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On 10th Anniversary: A Belated Obituary for the Euro
Until Obama Is Removed, We Are on the Edge of War
LaRouche Webcast: Bring on the World Economic Recovery!

**Economics for the Future: Breaking
The Ice on Arctic Development**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

In this first issue of the New Year, we counterpose the breathtaking possibilities for development of the planet—with a focus on the Arctic—and the continuing, extraordinary danger of global war, as the London-Wall Street oligarchy lashes out to defend its power and its already defunct financial system.

Leading the *Feature* is a contribution by LaRouchePAC Basement Team researchers Michelle Fuchs and Sky Shields, on the prospects for Arctic development. By integrating Lyndon LaRouche's core economic concept of the need to increase the economy's energy-flux density, into a programmatic perspective for the nations that border the Arctic Ocean, they help the reader to grasp how such a development program is not just a "nice idea": It fulfills a higher principle, enhancing human creativity and preparing for man's increasingly *galactic* role.

The idea of building a domed science city in the Arctic may not sound exactly cozy to those of us now hunkering down for Winter in the Northern Hemisphere. But the fabulous potential of this region "at the top of the world" has long been recognized by scientists of vision. We are happy to publish what we believe to be the first English translation of a memorandum on Arctic exploration by the Russian chemist and universal genius Dmitri Mendeleev.

For the other side of the strategic picture, we have a wealth of coverage, starting with LaRouche's Dec. 23 emergency webcast on the threat of thermonuclear war. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's New Year's message calls for an expanding mobilization against war. Jeffrey Steinberg reports the sharp reactions from Moscow, Beijing, and some circles in the United States, to what they clearly perceive as a strategic crisis. An EIR research team presents the findings of new research on British control of those parts of the Syrian opposition to President Assad who are trying to block a dialogue with the government. We have an interview with Col. Lawrence Wilkerson (ret.), reflecting the opposition of many in the broader U.S. military and intelligence community to new imperial wars.

In *Economics*, Nancy Spannaus marks the 10th anniversary of the euro with an analysis of what we said would happen, what most deduced people believed, and what has now occurred: The euro is dead! There's a lesson to be learned there.

Susan Welsh

Cover This Week

U.S. Coast Guard Cutter Healy breaks through the ice to support scientific research in the Arctic Ocean, 2006.



U.S. Coast Guard/Prentice Danner

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Michelle Fuchs and Sky Shields of the LaRouche Basement scientific researcher team highlight two strategic-economic proposals recently offered by Russia: the Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE), and “an enthusiastic approach toward Arctic development.” These concepts “provide us with a platform for this discussion, and an opportunity to apply several crucial concepts of physical economy which Lyndon LaRouche has developed in a recent series of studies.”

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By Dmitri I. Mendelejev. Best known for his discovery of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements, this polymath was an outspoken opponent of British free trade, and an advocate of American System economics. He was also an avid explorer, as shown by the memorandum we publish here: a letter to Finance Minister Count Sergei Witte, first published in *The Soviet Arctic*, 1937.

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Lyndon LaRouche’s Dec. 23 message on the eve of the Christmas/New Year’s holiday season was a sobering one: “We are now on the verge of what must be called World War III,” thermonuclear war, driven by the bankruptcy of the trans-Atlantic region, and its imperial center in the City of London. Only the removal of British puppet Obama can prevent the near-term outbreak of war.

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The source of the current war danger is not to be found in Iran, Syria, or Israel. It is the British oligarchy's insane commitment to preventing the Eurasian region, led by China and Russia, from emerging as the new center of gravity of world political and economic power.

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Ogwaro is the Agriculture Minister for the Republic of South Sudan.

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ECONOMICS FOR THE FUTURE OF MANKIND

Self-Developing Systems And Arctic Development

by Michelle Fuchs and Sky Shields

It is becoming ever more clear that the reigning economic and political structures of the world today are dangerously dismal failures. We are presently watching the alarming spectacle of the largest and most severe economic collapse in human history. The euro system is unquestionably extinct, and there is a high likelihood that the combined nations of the trans-Atlantic system—including the United States—will be destroyed along with it.

In response to this collapse, rather than admit defeat and accept the necessary reforms, the financial and imperial interests who established this system, along with their lackeys—most notably, U.S. President Barack Obama—have opted for instigating a thermonuclear conflict, which they hope will prevent the rise of a new trans-Pacific alliance.

The threat of war remains so long as Obama retains his position as President of the United States of America. His immediate ouster will open the door for using Franklin Roosevelt's original Glass-Steagall policy to check the global system of predatory financial interests, and launch the physical-economic development policies required to pull us away from collapse and into a recovery. In this context, it is more necessary than ever not only to implement the policy measures which might counteract the last several decades of imperial looting, but more importantly, to understand the physical-scientific principles which underlie such needed policy measures.

Of what should these policies consist, however?

What is the basis for determining a successful, versus an unsuccessful, physical economic policy? Two economic proposals coming out of Russia in the recent weeks, one which has been named the Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE), and the other, an enthusiastic approach towards Arctic development (**Figure 1**), which we will take up in the course of this report, provide us with a platform for this discussion, and an opportunity to apply several crucial concepts of physical economy which Lyndon LaRouche has developed in a recent series of studies.¹

In particular, we must first elaborate the characteristics of a self-developing system—one whose evolution is entirely governed by its internal relations, not subject to any fixed outside metric.

Energy-Flux Density Requirements of a Self-Developing System

1) The history of human progress, like the historical development of Earth's biosphere, has demonstrated a steady increase in what LaRouche has termed "energy-

1. The following can be found at www.larouchepac.com: Sept. 30 LPAC National Broadcast; Lyndon LaRouche: Oct. 31, 2011 "Principle or Party?"; Nov. 9, 2011, "The Fall of the British Empire: Obama's Armageddon End-Game"; Oct. 15, 2011, "What is Creativity, Actually?: The Real Human Mind," Nov. 22, 2011; "A World at Its Wits' End: The End of the World's Wars," Nov. 29, 2011; "Reflections on a Work by Nicholas of Cusa." On the SDE specifically, see "LaRouche's SDI Resurfaces: As World War Threatens, Russia Proposes the 'SDE,'" *EIR*, Nov. 25, 2011.

FIGURE 1
The Arctic Region



flux density.” The margin of difference between the energy-flux density requirements of the system as a whole, and the actual energy-flux density expressed by given living organisms and human societies, is the determining factor in all extinction events of both living organisms and human societies. This energy-flux-density requirement is constantly increasing with the development of the galaxy, and of larger systems, as a whole.

2) If we accept only physically determined parameters in this process, as opposed to unnecessary constructs, the fact is that there is no simple baseline called “absolute time” against which to measure any

quantity such as Rudolph Clausius’s entropy. This is in fact the reason for Ludwig Boltzmann’s failure to account for his “arrow” of time. Physical time is only found in the margins between these differing rates of increase of energy-flux density—anti-entropy. This anti-entropy is not simply the opposite of Clausius’s entropy, but rather, has a very definite qualitative character which reflects the individual human creative process.

3) Therefore, “standing still” in these physical terms is not the same as a Newtonian sort of inertia. It requires a constant increase in energy-flux density of the system in order to keep the system at “breakeven.” A moment in this sort of physical time is actually a sort of state of flux, reminiscent of Heraclitus’ definition of “constant.”

These requirements correspond to what we might call the structure of physical-economic time. Thus, no simple collapse to an “earlier” point in economic time. We are not simply sliding up and down the hill of economic progress. The only

way to recover from a dark age, is to force the sorts of increases in energy-flux density that will make up for the attrition of the intervening period. During all of that time, we were not “standing still.” A zero-growth society is a collapsing one. “Standing still” can only be accomplished by increasing the margin of physical-economic productivity, in tandem with the steady increase of physical-economic consumption. In this respect, “standing still” in economic time is nothing other than irresponsibly managing to barely eke out that level of progress which is required to balance the attrition associated with the passage of physical time.

In other words, human progress is not measured against some fixed backdrop called absolute time, of the sort posited by Newton and taken to absurd extremes by Laplace. Human progress is measured against the constant evolutionary development of the universe as a whole. It is a relative time, defined by the relationship among physical processes of anti-entropic development. The so-called “zero growth” or “sustainable development policies” proposed by the lunatics known as environmentalists, are in reality policies of collapse. The attempt to stop human development will result—by their own admission—in the rapid death of 5 to 6 billions of people on this planet over the course of the coming decades. This is the policy of “population reduction” proposed by those promoting a “green” agenda. It is a genocide policy, which makes use of that peculiar fact of the physical universe which we have just discussed: It is not possible to simply stand still. It is as though the universe comes with a built-in sign reading: “Do not back up. Severe tire damage.”

The current situation in Russia, and its relationship to the necessary policy measures to be taken in the United States, will form an excellent case study for this discussion.

Physical-Economic Attrition: The Case of Russia

Take the case of the unfortunate failure of Russia’s Phobos-Grunt satellite (**Figure 2**) in early November. The Phobos-Grunt was intended to carry instrumentation to Mars’ moon Phobos, to retrieve Phobos’s soil for examination back on Earth, to study the atmosphere and radiation environment of Mars, and to carry out a more advanced investigation of the possibility of life on the Red Planet. At the same time, the satellite carried an array of microscopic organisms, to test the effect of the interplanetary environment on living organisms, paving the way for eventual travel to Mars by man.

However, after launch, the propulsion engine of the probe failed to be activated, and could not move the device out of Earth’s orbit and into the trajectory of flight to Mars. The probe now remains in limbo, hovering in ever-closer orbits over Earth, as it awaits its ultimate fall back through Earth’s atmosphere. Communications with the probe have essentially failed, with too little telemetry to even locate the source of the problem.

Whatever the technical problem turns out to have

FIGURE 2
Phobos-Grunt Satellite



The Phobos-Grunt satellite, launched Nov. 2, 2011, was designed to return samples from Mars’ moon Phobos, however, the propulsion engine of the probe failed to activate, and it continues to orbit around the Earth.

been, in the online journal *Aktualniye Kommentarii*, military expert Vladislav Shurygin describes the essential root of the broader problem as follows:

“Over the past 20 years, we have actually used up the old hardware and spent not very much time on updating it. Over this period, entire sectors of the aerospace industry, such as new materials development and space electronics, have been ruined. The industry is dead, and now it has to be created from scratch.

“Space electronics has been the main problem for many years. We destroyed our own industry and decided against developing it, hoping that we would get access to Western electronics. We have gotten nothing and we are not allowed to access the market for space level electronics, which can withstand radiation and other adverse effects of outer space. Nobody is eager to sell it to us.”

Shurygin said all of this is linked with programming, because software is written for a specific device and for specific tasks.

The 80-year-old Russian cosmonaut Georgy Grechko, the first human ever to perform an extra-vehicular “space

walk,” and a physicist who was twice named Hero of the Soviet Union, spoke very candidly about this situation to Interfax-AVN. He famously proclaimed earlier this year: “Man is man, because he is always drawn to go beyond the horizon. And thereby he expands the horizon for all humanity. If an animal has food, warmth, and a mate, it doesn’t need anything more than that. So, we either remain human and fly to Mars, or we’ll be animals.”

About the current situation underlying the Phobos-Grunt failure, Grechko said:

“What is our main trouble? The [federal space agency] Roscosmos chief spoke about it recently, although it is an open secret for specialists: The staff employed are either over 60 or under 30. There is no intermediate age group.

“A generation was lost for the space industry, when it was struggling to survive. People, most of them young, energetic, and talented, would seek higher earnings in other places. The space industry could not offer them any decent salary. Incidentally, even now salaries are not high enough in the space industry, and they are sometimes below the average federal or regional levels.

“We last launched such a sophisticated system [as Phobos-Grunt] some 25 years ago. Think what those 25 years mean for the space industry. A shift of generations occurred.”

What Grechko described is the shadow of an insidious, deliberate policy launched against the sort of human progress which is represented by an increase in energy-flux density. Despite the Soviet Union’s over-emphasis on the military-industrial complex, which led to its eventual collapse, as LaRouche had forecast it would in 1983,² the heavy scientific orientation that the post-World War II Soviet Union had built up was still one of the largest and best scientific cadres on the planet. The Soviet Union was launching spacecraft to Mars and Venus at a pace of one every two years, the maximum possible, given planetary positions.

However, with the dissolution of the U.S.S.R., and the onset of the “free trade” policies of François Mitterrand, George H.W. Bush, and Margaret Thatcher—representatives of the financial oligarchy—conditions of utter chaos and the criminal looting of Russia, replaced any line of scientific progress.

The collapse of the last two decades has been more than just a financial collapse. There has been a con-

2. LaRouche at that time had given the Soviet Union “about five years” of further life, were it to continue its policies at that point.

scious targeting of the Russian nation for destruction by predatory financial interests—both those centered in the City of London and on Wall Street, and those within the country that were created artificially, and promoted to their dominant position by the ones outside.³ The goal of this decimation was not, however, simply the destruction of Russia, but rather the destruction of precisely the possibility of scientific progress that Russian culture had formerly represented for all of mankind, even under the Soviet system.⁴

For Russia, as globally, this has been a collapse in the physical, cultural, moral, and intellectual capabilities of the population. This included the criminalization

3. Rachel Douglas, “London’s ‘Our Men’ in Moscow Keep Poisoning Russian Policy,” *EIR*, March 26, 2010.

4. Lyndon LaRouche has identified Soviet science as a boon for all mankind, and fought throughout the 1990s and beyond to prevent its destruction by Wall Street and City of London financial interests. See the following by LaRouche: “Russia’s Science: A Strategic Assessment,” *EIR*, Aug. 8, 1997; “The Legacy of Mendeleev and Vernadsky: The Spirit of Russia’s Science,” *EIR*, Dec. 7, 2001; “On Academician Lvov’s Warning: What Is ‘Primitive Accumulation’?”, *EIR*, Aug. 17, 2001; “Free Trade vs. National Interest: The Economics Debate about Russia,” *EIR*, June 12, 2008.

Breaking the Ice on Arctic Development



LPAC’s Michelle Fuchs reports on two sides of a potential global perspective for Arctic development: One, Russia’s planned Arctic City, dubbed “Umka,” which will be modelled on the International Space Station; and two, the planned expansion of the River Shannon Estuary, which will make Ireland a lead player in deep-sea science. (27 minutes).

