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The Thermonuclear Option: Extinction or Existence
Website Features LaRouche's Influence in Russia
We Have Arrived at a Glass-Steagall Moment

**Medvedev Warns of Danger
Of 'Nuclear Apocalypse'**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

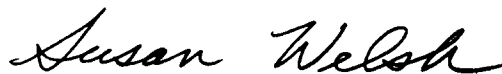
What would the United States do if Russia built a ballistic missile defense system (BMDS) on, say, Cuba, and claimed that it was not aimed at the United States but at, maybe, Brazil?

It seems almost unbelievable that NATO leaders, meeting in Chicago on May 20-21, cavalierly dismissed Moscow's strongly stated and restated concerns about the forthcoming U.S. BMDS deployments in Poland and Romania. As usual, it was London that gave the marching orders, with an article in the *Economist* on the eve of the summit, titled "Rethink the reset: NATO should not give in to Russian aggression." NATO should not negotiate with Russia on the BMDS deployment, the *Economist* argued. "America's missile-defense plans are aimed at Iran, not Russia. . . . *Russian sabre-rattling is not militarily significant*. . . . Russia is no military match for a united NATO. But it does signal unpleasant thinking at the top, and a desire to bully" (emphasis added).

"Not militarily significant"?? In our last two issues, *EIR* documented in detail the statements by Russian political and military leaders that such a deployment by NATO risks an escalation to nuclear war. This week the warnings crescendoed, as Prime Minister Medvedev warned that such moves, as well as wars under the pretext of "humanitarian interventions," are becoming a tripwire to thermo-nuclear war. Our *Feature* provides the documentation and analysis, as well as the text of an article from the Russian website Terra America on Lyndon LaRouche's influence in Russia.

EIR will soon release a 104-page Special Report, in print and online, titled "British Empire's Global Showdown and How To Overcome It." This is essential reading, especially for those who are still inclined to believe that the Russians are bluffing. Get one for yourself, your Senator, and your Congressman!

Elsewhere in this week's issue, we have a report on the substantially increased public calls for restoring the Glass-Steagall law, which, as readers of *EIR* know, is essential for reversing the deepening economic/financial crisis. We also have analyses of the scandal over alleged HSBC drug-money laundering, and the water crisis in the American Southwest.



Cover This Week

A U.S. RIM-16 missile is launched from the guided missile destroyer USS Hopper, during exercises in the Pacific, February 2008.



DoD/U.S. Navy

4 On the Eve of the NATO Summit: Medvedev Warns of Danger of ‘Nuclear Apocalypse’

By Helga Zepp-LaRouche. On the eve of his visit to the United States for the meeting of the G8, and the immediately following NATO summit, Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev delivered an unequivocal warning: The policy of certain Western states, of violating the national sovereignty of certain other states, under the pretext of humanitarian intervention could easily lead to full-scale regional wars, including the use of nuclear weapons. With that statement, the Russian government once again conveyed the message that President Vladimir Putin had delivered immediately after taking office: Russia will not allow further aggressive wars under the pretext of humanitarian intervention according to the model of the war against Libya.

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The Russian Prime Minister cites the UN Charter, which “calls for respecting the supreme power of law and the sovereignty of states.”

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The top military leadership of Russia is warning the U.S. and NATO that the placement of a ballistic missile defense system on its borders could trigger a thermonuclear confrontation. But, as Ben Deniston of the LaRouche Basement Team writes, thermonuclear power can also be used to protect the planet from threats like Near-Earth Objects. Russia has called for a program to do this, called the Strategic Defense of Earth, an extension of LaRouche’s SDI concept.

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The final installment by the Russian website of a five-part series on Lyndon LaRouche.

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After a months-long hiatus in activity aimed at bringing back the FDR-era Glass-Steagall law, things are again heating up. Rep. Marcy Kaptur's HR 1489 is back on the agenda, and an online petition posted by Massachusetts Senate candidate Elizabeth Warren is gathering thousands of signatures.

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The former bank of the British Crown's Opium Wars, HSBC, is caught up in a drug-money laundering scandal, which may engulf the President himself; at the same time, Attorney General Holder is facing a contempt of Congress citation over a coverup of the government's Fast and Furious Mexican gun-running operation.

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The point has been reached where the water supply for the seven basin states, and part of Mexico, is either insufficient, or unreliable. The 30 million Americans and 6 million Mexicans who live in the basin area depend for their municipal water supplies on the Colorado River. The crisis begs for implementation of the long-delayed NAWAPA.

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ON THE EVE OF THE NATO SUMMIT

Medvedev Warns of Danger Of ‘Nuclear Apocalypse’

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

May 18—It is obvious how dramatic the world situation is, when Charles Dallara, the managing director of the International Institute of Finance, characterizes the results of an exit from the Eurozone by Greece as “between catastrophic and Apocalypse,” and Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev warns a day later: “Infringing on national sovereignty could lead to a nuclear Apocalypse,” as *Russia Today* headlined his remarks. Apparently different subject areas—yet both processes are most closely connected.

On the eve of his visit to the United States for the meeting of the G8, and the immediately following NATO summit, Medvedev delivered an unequivocal warning at the International Legal Forum in St. Petersburg. The policy of certain Western states, of violating the national sovereignty of certain states under the pretext of humanitarian intervention, he said, could easily lead to full-scale regional wars, including the use of nuclear weapons. With that



government.ru

Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev, speaking in St. Petersburg on May 17, warned that wars under the guise of “humanitarian interventions” can lead to thermonuclear war.

statement, the Russian government once again conveyed the message that President Vladimir Putin had delivered himself in a decree issued immediately after taking office: Russian will not allow further aggressive wars under the pretext of humanitarian intervention according to the model of the war against Libya—in this

case, against Syria, Iran, and other states.

Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin had previously pointed out that Eastern Europe is making itself a target and a hostage, when it participates in a strategy of encirclement against Russia, and Chief of the General Staff Gen. Nikolai Makarov had recently announced, at a security conference in Moscow, the possibility of carrying out a preventive strike against the planned U.S. Ballistic Missile Defense System in Eastern Europe, in the case that the U.S. and NATO stick to their current scheme. Therefore, the world finds itself at the brink of a Third World War.

President Putin is said to have transmitted the same message via Russian diplomats across the globe to the respective host nations, a policy of absolute respect

for national sovereignty, that by now is called the “Putin Doctrine.” The Russian President responded immediately after his inauguration to the creation of the so-called “Atrocity Prevention Board” of the Obama Administration, a new government agency that, under the pretext of combatting violations of democracy and human rights, topples regimes disagreeable to it.

Application of the Blair Doctrine

Obama is essentially only implementing the so-called Blair Doctrine, which former British Prime Minister Tony Blair had put forward in his infamous 1999 speech in Chicago during the Kosovo War. Blair asserted at that time that the era of the Peace of Westpha-

Medvedev's May 17 Warning

May 17—Speaking to the International Legal Forum in St. Petersburg today, Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev gave the following warning, as translated on the website of the government of the Russian Federation:

I would like to emphasise that we need to act in unison against such modern global challenges as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international terrorism, organised transnational crime, drug trafficking, and the threat of natural and man-made disasters. We can achieve this only through the collective efforts of states based on undeviating respect for the supremacy of law.

Many say that the international legal system has become obsolete. I have heard this said many times during my political practice. They say that its norms do not always ensure an effective response to new challenges. This is partly true, because everything eventually becomes obsolete, and the legal system is no exception. But the acute need for modernising international law does not mean that we should abandon its founding principles, which I believe is an obvious truth.

Particularly dangerous, in my view, are unilateral

actions made in violation of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which is the main venue where the international community brings it problems. In fact, this is the only venue we have, even though some may not like it. But it truly is the only venue. And we understand that the UN Charter calls for respecting the supreme power of law and the sovereignty of states.

One more thing that I believe is important, considering my experience in politics, is the concept of state sovereignty. It should not be undermined even if for the sake of achieving some immediate political gain, including an election to a particular post. Such attempts threaten global order. There have been many recent examples of the concept of state sovereignty being undermined. Military operations against foreign states bypassing the United Nations, declarations of illegitimacy of certain political regimes on behalf of foreign states rather than the people of the country involved, and imposing various collective sanctions, again bypassing international institutions, are some of them. This does not improve the situation in the world, while rash military interference in the affairs of another state usually results in radicals coming to power. *Such actions, which undermine state sovereignty, can easily lead to full-scale regional wars even—I am not trying to scare anyone here—with the use of nuclear weapons.* Everybody should remember this especially when we analyse the concept of state sovereignty [emphasis added].



Russian Presidential Press Service

Russian President Vladimir Putin (center right, with red tie) at a heads of state summit of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on May 15 at the Kremlin. Putin issued a decree immediately after taking office, saying that Russia will not tolerate more aggressive wars on the Libya model.

lia, and with it the respect for national sovereignty, was over. In its place the “Community of States,” by which he naturally meant the Anglo-American empire, is to have the authority to make military interventions for “humanitarian purposes.” Ever since, this has meant in practice that all states that defy the empire, based upon the special relationship between the United States and Great Britain, will be designated as belonging to the “Axis of Evil,” and regime change will be brought about, be it through military intervention, sanctions, or subversive activities.

The pressing issue now is the destabilization and drive for regime change against Syria and Iran. It is no secret that the so-called opposition in Syria is directed and financed from London, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar, and to a great extent consists of al-Qaeda networks, the subject of a present probe in the American Congress. It is likewise known that members of the Israeli secret service have for a long time conducted false-flag sabotage operations in Iran, and may have taken part in the assassinations of Iranian nuclear scientists. It is also known that in the Arabian Sea, the eastern Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean, there are enormous American, British, Canadian, and other naval flotillas, which

that the intention of the British Empire was regime change for Russia as well. In the context of the forward deployment of U.S. ballistic missile defense systems in Europe by the George W. Bush and Obama administrations, along with Obama’s policy of encirclement of China in the Pacific, it is obvious that, for the Russian government, the tripwire has been reached, the absolute limit which can’t be exceeded without catastrophe.

Respecting International Law

In his St. Petersburg speech, Prime Minister Medvedev emphatically opposed the line that the system of international law has become obsolete. Even if it, like everything else in life, must be modernized, that must not mean that its essential principles be abandoned. It would be especially dangerous to violate the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, which is the only court of justice before which the international community can bring its problems. And the UN Charter underscores the highest power of law and the sovereignty of states. The extremely important concept of national sovereignty may not be undermined, otherwise the global order would be in danger.

have at their command a potential for nuclear destruction that is orders of magnitude greater than that which would be deployed in a regional conflict in the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

At the latest, in late Summer of last year, when Putin and Medvedev had announced the switch of their offices, the same apparatus that was already responsible for the “Orange Revolution” against Ukraine and diverse other revolutions, had attempted, in vain, to set into motion a so-called “White Revolution” against the Russian government. It must have been clear to everyone

Military operations against other nations, circumventing the UN; the conferring of legitimacy to a particular political regime by foreign governments instead of by its own population, again circumventing international institutions—all of this degrades the situation in the world, Medvedev said, and precipitous military interventions into the affairs of other nations have shown themselves to lead only to the assumption of power by radical forces. “Such actions, which undermine state sovereignty, can easily lead to full-scale regional wars, and even—I am not trying to scare anyone here—to the deployment of nuclear weapons. Everyone should remember this especially when we analyze the concept of national sovereignty,” said Medvedev with unmistakable emphasis.

Especially U.S. Congressmen and Senators who have ties to the military are, like the Russians, in a state of highest alert over the possibility that President Obama, in a repeat of the war of aggression against Libya, could set into motion military operations against Syria and Iran, and possibly even against Russia and China. This is demonstrated by the legislation introduced by Democratic Sen. Jim Webb (Va.), whose resolution demands that Obama obtain the agreement of the Congress before launching so-called humanitarian interventions; and also by Republican Rep. Walter Jones (N.C.), whose resolution, HCR 107, would initiate the impeachment of the President in the event of unprovoked military actions without the consent of Congress. In the text of his bill, Senator Webb emphasized—in a clear allusion to the Blair Doctrine—the significance of the American Constitution, which, in contrast to British law, grants the right to declare war exclusively to the Congress (and not to a king or prime minister.)

Without the anti-war mobilization that Lyndon LaRouche launched in November of last year, and without the massive interventions of leading American military officers, the wars against Syria, Iran, and thereby against Russia and China, would in all probability have already taken place. On May 15, Gen. James Cartwright (ret.), who, until last September, was acting head of U.S. the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned that the concept of “Air-Sea-Battle” was demonizing China, and that Russia had a justified concern that the U.S. ballistic missile defense system in Europe would destroy the strategic balance. “There’s the potential,” he said, “that you could, in fact, generate a scenario in which, in a

bolt from the blue, we launch a pre-emptive attack, and then use missile defense to weed out their residual fires [that is, destroy their second strike capability—HZL]. . . . We’re going to have to think our way out of this.”

No Illusions About Obama!

The U.S. military officers are less romantically befogged than many Europeans, who still don’t wish to recognize that Obama is in no way the Messiah, as he was depicted during the 2008 election, but on the contrary, has not only propagated the policies of George W. Bush, but has actually escalated them on all fronts. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) permits the indefinite detention of persons, including Americans, anywhere in the world, without due process; drone deployments have killed roughly 5,000 people in the past three years, including many civilians; Obama has repeatedly overridden the constitutional rights of the Congress, and, in the tradition of [Nazi crown jurist] Carl Schmitt, ruled by decree; and above all, he has demonstrated, in the case of the war against Libya and the brutal execution of Qaddafi, that he is absolutely prepared to flout the Constitution.

