, people believed in a system, one which is based on a principle of pleasure and pain, which is essentially the official British system. It's the Sarpi system, which is different from the Aristotelean system. And therefore, they do not believe in reality.

If you study carefully all the teachings of the 18th-Century liberals, they specifically reject the idea that reality exists as a known factor in human behavior. What they agree on, is that pleasure and pain are the primary factors in human history. And therefore, they act according to their perception, of how pleasure and pain determine the mass behavior of institutions.

In other words, there is sort of a code of how we shall interpret pleasure and pain. And it shifts slightly when the perceived government shifts, or the perceived tyranny shifts. And masses of people respond, not to reality, but respond to what they think the prevailing sense of currents of pleasure and pain dictate what they should believe.

And therefore, we come into a situation, such as we have now, where I am dealing with reality. And these fellows out there, the smart ones in the Congress, for example, accept the fact that what I'm saying is real. But their action on this, is based on the assumption, well, they will say to me implicitly, or even sometimes explicitly, "Yes, you are right, but you can't do it that way."

All right, so therefore, what they think is the acceptable standard of artificial, liberal perception, of pleasure and pain, is what they feel is the supreme power in society, particularly when they're massed in large meet-

ings of themselves. Then they react as an institution to their perception of the shared perception of pleasure and pain.

And therefore, you find that even the extremely intelligent members of the legislature, the Federal legislature, do not act intelligently, under pressure. They act on the basis of what they think the powers are, that regulate pleasure and pain. And therefore, you will find Congressmen who will agree with me, know I'm right, will say so, even initiate that statement, and show that they know what they're saying! They will not act that way, when it comes to casting a vote. Except under very exceptional conditions.

The Hyperinflationary Crisis

And therefore, recently, we have a situation, in which you have, typified by our non-friend from the *Daily Telegraph*: Ambrose Evans-Pritchard has officially announced—and obviously, this was something he announced, Sunday [Sept. 27] at the latest, and actually put out on Monday—the statement that the system is now coming down. The system is finished. It's in a breakdown crisis. Then, you find two other institutional figures in Britain, who said the same thing. Of course, some British press don't say the same thing, some do.

In the United States, it is a fact: The United States has entered the phase of a general breakdown crisis. So has the British system, and so has the Western European system. Russia is feeling the pressure, of being a captive, in terms of its relations with its neighbors, of being a captive of that.

And when you look at the planet from my standpoint, you see that this planet is now a great tragedy. We are living in a tragedy. And the real signal of the tragedy is, we have a bum as President, whose policies are actually congruent with those of Adolf Hitler, in his own way, and we don't do anything about it. "You have to respect this President." This President does not respect human life, why should we, who are part of human life, respect his opinion?

So, that's our problem. The problem is, you know, people say, "Why aren't you more influential?" Well, I say, "I'm perfectly influential, as things go. But you guys aren't in the real world. In the real world, I'm influential, but you're not in the real world! And look at the way you behave, look at what you vote for. You all, 80% of you, in the Congress, agree that Glass-Steagall is necessary to save this Republic. You won't do it!



White House/Pete Souza

President Barack Obama and Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi did their utmost to prevent the three Glass-Steagall bills which have been submitted in the House, from coming to the floor. For this role, they deserve to be called by their right name, traitors. Here they are shown chatting in the cabinet room in February 2009.

Why?”

“Well, the President wouldn’t allow it.”

“You mean, this jerk? You’re kissing this jerk’s butt, when the majority of the American people despise him?”

And that’s the lesson that we have to take from recent behavior, as to where we are. That doesn’t mean the situation is hopeless. It means that, if you are counting on an intelligent response from even the legislatures, once they know the truth, that they are going to react according to it, you are making a big mistake. These members of the legislature are not going to behave on the basis of truthful belief, or knowledgeable belief! They are going to behave, on the basis of what

Nancy Pelosi, for example, will allow, as recently! And that can destroy this nation!

The Essence of Tragedy

This is the essence of tragedy! The essence of great tragedy, of all civilizations, is that they have the ability to know—the famous case, of course, is from Homer, the case of Achilles. A great tragedy, which affected civilization, which was the Trojan War, was, according to the story, the “rage of Achilles,” that resulted in this very destructive thing. And the Greek historians of that time, looking back, recognized that. And actually, the fall of Greece, which represented, together with certain elements of Egypt, the highest level of civilization, of culture, at that time, was incapable of mobilizing itself sanely. It was trapped into the Peloponnesian War, a suicidal attack.

You know, you have idiots in Europe, especially in France—and the French will think that Napoleon was a great hero of France. They will say, yes, he was this, he was that, he was bad, and so on. But you have to accept the fact that he was a great genius in warfare!

Well, he lost the warfare—that’s great genius. But on top of that, he was not really his own man! If you go from 1782, after the defeat of Cornwallis, when we had secured our freedom, with the support of France, and Spain, as sovereign nations, and the League of Armed Neutrality, led by the Tsarina of Russia; here we had triumphed in achieving our independence.

What happened is, from 1782 on, from approximately May-June of 1782, when the incumbent boss of the British East India Company tore apart the alliance, and set into motion confusion, which destroyed Europe, and Europe was destroyed in what became the Napoleonic Wars. And what ended up, was an alliance, temporarily, immediately, of course—there were no true allies in this business—an alliance between the Habsburgs and the British Empire: And an empire was imposed on Europe, from which Europe has not fully recovered to the present day!

They are still living—I mean, when the Frenchmen think that Napoleon was a hero, Napoleon was the guy

that destroyed France! How? By getting France involved in perpetual warfare throughout Europe, which resulted in the triumph of the British Empire over France, a condition which exists to the present day! Now that's a helluva bad choice of patriotism!

...And we are in a situation where we have to make clear to the American people, why they are behaving like such fools. You have over 80% of the U.S. adult population, recognizing that this government and these parties, are no good for them. However, what do they show then? They show that, in significant part, by talking about this crazy new party [the Tea Party]. Which is nonsense, a complete piece of nonsense. And why do they like it? Because it's not the Republican and not the Democratic Party. It's a helluva *bad* choice!

So anyway, you are dealing with a population which, when talked to individually, or talked to in the right kind of subject area, will respond sanely. When it comes to political behavior, mass political behavior, both as members of Congress, or political systems, or members of the population, when mobilized around their representatives, behave insanely! The insanity is the popular opinion based on pleasure/pain. And they can't free themselves from that! They've been conditioned!

"You can't do that." "Why?" "Well..."—long answer, but it amounts to pleasure/pain. And you have members of the Congress, who agree with me, specifically, on the action to be taken, *did not take it*. Now, they put the entire nation, going into November, into the continuation of what is presently a global breakdown crisis, *which can be the end of civilization, planetwide*. And these damned fools are doing it.

But, you know, you can't just scream at them. You have to recognize that they're mentally ill. And the mental illness is this belief in liberalism, that is, the belief that there is no truth, knowable to the average citizen out there, except the effects of pleasure/pain, and pleasure/pain is regulated by popular opinion: That is the device which measures what pleasure/pain is. And measures not truth, but pleasure/pain. And that is what we saw, so far, this week.

Now, it doesn't mean, that that's inevitable to continue, because we are at a breaking point. There is a hyperinflation, fully under way now. People are pretending that it does not exist, but it does! There is a *total breakdown of the world monetary-financial system, and physical-economic system*, now in process. And the only thing that's going to change it, at this point, is the effect that pleasure/pain is negated by pleasure/pain: A

breakdown of the system, negates the existing rule of pleasure/pain, by a new principle of pleasure/pain. And that's the only thing we left!

The Dangers Ahead

And this is the kind of thing that led to the French Revolution. The French Revolution was a very destructive process, not because the issues did not exist, but

London Mouthpiece Acknowledges Reality

Oct. 1—City of London scribbler Ambrose Evans-Pritchard of the *Daily Telegraph*, acknowledged the reality of the insane hyperinflationary policy of the Federal Reserve, in an article published Sept. 27.

Evans-Pritchard wrote, under the headline "Shut down the Fed (2)": "I apologise to readers around the world for having defended the emergency stimulus policies of the US Federal Reserve, and for arguing like an imbecile naif that the Fed would not succumb to drug addiction, political abuse, and mad intoxicated debauchery, once it began taking its first shots of quantitative easing."

"My pathetic assumption was that Ben Bernanke would deploy further QE only to stave off *deflation*, not to create *inflation*. If the Federal Open Market Committee cannot see the difference, God help America.

"...So all those hillsmen in Idaho, with their Colt 45s and boxes of krugerrands, who sent furious e-mails to the Telegraph accusing me of defending a hyperinflating establishment cabal were right all along. The Fed is indeed out of control.

"...Sooner or later we may learn what the Fed's hawkish bloc of Fisher, Lacker, Plosser, Hoening, Warsh and Kocherlakota really think about this latest lurch into monetary la-la-land, with all that it implies for moral hazard and debt contracts. If I have written harsh words about these heroic resisters, I apologise for that too."

because the issues had not been responded to, as real issues, but other issues had taken over. And so, the French population went to insanity, under Napoleon. And Napoleon was a British agent, in fact, who destroyed Europe, to make way for the victory of the Habsburg-British alliance, which was not maintained too comfortably, for too long, after that.

But nonetheless, for the time, 1812-1815, this worked. And we saw the virtual destruction of civilization; and we saw the United States was then plunged into, under these conditions of the Napoleonic Wars, was plunged into, a process of self-destruction.

And rarely have we had Presidents who were fit to be President, for this reason: The British influence, from Boston, from New York City, the banking communities, which are really British East India Company, have dominated this country. And only under very exceptional circumstances, have we had a man who was fit to be President, *as* President. Like the case of McKinley. McKinley was qualified as a President; he was good. But they killed him on orders from Europe, orders through Teddy Roosevelt, who was part of this operation. And Teddy Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson, got us into a war, which we had no business getting into, hmm? That would have finished the British Empire. But they were British agents, and they saved the British Empire.

Then you had a parade of clowns, like Coolidge and Hoover. And then we had Franklin Roosevelt, under conditions of crisis. And when he died, we were plunged into it. If we had Eisenhower then, Eisenhower would have been a good President. But in the meantime, between the time he came out of service, and the time he was president of Columbia University, until he became President, the United States had changed: The American people had been broken. And therefore, even though he did things which were consistent with his character—he and MacArthur both, as others did, as well, it wasn't enough, because the other side had taken a dominant position.

And when Jack Kennedy got out of control of the enemy, they killed him! It was no lone assassin. It was done with the British Empire and its assets in the United States, and in France, and in Spain. And these three guys came in, and shot the President, and got by with it, because of the cover-up. As a result of that, we were destroyed as a nation, by the entry into this ten-year-long war in Indo-China. We never recovered from that war. We were ruined by that. And the fact

that we were ruined was used by the Nixon Administration, the Carter Administration—the Carter Administration and the Nixon Administration were two of the worst administrations we have ever had! What Jimmy Carter did was criminal, but he didn't know what the hell he was doing. He was nothing but a dupe and a stooge, at that time. Maybe he knows a little bit better now. . . .

Anyway, that's what I think the situation is: This irony, that we are in the greatest crisis imaginable: The system is in a hyperinflationary implosion, right now in process. You have leading spokesmen of the British financial establishment who are saying that this has happened. They're saying the U.S. government is clinically insane, in effect, and that is *true*, it is! And we still sit back, and we vote to support Nancy Bulosi—sort of, who was it? Bella Lugosi and Nancy Pelosi? . . .

And that's what we have to, as an organization, and in terms of part of the political process, what we have to reckon with: We can not apologize, for the manifest, clinical stupidity—and worse—of our friends, even in the Congress and in the political system, because they are adapting, in a way, which would ensure the destruction of this nation. And therefore, their present behavior, their choice of political alternatives, are in fact, clinically insane.

And the only thing now, that seems to be possible, is that the very shock of what they have assented to, may bring them to their senses, to break with this liberalism that they believe in. Because the political system, as it functions, in terms of leading forces, the political system of the United States, has now broken down: *It is no longer sane*. You have sane people in it, but the behavior of the system, collectively, is not sane. And that's what we have to consider, here, today, in terms of how we're going to deal with this thing.

After about 45 minutes of further discussion, LaRouche concluded as follows:

Every tragedy by a great tragedian, always portrayed a society which destroyed itself. And a leadership which did what was necessary, to cause that society to be destroyed, self-destroyed.

Well, we do what we can, and we have a policy which can save humanity, and that's what we're going to do, because that's the only thing *that's morally fit to be done!* So, we are going to do it! And we might get lucky, and humanity might be saved! But we have to understand, that it will not be because of our Congress.

What Is Sense-Perception?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

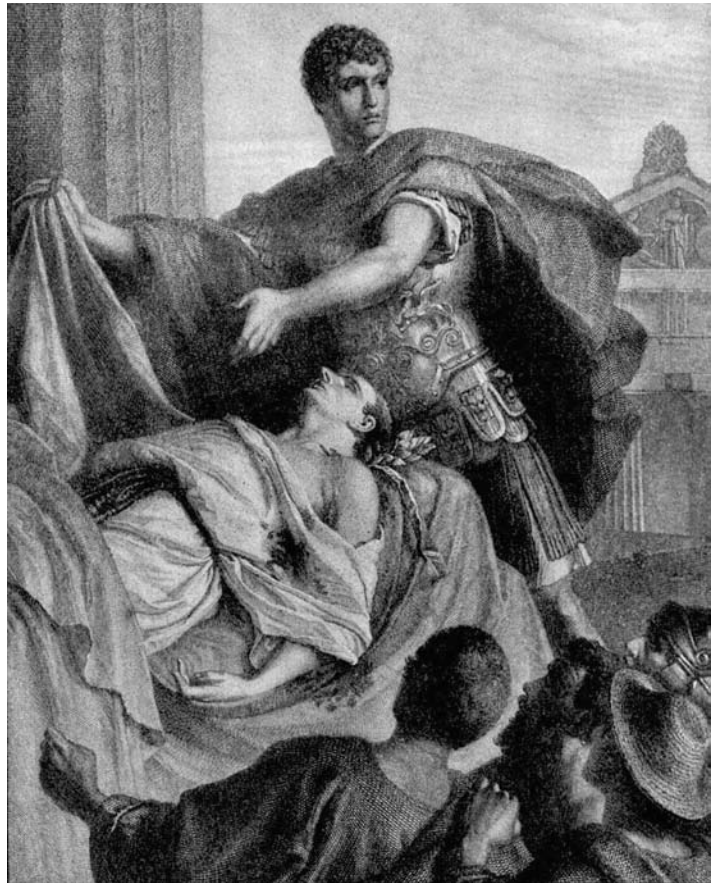
September 16, 2010

Creativity, whether expressed as physical-scientific, or Classical-artistic, is always lodged within what is, according to relevant principle, a commonly shared domain of Classical artistic composition. So far, today, few currently leading spokesmen for either of those two phase-spaces, currently share that actual view, a fact which explains the greater part of their frequent, systemic failures in performance.

Nevertheless, the most effective cure of that fact, can be found, as a matter of principles, within the specific domain of Classical tragedy in the tradition of Aeschylus, Plato, William Shakespeare, Gotthold Lessing, and Friedrich Schiller, most notably. The same principle is met in physical science in the legacy of such as Plato, Eratosthenes, Filippo Brunelleschi, Nicholas of Cusa, and of such followers of Cusa as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Bernhard Riemann, and, then, of such among Riemann's followers as Max Planck, Albert Einstein, and V.I. Vernadsky.

Unfortunately, we must reject the currently prevalent, but false presumption that art and science are essentially different categories. That, unfortunately, popular view prevents those indoctrinated in such a view from understanding either the role of the discovery of universal principles of science, or, knowledge of the fact, that the relatively deepest principles of creativity are expressed, interdependently, in both physical science and Classical artistic composition. The passion required for effecting such discovery, lies, principally, on the side of Classical artistic discovery: it lies there among the ambiguities of that common domain defined by the creative imagination.¹

1. E.g., William Empson's **Seven Types of Ambiguity**.



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*Classical tragedy expresses “the principle of creativity in the terms of a unified process of self-development of humanity,” LaRouche asserts, a principle common to Classical art and competent physical science. Here, the funeral oration scene from Shakespeare’s **Julius Caesar**.*

There is a crucial reason for the seemingly almost universal lack of the intellectual capacity to comprehend this fact, so far, still today. For the language of most of today’s physical science, the root of this systemic quality of prevalent difficulty, lies in the same axiomatic error of presumption which prompts many otherwise gifted science professionals, even among the

work of followers of Bernhard Riemann and V.I. Vernadsky, to cling to a literal reading of the periodic table of chemistry, a reading in the terms of a stubbornly reductionist's notion of elementary particles of space and time, rather than recognizing the singularities of a continuous, cosmic domain.

Take the celebrated ambiguity of the customary view of the so-called field-particle paradox, for an example of the widespread failing to which I have referred implicitly above.

In the domain of the subject which I have placed, thus, as now immediately at hand in these following pages, it is precisely that still persistent error in elementary presumptions, such as the notion that art and science are separate categories, an opinion which tends to ruin attempted insights into that domain of Classical artistic composition which is indicated by Percy Bysshe Shelley's concluding summations in his *A Defence of Poetry*, as also by the notion of William Empson in his *Seven Types of Ambiguity*, and by the fundamental principles underlying my own unique achievements within the realm of a science of physical economy.

For those who listen very carefully, a top-down view of the principle of creativity in the terms of a unified process of self-development of humanity, is available; Classical tragedy itself enjoys the particular advantage of expressing this most emphatically. This is a principle which is expressed, for example, as a challenge by a competent crafting of Classical tragedy; it is a challenge which is in systemic coherence with Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation. In short, as the work of Johannes Kepler has demonstrated in his *The Harmonies of the Worlds*, and as Albert Einstein has confirmed that, there is no separation of great artistic composition from valid approaches to physical science.

I devote this present report to a representation of that specific case, a case of what I consider the most appropriate illustration of the unity of those creative powers of true discovery which are shared among both



Shakespeare's *Macbeth* is another one of Shakespeare's tragedies in which there is no hero, but only a chain of endless murder and betrayal which reflects the flawed society. Here, Macbeth is shown on the throne.

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Classical tragedy and the breadth of social and physical science.

We must not avoid the issue of the presently commonplace incompetence of those putative scientists who have erred crucially in falsifying the matter of Kepler's unique originality in this matter. I have more to say on the source of the indicated, widespread error of presumption, later in this report. In the meantime, keep that forewarning in view, as it will be emphasized in a deeper way, at a more suitable, later point in this report.

Foreword:

I have emphasized repeatedly, that to understand a certain, unique principle, which is common to both Classical artistic composition and any competent sort of relevant practice of physical science, the most efficient method presented thus far, has been a showing of the appropriateness of the case of Nicholas of Cusa follower Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation. I have insisted, that any competent discussion of Kepler's discovery, must proceed from recognizing the explicitly stated fact by Kepler, that he had chosen to contrast the evidence of the faculty of sight (*vision*) to that of harmonics (*hearing*). As Albert Einstein later affirmed, Kepler has

shown, thus, that Kepler's own discovery of gravitation, as developed in this way, is the uniquely appropriate one, a discovery which Einstein identified as defining a universe which is both uniquely finite, and, yet, also unbounded.

What is defined in that way, is the existence of a true cosmos, rather than the reductionists' mechanistic presumption of particles speckling the spoiled purity of an otherwise empty space.

That Kepler discovery, as grasped profoundly by Einstein, expresses the fact that the principles which govern our universe, are not defined by sense-perception as such; rather, by discoveries of universal principle: such as Kepler's uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation, become known to human practice through viewing that evidence which is the domain of sense-perception, as being no better than a domain of mutually contradictory shadows which have no inherent substance in and of themselves. It is, therefore, left to the creative artistic powers specific to the human mind, which are required to adduce the principle, which accounts for that unsensed reality which lurks behind the perception of those mere shadows.

Within the bounds of the presently known history of European culture, and its drama, there are four principal avenues of discussion of this subject to be brought together as a single topic at issue. First, there is the correct one, which I emphasize in this report. Second, on the scale of the relatively most pitiable of them all, we have what is to be identified fairly as "crudely superstitious materialism." Third, there is the Aristotelean type. Fourth, there is the moral "indifferentism" of that axiomatically irrationalist form of Liberalism traced from the influence of Paolo Sarpi and the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism of such among Sarpi's followers as the dupes of Adam Smith. Finally, after all else is considered, there remains the first of these four types, once again, the modern scientific outlook traced, appropriately, from the **De Docta Ignorantia** of the founder of modern science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.²

The latter category, that of the modern science traced systematically from the work of Brunelleschi and Cusa, is also the secret of the tragic principle, a principle which the contending figures within Shakespeare's

tragedies failed to discover; hence their tragedy. However, there is, nonetheless, the genius of Shakespeare's ability to define the principle of tragedy in practice. Such, hopefully, might become your own discovery.