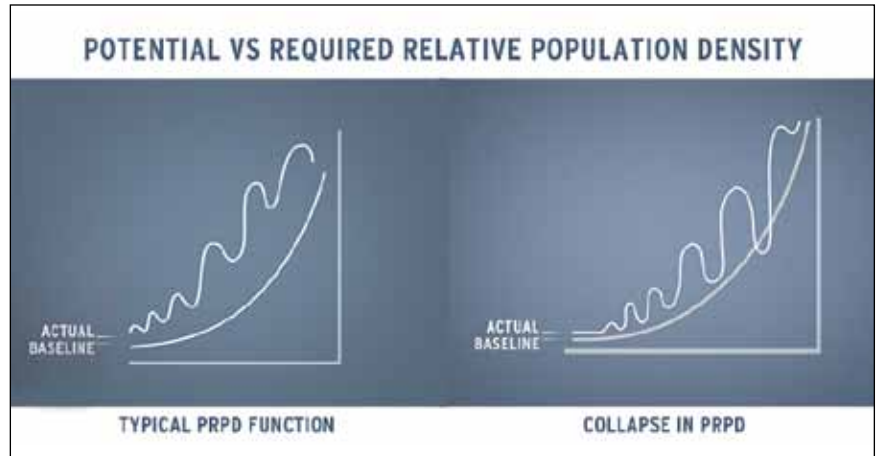
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of an entire generation, which had seemingly no other means of survival than to participate in the criminal economy that sprang up around the massive looting of Russia's raw materials, which were illegally shipped off to the West.⁵ Youth with access to education flocked to majors in "business" and financial services, rather than being trained for actually productive or scientific employment, while some of the existing aerospace scientists found it more profitable under a free-trade system to use their mathematical skills to aid the looting of the physical economy via the utterly psychotic derivatives market.

During this criminal devolution of the 1990s, of the approximately 30 million children in the country, by 1999, an estimated 2 million had become homeless, and an estimated one-third of all school-age children were not attending school. Drug use skyrocketed.⁶ Instead of developing their creative capacities, these youth turned to participate in a massive criminal underworld.

In the late 1980s, employment of scientists and science-related service workers in the Russian part of the Soviet Union had fallen to nearly half its peak level of 3.2 million, dropping to 1.3 million by 1997.⁷ Employment in industry in that period had almost halved from its 1988 peak, down to 11 million. Many highly skilled scientists were forced to work day jobs as street peddlers. Others, with little to no opportunity to participate in scientific research at home, were lured abroad in a systematic "brain drain," extracting Russia's brightest minds to the West, where they could receive significantly higher wages, oftentimes in activities unrelated to their

FIGURE 3



original professions.⁸ George Soros's infamous temporary stipend program for Russian scientists, beginning in 1992 (the year of 2,600% inflation), fueled this process.

The Oligarchical Principle

This was all part of a conscious policy of economic destruction known as the oligarchical principle. The interests who launched this attack then, are the same London-centered banking interests as those who have the world on the brink of collapse today.

This attack collapsed what LaRouche identifies, in his "The Science of Physical Economy,"⁹ as potential relative population density. This is to be distinguished from the collapse in actual population which necessarily follows such a collapse in potential.

That is, when the potential relative population density collapses (Figure 3), it is only a matter of time before the actual population density follows suit. The physical effects of such a process are not well represented by a curve on paper. They are the horrific human toll which we have seen spread through Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union, which was partially checked when Vladimir Putin, as Russian President in 2000-08, moved to defend his country's sovereignty against the criminal oligarchical interests who had seized it.

The damage suffered in this sort of attack is not simply "moving backwards," as though against the empty time of Newton or Laplace. Rather, this attrition is

5. In 1996, Russia exported almost 417% of its production of uranium, and in one year, had exported 356% of the amount of molybdenum produced in the country, which means that the country's reserves were simply being sold. See Stanislav M. Menshikov, *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism*, EIR News Service, 2007.

6. The country has at least 2.5 million drug addicts, with 80,000 young people trying heroin for the first time each year. Addiction rates are so high that Victor Ivanov, director of Russia's Federal Narcotics Service, reported that there are 30,000 deaths due to drug addiction of Russians in the 18-24 age group annually at this point.

7. Spending on R&D fell by 70% from 1991 to 1996, of which only 25-30% was actually received by state-funded science and technology programs.

8. By 1997, there were 25,000 Russian scientists working abroad.

9. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Economics as History: The Science of Physical Economy," *EIR*, July 11, 2009.

better understood as the relative motion between the steady anti-entropic growth and development of the universe as a whole, and the characteristically entropic collapse suffered due to the looting of post-Soviet Russia by international financial interests in the '90s and beyond.

During that period of looting, the necessary baseline for energy-flux density has been steadily increasing, even while the actual energy-flux density of Russia (and the world as a whole, under globalization) has been in a steady decline. This gap serves as a rough proxy for the gap between actual and potential relative population density. As a result, the energy-flux-density gap required to be closed by Russia has increased dramatically. This gap is as much cultural as physical—or more so. The destruction wrought against the minds of the population—in the form of the destruction of scientific competence and the introduction of the counter-culture—represents the more insidious collapse in potential.

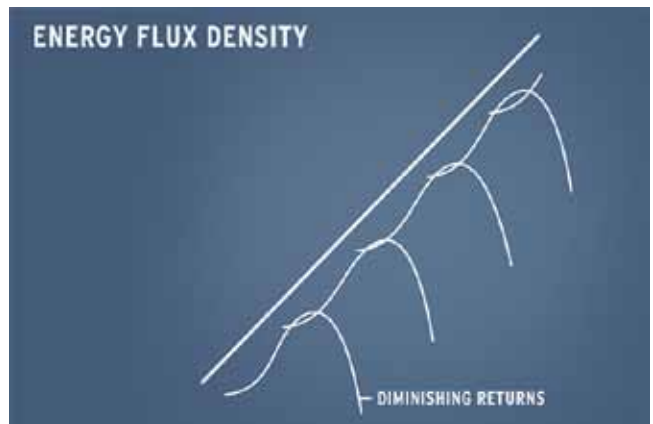
It is not possible to make up this margin of collapse by acting on the process with broad investment strategies. Physical resources must be invested in a concentrated form at the frontiers of human knowledge and economic activity. Neglecting this was the fallacy at play in the arguments for cutting space programs to solve problems “here on Earth.” Economics is truly the “dismal science” when that becomes the policy.



premier.gov.ru

The horrific human toll which spread through Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union, was partially checked when President Vladimir Putin (2000-08) moved to defend his country's sovereignty against the criminal oligarchical interests who had seized it. Putin is shown here in September 2011 addressing the Second International Arctic Forum on “The Arctic—Territory of Dialogue,” in Arkhangelsk.

FIGURE 4
Rise/Fall Energy Flux Density



All physical economic value is generated at the frontiers of scientific progress, such as we saw with the Apollo program. The moment new frontier developments in an economic system cease, the system takes on the structure of a closed, logical deductive system, defined by a fixed level of technology and a fixed resource base. Such a system is—as the work of Sadi Carnot on such closed systems showed—inherently entropic. Such are the systems proposed as “green energy” systems, or “renewable energy,” which demand reliance on primitive technologies such as wind and solar power, and which are incapable of meeting even the margin of productivity required to ensure their own production.

Any closed system of this sort must inevitably collapse. Only the constant transition to higher and higher platforms of economic development can obviate this circumstance. In this way, a universe containing the human creative process is an entirely open system.¹⁰ And for this reason, investments must be such that, as with the Apollo program and its technological spillover, we attain a sufficient margin of anti-entropy to pull the rest of the system upward by its bootstraps, as it were. This is the concept of a self-developing system.

The necessity here, therefore, is not to retrace the exact same steps which initially gave the Soviet Union its capability for manned space travel. The collapse which has occurred is not towards some prior state, because the universe itself has been developing in the meanwhile (**Figure 4**). The universe does not sit still when we do.

10. In LaRouche's use of the words of Albert Einstein: “finite, but unbounded.”

To make up this margin of collapse, it is necessary to exceed the last peak. Rather than attempt to simply regain prior expertise in space, we must determine the next steps for human colonization of the Solar System, and begin to take them now. Two proposals which have been placed on the table by Russia in recent months have this potential, if they are executed correctly and in collaboration with the United States and China.

The first, which will be discussed elsewhere, is the proposal to replace Obama's bellicose British strategy of missile defense with a collaborative project known as the Strategic Defense of Earth. The second, to be covered here, is collaboration for the economic development of Earth's polar regions. But first, a discussion of the actual goal.

Our Extraterrestrial Imperative

Mankind's destiny lies in the stars, beginning with the colonization of our Solar System and galaxy. The Moon will be only a stepping-stone to an extraterrestrial system, and the Arctic its precursor. The Moon's unique characteristics make it an ideal location both as an industrial base away from the Earth, and as a launch pad for missions to Mars. Its low gravity and density of certain rare earth minerals, such as titanium, facilitate certain industrial processes, and other properties destine it to be the permanent way station between the Earth and interplanetary space.

However, this will require that teams operating the lunar outpost are able to survive for extended periods of time in this peculiar environment. The spacesuits used in mankind's first steps on the Moon were sufficient for initial forays into this unexplored territory, but future living and working off-Earth will require that wherever we go, we build livable habitations, where work can be done without wearing the equivalent of a mobile spaceship.

Unlike the Earth, whose protective atmosphere is so familiar to us that we don't stop to contemplate it, the Moon has no atmosphere, and thus there are certain real environmental considerations to take into account for

FIGURE 5
Sinuous Rilles on the Moon



A photo of the sinuous rilles taken by Apollo 15 (1971), east of the Moon's Aristarchus Plateau.

building cities there. Glass-domed surface dwellings will very likely be an impossibility, as any surface structure will be subjected to the same microscopic meteorites that constantly pummel lunar regolith into fine dust.

Radiation is also a huge challenge. The surface of the Moon is exposed to both cosmic rays and solar flares, as well as a dangerous spray of secondary particles, produced when cosmic rays hit the ground; these flow across the Moon's surface horizontally, suggesting that we may need more shielding on the sides of lunar dwellings than on top. At the least, several feet of lunar soil, or some other thick shielding, will be required to sustain human habitation. One of the more promising possibilities is for lunar colonies to be built inside lava tubes, a solution which addresses both challenges.

For decades lava tubes and the related sinuous rilles (Figure 5), have been observed in Moon imagery. Fred Hörz from the Experimental Planetology Branch of

NASA's Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas, was the first to suggest actually living in lava tubes in his 1985 paper, "Lava Tubes: Potential Shelter for Habitats."

"Natural caverns occur on the Moon in the form of 'lava tubes,' which are the drained conduits of underground lava rivers. The inside dimensions of these tubes measure tens to hundreds of meters, and their roofs are expected to be thicker than 10 meters. Consequently, lava tube interiors offer an environment that is naturally protected from the hazards of radiation and meteorite impact. Further, constant, relatively benign temperatures of -20°C ¹¹ prevail. These are extremely favorable environmental conditions for human activities and industrial operations. Significant operational, technological, and economical benefits might result if a lunar base were constructed inside a lava tube."

In just the past few years, higher-resolution imagery of the Moon's surface from JAXA's Kaguya and NASA's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) has added higher definition to how this may work, as imagery has exposed "skylights"—breaks in the surface of lava tubes—and access points tens to hundreds of meters wide, which could be used for entry and exit to and from a lunar colony underground.

These sorts of requirements are what we must have in mind when discussing future developments here on Earth. It is not sufficient for any given economic policy to ensure our species' momentary survival. Any healthy human economic policy for the present must contain within it a sufficient margin of anti-entropy to allow for the sustained survival of the human species, over the coming century or more. This means that our actual goals must be vectored towards our ability to maintain human civilization on both the Moon and Mars, as well as potentially better-controlled, artificially constructed habitats in interplanetary space.

11. Over the course of the two-week-long swing from lunar day to lunar night, the Moon's surface temperature fluctuates from -233°C to 123°C .



U.S. Air Force/Senior Airman Joshua Strang

The Arctic is truly "Earth's window to space," a new and necessary frontier for humanity, where a cultural renaissance will take place in the near future. Shown: the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, above Bear Lake in Alaska.

The establishment of mining facilities on various planetary bodies, including the unbelievably mineral-dense asteroids within our Solar System, will render the phrase "limited resources" even more meaningless than it already is. And the establishment of a Solar System-wide study of high-energy interplanetary phenomena will finally grant humanity complete control over weather and climate phenomena here on Earth, which currently seem beyond our control.

This kind of vectored thinking, towards mankind's inevitable destiny in the stars, can be seen in certain aspects of recent proposals for the colonization of Earth's Arctic.

Earth's 'Window to Space'

Humanity has, up until now, survived in a womb of sorts. We were born into this biosphere, and into our bodies, as naive dwellers with little sense of how either operates. We've survived off of a bounty of unknown-to-us origin, and were plagued by natural powers initially so far beyond our comprehension that we attributed them to capricious gods.

Little by little, we came to understand the sources of the processes which fed us, to the point where we were able to increase their effectiveness far beyond the state in which we found them, developing entirely new species by means of agriculture, animal husbandry, and

now, even more direct biological methods. This was an application, and amplification, of the trend of a steady increase in energy-flux density which had already characterized the prior development of the biosphere.

Just as mammals superseded the less “capital-intensive” reptiles, energy-dense fruit-bearing plants superseded the more energy-diffuse ferns, and the general trend of the system was in such a direction across such things as the K-T (Cretaceous-Tertiary) boundary: Human activity increased the ratio of fruit-bearing and other energy-dense mass in these same processes. In the course of this development, we gradually found natural disasters to be only as uncontrollable as they were not understood. As we now begin to look to the Sun and beyond, for the causes of meteorological phenomena here on Earth, we truly begin to approach becoming complete masters of the domain in which we reside.

As the biosphere gives way to the noösphere—the sphere of human cognitive activity—more and more of these processes come under our power, and are subject to our creative action. All of this, however, is merely preparatory work, in the womb of Earth’s biosphere, for what you might call our eventual “birth.” As we’ve discussed elsewhere, our mastery of the environment into which we found ourselves tossed is somewhat akin to finally cutting our umbilical cord, and learning to eat with our own hands and mouth. Ultimately, humanity is destined to make the entire Solar System—and galaxy, and beyond—habitable. This process begins here, in the Arctic Circle.