In light of the imminently threatening confrontation with Russia and China, it is clear to many patriotic Americans that only impeachment proceedings pursuant to Section 4 of the 25th Amendment can prevent a great catastrophe.

The war danger is obviously not the result of anything that Russia and China are doing, but rather simply that they exist and are led by governments that are focusing on economic growth and scientific and technological progress, while the trans-Atlantic world is going under, with its casino economy and Green policy. And as long as the European nations submit to the diktat of the EU and consequently the policy of the British Empire, we are caught in a trap.

There is a way out: the immediate implementation of a two-tier banking system in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall law; the reclaiming of national sovereignty over one’s own monetary and economic policy, and a credit system for the reconstruction of the real economy, with an economic miracle for southern Europe as part of the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

—Translated from German by Daniel Platt

The Thermonuclear Option: Extinction or Existence

by Benjamin Deniston

The placement of new strike weapons in the south and northwest of Russia against [NATO] missile defense components, including the deployment of Iskander missile systems in the Kaliningrad region, is one possible way of incapacitating the European missile defense infrastructure.... [Taking into account] the destabilizing nature of the [NATO] missile defense system ... [a] decision to use destructive force preemptively will be taken if the situation worsens [emphasis added].

This was the warning issued by Russia's highest military official, Chief of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff Gen. Nikolai Makarov, speaking at an in-

Will those fighting on behalf of the common aims of mankind succeed in redirecting the focus of international efforts at this time of grave crisis?

ternational conference on ballistic missile defense systems (BMDS), hosted in Moscow by the Russian government. The two-day event (May 3 and 4) featured Russia's clear warning that it recognizes NATO's planned development of BMDS in Eastern Europe as a strategic threat to Russia, and, more importantly, that it will not back down to such threats. This missile defense conference was timed in an attempt to preempt the NATO summit in Chicago, starting May 20. It included statements by the secretary of Russia's Security Council, Nikolai Patrushev, who also emphasized Russia's view in no uncertain terms: "The geographical regions and technical characteristics of these [NATO] missile defense systems create the foundations for additional dangers, especially considering the current and future

levels of high-precision armament of the United States.... [T]here simply are no targets for the missile defense shield other than Russia."

Rounding off Russia's clear warning that it will not back down, Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov described the status of Russia-U.S.A. talks on missile defense as follows: "So far, we have not found a mutually acceptable solution to the missile defense issue, and the situation is at a dead end.... There is a dilemma facing our countries now.... Either we pass this test of cooperation and respond together to new missile challenges and threats, or we will be forced to undertake the necessary military measures."¹

And to underscore the timing of this missile defense conference, Alexander Lukashovich, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, stated outright the deadline that Russia is setting in stone: "I think that the signals sent not only by General Makarov, but also by other senior military officers, were intended to make the participants of the upcoming Chicago NATO summit understand the how serious the situation is and to reconfigure their thinking to take the Russian arguments into account in the further development of their BMDS."

At the present moment, due to the failure of the U.S. institutional forces to remove Barack Obama from office for his constitutional violations, we now sit at the brink of conflicts that would rapidly escalate into full scale thermonuclear war.

These are not statements of Russia as an aggressor; these are warnings from a threatened Russia being told to submit to the global dominance of a bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial empire.

Look at the clear ironies of the present situation

1. For further coverage of this Moscow conference see "Russians Warn of Pre-Emptive Strike Against Missile Defense System," <http://larouchepac.com/node/22576>

FIGURE 1



To demonstrate that Russia is the real target of the NATO BMD Systems, in 2007 then-Prime Minister Vladimir Putin publicly offered to help in upgrading Russian-rented systems in Azerbaijan, to be used for protection of Europe against Iran. (If NATO's BMDS were indeed focused on supposed threats from Iran, Azerbaijan is an excellent location, as it is much closer to Iran than either Poland or the Czech Republic.) The offer was never taken up, and NATO has continued in the development of BMDS which are closer to Moscow than to Tehran (see "Putin Moves To Outflank 'Ring Around Russia' Provocations," EIR, June 15, 2007). This was followed by Russia's request to the United States to put into writing a statement that NATO's BMDS were not directed at Russia. The United States refused.

(Figure 1). These recent warnings from Russia come in the context of a longer period of such warnings. In November 2011, President Dmitri Medvedev issued similar warnings, and over the past six months, Dmitri Rogozin, earlier speaking as Russian ambassador to NATO, and since December as the Deputy Prime Minister, has repeatedly condemned this NATO activity.

However, the Russian leadership has also proposed an alternative.

As early as October, Rogozin proposed to break the implicitly thermonuclear showdown over the NATO ballistic missile defense systems by offering joint cooperation between Russia and the United States on both missile defense, and, raising the focus of discussion, on the defense of all of mankind from the threat of asteroid or comet impacts.²

This has been followed by a pattern of activity coming out of Russia, taking up exactly this issue.

On March 2, speaking to a meeting of space experts,

Rogozin repeated the need to take up the issue of defense against asteroid or comet impacts. Then on April 26, the head of the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roscosmos), Vitali Davydov, proposed the creation of a new Russian federal program to address these threats, saying, "Various means of acting on potentially dangerous space objects should be developed and perfected in space, using both powerful one-time actions, and those employing weak influence over long periods of time," and implying the need for international collaboration. Davydov made this statement at a scientific conference, "Russia's National Interests in the Context of Global Security."

The keynote speaker at that conference, Nikolai Patrushev, also reiterated the importance of global defense against the threat of impacts, announcing that the Russian Security Council (of which he is the head) is going to, for the first time, place this issue of asteroid and comet impacts on the agenda of its upcoming global security conference (June 6-8 in St. Petersburg). The coverage in the Russian daily *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* stated, "In addition to the traditional international security problems, entirely new threats will be discussed in Petersburg [in June]. For example, ones such as countering the asteroid danger. This is not a joke and not science fiction." If the attendance at this June global security conference is similar to the previous two, we can expect 50 nations to be represented, including China and the United States.³

This underscores the pattern coming from the top levels of the current Russian government, a refusal to back down under imperial pressure of thermonuclear

2. See Benjamin Deniston, "As World War Threatens, Russia Proposes 'SDE'," *EIR*, Nov. 25, 2011.

3. See Rachel Douglas, "Strategic Defense of Earth: Russia To Put SDE at Top of Agenda," *EIR*, May 4, 2012.

war, while at the same time offering the United States an alternative route, one towards collaboration in overcoming the threats plaguing the future existence of all of mankind.

But perhaps the most significant factor in this pattern of activity is both the implicit, and explicit, focus on the work of Lyndon LaRouche. Russia's October 2011 "Strategic Defense of Earth" proposal was properly covered by Russia Today (RT.ru) as named in an explicit reference to the Strategic Defense Initiative program of the 1980s—of which LaRouche was the key author and organizer. More recently, the online Russian website Terra America has initiated a series of articles focusing on LaRouche [see article, this issue]. In their comprehensive coverage of LaRouche and his activity, they provided, as one Russian specialist described it, some of the most honest coverage of LaRouche's authorship of the SDI to ever come out of Russia.⁴

As those knowledgeable in matters of global strategy have stated, the SDI is still, to this day, a living factor of history.

Extinction or Existence

There is a common underlying question posed by these threats, both thermonuclear war and asteroid or comet impacts: *Can mankind demonstrate its fitness to exist in this universe?*

Countless species have come into existence on our planet, and countless have then left—*rendered extinct by the forces inherent in a developing and changing solar-galactic system.*⁵

At the same time that Russia is calling out the threat of NATO's BMD systems in Eastern Europe, we also look to the United States' fleet of Ohio Class military submarines, 14 of which are loaded with Trident multi-warhead thermonuclear missiles. Each submarine alone, if fully loaded, has the capacity to deliver from 96 to 192 nuclear warheads (each warhead being either 8 or 40 times more powerful than the bomb dropped on

TABLE 1

Thermonuclear Capability

The US Navy Ohio Class Submarine Fleet

- 18 Ohio Class submarines (14 Armed with thermonuclear weapons)
- Up to 24 Trident missiles each
- 4-8 Thermonuclear Warheads* on Each Missile

National estimates of thermonuclear capabilities

United States	→	~10,500 weapons
Russia	→	~10,000 weapons
China	→	~410 weapons

* Either W-76 (100 kt) or W-88 (475 kt) warheads

Source: Estimates for the national totals come from the Center for Defense Information.

Hiroshima in 1945). Some of these submarines are currently deployed in the Pacific Ocean, in positions from which hundreds of locations across Asia can be targeted for annihilation.

This is only a part of the total U.S. thermonuclear capacity, not to mention the thermonuclear arsenals of Russia and China (**Table 1**).

Thermonuclear war is unlike any other form of warfare ever to have taken place. It is total annihilation warfare, in which the first strike immediately ensures the last strike, as the first confirmation of a launch on either side triggers immediate full retaliation from the other. Within a few minutes, human civilization could be over.

Beyond the hundreds of immediate targets, the carryover effects of hundreds to thousands of thermonuclear detonations would produce a so-called thermonuclear winter, from which we have no guarantee that the human species would emerge.

But what does such a power express?

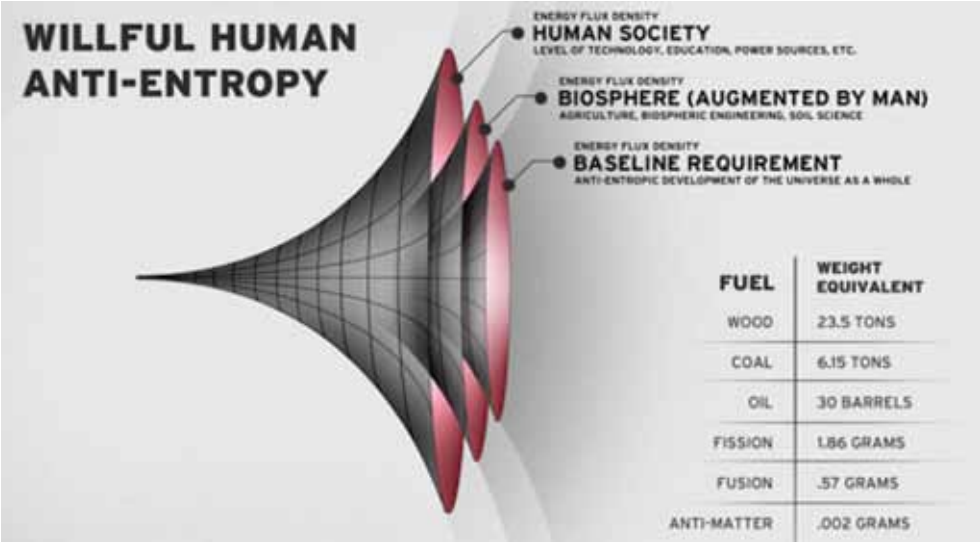
Among all forms of known life, mankind is absolutely unique. Whereas all simply animal species are characterized by a fixed, biologically defined mode of behavior, the human species is not defined biologically. Mankind's existence is defined by the scientific and cultural level of our economic activity, in which transitions from one cultural-scientific mode of existence to the next are strictly qualitative transformations (**Figure 2**).⁶ As Lyndon LaRouche has rigorously defined in his

4. This coverage started with an interview with LaRouche, and continues with a series of articles on LaRouche. See, "The SDE and Mankind in the Cosmos," and, "LaRouche Responds to Questions from Russia," in *EIR*, April 20, 2012; and "Russian Website on LaRouche's SDI," *EIR*, April 27, 2012.

5. For a more detailed discussion of the galactic determination of the conditions of life here on Earth, see the LaRouchePAC report "Planetary Defense: An Extra-Terrestrial Imperative," <http://larouchepac.com/node/21671>

6. For an illustration of this qualitative nature of human existence, see the important new LaRouchePAC Basement report, "The Riemann Project: Economic Reflections," by Jason Ross, at <http://science.larouchepac.com/riemann/>

FIGURE 2



Successive power sources of mankind’s economic activity measured in energy-flux density, as indicated by the comparative weights of fuel required to achieve the equivalent energy release. This is a purely qualitative, not simply quantitative effect, as discussed in “The Riemann Project: Economic Reflections” report at www.lpac.com.

TABLE 2

Events (Nuclear, Thermonuclear, Asteroid, Comet)	TNT Equivalent (Energy Release)
1945 Hiroshima Atomic bombing (fission bomb)	0.014 Megatons (Mt) (14 kilotons)
W-88 thermonuclear warhead Larger thermonuclear warhead of the Trident missile (currently deployed on the US Navy’s Ohio class submarines)	0.475 Mt (475 kilotons)
1908 Tunguska event ~30-50 meter object Believed to be the blast of either an asteroid or comet as it entered the Earth’s atmosphere, though there remains some debate on the issue.	Estimates range from 3-5 Mt to as high as 30 Mt
1961 Tsar Bomba Largest bomb ever tested (USSR; thermonuclear fusion bomb)	50 Mt
140 Meter object impact Either an asteroid or comet impact (smallest sized NEO’s that NASA is seriously trying to find and track the majority of)	100+ Mt
Total global nuclear arsenal Some estimates indicate about 30,000 nuclear warheads	Roughly 5,000 Mt (5 gigatons)
Chicxulub impact Impact event 65 million years ago, thought to be associated with the extinction of the dinosaurs (although not the only cause of the extinction). The object was ~10+ kilometers in size.	96,000,000 Mt (96,000 gigatons)

Comet/asteroid sizes are measured by their diameters.

science of physical economics, a rough, but very important measure of mankind’s advance is the physical economic metric of *energy-flux density*.