The most common delusion of peoples of those failed cultures which are well known to me today (for our purposes here, the British empiricists are least tolerable),³ is centered in a people's blindly religious devotion to the foolish pagan's fear and wonder of pleasure and pain: preferably, for him, other people's pain. To address that delusion with the intention to cure it, I refer your attention to an illustrative argument which I made in a recently published writing.⁴

I had, earlier, addressed the same popular illusion I point to here, at those times in respect to the challenges confronting all expressions of physical science. Today, I present here the same subject as met in the domain of drama, with emphasis here on the subject of a true Classical tragedy presented in the tradition of Homer and Aeschylus. I reference Aeschylus and Shakespeare as being essential types of subjects of any such investigation of European civilization; but, here, I define the principles of that subject from the vantage-point of explicit insights provided, or prompted, by the work of Friedrich Schiller, and by Percy Bysshe Shelley's **A Defence of Poetry**.

Here, I not only treat these principles of composition as equally common to Classical tragedy and competent physical science; I point to the proof of the case, as a matter of the subject of principle.

I. The Principle of Tragedy

All of great Classical tragedy, since, implicitly, that of Homer, and, explicitly, by Aeschylus, as also by a decent appreciation of Classical artistic composition and performance generally, is an expression of the same powers of discovery and development of those principles upon which actual scientific progress presently depends. Tragedy is not the expression of an error in the behavior of some person, or group of persons; it is, rather, as for Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller, the expression of a systemic defect in an existing culture's

2. For this purpose, we must recognize the discovery of the fact that the catenary is the expression of a physical principle, that in contrast to the incompetence of the Aristotelean dogma expressed as the a-priorism of **Euclid's Elements**.

3. It is "the least tolerable" for reason of the global extent of the evil which *the globally extended practice* of Liberalism embodies.

4. "How Adam Smith Fooled You Suckers: Most of the Time." **EIR**, Sept. 24, 2010. Also www.larouchepac.com.

apprehension of the nature of the human species.

Such failures are never merely the error of some persons, but, rather, represent the systemic folly of the prevalent, ruling world-outlook of entire cultures, or, stated otherwise, the capitulation of the leaders of a society to a system of what is often treated as a revelation obtained from the curiously irrational domain of what is merely “reigning popular opinion.”

The principle of tragedy, as presented by the Classical dramatic stage of spoken drama and Classical musical composition, is also typified by the role of the principle of dramatic irony expressed in the graphic compositions of Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt van Rijn. The latter are typical, because of the way in which those great intellects feature both the human individual and his, or her relationship among individual persons, to a systemic form of principled composition of society. Leonardo da Vinci’s development of the implications of the catenary and tractrix, and echoed, in turn, later, by Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli, is exemplary of the expression of this within the domain of physical science.

However, to understand this specific quality of connection of Classical artistic composition to true physical science, we must take into account, such matters as the respective roots and failures of most of the popular forms of visible attempts to define the Classical, theatrical or musical, stage, and those in a clinical fashion. The solution for that challenge, is to be discovered within the role of the creative imagination in the domain of an efficient physical scientific progress in society, a domain represented by the men and women assembled on that virtual theatrical stage which is society as captured, in essence, by the great tragedians.

Poetry imagines the future; science is thereby moved to create it, willfully, on a demonstrable basis.



Left: Aeschylus’s *Prometheus* provides the touchstone for the principle of tragedy, specifically, the fact that societies fail due to a systemic defect in their culture. That defect reduces man to something less than human, a state enforced, as in Aeschylus’ play, by would-be gods of Olympus, who would deny man the knowledge (fire) he needs to live a human life. Here, Jan Cossiers, a 17th century Flemish painter, depicts Prometheus bringing fire to man.

For this purpose, I shall bring back an example which I have used for this purpose at several times during the recent several years.

The principal obstacle to insight into matters such as these, is to be discovered from any successful approach to a competent insight into this area of subject-matters, as being cast in systemic contradiction to the actually, virtually axiomatic,

and deeply embedded presumptions inherent in the combined set of Aristotelean, Liberal, or crudely materialist presumptions. To restate this point I have just made: people often insist, foolishly, on explanations which are premised upon what they consider their underlying, intrinsically reductionist, presumptions of belief, that respecting almost anything at all which they might choose to believe on this or that occasion.

The essential problem is, that none of the generally accepted sets of belief, in either ancient or later cultures, such as those to which I have referred, above, as representing defective categories, allow for an efficient understanding of *the ontological implications of what is actually human creativity*. That error in belief, which is motivated by blind faith in sense-certainty, is nothing other than a failure to recognize the truly creative nature of our human species, as it is to be contrasted with both the nature of beasts and the inclinations of modern liberalism. Therefore, we must proceed with a deep insight, digging deep into our civilization’s ancient history, as, for example, into the dictum of the Olympian

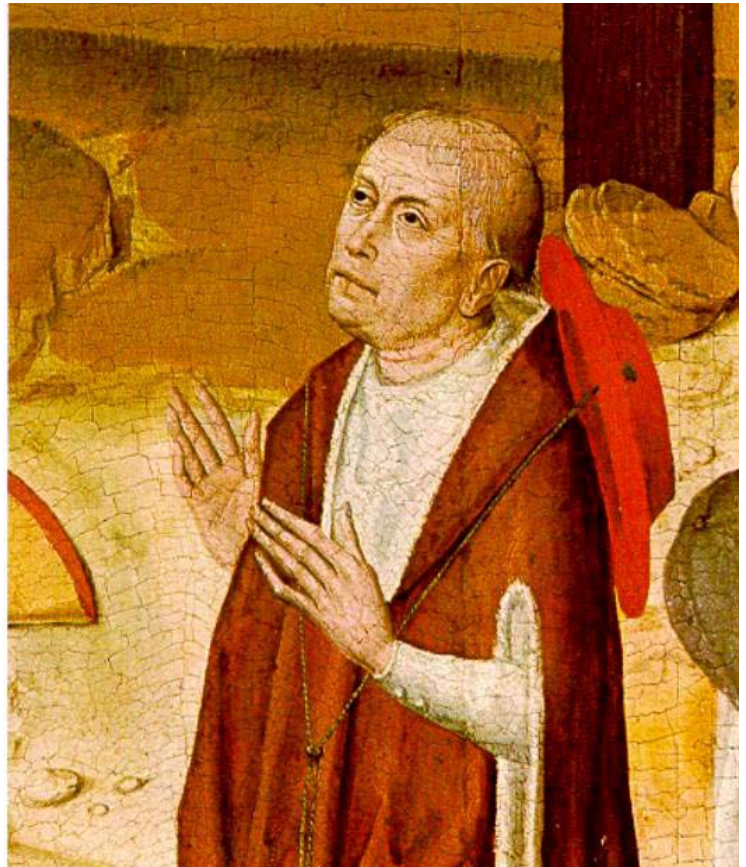
Zeus of Aeschylus' **Prometheus Trilogy**.

Therefore, we must admit that the existence of the same human powers of *creativity per se* which are specific to mankind's willfully conscious distinction from the lower forms of animal life, does prompt more or less relevant responses among some of us, as this division has been shown thus far within human history, and as shown by the trends among the beasts today. Those appreciations of actual creativity, reference some among the shadows which are specifically the shadows cast by actual creative insights of men and women, but are often, nonetheless, appreciations wanting any efficient comprehension of the efficient principle of creativity *per se*. by their proponents. The dogmas of both Aristotle and Paolo Sarpi typify the means of moral and other corruption by which an efficiently willful creativity is often suppressed with a resulting great damage to society, such as that of post-World War II trans-Atlantic culture since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt.

To summarize the case: In the report here at hand, I address this subject as it is situated, for clinical purposes, within the context of the function of Classical drama, especially Classical dramatic tragedy. I do this with the intention of illuminating some of the essential features of the modes of Classical dramatic tragedy. To that end, I proceed here now, by attacking the fallacies usually associated with popular blind faith in notions of sense-perception.

The Mystery of the Human Mind

I have, heretofore, repeatedly used the example of the hypothetical case of the pilot of a space-ship flying from Earth-orbit, to Mars-obit, for the case in which that pilot relies on instruments which serve as surrogates for human sense-perceptions. I have compared this behavior to those such as scientist Albert Einstein's treatment of the implications of Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of gravitation, as Kepler presents his proof in detail in his **The Harmonies of the Worlds**. So, by the same method which I have emphasized here, Einstein defines the universe as being finite, but, without a confinement which suggests the existence of more or less fixed outer bounds, as both the errant Aristotle and Paolo Sarpi do. In other words, ours is a universe which is actually defined *ontologically* by limitless potential for creative change in and of the universe itself. With man, that



The modern scientific outlook, which, like Classical tragedy, proceeds from the Platonic conception of the relationship between the human mind and the universe, derives from the discoveries made by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the 15th-century philosopher and cleric depicted here.

universal, anti-entropic power for systemic change assumes a willful expression.

The necessary judgment by the hypothetical, space-ship commander conducting that mission, is to use the ironical juxtaposition of the respectively independent types of instruments, with the intention of reaching *a necessary conclusion which does not correspond to the data shown by the selection of any one among those instruments on which he is relying*. Such is the paradoxical form of proper principle for defining scientific experience, in general, or in the exceptional cases identified by Bernhard Riemann, as in the concluding, third section of his 1854 habilitation dissertation, as either the very large, or the very small.

I restate the crucial point: the judgment made by that commander of the craft in flight, if it is a competent one, does not correspond to any particular selection of a principle implicit in a specific choice of a single quality of human sense-perception. That is also the crucial

principle employed in the approach to the principle of Classical drama, as contrary to usually stated academic or related teachings respecting this matter, as in the particular case being treated by us on this occasion.⁵

Therefore, let us now treat what are to be recognized as the typical expressions of the commonly acknowledged types of human sense-perceptions. Consider those as being instruments which are ontologically distinct from either any one of those human senses, or any combination of the mere data supplied by them all. What I have just stated, is a conception which does not exist for either the Aristoteleans, or the modern Liberals, and certainly not for those poor, dirty slugs known otherwise as “the materialists.”

What is, then, the basis for the hypothetical commander’s notion of those principles of reality which are distinguished from any such power of sense-perception?

What is the absolute difference, the actual ontological difference, between our sense-perceptual experiences, and the role and product of the human mind’s discovery of a principle of action which is distinct from raw sense-perception as such?

Certain customs exhibited by those with professional, or related insight into the performance of tragedy on the Classical stage, are relevant here, that in a notable degree of importance; the remaining difficulty which this usually leaves to be explored, as in the cases I have observed, is that *that appreciation, while sometimes successful in practice, frequently deals only with the shadow of the actual principle involved, only in its aspect as a notable sensible effect, rather than by deriving the appropriate effect, consciously, willfully, in terms of the efficiently underlying principles of the specifically human mind.*

Now, review the role of those ordinary human senses which we are accustomed to presume, as by habit, to be a representation of an experience defined in terms of the role of what are ordinarily considered the common sense-perceptions associated with the commonly entertained presumptions of the experience of pleasure and pain.

Now, let it be resolved, first, that what we term sense-perceptions, are distinct, ontologically, from the uniquely specific powers of the human mind. Let us

5. This, implicitly, states the case for the existence of the “human soul” which is not defined by sense-perception, but which employs sense-perception as a subordinated part of the functions expressed by the inherently creative powers specific to the human mind, i.e., the notion of the “human soul.”

conclude, therefore, that our working hypothesis shall be formulated, clinically, by aid of reference to a relevant, specifically ironical selection of Classical tragedians and comparable Classical poets.

Let us situate the scrutiny of that subject-matter in respect to what must be discovered as the true nature of the human mind of the playwright, director, and players, rather than the usual methods of analysis of developments within themselves as a process, rather than a mere set of individual players. We shall regard the relationship between the drama on stage in terms of their audience’s receipt of such shadows, and the players’ response to awareness of what the shadows attribute for that audience. It is the audience which must be moved as being a crucially significant, active factor in the totality of the effect of the performance upon the audience.

For example, as Friedrich Schiller emphasized on this account, the true hero of the tragedy is not found among the parts played on stage; the needed hero must be found in the members of that audience itself (as by the playwright, and, hopefully, the director); that hero “off-stage,” is found by those members of the audience who resolve to cure the sickness of mind which permeates the society presented on stage. It is the relation of the mind of the actor’s perceptible performance of the drama, to the apposed mind of the audience itself, a relationship which is to be judged as being the reality of the experience of that occasion.

In that sense, that usually exceptional volunteer from the audience becomes the actively creative factor within the audience for the play.

What makes an Achilles run?

II. “All the World’s a Stage . . .”

For our purposes here, the implied intention of that passage from Shakespeare’s **As You Like It**,⁶ were better served by what was uttered by the character “Chorus” in the opening of **Henry V**.

The essential, even implicitly sacred mission of the use of the stage, since the **Iliad** and **Odyssey**, or by the voices of actors behind the masks, as in the theater of the exemplary Aeschylus, is to bring the consenting, borrowed souls of those imagined men and women of a real-life drama, to take over the bodies of the actors seen and heard on stage, as if by incarnation of the spirit

6. Jacques in Act II, Scene VII of **As You Like It**.



Library of Congress

In Shakespeare's tragedies, as in history itself, it is not the individual who causes the failure through his own flaws, but by his failure to correct the flaw permeating his society. King Lear, shown here being played by Edwin Forrest in 1897, is a classic example.

of the drama for this occasion. This exercise must be conducted with a high regard for the actual history of the culture which supplies the palette on which the drama depends. As Friedrich Schiller demonstrates this principle, a drama which is not premised upon an historically truthful palette, can not be worth much.

Above it all, all society is, already, essentially a dramatic stage, not only as Shakespeare argued, but from the higher vantage-point which I shall continue to employ throughout the following pages of this present report.

As in the tragedies of real-life societies, such as our

United States and Europe generally today, the tragedy lies in the form of corruption which says, in effect: "I must not act against the currently reigning, or emerging trends of prevalent opinion within my society"—the "fads" of current opinion, so to speak. Just so, the person who is genuinely the criminal in society, is often a product of the same influences inhering in the society which that criminal is accused of offending.⁷ Just so, is the leading figure of a real-life national, or even global culture, which is destroyed by its act of will shaped by faith in what is attributed to be the inevitable consequence of prevalent popular dispositions.

The true moral impulse which is able to defeat the popularity of submission to an evil named "popular opinion," acts as did Frederick the Great on one particularly famous occasion, against the Austrians, in Frederick's famous strategic triumph at Leuthen: to take the enemy by what is fairly distinguished as *a principle of strategic surprise*, usually contrary to currently approved opinion as to conduct.⁸

The performance on stage must locate itself as if written on the indicated page of history, amid the costumes of the time and place in actual history to which the drama is assigned. However, the drama as performed, as Friedrich Schiller insists, for one, must be an historically truthful image of the development of the events within that indicated time on stage, but as presented within a place in space and time as seen and heard currently on the stage of the audience's imagination during the living audience's own place and time.

The fact of the abstraction thus expressed, is not inherently a source of a defect in the function of that drama. On the contrary, it is a device, when properly employed, which serves as a principled advantage to both the drama's truthfulness, and its audience. Since all sense-perceptual experience, when believed by the conventionally inclined persons of that occasion, is fallacious in its own fashion (all sense-certainty is), truth must be found within those powers of the imagi-

7. Sometimes it is the judge in the case who is actually the criminal, and sometimes the jury in the trial of the case.

8. Frederick's Austrian adversary of that occasion, had deployed a perfect echo of Hannibal's devastating victory against the Romans. However, Frederick had added a superior dimension of Hannibal's model case, by use of a strategic device fairly identified as "scamper" for the success of what had been his virtually exhausted, and vastly outnumbered troops of that occasion.



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's tragic opera *Don Giovanni*, is an attack on the systemic evil of not only the satanic Don Giovanni, but the entire Habsburg culture of the period. Here, 19th-century French painter Alexandre Fragonard depicts Don Giovanni being dragged to Hell by his stone guest.

nation which carry us up and away from the experience of belief in sense-certainties, into the domain in which the creative initiatives of the mind itself may dwell. Truth lies in that which should have been done, had that culture's morality not been critically flawed, flawed as in the case of the stubborn supporters of failed Presidents such as George W. Bush, Jr., and Barack Obama, and in the case of the morally failed majority which selected and defended such mis-choices of Presidents. Truth, rather than what a prevailing opinion represents, must be preferred. The experience of perception by the audience must not blur the truth which is the proper intent of the drama's performance.

So, the United States of today has been destroying itself by means of nothing so much as the thrust of what have been, usually, the currently reigning popular intentions of the time since President Franklin D. Roos-

evelt died. Most great tragedies in life are the product of submission to the sway of nothing as much as what has come to be considered popular opinion in that time.

Certain lessons from Friedrich Schiller's *Don Carlos*, as it happened to be set for the stage by Giuseppe Verdi, provide an exemplary demonstration of this point. It is exemplary, that Schiller, as author, condemns the character of Posa as a most evil figure, as expressed by that Rodrigo's witting complicity in the reshaping of the conflict between Philip and Don Carlos.

In the field of opera, again, a notable butchery of Mozart's intention in typical performances of *Don Giovanni*, is shown by the disgusting, but often staged, humorous rendering of Leporello's "Catalog" aria. The subject is comparable to the Iago of both the original and later versions of Verdi's *Otello*.⁹ The entire opera *Don Giovanni* is Mozart's attack on the systemic evil of not only the satanic Don Giovanni himself, but, rather, an intrinsically decadent culture as a whole, a decadent culture, that of Habsburg Austro-Hungary which, as Mozart shows, asserts its habitually corrupt grip on society even after Don Giovanni had been then recently thrown into Hell.

That opera is a true tragedy in which there are no actual heroes or heroines, but only predators and other criminals, from the beginning to the end of the performance, and, as Mozart himself emphasizes, in the conclusion, beyond. It is a true representation of the principle of tragedy in real-life history, as was to be shown in Mozart's foresight into the outcome of a Habsburg Emperor Joseph's folly for all of Europe, even as echoed in two so-called "World Wars," and still, yet, today.¹⁰

9. For a revised version of Verdi's *Otello*, Boito inserted a famous soliloquy for Iago ("Credo in un Dio crudel"), which is certainly appropriate for the character of Iago, but overdoes the point in a way which encumbers the original intention of the opera as a whole.

10. Among the most notable of the devices employed by Jeremy Bentham's "secret committee" of the British Foreign Office, for the destruction of France, was the operation known as "the affair of the Queen's Necklace." This had numerous effects on her brother Joseph, including that deployment of troops deployed by the Emperor against the people of France. Thus, the Napoleon who inherited the situation thus created, conducted those Napoleonic wars against Europe, a "New Seven Years War," which resulted in the consolidation of the British empire over the world at large. The case of the Thirty Years War, as treated by Schiller, expresses the same principle of strategy.



Steven G. Johnson



Real acts of heroism are carried out by those who refuse to submit to “popular opinion,” no matter how much they are reviled, or even tortured to death. Exemplary are the two French heroines shown here, Jeanne d’Arc, as depicted in the interior of the Notre Dame cathedral in Paris, and Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, a heroine of the French Resistance in World War II, who went on to work with LaRouche on the SDI.

The only hero of the tragedy which is named “Don Giovanni,” is to be searched for among the audience, hopefully with one or two cases which are willing to become the hero which is not to be found among the roster of characters presented on stage.

Thus, the needed hero is not to be found among the characters played on stage, but only in those citizens, off-stage (or the composer of this tragedy), who rise to the challenge represented by the common folly of all of the principal characters in the drama on-stage. Such are the morally hopeless cases of Shakespeare’s dramas **Macbeth**, **Lear**, and **Hamlet**, or the folly of all of the Latin characters of **Julius Caesar** as seen by the Cicero whose wisdom was Greek to the doomed. The plays were crafted by Shakespeare with the intention to show precisely that effect. If a contrary opinion on these dramas is displayed, do not blame Shakespeare for that;

the blame, in that is the expression of the incompetence of either the director, the audience, or the exertions of them both.

So, there are no heroes among principal characters of a tragic culture. Nor are any of the doomed to suffer because of some particular mistake. The characters on stage, are the thoroughly corrupted figures of a morally corrupted society at large. The force of evil in a tragedy, is the culture of the people, not some local error. So, it was a nation’s submission to the evil intention of a nasty President Harry Truman, which has been the curse of the United States, as a nation and a people, since the time that Truman was received with “respect.”¹¹ It has been the citizens who defend the “honor” of a President who has committed the crimes of a Barack Obama in office, such as Obama’s promotion of British drug-pushing policy in Afghanistan, who are the criminals off stage.

It is in this way that a properly conceived performance of drama, may convey a sense of the truth of history, on occasions when the day-to-day experience away from the stage, leads customarily to moral error.

Jeanne d’Arc & Lazare Carnot

For an illustration of this point, consider the case of Friedrich Schiller’s dramatic presentation of Jeanne d’Arc.

I have drawn upon the scholarly knowledge of others, as is provided in respectively, Schiller’s compositions, as added to my knowledge of the history of the historical Jeanne d’Arc, which shows us, that, excepting Schiller’s employment of dramatic licence in substituting an element of an apparent attraction to a boy, a factor absent from the historical Jeanne d’Arc, which Schiller does as a substitute for the real-life the issue of compelling the real-life Jeanne to wear men’s clothes, Schiller’s account is nonetheless, as is usual for him, true-to-life in its essential expression of the actual history of that time and place.