Keeping human beings alive in environments far removed from those of Earth, our womb, is in fact the goal. In this respect, calling the Arctic “Earth’s window to space” becomes even truer than when that phrase was first coined. Initially it referred to the invisible

FIGURE 6
Domed City of Umka

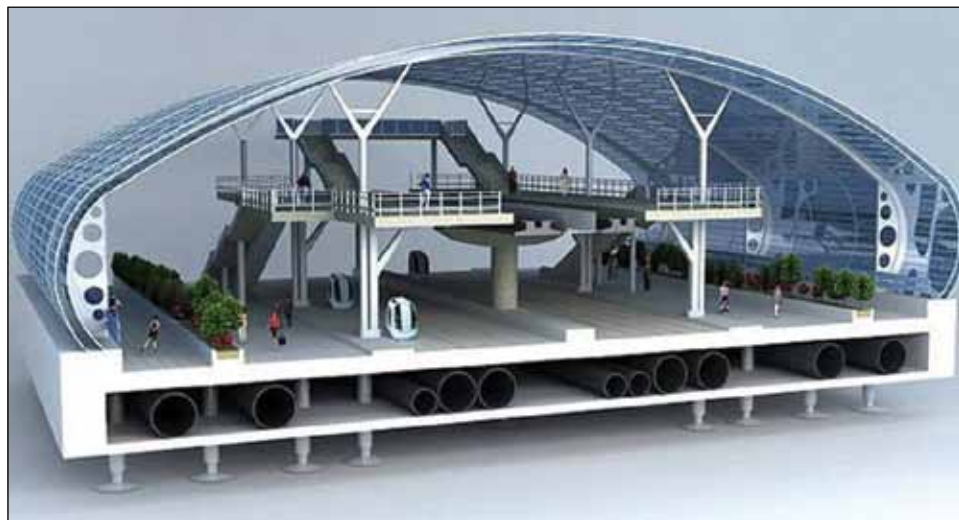


FIGURE 6a
Kotelny Island in the Novosibirsk Archipelago



northern and southern polar portals out of our atmosphere—an influx of extraterrestrial radiation of which the Aurora Borealis and Australis were only the beautifully visible fringe. Now, it signifies further that the Arctic is our window to space as a new and necessary frontier for humanity: the place where a new cultural renaissance will be fostered, much as the United States realized Nicholas of Cusa’s plan of building humanity’s

first true republic on shores distant from the feudal backwardness of Europe. At the same time, here in the Arctic is where we will develop the technologies necessary to achieve that destiny in the stars.

In September 2011, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin attended the Russian Geographical Society's Second International Arctic Forum, entitled, "The Arctic, Territory of Dialogue," where he viewed, among other things, the plans of Russian architect Valeri Rzhnevsky for what is being called a "wonder city," named Umka (**Figure 6**), deep within the Arctic Circle, on the remote island of Kotelny (**Figure 6a**), in the Novosibirsk archipelago. The location is some 1,000 miles from the North Pole, closer than any other Russian city. The initial 5,000 residents of the city will be composed of scientists, engineers, and workers for local mines and oil platforms. It will necessarily be an entirely self-enclosed, self-sustaining city, due to the complete inhospitability of the climate this far above the Arctic Circle.

The workers will be occupied in mining and developing the vast mineral resources of the Arctic Circle. A joint study by the U.S. Geological Service and the Canadian Coast Guard estimates that the area north of the Arctic Circle accounts for about 13% of the world's undiscovered oil, 30% of the undiscovered natural gas, and 20% of the undiscovered natural gas liquids. Other studies have estimated that the Arctic has some 9,000 mineral deposits.

The pathway to this island city is equally laden with riches. Russian Siberia, an area one and a half times the size of the United States, but with only 38 million people (including large cities on its eastern Pacific coast and western Ural mountain fringes), contains an estimated 16% of the world's minerals. Siberia, alone, contains 90% of the world's palladium, 80% of its tantalum, 40% of its platinum, 36% of its nickel.

Along with mining this mineral wealth, the scientific researchers living in the city of Umka will be engaged in plumbing the even richer depths of undiscovered knowledge in the biological and physical sciences there in the Arctic region.

The real beauty of such an endeavor is best seen from the extraterrestrial standpoint we mentioned earlier. At this extreme latitude, strong winds dominate, and temperatures sink below -30°C —the same temperature as within the lunar lava tubes—and even in Summer, rarely climb over the freezing point. These hostile conditions provide an excellent opportunity to

develop and apply the technologies which will be needed to conquer the next frontiers for mankind: the Moon and Mars.

The giant dome enclosing such a city is just the beginning of how these explorers will be protected from the hostile environment. With few comforts provided by the local terrain, this sort of design shares with space exploration the quality of having to bring everything from home, including all life-support systems. In fact, the designs for the city are based on the International Space Station, with its own specially regulated temperate climate. Electricity will be supplied by a floating nuclear power station of the type that Russia is planning throughout the Arctic.¹² The goal of such a system is to be totally self-sustaining.

All biological cycles, both of plants and animals, will have to be worked out in detail, with the greatest efficiency, down to air circulation. Nitrogen fertilizer can be used to concentrate the nutrients that plants consume. The cycles of oxygen and growth-stimulating carbon dioxide will have to be self-contained within the domed city, minimizing contact with the frigid outside environment.

Adequate food will have to be supplied. A nuclear city in the Arctic would be a perfect place to experiment with fish farming, as it has been observed that warming river temperatures by even a few degrees sig-

12. Rejecting either a gradual increase in power density, as from wood to coal, to coke, to oil, etc., or the suicidal calls from environmentalists to move backwards to more primitive and less energy-dense sources of power such as solar or wind, this policy will make the highest-density power source mankind has yet brought under his control, the first source of power for new cities within the Arctic Circle. The current planned fleet is for eight floating nuclear stations, a prototype of which is being constructed at the SevMash shipyard in Severodvinsk and is timed for completion in 2012. They will consist of two reactors on a football-field-size barge, which will be floated to a port offshore Arctic cities, and connected with power lines to mainland. These plants can supply electricity and heating for communities of up to 45,000 people, and can stay on location for 12 years before needing to be serviced back in St. Petersburg. After the 40-year lifespan of the plant has passed, it can be floated away and replaced with a new one.

Challenged on the safety of these plants, a spokesman replied, "There's no need to worry about our technology. We have 50 years experience operating nuclear-powered icebreakers in extreme conditions."

Russia also has a 50-year history of operating a fleet of nuclear submarines, which deal with the challenge of nuclear power at great pressure depths under the sea.

The dual challenge of operating floating nuclear power plants, and doing so in the extreme conditions of the Arctic, is an exciting prospect. And it again breaks the rules of what is allowed under present economic conditions, increasing the potential relative population density of the region by magnitudes.

nificantly increases the number of fish. Design considerations aimed at preventing psychological strains on the city's human residents due to isolation and confinement include additional facilities (e.g., recreational) to help people forget that they are in an enclosed city.¹³ The city is intended to have zero waste, as waste will be reduced to less than ashes at specially built facilities.¹⁴

"So far it's the only project in the world with an artificial climate and integral life support—just like on the space station. It is a new world not only in architecture, but in human living too. We have used aero and space technologies while creating it.... This project is designed to work on any surface, even on the Moon, if needed," said Rzhovsky of his design.

The Arctic and NAWAPA

This is an exercise in increased energy-flux density. In this remote region, you are building an area whose density of energy throughput will be far greater than anywhere else on Earth. The effect will be that the energy consumption per capita will be much higher, as the density of activity and people will be increased. This density of investment will transform the productive potential of the human species by orders of magnitude. The resulting potential relative population density of Kotelny Island (23,165 km²), within the confines of the city itself, at 1.2 kilometers long and 800 meter wide, with a population of 5,000, will nearly rival Hong Kong's of 6,349 inhabitants per square km.

The very existence of this development on the island of Kotelny will raise the potential of the Arctic as a whole. The city design for Umka has already been proposed to all of the five nations possessing an Arctic coastline, and in fact echoes earlier plans for developments in each of those regions. Such domed cities were already a part of former Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's plans¹⁵ for the economic development of

Canada's Far North, for example, and should be revived in the course of Canadian and American adoption of the North American Water and Power Alliance as policy (NAWAPA, see below).

The ploy of the Queen of England and her Royal Consort Prince Philip to use native populations with fictitious "environmental" concerns as pawns against development across the planet, has in recent decades stopped Canada, under patriots like Diefenbaker, from making Canada's vast northern regions accessible. Now the pioneering actions by Russia are forcing the hand of Canada and the rest of the world.

The effect of this is like Sputnik earlier, which launched a space race, and consequently opened up possibly the most physically productive period in human history. This is the exact opposite of what the British tried to maintain as policy in Canada, pretending to defend native rights by declaring certain regions to be undevelopable "native" lands, but really dooming the Inuit peoples and the rest of Canada to a grueling self-destructive backwardness—the same policy they applied in Africa and India.

In fact, the new developments in the Arctic are stirring unrest in all of the Crown's "possessions," as members of the Scottish Parliament call for Scottish involvement in Arctic development as a major focus of the Scottish independence movement,¹⁶ and the LaRouche Science Brigade in Ireland lays out plans for Ireland to regain its historical sea presence, and surpassing British dominance by providing a port for the Arctic shipping routes which pass their northern coasts.¹⁷

clear power plant.

16. Angus Robertson, the leading MP in the pro-independence Scottish National Party, has been very vocal in decrying British negligence with respect to Scotland's northern frontier on the edge of the Arctic Circle, between Norway and Iceland. Robertson and other members of the SNP have declared that attention to Arctic shipping routes will be an absolute priority for a Scotland freed from the rule of the British Empire.

17. In October 2011, the LaRouche Irish Science Brigade launched a significant flank against the British intention for Ireland to collapse with the doomed EU system. It released a policy paper outlining the agenda for a free Ireland, which will become a keystone nation in the coming trans-Pacific alliance. The paper, titled "Ireland—An Economic Revival: Based on Marine Transport, Engineering and Scientific Exploration," identifies Ireland's historical legacy as a sea power, and the geostrategic advantage of its being a maritime nation located along the crucial Arctic shipping route. The Science Brigade identifies that the source of Ireland's failure to develop its maritime advantage in recent centuries has always been its relationship with the British. Quoting free Ireland's great patriot Arthur Griffith: "The mercantile marine of Ireland was numerous and powerful. After the definitive establishment of English power in Ireland by Queen Elizabeth [I], it was decreed treason to

13. Russia, with international collaboration, recently completed a research series, known as the Mars 500 Project, on the possible psychological and physiological effects which will be experienced by cosmonauts confined in spacecraft for the longer durations required for future space missions, for example, to Mars and other planetary bodies.

14. Those who are familiar with the technology of the common Russian household oven will recognize the clear feasibility of such an endeavor.

15. The plan for a domed city at the Frobisher Bay (since renamed Iqaluit), located at 62°49'59" North latitude, well within the Arctic Circle, was to build a city in the Arctic "where the costs of living and comfort of the people would be equal to that of a person in Toronto," which would house 4,500 people, and whose keystone would be a small nu-

FIGURE 7
Russian Federation: Rail Routes



EIR, The Eurasian Land-Bridge

The August 2011 conference in the Siberian city of Yakutsk, “Comprehensive Infrastructure Development in Northeast Russia: from Limitations to Growth,” focused on the project to link the Eurasian and North American continents via a Bering Strait bridge/rail connection. As of November 2011, this rail extension had reached Yakutsk.

A major focus of the August 2011 conference in the Siberian city of Yakutsk, “Comprehensive Infrastructure Development in Northeast Russia: from Limitations to Growth,” was the project to link the Eurasian continent to the North American continent via a Bering Strait bridge/rail connection. Russia has already demonstrated a commitment to its side of the project: the state-owned Russian Railways company intends by 2030 to extend rail lines all the way to Uelen, on Russia’s side of the Strait. As of November 2011, this rail extension had made it to Yakutsk (**Figure 7**).

Such rail connection and integration is the most crucial first step toward the development of Siberia and the Arctic North. As Dr. Victor Razbegin, acting head of Russia’s Council for the Study of Productive Forces, said:

“The only link that remains before the continents

export Irish goods in Irish vessels. Irish shipping was destroyed or seized by England and it was forbidden for an Irishman to own a ship. Subsequently, Ireland was forbidden to export to America aught except victuals, horses, salt and people.”

By first renouncing all ties with the British Empire, Ireland can develop, both by becoming a major port city with the construction of a deepwater port in the Shannon Estuary, and by taking the lead in astrobiological science through deep-sea exploration.

One of the new initiatives the LaRouche Irish Science Brigade is now investigating is the revival of the great Belfast shipyard, by building nuclear-powered icebreakers as part of the coming renaissance in the Arctic.

are connected, is 4,000 km in Russia and 2,000 km in Alaska and Canada, so this is a key, pivotal project for developing the entire infrastructure of our Northeast. The project is for building an integrated main line, not only a railroad, but a highway and an electric power transmission line, linking the power grids of the continents. After we build this segment, four out of six continents will be interlinked by these systems.”

The rail projects will involve more than just laying rail on top of inert ground. This will mean the development of Siberia, both in resource extraction and the subsequent processing of those resources into higher-value materials, and development of increasing areas fit for human habitation.

Another aspect of the Russian plan for Far East development includes the creation of entire new cities, located far from any areas that may now be considered hospitable, and with vectored scientific objectives.

On Aug. 11, Russian Federal Space Agency head Vladimir Popovkin confirmed the intent to complete construction of the Cosmodrome Vostochny (**Figure 8**), Russia’s new space launch center, by 2018. Over a period of five years, 30,000 workers will build research centers, an academy for young scientists, a cosmonaut training center, and space manufacturing facilities, in the Amur Region near the Russian-Chinese border. Other science-cities are intended, including one at the

FIGURE 8

Proposed Vostochny Space Center



The Cosmodrome Vostochny, Russia’s new space launch center, is planned to be completed by 2018. Over a period of five years, 30,000 workers will build research centers, an academy for young scientists, a cosmonaut training center, and space manufacturing facilities, in the Amur Region near the Russian-Chinese border. The map shows the launch trajectories and first-stage drop zones.

national innovation center in Skolkovo, near Moscow.

In this way, Russia has the ability to overcome the decades of collapse in its space program, by reaching beyond what were once the frontiers. Only an increase in overall energy-flux density beyond the prior peak, at the height of the Russian space program, could counteract the attrition which has been suffered during the intervening decades of free-trade looting and cultural destruction. This “leapfrogging” is the only way to provide the margin of anti-entropy which is required to ensure the successful, sustained survival of the human species. It consists in applying an investment not across the entire population diffusely, but rather directly at the frontiers of human knowledge, in the most energy-intensive form possible.

There is no room here for “off-the-shelf technology,” or baby steps of any sort. The investment must be what LaRouche has called a “science-driver project”—like the U.S. Apollo project—where the investment multiplies itself, physically, by virtue of accomplishing that which has never been accomplished before, and that which, from the standpoint of the existing “rules of the system,” was formerly impossible.

The U.S. presence in the Arctic would have a similar effect, if executed from the standpoint of NAWAPA, whose immediate implementation, in a post-Obama world, has been called for by LaRouche. Indeed, without the collaboration of the United States and Russia on these developments, the full potential of neither side could be realized.