A “thermonuclear mankind” requires that we either end warfare as we have known it over the past few thousand years, or we end human civilization by the continuation of such forms of warfare.

That is one strategic aspect, but there is another.

A thermonuclear mankind also carries, for the first time in the entire billions of years’ history of life on our planet, the possibility for the continuation of advanced life

in our Solar System’s travels through the Milky Way galaxy.

Near-Earth Objects as a Step into the Galaxy

Take the already mentioned vital issue of defending mankind against asteroid and comet impacts.

Despite decades of growing interest (especially increasing over the past 10-15 years), resulting in studies, conferences, reports, and coordinated observation programs, there is currently no serious program to ensure the protection of the human species from even the most basic inevitability of future impacts.

The energy released from comet or asteroid impacts can be hard to even conceptualize, and could easily supersede even that of nuclear war, including the global atmospheric effects (Table 2).

Based upon our best understanding of the activity within our Solar System, the problem of an impact is not an issue of *if*, but *when*.

Based on work initiated in the early 1990s, the U.S. Congress has mandated that NASA find, catalog, and track asteroids and comets that have orbits either near to, or

crossing the Earth's orbit. These are often referred to as Near-Earth Objects (NEOs). Over the past nearly two decades, a loose affiliation under the name of Spaceguard, has coordinated the efforts of telescopes around the world to find, track, and forecast the future orbits of NEOs, including by centralizing the observational data, data processing, and orbital forecasts (often attempting to forecast the NEO orbits 100 years into the future to see if there are any possible impacts with the Earth⁷).

This is an important and crucial effort, as far as it goes.

However this does not include so-called "long-period comets" (whose orbits take them to the farthest outskirts of the Solar System), which, though rarer, are generally significantly larger and come at us faster. These are currently classified as "too difficult to deal with," and using present observation technologies, we would be lucky to have a few months to maybe a half-year of advance warning.

Six months may sound like a long time, but any current intercept mission, based on mankind's existing space-faring capabilities, would take *many years* to design, construct, and execute.

Our best defense absolutely depends on early detection and early action. Attempting to move an NEO off an impact course at the proverbial last minute would require an impossible amount of energy. Our planetary defense depends on moving NEOs when they are much farther from the Earth, where a smaller (but possible) effect on their trajectory can ensure that they miss the Earth.

Even considering the years of lead time needed to design, construct, and launch an intercept mission, we have to add the time it takes to reach the asteroid (which could also be on the order of years, depending on where in the Solar System we wish to intercept it). In the case of a serious threat, we could obviously attempt to speed up each of these steps, but the point is that right now we are talking about years to just reach a potentially threatening NEO. We still then have to move it.

The best chance of moving an object off its collision course depends upon affecting either its speed or its

orbit, years before its expected impact date. Because of the immense size of these space rocks, it takes a tremendous amount of energy to affect them, but a small change in either the speed or the orbit of an NEO will cumulatively add up to a larger effect over a longer period of time.

The earlier we affect a dangerous NEO, the more of a change we will have made in its trajectory by the time it reaches, and hopefully misses, the Earth.

With the present observation technologies, we may well be able to get decades of warning time for a threatening NEO (at least for the larger ones which are easier to see, though many medium and smaller sized NEOs remain undiscovered⁸).⁹

This is still only the detection side. Effective defense also requires more detailed characterization of the potentially threatening object (for example its composition, general structure, or spin rate), and a means to alter its trajectory, so we can guarantee that it won't impact anywhere on the Earth. Having a detailed characterization is crucial to any attempt to move an NEO, as some are solid rock, others are referred to as "loose rubble piles"; some spin fast, some spin slowly, etc. These and other properties of a particular NEO will have to be understood in order to determine the best method of affecting its trajectory.

There have been a number of proposed methods which could be attempted to alter the trajectory of a threatening NEO. **Table 3** highlights some of the more prominent proposals.

Among these proposed options there are various benefits and shortfalls depending upon the characteristics of the target object: for example, its size, its composition, and how much time we have to act will determine what options are best suited for that particular situation.

Here we must emphasize, despite extensive written

8. A NASA release from September 2011 provides an updated estimation of the total NEO population (based on data from the Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE) infrared space telescope), and new estimations of what percentage we have yet to find. See, "NASA Space Telescope Finds Fewer Asteroids Near Earth," http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/WISE/news/wise20110929.html

9. However this is presently not the case for long-period comets, an issued that has been raised by concerned scientists. Again, although they are significantly less frequent, they are generally much larger and are faster. Currently, little or no action has been taken to improve our chances against long-period comets, because the task is deemed too difficult to handle with existing capabilities.

TABLE 3

Fast approaches

Methods to alter the trajectory by delivering a large force in a very rapid period of time. The force required to have a noticeable effect is quite large, but even if the change is rather small (say a change in velocity of a few cm per second), if this is done years before the threatened impact with the Earth, over this time it can amount to a sufficient change to ensure that the object misses the Earth entirely.

- **Kinetic impact** Slamming a high-velocity spacecraft into the object, to provide an instantaneous change in the object's trajectory.
- **Thermonuclear explosives** Detonation of a thermonuclear device either within or above the surface of the object.

Slow approaches

Methods to alter the trajectory by delivering a small force over a long period of time, culminating in a large effect.

- **Gravitational tractor** By hovering a spacecraft above the surface of an object, over a sufficiently long period of time (possible years depending upon the size of the object), the spacecraft's mass can slowly alter the trajectory of the object.
- **Tug boat** Attaching a spacecraft(s) to the object which can provide a low, but continuous thrust, slowly changing the trajectory of the object.
- **Laser ablation** Firing either a powerful laser or particle beam at the object, creating a jet of material from its surface, which acts to provide continuous thrust to slowly alter the object's trajectory.

reports and concept proposals, and although we have developed many (but not all) of the technologies that would be involved, we have yet to test or demonstrate the capability to deflect a potentially threatening object.

To quote from a 2009 report of the International Academy of Astronautics, which summarized a decade of serious research into this subject:

Given the wide diversity in characteristics of these objects and the continuing dynamics in the NEO population, the certainty of a successful deflection, even if all systems of the [deflection mission] work as designed, is not great. Furthermore, neither today's technologies, nor those likely to be available in the next decade or two lead to systems with extremely high reliability.

Thus the probability of a successful deflection of an NEO with a single mission using any known concept is far lower than desired, given

the likely horrendous consequences of a failure. It is therefore clear that the development and deployment of a robust, multiple option, redundant, coordinated system of multiple and diverse systems is needed; and that the deflection of an NEO cannot be a mission but must rather be a campaign of multiple orchestrated missions.¹⁰

Immediately, years of preparation time can be saved by designing, developing, and demonstrating deflection systems, and creating the international cooperation and structure to achieve these goals. This presents a current challenge for the international community, to take advantage of all existing technologies, space launch systems, etc., and create a defense capability for the entire planet which no animal species has ever had before.

Certain significant steps can be initiated in the relatively short term; however, the only way to actually ensure the continued existence of the human species is to engage nations in a very specific form of economic activity known as a *science-driver program*.

Energy-Flux Density

The immediate economic crisis that plagues the world, centered on the hyperinflationary bankruptcy of the trans-Atlantic economic region, sufficiently demonstrates the deadly failure of the vast majority of present economic thinking.

It also demonstrates the genocidal nature of the green/environmentalist ideology generally.

Real value, *real wealth* is produced only by mankind's uniquely creative capability, and its application to increases in man's power in the universe. Lyndon LaRouche's physical economic metric of energy-flux density is a crucial correlative of this power. A mankind embarking upon the mastery of the atomic domain (fission, fusion, matter anti-matter) is simply not the same mankind as one defined by simply chemical modes of action. Therefore, as a fundamental economic principle, the human species must always engage a limited, but significant portion of its economic activity in task-oriented challenges whose solutions require science and technology beyond the present scope of what is immediately available to mankind. Science-driver programs which increase the range of available technolo-

10. "Dealing with the Threat to Earth from Asteroids and Comets," p. 66, International Academy of Astronautics, January 2009.

gies are the most effective and useful economic programs available to mankind.

They are not just profitable, as the threat of NEO impacts demonstrates, they are absolutely necessary for the continued existence of mankind.

Too much of the present planetary defense discussion is characterized by the present economic paradigm of ridiculous budget restraints and obsessive focus on the monetary costs. In response we can obviously present the inevitable cost to life and our planet if we don't develop such defense systems, but there is a more fundamental point to be made. NASA's Apollo program is a prime example of how a science-driver program can transform the entire economy of mankind. After the mission was completed, financial analysts calculated the ratio of the investment made by the government into the Moon mission, to the profits for the economy generally which resulted from the program (focusing on the benefits of so-called spinoff technologies¹¹). The Apollo program was probably the most profitable national investment of the century, with some analysts giving a figure as high as a 14:1 payback ratio.¹²

The prospect being put forward by the top levels of the Russian government, for collaboration on both missile defense systems—to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear missile exchange—and defense against threatened impacts of asteroids and comets, presents an incredible opportunity for mankind as a whole. If this were taken as a science-driver program, and part of a first step towards man's colonization of the Moon, Mars, and beyond, then, for the first time, we have a truly viable option for the future existence of the human species.

On that note, we end with an excerpt from an April 12 interview that Lyndon LaRouche conducted with the new Russian online publication, Terra America:

Terra America: How realistic would it be for Russia and the U.S.A. to unite efforts, possibly with other countries, too, for implementation of

a Mars program? Does mankind need to colonize Mars?

LaRouche: It is not merely realistic; it is an urgent need of all mankind. Whereas, the factor of national and cultural sovereignty must be maintained during foreseeable generations now before us, the fact that human culture has already reached a point at which general warfare were virtually unthinkable, especially in the presence of an inevitability of thermonuclear weaponry, and, soon higher energy-flux densities, we must be working for the goal of concurrence of efficient national sovereignties and accelerating rates of general development and employment of accelerating rates of increase of energy-flux densities. War as we have known it must be prevented by means of advanced productive technologies, rather than curbing their combined development and employment.

To speak of a notion of the colonization of Mars, falls far short of the reality which we must accustom ourselves to foresee. We must approach the process of what some might consider colonization of Mars, by taking into account the challenge assumed by Russia's SDE project. The deployment of systems of management within the Solar System which we require as preparations for human habitations and related activities, can not be competently confined to the localities of a planet, or Solar System.

We must begin to clear our minds by taking into account the implications of a thermonuclear-fusion-impelled craft reaching Mars from our Moon within a duration of a week between launch and arrival at destination. That will not be the limit of the needed instrumentation of the Solar System. We must instrument more and more features of the Solar System to the effect that primitive beliefs in a fixed order of space and of time no longer exist for those in times to come, even within our presently advancing century. We should aim to have entered the early phase of man-Mars developments within the range of leading developments to be accomplished within the coming quarter-century.¹³

11. That is, technologies that were developed for the space program objective of landing a man on the Moon, but then found many other applications in the economy generally.

12. Again here we must refer to Jason Ross's presentation of the qualitative, not merely quantitative, nature of fundamental economic progress. Simply put, the post-Apollo dollars are not the same thing as the pre-Apollo dollars. Money is a tool and an effect, nothing more. See, "The Riemann Project: Economic Reflections," at <http://science.larouchepac.com/riemann/>

13. See <http://www.terra-america.ru/>. The English version of the entire interview can be found on the LaRouchePAC website, <http://larouchepac.com/node/22352>

Russian Website Features LaRouche's Influence in Post-Soviet Russia

May 19—The Russian website [Terra America](#) has completed a five-part series on Lyndon LaRouche. The series is composed of two interviews—one with LaRouche and one with historian Andrei Fursov about LaRouche—and a three-part article titled “The Last Rosicrucian.” We publish here the final installment (previous installments were covered in the April 20 and April 27 EIRs.) The article has been translated by EIR. Terra America is a project of a group of Russian analysts and journalists, specializing in U.S. cultural issues, as well as strategy and politics. Some of its authors are well-known from their writings for the *Russia Journal* and the *Rosbalt* news agency.

From the Editors. Kirill Benediktov and Mikhail Diunov complete their intellectual investigation of one of the most enigmatic politicians in the USA and the West as a whole today, the businessman and economist Lyndon LaRouche. Part 1 dealt primarily with LaRouche's role in authoring the SDI program. Part 2 of the investigation was an attempt to reconstruct what may be called LaRouche's “philosophy of history.” This final installment looks at how LaRouchism was received in post-Soviet Russia.

Casting a bit of shadow on the authors' positive evaluation of the influence of LaRouchism on Russian politics and public affairs, we would like to note that large-scale industrial projects, attractive as they may be, in and of themselves, often serve as justification for the banal embezzlement of state funds. Indeed, the point of creating a Big Government¹ in Russia is precisely to prevent the slogans about an industrial revitalization of the country, correct as they might be, from turning into a means for nourishing the bureaucracy.

1. The “Big Government” project is an expanded committee of experts advising on policy, initiated by Dmitri Medvedev during his Presidency [translator's note].



The Russian-language Terra America website, dated May 16, 2012, featuring the final segment of its five-part series on Lyndon LaRouche.

A Prophet in a Foreign Country

The main purveyor of LaRouche's ideas in Russia was the outstanding philosopher and economist of Ukrainian extraction, Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky (1935-2000).