11. The most disgusting, morally, if also childish, characterization of Friedrich Schiller’s **Wallenstein** Trilogy was promoted by some silly former associates on the fringes of my own association, who proposed the meaning of that Trilogy to be located in the “tragic error of Wallenstein’s violation of his oath to his emperor.”

Shortly after she had been baked alive, and then the corpse burned to ashes by the English party, her case was brought to the attention of the Councils of the Catholic Church, a development which led to her relatively early canonization, as such matters go. Furthermore, her case played a crucial part, as inspiration, in the founding of the first true French nation-state, that of the great Louis XI whose leadership had inspired England's Henry VII.

The contrary influence of the good expresses itself in a specifically contrary way. So, in the real history of France, the body of the great scientist-hero, and "Author of Victory" of France, Lazare Carnot, was brought from Magdeburg, Germany, where he had been honored with his earned rank of Major-General and "Author of Victory," by first a full military deployment of, first, a German military guard, and then borne through France to the Paris Invalides by a French military guard, where he rests, today, near the body of his adversary, Napoleon Bonaparte, but also near to that of a dear friend of mine, Marie-Madeleine Fourcade, hero of the Resistance.

Thus, as such examples merely illustrate the point, truly Great drama is never merely fiction of the sort which was the stock-in-trade of the disgusting Orson Welles' Mercury Theater—especially not that disgusting notion of theater. Honest drama honors history in the place which it has actually inhabited, thus letting heroes, fools, and demons, each, secure a proper niche in their proper place, each in its proper niche in its place on the stage of the actual history of mankind. All great drama is crafted by those who are true historians, first, and, only secondly, writers and players for the performance on stage. This demands a true insight into the history which must be brought, as truthful insight into real history, onto the living present stage, brought from whatever past and place, to be considered in a time and place where the audience sits today. The moral authority for staging a drama is its moral quality of not only the historical truthfulness of that which is played, but also of the truthfulness of the manner in which it is presented.

These precautions, do not, in any way, detract from what must be conveyed as the most essential truth of those circumstances and procedures. To grasp this set of distinctions, compare the situation of the Classical modes of drama with the situation of that commander of the spacecraft who is forced to rely on the

fallacy inherent in the design of the instruments of sense-perception, or instruments for a kindred purpose.

III. The Passage of Time

Albert Einstein's appreciation of the uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation, by Johannes Kepler, illustrates the same universal principle which I have assigned to the function of drama here.

Implicitly, Einstein's view of Kepler's discovery was, that there is no "empty space."¹² That is the implication of their combined and related work as I am enabled to recognize those implications from the vantage-point of what has been accumulated as a fresh view of this ontological question from the standpoint presently available.

On this account, so, just as Johannes Kepler's original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, was premised on recognition of the implications of the systemic conflict between the sense-perceptions of the Solar system's organization, from the respective standpoints of vision and of harmonics, implications which defined a verifiable set of values, values which conformed to neither of those two senses, for all cases of mere sense-perception's experience. Truth lies, thus, not within the bounds of the senses, but, rather, in the contradictions among them, that within an alleged "empty space" which had never actually existed in that substance and form.

Just so, on the living stage, it is the image of a third, either present, or, more likely, momentarily absent character of the drama, by more than two others, which serves as the minimal "unit of interaction" on stage, which tends to define what may tend to serve as both an estimate of the character of a third. The interaction of the summation of these pair-wise and comparable juxtapositions, defines the relatively truthful insight into both the relevant characters and of the drama as an entirety.

For purpose of illustration, take the case of the dialogue between King Philip and Posa, in Giuseppe Ver-

12. The issue of the distinction between time in physical space, and the physical space-time, of general relativity, need not be considered at this stage of the argument here. Compare the somewhat celebrated paradox associated with the name of Louis de Broglie.



*The conspiracy between King Philip II of Spain, and the Marquis de Posa, in relation to the King's son and Posa's friend Don Carlo, plays a crucial role in bringing about that tragedy. Philip and the Marquis are shown here in a scene from Verdi's opera **Don Carlo**. The principle that Friedrich Schiller, who wrote the play from which Verdi composed, used, was a principle comparable to that of Johannes Kepler's, juxtaposing two different senses.*

di's setting of the pair, as conspiring behind the back of Carlos; and, consider, conversely, a judgment of that pair which may follow from the ultimately assigned sense of the reality of the effect of the pair's judgment on the third, such as that Carlos.

So, comparably, as Kepler was enabled to define the principle of universal gravitation, the interactions among persons addressing the subject of a targeted person's mental processes, are enabled to discover that person's identity as a mind. The notion of the third person, who is the implied subject of the dialogue among the pair, is a crucial concept of principle for expansion into the form of a tensor-like, properly conceived Classical tragedy, and, implicitly, Classical modes of drama generally.

It is through the contradictions among the sundry commentators on the subject of a commonly selected subject, that the Classical drama on stage is brought to life, that according to a principle comparable to Johannes Kepler's contrast of the paradoxical junction of the vision and harmonics of the Solar system, to define a fact which is neither of those two, the principle of Solar gravitation.

It is through the general principle which this image evokes, that the identity of the character on stage is given substance, as in the same way as the paradoxical

juncture of different sense-perceptions of the same subject-matter defines the actuality of the universal principle of gravitation. So, does the Classical stage provide the idea of the person behind the mask on stage, as since Aeschylus.

On the Classical stage, especially in respect to Classical tragedy, it is the same principle employed by Kepler for his uniquely original discovery of the general principle of gravitation: the comparison of the view of a subject character or the like, is presented to the comprehension not only of the director and playwright, but of each, in turn, who plays the part of the on-stage, or referenced personality, or the like.

The required method of reading and performing the drama, here, is comparable to the role of the human mind, as distinct from human sense-perceptions.

The Human Mind

Still today, it remains the popular custom of even the allegedly literate classes generally, to consider the powers of perception shown by the human individual, as if the human individual's mind were virtually nothing more than a summation of sense-experiences. This presumption is shown to be a failure whenever the matter of an actually universal principle of physical science is taken duly into account. Discoveries of the latter, universal such type are immortal, in that their role in society outlives the person who generated such a principle. This evidence is exposed in a crucial way when we are dealing with the work of an original scientific thinker, such as Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, et al. More importantly, the role of the scientific progress which is due to an orderable succession of such discoveries functions as an "hypothesis of the higher hypothesis" in the matter of properly defining Academician V.I. Vernadsky's employment of the concept of the Noösphere as specific to mankind.

This notion of the principle of supra-sensory powers of hypothesis as specific to the human mind, rather than to sense-perceptions as such, serves us as the exemplary definition of the conception of truth.

The same approach, which, on the one side, is typical of fundamental scientific truthfulness, is also characteristic of the Classical stage since the Ho-

meric epics and their reflection in the dramas of Aeschylus: “the truth behind the mask” in the Classical Greek theater and its precedents, as at the site of the theater at Taormina, Sicily.

Just as the discovery of the principle of gravitation and its mathematical expression was effected by Johannes Kepler as lodged in the location of cross-sectional tension between the notions of vision and harmonics, so all that is relatively true as a matter of principle arises from a specific quality of ironical juxtaposition among two or more differing statements of apparent fact. So it goes on the authentically Classical stage.

So, the Classical stage employs the image of the trans-oceanic navigator’s relationship to the stars, as the model to be compared with, and also contrasted with the relations of motion among the planets and stars. So do such men and women imagine themselves to be, relatively speaking, as like “gods.”

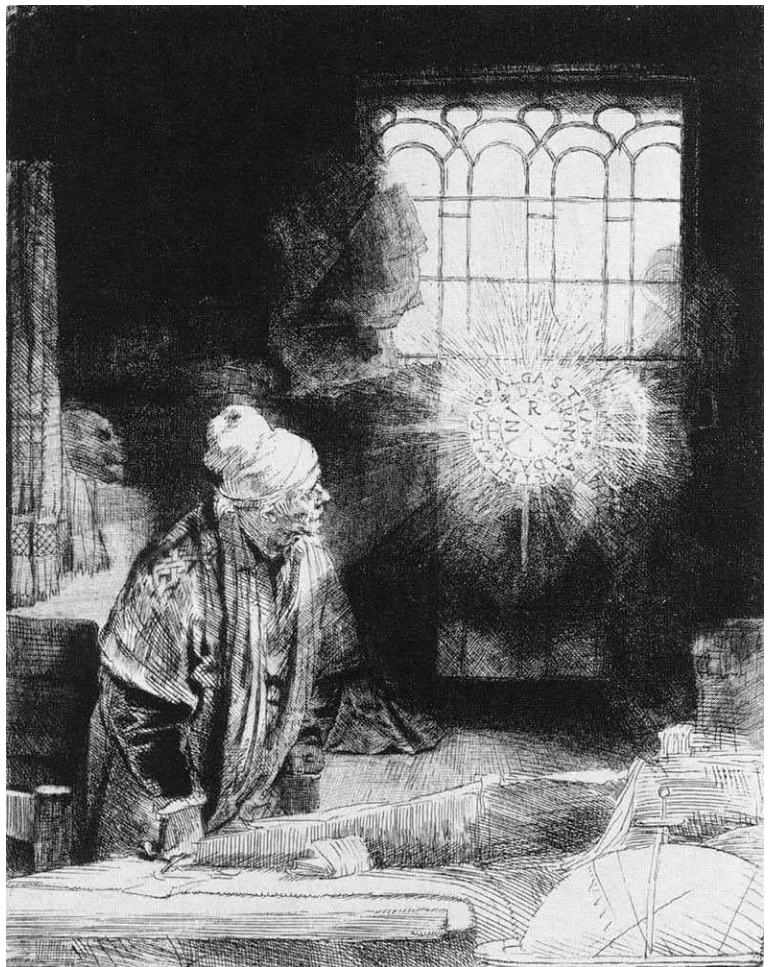
Benet’s Case in Point

Stephen Vincent Benet’s “The Devil and Daniel Webster,” is a convenient reference to a modern model of the principled generalization of this approach to the stage. So, does Shakespeare bring us, through successive apparent experiences in the drama, to a crucial insight into the real Hamlet, in the soliloquy which begins:

“To be?
“Or, *not* to be? . . .”

In the instance of Benet’s **The Devil and Daniel Webster**, the product is no mere parody of Goethe’s **Faust**. The American jury of the assembly of the defamed deceased, in the story, has added a uniquely crucial quality of new element to the legacy of Marlowe’s theme: the American spirit which grips the jurors, despite themselves, to defy that infernal tease, Adam Smith’s British Satan who is the dispenser of temporary pleasure or pain!

It is to be observed, that it is actually Benet’s shift of the time and place of the Faust theme, which provides an historically, systemically truthful setting in history for that story and its drama, rather than some arbitrary



The story of Faust, and his selling of his soul to the devil, captures the principle of human corruption applied by the oligarchy throughout history. Here, Faust in his study, observing a mysterious disk, is captured in an etching by Rembrandt (1652).

whim of a playwright or literary critic: for Benet’s change in the treatment of the Faust theme is qualitative, precisely because it is truthful historically as to its central principle. Yet, apart from that crucial, historical quality of principled change of Benet’s tale from the spirit of Marlowe’s **Faustus**, and Goethe’s **Faust, in the cellar**; the principle of historical specificity specific to all three is not violated.

It is the communication of the principle expressed in the drama which is its nature, its identity, its mission.

Turning to a related aspect of the same subject-matter, Helga and I had once visited the historical area in southern Germany which contains the residence of the relevant historical Faust; but, taking the matter of Goethe’s version duly into account, Christopher Marlowe’s **Doctor Faustus** will suffice, short of an histori-

cal specificity such as that employed by Benet. However, that once said, Faust, considered in the context of actually known real history, is used by Marlowe, Goethe, and Benet's "Scratch" as an artistic embodiment of a principle of human corruption consistent with Mozart's demonstration of the principle of evil within his model of Casanova used for **Don Giovanni**, and, from a different aspect, the Satanic figure of Marlowe's image of Mephistopheles from that Venetian marriage-counsellor to Henry VIII, Francesco Zorzi, who brings Cardinal Pole and Thomas Cromwell on stage, and, later that Satanic type of Abbé Antonio S. Conti, met in Goethe's **Faust**.

Such is the Satanic figure of Mozart's Don Giovanni from a Habsburg Hell. There are neither saints nor heroes in a Habsburg Hell, but only the rubbish remaining when the subject-matter of the experiment has been used up for that occasion.

That much said on background, now turn to the meat of our subject-matter, the principle of what is the truly Classical principle of drama, the Classical tragedy most emphatically. Take the crucial case of Johannes Kepler's discovery of the principle of universal gravitation.

The Search for the Human Soul

So it is in the tragedy from the domain of Classical drama, as in the character of Achilles in Classical tragedy, or the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus's **Prometheus** Trilogy.

Evil brought on stage must be palpable evil, as we see prancing upon the political stage under the likes of George W. Bush, Jr. and Barack Obama. Under such reigns, each holding public office, is fated to do evil, not because they are evil, but because a momentarily reigning figure of reigning evil is holding the political mortgage, like that on King Henry VIII's ill-fated wives, on their soul. Giuseppe Verdi's Marquis of Posa is plunged with a cry of despair, like that of Wolfgang Mozart's Don Giovanni, into Hell, as Friedrich Schiller warned, at the close of his part in the tragedy of **Don Carlos**.

Truly great drama, especially truly great performances of drama, depends on what should become a desire for escape from the habits of that dungeon which is better known for its prevalence as "sense-certainty." Consider that principle in the light of what I have referenced, earlier in this report, as the hypothetical commander operating from within the con-

finer of his space-ship. He shall serve our requirements as the passing putative hero of our drama, here.

As I have already indicated, earlier in this report, as in publications uttered earlier, no sense-impression is actually true in and of itself. The method employed by Kepler, in his uniquely original discovery of the universal principle of gravitation, is exemplary, as Albert Einstein pointed out.

In a fashion which is comparable to Kepler's method, the existence of experimentally provable physical principles lies in the contradiction between, or among, two or more forms of sense-perception, either of the usually given human senses, or by resort to other sense-perceptual powers which are comparably efficient, but outside the domain of the customary notion of sense-perceptions.

Notably, this notion does not exist at all within the so-called "Liberal" system traced to the "Ockhamite" dogma of Paolo Sarpi and his followers among the British (or, should we rather say, "brutish") ideologues of empiricism.

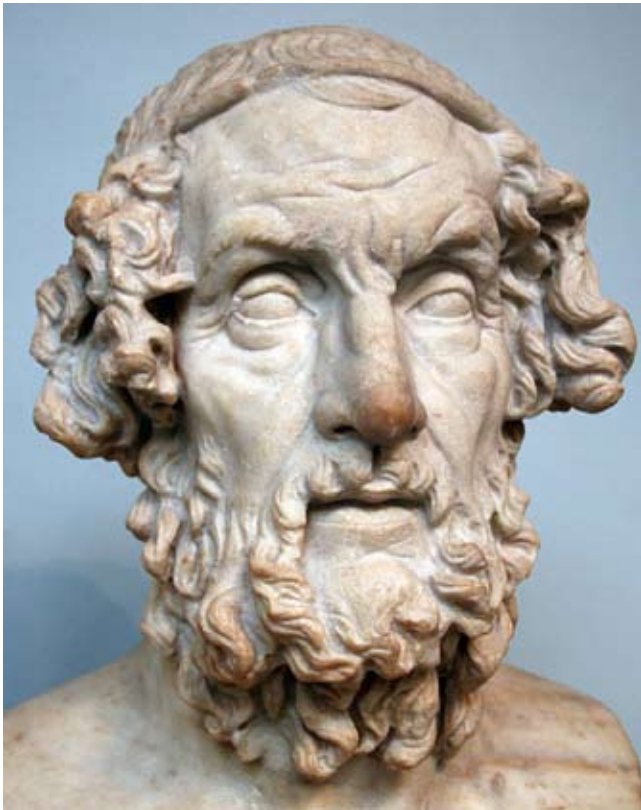
Notably, the empiricists do not insist upon any principle of experimental proof of universal principle, but, rather on a public, or, perhaps, public doctrine of mere pleasure-pain.¹³ Such is the essential form of the moral depravity expressed as conventional "popular opinion."

Actually, the common underpinnings of each among the cases of crude sensory materialism, Aristoteleanism, and modern Liberalism, all converge upon some sort of *a-priori*, or pragmatic expression of an implied belief in sense-certainty, upon an arbitrary sort of convention of such a sort, rather than any actually scientific principle of human reason.

Among the best approaches to get to the root of the difficulties so presented, the Classical drama is typical of the best. The case of our choice of hero for our drama of the moment, the commander of the suggested space-ship, provides what may be regarded as among the better approaches for dealing with the controversy which I have just outlined.

Therefore, let us now place the case of that space-

13. Although, the founder of modern empiricism, Paolo Sarpi, did have, actually a special kind of belief in a quasi-Aristotelean doctrine of the type made familiar by the Twentieth-century dogmas of the late Bertrand Russell. Nonetheless, for what are sometimes called "the mick-eyes," the simple belief in a crude pleasure-pain principle like that of Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham were considered sufficient.



The principle of the Classical stage in modern European civilization actually goes back to the Greek poet/dramatist Homer, shown here in a bust which is now housed in London's British Museum.

commander on the stage of the Classical theater. We must, therefore, consider the challenge faced by the commander of that vessel, as I have stated that same case earlier. Reference Albert Einstein's conclusion respecting Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of gravitation, once more, as the "model" for attacking the crucial quality of ontological issue so presented.

The Principle of the Stage

The great lie, which is the chief offender against that principle of the Classical stage which I have sought to qualify here, is the kind of anti-historical presumption which is typified as it were axiomatic for both Aristotle and Sarpi.

The elementary fact of the existence of human society, is that man's continued productive development tends to exhaust the quality of the resources of the planet which are immediately available to us. To the degree that beliefs such as the prohibition against man's use of fire, or nuclear power, are imposed upon society,

society is doomed to yet another new dark age for all humanity, with man's resulting slide into a horrid form of debasement.

Just as nature itself has brought living, formerly dominant species to selective extinction, progress in man's self-imposed conditions of life and its mission, is the imperative of all decent societies, all decent nations. This, however, is not always the honored objective of societies, as the case of the thoroughly evil World Wildlife Fund (WWF) of the late Prince Bernhard and his crony, Prince Philip illustrates the point, or, similarly, the Laxenberg, Austria-based organization of the British foreign intelligence services' International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), exhibits the same principle of evidence specific to the WWF, or to the wild-eyed, anti-nuclear fanatics of today's Germany and elsewhere. Constantly higher levels of energy-flux density in modes of basic economic infrastructure and prevalent modes of production, are the essential precondition for the continuation of civilized life among human beings.

Classical drama, notably, as we know it from the line of European history from Homer through Friedrich Schiller and his followers, has an essential, complementary role to perform in parallel with scientific progress in mankind's power of production to higher states of human existence. There are two great principles, among all other useful ones; one is the principle of progress, from relatively lower "platforms" of productivity, to higher; the other, is the comparable advance in society's conception of the roles of both society itself, and of the individual member of society. It is through insight into the danger of permitting society to decline on either and both accounts, that we should call upon Classical artistic composition, as expressed by Classical drama, to supply critical insights into the nature, and remedy for those qualities of social interrelations which tend to hold us back, or, worse, send society reeling backwards, as the U.S. has declined with such special ferocity of moral decay since our nation condoned the crime of attributing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy to a pathetic creature cast in the part of a lone assassin.

So, we must view and judge ourselves, as Friedrich Schiller prescribed the relevant citizen in the audience as an essential remedy for the follies of an established social order.

SCHILLER INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Full-Steam Ahead To Rebuild a Shattered World

by Stephan Ossenkopp

Oct. 1—At the conference of the international Schiller Institute on “Rebuilding the World Economy—NAWAPA, the Bering Strait, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge,” on Sept. 25 in Berlin, the speakers underlined that, in the current dramatically aggravated crisis of the global system, we have to push through a solution: the immediate rebuilding of the world through great infrastructure projects and nuclear power. The speakers were Helga Zepp-LaRouche, Dr. Hal Cooper, Dr. Sergei Cherkasov, Portia Tarumbwa-Strid, and physicist Veit Ringel.

Zepp-LaRouche, the president and founder of the Schiller Institute, declared at the outset, that the world today would be in quite a different situation, had all the great projects that the engineers completely worked out many years ago, such as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), Transaqua, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge, been implemented; and hundreds of millions of people would have been spared agonizing deaths from malnutrition, poverty, and war. She drew attention to the dramatic appeal of her husband, the American Democrat and economist Lyndon LaRouche, who only a few hours earlier had urgently called on the U.S. Congress to vote up the Glass-Steagall standard for the banks, so that such a reconstruction of the world economy could be financed. She called the situation in the United States an existential crisis for the survival of the nation. Some U.S. states now have double-digit billions worth of debt, budget cuts are being made every-

where, and mass unemployment, according to our calculations, is more like 30% than the official 10%. The financial system, she said, is so stressed, that we expect an uncontrolled disintegration of the dollar, with a global chain reaction that would first hit the Eurozone, where Italy is now being referred to as “the next Greece,” and Spain’s debt is actually larger than that of Greece.