The Crucial American Dimension: NAWAPA

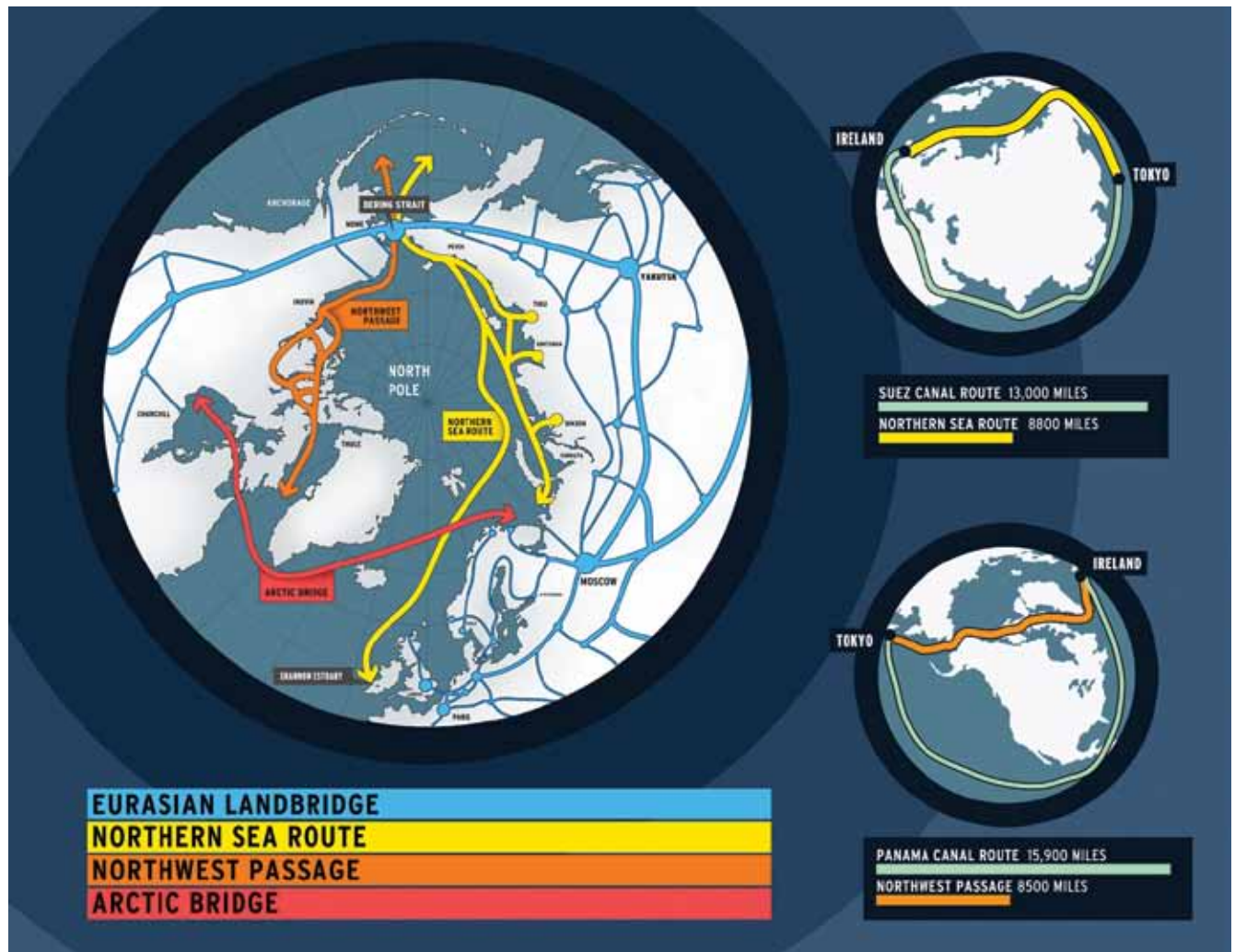
Under NAWAPA, the state of Alaska will become a part of a catchment system, designed to capture 160 million acre feet of freshwater annually—20% of the freshwater that is wasted every year as it runs back into the salty seas surrounding the state. This water will then be directed down through a network of new cities in the Canadian West, and will ultimately be used to green the Great American Desert shared between the United States and Mexico.

This catchment system will require six new Hoover Dam-style mega-dams in Alaska, two of which will be the biggest in the world—over 1,000 feet; four mega-dams in Northern Canada; nearly 3,000 miles of rail in Alaska, and 7,000 miles of rail in Canada; five new cities in the Yukon and Northern British Columbia, and adjoining Alaskan territory as part of the catchment system; and about 15 other cities to facilitate development throughout the rest of Alaska, either entirely new, or built up from virtually nothing today, cities whose design should be equally as forward-looking as that of Umka.

This development, combined with the obvious next step of linking that rail across the Bering Strait to meet the related rail development projects in Russia, planned as part of the eastern development policy, will transform the physical-economic topology of the globe. The Arctic Circle and the Pacific Basin—the regions of Russia’s Far East, Alaska, and northern Canada—once the most backward regions of the planet, will now become its very center. These cities will lie along the path of a new Silk Road, connecting the southern tip of South Africa to the southern tip of Argentina.¹⁸ The profit here is to be found in the size of the leap. The margin of transformation in this region is the hugest possible, and the technology and productivity increase which will result will be massive.

18. Once the construction of this route has been completed, we will have the opportunity to initiate a new sport, symbolizing this connection from pole to pole. The details will have to be worked out, but part of it should involve feeding penguins to polar bears, or vice versa.

FIGURE 9
World Sea Routes



LPAC/Chris Jadaat

The Arctic will become a major world center, as the Arctic Sea ice continues to disappear, and trade and transport routes open up. Already, many ships are being escorted by Russian nuclear icebreakers along the Russian coast to destinations in Asia. Other routes, such as the Canadian Northwest Passage will be opened up as well.

Combine all of this with a marvelous new development in Earth’s biosphere—the melting of the Arctic Sea ice—and we can begin to see the full extent of the transformation in economic connectivity globally. The topology of the phase-space of human economic interactions will have been fundamentally transformed, redefining the geodesics of least-action in that space.

As in all crucial developments in human society, those regions which once seemed to be the most backward and inaccessible, will become the center of development, as with the founding of the United States. The

Arctic will quite literally become a new center of the world. Arctic Sea ice has been disappearing at a rate faster than can be attributed to any sort of warming. Clearly other factors are at play—factors which intend to bestow a blessing on those national patriots who adore human progress, and a big “screw you” to the greenies who are even now trying to halt mankind’s inevitable economic development.

New sea routes are opening up. Numerous ships have been escorted this year by Russian nuclear icebreakers along the Russian coast, from Europe to destinations in Asia—a trip which is less than half the length

of the alternative route through the Suez Canal. Along with this Northern Sea Route, we also see opening up other routes, such as the Arctic Bridge, and the Canadian Northwest Passage (**Figure 9**).

This sort of policy outlook is not an optional one. The constraints on possible choices of policy direction are physically determined by the same universal physical principles which govern all anti-entropic progress—the progression of physical, as opposed to mathematical time. Any attempt to prevent this sort of development will result in an economic collapse, followed quickly by the war and unrest which such a collapse must necessarily engender.

In fact, the self-consciously creative identity which such a policy reflects will have to form the basis of a Classical Renaissance in the Earth's Arctic. The identity of the individual human being must be extended far beyond the confines of a single nation, or even a single lifetime, to a self-conscious identification with the development of all humanity, past, present, and future. In that sense of self, and only in that sense of self, can we find the sustainable survival of the human species.

That is the sense of self which is referred to more precisely as human immortality, transcending the bounds of a single mortal body, and confirming mankind as the first truly immortal species. It is exactly this development that imperial policy seeks to prevent. The bellicose posturing of Obama, and the cowards in the U.S. Congress who refuse to oppose him, will lead inevitably to a thermonuclear conflict with Russia. As before, however, the target is not only Russia itself, as a nation, but rather the potential for development that a Russian-U.S. trans-Pacific alliance would represent.

This is the end goal of the oligarchical principle in all of its forms—the right-wing warhawks and the left-wing environmentalists, inclusively. They seek to halt human progress, and to effect a drastic, genocidal reduction of the human species by several billions of people. They are a sort of predatory species, distinct from humanity—a species now overdue for extinction, if we are to see humanity survive. Will you join us in organizing to turn this threat around, now?

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.

NAWAPA 1964

PUEBLO, COLORADO
AUGUST 16, 1962

<http://larouchepac.com/nawapa1964>

On the Exploration of the Arctic Ocean

by Dmitri I. Mendeleev

The author of this memorandum, Russian scientist Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907), is most famous for his discovery of the Periodic Table of Chemical Elements. His contributions to science and the physical economy of Russia go far beyond that, however; the Russian editor of the text we publish below characterizes him as a “scientist and polymath, public figure, chemist, physical chemist, physicist, metrologist, economist, engineer, geologist, meteorologist, teacher, balloonist, instrument maker,” as well as a professor at St. Petersburg University and a corresponding member of the Imperial St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

An outspoken opponent of British free trade, Mendeleev was an advocate of American System economics, as propounded by German-American economist Friedrich List. He attended the 1876 U.S. Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, which was organized by the circles of Henry Carey (who had been an economic advisor to President Abraham Lincoln). Mendeleev authored, among other relevant articles and books, “A Literate Tariff, or an Investigation of the Development of Russian Industry in Connection with the General Tariff of 1891.”

He passionately rejected the anti-human tenets of Malthusianism, and in his last book called for Russia’s pop-

ulation to rise to 500 million. He also wrote, “The philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and now of Tolstoy, for a ‘back to nature’ existence, is semi-childish. Because in a patriarchal society, as well as among higher animals, there is a definite limit to growth; but human beings taken as a whole recognize no such limit.”

*Mendeleev was an avid explorer, as shown by the memorandum we publish here, in what we believe to be its first English translation (by **EIR**). It is a letter to Finance Minister Count Sergei Witte (a leading American System advocate in the Russian government), and was first published in **The Soviet Arctic**, 1937, No. 6.*

November 14, 1901

It is to the expedition under [Vitus] Bering’s command, commissioned by Peter the Great, that mankind owes the discovery of the strait that separates the Old World from the New, and connects the Pacific Ocean to the Arctic, along whose coasts Russian Cossacks and industrialists had long sailed. That was the origin of the famous attempts of the 18th and 19th centuries to find a northeast or northwest passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, to join the two northern halves of the globe by the shortest water route, just as at the high latitudes of the Southern Hemisphere. Everyone knows about the intrepid persistence with which



Mendeleev Museum-Archive, St. Petersburg State University

“Having won a scientific name for myself,” Mendeleev wrote to Count Witte in 1901, “I am not afraid of disgracing it in my old age by charging off to the North Pole.” This portrait of Mendeleev was painted by I.N. Kramskoy in 1878.

the peoples of Western Europe and North America pursued this challenge, fearing neither the human nor the financial costs. People today, having encountered unusual obstacles in the Arctic ice, seem to have completely abandoned this effort. But even now, a great deal of work is continuing in this area, although the flag of industry has been replaced by that of science, and the goal is to reach the North Pole. In my view, the efforts of [Rear Adm. Robert] Peary, [Fridtjof] Nansen, and other explorers to get there by dogsled and on skis should be considered a most admirable kind of sport, but incapable of yielding any serious practical results. Conquering the polar ice is especially desirable and necessary for man's direct industrial use, at least as much as it is for the triumph of knowledge. It will be possible to consider the victory complete, however, only when a vessel outfitted in Europe sails quickly and directly to the Bering Strait, across those 2,500 versts¹ where man has not hitherto gone either by foot or by ship. If one ship manages to do it quickly (i.e., in no more than one month), reasonably, and confidently (i.e., ending up where it was intended to go), it will soon probably become possible to have, if not continuous, then at least regular passage, just as a multitude of ships followed upon Magellan's and Cook's voyages. The trial run will give an indication of what technical means will make it possible—after appropriate improvements—to achieve this, and if the power of technology can burst open primordial rocks in a mountain massif, then certainly ice cannot hold people back when they use the appropriate tools to combat it. As a result, of course, a special new type of ship and new tools will come into being, but all this will pay for itself by shortening of the sea lanes, which more than anything else advance civilization and industry.

Russia should desire a real victory over the polar ice—i.e., by ship—more than any other nation, because no other possesses such a huge coastline on the Arctic Ocean. Into it pour enormous rivers that flow through the greater part of the empire, which there has been little chance of developing, not so much because of the climate, as the lack of trading outlets across the Arctic Ocean. For the future of northeast European Russia and almost all of Siberia, conquering the Arctic ice is one of the key economic issues, because the only profitable way to market timber, grain, and other heavy raw materials from these remote places, to destinations both at

home and abroad, is by sea. But apart from the great economic value, the country's naval defense stands to gain a great deal when it becomes possible—without the Suez Canal or other canals in countries with warm climates—to sail its naval ships, or even some of them, around its own coastline from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific and back, because Russia needs to keep a strong Navy in both places in order to protect its vital interests.

Having grown up myself in cold Siberia, continually following descriptions of polar travels with the greatest attention, and learning a lot about them from my late friend [A.A.] Nordenskiöld, who had made a number of famous expeditions to the icy regions, I acquired a staunch belief in the possibility of completely conquering the polar ice with the appropriate equipment and, most important, a clear understanding of the forces that have so far prevented ships from penetrating into the unknown circumpolar region, whose area is about 4 million square versts—i.e., almost as large as European Russia. During the time (1891-1893) that I was working on smokeless pyrocellulose gunpowder and trying to understand the conditions under which gun barrels burst, I came up with several proposals for techniques that might be used to clear pathways for ships through the ice. These days, when liquid air is easily obtained in large quantities, it would seem to be easy and cheap to blow up the layers of ice, since liquid air, with a small amount of coal dust mixed in, produces explosions which are already beginning to be used to tunnel through solid rock. But technology can only promise practical success if guided by a clear understanding of all the obstacles it has to overcome, to make sure that its power is not wasted. So I will try to briefly describe the essence of the obstacles that are keeping human curiosity from having access to the enormous region of the Arctic Ocean.