Despite the difficulties of Muranivsky's own scientific career (in his youth he had been expelled from the [Communist] Party for participation in the so-called Krasnopevtsev group, an experience that later caused him employment problems), he succeeded in establishing a stable channel of communications between the LaRouche organization and Russian intellectual circles. Muranivsky was a convinced and active opponent of globalism. He researched and popularized options for development and economic reform, which represented an alternative to the liberal models.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, when liberal projects for the transformation of the economies of Central and Eastern Europe were virtually free from any mainstream criticism, such views practically amounted to “dissidence.”

In 1991-1992, Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky was working on a project called the Ukrainian University in Moscow. In the framework of this project, while attending an economics conference in Kiev, he made the acquaintance of German members of the Schiller Institute, who were debating Harvard University defenders of the concept of “transition to a free market” that was the usual fare at that time. The position of the LaRouche representatives was close to Muranivsky’s own, and in November 1991, he spoke for the first time at a Schiller Institute conference in Berlin.²

The years-long labor of Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky to popularize the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche in Russia dated from that time. In the early 1990s, the Schiller Institute became active in Russia with Muranivsky’s support. Its target audience was Russia’s ruling circles and the political and intellectual elite, i.e., parliamentarians and government officials, as well as university intellectuals. The work was done in several areas, the most important of which was the distribution of the aforementioned *EIR* (*Executive Intelligence Review*) magazine.

Beginning in 1992, *EIR* magazine was received by various Russia libraries, including ones under the Academy of Sciences. According to LaRouche’s longtime associate Rachel Douglas, a representative of one Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) institute replied to an inquiry about whether or not they would like to continue receiving *EIR*: “We have over 150 scholars at our institute, many of whom are familiar with the journal and greatly interested in it.”

One of the authors of this investigative report was, in former times, a graduate student at the RAS Institute of Europe, and can also confirm that these materials were in demand among that institute’s staff in the early 1990s. The VINITI [All-Russian Institute for Scientific and Technical Information] database regularly included

abstracts of *EIR* articles, until the print edition stopped coming out in 2008. For a number of years, 100 copies of the magazine were sent to Russia weekly. Its subscribers included political figures, as well as scholars working on alternative approaches to economic policy-shaping, the establishment of an anti-monetarist financial and economic system, the launching of projects based on new technologies, and so forth.

The coordinator of contacts with the Russian group was Karl-Michael Vitt, a representative of the German Schiller Institute. The Institute invited Russian scientists and politicians to conferences and seminars abroad, where they were given detailed briefings on Lyndon LaRouche’s conceptions. The idea that the developing countries should stop servicing their debts to the IMF and other international lending institutions could not fail to find support in the difficult crisis period of the early 1990s. And the notion that international finance capital was speculative in nature and had no connection with real production, but, rather, destroyed it, found many supporters in a Russia being lacerated by “wild capitalism.”

Even given everything mentioned above, it would be incorrect to exaggerate the influence of LaRouche’s organizations in Russia. The so-called “office” of the Russian Schiller Institute was a small, one-room apartment on the outskirts of the capital, filled with piles of *EIR* magazines, and its entire technical base was one old computer, on which Muranivsky wrote his articles.

Muranivsky viewed *EIR* as an alternative to information services defending the interests of the IMF, such as Reuters, the Associated Press, etc. In complete accordance with LaRouche’s ideas, Muranivsky began to talk about creating a conceptual methodology for resistance to the new totalitarianism and market fundamentalism.³

A number of Muranivsky’s articles were published in *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* and the journal *Trade Unions and the Economy*. According to people who knew him, “these were scathing blows against our own

2. “The Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna—Cornerstone of a Eurasian Infrastructure Development Program.” Subsequently, the idea of the Eurasian continental bridge was developed on the basis of the materials of this conference. *EIR* articles about this New Silk Road were used by Russian scholars in their publications (in particular, see S. Rogov, “The Contours of a New Russian Strategy,” *Nezavisimaya Gazeta—Scenarios*, 1993, #3).

3. Muranivsky employed this method in specific “precision” operations. For example, in the Summer of 1998 he organized informational resistance to the attempts by certain Russian politicians (B. Fyodorov and others) to shift to an external currency board system, for which purpose it was proposed to return V. Chernomyrdin to power, with former Argentinean Minister of Finance Domingo Cavallo as his expert advisor. Muranivsky compiled a dossier containing detailed analysis of the real impact of Cavallo’s activity as Argentina’s finance minister. Excerpts of this dossier were published in *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* in October 1998, but it had circulated earlier among Russian politicians and economists.



EIRNS

"The main purveyor of LaRouche's ideas in Russia was the outstanding philosopher and economist of Ukrainian extraction, Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky (1935-2000)," writes Terra America. Here, the two share a happy moment in Germany, in August 1996.

and foreign maniacal market fundamentalists."⁴ From time to time, *EIR* published Muranivsky's presentations at conferences and round tables on economics, held in Russia. In May 1993, Muranivsky made a trip to the USA, where he met with Lyndon LaRouche himself in the Federal prison in Rochester, Minnesota.

Muranivsky's activity bore fruit. In 1993 deputies of the Moscow City Council and the Supreme Sovet of the Russian Federation supported the campaign in defense of Lyndon LaRouche.⁵ A petition to [President] Bill Clinton, signed by these deputies and by human rights defenders from the Memorial organization, was delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Nonetheless, not everybody in Russia saw the activity of LaRouche's supporters in the same way. Some people in academic circles viewed LaRouche's projects for global reorganization of the world situation with skepticism (see, for example, the intervention by I.S. Korolyov, deputy director of IMEMO⁶ RAS, at the

roundtable "Russia, the USA, and the Global Financial Crisis").

Also cautious in his attitude toward the LaRouche organization's activity was the "democratic" activist Sergei Mitrofanov, who took part in a few Schiller Institute events. In a 1999 article he wrote:

"It soon became clear that the Schiller Institute leaders, who had assembled weirdoes around them, were far from being weirdoes themselves. First of all, they managed to bring decent-sized delegations to Germany from many countries (which costs money), although they selected them by very strange criteria.... Secondly, they have established a network of representative offices worldwide. And although there wasn't any single international Institute, there were divisions, all of them informationally and ideologically interconnected, in Germany, America, Australia, India, and Russia.... [Moscow City Council] Deputy [Victor] Kuzin was enamored of the hosts and hung on their every word (our expenses were covered not badly), but I was interested to know: Where did these fighters against the IMF get so much money? One of the minders, thinking I was on their side, shared the 'secrets.' It turned out that the Institute's financing was something like that of the White Brotherhood or the Bolsheviks: In one instance they kidnapped the son of a billionaire, who then gave his money to the Institute; in another, they convinced a retired woman to contribute the interest on her investments; after all, that was unjustified capital gains! And so forth. But, besides such funding, there were clearly enormous, unaccounted-for funds involved."

It is clear why the democrat Mitrofanov would mistrust the LaRouche people, but of course, the LaRouche organization was not involved in any kidnapping. Most likely, Mitrofanov was briefed on the case of the young American millionaire Lewis DuPont Smith, who really almost was kidnapped, only the ones who were going to kidnap him were not agents of LaRouche, but his own father, who didn't like the fact that his son was spending his inheritance on generous contributions to the LaRouche organization. Evidently there was either some misunderstanding, or else Mitrofanov's political preferences made him consciously want to present a distorted interpretation of these events.

Few paid attention to such criticism of the LaRouche people, while interest in LaRouche continued to grow. Muranivsky wrote about LaRouche:

"LaRouche is a true friend of Russia." For a re-

4. Professor S.N. Nekrasov, "Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky."

5. One of the active defenders of LaRouche was Moscow City Council Deputy Victor Kuzin.

6. The Institute of the World Economy and International Relations [translator's note].

search and practice conference titled “On Protection of the Russian Domestic Market” and parliamentary hearings on the same topic, LaRouche drafted a comprehensive memorandum, “Prospects for Russian Economic Recovery” [1995], which was translated and published in Russian. Furthermore, Russian translations of two of his books, *So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?* (1992) and *Physical Economy* (1997) were widely distributed in Russia and the CIS countries, as were a number of his scientific articles and reports, published in the [Russian] *Bulletin of the Schiller Institute of Science and Culture*.

After LaRouche was released [from Federal prison] in 1994, Muranivsky succeeded in organizing a number of visits to Moscow for him, during which LaRouche had meetings at the RAS and the State Duma with a small circle of anti-monetarist economists. As a result, such well-known opposition economists as Sergei Yuryevich Glazyev and Tatyana Ivanovna Koryagina became supporters of LaRouche. The latter, in particular, made use of many of LaRouche’s ideas when she was working on Gennadi Zyuganov’s program, “From Destruction to Creation. Russia’s Pathway into the 21st Century” (the sections on “monetary circulation and finances,” “banks,” etc.).

Tatyana Ivanovna Koryagina’s famous statement that “Clinton, in promoting his electoral program, is borrowing some words from Zyuganov’s,” sounds less like a joke, if one remembers that LaRouche sympathized with Clinton not least because he saw in him a politician who would be capable of withstanding pressure from the international financial oligarchy (which was an even more serious problem for vintage-1990s Russia).

But while the influence of LaRouche’s ideas on political practice in Russia may have still been limited (in particular, within the CPRF his opponents would have included such influentials as Valentin Afanasyevich Koptyug, whose views may be defined as Mal-



Rodina website



EIRNS

The economist/politicians Sergei Glazyev (Russia) and Natalia Vitrenko (Ukraine) became strong advocates of LaRouche’s economic policies.

thusianism),⁷ he enjoyed greater success in Ukraine: According to the analyst and journalist Konstantin Anatolyevich Cheremnykh, who worked closely with the LaRouche movement for a long time, Natalia Vitrenko’s Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine “was completely, from scratch, built on the ideas of LaRouche.”⁸

As for Russian scientists and politicians who picked up Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas, the influence of LaRouchism may be traced in such economists as Mikhail Leonidovich Khazin, Andrei Borisovich Kobayakov; and in the psychologists Yuri Vyacheslavovich Gromyko and Konstantin Anatolyevich Cheremnykh; the popular journalists Alexander Andreyevich Prokhanov and Maxim Kalashnikov (Vladimir Aleksandrovich

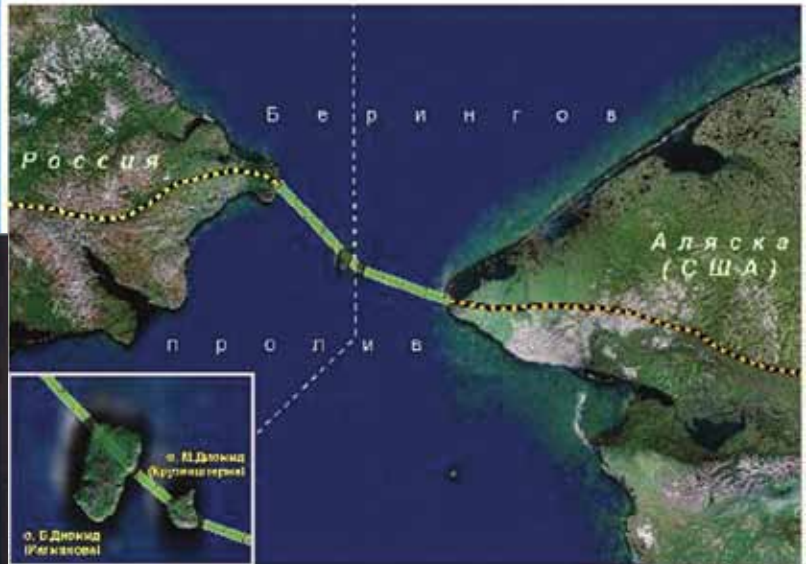
7. “If we raise the living standard of the poorest part of the population of the planet, there will not be enough resources for everybody. Then it will be necessary to reduce the consumption of resources in the developed countries by a factor of 30 in order for mankind as a whole to live decently. In brief, it’s quite a puzzle.”

8. The PSPU was formed in 1996. It should be emphasized that the evolution of Vitrenko’s views was influenced by her contact with T.V. Muranivsky, and her personal acquaintance with L. LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, which followed from that.



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

The tunnel across the Bering Strait



Highly respected Russian scientists Alexander Granberg (above left) and Stanislav Menshikov “sympathized with LaRouche’s ideas,” especially LaRouche’s program for a Bering Strait connection between the U.S. and Russia. At Menshikov’s 80th birthday celebration in Moscow, attended by LaRouche, Granberg proposed that the Russian side be named after Menshikov (below, left) and the American side for LaRouche.

Kucherenko), and other personalities of note in the media. It should be mentioned that the explicit developers of LaRouche’s ideas included such major scientists as Pobisk Georgiyevich Kuznetsov, an ardent advocate of a physical approach in economics as an alternative to monetarism, and the father of the theory of conceptual planning, Spartak Petrovich Nikanorov.

Of particular interest is the open sympathy for LaRouche and his ideas on the part of such influential scholars as Stanislav Mikhailovich Menshikov and RAS Academicians Dmitri Semyonovich Lvov and Alexander Grigoryevich Granberg, under whom one of the authors of this investigation had the good fortune to work, at the Russian Supreme Soviet Committee on Inter-Republican Relations, Regional Policy, and Cooperation.