If the trans-Atlantic system crashes, Zepp-LaRouche explained, sooner or later, China, Russia, Latin America, and Africa would also be dragged into the abyss. A new dark age of the entire planet would thus be inevitable. Hopes of changing U.S. policy after the November elections are based on illusion, and the recent changes in the Obama Administration, with the departure of several advisors, do not suggest any improvement in the situation, but rather a rapid disintegration of the Executive.

Back to Roosevelt

The only chance left is America’s immediate return to the principles of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and an end to the bailout packages, by adoption of the Glass-Steagall Act. The EU Commission represents the policy of the British Empire, which did not disappear at all after the Second World War, but was revived as a network of international banks, independent central banks, hedge funds—in other words, the system of globalization. The typical European parliamentary system offers

no way to break out of this EU straitjacket, said Zepp-LaRouche, because there is no party whose members could take the initiative required, since party discipline prevents parliamentarians and government officials from exercising their oaths of office and their freedom of conscience.

The U.S. Federal Reserve has now fully switched to the so-called Quantitative Easing II policy. Although some \$23 trillion has already been committed to the bankrupt Wall Street banks, the Fed decided on a further increase of \$2 trillion on its balance sheet. The Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, and the European Central Bank have done similar things. This adds up to global hyperinflation.

Therefore, Obama, who supports the bailout policy, must be chased out of office, just as President Richard Nixon was forced to resign in 1971 over the Watergate affair. Only then will it be possible to pass legislation to reintroduce the Glass-Steagall system, which was drafted by Congressmen Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.), and Sens. John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.). That would quickly override Wall Street, which is so greatly hated by the American people, and then the Federal government, not the banks, could once again determine who will be saved and who will not. Huge amounts of government funds would suddenly become available for development projects such as NAWAPA, which could reemploy 3-4 million people, i.e., the army of unemployed engineers, skilled workers, youth, and those over 50 years of age.

Zepp-LaRouche then described the NAWAPA project: NAWAPA would divert and collect the unused quantities of freshwater from Alaska and Canada, to reforest the deserts of Arizona, New Mexico, and many other states, with 60-kilometer-wide bands of greenery, and to bring water to California and Mexico. The construction projects would require the construction of new railway lines, and the effect of every drop of water would be multiplied, resulting in more moisture, rain clouds, and ultimately new weather cycles, constituting a conscious development of the biosphere by mankind.

This principle applies not only to the U.S.A., Canada, and Mexico, but also to Siberia, which has enormous resources beneath the permafrost whose development requires new technologies, and which are of vital importance for Russia, Japan, China, and Korea. Germany's secure access to raw materials means that we also have a fundamental interest in collaborating in



EIRNS/James Rea

Schiller Institute president Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the conference in Berlin on Sept. 25. She called for participants to take personal responsibility for overcoming underdevelopment and poverty worldwide.

this project, namely by the expansion of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, with the centers of population and industry that would result, new traffic arteries, high-speed rail, highways, new facilities for energy production and distribution, and new telecommunications systems. Infrastructure corridors about 100 km wide would create conditions for new development; and extending these projects into Africa could occur seamlessly. Zepp-LaRouche also mentioned in this context the irrigation of the Sahel Desert, through a system of canals and rivers from the Congo basin to Lake Chad; and also the replenishment of the Aral Sea in Central Asia.

With a national bank in every nation to make credit available for sections of the projects, supplemented by multilateral agreements among nations, those objectives could be achieved. This would finally bring the global economic system into accord with the order of Creation in the book of Genesis, resuming human progress from less developed to more developed stages. Because man forms hypotheses about the laws of nature, which he then has to use to apply truthful discoveries to the tasks of economic development.

The Paradigm Shift

Globalization, Zepp-LaRouche continued, is an attack on the Christian view of man, as reflected in Classical culture in both art and science. The cultural

optimism which still prevailed in the John F. Kennedy period and during the Apollo project, had, as its center, man in the image of God, since man replicates God's creative capacity. It was the intervention of the financial oligarchy and its gigantic "social engineering" program—i.e., the conscious shift of axioms—that was to blame for our accepting the false assumptions of globalization. Jay Meadows and Dennis Forrester, whose study, *The Limits to Growth*, was supported by the Club of Rome, admitted later that they had used a computer model for the work that predetermined the result, and that the role of technology had been deliberately excluded from the scenario.

The year 1971, she said, marked the end of the Bretton Woods system, and thus the beginning of financial speculation, as well as the formation of the Inter-Alpha Group, which was originally a small group of banks, but today is a network of hedge funds and holding companies which control something like 70% of global bank trading. This was the beginning of the plan for global cartelization, the "Global Company," with which the founders of the Inter-Alpha Group, Lord Jacob Rothschild and his associate George W. Ball of Lehman Brothers (and a leading Bilderberger), wanted to replace the nation-states. The process of "European integration" and the destruction of the United States are the prerequisites for this process to succeed. Zepp-LaRouche described how the systematic process of deregulation, whereby Alan Greenspan, as a director of J.P. Morgan, attacked the Glass-Steagall Act and praised the use of "creative financial instruments." The actual repeal of Glass-Steagall, brought about by Larry Summers, was only the last link in the chain.

In 1971, Zepp-LaRouche told the audience, she became convinced, after a trip to Africa and China by freighter, that the world situation was untenable. She later joined the movement of her future husband, Lyndon LaRouche, who wanted to develop the Third World with massive development projects, including the construction of nuclear power plants and railways. At a UN population conference in Bucharest in 1974, she presented their development plan. John D. Rockefeller III spoke, at the same conference, for the first time about the population explosion and the need for population control. At that time, Zepp-LaRouche accused Rockefeller of genocide, should he push through his program. Then, almost no one believed that the Earth was overpopulated; all the NGOs and leftists called this

thesis the "Rockefeller Baby." The paradigm-shift had not yet generally taken place.

This changed with Henry Kissinger's National Security Study Memorandum NSSM 200 (1974), in which he declared the raw materials of a number of nations to be subject to U.S. national security interests, and added that the U.S. government had the right to put pressure on, especially, Third World nations for population reduction, and could even use the "food weapon" against governments that did not want to cooperate. What followed was a tremendous propaganda campaign for so-called "sustainable growth" and "appropriate technology," which made "green ideas" into an ersatz religion.

Britain's Prince Charles set up a Business Leaders Forum, and organized conferences on the future of the world, which was supposed to be ruled by the so-called "smart mayors" and 400 top global managers, Zepp-LaRouche continued. In 1992, at the "Earth Summit" in Rio de Janeiro, the fraud of anthropogenic climate change was propagandized for the first time. And at the Copenhagen climate summit in 2009, many statements showed that population reduction was actually the real goal.

All of this overlaps with the policies of the banks, on the one side, and also the EU Commission. The anti-nuclear demonstrations are nothing more than "flash mobs," which are being financed by the London *fondi* (oligarchical family funds). Campact.de, which is the group organizing in Germany now for a "hot Autumn" against nuclear power, coal power plants, etc., is financed by the European Climate Foundation of the Children's Investment Fund Foundation, the Oak Foundation, and the Arcadia Fund, which is associated with Lord Rothschild. Hans-Joachim Schellnhuber, who is the advisor on climate issues to Chancellor Angela Merkel and EU President José Manuel Barroso, also has a high post at the European Climate Foundation. Hedge funds, foundations, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) promoted funding for the hot Autumn, through the principal organizer of Campact.de, Christoph Bautz, who, in 2000, viewed Moveon.org, an organization of megaspeculator George Soros, as the role model in the U.S. for his venture.

Zepp-LaRouche described once again, in her final appeal to the conference, the world's disastrous state: On the one hand, 1.2 billion people go hungry every day; one-third of humanity lives under conditions unworthy of human beings; every day 4,000 children die

from lack of water; but on the other hand, the number of billionaires and millionaires has risen sharply. She asked the guests to participate in a huge Schiller Institute mobilization, to form a strong movement of people who will take upon themselves the development of the world. In 1945, we Germans used to say, “Never again,” and now it is time to finally overcome the world’s underdevelopment, and for mankind to achieve adulthood, she concluded.

The Bering Strait Tunnel

After Zepp-LaRouche’s speech, U.S. engineer and infrastructure expert Dr. Hal Cooper laid out the project for building a tunnel across the Bering Strait, and subsequently a railway. The Bering Strait, said Cooper, is a critical pivot-point, through whose development a political and economic realignment of the world could be achieved. In 1845, Colorado Gov. William Gilpen called for building railways from the United States through Canada and Alaska; in 1906, there was even a Russian-French-American investor who mobilized \$6 million for a feasibility study, and \$50 million for construction of the tunnel—but the whole thing was buried when the First World War began. The First World War, Cooper said, effectively sabotaged cooperation of the Eurasian nations for major rail projects.

The tunnel under the Bering Strait would be built out of granite and sandstone, at a depth of about 60-80 meters, and construction would include a gas pipeline from Russia to Alaska, and superconducting power lines for loss-free electricity transmission. Construction of some power plants could generate the 2,000 MW of electric power needed for the railroad, as well as for the local economy. The tunnel is particularly important for freight transport, including all sorts of mining products such as gold, lead, and coal. The 100 km tunnel would cost about \$25 billion, and the 1,500 km railway line between Egvekenot in Siberia and Fairbanks, Alaska, an additional \$45 billion. The savings of time and money that would result from reducing transport distances would make the system much cheaper than the current use of ships for carrying cargo.

The whole venture, Cooper said, would create 700,000-1.2 million jobs, and would transform regions of Alaska and Chukotka that are still remote today, into new economic centers. China and its partners have already been building connecting lines through Kazakh-



EIRNS/James Rea

Engineer Dr. Hal Cooper presented plans for building a tunnel and railway across the Bering Strait.

stan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Turkey, Myanmar, India, and Pakistan. Just last month, the route from Istanbul to Islamabad was dedicated, which, as part of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, could be connected directly to the Bering Strait line.

Such an overland system, according to Cooper, would, for the first time, create a situation in which nations are not isolated from each other and manipulated against one another. If LaRouche’s goal of a Four-Power agreement is realized, then we will have a worldwide rail system from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, which will not only foster economic well-being in all the countries concerned, but would also make it possible to finally end the power of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy.

Siberia’s Raw Materials

Dr. Sergei Cherkasov, from the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences, spoke next about infrastructure projects, raw materials, and mining along the Trans-Siberian railway, the Baikal-Amur Mainline, and the Bering Strait connection that remains to be built. The reasons that these long railway lines were begun, such as the Trans-Siberian Railway, built between 1890 and 1916, were both political and economic. During the Tsarist Empire, it used to take about 3 months, often 5-6 months, for the mail to go between Moscow and Vladivostok. Some cities already had industries, and the most obvious thing

was to connect them with each other. The stretch of the railroad between Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk is about 1,000 km; the total span from Moscow to Vladivostok is about 9,500 km; and the part built from Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains to Vladivostok in 1890-1916 is about 7,000 km. The most difficult line was the one going around Lake Baikal, which was on average five times as expensive as the rest of the route.

Industrial centers were built along the line, and natural resources were developed, which otherwise would not have been feasible economically. The very fact of the construction of the entire route under 19th-Century conditions—that is, without the technical resources we have today—makes the whole project a wonder of the world, said Dr. Cherkasov. Some provinces with newly discovered silver and gold ore deposits are larger than the landmass of Germany. The task now is to determine the distribution of yet-undiscovered resources, since by no means have all areas been investigated, and there is still much more to discover.

Cherkasov clearly opposed the assumption that the Earth’s raw materials have been exhausted. All it means is that a particular metal, for example, will be exhausted in five years, he said. But the Earth’s radius is 6,300 km, and so far in Russia, we have only extensively explored the surface, hardly deeper than 400 meters, whereas Germany has uranium mineshafts over 2 km deep, and South Africa has shafts 4 km deep. The

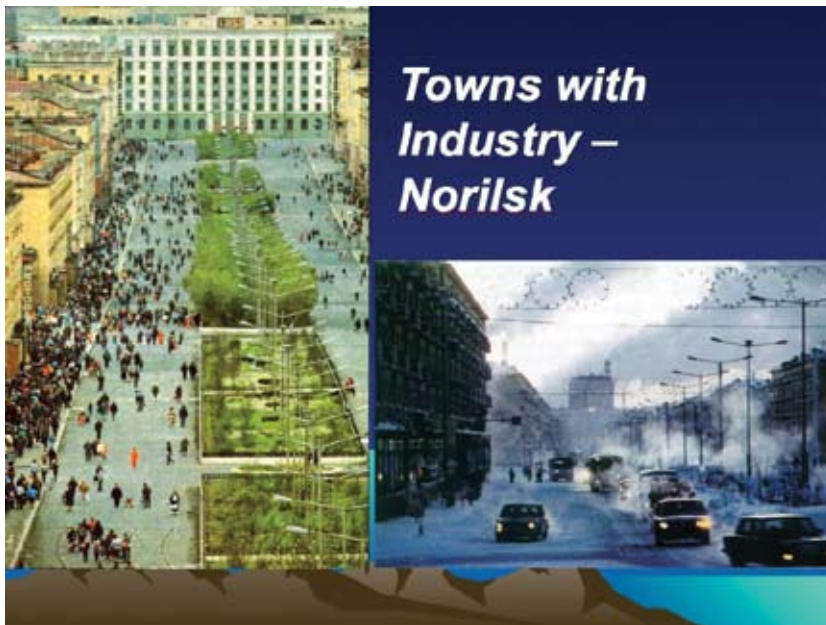


EIRNS/James Rea

Dr. Sergei Cherkasov of Russia’s Vernadsky State Geological Museum discussed the vast, untapped potential of Siberia’s raw materials resources.

supply of mineral resources is still incalculably vast. In the 2006 *Encyclopedia of the World’s Largest Mineral Deposits*, only 1,244 deposits are listed, which is less than 1% of known reserves. It takes large factories to exploit the basic types of metal, such as in Norilsk, where 100,000 people live and work. Only 950,000 people live in the whole of Yakutia, which is the size of Western Europe! We have to motivate people to go there, and work under the harsh conditions.

FIGURE 1



Courtesy of Dr. Sergei Cherkasov

The Transqua Project in Africa

The Schiller Institute’s vice president in Germany, Portia Tarumbwa-Strid, raised in her speech the issue of the “moral imperative” of development policy, and called for a new era of brotherhood of nations, with common goals such as supplying clean drinking water and food for all. The international community today has failed, since, statistically, a child dies from hunger every six seconds; in Chad and Niger, 20 million people are starving to death, while food price inflation, driven by speculation on the commodity markets, is actually even higher than in 2008, when the global protests against hunger broke out.



EIRNS/James Rea

Schiller Institute vice president Portia Tarumbwa-Strid called for Europeans to stop pushing solar panels and windmills, and help to develop Africa with high technology.

Europeans must immediately do what the Chinese are already doing in effect, namely, push through a “NAWAPA for Africa.” The completion of the Jonglei Canal in Sudan is an important aspect; of its total length of 360 km, only 250 km was built in 1978-84. The Jonglei Canal is important to correct the problem of the swampiness of the Nile, and simultaneously to eradicate the malaria epidemics in the region, and to build up Sudan’s agriculture as the “breadbasket of Africa.” As soon as the artificial conflicts fomented by the British Empire in Africa are ended, it will be possible to seriously address the problems of high maternal mortality, outbreaks of cholera, tuberculosis, meningitis, measles, and malaria. Besides, according to Tarumbwa-Strid, the Sahara is by no means as dry as it looks superficially; satellite photos have shown underground lakes and rivers, which could provide water for hundreds of years.

Another task is the taming of the wild rivers that are still not navigable, and are not being used to produce hydroelectric energy. The Congo basin alone has enormous potential, as the second-largest region of the world in

terms of rainfall. By diverting 100 billion cubic meters of water annually—which amounts to 5% of the water in the Congo basin—by a 2,400 km long navigable canal to the Chari River, and from there another 800 km to Niger and Chad, leading into Lake Chad, 12-17 million hectares of land could be made arable, and 100 million people could be supplied with agricultural products and electricity.

Tarumbwa-Strid then presented exclusive work by the Italian engineer Dr. Marcello Vichi (see accompanying article), who had conceived of the Transaqua project, and who said that for over 30 years, all the technologies and information have existed that would be required for pan-African infrastructure projects to overcome the chronic underdevelopment. It is the lack of political will that has prevented this up to now. The Transaqua project would create a giant labor market and local development models in Africa. Those 30 years took a high economic, political, and human toll.

Furthermore, said Tarumbwa-Strid, since Africa has no continental rail network, countless crops have rotted without ever reaching a market. She strongly endorsed the construction of nuclear desalination plants and a Transrapid maglev network, so that the continent that is now dark and dying, will become, in 2-3 generations, a paradise bathed with light.

It is not the Africans who are to blame for the under-

FIGURE 2
A Design for a High-Temperature Reactor



development of Africa, but the international financial system, which invests in such projects as Desertec, to place solar panels across the desert, which is favored by the Club of Rome. Desertec is not at all “green,” since, on the contrary, it would mean the extermination of entire species of insects, while fertile land is rendered useless, all so that the electric power generated will not remain in Africa, but is delivered to Europe. This is the wrong way to go, said Tarumbwa-Strid. It would be much better to revive the policy of Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, who was mentioned by Zimbabwe’s Information Minister at the EU summit in 2009; he said that Germany needed a leader like Bismarck, who had fought for unification of the peoples and the overcoming of injustice. Chancellor Merkel should learn her German history.

In any case, the policy of the EU today is felt to be worse than the policy of the colonial period. The only hope for justice for Africa is high-technology transfer. The German productive *Mittelstand*, the small and medium-sized business sector, should take on contracts for various aspects of the Transaqua project, and young people should learn the skills required for the tasks of the 21st Century by becoming engineers, technicians, scientists, and machine-builders. If this had been done back in the 1980s, young Africans today would not know about HIV, child soldiers, and the generation of refugees. The year 2010 is now the year that mankind should achieve moral adulthood.

Save Nuclear Power

The last speaker was physicist Veit Ringel, who worked for many years at the Rossendorf Central Institute for Nuclear Research of the Academy of Sciences of the G.D.R. (East Germany), and gave some personal assessments of the nuclear energy situation. The propaganda in various current publications, he said, is doing great harm to our country and our economy. With the latest nuclear reactor models, such as the Pebble-Bed reactor, a meltdown is not physically possible, and questions of final waste disposal are mostly quite easy to resolve.

Ringel said that for 30-40 years, he worked as an expert in radiation protection, using the 10 MW reactor in Rossendorf, without any serious accident. Even after the reunification of Germany, they still had the know-how to keep doing world-class work. Germany’s 17 nuclear power plants are otherwise still well represented among the top 10 of the 440 current reactors



EIRNS/James Rea

Nuclear physicist Veit Ringel decried Germany’s policy of an “exit” from nuclear power. He worked for decades at East Germany’s Rossendorf nuclear research institute.

worldwide. But we are slowly grinding to a halt, because there are too few qualified technicians, and the cultural mood, based on half-truths and partial knowledge, contributes to the fact that this subject is no longer considered more deeply.

As a matter of fact, he said, radiation is a question of dose, and is not bad in itself; on the contrary, life would never have developed at all without ionizing radiation! Moreover, radioactive substances not only decay physically, but are also biologically broken down and excreted.

Germany developed the very best systems, such as reprocessing and the reuse of weapons-grade plutonium for fuel rods, both of which have been banned for political reasons. If politicians such as Jürgen Trittin, Renate Künast, and Sigmar Gabriel have their way, Germany will be deprived of the fruits of the scientific and technical work of its own engineers, scientists, and technicians.

Instead, we should build the high-temperature reactor, use it for water desalination in Africa, and use its process heat for coal liquefaction. In conclusion, Ringel cited former Greenpeace director Patrick Moore, who said that none of his colleagues had had a scientific education, and that they, without scientific objectivity, simply adopted a political “anti” attitude. The speaker said that he recognized that in this audience, he was addressing people who recognized the problems and have a solution for building up the world.

The Congo-Chad Water Transfer: The Main Features of a Feasibility Study

Dr. Vichi is the author of the Transaqua study and the former director of Bonifica SpA. His speech, reprinted below, was submitted in writing to the Sept. 25 Berlin conference on “Rebuilding the World Economy—NAWAPA, the Bering Strait, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge.” A summary of the speech was presented at the conference. It was translated from Italian for EIR, and some subheads have been added.

Historical Clarification

ROME, Sept. 18—I think it is important to clarify that the idea of transferring an adequate amount of water from the Congo River Basin to the Lake Chad Basin originated at the end of the 1970s, and that I personally drafted the text of the project published at the time by Bonifica. Five hundred copies of that project were published in three languages, illustrated with maps, under the well-known name “Transaqua: An Idea for the Sahel.” I had been assigned the task by the CEO of Bonifica, and did a preliminary study, using the only cartography of Africa with contour lines available at that time: maps from the U.S. Air Force in 1:1,000,000 scale. This first major publication was sent in December 1982, with promotional aims, to all countries involved, and all international agencies, as potential funders of a feasibility study. This first publication was followed by “Transaqua-Zaire,” in April 1982 and “Transaqua-Centrafrigue,” in February 1985.