Northern polar ice, whose average least thickness is at least 3 arshins,² is in almost constant motion, even in the Winter. This is evident from all the voyages there, but was observed with particular clarity during Nansen's three-year expedition on the [icebreaker] *Fram*. Wintertime movement of the ice is mainly from the Bering Strait toward Greenland, and the other way in the Summer; but these general directions are continuously subject to local changes. The great and uneven thickness of the ice and its constant motion are the obstacles that block access to the Pole. But therein we

1. A verst is about 2/3 of a mile, or 1.06 km.

2. An arshin is 71 cm.

FIGURE 1
Siberia's Arctic Coastline



must find the key to the victory we desire. The movements are caused by the prevailing currents and winds pressing against the lateral, upper, and under surfaces of the ice. And since land nearly surrounds the Arctic Ocean and exists within it in the form of islands, and the main outlet to the Atlantic Ocean is the strait between Greenland, Iceland, and Spitsbergen, the continuous movement of ice has a great number of important consequences, which must be considered first and foremost when thinking about sending ships across the Arctic. The following three consequences are especially important:

1. Part of the ocean remains unfrozen all year 'round, and in the Summer, when storms and changes of direction of the ice's motion are more frequent, and when there is a constant release of ice into the Atlantic Ocean, the surface of the Arctic Ocean is very unevenly covered with ice. Masses of ice accumulate along the coasts, particularly the steep ones (Greenland and other islands to the north of Canada). There are no such ice accumulations near the Siberian coast during the Summer for two reasons: first, because abundant rivers empty into the sea there; and second, because the sea off Siberia is not deep (an average of 10-15 sazhen³ on the route that the *Vega* took), whereas the ocean ice is often very deep and stands at anchor, so to speak, far from shore, leaving a strip of water with a small accumulation of ice (as shown by Russian voyages and by

3. A sazhen is 2.34 meters.

Nordenskiöld aboard the *Vega*). There is an especially large accumulation of ice above North America, from Greenland to the Bering Strait, because there are so many islands, as has been discovered by polar explorers. Taking into account the quantity of ice exiting [the Arctic] around Greenland, direct observations of frequently visited parts of the Arctic Ocean (near Novaya Zemlya, Franz Josef Land, and Spitsbergen), and the fact that some of the ice melts in warm weather, from the Sun that never sets and

from the warmth of the Gulf Stream, all recent observers concur that, in the Summer months (June, July, August, and early September), an average of at least one third of the Arctic is ice-free.

But because the central and main part of the ocean, which has not yet been explored, probably does not produce new ice floes in the Summer, I believe that at least half of the surface must consist of free water (especially if there are few islands, as we have reason to believe); this is the more likely, because many observers have more than once come upon so-called "open sea" just beyond the locations to which they sailed. This clearly indicates that dogsleds and skis offer no hope of achieving any serious goal in the Summer; and of course Winter frosts present extraordinary obstacles to observers and "living engines." A strong ship and ice-free waters are the first means at our disposal to defeat the obstacles presented by the Arctic Ocean.

2. Moving ice floes, pressing against each other, cause cracks, creases, and pile-ups (ice ridges) which make travel by sled more difficult and seriously obstruct the passage of ships, because these pile-ups thicken both the tops and the underwater parts of the ice. For ships like the icebreaker *Yermak*, ordinary one-year-old polar ice is much less of an obstacle than are these ridges that cover the ice floes in all directions. These pile-ups, in my opinion, should be cleared away with explosives, and not just by pressure or ramming from the ship, which would be a waste of time and coal.

3. To find the most ice-free waterways in the Arctic Ocean in the Summertime, we therefore need look in two directions: first, along the Siberian coast; and, second, at the center of the unknown parts of the Arctic Ocean, provided there are not many islands there. The water along the Siberian coastline is rather shallow and suitable only for the free navigation of small vessels; furthermore, this route is almost twice the length of the direct route across the Pole, if we take the extreme points of the journey to be the coast of Norway and the Bering Strait. Everything that was learned from the three-year drift of the *Fram* suggests that the center of the Arctic Ocean is quite deep (2-3 versts or more), and would not be able to hold deep-seated ice floes. Only here can we also hope to find a passage for large ships across the Arctic, if they get past the belt of ice near Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land. Chances are that these islands also block the masses of ice that are visible here annually. Beyond them, in the Summer, there should be a lot of ice-free water.

From what I have discussed above, the basics (principles) are already evident that would, I do believe, now make it possible to decide to do battle with the Arctic Ocean.

When, in 1897, Admiral S.O. Makarov published his design for a powerful icebreaker, I not only responded with complete sympathy, but gave all the assistance I could to help realize his idea. This led to my appointment as a member of the Finance Ministry commission that discussed how the *Yermak* would be constructed. As I agreed in many respects with the Admiral at the time that the ship was being built, he and I submitted a plan for an expedition in the Summer of 1899 to conduct scientific research in the Arctic Ocean. All the preparations, including assembling staff, were made by me in the Spring of 1899; but I had to give it up because the Admiral, in the end, wanted to remain the sole leader of all the research, wanted to have me and all my staff at his command, and would not even agree to take us on as passengers, although the expedition was registered in principle in both of our names. While refusing to participate, I wished him every success in his enterprise, but could not agree, not only to the scientific staff being subordinated to the ship commander, but also to the general plan of the whole expedition, as well as many particulars. Admiral Makarov

FIGURE 2



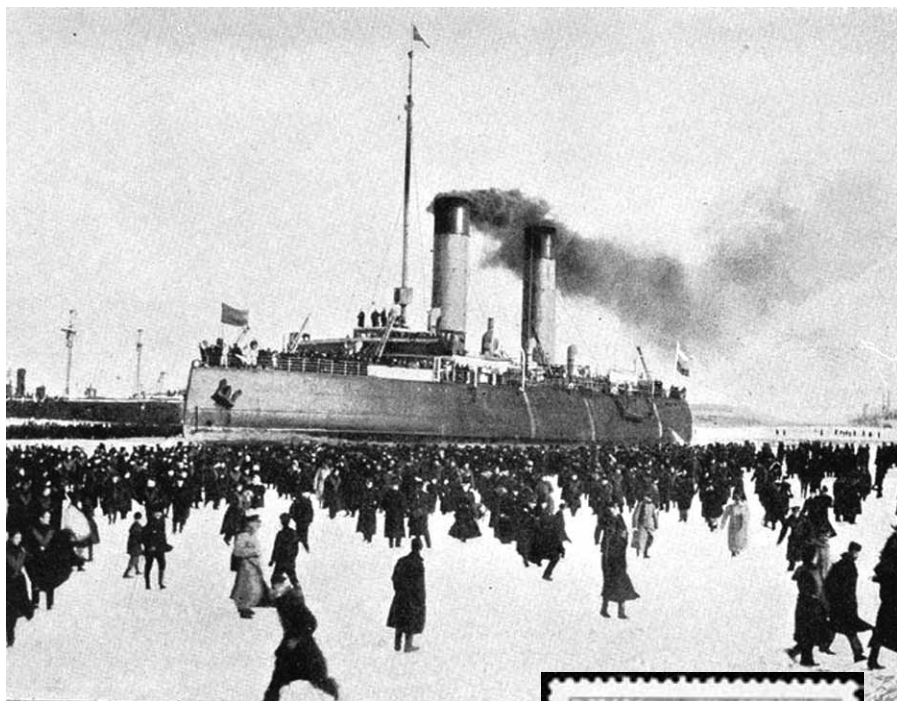
thought that it would be pointless to attempt to cross the Pole to the Bering Strait, and aimed to sail the icebreaker to the mouths of the Ob and Yenisei rivers, hoping to lead the way for trading vessels and to extend the navigation season for reaching the mouths of these rivers, by passing to the north of Novaya Zemlya on a direct course. That goal seemed to me of little importance for Russia, because [Joseph] Wiggins had already conducted trading ships to the mouth of the Ob several times. But the idea of using the power of the icebreaker was boldly expressed in the Admiral's publication *Yermak in the Ice* (1901), inasmuch as he had titled his 1897 lecture simply "To the North Pole: Straight Ahead!" I, on the other hand, believed that it was impossible to go straight to the Pole by ship alone, even if the ship were an icebreaker with 10 or even 20 thousand horsepower. The ship's acceleration is good enough to break up the ice by direct pressure in the Baltic Sea and any river or lake, but alone, it is insufficient for the Arctic Ocean; there we will have to bypass the ice wherever possible rather than smash through it, and breaching massive ice ridges should only be done after they have been broken up by explosives. In his three expeditions on the icebreaker

Yermak, the Admiral tried to get to the Pole by going “straight ahead”; he was able to break the ice, but in the end he never went further than his predecessors had done in ordinary ships that were not adapted for ice-breaking. Therefore, it was clear that I could not agree with Admiral Makarov on many key points; but because he was the real initiator of the *Yermak*, I gave all the honor of these first trials to this worthy figure, who had contributed quite a bit to the study of the distribution of temperatures and densities [of water] in oceans and seas.

This Summer, 1901, S.O. Makarov, having steered the *Yermak* into the ice surrounding the northern part of Novaya Zemlya, got stuck there, struggled in vain to go “straight ahead,” freed himself from the ice only thanks to a change in the wind, and, upon reaching Franz Joseph Land, met with a fairly ice-free sea, and therefore would have been able to

continue. But due to the lateness in the season and lack of supplies, he decided to turn back, having added nothing fundamental to our knowledge of the Arctic Ocean, precisely because he went “straight ahead,” and set as his only goals the study of the properties of the ice and the icebreaker. These properties show clearly that for a few days, the *Yermak* can successfully cope with ice that is not very thick; and I think that is more than enough for an attempt to penetrate this unknown territory surrounding the Pole using this icebreaker, and then go on to the Bering Strait. Therefore, I have decided now, after three Summers of experience with the *Yermak* in the hands of the Admiral, to request permission to conduct an experiment with the same icebreaker under my direction, to penetrate the unknown region of the ice.

Nothing ventured, nothing gained, of course, and an attempt to proceed nonstop to the Pole and the Bering Strait merits a full-scale effort, which, as far as I can judge, could probably succeed in three years. In the first year, I think we should just try to get approxi-



Mendeleyev wanted to command his own scientific/economic expedition to the Arctic aboard the icebreaker Yermak, which had previously been used by Adm. S.O. Makarov. The photo, taken in 1898, is from Makarov’s book on his voyage; the commemorative stamp is from the Soviet Union in 1976.



mately to the Pole, to make a general investigation of how much ice there is in the Summer months, and whether there are any islands on this side. With success—i.e., if the assumption that there is “open sea” turns out to be correct—even the first voyage could lead to the Bering Strait, because the distance to there from Spitsbergen is only about 3,600 versts and, at an average speed of 6 knots through the ice (the *Yermak* can make 12 knots in ice-free water), this route would take no more than 15 days, if the fuel were sufficient. But I do not flatter myself that I would be so lucky, and so propose to achieve it only in the second and third year, once we have gained experience with sailing the icebreaker not simply straight ahead, but also through open water, to the extent possible, and by exploding the ice ridges and any other large ice formations. While confident in the success of a three-year effort, I am nevertheless presently asking only for resources for

the coming year, 1902. My request essentially consists of three parts.

1. I request the resources to equip the icebreaker *Yermak* for ease of navigation in the Arctic Ocean. To do this, it seems to me exceedingly important, first of all, to remodel all or at least half of the furnaces for oil heating. The importance of this is that then the furnace would require little servicing by the crew (stokers), whereas the 100-man crew of the *Yermak* includes 24 stokers and 12 coalheavers. Secondly, I think the cabins have to be remodeled for spending the Winter in the Arctic Ocean, because the unpredictability of an unknown sea could force us to stay there for the Winter, and the *Yermak's* cabins, distributed at different parts of the ship, are not suitable for this purpose. Such alterations, according to my information, could definitely be completed within two months, without having to stop the *Yermak's* work in the Baltic Sea.

But it is obvious that the alterations need to be authorized at least by February and started in March, so as not to arrive too late in the Arctic Ocean.

2. I request the opportunity to have charge of the *Yermak*, starting in June 1902, with the condition that I may remain in the ice, if necessary, for the entire coming Winter. The captain and other personnel of the icebreaker must be informed of this in advance. To demonstrate clearly that, in my view, a decision to spend the Winter would be made only in case of urgent need and would not present any particular dangers, I propose to bring along my son, who is finishing gymnasium,⁴ and wants very much to accompany me.

Neither I, at my advanced age, nor my son, who needs to continue his studies, is well suited to stay the Winter; so my request to be permitted to inform the crew about the possibility is intended only against the eventuality that extreme need and direct benefit to the cause might make it necessary. If this extreme situation should occur, I anticipate great benefits from a Winter stay of the *Yermak* in the ice, because I would hope to test its capacity to move about, even in the Winter cold,



<http://opwww.narod.ru/img/ark.jpg>

A modern Russian icebreaker plies the Arctic ice. Mendeleev wanted to figure out how to cut a path for ships from Norway to the Bering Strait, to expand Siberia's trade with Europe and, ultimately, America.

by using explosives; that is, I hope to gather data that will allow us to judge the possibility of passage through the Arctic Ocean in Winter.

3. The two above-mentioned requests cannot be implemented without the appropriation of special funds. By my calculations, these should not exceed 200 thousand rubles, as follows: approximately 25 thousand rubles for remodeling, about 60 thousand rubles for fuel (oil and coal), about 60 thousand rubles for a full year and a half's supply of provisions for all participants, about 10 thousand rubles for instruments, and the rest (45 thousand rubles) for remuneration to the scientific staff, for explosives, for stocks of all sorts of materials required for three years, and for operating expenses as far as Spitsbergen. In any case, it would be impossible to organize the desired expedition for less than 150 thousand rubles. If it ends in September 1902, then a significant amount of the supplies will remain in reserve (for other expeditions), but I consider it impossible to start on the right footing without supplies for one and a half years.

If the circumstances encountered in the unknown region surrounding the Pole were to turn out to be completely unfavorable to completing the entire plan outlined above, I still hope that the requested funds would not have been wasted, because I think they will enable making a number of scientific observations which might explain aspects of many polar phenomena that we do not understand. Having won a scientific name for myself, I am not afraid of disgracing it in my old age by charging off to the North Pole, and if I appeal to Your Excellency with a frank expression of my thoughts, it is

4. Classical high school.

only in the confidence that you know me well enough as a naturalist, and by no means a dreamer. You have obtained funds from the Sovereign Emperor for construction of the *Yermak* and for three expeditions by Admiral Makarov, and have now taken the icebreaker under your supervision. The *Yermak*, having saved the 5-million-ruble battleship *General-Admiral Apraksin* from destruction, has in effect already paid for itself; so therefore do not turn down the chance to try again to accomplish, with this ship, what has long fascinated inquisitive people the world over. I am motivated only by the hope that at the end of my life, I may still serve the glory of science and the benefit of Russia in such an enterprise, whereby the experience I have gained in life and in science will be fully put to use. Do not worry about the fact that I am not a sailor. Nordenskiöld and Nansen were not sailors, but naturalists, and trust was placed in them not in vain, because they honestly and precisely carried out what they had undertaken to do. Although totally untrained, I satisfactorily completed my utterly unexpected flight from Klin in a balloon, despite my unfamiliarity with it; but as you know, I have been deeply interested in the icebreaker *Yermak* ever since its conception, and therefore, I venture to think that I am sufficiently well acquainted with it to use it wisely and to take advantage of the available opportunities. But if you should agree to the expedition I am proposing, I humbly beseech you not to disclose the proposal I am making to Your Excellency before its completion, because the success of the whole plan depends a great deal on diverse contingencies. I myself will try not to spill the beans about the true aims of the expedition; it will be presented as a simple exploration of the Arctic Ocean. In conclusion, I repeat: Without bold attempts and without reasonable donations, one cannot hope to do battle successfully with nature, just as this cannot be done with people.