Alexander Grigoryevich Granberg, in particular, was a leading Russian specialist in the area of comprehensive economic development of the regions of Siberia and the Far East, and he headed the Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS) under the Ministry of Economics of the Russian Federation. One of the top-

priority projects Alexander Grigoryevich Granberg worked on was the construction of a tunnel under the Bering Strait, which would connect the railroad systems of Russia and the USA (**Figure 1**). This idea is a key one in LaRouche’s program for global economic recovery, and it is no surprise that at the conference Megaprojects of the Russian East (April 2007), LaRouche’s report was presented by his scientific advisor Jonathan Tennenbaum; a month later, LaRouche himself took part in Professor Menshikov’s 80th birthday celebration in Moscow. At that celebration Academician Granberg, in particular, offered a toast to the prospect that in 2027, when the tunnel would unite the two shores of the Bering Strait, the railroad station on the Russian coast would be named after Professor Menshikov, and the one on the American side for Lyndon LaRouche.⁹

The topic of the trans-Bering tunnel, and the related idea of building a global intercontinental railway network, is one of the most important ones in LaRouche’s

9. http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n22-2007/0601/14-15_722.pdf

relations with Russian intellectual and political circles. In particular, Russian Railways chief Vladimir Yakunin is sympathetic to LaRouche's projects. In a recent interview with Interfax, Yakunin stated the necessity of developing the Far East and Kamchatka through railroads, and put forward the idea that a decision on building the trans-Bering tunnel should be taken within the next three to five years. To a question about whether this were not a futuristic vision, Yakunin gave a characteristic reply: "This is not dreaming. I first spoke about this when I began to work at this job. . . . And I am not the one who thought up this theory."¹⁰

According to Yakunin, during one of his business trips, some American businessmen approached him with a proposal to study the construction of this transport connection.

It is not entirely clear who these businessmen were, but it is known for certain that the first meeting of the Russian Railways CEO with Lyndon LaRouche took place in 2004, at which time LaRouche warned the Russian politician about the oncoming financial crisis. Subsequently Yakunin has repeatedly referred to LaRouche in his speeches, including citations of his views on the geopolitical significance of the British Empire.¹¹

It is worth mentioning that officially in Russia the project to link Russia and the USA by railway across the Bering Strait was incorporated in 2007 in the "Strategy for the Development of Rail Transport in the RF [Russian Federation] to 2030," adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation. This resulted to a significant degree from the efforts of such Russian scientists as Professor Menshikov and Academician Granberg, who sympathized with LaRouche's ideas. There is no specific description of the project in this document, but the "Strategy" says that its implementation is planned for after 2030. It follows from Vladimir Yakunin's interview, that the project might come to life earlier, during the next 12-15 years.

On the whole, the LaRouche ideology encompasses other such ambitious Russian projects, like Industrial

Urals—Arctic Urals, which was first presented in 2005, although the implementation of this large-scale program for development of the wealth of the Northern Urals has been complicated by poor expert feasibility studies and a lack of the needed investments.

Nonetheless, it can be stated that in the time since Taras Vasilyevich Muranivsky began to popularize LaRouche's ideology in Russia and Ukraine, it has become not some oddity, but a truly effective factor in the political and economic life of the country. LaRouche's influence and that of his followers should not be exaggerated, but it would also be wrong to pretend that there is absolutely no demand for their ideas in Russia. With a certain amount of caution, we may say that LaRouche's ideology is attractive for those circles of the Russian political and financial elite who place their hopes in the industrial development of the country, as against the raw materials- and speculation-based economy that predominates today.

The Last Rosicrucian

One of the most interesting questions to confront investigators of Lyndon LaRouche's activity is why his ideology was so attractive for Russia in the 1990s and why, nonetheless, no "LaRouche" school, as such, has taken shape.

One possible answer, or at least a direction in which to seek an answer, would be the following: that the lively interest in LaRouche's theories (especially his economic theories) resulted from the crisis of Marxist ideology. The mistrust in Marxism that had ripened in the last Soviet years, and intensified as a result of the collapse of the Soviet Union, drove people to seek alternative ideologies. One of these, which seized the dominant position, was aggressive liberalism, which, however, was repulsive to many independent thinkers and patriotically inclined intellectuals. Another alternative was the gloomy Germanicism of Alexander Gelyevich Dugin and the geopoliticians around him. This had a strong metaphysical component, but almost nothing by way of a coherent economic program. A third path was the nostalgic socialism of Sergei Yervandovich Kurginyan, which attracted a significant number of followers or, at least, sympathizers, but was almost wholly based on what today's young people would call the epic failure of the Soviet experiment.

In this situation, those intellectuals who were not

10. Terra America cited Vladimir Yakunin's remarks from a report in the Russian business daily *Vzglyad*.

11. "The World British Empire, and not Russia, as many believe, was the greatest power on Earth in its heyday. The United States of America essentially inherited its geopolitical functions, political style, and imperial ambitions. It is indicative that the collapse of the British Empire exactly coincided with the advance of the USA to the forefront of world geopolitics. The view that the British Empire de facto continues to exist in a new, modified configuration is held by many thinkers today—for example, by Lyndon LaRouche."

inclined to throw the entire Soviet experience into the dustbin of history, but understood that relying on the historically traumatized broad masses of the population was a doomed effort; those who saw much that was rational in the Marxist economic model, but did not accept it, not least because of its militant materialism and extreme lack of any spiritual component—such intellectuals sought a coherent, scientifically grounded alternative, but one that did not lack a metaphysical foundation.

The ideology of Lyndon LaRouche, uniting economic analysis, a non-trivial approach to solutions for the classic problems of economics, and an attractive philosophy of history, became just such an alternative. It was extremely important that this body of thought made a fundamental emphasis on industrial development, as against speculative capital that produces nothing, whose dominance in Russia of the 1990s seemed limitless.

Yet another reason for the positive reception LaRouche received from Russian intellectuals, in the opinion of Konstantin Anatolyevich Cheremnykh, who was well acquainted with him, is his manner of expounding his ideas.

“He speaks and writes like a Russian polemical journalist of the 19th or early 20th Century, with amplifying reiterations, inversions, and cyclical turns of phrase (with age, unfortunately, this has begun to fade from his written language). One had but to ask him a provocative question, to receive an aesthetically delightful response.”

And yet, all of that was insufficient to make the ideology of a new industrialization at least the equal, in influence, of the monetarist, or even to create a Russian school that would develop Lyndon LaRouche’s ideas (the way one can talk about, for example, the Higher Economic School or INSOR as schools of liberal ideology).

According to Cheremnykh, “In the mid-1990s there were many decent people [who shared LaRouche’s views—KB], although in the sense of LaRouche people such as there are in the USA, Germany, Sweden, Latin America, and Australia, we probably had only a handful. That was not his fault, nor was it so terrible: in part, what he was telling the Russians, especially professionals, they already knew without him, and they had their own authorities. Essentially, his messages were needed not so much for Russia or China, as for the degenerating societies of the West and, for different reasons, the Third World.”



“The ideology of Lyndon LaRouche, uniting economic analysis, a non-trivial approach to solutions for the classic problems of economics, and an attractive philosophy of history,” presented an alternative to the “speculative capital that produces nothing, whose dominance in Russia of the 1990s seemed limitless.” Shown: LaRouche with scientist Pobisk Kuznetsov, on his first visit to Russia, in April 1994.

Nonetheless, we may state with certainty that LaRouche is far less of a marginal figure in Russia, than in the West, where the coordinated efforts of academic and political circles have pushed him outside the circle of *salonfähig* intellectuals. The reason for this lies largely in the detachment of Russian intellectual life from that of the West, a circumstance that, on the one hand, inhibits the exchange of information between them, while, on the other, it constitutes a certain guaranteed protection against aggressive ideological influences.

It seems to us that Russian scholars’ evaluation of the strong and weak sides of the movement and the ideology of Lyndon LaRouche is rather more objective than that of their Western colleagues. None of them hangs political labels on LaRouche, although one cannot accuse them of being apologists for their American colleague, either. On the contrary, the Russian experts we surveyed spoke openly about the organizational crisis experienced by the LaRouche movement in 2007-2008, when, as Yuri Gromyko put it, LaRouche carried out “a Maoist revolution, firing on headquarters.” Relying on young people, he rid himself of many

old comrades, among whom were Jonathan Tennenbaum, the Liebig couple, Anno Hellenbroich, Lothar Komp, Uwe Friebeck, and Michael Vitt.

“And these were top-class experts,” says Yuri Gromyko. “The same thing happened in the Swedish and Italian sections of the organization. It was indecent toward the older comrades; they had no savings. LaRouche essentially threw them out on the street.”

(In fairness, it must be noted that other participants in these events point to the role of substantial political and organizational disagreements in the departure of this German group from the LaRouche movement.)

It was a serious blow for the organization as a whole. One might have expected the LaRouche people’s influence to decline significantly after such purges, but this did not happen. The new team assembled by LaRouche turned out to be no less effective than those who had left. The German newspaper *Neue Solidarität* continued to be published. In September 2007, just nine months after the German group quit the organization, the German Schiller Institute organized a big conference, which brought together 400 participants from many countries of Europe and Asia, including Russia.

The headquarters of the movement in Leesburg, Virginia continues to process an enormous volume of information, and the weekly issues of *EIR* still offer readers high-quality analysis of the most burning problems of contemporary politics.¹²

12. A new surge of interest in LaRouche was connected with the events in the Arab East, where the Arab Spring of 2011 led to regime change in several countries, although analysts had assumed that the dictatorial Arab regimes were quite stable and would last for a long time to come. Immediately after the outbreak of popular unrest in Tunisia (which triggered the entire Arab Spring), LaRouche issued a warning about the danger of radical Islamism: “...in a number of countries in the Maghreb and the Near East, secular reform factions have been successfully suppressed, and only the Saudi-funded Islamist movements, like Egypt’s Muslim Brotherhood, have the resources to challenge the prevailing regimes.” [This statement was actually contained in a Jan. 17, 2011 LPAC release (<http://larouchepac.com/node/17219>), where it was attributed to “a senior U.S. intelligence official”—translator’s note.] LaRouche said about the outbreak of the events in Tunisia, “This is an existential crisis for the whole Muslim and African world.” In his view, the events in the Arab countries could not be reduced to “socioeconomic” problems alone (such as inflation and unemployment), nor to “outside interference” alone (like the Soros color revolutions). In other words, according to LaRouche, the events of the Arab Spring fit into his forecasts of a global crisis, and the Arab countries were the weak link in the world community.

A year later, in January 2012, LaRouche reported that the destabilization process in the Middle East was being supported by the USA and Great Britain, for which purpose the Obama Administration had established a special secret committee to prepare “options” for aiding the

In the opinion of Konstantin Anatolyevich Cheremnykh, who collaborated with *EIR* magazine for a long time, the most valuable thing in LaRouche’s legacy is “his theory of the development of science and his (unfinished) philosophy of mathematics and art, both of which await their continuers. He has laid the foundations for an entire area of epistemology, which will develop when the misanthropy of the current period has passed.”

Those words contain the answer to a question readers of the first two installments of our investigation have frequently put to the authors. Even LaRouche’s own people responded with some surprise to the provocative title “The Last Rosicrucian,” not understanding how it might be related to their leader. Of course, in some degree it is a metaphor. Lyndon LaRouche has nothing to do with those who called themselves Rosicrucians in the late Middle Ages and early modern history, especially such figures as John Dee or the founders of the society of the Golden Dawn. But it should be borne in mind that, from the standpoint of the legendary founder of the Order of the Rose and the Cross, Christian Rosenkreutz, the magician and alchemist Dee, and, even more so, the British esotericists of the Golden Dawn have only a highly mediated relation to the true Rosicrucians.

The essence and the soul of what was called the Rosicrucian devotion, a comprehensive transformation of art, science, religion, and the intellectual domain in Europe of that time, which faced a global crisis (the Thirty Years War), in our view has been reborn in the activity of Lyndon LaRouche and his supporters. This is the reason why we see LaRouche as a sort of last Rosicrucian—an intellectual who battles for the harmonic combination of spirituality and science.

Syrian opposition, bypassing normal inter-agency channels. The outline of a military attack on Syria, in turn, was written by Michael Weiss, communications director of the Jackson Society, which is closely linked with American neocons like those who ran the policy of George Bush, Sr. [sic; the original LPAC release, dated Jan. 4, 2012, specified the George W. Bush Administration—translator’s note], such as James Woolsey, Richard Perle, William Kristol, and Josh Muravchik, as well as “Project Democracy” veterans like Obama’s choice as Ambassador to Moscow, Michael McFaul. Senior figures at the Henry Jackson Society are the Rt. Hon. Michael Ancram, 13th Marquess of Lothian and Sir Richard Dearlove, Tony Blair’s choice to head the British Secret Intelligence Service MI6 in 1999-2004. “Weiss’s blueprint was adopted, with slight editing, by Monajed, who is executive director of the London-based Strategic Research and Communication Centre, as well as spokesman for the SNC,” LaRouche [PAC] reported. Thus the picture of a conspiracy comes together, wherein the Arab revolutions are being manipulated by British quasi-governmental organizations, while the USA acts as the “moneybags” of the revolutions.

MOBILIZATION UNDERWAY

We Have Arrived at a Glass-Steagall Moment

by Nancy Spannaus

May 22—After a hiatus of nearly five months, a mobilization for the restoration of Glass-Steagall banking regulation as an emergency measure is finally underway in the United States. The “impressive but inadequate” political motion, as Lyndon LaRouche dubbed it, has led to a number of new signers on Rep. Marcy Kaptur’s long-stalled H.R. 1489, a mass petition campaign by Massachusetts Democratic Senate candidate and media sensation Elizabeth Warren, and a broad sweep of economists and economic journalists coming forward to demand that casino banks like JP Morgan Chase be cut off from the public teat, and the FDR-era regulation reinstituted as a basic sanitary measure.