To complete the information, in July 1985, Bonifica, in agreement with “Florence Expedition,” an Italian sporting club, founded in 1973 by agronomist Dr. Jacopo Mazzei (who had opened the navigation of several rivers worldwide), had planned the “Transaqua Expedition,” whose program was to use specially equipped rubber rafts to navigate one of the most important tributaries touched by the Transaqua canal: the Ituri-Aruwimi River and its upstream tributaries.

A team of highly qualified experts planned to conduct a large sample survey to produce an accurate study

on an important, but little known hydrographic system, that would be a tributary of the canal, with the purpose of developing a research model divided into various parts, which, once tested, could be easily applied to the other basins involved, allowing for moving on to the next phases of the investigations, with relatively certain plans and cost estimates.

This expedition was never initiated, because the authorizations never arrived: The country was subjected to strong international criticism, because a few months earlier, it had allowed a group of whitewater rafters to navigate the terrible Inga rapids, a rash and courageous enterprise that, despite the high professionalism of the French team, ended tragically with the death of the whole group.

Between May 28 and June 3, 1989, the Italstat group organized a meeting in Moscow on water resources, where I gave a speech on “Protection and Management of Resources—Future Scenarios,” including a presentation of the Transaqua project.

Again, in 1987, Italian TV journalist Mino Damato interviewed then Zaire State President Mobutu Sese Seko on Transaqua; on March 27, 1988, together with Niger’s Dr. Bukar Shaib, then-chairman of the Commission to Save Lake Chad, I presented the project on the RAI program *Alla Ricerca dell’Arca*; in 1990, I went to Tokyo with a collaborator, upon invitation from the most important Japanese engineering consulting company, Nippon Koei, to discuss the Transaqua project and, in particular, the Lagos-Mombasa road connection; and other similar initiatives.

Having said all this (reported in detail at www.transaquaproject.it, under the chapter “La Storia” [The History], it is impossible to comprehend why, still today, international specialized media insist on dating the birth of the Transaqua idea to 1992, i.e., exactly 10 years after its publication, despite all of the international initiatives developed before that date. Maybe, because in May 1992, Dr. Roberto Vacca and I again presented the



Videograb Courtesy of Dr. Marcello Vichi

Dr. Marcello Vichi personally drafted the text of the Transaqua water project for the Sahel in the 1970s. The proposal to bring about a major upshift in the North African Biosphere, is now back on the agenda, as a corollary to NAWAPA.

project at the “Second World Conference on the Environment,” in Rio de Janeiro. We were sponsored by Italstat, the holding company of the IRI conglomerate.

A Thirty-Year Battle

This clarification allows us to express some useful considerations:

For 30 (and not 20) years, nobody has found it appropriate to even carry out an initial “feasibility” study of a proposal made by a firm which was the leading Italian engineering company. It is plausible for me to think that this is not due to a lack of information, but to lack of interest.

From the end of the 1970s, through the '80s, in our country, there were firms and men convinced that the African continent would never be able to emerge from underdevelopment, without the courageous implementation of a series of large-scale, pan-African, international infrastructure projects.

The promotion of Transaqua began 30 years ago, a project with a transport network that envisioned not only 2,400 km of river “highways,” but also a “crossing” with the Lagos-Mombasa road axis, connecting the two ports on the Atlantic and Indian oceans: a real future highway which would also be connected to the Mediterranean through the Lagos (Nigeria)-Algiers Trans-Saharan road. In the general framework of such initiatives, which

the Office of Special Projects of my company, Bonifica, was developing in those years, Transaqua’s Lagos-Mombasa (Kenya) connection was to be called TA2 (Trans-African Two), because TA1 (Transafrican 1: Alexandria-Dar es Salaam) was being conceived, and a first draft was ready. The BB (Beirut-Basra) study was also already at an advanced stage, although I am unaware of its outcome, as I was not the head of the project. All of this documentation has been lost through the changes that occurred in the company.

Conceiving large-scale infrastructure projects for the African continent 50 years ago was not easy: Reliable maps and hydrological data were scarce; satellites were at an initial stage of functioning, and it was not possible to get images of the relevant areas, which U.S. space research centers refused to provide for military reasons; the Italian space center in Fucino, managing images from one satellite, was only able to provide information up to the northern

borders of the Sahara; cellular phones had not yet been invented and field radios were used, with limited range; the Internet was not even conceived, and so on.

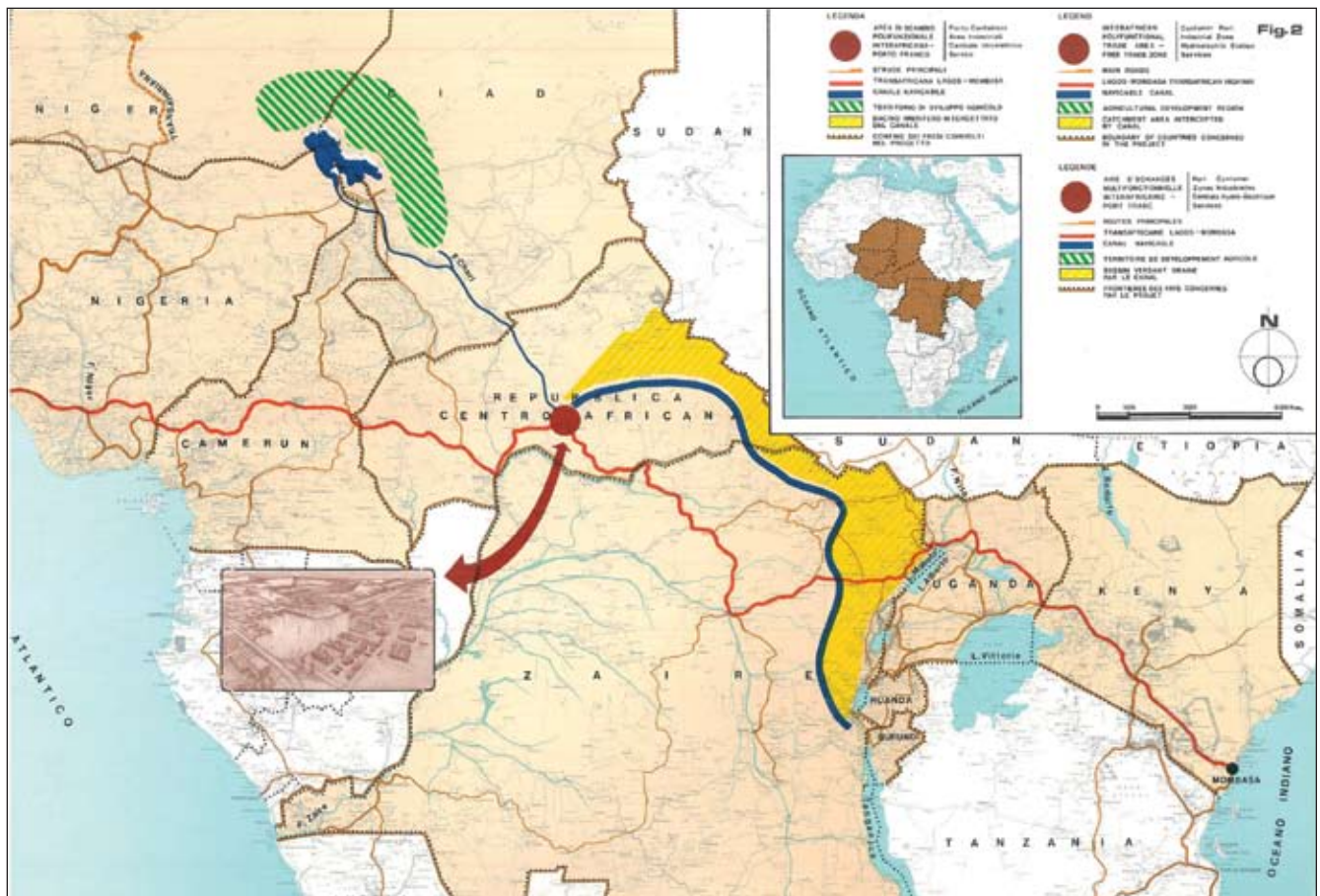
Why has the Congo/Chad water transfer become of interest again, today?

In my view, there are two reasons:

1. The enormous African population growth, and the related population pressure on Europe: In the last 30 years, as European population grew by about 4.5%, average population growth in Africa was about 85%, i.e., almost 20 times the European rate. In particular, Egypt went from 40 million inhabitants in 1980-81, to the current figure of approximately 75 million, with an increase of approximately 87-88%; In the same period, Chad had a 120% growth; and so on (Central African Republic, approximately 60%; Democratic Republic of Congo [D.R.C.], 130-140%; Nigeria, approximately 80%; Niger, 140%, etc.).

The scarcity of food and water resources per capita has become dramatic, and even more dramatic has been the absence or modesty of economic development processes, which has led to an absolutely unsustainable level of youth unemployment. In many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, endemic hunger—already present with traditional subsistence farming—has turned into starvation and despair, especially for the youth, leading them to risk their lives in order to try to reach Europe,

FIGURE 1
Transaqua: An Idea for the Sahel



www.transaqua-project.com

where there is water and food. The “quality of life” does not count any more: life counts.

Didn’t we know all of this 30 years ago? Of course we knew it; but we hoped it would happen as late as possible, hoping that the burden of finding a political solution to such problems would lie not on those responsible at the time, but on their successors. Thirty years ago, the presentation of the “Idea for the Sahel” (Transaqua) concluded as follows: “The units of measurement of the costs of investment are not only millions of dollars, but also the absence of wars, millions of human beings saved from starvation, social peace, and an international conscience.”

Recently, Sen. Emma Bonino, speaking at an event on “What’s Happening in Africa,” stressed that “European indifference is worse than the old colonialism, which at least created activities and jobs. We are paying for this indifference, and we have not yet seen the

worst.” Is it perhaps due to the certainty of an upcoming debt to be paid, that there are signs that Europe is starting to pay attention?

2. New technologies available today to deal with such projects: Thirty years ago, numerous “inspections on the ground” were required, and serious obstacles existed to finding reliable hydrological data and maps on a scale that allowed for a credible feasibility study. Today, this is faster and cheaper, thanks to satellites, and the great deal of information available on the Internet. If, 30 years ago, we thought of moving from the “idea,” to a “pre-feasibility study” in about two years, today, I think that a real “technical-economic feasibility” study can be completed in much less time. Such a study would suffice to define not only the relevant “social returns,” but also the “economic returns,” whose profitability in the long run was anticipated.

In case of a positive feasibility concerning the prob-

FIGURE 2
International Network of Transport



able implementation of the project, new technologies could also be of great help in this phase, compared to 30 years ago, when it was judged that the timespan necessary to implement the project was one generation. Today, this would probably not change much, but the costs would change, being limited by the use of modern and future mechanical equipment.

What Terms of Reference?

The Terms of Reference will have to be defined by a multi-disciplinary team of high-level experts with significant experience. They will cover all aspects of the project: geopolitics, technical-economic, financial, social and environmental aspects, etc., and consider the principles that inspired the Transaqua idea. Just to recall the main aspects and to stress their importance, we list here the most important ones, well aware that this is not an exhaustive list.

- The geopolitical survey, aimed at establishing, as

a priority, the desire of African countries directly involved in the project to reach agreements on non-belligerence, border controls, and security guarantees for experts and economic operators (possibly through the establishment of an ad hoc Consortium);

- Study of the canal route on satellite-based maps in the appropriate scale; appropriate updating and verification of minimum/maximum and average carrying capacities of the main tributaries to be intercepted, as well as the water systems of the two most important tributaries of Lake Chad: the Chari and Logone rivers; calculation of carrying capacities subtracted from all catchment areas intercepted by the canal; verification of the slope of the lay-out to confirm the first principle informing the project, i.e., that water transfer occurs using gravity, excluding large pumping stations; geotechnical and engineering studies to identify the most appropriate hydraulic and construction technical solutions;

- Study of the various hypotheses of canal length, taking into account the second principle informing the project, i.e., the transfer towards Lake Chad of an amount of water that, in a certain period of time (which could be short or long), is able to restore the surface of the lake to at least 20-25,000

square kilometers. Clearly, this could be achieved in the shortest time with a transfer of ca. 100 billions cm/annum, or, in a longer time, with a minimum transfer of 70-80 billions cm/annum. Below those levels it would not appear to be useful to go ahead with the project, unless one wants to confine it to limiting the losses due to evaporation of the residual lake surface, which not even the Chari and Logone capacities seem to be sufficient to replace;

- Study of the characteristics of the various segments of the canal, evaluating the suitability of its maximum length, estimated to be approximately 2,400 km, and the minimum length, estimated to be approximately 1,700 km; that is, whether it is more advantageous to start the canal in a locality close to Bukavu, west of Kivu Lake, or to start it at the height of the Aruwimi River, a tributary of the first large catchment area intercepted.

- Study of the navigability of the canal, taking into account the third principle informing the project: that,

along with the water transfer, the canal must also constitute a transport waterway in an area of the D.R.C. and the Central African Republic that completely lacks reliable transport infrastructure;

- Study of the technical feasibility and determination of possible sites to build a “multi-functional area of exchange,” taking into account a fourth principle informing the project: i.e., that in order to reach Lake Chad, the water mass that will flow in at the head of the Chari river is first accumulated in a large reservoir on whose shores a series of agro-industrial plants should be built, able to transform and package agricultural and zootechnical products resulting from the development of a very large area—currently without any lines of communication—crossed by the canal and transported on barges through the canal, until the “multi-functional area of exchange.”

- Study of the international road, railway, and port interconnections, taking into account a sixth principle informing the project: i.e., that in its “fall” through Lake Chad, this mass of water can generate a huge amount of electricity, fully usable on-site, in part for Chad, and in part supplying energy to the new river ports that could surely be built at the confluence of the canal and the rivers intercepted by the canal in the territory of the D.R.C. and the Central African Republic; and also, a study of a hydroelectric power plant in correspondence with the Multifunctional Area of Exchange and determination of sites on the Chari River, suitable for the building of dams equipped with hydroelectric plants;

- Agricultural and zootechnical study that takes into account a seventh informing principle: i.e., that once Lake Chad is re-created with its minimally acceptable dimensions, the anticipated water volumes could be used, together with the water of the Chari and Logone rivers (the two main tributaries of the lake), to make up for the losses from evaporation, and the surplus could be used for irrigation and other civilian purposes. Determination of the sites, both in Chad and in the Central African Republic, as well as in the D.R.C., susceptible of hydroagricultural, zootechnical, and halieutic development; identification of agricultural and zootechnical potentials of the various sites; water consumption, production, commercialization of production in the African countries connected through the international transport network; the possibility of developing foreign markets through the rapid reaching of ports on the oceans and the Mediterranean, especially for processed or packaged products, etc.

- Environmental study: the impact that this monumental project could have on the environment, and in particular, on the interruption which the canal could produce in the wooded area; how to partially remedy this situation through works to reconnect the two shores of the canal (types of connections, their frequency, ensuring they do not obstruct navigation, etc.); evaluation of an “environmental balance” among these weak points of the project and the strong points of the re-creation of Lake Chad, with its consequences;

- Socioeconomic study: short-term consequences on local populations involved in the project in terms of the creation of millions of jobs at all levels, influence on living standards, resulting increase of consumption and development of the service sector and related activities. Long-term socio-economical development to create jobs resulting from the management of the infrastructure built, which will last in time: agricultural, zootechnical and agro-industrial activities; activities related to river and port maintenance and management; activities related to the management of hydroelectric power plants; activities related to the increase of trade and the development of the service sector and the activities linked to industry and trade. Forecast for at least 30 years.

Transaqua could become the largest African development pole—maybe one of the largest ones on the planet—which during its construction and the subsequent management, could employ labor and professional activities both locally and from all countries of the continent. It could offer an enormous labor market to many generations of Africans, without forcing them to play the Europe card—where the labor market is very hard for Africans, uprooted from their natural and cultural environment. On their own continent, and even considering the inevitable differences due to different cultures and ethnicities (but still all African!), Africans could build a series of local development models generated by this enormous continental infrastructure project.

Almost thirty years have been lost—at least concerning the verification of feasibility—during which Europe and Africa have paid very high economic and political costs, but above all human costs, resulting from the almost biblical exodus which has driven, and is still driving people who are desperate due to the lack of water, food, and work, to cross the Sahara to reach the mirage of Europe, which is often hostile.

www.transaquaproject.it

The Remedy to This Crisis: Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA

Lyndon LaRouche made the following keynote remarks to a private seminar luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Sept. 29, 2010.

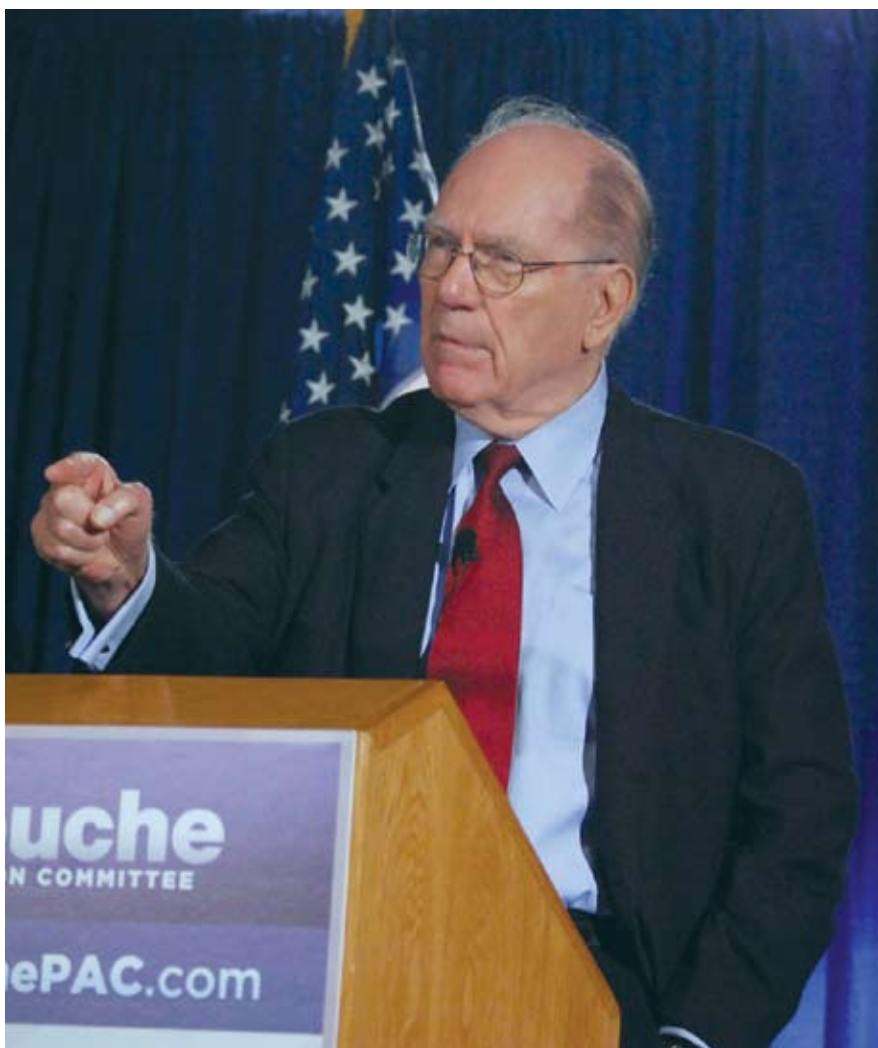
As you probably know, this past weekend, there were, from Britain in particular, a number of statements, including from the relevant British source at the *Telegraph*, that, what is a fact, and should be well-known to everyone: The world has now entered, into what, unless changed, is now a hyperinflationary situation of the planet as a whole. This is particularly frank on this matter in London, among a number of sources, but also the facts are that. There is no surprise to me in this, since I had forecast that, between mid-July and mid-September, we are on the verge, at some point, of what would prove to be a hyperinflationary explosion.

There should be no mystery about this among economists, but unfortunately there is. The fact is, that we have shut down real production throughout much of the world, and the cutbacks in government expenditures and other things, have simply been a cutback in real production of real wealth. Whereas, on the other hand, we have, most recently, under the initiative from London and from the United States, from the current President, we have unleashed a hyperinflationary, runaway explosion. We are still in the relatively early phases of an actual hyperinflationary rate, but what is now in place, *will be* a hyperinflationary explosion.

The policies, in particular, of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, the policies of the British system, the policies of the European Union, are presently hyperinflationary. And the rate of hyperinflation, if it continues, will accelerate, and bring about an effect on the entire Trans-Atlantic community, and beyond, comparable to what happened to Germany in 1923. Because we have a collapse of actual production.

We have, for example, in the United States, a situation in which most of the states of the United States, the Federal states, are bankrupt. They are being affected by hyperinflation. The Federal government is doing nothing to correct this problem. And therefore, unless certain measures are taken soon, you are going to see a chain-reaction collapse—one section of the world after the other, starting with the Trans-Atlantic community—and it will take over the entire world. It will be a general breakdown crisis of the world system, *unless* certain reforms are taken.

Now, what would work, in the case of the United States itself, and would work in chain-reaction effects on the planet as a whole, would be to immediately reestablish the Glass-Steagall law in the United States. Now, the Glass-Steagall law is a reenactment, and the bill is there, in the Congress, waiting to be voted up. There are three bills, pieces of legislation, which all converge on this effect: If the Glass-Steagall law were reestablished in the United States in this period, that would set forth the possibility of a general re-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

“We are still in the relatively early phases of an actual hyperinflationary rate,” LaRouche cautioned his audience, “but what is now in place, will be a hyperinflationary explosion”—unless certain reforms are taken.

covery and escape from this hyperinflationary problem.