P.S. If I had the opportunity to organize a polar expedition completely anew, from the start (in three years, according to the above-mentioned plan), I would build an easily maneuverable (like the *Fram*) steam-powered icebreaker, not with 8 tons at 10 thousand horsepower, like the *Yermak*, but only 2-3 tons at 3-4 thousand horsepower, with a strong steel frame and mounting, and a double hull—steel on the outside and wood on the inside—at the cost of about 500 thousand rubles, including an oil furnace. The total cost would then be approximately as follows: construction, 500

thousand rubles; first year of the expedition, about 130 thousand rubles; second year, about 100 thousand rubles; and third year, about 70 thousand rubles, for a total of about 800 thousand rubles; the total number of observers and crew should be no more than 30. Such an icebreaker could be built and outfitted in approximately one year or not more than a year and a half, and the expedition would be much more reliable than with the *Yermak*.

Editor's note: *Mendeleyev unfortunately did not get the funding he requested, and did not make the trip. Count Witte sensed that "things had changed" at the Court, and in the end the plan was quashed by Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich, the head of the Department of Merchant Shipping and Ports. Indeed, the Grand Duke—the Tsar's cousin and brother-in-law—was part of a British-connected coterie in the Russian Court, which was working to oust Count Witte during these years. Their scheme to seize the Korean Peninsula was a provocation of Japan that Witte fervently opposed, knowing that war with Japan would disrupt his plans for transcontinental development, and could fatally damage Russia's economy and security. This group's ascendancy over Witte, who was fired as Minister of Finance in 1903, helped precipitate the disastrous Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05, an important way-station in the half-century-long British drive against nation-building in Eurasia, culminating in World War I.*

More on Mendeleyev

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Sweden and Finland Test the Waters, May Join Efforts of Norway, Russia

by Ulf Sandmark

STOCKHOLM—Sweden and Finland, although lagging far behind Norway and Russia, are beginning to discover the benefits of their geographical proximity to the Arctic. Development of the Arctic and the expansion of transport routes through Russia to the great industrial regions of Japan, South Korea, and northern China will move the Nordic countries away from the fringes, and closer to the main road of transport and infrastructure development.

To take one example, Finnair, the national aviation company of Finland, is taking over much of the business travel from Western Europe to China, Japan, and Southeast Asia, just by systematically exploiting Finland's Great Circle route that passes over Scandinavia. Many travelers are discovering that the fastest route between Europe and China is via the hub of Helsinki's Vantaa Airport; the southern alternative, via the Persian Gulf and India, is much longer.

The Mining Rush

What is changing opinions in Sweden and Finland, is the mining rush in the Far North of these countries, just as in the Barents region of Russia and Norway. Huge new ore deposits have been found in Sweden and Finland, new mines are being opened, and new infrastructure is needed to reach the markets. Europe's biggest iron mines are in this region, run by the state-owned Swedish mining company LKAB in Kiruna. LKAB is opening new mines and increasing production by 35%. The railway bringing the ore to the harbor in Narvik on the Norwe-

FIGURE 1



gian Atlantic coast is being expanded, to transport both the LKAB ore and the iron ore that will come from a huge new mine that will start production 2013 in Pajala, close to the Finnish border.

On Nov. 2, the Finnish press reported that the Anglo

American mining company has found significant amounts of nickel and copper in the Finnish part of Lapland. (Figure 2) ¹ Here in the very north of Finland, another huge nickel and copper mine is already underway, as well as gold mines. The railroad ends in Rovaniemi, and a new railroad to Sodankyla is scheduled to be ready in 2020. But instead of moving the ore all the way south, the Arctic is now calling.

The Northeast Passage

The melting of the Arctic ice cap is a blessing to mankind, since it is opening the Northeast maritime transport passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific, north of Siberia, for international cooperation around the Arctic. The development of Alaska and northern Canada through the proposed North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) could be the driver for this, as well as the railroad and tunnel across the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia.

The traffic on the Northeast passage in the 2011 transport season jumped to 34 ship passages the whole way, carrying 820,000 tons of cargo, compared to only 4 the previous year, shipping 110,000 tons. For the first time a supertanker, the *Vladimir Tikhonov* (162,000 dwt), passed the whole way with a cargo of gas condensate. There was also a record this year for bulk shipping, as the *Sanko Odyssey* (75,600 dwt) passed the whole way. 2010 was the first year that iron ore was shipped to China on this route from the newly reopened Sydvaranger iron mine close to Kirkenes on the Norwegian border with Russia.

Russia is developing the Northeast passage by new navigation systems and further mapping of the sea. A powerful space satellite system for Arctic navigation, as well as environmental monitoring, and rescue, is being launched. Russia is expanding its fleet of icebreakers with six new ones, three of them nuclear powered, to aid the traffic on the route and prolong the seven-month shipping season.

New mines and smelters, food-processing industries, and housing are being built in Russia along the

1. Lapland is a cultural region, largely within the Arctic Circle, that spans Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. It is the traditional home of the Sami people. Only Sweden and Finland have provinces that are officially named Lapland today.

FIGURE 2
Lapland



route. All the main harbors are being expanded, especially the Murmansk harbor on the Kola Peninsula, which will be the hub for the intermodal cargo transport corridor from China to the East Coast and Great Lakes region of the U.S.A. and Canada. The cargo will be shifted from rail to ship.

Nuclear Power and Siberian Development

The opening of the Northeast passage will vitalize the whole Siberian coastline.

The first in a series of seven floating nuclear plants is currently being built at the Baltysk shipyard in St. Petersburg. Each platform has two 35 MW nuclear reactors of the same type that are used by the Russian nuclear-powered icebreakers. The platforms will be towed out of the Baltic Sea, into the Atlantic, and around Norway, to the Siberian coastal towns, to bring electricity to the cities.

One of those cities is the planned science city Umka that will be built along the Northeast passage on one of the Russian islands closest to the North Pole [see article, p.4]. The city for 5,000 inhabitants will be built entirely underground, and supplied with artificial life support systems, just like the International Space Station.

In Russia, construction will begin in 2015 on a 1,000-1,200 MW nuclear reactor south of Murmansk, at the Kola Nuclear Power Plant. Currently the plant supplies half the electricity to the Murmansk Oblast, with four reactors of the VVER type of 440 MW each. In 2020, the new reactor will replace the two oldest existing ones.

Finland's seventh reactor will be built near the steel town of Oulu in the north.

Also along the Northeast passage, in the Arkhangelsk region, Russia is rebuilding the military satellite-launching base Plesetsk into a space station. The Angara launch facility is being built there to put heavy payloads into space. It will diminish the Russian dependence of the Baikonur space station in Kazakstan, which is the main launch facility for the current generation of Russian rockets.

Russia is expanding the Northern Arctic University of Arkhangelsk as the main center for training specialists in Arctic development.

The proximity to the magnetic pole and its geomagnetic fields make the Arctic the linkage point between the Earth and galactic magnetic fields and radiation. It is here that mankind can learn to meet the challenges of radiation from the Sun and our galaxy, as well as the weather and climate. The truly human character of creative ingenuity that thrives in such challenging places threatens the oligarchic control over people, the economy, and technology.

One of the main institutions for oligarchic control is the Arctic Council and its agenda of extreme hostility to any economic project in the Arctic. At the homepage for the Arctic Council (<http://www.arctic-council.org>), any mention of development is buried deep under the main headlines about “Environment & Climate,” “Biodiversity,” “Oceans,” and “Arctic Peoples.” Sweden holds the current chairmanship of this intergovernmental body for the Arctic nations, and is officially still dedicated to its extreme oligarchic agenda. The mining rush in the Lapland area of Sweden and Finland, however, is a break with this Swedish policy of nondevelopment and monetarism.

Railroads in the Barents Region

Last year, the Finnish Regional Council of Northern Lapland presented a study to extend the planned railroad to Sodankylä, on to the Norwegian harbor town of Kirkenes. The plan targeted 2030 for inauguration of this line. It would be used for the transport of not only ore, but also the products of the Finnish forest industry being shipping to Asia. The study estimated an accumulated market for this railway of up to 40 cargo trains a day to the Barents Sea coast.

The big new iron mines at the Swedish town of Pajala also need to ship out their ore. First the Swedish government decided to build a short rail connection to the Finnish iron-mining town of Kolari, just on the other side of the border. This mine has a rail connection to the harbor of Kemi at the Gulf of Bothnia. But here too, there is a plan to bring the ore to the Arctic: to build a railway north along the Swedish border and to the Norwegian harbor town of Skibotn. The Norwegian government in September 2011 set aside 1 million kroner for a study of how the Finnish rail network could be connected to Skibotn and Kirkenes. But on Sept. 21, Finnish Minister of Transport Merja Kyllönen called a railroad to Skibotn a “utopia,” saying there is no money at all for that in Finland.

As a member of the Eurozone, Finland has thrown

billions of euros into the bailout of banks, and, although not in the red itself, is caught in the European debt crisis. With a different economic policy, like that of Franklin D. Roosevelt for developing national infrastructure, Finland would look for projects like the railroads to the Arctic, as a way to raise productivity and open up new, productive employment.

Waiting for new railroads, when the first iron mine in Pajala starts production 2013, the Northland mining company has made a partnership with Caterpillar, Inc. Every ten minutes, a 170-ton Caterpillar truck will start to drive ore to the LKAB mining town of Svappavaara, where there is a railroad link to Narvik in Norway. The opportunity to ship the ore to China via the Arctic was decisive for the choice of this option, which shows that the increasingly unsustainable road transport will increase the pressure for new rail lines.

Officially, the Swedish and Finnish governments have at least started to accelerate the pace of the crucial Bothnian Corridor railroad. At the EU Transport summit of Nov. 29-30, 2011, the Bothnian Corridor was placed on the priority list of the EU Trans-European Network (TEN-T). This railroad would join industrial centers along the Gulf of Bothnia, on both the Swedish and Finnish sides. It would create an industrial base of steelworks and other heavy industry, with a full network of suppliers, which would be at the closest position to the North Pole. The only comparison is the Russian city of Murmansk, with its shipyards and heavy industry for the Russian Navy, as well as for mining activities on the Kola Peninsula.

The railway integration of these two regions, the Bothnian coast and Murmansk, could become a significant basis for industrialization of the Arctic. This northernmost human habitation in the world in the Barents Region, relies on the warm-water flow of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic, which has created the major potential inroad into the Arctic for mankind.

Russia’s Belkomur Railroad

The rail connections between Scandinavia and Russia have been upgraded with the Allegro train between Helsinki and St. Petersburg, which now takes 3.5 hours, and the new high-speed train further from St. Petersburg to Moscow, which takes 4 hours. In addition to this railroad, which is the main connection for all of the Finnish, Swedish, and Norwegian rail traffic to the Trans-Siberian Railway, a new railroad is planned inside Russia, which will access the Far East much

more easily. This is the Belkomur Railroad between Arkhangelsk and Perm, on the Trans-Siberian close to the Ural Mountains.

The Swedish and Norwegian rail transport to Russia passes around the Gulf of Bothnia and then heads south. A new rail connection has been built from central Finland, via the Russian iron-mining town of Kostamus, to the Murmansk railway. Just a little north of this juncture, there is a railway to Arkhangelsk, where the Belkomur Railway will start. The railroad has been planned for a long time, as it is crucial for the intermodal cargo transport corridor from China via Murmansk to the the U.S. and Canadian East Coast and Great Lakes region.

With the neoliberals in control of the Russian economy, the project was blocked. In August 2011, the Russian Commission on Investments decided that the railroad would be financed by the Russian Investment Fund. This will be the biggest railway project in the Barents region until 2020.

Oil and Gas

The driver in the opening of the Arctic is the expansion of oil and gas exploration in the Barents Sea and northern Siberia. In November, 2011, the Russian Ministry for Natural Resources put forward a plan for the exploration of oil and gas on the Russia shelf until 2030. By then, 8-16% of Russia's oil production and 32-35% of its gas production, will come from the sea. Except for some fields in the Pacific, the shelf is mainly in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It is only in the shelf sea regions that Russia has the resources for this production. The plan will lead to investments of EU153 billion (\$198 billion).

So far, only Norway has started production in the Barents Sea. The Norwegian Statoil company has the Snow White field in production, bringing the gas ashore in an underwater pipeline to Melkoya, where it's condensed for further transport in liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers. Another nearby field, Goliat, will begin production in 2013.

The Norwegians have tried for years to bring Sweden into cooperation for transporting and processing Norwegian gas, but so far, there is no pipeline to Sweden. The only period when there was Swedish interest in Norwegian oil and gas from the Barents Sea, was when Sweden's Wallenberg banking family, owner of the aircraft industry Saab, was offering Norway the military aircraft Gripen.

The Norwegians have had problems selling their LNG since the success of new drilling technologies in the United States for extracting shale gas. The Norwegians are now looking for opportunities to work up the gas as an industrial raw material; it could be used for a new planned aluminum plant or for electricity production. To use the electricity, new power lines would have to be built all the way to southern Norway.

In October 2011, Norwegian Foreign Minister Jonas Gahr Store traveled with his Swedish counterpart, Carl Bildt, by rail from Narvik to Kiruna just to promote the idea of "Norwegian gas to meet Swedish iron ore." The idea is to build a gas pipeline to the Swedish iron mines and to use the gas, instead of coal, to convert ore into iron. A pipeline to the Gulf of Bothnia would make it possible to use the gas as a raw material in the pulp and paper chemical industry there.

The richness of raw materials in the Arctic is just beginning to be unlocked, and the new mining rush in the Far North could be the wake-up call for Sweden and Finland to break out of decades of oligarchical confinement, and join in developing this new frontier for the mind of man.

THE EURASIAN LAND-BRIDGE

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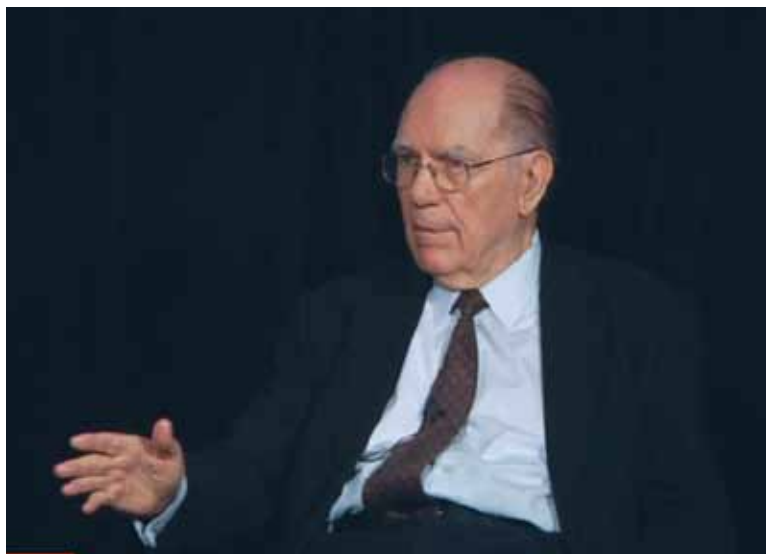
Dump Obama; Bring on the World Economic Recovery!