Exemplary is the excellent *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* editorial of May 15, which has since been reprinted in papers around the nation. Entitled, “What was wrong with the Glass-Steagall Act, anyway?,” the editorial notes: “Under Glass-Steagall, the nation enjoyed nearly 50 years of prosperity. Commercial banks loaned money. Investment banks did deals. Securities firms sold stocks and bonds. Insurance companies sold insurance. It worked.”

After reviewing the 2008 collapse, and how politicians of both parties are beholden to the big banks today, the editorial concludes: “Here’s a campaign slogan: ‘Bring back Glass-Steagall.’ It was good enough for FDR. It was good enough for 50 years of prosperity. The money that is churning through international fi-

nance these days is doing just that—churning, creating profits, not jobs. It makes food and fuel and most everything else more expensive. It is an outsized Ponzi-scheme that enriches the few at the expense of the many.”

In fact, bringing back Glass-Steagall *is* the campaign slogan of the national slate of LaRouche candidates, and now of Senate candidate Warren. Immediate action on it is not only feasible, but absolutely essential to restore order in a global bankrupt financial system. Once enacted, Glass-Steagall regulation will immediately call the question on creating the necessary *credit* to revive the U.S. and world economy, a credit system necessarily organized around the implementation of LaRouchePAC’s proposal for the massive water engineering project, NAWAPA XXI.

Bankruptcy Looms

While the immediate trigger for the current mobilization was JP Morgan’s \$2 billion (although estimates now run as high as \$8 billion or more) derivatives fiasco, what was highlighted in that event was the corrupt process which permeates the entire bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial system. Even as the Morgan losses themselves mount, the systemic disaster which underlies the current financial system has come increasingly to light.

At the center of this bankruptcy crisis is the European debt crisis, which hangs on the utter insolvency of



LPAC-TV

There is an upsurge of visible support for reviving FDR's Glass-Steagall banking regulation, in the wake of the JP Morgan fiasco and the ongoing European debt crisis. And not a moment too soon. Shown: LPAC organizing for Glass-Steagall in Washington, D.C., May 2011.

its major banks. Despite trillions in bailouts, and an austerity regime which is leading to the brutal murder of its citizens, as in the nation of Greece, the European banks are floundering, and demanding more and more bailouts from their equally bankrupt national governments. The “solution” being presented today—as in the global system since 2007—has been more of the same: more austerity, more money-printing, and the elimination of national sovereign governments which might resist the bankers’ diktats. All it’s produced is more bankruptcy.

Yet the monetarists are locked into this pattern. Hear former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, in a *New York Times* op-ed today: “The specter of unstoppable runs on banks will hang over everything until there is decisive action.” The decisive action he mentions is another *\$1 trillion bailout*.

Ditto, of course, for the U.S. side of the Atlantic, where British puppet Barack Obama is implementing his version of the same program, while pouring Federal Reserve money into the European financial corpse, and demanding more murderous budget-cutting in return. As the case of JP Morgan underscores, the trans-Atlantic banking system is one bankrupt whole (or should we say “hole”?), which is teetering on the brink.

Take the derivatives trade, for example, which

would have been banned by the Glass-Steagall law which Congress repealed in 1999. The recent JP Morgan loss was the third time in a little over a decade that the completely unregulated London office of a financial institution, whose dangerous size or even existence would have been impossible under Glass-Steagall enforcement, brought on financial crisis and bailouts. The first was LTCM in late 1998-early 1999; the second, AIG Financial Products in late 2008; the third, JP Morgan Chase’s “chief financial office” now. In each case, commercial bank deposits and

loans, or insurance premium revenues, were used to feed huge casino speculations which blew up—which would have been illegal under Glass-Steagall.

Yet, along with Barack Obama, the political leadership in all the European nations, and with the possible exception of the newly elected French President François Hollande—insists that “free markets” and hedging are essential to maintaining their system. In fact, they are, which is why their system is killing people, and must be replaced. There is no solution without the illegitimate debt being cancelled, and a new credit system established.

Glass-Steagall, Not the Volcker Rule

While the LaRouche candidates have been consistent voices for restoring Glass-Steagall, and LaRouchePAC the driving force behind bringing the Congressional supporters for H.R. 1489 up to 62, the JP Morgan blowout has emboldened numerous economic experts to come forward.

On May 14, Massachusetts Senate candidate Warren, a bankruptcy law expert, posted an Internet petition and broad appeal for the re-establishment of a new version of Glass-Steagall. “It’s time for Congress to put Wall Street reform back on the agenda. We support passing a new Glass-Steagall law to prevent too-

big-to-fail Wall Street banks from taking huge risks with people's life savings—and then expecting taxpayer bailouts,” she wrote. Over 24 hours, more than 50,000 people signed; the numbers now stand at about 88,000, and growing.

Warren's call came simultaneously with a number of opinion pieces in favor of Glass-Steagall by long-time advocate, former Labor Secretary Robert Reich.

Both Warren and Reich have not only hammered away at the need for banking separation, but they have competently ripped apart one of Wall Street's favorite rejoinders, which is that all that has to be done is to strengthen the Volcker Rule in the Dodd-Frank “financial reform” bill.

In an NPR “Market Place” radio interview on May 16, Reich said, “Let's stop hoping Wall Street will mend itself. And stop pretending the Volcker Rule, with its giant loophole, will be adequate to separate the casino of investment banking from commercial banking's necessary role of taking in savings and lending them out. We need Glass-Steagall back.”

Interviewed by the FireDogLake blog site May 17, Warren, who had supported enforcement of the “Volcker Rule,” was asked whether the Volcker Rule and Glass-Steagall are two ways to get at the same problem. She said, “They aren't the same. Complexity surrounded the implementation of the Volcker rule. JP Morgan Chase is teaching the entire world right now about the consequences of complicated approaches to regulation. If it's true that the Volcker rule can't adequately manage the risks that the largest banks are determine to take on, then the right answer is Glass-Steagall. A modernized Glass-Steagall. Separate commercial banking from Wall Street.”

This new wave of promotion of Glass-Steagall has not gone unchallenged, of course. Known anti-regulation economists, like Peter Wallison, and anonymous ones have come forward to try to ridicule the obvious. In the May 28 “Morning Money” feature, Politico columnist Ben White reports: “[A] Lot of push-back to the Elizabeth Warren interview in yesterday's Morning Money ... One top policy expert and former Federal Reserve Official, who requested anonymity due to on-going dealings with regulators: ‘Warren made an assertion that has been repeated so often in recent years that it risks becoming conventional thinking—and yet is completely and dangerously wrong. Ms. Warren called for the return of Glass-Steagall, stating that

“banking should be boring. Risk-taking should be separated from ordinary consumer banking....” The problem with Ms. Warren's reasoning is that it bears no relation to financial reality. The inconvenient truth is that ‘plain vanilla’ lending is far and away the riskiest activity any financial institution can engage in. Virtually every financial crisis in history—including the most recent one—was caused principally by lending-related losses.

“...Banks are in the risk-taking business. Their job in the economy is to take risks....”

On to NAWAPA

Did you perhaps think that banks had a purpose other than gambling? Like, maybe, investing in the physical economy? That was the conception Alexander Hamilton and America's other Founding Fathers had, and it's an idea embedded in our Constitution. It's an idea which has been lost during the post-FDR period, when we began “making money” rather than producing real wealth.

Producing real wealth requires *credit*, which is not money, but the mobilization of labor and machine power for the real work of building infrastructure, physical goods, food, and the like. Issuing credit is a commitment of resources to create a future—as Franklin Roosevelt did with the TVA, and John F. Kennedy did with NASA. People are put to work to build something entirely new, with the backing of the “full faith and credit” of the Federal government.

Indeed, such credit creation is going to be essential to get out of the current bankruptcy crisis. Once the gambling money has been cleaned out of the banking system with Glass-Steagall, there is not going to be sufficient accumulation left to invest. Investment is going to require government-backed credit for a specific huge project—in this case, the unprecedentedly massive project called the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

LaRouche and LPAC estimate that an immediate 4 to 6 million people can, and must, be put to work in order to construct NAWAPA. Those productive jobs will form the basis to mobilizing government and private credit, to restart the economy, and put the U.S. on the road to recovery. (For more on this concept, see NAWAPA XXI at www.larouchepac.com.)

Glass-Steagall is just the beginning of a total revival of the U.S. economy, which cannot be delayed.

HSBC Caught Laundering Mexican Dope Money; How Much Went to Obama 2008?

by Michele Steinberg

May 20—A new scandal has erupted around drug-money laundering by the already infamous HSBC, formerly, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., which, combined with the impending showdown over Attorney General Eric Holder's contempt of Congress in the investigation of the gun-running operation known as Fast and Furious, could directly lead to the White House.

According to a variety of news accounts, an officer of the New York branch of HSBC, John Cruz, amassed over 1,000 pages of evidence, and more than 20 hours of taped conversations with other bank officials, showing that the bank was laundering massive amounts of money through dummy accounts, using fake Federal Tax ID numbers and other ruses.

Cruz was an account manager from 2008 to 2010, when he was fired for attempting to force the bank to halt the money-laundering scheme.

He took his evidence to the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Homeland Security, and other Federal and state agencies, but no action was taken. Reportedly, at least two U.S. Attorneys offices—in West Virginia and Florida—are now investigating the case, and the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee is also reportedly probing the matter. A similar case of drug-money laundering for the Mexican drug cartels out of the London offices of Wachovia Bank (now Wells Fargo) was exposed several years ago. There, too, the whistleblower was fired.

Briefed on the HSBC case, Lyndon LaRouche posed a crucial question: How much of the drug money was



Fingers are now pointing at both President Obama and Attorney General Eric Holder for stonewalling the investigation of the U.S. government's role in the gun-running operation Fast and Furious.

funneled into the 2008 Obama Presidential campaign? LaRouche cited the pivotal role of British agent and dope legalizer George Soros in promoting the Obama Presidential run and financing it, noting that the Mexico-U.S. border area from Arizona and Texas was flooded with dope money, coming back into the United States, during the relevant period.

The major elements of the ongoing investigation include:

- Revelations that a 2010 report by the office of West Virginia U.S. Attorney William J. Ihlenfeld II (Northern District, W.Va.) compared HSBC to a “nuclear waste dump.” According to a May 3, 2012 “Spe-

cial Report” by Reuters, cited on the website of the Association of Certified Financial Crime Specialists (ACFCS), the U.S. Attorney’s report says that “HSBC is to Riggs [Bank], as a nuclear waste dump is to a municipal land fill.” The investigation of HSBC goes back to 2005, according to Reuters, which obtained the report. Investigations are also going on in southern Florida and the Southern District of New York, involving movement of “hundreds of billions” of dollars through foreign correspondent banks without following anti-money laundering regulations, Reuters wrote in the “Special Report.”

In 2005, *EIR* exposed Riggs Bank as the main laundromat for the Al-Yamamah-linked funds of then-Saudi Ambassador to the U.S. Prince Bandar bin Sultan, whose household had funneled money to the 9/11 hijackers in California.¹ Bandar received \$2 billion in bribery money from the British defense company, British Aerospace Corporation (later morphed into BAE), for British-Saudi arms deals, and Riggs was the depository for Bandar funds. As the ACFCS also notes, Riggs, which was effectively closed down by the Federal government, also served as “a big piggy bank for dictators like Pinochet of Chile, [and] Nguema of Equatorial Guinea....”

- HSBC is under investigation by the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee (SPIS), chaired by Carl Levin (D-Mich.), for money-laundering activities. Kathleen Long, a spokesperson for SPIS, told *EIR* that HSBC has stated in its SEC filings that the bank is cooperating with the Subcommittee, but she declined to comment further.

- As early as February 2012, former HSBC officer Cruz told the conservative web publication WorldNet-Daily (WND): “I found many accounts through which hundreds of thousands of dollars were being flowed as a conduit on a monthly basis.” According to documents he provided to WND, wire transfers as large as \$500,000 were made in some months. Cruz says, “HSBC is a criminal organization.... It is a culture of crime.” He also said, “I have hours of voice recordings, ranging from bank tellers to business representatives, to managers, to executives....”

Cruz said he concluded that the money laundering was done on behalf of Mexico’s deadly drug cartels,

which, as of May 14, have been linked to 81 human decapitations in the last month.

- On May 4, the London *Independent* reported that, “Drug cartels used HSBC to launder cash,” and in one documented case now in the hands of the U.S. Attorney in West Virginia, “Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents posed as drug dealers deposited millions of dollars in Paraguayan banks and then transferred money to accounts in the U.S. through HSBC.”

- In December 2011, the *New York Times* reported that the DEA was setting up money-laundering accounts for Mexican drug cartels, parallel to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms setting up gun shipments to the Mexican cartels in the Fast and Furious operation. “Undercover American narcotics agents have laundered or smuggled millions of dollars in drug proceeds,” the *Times* reported, with the DEA handling shipments of “hundreds of thousands of dollars in illegal cash across borders.” Some transactions were as large as \$1 million in cash, but “federal law enforcement agencies had to seek Justice Department approval to launder amounts greater than \$10 million in any single operation.” However, former agents told the *Times* that the cap “had been waived on many occasions to attract ... high-value targets.”

Obama, Money Laundering, and Contempt of Congress

In January 2012, The Ulsterman Report, which has made repeated allegations about Obama’s unstable mental condition, published a briefing from its source, “Washington Insider,” who claimed that Obama “laundered something like \$300 million, maybe more in 2008,” and that he is doing it again in the 2012 campaign. “Maybe this time they’re up to a billion dollars or more? Money from China? Pakistan? Iran? Libya? Nobody knows,” Washington Insider said.