As I said, there are three bills now, in the Congress, fully drafted, ready to be voted. The question is, will they be voted?

The current President of the United States is determined that they shall not be voted: He is operating under orders from London, on this question, and there is no doubt about that. When the Glass-Steagall reenactment proposal was made, the British Foreign Ministry sent a special message to the U.S. government, saying that the British would consider any attempt to reenact Glass-Steagall, as an offensive attack on the United Kingdom, on the British economy, and would

not tolerate it; it would not be tolerated.

But it's necessary.

A Hyperinflationary Process

Now, if that happens, that would mean, in the case of the United States—and this would cause a chain-reaction in Europe—what this would do: It would break up the present system. Because what we have now, is, as stated, we have had an actually hyperinflationary policy built into this economy, especially since the beginning of the current Presidency, the current Obama Presidency. What we have had, is you have the portion of the total throughput, monetary throughput, has been expanding, but the portion of the monetary throughput, which is related to real production, has been collapsing. You've seen this reflected in, for example, the soaring price of gold, as monetary gold—same thing. We are in a hyperinflationary process.

Now, if we reenact Glass-Steagall here, that would immediately cause a collapse of the hyperinflationary bubble, because you would take most of the things that are being funded, as hyperinflationary measures, in the United States, in particular, but also would affect

Europe the same way, the hyperinflation would be stopped. Because most of the money which is in circulation, is worthless. That's the nature of a true hyperinflation: *There is nothing to back it up.* The portion of the total throughput, monetary throughput, the amount that's related to real production, to real wealth, is shrinking; where the amount of monetary emission—and the rate is now accelerating at a high rate—is now expanding.

So therefore, you have a ratio, in effect, between goods and monetary emission, monetary circulation, which is intrinsically hyperinflationary. In other words, this is not an accident of something, this is deliberate. Deliberate actions by the European Union,



EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

There are currently three pieces of legislation before the Congress to restore Glass-Steagall, which would immediately cause a collapse of the hyperinflationary bubble. Shown: LaRouchePAC organizers campaign for Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA on the streets of Washington, D.C., Sept. 12, 2010.

and by the government of the United States. And this is leading the world into a hyperinflationary explosion.

We have some measures which we're pushing here, for the United States. Number 1, as I said, the Glass-Steagall legislation. The Glass-Steagall legislation would immediately classify whole categories of monetary assets as speculative, as worthless, as Roosevelt did in 1933. That would mean that the Federal government would then have the credit available to it, as a sovereign, to utter the emission of credit, for constructive purposes. What we have proposed, for action, is that once Glass-Steagall is enacted, we have a reorganization of the banking system, that is, the commercial banking system, back to the Roosevelt standard of a commercial banking system, or what would be considered a conservative banking system.

Now, most of the banks of the world would go immediately bankrupt on the enactment of a Glass-Steagall reform. That does not mean these banks would be

shut down. It means that the commercial banks, which are legitimate commercial banks, or the portions of the banks which are legitimate commercial banking, would be protected by the Federal government. Under these conditions, the Federal government utterance of credit, would do several things: First of all, the immediate effect would be to stabilize the sovereign states, or separate states of the Federal government. In other words, these Federal states would now be protected against foreclosures by the Federal government, because the states have no ability to emit monetary wealth.

Reviving the Economy: NAWAPA

Once we have done that, then we have to have a large project, or a series of large projects, which actually revive the economy. There is one particular project, already designed, on the books, which we've been working on, which would cause a general recovery, first of all, of the United States economy, and also the economy of Canada, and to some part, Mexico. It's

called the NAWAPA, the North American Water and Power Alliance.

This policy, if adopted, if put into motion, would create directly and indirectly, a combination of 4 million places of employment in the United States, and they would be productive employment. It would be the greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken, by any nation, and it's ready to be installed, stepwise, now.

It would cover a period of probably 30 to 50 years, to complete the project entirely. It would mean a return to an industrial-agricultural policy of the United States, as founded. It would affect immediately, it would be a stimulant for Russia; a stimulant for stabilizing China; it would be helpful to India; and it would mean a possibility of that for Europe, as well. It would also mean the Transaqua project for Africa, which would be a typical stimulant, for finally doing something to rebuild Africa.

So we're in a situation, where a Franklin Roosevelt-style recovery, under different conditions with different aspects, is now possible. This is not the TVA, but it is an echo of the TVA: It's far superior, and vaster than the TVA, but it represents the same kind of thinking on the part of government. You launch major infrastructure projects, where you raise the plateau level of production in a nation, around productive projects, which are largely infrastructural. But infrastructure projects of this type stimulate private production as a result, and if the credit is being supplied by the system.

If we run an austere program on speculation, and go back to a hard-currency policy, and engage other nations in treaty agreements, on the basis of a hard-currency policy, we can stop the present crisis. The United States has the power, if the will is there to do it, to stop this crisis now, and to start on a process of recovery.

As I say, this is the greatest project that we have ever considered. This was done in 1964, as a design presented then, and it remained, sitting there, waiting to be established, for a long time. And then, after the developments of 1971, and so forth, that became almost impossible.

The Choice Before Us

But now, the point has come, that nations, as a whole, have a choice: We either have a recovery program for this planet, or this planet is going into a New

Dark Age, by way of a hyperinflation which will rival what happened to Germany in 1923. We are in that kind of situation. But there *is* a remedy. The remedy is to go to a hard-currency system, restore and vitalize commercial banking system, as it was done under Roosevelt; engage other nations in the same reform; and define government support for large-scale projects, which will be infrastructural in apparent nature, but which will be actually the driver for physical production, increases in physical production.

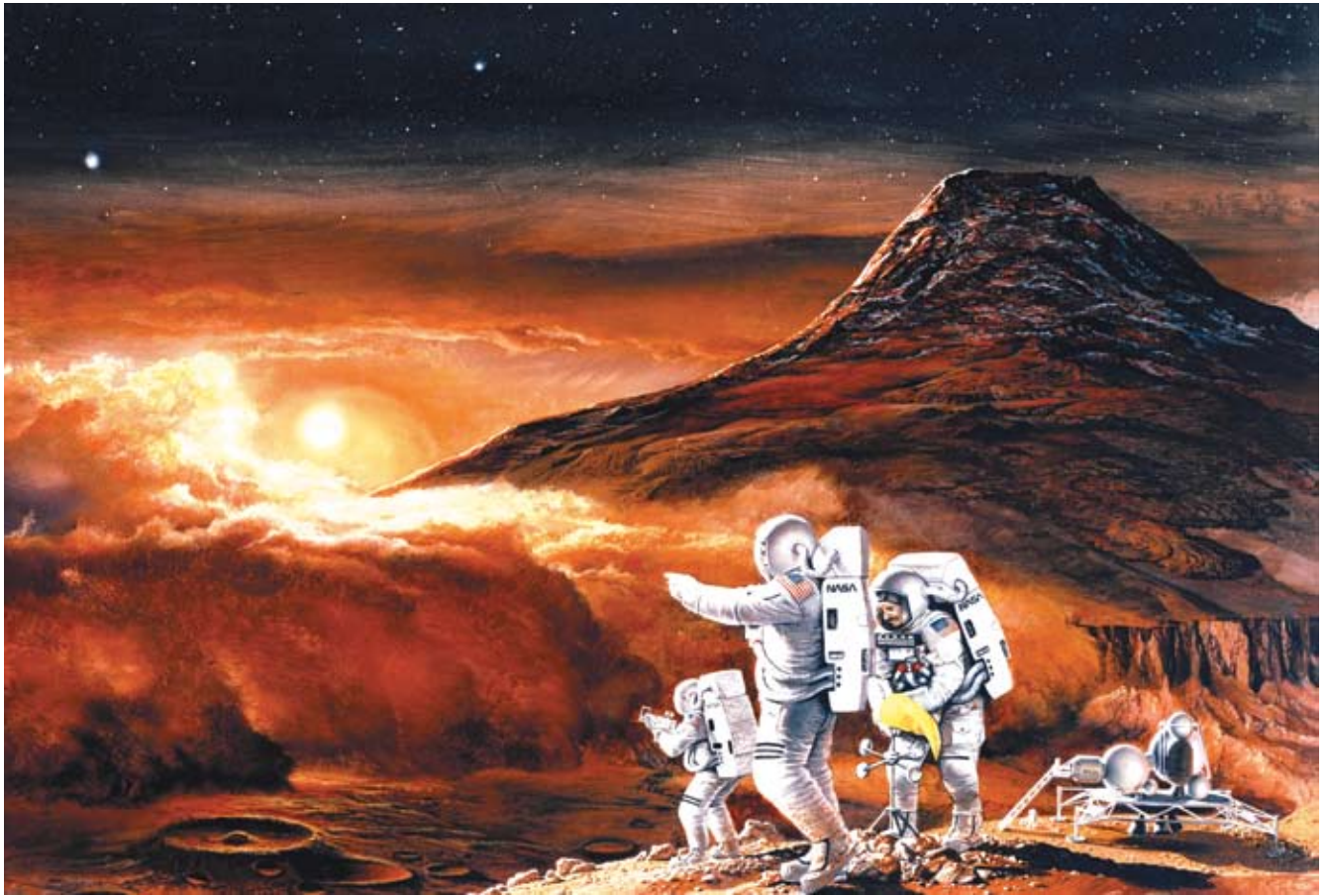
This includes a number of things: For example, Russia has a very crucial large-scale program, which is not really being implemented now. It's on the table. It's been there for a long time, and that is, the completion of the development of the railway system, through the bridge or tunnel between Siberia and Alaska—a railway tunnel or bridge. There are other major projects.

Also we have a fact, that China has a crisis. The crisis of China is immediately caused by the fact that the world market, on which it had depended up until recently, has collapsed on it! Therefore, China is not able to maintain itself under the present conditions. It's struggling to do so. *But!* If we go ahead with these kinds of projects, then China will have the credit available to continue its reform, which is largely based on nuclear programs, and related kinds of programs. Russia, China India, are leaders in world uranium and other, and thorium, power systems. These things are absolutely necessary.

So the infrastructure developments, which are usually long-term, a generation or two, of development, now become the means for increasing employment and productivity in nations, and stabilizing their economies. This is the project.

Now, this also involves a more fundamental scientific issue, of what we call the future space program. Mankind is destined to move from Earth into nearby space, and the indicated target, of course, is Mars. This does not mean we're going to put people on Mars, within the immediate generation, because there are problems that have to be solved, to deal with the problem of moving human beings to the conditions of life on Mars.

For example, the gravitation on Mars is one-third of that on the Earth. That alone, is a difficulty, which means we have to master this problem, of the problem of gravitation: putting people in gravitational areas, where the fields are much lower than they are on Earth.



NASA

The NAWAPA project is the springboard for a revived and expanded manned space program, including the establishment, by the end of the century, of human colonies on Mars. But first, we must master the problem of gravitation. Shown: an artist's conception of the first human mission to Mars in 2019.

Human beings require a normal gravity; otherwise, they don't live very long. But there are ways we can induce artificial gravity, and under those conditions—which is, again, a long-term project—we can solve these problems.

But mankind is going to have to move out. We're going to be moving, with scientific revolutions, which are already there being worked on, and these scientific revolutions will mean new options for humanity as a whole.

But, as of today, right now, as the British authorities, some of them, have said, the world has entered into a hyperinflationary crisis. Unless there's a qualitative change in policies among nations, the world is going into a collapse, a hyperinflationary type of collapse. Russia, China will be affected; India will not be immune; and the Trans-Atlantic region will go into a collapse. We're on the verge of that, now.

The Greatest Crisis in Modern History

One of the problems, here, is, as long as this President remains in office, there is no chance of any reform, which would save the world from this crisis. I believe the time has come that this President must be induced to resign. I believe that the simple enactment of the Glass-Steagall renovation, would be sufficient to cause this President to resign from office. If he resigned from office, I think the chain-reaction effect, now, would be, we would have a recovery.

But, what you see in the British press, and among British officials: they have stated clearly—and they're correct—that the current policies of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, are hyperinflationary insanity. The policies of the European Union, are hyperinflationary insanity. That, unless these policies are replaced, and replaced competently, there is no chance for civilization on this planet: Because a collapse of the Trans-At-

lantic economies, will mean a consequent collapse of the world economy.

So this is the greatest crisis in all modern history, greater than any other crisis in modern history so far, as far as an economic crisis is concerned. There are immediate remedies, which can be taken. We have a large constituency, a growing constituency in the United States, which wishes to put through these reforms. Probably 80% of the U.S. population desires such reforms, or reforms to this effect. They have no confidence in the current President; they have no confidence in the current political parties, either the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party knows that. We don't know what will happen in the November election, in terms of politics, political developments, but we know it's a chaotic situation.

So, on the one hand, we can report the greatest danger to humanity in modern times, is on our doorstep. But at the same time, there are the opportunities to solve these problems, or to manage them until we can make them soluble. And it requires very simple decisions. And you find the leading financial circles in London agree, that a financial breakdown of the system is now in progress. And as long as the present policies of the United States, of this Presidency, and the present policies of the British, and the present policies of the European Union, remain in effect, the Trans-Atlantic region of the world is doomed. And if the Trans-Atlantic region of the world goes, the whole world will go down, in a chain-reaction.

So, nobody can hope to escape this. We have to face the problem, and we have to solve it. And there are many great projects, in addition to the NAWAPA project, and some of the projects—like Transaqua in Africa, which is a great project. You take the excess water, for example, of the Congo—it's not useful for the people of the Congo, it just flows into the ocean. There's no use for it! But if you move a good



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The NAWAPA great water/infrastructure project is one of a series of large projects that can be launched immediately, that will revive the U.S. and world economy. We can rapidly employ millions of currently unemployed engineering, construction, and other workers, in a program that will ensure the future for generations to come. Here, engineers work on a giant drill rig at the Howard Hanson Dam, Washington State.

deal of that, across the mountain range, which separates the area of Congo from Chad, you have immediately started a process, where you, finally, have opened the gate for the development of a large section of Africa.

That's a project which is on the table, now. It can be implemented; it's similar to NAWAPA. It's much more modest, but it works! The restoration of water, in the area of Chad, would be revolutionary in its implications for the population of all Africa, either di-

rectly—economically, physically—or indirectly, in terms of repercussions of it. And it's the first program we have. We have also the possibilities around Sudan, and so forth, of cooperation in that area.

So, all we have to do, is build a railway system from Eurasia, into Africa, which we use as a support for developing this project, such as Transaqua, and that in itself would start a revival in Africa, which otherwise is presently not feasible. These are the kinds of things that can be done. NAWAPA is an example of that. The use of the development of nuclear power, applications of nuclear power, in Asia, particularly, Russia, China, India, and other nations—this is also part of the picture.

As I say, there *are* remedies. They're available: They're known, they're feasible. We have the labor force, which is largely idle, which can do these things. All we need, is governments which will agree, for their own part, and agree for cooperation with others, and these projects can be launched immediately.

We have unemployed people, of high degrees of skill, in the United States, such that we could launch, immediately, employment of 4 million people in the labor force, who are presently either unemployed, or about to be unemployed. We could put them immediately to work, in this project, the NAWAPA project, and its implications, which means completely rebuilding the rail system of the United States, completely rebuilding the water system of the United States. The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken, is there, and it's ready to go. And we have about 4 million people who need employment, and who have the skills, of various kinds needed, to do this kind of project.

So, I don't want to spread pessimism. There is no reason for pessimism, except pessimism respecting the minds of some of our politicians. If the politicians come to their senses—and now, I'm happy to see that some people in Britain of considerable influence in these matters, now admit that the British policy is clinically insane! They also have declared that the President of the United States and the head of our national banking system, are insane. And that would suggest that changes in those offices are possible, and would lead to results. When key people realize that their nations and their systems, their economic systems, are in danger of general collapse, there is a tendency for readiness to consider options, and I think that time has come.

LaRouche to Dubna University

Great Projects Will Rescue World Economy

Sept. 27 (EIRNS)—The First International Scientific School—"Project Management of Sustained Innovation-based Development," was held Sept. 20-29 at the Dubna International University of Nature, Society, and Man. Lyndon LaRouche sent greetings and a 15-minute videotaped lecture, which were presented at the event. Besides the University itself, located in the Russia's Moscow Region, the school is sponsored by the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences, with support from the Russian Ministry of Education and Science, the City Government of Dubna, and the Dubna Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The event is dedicated to the memory of Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov, the scientist and industrial organizer, Lyndon LaRouche's friend, who died in 2000.

In his greeting, recorded Sept. 13, LaRouche noted that he is working, in collaboration with associates in the United States and Europe on a number of major projects, the leading one of which, is the development of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) program, which, he said, "would change and improve the weather, around the planet," and take on the Arctic as a challenge. Similar projects are need in Africa, LaRouche noted, involving Sudan, the Congo River, and Lake Chad, among others.

LaRouche's lecture, entitled, "The Financial Crisis and Sustainable Development," was presented Sept. 27, to a session chaired by Prof. Boris Bolshakov, who also showed the audience two video products of the LaRouchePAC "Basement" scientific team: "From the Moon to Mars: the New Economics-2" and the 3D map tour of the NAWAPA project (www.larouchepac.com).

A lively debate followed the screenings, with Dubna students and guests from Kazakstan, especially, supporting LaRouche's proposals. Some Russian environmentalists, who had taken part in campaigns against Siberian river diversion projects in the 1980s, were strongly opposed.

Following is the transcript of LaRouche's Dubna lecture. It was shown with Russian subtitles.



Lyndon LaRouche delivered a videotaped lecture to Russia's Dubna International University, which was dedicated to the memory of his friend, Dr. Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov, the scientist and industrial organizer, who died in 2000. LaRouche is shown here, second from left, with Kuznetsov to his right, and Dr. L.M. Suslov, far left, in Moscow, April 1994.

EIRNS

We Are Faced with a Great Challenge

Greetings! The subject that you have presented for me to respond to, is not going to really fit neatly within the time frame allotted. Therefore, I shall condense the presentation, which shall be largely provocative, on the question of subjects which need to be discussed more deeply, and to indicate some of the opportunities—rewards, which would come to us for addressing and solving this challenge.

First of all, we are in a general situation, in which the entire world economy, considered as a physical economy, as well as a monetary system, is in the process of disintegration. It would be remarkable, or require some remarkable development, to prevent a general breakdown crisis of the entire planet, which would last for some decades, coming as early as the beginning of the year or even earlier.

So, we are faced with a very great challenge, from mistakes which date, in large degree, from various points: from the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, where a very bad gentleman [Harry Truman] came in, and a lot of mistakes were made. Then, the war, which was done in Vietnam and Indo-China, by the United States—one of the great follies, which was made pos-

sible by the assassination of U.S. President Kennedy. Otherwise, that war would not have happened. And similar kinds of things.

So, we have seen, over a period, we've seen a process which is described by Nietzsche, in his *Also Sprach Zarathustra*, a process of what is called “creative destruction”—the doctrine of a fascist, Nazi co-thinker, Sombart, and also of Joseph Schumpeter. It's relevant to know that the policy of the present Obama Administration, as well as the policy of the British United Kingdom and Empire, is that of “creative destruction.” And we are seeing the effects of a prolonged period of “creative destruction,” in which there has been more tear-down of economy—as people know from the history of the Soviet Union's break-up, and what followed—than there has been of progress.

Now, we're at a point where we have to undertake certain great projects, because we have to have a very broad and sudden effect of an improvement in the productive powers of labor, as it pertains to the standard of living and future of mankind. So, therefore, very large, very thoroughgoing, fundamental changes in the practice of economy must be introduced now.

In my view, these policy changes must come, in

part, from the United States, because if the United States collapses, then the entire world will go into a collapse. There is no way in which a collapse of the United States, presently, would not be a chain-reaction collapse of the entire world system for some decades to come. So, changes have to come in the United States, as well as elsewhere.

Now, what I've determined, is, we do have a project in the United States, which is getting increasing support, especially from among relevant scientific layers. It's called the NAWAPA project. It's a very large project. It's not a simple copy of the highly successful Tennessee Valley Authority under Roosevelt. It's a much more ambitious, much more fundamental change.

It's a change in space policy, because we're looking, in the NAWAPA project, at the way in which the ozone layer provides a protection for the existence of life on the planet below. And, therefore, when we're looking at things that affect the maintenance or the history, the pre-history of the development of the ozone layer, and what follows, and things like that, we're getting into an area of physical chemistry, which is much more interesting to the followers of Vernadsky, than to anyone else. But, that's the situation we're in. And the NAWAPA project, which would mean a sudden change in the United States policy, under NAWAPA, which would mean we'd be putting three to four million people [to work], usually based on high-technology projects of major construction, over a period of some 30 or 40 years.

An Immediate Economic Recovery

But this would mean an immediate economic recovery of the United States, which could not occur unless Obama is thrown out. But the ouster of Obama is now becoming increasingly probable. Not in his next term, but now, this year. It's there. It's not guaranteed, but it's there as a potential. If it occurs, if the Glass-Steagall legislation is re-enacted, then the United States will go through a recovery.