Lyndon LaRouche made the following statement, followed by a dialogue with guests, on LPAC-TV, Dec. 23. The video is archived at <http://larouchepac.com/node/20916>.

Matthew Ogden: Hello, and welcome to an emergency broadcast from LPAC-TV. In the deadly conditions that we find ourselves in going into this holiday weekend, Mr. LaRouche has decided that it's of urgent necessity that he, personally, make a statement to the world. We will begin with his remarks, and then field a few questions from the live audience gathered here. So without further ado, I'd like to introduce to you, Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche: What I am going to say is expert, but not officially secret. Many people may not know these things, but they're not secret in that sense.

We are now on the verge of what must be called World War III: This will be thermonuclear World War III—not pre-nuclear war, not nuclear war, but *thermonuclear* war. The targets, principally, are Russia and China. These are the two principal targets. The war is intended to start, as of now, with an operation coming out of Iran, and it will probably be set up in some form. This war targetting Iran, is supposed to bring Israel into play; that may or may not happen, but that is the option with which this war plan started.



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“We are now on the verge of what must be called World War III: This will be thermonuclear World War III—not pre-nuclear war, not nuclear war, but thermonuclear war. The targets, principally, are Russia and China,” LaRouche warned, right at the outset, of his remarks.

The issue is as follows: The present world system, economic system, is in the process of disintegrating. Exactly how that will occur is uncertain, but it is happening. The intention is to eliminate two nations—Russia and China—and this means nuclear weapons; it means thermonuclear weapons. That part is engaged. Once the war starts, probably with an incident orchestrated in Iran, or against Iran, or something of that sort,

then Israel will come into play as starting the heavy fire, but in a limited way. Israel coming into the fire will trigger a set-up of thermonuclear World War III, in which the intended targets include Russia and China.

Now, at this point, the United States, nations of Europe, Russia, China, and other countries, are poised for exactly this war.

The background of the war is the fact that the entire world is going bankrupt, especially the trans-Atlantic region, especially Europe, and also the United States, and the nations of South America and elsewhere, as well. This war has been on the way since the beginning of President Obama's illegal war in Libya. This Libyan war was intended to set up the trigger for launching the larger war which would nominally involve nations such as Syria and other nations around there, but then with the attack on Iran, with the attack on Syria, it would bring into play Russia, because Russia would be, then, a major target. And Russia is prepared for this: Russia is the leading nuclear power, together with China, on the other side.

The major capability of conducting this war, depends upon the nuclear capabilities and related capabilities of the United States. European nations, such as Britain and so forth, are nuclear powers, but they don't have the depth of nuclear weaponry that we in the United States have. And therefore, the heavy burden of launching a nuclear war—or thermonuclear war, actually—depends upon the capabilities of the United States. And we, of course, have the naval forces of the United States in the eastern Mediterranean, and also in the Persian Gulf area now, staged to actually unleash a thermonuclear capability against the targeted enemies for this attack, which are Russia and also China, but other targets as well.

So this will be, essentially, if it goes, *a worldwide thermonuclear war*, in which the U.S. thermonuclear capabilities are a crucial factor. That means, that if President Obama were to be removed from office, *on grounds of his known insanity*, under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment of the Federal Constitution—if he were eliminated from that, *the war would be off!* If he remains in office, it is probable that the war, the thermonuclear war, will occur. That's the general situation.

Bankruptcy of the Trans-Atlantic System

The other part of the background, is—and there's a lot of foolery in this as well—that the trans-Atlantic region of the world is now bankrupt. The bankruptcy

from the United States' standpoint, was set into motion back in 2007, when the beginning of the bailout process was set into motion. Since that time, the entirety of the trans-Atlantic region, particularly the United States and Europe, have been trapped into a bailout crisis, a hyperinflationary bailout crisis. At this point, the debt which has been accumulated since 2007, under this program, is such that every part of Europe at this time, under the present rules and the present arrangements, is *hopelessly bankrupt! They could never recover as living nations, under the present degree of indebtedness they have.* The same thing is true of the United States; Europe is a little more acute. That's what's happened.

Therefore, if we were to remove an insane President of the United States, Barack Obama, from his position, under the terms of Section 4 of the 25th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and also other measures, because he has violated the law—he's impeachable on the basis of his violations—if he is removed from office, it is almost certain that this great war now threatening us, would be called off. Because if the United States forces are not committed to support the thermonuclear war, which the British Empire has orchestrated and set into motion, then they could not conduct the war.

So the fate of civilization now depends upon the hope that President Barack Obama will be removed from office, or suspended from office and then removed, on the basis of his insanity, under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment of the Constitution, *and* impeachable offenses which he's also guilty of! But the main thing is, *get him out of office*, or you're going to see the world plunge into Hell! And there's nothing in sight that's going to stop that, *if he remains in office.*

The author of this thing is the British, but we've had President Bush, the young President Bush, and we've had now, with Obama, for nearly 12 years in office; and in these 12 years, the wreckage that has been done to or made of the U.S. and Europe has brought us to this point, with the aid of this hyperinflationary process, set into motion, beginning in the Autumn of 2007. That's where we stand.

Now, what we have to do—there are solutions for this bankruptcy. First of all, we have to put the world through bankruptcy, that is, a legitimate bankruptcy operation. We can do that, by, first of all, in the United States, for example—and other nations can copy this measure in cooperation with the United States—we go with a *Glass-Steagall law*, a U.S. *Glass-Steagall law*. And there are nations of Europe who are thinking of



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Under a Glass-Steagall law, LaRouche explained, the greater part of the debt of the debt of the European nations, and the United States will be wiped out. It will then become possible to establish a Hamiltonian credit system, and to organize a financial recovery. Shown: organizing for Glass-Steagall in Berlin, Germany (left), and Aix-en-Provence, France (above).

adopting the same Glass-Steagall law.

Under a Glass-Steagall law, the greater part of the debt of European nations, and the United States and others, will be wiped out, in effect, because under Glass-Steagall, the gambling debts, which are the major part of the indebtedness of the United States, will be simply put into a special category where somebody's going to try to figure out how to get these debts paid—and they will never be paid! They will simply be wiped off the books; there's no other solution.

Wiping that debt off the books, cancelling the bailout debt, will mean that the United States, and Europe if they join, will be in a position to reorganize their finances, to create a credit system, and actually going into a new kind of Hamiltonian kind of credit system, a banking system, which will enable the United States, and also Europe if they join, and other nations, to organize a financial recovery.

In other words, what would happen, immediately: Remember, most of this bailout debt, the Wall Street debt, the London debt, the other bailout debt, is absolutely worthless! *It can never be repaid!* It never could be repaid: And the only solution, of course, for this thing, was to have this war. And if the British Empire

came out as the victor in such a war, with the support of the United States, then they would cancel their debts, and they would go about their business. But, the population of the world would be reduced, greatly, through hunger, starvation, and so forth, which is about to occur anyway.

A Recovery Program for the World

So therefore, our objective is not merely to stop the war—that's the first thing—but also to stop the great world depression, which is a very important thing to do; but then, we have to have a recovery program for the world, an economic recovery program. That is possible.

For example, we have, in the United States, one great project ready to go, in terms of design and so forth: NAWAPA, the North American Water and Power Alliance. This project would be the key for prompting *a great and rapid recovery of the U.S. economy*. Which would mean productive jobs, not make-work jobs, productive jobs; it would mean new industries coming back into play on the basis of a Franklin Roosevelt type of recovery. Europe would obviously join in this, or most of them would join in this operation.

So therefore, we have these two choices: Now, if



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In the United States, we have one great project ready to go: NAWAPA, the North American Water and Power Alliance, LaRouche said. "This project would be the key for prompting a great and rapid recovery of the U.S. economy."

Obama stays in office, and stays in power—and I don't think he's about to give up his insanity, he's too much attached to it—getting rid of Obama opens up the gates. You have to make sure he's not killed, because that would also trigger a chaos factor we must not have. But he's got to be put some place in safety, where he no longer is running the United States as a dictator. And once that happens, then, since the war will be called off, we'll be in a position to start the recovery.

The other problem in the recovery will be the following: What has happened recently, especially since the assassination of John F. Kennedy, and then his brother Robert, there was a change, a downward movement in the U.S. economy, and a loss of much of the character of our nation, of the United States, in this process.

And what we have to do now, is actually get rid of this Green policy. Because, at present, if you look at your figures and look at the situation, the food supply in the United States and in Europe is in desperate condition, and as long as this policy, the economic policy, the Green policy, and so forth, remain in power, there will be mass death in the United States and Europe, because we're on the verge of a food shortage, beyond belief. We would have to take immediate measures now, to begin to remedy the food shortage in the United States, Europe, and so forth. Those measures are necessary.

Now, the other aspect of this thing, you're talking

about Russia, China, India, and so forth—Asia: The Asian part of the world is not in the terrible condition, relatively speaking, which the trans-Atlantic part of the world is in, and that is why Asia is the target. Because when the British Empire, and its associates, are headed for the destruction of the trans-Atlantic region of the world economy, as well as a lot of people, that would mean leaving Russia, China, and so forth, in the position of the dominant nations of the world, and that's what this war is all about! The determination is to eliminate China,

Russia, India, and so forth, as nations, as powers, in order to carry out the destruction, successfully, of the nations of the trans-Atlantic region. That's where we are.

So therefore, what we have to orient toward, is the idea of doing exactly the opposite.

We have reached a point, that we, together with Russia and China, are moving with an orientation toward, of all places, the Arctic, for a worldwide economic recovery. Now, as was pointed out by some specialists of our organization recently, the reason for the disappearance of some of the ice in the Arctic region, is that the ice stayed up there, and didn't move down into the oceans; therefore, the failure of the ice to eliminate itself in the normal way in the Arctic, meant there was an accumulation of this ice in the Arctic region.

Recently, the big ice pack, according to our experts, who reported this business, the ice pack has now begun to move away from the Arctic! The ice simply slid away, and went downstream into the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean! Now, you have a warming tendency, in terms of weather conditions, in the Arctic. Suddenly, the Arctic, which has been frozen territory for a long time, is now becoming de-iced in significant degree.

Now, the development of the world, is moving toward opening up what has been the Arctic region, for a change in the general direction of the world's economy. Russia is the leader in that. Canada and the United

States, particularly Alaska, are potentially the leaders in such a recovery. If we then, at the same time, go back to the space program, which means the Mars goal program among other things, then we're on the road toward a new situation for people on this planet, in general, and for this region.

So we've reached that point.

So therefore, the point is this—and while I'm not, as I said before, I'm not telling any absolute secrets, that I know to be secrets, although I did get a lot of information in terms of my function—but we're at the point where we can escape this problem, we can escape this depression: We can save civilization, with prospects of good things to come. But if we don't remove this President from office, this *insane President*, who is suited to be removed from office on the basis of his *insanity*, and Section 4 of the 25th Amendment provides, specifically, the means to do that: *He fits all the standards for expulsion from office, right now!* And his expulsion from office, now, might save the world from a thermo-nuclear war, and could probably save much of the world economy.

That's where we stand at this time, in short.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Ogden: Good. Thank you, very much.

Just to underscore what you ended with, I think to make the point that there is no guarantee of war avoidance, despite all of the diplomacy, unless we remove Obama from office. I wanted to see if you could elaborate a little bit about the point that you've made, about the fact that Obama was placed in office from the beginning, by the British, by George Soros, by others, with the intention of starting this war.

Coincidentally, I actually was looking back at a short statement that you issued in August of 2008, right on the eve of the Democratic National Convention: It was called "A Tale of Two Generations,"

(<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/6753>) and it's worth looking at, because it's almost prophetic in its content. It was during the 2008 convention, but it was also during the provoked confrontation between Georgia and Russia, in South Ossetia. And you said at that point, that because of the rejection of your HBPA of 2007-2008, the world economy was collapsing and the British Empire had no other option than to go for a thermo-nuclear confrontation.

LaRouche: Yes.

Ogden: And so, the context was, they placed this guy Obama in office *from the beginning*, to start this war, and I think that makes it very clear, why *only* by removing him from office now, can we end this war.

Brits in the Bushes

LaRouche: I would add, you have to look at George W. Bush, Jr. Because even though he didn't have the brains to be such a menace, he did have people working with him who were specialized in brutality and similar kinds of things.

And to understand this situation, you have to look at U.S. politics in a special light: that the way in which Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, was largely from London. It was the British monarchy that brought Hitler into power originally. He was their puppet. He didn't work out as well for them as they intended, but he was their puppet.

Now, the man who actually put Hitler into power in



The Bush family have been British assets, LaRouche stated, beginning with Hitler-backer Prescott Bush: "They are the kind of people that Benjamin Franklin wanted to kick out of the country: Put 'em on a boat back to England. But they kept them here; that was a big mistake." Above: Prescott and George H.W.; right: George W. Bush.



White House/Eric Draper

Germany, was a Bush—hmm? Prescott Bush! And Prescott Bush was the one who personally moved the money into Germany, to bail out Adolf Hitler, when Hitler was about to be excluded from politics on the basis of being bankrupt.

So, it was the Bush family, all the way through, from Prescott Bush through the other Bushes, who have been a key part, *as British assets*, just plain British assets! They're all British assets—well, of course, the younger Bush is a little bit missing a few things up here [*LaRouche points to his head*—but they really are not patriotic Americans. They belong to the British side, the kind of people that Benjamin Franklin wanted to kick out of the country: Put 'em on a boat back to England. But they kept them here; that was a big mistake.

But this element, this British element, which is tied to Wall Street, the Boston banks, and so forth, the British element of finance, which is an extension of London finance, has been the key problem here. And so, that's the source of the war.

We have to, in a sense, recognize that. We have to recognize that since the assassination of Kennedy: Look at the Kennedy assassination, for example, because, you know, we think in terms of something happening in terms of our lifetime, and we don't realize how much history is inside us. We don't realize how many Presidents in the United States were actually British assets, for example, and we had a see-saw battle between getting a patriotic President and a British-owned President, throughout our history, and the Bushes are part of that process.