According to information from a U.S. intelligence source, the White House insider report and the John Cruz allegations about HSBC have been investigated by government law enforcement and intelligence agencies. According to the source, the Cruz allegations have “significant merit,” and, in fact, some of the specific documents provided by Cruz to Federal authorities have been investigated and proven accurate. The claim that HSBC established dummy accounts, through which as much as \$1 trillion in Mexican drug cartel profits were laundered, had been corroborated, according to the source, through U.S. intelligence agencies’

1. See Jeffrey Steinberg, “Scandal of the Century Rocks British Crown and the City,” *EIR*, June 22, 2007. (http://www.larouche.com/eiw/public/2007/eirv34n25-20070622/04-07_725.pdf)

probes of the operations of the Mexican cartels. The 1,000 pages of documents from HSBC provided by Cruz corroborated details in those intelligence reports.

The source, who, earlier in his career, was involved in investigations into Mexican narcotics trafficking, agreed with the West Virginia U.S. Attorney that the infamous Riggs National Bank money-laundering case was small-time compared to the magnitude of money laundered through HSBC. When asked whether the 2008 Obama Presidential campaign was financed by Mexican cartel drug money, the intelligence official could neither confirm nor deny the charges. However, he claimed that the 2008 Obama campaign had received large amounts of illegal cash from overseas, including significant amounts of money from Asia. Most of those funds were funneled through Mexico into U.S. banks, including HSBC.

The source explained that the Mexican cartel arrangements with the major Wall Street banks were so

solid that they were the primary conduit for much of the money laundering from around the world into the U.S. banking system. This analysis fits with that of Antonio Maria Costa, former head of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, who stated in a 2009 interview with the Austrian weekly *Profil*, that during the 2008 banking crisis, when interbank lending had frozen up, it was only the flow of drug money that kept the system from melting down.

While there is no indication that the illegal sources of Obama's Presidential fundraising will be investigated by any Federal agency—all of which are controlled by the Executive branch—or even by the Republican-controlled House of Representatives, there is serious motion in the House that could lead to holding Attorney General Eric Holder, Obama's closest personal associate in the Cabinet, in contempt of Congress (see box). Without Holder, who is also close to Obama's crutch, Michelle Obama, Nerobama's fragile personal

AG Holder Threatened With Contempt Citation

May 20—The pressure is on to bring contempt of Congress charges against President Obama's Attorney General Eric Holder for his stonewalling of the investigation into the Executive branch's knowledge of the U.S. government gun-running operation, Fast and Furious. For months, Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Government Operations and Reform Committee, has wanted to bring contempt charges based on Holder's continued refusal to turn over documents.

In Operation Fast and Furious, at least 2,000 weapons were provided to the deadly Mexican drug traffickers through the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). Some ATF weapons were found at the murder site of Border Agent Brian Terry.

While it has not been fully taken up by Congress, testimony by then-Deputy Attorney General David Ogden, in March 2009, revealed that the ATF had established 16 "new DEA stations" in the Southwest

United States, suggests that a connection between Fast and Furious gun-trafficking, and Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) money laundering should also be fully investigated.

On May 18, it was revealed that Republicans Congressmen—House Majority Leader John Boehner (Ohio), Rep. Eric Cantor (Va.), and Rep. Kevin McCarthy (Calif.)—joined with Issa in a letter to Holder which demands that the Attorney General cooperate fully with the ongoing investigation of Fast and Furious. And according to that letter, just released to the media, Boehner and his fellow Republicans are focused not only on what Holder knew and when he knew it, but perhaps on what the President, himself, knew.

The letter states that the House will bring a citation against Holder for contempt of Congress if he does not comply with the subpoena within weeks: "If necessary, the House will act to fulfill our constitutional obligations in the coming weeks. It is our hope that, with your cooperation, this sad chapter in the history of American law enforcement can be put behind us."

—Will Wertz

control system could visibly collapse, leading to the necessary removal of him under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment.

Updating the Crimes of HSBC

Meanwhile, the record clearly shows that the British monarchy's Bank of Hongkong and Shanghai—now known as HSBC—that served for one and a half centuries as the clearing house for the banking side of the heroin and opium trade—is still servicing its old masters. In fact, HSBC is not the only one of the Queen's banks involved in money laundering. In March 2012, Coutts & Co., Her Majesty's bank, was fined by the U.K.'s Financial Services Authority (FSA) for persistent money laundering.

The role of Hong-Shang was first exposed in *EIR*'s groundbreaking investigative book, *Dope, Inc., Britain's Opium War Against the World*. "The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong, with the British Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the top, is considered the number-one money-laundering center for the heroin trade," *Dope, Inc.* said. "Illegal drugs are the biggest business in the Far East—and close to being the biggest business in the world—but in Hong Kong, drugs do not merely dominate the economy: They are the economy."

In 1977-78, *EIR* led a campaign to block Hong-Shang from buying Marine Midland Bank in New York State, and setting up operations in the U.S., warning state and Federal officials about the drug bank's history. The British Empire's invasion of the U.S. banking system, however, prevailed, and HongShang was allowed to set up shop inside the United States, one of the first nails in the coffin of banking regulation, which culminated in the 1999 repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act with the passage of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act that took down banking regulation.

From a brief review of the public record of articles about U.S. Attorney William Ihlenfeld's report, and from the interviews and writings of former HSBC vice president John Cruz, there is more than enough reason to conduct a full, public investigation of HSBC, with a view to shutting down its operations in the United States, which never should have been allowed in the first place.

According to Reuters, which claims to have seen the Ihlenfeld report and other government investigative documents about HSBC, the bank created an operation

that was "a systemically flawed sham paper-product designed solely to make it appear that the Bank has complied" with anti-money-laundering laws, and with the Bank Secrecy Act. HSBC was put under moderate surveillance in 2003 for lax anti-money-laundering procedures, and brought in a former prosecutor to set up a flashy software system. The Federal surveillance of HSBC was lifted after a few years, but by May 2010, HSBC's "backlog of alerts [about suspicious account activities by bank customers] was nearly 50,000 and 'exponentially growing each month,'" according to Reuters, quoting from documents the news service reviewed.

But even worse than the dirty business of HSBC is the criminal record of Obama, Holder, and the Justice Department, in covering up the bank's operations. On May 18, a public affairs spokesperson from the Ihlenfeld's office told *EIR* that Main Justice had instructed that office to direct all press or public affairs inquiries to Washington, where, as this reporter confirmed, the inquiries would be stopped dead in their tracks.

HSBC is being investigated by the Justice Department, by the DoJ's Eastern District U.S. Attorney's office, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations—but don't get the impression that these investigations are serious: According to *EIR*'s review of articles and regulatory reports, these agencies have actually been investigating HSBC since 2003, and the bank has not even received a "slap on the wrist." The West Virginia U.S. Attorney was told in 2010 to end his five-year investigation into HSBC and turn it over to Main Justice, but no charges have been filed. These manifold investigations are a convenient means of cover-up, because all agencies are instructed to say, "We can't comment on an ongoing investigation."

The onus is now on Congress, from the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, to cut through the Justice Department lies and bring the HSBC investigation, including the Executive branch protection of its dirty operations, into the open. Combined with the impending contempt of Congress case against Eric Holder, this long overdue cleanup of the Queen's dirty banking operations could bring Obama down.

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Colorado River Basin: Greenism And Water Wars, or NAWAPA XXI

by Marcia Merry Baker

May 13—The Colorado River Basin, along with the critical few other major watersheds in the North American Southwest desert, is undergoing degradation in its land and water resources base, for lack of water augmentation, beginning in the 1960s with the blocking of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). There is an acute water shortage, and impossible trade-offs at many points throughout the region. This year's run-off flow is about a third of average, and near record-low.

The point has been reached, where the water supply for the seven basin states, and part of Mexico, is either absolutely insufficient, or intermittently unreliable. There are 30 million Americans and 6 million Mexicans resident within the basin boundaries or adjacent areas, whose municipal water supply depends on the Colorado River in part, or entirely (**Figure 1**). The shortage comes about, despite the fact that agro-industrial and supporting economic activity is very diminished in this region, and nationally, as a result of increased outsourcing of the means of existence of the U.S.—food, industrial, and commercial merchandise—which occurred over the very same time period in which NAWAPA and related endeavors were thwarted.

Add to this the impact of the recent arid weather patterns—connected to large-scale solar and galactic cycles—under which the net effect

FIGURE 1

The Colorado River Basin—Upper and Lower, and Adjacent Outliers, Which Receive Colorado River Water



Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Interim Report No. 1, Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study, June 2011

in the last 11 years, has been a much smaller run-off flow, and cumulative damage to the land and water base.

But instead of addressing this, with a policy re-set, to go back to the premises of the 1920s and 1930s, which allowed for intervention to improve the resources base—with the Hoover Dam and Colorado River basin management approach, the TVA, and in completion of post-war projects, such as the St. Lawrence Seaway, and the 1960s proposal to build NAWAPA itself—there is an attempted clamp-down against any such perspective.

Even the Bureau of Reclamation, founded in 1902 for the purpose of upgrading the resource base of the Western states, is currently doing a “Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study,” but only on the presumption that no large-scale new water diversion projects can be done to “create new water resources.” Instead, the Bureau’s Study is based on the premise of finding ways to better manage competing demands, given the “finite water resources,” an expression used by Reclamation Commissioner Michael L. Connor, in a press release on the study, June 6, 2011.

The LaRouchePAC-initiated drive for NAWAPA XXI is now confronting this alien outlook head on.¹ NAWAPA XXI is the only possible solution for the crisis, if the U.S. is to avoid devastating results in food production and living standards. LPAC is putting it on the agenda as a crucial national mission for urgent emergency action.

Colorado Basin Water Shortage

The Colorado Basin has the second-largest water flow of the four major southwestern basins—the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers in California (the largest Western watershed flow); the Great Basin—an endorheic formation, centered on Utah; and the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) River Basin. On the Mexico side of

FIGURE 2

Colorado River Basin—Supply and Use* of Water, 10-Year Running Average (1923-2007)



Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Interim Report No. 1, Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study, June 2011

*Usage of water can be significantly lower than demand, especially during a drought, when supply is tight.

the Great American Desert, besides the Lower Colorado delta—now a salt flat—and the Rio Bravo Basin, there is only one basin of significance—the Rio Yaqui, which empties into the Gulf of California. A few lesser streams also drain this way, off the western slopes of the Sierra Madre, and also down from the eastern slopes, into the Gulf of Mexico. In the northern Mexico inland desert regions, there are several closed drainage basins, whose water volume is ephemeral, and right now are parched.

The dimensions of the crisis in the Colorado Basin are efficiently depicted in **Figure 2**, and explained in the Interim Report No. 1, by the Bureau of Reclamation, issued in early 2012, in the section on “Background and Need” (“Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand”):

“Today, more than 30 million people in the seven western states of Arizona, California, Nevada (Lower Division States) and Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming (Upper Division States), collectively referred to as the Basin States, rely on the Colorado River and its tributaries to provide some, if not all, of their municipal water needs. That same water source irrigates nearly 4 million acres of land in the Basin—pro-

1. See <http://larouchepac.com/node/22355>



USGS/Alicia Burtner, 2011

Lake Mead, in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River, 35 miles southeast of Las Vegas, at the Nevada-Arizona line. The water level is falling, because of the 11-year dry spell. The concrete thick-arch dam, 726.4 feet high, 1,244 feet long, was constructed 1931-36.

ducing some 14% of the nation's crops and about 13% of its livestock, which combined generate more than \$3 billion a year in agricultural benefits. The Colorado River is also the lifeblood for at least 15 Native American tribes and communities, 7 National Wildlife Refuges, 4 National Recreation Areas, and 11 National Parks. Hydropower facilities along the Colorado River provide more than 4,200 megawatts of capacity providing vitally important electricity to help meet the power needs of the West and offset the use of fossil fuels. The Colorado River is also vital to Mexico. The river supports a thriving agricultural industry in the Mexicali Valley and provides municipal water supplies for communities as far away as Tijuana.

"Based on the approximately 100-year historical record, the natural inflow into the Basin which represents the Basin-wide water supply has averaged about 16.4 million acre-feet (MAF). This value is comprised of approximately 15.0 MAF of natural flow into the Upper Basin and approximately 1.4 MAF of natural flow into the Lower Basin. Paleo reconstructions of streamflow indicate that the long-term average natural flow at Lees Ferry [Arizona] is likely lower, with the most recent study suggesting it may be closer to 14.7 MAF, or 2% lower. The period from 2000 through 2012 represents the lowest 11-year average natural flow at

Lees Ferry in recorded history, averaging 12.1 MAF per year, approximately 20% below the 103-year average. Although an 11-year drought of this magnitude is unprecedented in over 100 years, the same paleo reconstructions of streamflow studies show that droughts of this severity or greater have occurred in the past.

"Based on the inflows observed over the last century, the Colorado River is over-allocated. The Colorado River Compact of 1922 apportioned 7.5 MAF each to the Upper and Lower Division States, and the 1944 Treaty with Mexico allotted 1.5 MAF to Mexico. Total

Basin use for municipal, industrial, agricultural, tribal, recreational, and environmental purposes in the United States and the delivery to Mexico (including system losses such as reservoir evaporation) averaged 16.0 MAF in 1999, prior to the start of the recent drought.