If the NAWAPA project is orchestrated and chosen as a policy, we will launch the greatest leap in scientific progress, globally, the world has ever seen. Because there are projects in Siberia and elsewhere, which have a similar nature: the linking of the NAWAPA project to the Bering Strait tunnel, and to the development of the rail systems of Siberia, the development of the long-

promised Arctic program for the former Soviet Union. These things will click in.

The policy for the development of northern Africa, an area of Sudan, by bringing water from the Congo, across the mountains into the area of Chad, to rebuild Lake Chad; the development of large-scale railway systems, to enable us to integrate and develop economies: These are the kinds of things which are possible in the immediate future, and they must be done, if the planet is to survive.

And these are things for which Russia, with its relationship with China and India, and the United States, are the natural partners for the initiative for such an effort.

So, we have much more to say, than merely talking about scientific progress for the future. We are talking about a cooperation among nations on new conceptions of practice, which can save the planet from what is presently a great breakdown crisis, which has actually been in progress: We can date various points, from the death of Franklin Roosevelt, in one sense, from the death, the assassination of Kennedy and the war in Vietnam, in another sense, and so forth and so on.

Second Law of Thermodynamics—Bunk

Now, what we are talking about, of course—the context, here, for the discussion—is the memory of our mutual friend, Pobisk Kuznetsov. He and I agreed on many things, including the concept of physical economy, rather than monetary economy. But, we disagreed on his defense of the so-called Second Law of Thermodynamics, which, for me, is bunk.

Now, the problem with this Second Law of Thermodynamics, is it's based on the assumption of a mathematical physics, not a physical chemistry.

In real life, as we knew in our work in the Fusion Energy Foundation, of which I was one of the founders, our work, as the work of some Soviet scientists, who were working in the same area, with whom we were in intellectual collaboration on this matter—that the point was the development of an increase of what was called the energy-flux density. In other words, that the Second Law of Thermodynamics is bunk: throw it away!

If we don't have an increase in energy-flux density, in economy, which has been also the history of mankind, so far—mankind is a creature of fire. The only

animal that uses fire, willingly, is mankind. Mankind is inherently Promethean, and the progress of mankind is greater use of more energy-flux density of various forms of fire.

Now, as we progress in economy, we are using up what are called natural resources. That's a bad term, because it hides the fact that the resources on which we depend, like mineral resources, on this planet, are things that have been created by living processes long before man appeared on this planet. We now consume iron, where it was deposited by the dead bodies of certain animals, long ago. We take the richest of these sources first. Then, our productivity drops, so thus, we go either to better resources, which are again rich, or, if we run out of that, then we have to go to an increase in the energy-flux density as a platform of production.

And that is what defines progress.

Therefore, with the planet in the present stage, with something approaching 7 billion people on this planet, with the condition in which the planet is no longer able to support a growing population of 7 billion people under current international economic policy trends, we must resort to creating the platforms in the organization of the economy—and the NAWAPA project is typical of such platforms.

The possibility of continuing the tradition of Mendeleyev, in respect to Siberia, is another one of these platforms. The connecting of the NAWAPA project to the Siberian project in the former Soviet Union, is another one of these platforms. The development of northern Africa, by using the Congo waters and bringing them across the mountains to transform Chad, and putting Sudan and Chad, and other countries of that region into collaboration, with the aid of railroad systems which come in from various parts of Europe and from Asia, to change the condition of life in Africa. These are the things we must do.

Back to Bernhard Riemann

The principle for this thing takes us back, again, to Bernhard Riemann, with this one, most remarkable thing ever written, I think, in terms of the intensity of the ideas and the brevity with which they are expressed. And I would refer especially, looking at the whole of Riemann—it's a short work, and all of it is indispensable and accessible—is to turn to the third section, the third and concluding section of that habilitation disser-

tation, in which the principle is located.

The first thing that he emphasizes, in defining that third section, is the principle that there are two areas of experience, in which mankind's reliance on sense perception fails. This is the area of the very large, and the very small.

In the universe: you can not encompass the universe within sense perception. You can not encompass the processes within the very small, the microscopic, sub-microscopic, in terms of sense perception.

And then he concluded, in that whole section, with another point, a concluding sentence—one of the most beautiful sentences in all scientific literature—which said we must conclude this now, because what we are talking about, is physics. And, since we're in the department of mathematics, we're forbidden to continue the discussion within the department of mathematics, because this belongs to the department of physics.

The same thing as here: The principle of production, the principle of development, is the mandatory obligation to raise the level of energy-flux density, applied to production and life itself, in creating the infrastructural platforms, on which organized human life depends, and increasing the energy-flux density of the primary resources, such as going from pre-nuclear levels, or nuclear fission levels, to thermonuclear fusion, and so forth, and on.

We must constantly increase the energy-flux density of the primary, controlled sources of power for development and transformation of the economy. And we must take what we have in the United States, Russia, China, and India: There is a very strong commitment, historically, and presently in some of these countries, to developing nuclear power, thermonuclear power, and beyond.

This is the platform: The supply of increasing energy-flux density of power is the platform on which the rescue and progress of this planet depends.

My proposal is, we can get Obama out, we can get a new Presidency in, and under a new Presidency in this crisis in the United States, the United States will be disposed to cooperate with Russia, China, India, and other countries, in a coalition for increased energy-flux density to bring mankind to safety, from the processes of controlled destruction, so-called "creative destruction" of the Nazi tradition, which we are suffering under today.

Thank you.

Jammu and Kashmir: Victim Of Britain's Imperial Legacy

by Ramtanu Maitra

A victim of outside instigators and poor governance by both New Delhi and the state government, the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) state continues to seethe in violence, with no end in sight. During the last three months, at least 100 of the stone-throwing protestors in the Kashmir valley have lost their lives challenging the Indian security forces stationed to maintain law and order. Now, it is up to New Delhi and the J&K government to formulate a policy to bring normalcy back to people's lives. It is also necessary to find a mechanism to ensure that no such prolonged violence occurs again in the future. To expect anything further in the present context, in the region, is nothing but a dream. Let me explain why.

The reason that the Kashmir dispute cannot be resolved by anyone other than the two parties involved, is that the third force, which is promoting an independent Kashmir, is being pushed from London. Soon after the Kashmir dispute broke open in 1947, following the British-organized partition of India, the largest migrant group from Pakistan to appear in the U.K. was Punjabi-speaking Muslims—from the Pakistani Punjab, as well as the Pakistan-held part of Kashmir.

The migrants from the disputed Kashmir are called Mirpuris. They are not ethnic Kashmiris, but Punjabi-speakers from the Pakistani Punjab, whose families had settled in the Mirpur area of Kashmir generations ago. The British intelligence agency MI6 built up a strong anti-India lobby in J&K with the help of the Mirpuris, and encouraged the demand for an independent Kashmir. At the same time, MI6 lent a hand to Pakistani intelligence, the ISI, to carry out terrorist acts within the India-held part of J&K, which would undermine India's efforts to stabilize the area. The policy has not worked so far, but a royal mess has been made, thanks partly to India's misguided, and often ruthless, policies.

The Break-Up of India

The Kashmir dispute is a British imperial legacy, designed to prolong a conflict between two newly born nations—India and Pakistan—created by the British Raj in 1947 in its drive to break up the subcontinent. Left as one of the many princely states (almost 550 of these states existed, which were not formally incorporated into the British Raj), which were left with the option of joining either India or Pakistan, or remain independent, the Muslim-majority princely state of Kashmir, under a Hindu king, opted to accede to India, as armed invaders from Pakistan were advancing on his capital, Srinagar. That was the beginning of the Kashmir dispute.

The resulting Indo-Pakistani war of 1947-48 divided the state, reflecting the status of forces on the ground. Since then, Pakistan has controlled "Azad" (Free) Kashmir and the adjacent Northern Areas, while India remained in control of two-thirds of the former princely state. The Karachi Agreement, signed by India and Pakistan in July 1949, formally established the ceasefire line in Kashmir, which was supervised by a modest number of UN observers.

But, from the very outset, Pakistan, which was under British control, propagated to the world that its survival depended on getting Kashmir into its fold. That obsession of the Pakistani elite was fully exploited by the former British rulers to create not only a state of permanent hostility between India and Pakistan, but also to try to pave the way for an independent Kashmir, wholly dependent on its creator—Britain.

Over the years, particularly following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in the final days of 1979, the United States and the rest of the Western world poured money and arms into Pakistan, which was under the military dictatorship of Gen. Zia ul-Haq, to carry out a proxy war against the Red Army. At the time, Islamabad, besides carrying out the mission to defeat the

FIGURE 1
Jammu and Kashmir



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Soviets in Afghanistan, also set up various terrorist groups such as Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT), Sipah-e-Sahiba Pakistan (SSP), and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen-al-Islami (HUMI), among others, whose principal objective was to spread terrorism within the Indian part of Kashmir. Zia, who was close to the Saudi rulers, and a follower of orthodox Deobandi School, the flip side of Wahhabism, the Saudi-version of Sunni Islam, used these virulent Sunni groups to infiltrate the Indian part of Kashmir, and spread hatred towards the Hindu population there.

Bring in the Wahhabis

Years before the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Afghanistan in 1989, and the American disengagement from that country, Pakistani President Zia ul-

Haq had come to realize that an armed conflict with India for the purpose of annexing Kashmir was a non-starter. (After three wars with India, despite what London said, or the arms Washington sold, it finally dawned on Rawalpindi that the Indian military is fully capable of crippling its Pakistani counterpart.) Zia concluded that the cheapest and most convenient way to “bleed” India was through a resurgence of Islamist jihadis.

It was Zia who unleashed, in the mid-1980s, while the Soviet Army was still in Afghanistan, “Operation Topac,” to infiltrate and promote religious extremism inside India as a new weapon. More important than annexing Kashmir, Zia’s aim was to reinvigorate the “anti-

India nationalism” in Pakistan. Religious extremism was unleashed in the Indian part of Punjab, bordering J&K, in the 1980s, when a Khalistani movement was launched, using Sikh religious fanatics and some disgruntled locals.

While the violence in the India-held part of the disputed state made the headlines, violence also prevailed in the Pakistan-held part. The Pakistan side, which had been broken up into Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas, was largely inhabited by Shi’as. In 1948, Shi’as and Ismailis, one of many branches of the Shi’ite hierarchy, constituted 95% of the population. Now, reports indicate that the Shi’as and Ismailis represent only 53% of the population there, and Wahhabis now constitute 42%. In other words, to facilitate “Operation Topac,” Zia unleashed a violent anti-Shi’a movement on the Pakistani side, to bring in the Sunnis, with their Wahhabi-like orthodoxy, and virulent anti-India zealotry.

At a seminar in New Delhi in 1999, Indian security analyst Afsir Karim pointed out that the covert campaign to introduce fundamentalist Islam in Kashmir was designed to alienate Kashmiri Muslims and create a communal divide between Hindus and Muslims. Muslims were urged to overthrow the regime and demand independence. All material and military assistance was provided to Kashmir militants by Pakistan. As a result, over the years, intimidated Kashmiri Hindus left the valley en masse, making the valley almost 100% Muslim-inhabited.

‘Advantage’: The Pakistani Army

There are reasons why the Pakistani elite, under the influence of Pakistan’s only national institution, the Army, allowed this situation to develop. To begin with, the 1972 separation of Bangladesh, which was formerly East Pakistan, was widely accepted within Pakistan to have been the handiwork of India. Therefore, any effort to take over the Muslim-majority Kashmir from India is considered as a valid retaliatory action. In addition, the reason that democratic forces within Pakistan failed to gain ground, and remained submissive to the armed



Pakistani dictator Gen. Zia ul-Haq used the virulent Sunni groups to infiltrate the Indian part of Kashmir, and spread hatred towards the Hindu population there.

forces, is that the *raison d’être* for the power of the Pakistani military, is the projected threat from India. If Pakistan puts a halt to supporting the anti-India terrorists and other dissidents, it is not altogether unlikely that India will pull many of its troops back from the Pakistan borders, thus reducing the threat of an Indian attack on Pakistan. That, then, will, no doubt, undermine the Pakistani Army’s claim that it should be in control of Islamabad, because of the Indian threat.

As a result, over the years, a myth has been created through a sustained campaign, and that myth has come to be accepted as the self-evident truth. According to the myth, resolution of the Kashmir dispute is the only way to usher in a durable peace between India and Pakistan. In the forefront of this campaign is the Paki-

stani military, backed by London and Riyadh, and often, as well, by some in Washington. Nonetheless, the fact remains that while a judicious resolution of the Kashmir dispute, brought about by Islamabad and New Delhi, in collaboration with the Kashmiris residing on both sides of the disputed Line of Control, will surely help the Kashmiris, it will do little to help India-Pakistan relations.

Furthermore, despite huge problems that Pakistan faces on its western frontiers due to the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan, the growth of terrorism in the tribal areas and Balochistan, and Washington’s ostensible efforts to eliminate the Pakistani Taliban and al-Qaeda which are sheltered inside Pakistan’s tribal areas, the Pakistani military remains “India-centric.”

In his new book, *Obama’s Wars*, Bob Woodward reports on crucial visits undertaken by CIA chief Leon Panetta and National Security Council chief Gen. James Jones to Islamabad, to convey Obama’s warning that the U.S. would have no other option but to respond, if Pakistan did not take decisive action against terrorists and their safe havens. Woodward reports that after meeting President Asif Ali Zardari, Panetta and Jones met Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, to tell the Pakistani Army chief that the clock was now starting on all the four requests made by President Obama. But Kayani

refused to budge. He had other concerns. "I'll be the first to admit, I'm India-centric," he said, according to Woodward.

Kayani had made the same point in Rawalpindi on Feb. 4, 2010, when he told the Pakistani media that "the Pakistani Army will remain 'India-centric' until the Kashmir issue and water disputes are resolved." On that occasion, he also made clear that the army plans on "adversaries' capabilities, not intentions." Since India's capabilities will only get stronger, it is taken for granted that the Pakistani Army will remain "India-centric," no matter whether Kashmir is resolved or not.

Once the Soviets moved out of Afghanistan in 1989, and the United States untangled itself from the "mess" it had helped create in Afghanistan, the British and the Saudis moved in to gain control of the terrorists, who were then engaged to force India to give up the Indian part of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly the Kashmir valley. While the British objective was to eventually bring about an independent Kashmir, independent of both India and Pakistan, the Saudi objective was to spread Wahhabism, Saudi Arabia's state religion.

British-Saudi Takeover of Pakistani Terrorists

It is evident that Britain, when it "granted" independence, did not want India to have any direct land links to Afghanistan, Russia, or Iran. In the North, when the dispute over the status of J&K arose, India's access to the North was blocked as well. The Kashmir dispute, the handiwork of London, revealed what the British were looking for.

The MI6 mouthpiece, and link to the British colonial establishment, Eric Lubbock (Lord Avebury), was the first Member of Parliament to publicly support the Kashmiri secessionist movement. In an address to a secessionist group, JKLF (Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front), conference in London, in 1991, he also announced his support for an armed struggle, according to *The Dawn* of Karachi. In a March 1995 issue of the JKLF's *Kashmir Report*, Lubbock condemned Indian policy in Kashmir as equivalent to what would have occurred if "Britain had been invaded in 1940," and suffered Nazi occupation.

Although Lord Avebury is not much heard from nowadays, the British push for an independent Kashmir remains in place. Take, for instance, the case of David Miliband, the protégé of former British Premier Tony Blair. Soon after the LeT terrorist attack on Mumbai on Nov. 26, 2008, Miliband, the then-British Foreign Sec-

retary, who visited India soon after, tried to link the LeT attack to the Kashmir issue. Miliband knew well that LeT has no Kashmiri representation; it is manned by the Punjabis and British Muslims, and controlled by the Pakistani ISI, in conjunction with MI6.

On July 4, 2009, the London *Times* Online posted a revealing article, "British Islamists plot against Pakistan," according to which: "British militants are pushing for the overthrow of the Pakistani state. Followers of the fundamentalist group Hizb ut-Tahrir have called for a 'bloodless military coup' in Islamabad, and the creation of the caliphate in which strict Islamic laws would be rigorously enforced. At Lahore's Superior College, where Muqem has set up a Hizb ut-Tahrir student group, he said the organization's aim was to subject Muslim and western countries to Islamic rule under sharia law, 'by force' if necessary."

The article also stated that Abdul Muqem, who is on the faculty at the London School of Economics, said Islamic rule would be spread through "indoctrination" and by "military means," if non-Muslim countries refused to bow to it. "Waging war" would be part of the caliphate's foreign policy. One of HuT's strategies in Pakistan is to influence military officers, he revealed. "In 2003, four army officers were arrested in Pakistan on suspicion of being linked to extremist groups, although the groups and men have not been named. A Hizb ut-Tahrir insider at the time claims they were recruited by the organization's 'Pakistan team' while training at Sandhurst."

HuT is a terrorist outfit, born, nurtured, and protected in Britain. Like the Tamil Tigers of Sri Lanka and the Mirpuri terrorists demanding an independent Kashmir, HuT is also controlled and used by Her Majesty's Service to assassinate leaders and destabilize nations. HuT is banned in Russia, Germany, and many other nations because of its terrorist activities. In Britain, from time to time, questions have been raised about its terrorist activities, but Blair, earlier, and later, Prime Minister Gordon Brown, made clear that HuT is to be given a free hand.

Britain's 'Fair-Play' Crowd Active Again

"We must do all we can to make it a top priority to solve the world's oldest unresolved dispute of Jammu and Kashmir," MP Kaufman said, adding that Britain needed to do "much more" to put it high on the international agenda. He dismissed the Indian criticism of Miliband's remarks about Kashmir as unacceptable,

and warned that not paying serious attention to a resolution of the Kashmir conflict would be a strategic error.

Last July, the head of the British ruling Conservative Party and cabinet minister Baroness Sayeeda Warsi was in Mirpur. In the presence of the British High Commissioner to Pakistan, Adam Thomson, among others, Warsi said Britain would play its due role to ensure an early resolution of the Kashmir dispute. On that occasion, top Kashmiri leaders, including Sardar Attique and Muhammad Yasin, called upon Britain to exert every possible pressure on India for the early resolution of the Kashmir dispute.

On Sept. 8, 2010, Kashmir National Party (KNP) leaders Abbas Butt and Dr. Shabir Choudhry had a detailed meeting with senior officials responsible for issues related to Kashmir and South Asia at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London. Issues discussed by the Kashmiri leaders on that occasion included human rights abuses, terrorism, extremism, communalism, and militant infiltration. They also emphasized that there was no military solution to the Kashmir dispute, and that it was not a religious or a bilateral dispute. The dispute has to be resolved by a peace process, and by making people of Jammu and Kashmir part of the process. In a letter to the British Foreign Secretary William Hague, the KNP sought British help on self-determination and ended saying: “Sir, we believe Britain still has an important role to play in the matter of Kashmir; and we hope that you will take some positive steps to help resolve the Kashmir dispute.”

Last August, in light of the fact that the U.S. President is scheduled to visit India in November, 11 members of a group of British parliamentarians, headed by the chairman of the All Party Parliamentary Group for Kashmir (APPG-K), Lord Ahmed of Rotherham, sent a letter to Obama seeking urgent U.S. intervention in Kashmir. The letter said: “Since the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947, and India’s subsequent refusal to adhere to the United Nations Security Council Resolution relating to self-determination of Kashmiris, citizens of Jammu and Kashmir have suffered grave human rights abuses.

“Kashmiris are denied the right to freedom of speech, assembly and movement. Kashmiris are denied basic rights guaranteed to other citizens of India as a democratic republic. As such, India has made Kashmir a permanent state of exception where citizens are treated as second class to other Indians.”

The Indian Failure

Since the dispute is now 63 years old, and the British-Saudis, in conjunction with the “India-centric” Pakistani Army, have made clear their intentions, the blame for this bloody mess must be laid at New Delhi’s doorstep.

At the very inception of the Kashmiri dispute, New Delhi, then under the writ of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, a Kashmiri, who would not allow anyone else to make any decision about “his” native state, had put its trust in the Abdullah family. Sheikh Abdullah, ostensibly an anti-feudal secularist, was hand-in-glove with the British in festering the dispute. Subsequently, his son, Farooq Abdullah, with a British wife, and Farooq’s son, Omar Abdullah, the present Chief Minister, have stayed in control of this troubled state. It is a mutual-dependence relationship, while it is well known that the Abdullah family, not only because of its ostensible closeness to New Delhi, but also being in power for so long without being able to resolve any of the problems, is strongly hated by all Kashmiris—Hindus and Muslims alike.

Gen. S.K. Sinha (ret.), a vice-chief of the Indian Army Staff, and former governor of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, in a Sept. 29 article in the *Deccan Chronicle*, pointed out a series of self-destructive policies carried out by New Delhi: For instance, Sinha wrote: “In 1990 there was ethnic cleansing of over three hundred thousand Kashmiri Pandits (Hindu Brahmins) and several dozen Hindu temples were destroyed, but the plight of the Kashmiri Pandits was glossed over and there was a virtual blackout of information about the vandalizing of dozens of temples. In 2007, to appease the People’s Democratic Party (PDP)—a militant anti-India group in J&K, the government took the bizarre decision of providing money for the families of terrorists killed in encounters with security forces. This does not happen elsewhere in India or anywhere else in the world.”