"Figure [2] shows the historical annual Basin water supply (estimated using the natural flow record) and water use. This figure shows that there have been multiple years when use was greater than the supply. Due to the considerable amount of reservoir storage capacity in the system (approximately 60 MAF of storage, or roughly four times the average annual natural inflow), most water demands were met during those times. During droughts, however, significant use reductions routinely occur due to a lack of available supply, particularly in the headwater areas in the Upper Basin."

Skirmishing for Water

The Colorado River Basin has the largest catchment area of all major watersheds in the desert Southwest, and at many locations, there are maneuvers and battles over increasingly scarce, or soon-to-be-scarce water.

In the Upper Basin, in the state of Colorado, an agreement was signed on May 15, between representatives of the city of Denver and other eastern slope water users, wanting to expand trans-mountain diversions of

westward-flowing River water, to their own needs, and on the “opposing” side, officials of the Colorado River District in the Basin proper, which forms on the western slope. (See Figure 1, for the Denver outlier, supplied by diverted western-slope water).

Gov. John Hickenlooper was present at the signing, and called the deal a “truce,” compared to the fights over water to date. However, the agreement is only to behave and cooperate, not to find ways to bring on “new” water sources.

In Nevada, a new intake tunnel is being bored into Lake Mead, as a contingency to serve the 2 million residents within the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA), in Las Vegas and elsewhere in Clark County, if Lake Mead drops below the two pre-existing intake tunnels. The new Lake Mead Intake No. 3 Project has a target of June 2014 for completion.

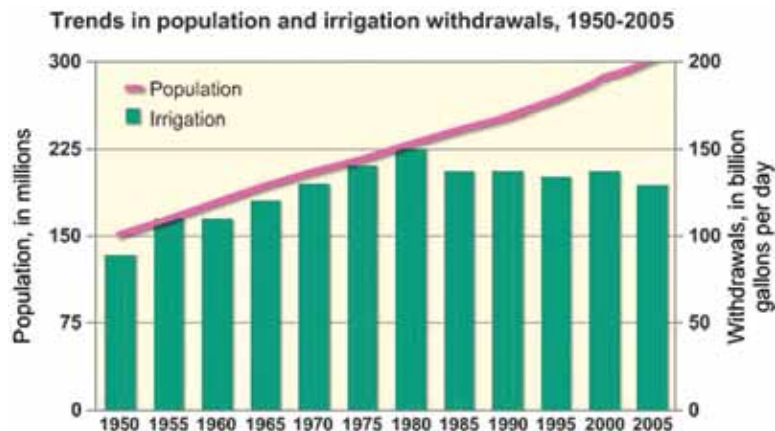
The current No. 1 intake valve shuts down if the lake drops to an elevation of 1,050 feet, which cuts 40% of the water supply to SNWA. If the lake drops another 50 feet, then No. 2 intake shuts down, and 90% of the water to the Las Vegas Metropolitan area is stopped. The elevation of Lake Mead as of April this year, is 1,124 feet, which is significantly down from 1,209, where it was in 2000. By 2010, it had dropped to 1,098, and was helped by the wet 2011, but the trend is down.

The Intake No. 3 Project is three miles underneath Lake Mead, with a tap about three miles out. “It is probably the most technically complex tunnel being built,” says Vice President of Operations Jim McDonald of Vegas Tunnel Constructors (a joint venture between S.A. Healy Co. and an owner firm, Impregilo S.p.A., the Italian construction giant).

In northern Nevada, a court battle is underway over rights to pump groundwater, between the SNWA and Utah groundwater users. The SNWA wants to drill and pipe out groundwater for Las Vegas, but Utah interests—ranchers, counties, American Indian tribes, and the Mormon Church—have contested the SNWA groundwater applications, saying that the springs and underground water deposits are continuous, and Utah users will have reduced supplies if Nevada siphons off water.

FIGURE 3

Trends in U.S. Population and Irrigation Withdrawals, 1950-2005*



Source: U.S. Geological Survey, five-year series of “Estimated Use of Water in the United States”

*Withdrawals of water refer to the removal of water from some type of source (surface or groundwater) for some type of consumption (domestic, industrial, irrigation, cooling of power plants, etc.)

Destroying Agriculture

In the two states of the Lower Basin, Arizona and (southern) California, and the area of northern Baja California/Sonora in Mexico, the lack of water is extreme.

In California, farmers in the famed Imperial Irrigation District (IID)—the largest in the United States—with 3,000 miles of canals and drains—are now selling water transfers for municipal use in the San Diego region. In 2011, rules were laid out in the IID document, “Organizing Principles of Agricultural-to-Urban Water Transfers.”

In Arizona, the irrigated acreage has declined, down to 862,000 acres in 2008, from over 1.5 million in the 1970s, due to tight water supplies, as well as conversion of farmland to suburban use. Vast food production potential is being lost and unrealized, for crops ranging from grains and fodder, to vegetables, fruits, and citrus. In 2011, the last major citrus packing house in central Arizona shut down, after 78 years of operation. The seven-member Mesa Citrus Growers Association (MCGA)—producing oranges, lemons, tangerines, and grapefruits—voted in 2010 to close it because of the fall in fruit production. Arizona statewide citrus acreage fell from 35,000 acres in 1990, to about 15,000 acres in 2010. The same story goes for other specialty crops.

FIGURE 4

NAWAPA XXI: Continental Water Conveyance Routes



Source: “NAWAPA XXI,” LaRouchePAC Special Report, March 2012

Meantime, the import-share in U.S. consumption of citrus and all other fruits and vegetables is skyrocketing, as Wal-Mart and other multinationals switch to outsourcing supply chains.

A snapshot of the national picture of declining irrigation in the United States is shown in **Figure 3**. The yearly withdrawals of water (from the availability of water from surface and groundwater both) used for irrigation rose from 1950 to 1980, but then fell back, and as of 2005, there is less water going into irrigation than in 1970. As of 2010, the figure would be even less, but the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) has delayed compiling it.

At the same time, irrigation withdrawals have come to rely more on wells than on surface supplies. The USGS reports: “During 1950, 77% of all irrigation withdrawals were surface water, most of which was used in the western States. By 2005, surface-water

withdrawals comprised only 59 percent of the total. Groundwater withdrawals for irrigation during 2005 were more than three times larger than during 1950. Most of this increase occurred from 1965 through 1980.”

The recourse to pumping more groundwater in the Western states, has led to depleting aquifers, land surface subsidence, and high expense from having to pump from ever-deeper wells for agriculture and municipal use. The vulnerability to wild-fires is another feature of the degradation process. The Summer forecast from the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration is that the fire incidence—already extensive in central Arizona in mid-May—may be worse than the 2011 disaster.

NAWAPA XXI Brings ‘New’ Water

The only solution is to bring in “new water” as proposed in NAWAPA XXI. What this will mean for the Colorado River Basin, and throughout the Southwest, is given in detail in the March 2012 Special Report,

NAWAPA XXI.²

Figure 4 shows the NAWAPA XXI continental-scale water-conveyance routes. As the report states:

“As of 1984, the annual renewable water supply in the Lower Colorado Basin was 6.1 million acre feet a year (MAFY). NAWAPA XXI would bring a continual supply of 18 MAFY to the basin, increasing the renewable supply by 157%. These newly delivered waters will be available for irrigation without the pumping costs, and will be sufficient to irrigate up to 2.11 million acres, increasing the total by about 223%.”

The same scale of increases in water supply—as indicated in **Figure 4**—are in order for the Upper Colorado Division of the Basin, and the other major watersheds—the Sacramento-San Joaquin in California; the

2. See http://larouchepac.com/files/20120409-nawapa-press-release_0.pdf

Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) River Basin; and the Great Basin Water Resources Region, as well as portions of Mexico in the Lower Colorado Basin.

The total of increased water in these Southwestern drylands is 52 MAFY added to the annual supply. Considered on a state-by-state basis, these are the additions, in MAFY: Colorado—2; Utah—2; Nevada—4; California—12; New Mexico—8; Texas—12.

Renewable water supply in northern Mexico will be nearly tripled from its current level of less than 7.7 MAFY, by receiving 20 MAFY from NAWAPA XXI, divided by state in the following way, in MAFY: Baja California—4.3; Sonora—9.5; Chihuahua—3.6; Coahuila—1.1; Nuevo Leon—0.8; and Tamaulipas—0.7.

Only this scale of augmentation of water allows for an upgrading of the land and water resources base for vastly higher production, and beneficial impact on the biosphere in the process.

Killer-Green Opposition

In opposition to this obviously sane approach, a green propaganda barrage is underway. Two Hollywood movies about water scarcity have been released in recent weeks—“Watershed” and “Last Stop at the Oasis”—in both of which, water scarcity in Nevada and the Colorado River Basin figure. The lead time of producing these films places them firstly, in the countdown to the June Rio+20 Earth Summit; and secondly, as salvos against the LPAC drive now putting NAWAPA XXI on the agenda in the United States, especially in the West.

The movies’ message is that of Rio+20, and its British empire genocidalists: We are at the end of the line of finite water resources. Humans are bad; they pollute. The subliminal message is that you should self-dehydrate and die.

“Last Stop at the Oasis” was released this month by Participant Media/ATO Pictures, which made the infamous “An Inconvenient Truth,” featuring Al Gore. “Last Stop” portrays water crises—e.g., diminution of Lake Mead—as inevitable scarcity, made worse by dirty, proliferating humans.

“Watershed,” billed as a documentary, was released in Washington, D.C. in March, at the world environmental film festival. It focuses on the lack of water in the Colorado River Basin, and calls for a “new water ethic” for the whole world, to conserve scarce supplies by shriveling up and doing less. Hollywood

movie star and environmental activist Robert Redford (resident of Utah) and son Jamie Redford (California) are the stars.

But worse than lowlife Hollywood, is the fact that the Federal intelligence institutions issued their National Intelligence Estimate in February, “World Water Security,” which omitted even the consideration of large-scale water diversion and nuclear-powered desalination programs, except in China.

When the question of NAWAPA XXI was posed at a Washington D.C. event May 9, discussing the NIE water security report, with one of its authors present, Richard Engel, U.S. Air Force (ret.), of the National Intelligence Council, a panelist became unhinged, saying, “We can’t knock down the Rocky Mountains” to move water around! Ellen Laipson, director of the Stimson Center, said that, sure, in the past, as a “20th-Century-style” program, there were large water projects. But that’s gone. It’s not appropriate, nor desired, today. She said that “some people will just have to move away from water-short areas....”

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NAWAPA 1964



Released on Thanksgiving 2011, the LPAC-TV documentary “NAWAPA 1964” is the true story of the fight for the North American Water and Power Alliance. Spanning the 1960s and early ‘70s, it is told through the words of Utah Senator Frank Moss. The 56-minute video, using extensive original film footage and documents, presents the astonishing mobilization for NAWAPA, which came near to being realized, until the assassination of President Kennedy, the Vietnam War, and the 1968 Jacobin reaction, killed it

... until now.

<http://larouchepac.com/nawapa1964>

Let's Talk Jobs

With the world standing at the precipice of a thermonuclear showdown and a collapse into the barbarism of a New Dark Age, it might appear to be almost trivial to talk about jobs. Not so. It turns out that taking the correct approach to the jobs question, both in the U.S. and globally, provides the key to solving the global crisis that now threatens civilization itself.

The pivot point will be the creation of 4 to 6 million jobs *immediately* with the launching of the NAWAPA project in the United States—a mission that will uniquely restore both the credit system and national mission of this country, and kickstart a recovery internationally. But first, let's take a look at the problem.

Under the dominance of the British monetarist system, which has reigned increasingly since the death of FDR, the whole concept of employment has fundamentally shifted. The percentage of productive jobs—those in manufacturing, agriculture, and physical goods production—has shrunk. A larger and larger share of the world's population has been “excessed,” having no jobs at all, while those who do “work” see themselves as “making money,” not fulfilling a mission, or even a career.

Even a quick look at current crude statistics provides shocking evidence of this fact. In the United States, more than *80 million* people of working age are *not in the labor force!* That's a lower labor participation rate than any time in modern history—and an utter disaster. Internationally, unemployment rates among young people, including those just out of school, reach into the range of over 50% in countries where they are counted (as in Europe). The picture in the underdeveloped nations is undoubtedly worse, although not quantifiable.

What these numbers reflect is a profound eco-

nomic *and* moral problem. First, from the standpoint of human survival, the productive powers of labor are being thrown on the scrapheap, and the vast unmet needs of current and future mankind are not being addressed. Bridges and power plants are not being built, scientific discoveries are not being made—at our peril.

Second, this utter disregard for the value of human labor and life feeds a worsening problem of morals and morale, where each new generation sees itself more and more disconnected from the purpose and progress of human history, and thus more and more bestial. Civilization is threatened by its own internal rot.

To address what seems to be an overwhelming problem, Lyndon LaRouche and LPAC have homed in on one crucial project, the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). NAWAPA is minimally a 30-year project, with vast construction demands over several decades ahead. But, like the TVA and the Kennedy space program before it, NAWAPA requires an immediate commitment to jobs, in this case 4 million jobs—and people employed in productive work. This may appear to make a small dent in the vast unemployed labor force, but it begins a dynamic that will rapidly grow, generating a renewed spirit of optimism, *and* millions of additional jobs in the industries that will be required to support the NAWAPA project.

These jobs represent a commitment to the future, not only of the individuals employed, but to the nation and the world. They will re-establish an economy based on the productive powers of labor, not money, that can, and must, come to characterize the world economy as a whole. Let's dump the London and Wall Street markets—and create the jobs that will build us into a great nation again.

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