Furthermore, New Delhi stood by as the Hindus were totally driven out of the Kashmir Valley. Sinha points out that hitherto, Indian Muslims outside Kashmir had kept themselves aloof from the issue. “But now the Jamiat-Ulema-Hind—one of the leading Islamic organizations in India—has announced a convention of 10,000 Muslims of all sects at Deoband on October 4 to express solidarity with Kashmiri Muslims.”

New Delhi’s policy over the decades can be summed



Hindu Photo Library

At the inception of the Kashmiri dispute, Indian Prime Minister Nehru (left), a Kashmiri, put his trust in the Abdullah family. But Sheikh Abdullah (right), ostensibly an anti-feudal secularist, worked with the British in festering the dispute.

up as follows: Appease the protestors, secessionists, and terrorists, meeting their demands with the “hope” that that is where it would end. This is similar to feeding the crocodile. One keeps feeding the crocodile, hoping each meal will be the last. J&K extremists show that that does not work.

The second stop on the road to perdition is when the extremists start killing, after which, New Delhi orders the military to kill some of them. This creates a new impasse; and then a delegation is sent to work out a tentative peace, which is broken preemptively by the terrorists, and the whole process begins again.

Where To Go from Here?

The first thing that New Delhi must do, is to face the reality that it is the British Empire which wants Kashmir to be an independent nation, for reasons stated earlier in this article. The Saudis also want a piece of the pie, to spread Wahhabism throughout the Muslim world. India must also realize that the Pakistani military, for the reasons stated earlier, and its intelligence service, which are deeply penetrated by British and Saudis intelligence, are involved in this as well.

Secondly, New Delhi must realize that appeasement, ruthless victimization, and phony talks with delegations, will lead to nothing, and instead, will only make matters worse.

In a recent discussion forum in the *Takshashila Institution* magazine, analyst Sushant K. Singh proposed a 13-point plan for restoring order in Jammu and Kashmir. The most important of these points are:

- The modes of financing of the separatists, mostly by hawala (Islamic financial network) channels, must be unearthed, investigated, and blocked. A special joint task force of the state government, Union Home Ministry, and the Union Finance Ministry must be established immediately with an independent and specific mandate—free of any local political interference—to pursue the money trail;

- The Indian army must remain vigilant at the Line of Control and continue with its three-tier deployment to stall any attempts at infiltration by Pakistan before the winter sets in. The Rashtriya Rifle units deployed in the non-urban areas must ensure that any attempts to revive the jihadi insurgency in the state is nipped in the bud;

- In the near-term, the state police force must be equipped, trained, and reoriented for tackling public demonstrations using non-lethal means. Sufficient quantity of modern non-lethal equipment, along with trained manpower, has to be inducted into the state police;

- The intelligence setup in the state needs to be reinforced and reformed. A mechanism must be put in place under the Governor to co-ordinate and optimally use all the intelligence resources in the state—of central agencies, army and the state government;

- The idea that Kashmiris are special must be publicly replaced by the idea that all Indians are special. New Delhi must specify that any political solution will have to be within the Indian Constitution;

- The Union government must not announce any unilateral concessions, since as they would pander to separatists and violent mobsters. Back-channel negotiations with the separatists must be started in earnest, but any political or economic packages must be pre-conditioned to reciprocation by the separatist leadership;

- Although Article 370 of the Indian Constitution has kept the state of Jammu & Kashmir secluded from the rest of the country, it is a constitutional provision and cannot be revoked or violated without the due political consensus. However, the isolation of the Valley caused by this Act must be nullified by providing better inter-connectivity among all the regions of the state.

Colombia Strikes Back At Britain's Dope, Inc.

by Dennis and Gretchen Small

Oct. 3—If you want to win, you first have to be willing to fight. That is a lesson which most of the U.S. Congress evidently has yet to learn, as they scampered back to their districts without even mentioning Glass-Steagall in public, without a volley being fired.

Not so Colombia, whose government and Armed Forces bombed the military headquarters of the narco-terrorist FARC on Sept. 22, and then helicoptered troops in for a final assault. When the combat cleared, the FARC's satanic military commander, Jorge Briceño Suárez, alias "Mono Jojoy," had been killed; the jungle compound, concrete bunker and all, was destroyed; and 18 computers, 94 USB memory sticks, and 14 external hard drives of the FARC military command were in government hands.

This blow marks "the beginning of the end" of the FARC, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos announced hopefully.

If followed up right, it could bring down a lot more than the FARC in Colombia. The FARC is the world's leading cocaine cartel, and a key British imperial asset. What a treasure trove of intelligence on its international connections must lie in those computers! It would not be at all surprising to find the names of top Inter-Alpha bankers—who, after all, are the principal controllers and beneficiaries of London's Dope, Inc. And, who knows, maybe even the private cell phone number of the Queen of England?

Five Minutes to Midnight

Equally important, is the blow that the Colombian action delivered to London's Big Lie that drug cartels are undefeatable.

Since the 1970s takeoff of the global drug trade, which followed the end of the Bretton Woods system, and the establishment of Lord Jacob Rothschild's Inter-Alpha Group, the City of London has defended its dope trade with a message delivered in blood, in country after country: You can't win, so don't fight. The crude strat-

egy is called "silver or lead": Get on the cartel payroll, or be shot. Or watch your parents, your children, your wife be shot.

The message delivered locally by cartel killers, is repeated *ad nauseam* by City of London mouthpieces such as *The Economist*, George Soros's legalization apparatus, et al. The dope trade is too big, too rich, too powerful, to be defeated. Legalize dope, make some money (we've bankrupted you already), and we'll ease up on the killing—maybe.

Just look at what has been done to Mexico: Not only has London's drug trade driven that nation into Hell, but the City of London's media outlets are urinating on it. The Autumn issue of London's *FT Wealth* magazine features as its cover story the obscene cemetery of the narco-lords that towers over Culiacán, the capital of the state of Sinaloa, where the drug trade has ruled for years. Gilded, turreted, two- and three-storied, marble- and Virgin statue-filled, air-conditioned mausoleums for cartel drug lords and killers are packed into Culiacán's Los Jardines del Humaya cemetery, as if they were the tombs of royalty. (*FT Wealth* is the quarterly magazine of London's *Financial Times*, offering exotic investment opportunities to the world's wealthiest 1%. Amongst whom is many a drug lord.)

London's key asset in its drug legalization drive is U.S. President Barack Obama. Obama has given 100% backing to Britain's Opium War in Afghanistan, over objections from some of his own national security advisors. And he set up Mexico for the kill, over the objections of U.S. anti-drug institutions, with his decision a year ago to stop using Federal law to prosecute marijuana trafficking in California carried out under the cover of "medicinal marijuana."

Now, endgame has arrived in California. On the ballot in that state on Nov. 2, without a peep of opposition from the White House, is Proposition 19, for the legalization of the cultivation, sale, and consumption of marijuana. The legalization lobby has already announced that, should Prop. 19 pass, the anti-drug fight in Mexico is over, and across-the-board legalization of drugs begins.

Two of the most outspoken drug pushers among Mexico's political elites, former Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda and intellectual and political advisor Héctor Aguilar Camín, both asses in Soros's legalization stable, laid out the sequence of events envisioned by London in in the *Washington Post* on Sept. 5.

“If California legalizes marijuana, will it be viable for our country to continue hunting down drug lords in Tijuana? will Wild-West shootouts to stop Mexican cannabis from crossing the border make any sense when, just over that border, the local 7-Eleven sells pot?” they wrote. The question instead would be, whether Mexico should “legalize all drugs, or just marijuana,” and should it do so unilaterally, or coordinate a joint surrender with the United States? Castañeda and Aguilar Camín explain that they want all drugs legalized, but “it strikes us as easier and wiser to proceed step by step toward broad legalization, starting with marijuana, moving onto heroin ... and dealing only later, when Washington and others are ready, with cocaine and synthetic drugs.”

Colombian President Santos had a different take on the California ballot initiative. In a *Time* magazine interview after the blow against the FARC, Santos said: “Can you imagine what I am going to say to peasants in Colombia who grow marijuana if the referendum in California is approved? Is there not a tremendous contradiction and paradox? This is a situation that we’re going to have to sit down and review with maturity. Because it’d be very difficult for you, the U.S., to continue saying that the war on drugs is marvelous ‘but for my richest state, it’s legal to produce and consume.’ If you can explain that to me, I will bow.”

The Alternative to Dope

Colombia’s timely blow on behalf of civilization intersects the fight inside the United States over whether to fight or not. Not everyone has acquiesced to Obama’s capitulation to Dope, Inc.

President Santos made the broader point in his *Time* interview. Asked if there were “lessons that can be learned from Colombia that can be applied to other countries like Mexico that are dealing with drug problems as well as long-running insurgencies,” Santos answered: “I don’t negotiate with terrorists. You must give a very clear signal. Free the kidnapped people and cease the recruitment of children and terrorist activities, and then we talk. If they don’t do that, we’re going to continue the pressure.” He argued that the government must then bring economic development to peasants who currently have no options other than growing coca for the cartels.

Santos, who was trained as an economist at the London School of Economics, left the matter there. The

Colombian people, however, remoralized by the hope of an end to the hideous war they have been suffering for decades, yearn for much more far-reaching goals, as is demonstrated by the explosive interest in Lyndon LaRouche’s concept of global cooperation on great infrastructure projects such as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), and the related Bering Strait tunnel to link the Americas with Eurasia. Ten university campuses organized showings of LaRouche’s Sept. 24 webcast, so that hundreds of Colombian students would have an opportunity to see the future they can help build.

The prospect of peace in Colombia, in fact, is a necessity for completing the companion project of building a high-speed rail line through the Darien Gap, which spans the Colombia-Panama border, and would link South America into such a planetary renaissance.

That Colombia can now contemplate such development, stands as a dramatic testament to the potential for freeing Mexico from death as a dope plantation. As Santos’s remark indicates, the Colombia-Mexico parallel is already a hot one. Britain’s Obama already was forced to publicly counter his own Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, on the lessons of Colombia vis-à-vis the drug cartel threat to Mexico. In the Q&A after her address to the New York Council on Foreign Relations on Sept. 8, Clinton stated that the drug-trafficking threat in the Western Hemisphere “is, in some cases, morphing into, or making common cause with what we would consider an insurgency, in Mexico and Central America.”

Citing the appearance of carbombs in Mexico, she accurately noted that Mexico “is looking more and more like Colombia looked 20 years ago, where the narco-traffickers control certain parts of the country—not significant parts; in Colombia, it got to the point where ... more than a third of the country—nearly 40% of the country at one time or another—was controlled by the insurgents, by the FARC.”

The clear implication of Clinton’s remarks was that you have to fight to defeat the drug trade, not capitulate to it in the form of drug legalization.

But the very next day, in an exclusive interview with the Los Angeles daily *La Opinion*, Obama flatly contradicted Clinton, stating that “you cannot compare what is happening in Mexico with what happened in Colombia 20 years ago.”

Rice Pushes Referendum To Ignite Sudan War

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Oct. 4—It is well-known by leaders, both in Khartoum and in Washington, D.C., that the referendum on the secession of Southern Sudan, scheduled to take place on Jan. 9, 2011, will not be “free, fair, and transparent,” but will be a mess, marred by fraud, negligence, and intimidation. The government of Sudan, along with the governments of many other African nations, have already announced that they will not accept a vote for the South to secede from the nation of Sudan, if it is not “free, fair, and transparent.” Knowing this, the decision by the United States to commit all its resources to force the vote will be seen as an intentional act of war against Sudan, which could lead to genocide in the region.

The individual most responsible for this policy is the “rice-ist” Susan Rice, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, who, as the dear friend of First Lady Michelle Obama, is pressuring the State Department to destabilize Sudan, and plunge it back into war with a fraudulent vote. Lyndon LaRouche minced no words in a discussion with this author: “We know Susan Rice is a menace to civilization. From our long experience with Susan Rice, we know she is no damn good.” Rice’s history as a “true believer” and follower of British geopolitics has been demonstrated over the last two decades, in her non-stop efforts to overthrow the government in Khartoum, and carve up Sudan into multiple states, in an attempt to destroy the sovereignty of the largest country of Africa. This has been the British goal for Sudan for over a century. (See “Why Do We Call Susan Rice a Racist? Because She Is One,” *EIR*, Dec. 25, 2009.)

With the referendum vote on unity or secession just three months away, there is heightened realization of the danger facing Sudan and Africa. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s calling the Sudan a “ticking time bomb” has certainly caught everybody’s attention, indicating an awareness which has led to a ramping up of diplomatic activity, which some call the

“Juba surge”—Juba is expected to be the new capital of Southern Sudan. Although there has been a belated recognition that U.S. foreign policy towards Sudan has been a failure, having done absolutely nothing to improve the lives of the Sudanese people, U.S. policy remains on course to blow up Sudan by advocating a vote everyone knows in advance will not be credible in Sudan or Africa. LaRouche added: “We expect fraud under the current policy from Susan Rice.”



UN/Paulo Filgueiras
U.S. Ambassador to the UN Susan Rice, is pressuring the State Department to destabilize Sudan and plunge it into a civil war, by promoting a referendum on secession of the South.

Despite various statements by the United States alluding to the possibility of improved relations, and more friendly atmospheres during the United Nations General Assembly, the Obama Administration—by nakedly backing secession for the South, threatening the North with more consequences, and publicly supporting the International Criminal Court’s fraudulent warrant for the arrest of President Omar al-Bashir—is sending a clear message to Khartoum. There is even a mooted of U.S.

military intervention into Sudan, as one of those consequences.

This continued failure in U.S. policy is the result of the influence of Rice and her minions in the government and Congress, along with President Obama’s behavior as a puppet of the British empire’s long-standing goal to dismember Sudan. More thoughtful Americans, experienced in dealing with Sudan, know that Khartoum will see Washington’s true intention, guided by the not-so-invisible hand of Rice,

In the midst of the worst financial crisis the world has ever seen, and a breakdown of the global economy, there is no justification for creating a new African state out of one already suffering from the lack of economic development. The policy then begs the question: Why are the U.S. and its Western allies insisting on separation now, under these conditions, unless there is another intention?



U.S. State Department

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has warned that Sudan is a “ticking time bomb.” She is shown here with Sudanese Vice President Salva Kiir, in New York, Sept. 22, 2010.

Since the acceptance of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the North and South in 2005, the U.S. has given \$6 billion in aid to the southern part of Sudan, including \$300 million a year in the two years of the Obama Presidency, with little to show for it. This is due to the influence of Rice on U.S.-Sudan relations. Consequently no attempt has been made to help unite Sudan by providing essential infrastructure such as a north-south railroad to help integrate the country, and increased production of electricity. Even though the CPA, which the Bush Administration shepherded through, stipulated that there be economic development, this was consciously ignored, with the U.S., instead, imposing more layers of sanctions on Sudan, which has hurt the entire country, including economically devastating the South.

A June 2010 report commissioned by the U.S. Agency for International Development derided the effectiveness of the so-called capacity-building efforts, saying they were “detached from actual performance, impossible to measure, and thus unlikely to succeed.” A recent UN report listed the terrible conditions of life in the South, leading one UN official to comment: “It’s ‘as bad as it

can be,’ with the South having the world’s highest maternal and infant mortality rates, 24% literacy, and 1.5 million out of a reported 8 million facing “severe food insecurity.”

Leaders in Southern Sudan are worried, and justifiably so, that that the U.S., which has done little to develop their region, will abandon them as the U.S. economy continues to collapse, and money to aid Sudan is cut off. Those who follow developments in Sudan closely are concerned that the U.S. is prepared to cut assistance to the South should it secede—again raising serious questions about the real intent of U.S. actions in Sudan.

The drive for the division of Sudan is an assault on the its sovereignty. It would tear the country apart for generations to come, by forcing individual citizens and their families to choose their identities in artificially created categories of Northern versus Southern. The entire nation of Sudan

would be weakened by separation, making the country more susceptible to manipulation and outside control, once it is turned into a collection of smaller states pitted against each other, according to typical British “divide and rule” policy.

All Sudanese patriots, American patriots, and people of good will throughout the world, must act to deny the British their centuries-old design to partition Sudan into two (at least), sealed-off, separate entities, as they did in 1925 under the Passport and Ordinance Act. We must not accept the break-up of Sudan as a “done deal.” It is wrong for the people of Sudan; and it is wrong for all Africans, who have already suffered from centuries of “ethnic-tribal” manipulation imposed upon them by their colonial masters. Africa does not need an additional artificially created “state,” which will provide the “model” and rationale to carve up and destabilize other nations in Africa, creating the conditions for permanent war and genocide across the continent.

Susan Rice, with her British “rice-ist” anti-African ideology, should be told to “get,” and to keep her paws off Africa, once and for all.

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- **NAWAPA: "The Next Evolutionary Step for the Human Species,"** a Basement Team Roundtable, EIR, Aug. 27, 2010
- **"Learn from NAWAPA: Mind or Body?"**
by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., EIR,
Aug. 20, 2010
- **"NAWAPA, from the Standpoint of Biospheric Development,"**
by Sky Shields et al., EIR,
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Sleepers, Awake!

Under the title “The Situation Is Not Quite Hopeless,” Lyndon LaRouche released a call to action on Oct. 1, through the LaRouche Political Action Committee. The greater part of this statement is reprinted here:

... It is now probable, although not yet inevitable, that the United States (and also all Trans-Atlantic civilization) is about to be destroyed in a breakdown-crisis comparable to that of Europe’s Fourteenth Century. You can now thank both President Barack Obama and any political authority who supports the continuation of his visibly lunatic reign, for that.

Our United States has now run out of time. We have passed what will be, but for a virtual political miracle, a point of no-return. You must deliver that miracle, or, else, as it is said, bend over, very, very deeply, if you wish to prepare to kiss your rump goodbye....

The decision by such as Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke, to unleash a full-throated, Weimar 1923-style hyperinflationary blow-out of the U.S.A. dollar, is now unleashed. Unless that is stopped immediately, the United States is caught up in a situation like that of Weimar Germany in the Summer into Autumn of 1923.

Until this week, there was but one action which could have prevented this replay of 1920s Weimar Germany: the reenactment of Glass-Steagall. However, the British government threatened that any reenactment of Glass-Steagall would be tantamount to a *casus belli*! So, the British puppet known as the Obama Administration, has acted to prevent the one action which could save the United States from plunging into a general breakdown-crisis: Glass-Steagall.

Thus, to save the United States now, we must oust President Barack Obama now. There is a simple way to accomplish this: reenact Glass-Steagall now. The defeat of his British-directed opposition to Glass-Steagall will be sufficient to trigger his plunge into virtual impotence and resignation. If you do not act so, then, by permitting President Obama to have his way, each among you in relevant political office will be guilty of having condemned our United States to early destruction. That is now the only choice a real patriot has.

Simply said, the reenactment of Glass-Steagall now is the only action presently available to the U.S. government which could prevent a general break-down crisis of the U.S. economy into a “new dark age” comparable to that of Fourteenth-century Europe. It would accomplish this rescue of the U.S. republic by two effects. First, it would save those U.S. commercial banks which would collapse without Glass-Steagall protection; who could object to that? However, secondly, it would cancel U.S. obligations to bail out private financial institutions engaged in gambling. Wall Street and the British empire’s international Inter-Alpha Group series of financial institutions would go flat as a result. That is why London has threatened the U.S. should London’s puppet, Barack Obama, fail to prevent Glass-Steagall from being reenacted.

Thus, the vital interests of virtually every honest citizen of the U.S.A. are pitted against the special interests of the Wall Street partners of Britain’s Inter-Alpha Group of predator bankers.

Those British banks and their speculative accomplices have gambled, and lost, fair-game. The people and nation of the U.S.A. must be defended.

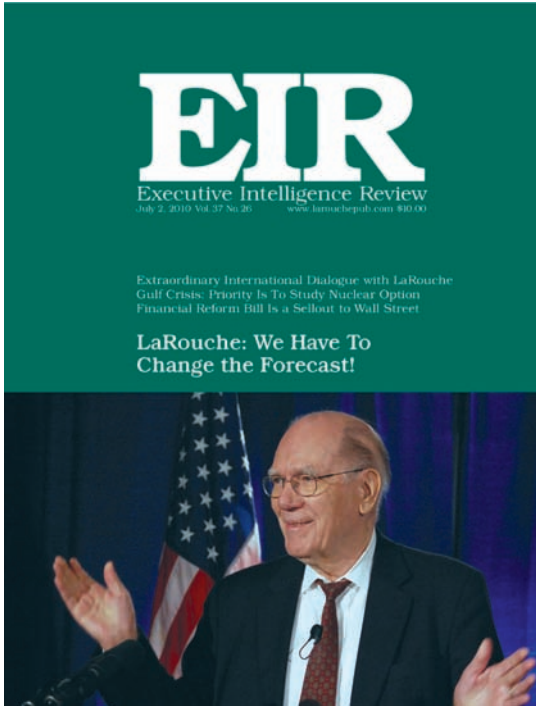
Buddy, which side are you on? Which side is your candidate for Congress on? It is a fair question.

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