But the way this happened: We had Franklin Roosevelt, who was the man who saved the United States and saved civilization, through his Presidency. Then he died, and we got a Wall Street character, Truman, in as President, who tried to change everything. Then we got disgusted with Truman, because he was a disgusting person, and we got Eisenhower, who was really an authentic hero, but with a damaged nation on his hands, and did the best he could to save the nation.

Fortunately, Eisenhower was followed by Kennedy, by John F. Kennedy. Kennedy was actually saving the nation, with his programs. And his brother Robert, who was later about to be nominated as the candidate for the Presidency in the election—so, the two Kennedys were killed. The killing of John F. Kennedy, which was a British operation: He was doing things the British hated, and he was eliminated for that reason.

And his successor Johnson was a scared bunny. And Johnson admitted it. Johnson said, they're going to get me next if I do anything of the sort that Kennedy was doing. So, Johnson went along with the war, which Kennedy was preventing. And that's why Kennedy was killed, because he was preventing what the British intended, the long Indo-China War. And Kennedy was acting under the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who laid down a policy which Kennedy had supported, and it was the same policy as Eisenhower's policy.

So, we were drawn into ten years of a long war, from which we have never returned, the Indo-China War.

So, therefore, we have inside us, in the United States, we have an Anglophile—you might call it British lovers, or Queen lovers or something—which has always been toward the British side, and trying to destroy the United States, just the same way that the British organized the Confederacy to destroy the United States. And every other kind of treason.

You can say that George W. Bush, if he had the brains to be traitor, would be a traitor. And this creep we have as President now—I'm not sure he was actually honestly elected. I'm not sure he had the honest votes. I certainly know that the financing of his campaign, which was *by* the British Empire—he was put into power by the British Empire. He's controlled by the British Empire. He's our enemy from within, but he's clinically insane.

So, therefore, we should remove him from office under those conditions: that he's clinically insane. Once he's out of office, I can assure you, from what I know, even though we have a mass of cowardly members of Congress—and some of them are cowardly because they're frightened, and they are legitimately frightened—but, we get rid of this guy, out of office; put him in some safe place where he's not harmed, because we don't want that complication in this thing. Under that case, we, the United States, will find that we have natural allies, in nations *including* Russia, and *including* China, cooperation with India, and other nations. We can turn this thing around immediately, because the American people are ready to be turned around right now.

Yes, they're scared. Yes, they're afraid to do things. Yes, this, yes that. It's all true. But it's those of us who are *not* scared—that is, not scared enough to quit, which is why I'm in that category—if we're back in position, and the American people know that they've got *us* as

leaders, not this bunch, then we can make it.

We will find natural allies, not only in Europe, in general, but in Russia—the door is open. In China, the door is open. Japan, the door is open. India, the door is open. We will create immediately, such a bloc of cooperation among leading nations of the world, that this evil that threatens us now, can be removed from us.

Now I don't know all the details of the plans, but I know the plan. That's my business. I know the plan. And we get this man out of office, this fake President out of office, this insane man, who doesn't belong in office! He's nuts, he's insane, criminally insane. Get him out of office, and let the right people in the United States take charge, as they should. Get some guts back into members of our Congress, and we're on the road to recovery.

Because of the shock of what's happened to us—we've come so close to virtual extermination of civilization, we're scared enough—I think we're willing to change.

Natural Alliances

Oyang Teng: I'd like to follow up on this concept of natural alliances. I think it's useful to remember that your first Presidential campaign was done as an effort to stop thermonuclear war with the Soviet Union, under the Trilateral Commission around Jimmy Carter, at that time, around 1976. In the years following that, you proposed what became known, and adopted by President Reagan, as the Strategic Defense Initiative for war avoidance, but uniquely, war avoidance driven by a strategic understanding of the principles of physical economy: the idea that by investing jointly, and mutually, in front-end technologies, as a science-driver policy, that you would actually raise the technological and cultural level of both the United States and the Soviet Union; that you would shift the entire strategic posture of the world. You would create, in effect, a new world.

Today, we find ourselves in a somewhat parallel situation, only it's now coming from the Russian side—the proposal for what's being called the Strategic Defense of Earth—an elaboration of your original SDI, which calls for expanding the protective umbrella to include not just missile defense, but also defense against extraterrestrial threats. Again, it contains within it the

Friday 30 December 2011

Dmitry Medvedev 'interested' in anti-ballistic missiles proposal

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Star Wars revisited: Strategic Defence of Earth echoes Reagan's SDI plan Photo: AP

Alexander Gabuyev, Kommersant

2:48PM GMT 31 Oct 2011

A new anti-ballistic missiles proposal promises protection from asteroid strikes as well as missiles, according to Russia's ambassador to Nato.

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*Russia's proposal for a Strategic Defense of Earth, reviving the LaRouche/Reagan SDI proposal of the 1980s, is intended not only as a missile defense system, but a protection from extraterrestrial threats as well. Shown: coverage of the Russian proposal in **Kommersant** online, Oct. 31, 2011.*

seeds of the same sort of physical economic revolution that you had explicitly designed within the SDI.

So, I'd like you to just elaborate on what is, what should be, the natural alliance, particularly based on these kinds of physical economic considerations, of the United States with these large Asian and Eurasian nations, and Russia in particular.

LaRouche: The first thing you have to take into account is that what was true in the 1970s, already, was that, with the existence of nuclear arsenals of the type we had then, and the delivery capabilities that existed at that time—that the idea of a new world war at that time, in the '70s, was clinically insane.

Now, that threat continued. There was a massive British effort to shut that down, to shut down what we had planned as the Strategic Defense alliance. Nonetheless, the problems continued. The danger of nuclear weapons, and thermonuclear weapons, increased. And if they exist, and war exists among major nations, those weapons are going to be *used!* And similar kinds of

weapons—biological weapons and so forth, the whole kit and kaboodle.

So therefore, we've come to a period of life, in which it is no longer possible to allow general warfare to occur on this planet. Now, with thermonuclear capabilities, and related capabilities which exist, it is no longer feasible to tolerate general warfare on this planet. Which means that the long legacy, the oligarchical legacy of great warfare, must come to an end.

At the same time, we're entering a new kind of problem. It's an old problem, but it's a new one for us. We've now reached the point that we must, for example, reach Mars; a manned landing and development on Mars is now a signal of the end of warfare on this planet. Not because it's going to cause the end of warfare, but it means a change in the way we think, of the necessary type.

We know now that the Solar System, which is a part of the galaxy, is entering an arm of the galaxy which is going to become extremely dangerous for human life. That is, the degree of radiation, density of radiation, and types of radiation we have to expect in the area we're getting into now, is a threat to us.

What we have to do, is we have to actually begin to get some colonization, particularly on Mars—Mars is the most important case—in which we start to build up defenses against this problem. Not a warfare problem, but a natural problem. And that's the point we've come to.

So, this becomes now our new destiny. We have to think differently. We don't want to think any more about war. Yes, we want nation-states, because national cultures are important. Human culture and its development in the language-cultures, and so forth, these are things we have to defend and preserve. And we have to have national sovereignty. Otherwise, we really don't have democracy, without sovereignty.

So therefore, our direction has to change to a science-driver program, away from this Green nonsense, which is going to kill us. That means we're going to have to go to Mars. We're going to have to do the things that enable us to put people, live human people, staying alive, on Mars. And that's going to be part of our job in building up the defenses within the Solar System and beyond, which are necessary to deal with this galactic threat; which we will be able to deal with, with scientific progress.

We have to end zero growth. Because the only way we can continue to defend human life's existence on

this planet now, with the increasing density of radiation which the Solar System, including Earth, is going to experience in the galaxy, the arm of the galaxy we're entering now, is to develop the highest possible technology, which will enable us to maintain and develop the defenses of human life within the Solar System itself, against this development that's coming from the galactic source.

So therefore, our orientation has to be a new orientation for mankind, for the human species, which must *include* things like the colonization of Mars. Now it's going to be a tricky thing, but with a higher technology, we can do it. So therefore, we have to go to higher objectives, new objectives, to replace the old business of warfare.

How Does Man's Mind Work?

Ogden: Well, I think it's very provocative that you said that a colonization of Mars program will indicate the end of wars on Earth because of the change of the way that man thinks about man. And you've just issued a new report, called "Reflections on Nicholas of Cusa" [*EIR*, Dec. 23, 2011], and in that report, in the context of the collapse of the Roman imperial system, with the Dark Age of the 14th Century, you have one mind, the mind of Nicholas of Cusa [in the 15th Century], addressing this very question: the way that man thinks of man. And so many of the pathologies that we have associated with the existentialism of today, come from a location of identity within the five senses, both in terms of what's happening, and also in terms of our situation in time, so-called, in terms of our experience of the "today."

And I was wondering if you can say a little bit more about the role of a Nicholas of Cusa in the context of the Dark Age that we're experiencing today?

LaRouche: Well, the problem is, we are so accustomed to certain conventional ideas about man and similar kinds of things, scientific kinds of things, that we fail to realize that what we call our sense perceptions, are really not what they're cracked up to be. And therefore, we have to come to a new understanding about how the human mind works.

I'm working on this, particularly this. This is my lifelong project right now. And this does lend itself to exactly solving these kinds of problems. It's going to be a fundamental change in the way people think about themselves, and about society, but it's the natural way they should come to think about this thing.

Therefore, we've come to a time of crisis in which the alternative to the crisis itself, pushes us in the direction of thinking about, how does man's mind work? How is man capable of understanding the universe in such a way that we're capable of using our minds, to develop the technologies, and the method of using those technologies, which we need now?

The time has come for mankind to grow up, get out of childhood, and come into the role of man, as man in the Solar System, man dealing with the galaxy which we inhabit, and looking beyond that, to other galaxies. Because we know now that it's possible for mankind to become a significant force in this galaxy and beyond, and the colonization of Mars, which is a feasible project for undertaking; it will come step-by-step—accelerating—but that project will mean a new future for mankind. And instead of playing with these old toys of war and stupidity, spend a little more effort on the future of mankind.

And Cusa would love that.

Principle, Not Party

Teng: Lyn, I'd like to ask a question pertaining to the field strategy for this war against the British Empire. We have a slate of six candidates, Congressional candidates for Federal office, and you had mentioned in a recent national webcast address, that we're way past the time where party politics has any meaning, and any effectiveness. You had laid out a strategy for a bipartisan alternative, in a context of getting rid of this current President, through Constitutional means.

You had put that forward not as some kind of electoral strategy, but really, as a necessary step to allow people to actually deal with universal principles. To be able to discuss policy at the level of principle, rather than party.

So, I was hoping maybe you could speak to that perspective, in the context of our fight to free the country from this blight called Obama.

LaRouche: Actually, partisan politics has always been a dubious prospect in our history. The idea that



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"If someone's running for national office—say, as a Senator or Congressman," LaRouche advised, "he [or she] should be concerned with a policy question which defines the partisanship, not have the partisanship come first, and the intention second." Here, LaRouche Democratic candidate for Congress in New Jersey, Diane Sare, campaigns to dump Obama, Dec. 22, 2011.

there are questions of ideas, differing ideas and that sort of thing, is not the problem. What the problem is, when you make a ritual, sort of a cult-like thing, of political parties, which *have no principle*. They have slogans. They have habits. But there is no principle.

The question is: I will line up with this guy, in order to screw this guy. And that's what party politics has come to.

Now, I'm not against party politics; I'm against unprincipled party politics. I think where there's a clear issue of principle in terms of national policy, within the framework of our Constitutional intention, but within that framework, as opposed to the Confederacy's idea, fine! You have people who ally, in a form of partisanship, on issues which they think they must present. But the unprincipled thing of saying, "Well, what is going to be our principle this year, for this election campaign?" This is nonsense. And, you know, Democrats and Republicans—it's really not a moral set of categories. It's more opportunist than moral.

So, therefore, the problem we dealt with in terms of this election campaign season, was to say that running as candidates on the name of a party ticket is not the way politics should be run. Divisions in politics should go on the basis of principles, not these kinds of party tickets. And not these inventions.

So, therefore, if someone's running for national office—say, as a Senator or Congressman—he should be concerned with a policy question which *defines* the partisanship, not have the partisanship come first, and the intention second. First must come the intention. And if people are working on the intention, then they're going to concentrate on trying to realize the intention.

Of course, there are things like sectional problems, and sectional partisanship is not a bad thing necessarily, if it's done in the proper form. But the way we were treating party, as such, as the principle, rather than principle as the basis for party, is what the mistake is. And at this point, we have a lot of good Republicans and a lot of good Democrats out there, in terms of partisanship. They are perfectly good people. *But!* What we get now, is, now partisanship then becomes the game. And it comes in state politics, on the national level, state and national politics and so forth, and this is absolutely ridiculous! There is no principle!

Therefore, the citizen does not know what a principle is, in terms of party vote. They vote party, not principle! And what should happen is, principle should control party. If there's a difference in principle, that is, national principle, there's a difference in party, and the party principle is a way of fighting out these differences.

But an unprincipled sort of politics, an unprincipled kind of partisanship, is proving itself to be extremely destructive! The most recent election was an absolute abomination! *There was absolutely no principle worth calling a principle in the whole shebang!* You may have had people, as individual politicians, who had principle, and a respectable principle.

My view is simply that, today, in this coming year's general election, principle, not party, must dominate. And therefore, those who are members of parties should vote the principle, and vote the principle of the ticket, not the partisanship, as such.

Ogden: And I think the cross-party principle is absolutely clear, right now. I mean, you have Hitler in the White House, you have this bill that was just passed in

the name of the Defense Authorization Act, which is a Hitler Enabling Act, for Barack Obama. Anybody, an American citizen, now, can be grabbed off the street, and imprisoned without trial—"disappeared."

So, I think the principle is quite clear, around which both parties have to come together. And I think, in terms of a conclusion for what we are gathered here today, for what you stated in the beginning: that there is no option to avoid thermonuclear war, perhaps even before Christmas, or in the week between Christmas and the New Year, unless we remove Barack Obama from office. That's the point that people have to come away with.

And I think if people are willing to join us in our mobilization this weekend, we have material on the website, we have a [leaflet](#) that can be printed out, distributed; we have currently, a mobilization happening on five continents, on this planet, which we're covering on this website.

So, you can stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](#). We're going to be on watch and we'll be in full mobilization. So, I'd like to thank you all for watching, and stay tuned to [larouchepac.com](#).



LPAC-TV Weekly Report

Each Wednesday afternoon, Lyndon LaRouche sits down with LPAC-TV Weekly Report host John Hoefle and two guests from the "Basement" scientific team and/or the LaRouchePAC editorial staff, for an in-depth discussion of the most important issues of the week, be they political, economic, strategic, or scientific.

www.larouchepac.com

Until Obama Is Removed, We Are on the Edge of War

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Jan. 3—Lyndon LaRouche has again warned that the world is hovering on the brink of thermonuclear extinction, and that the sole source of that danger is the British Empire, with its control over the U.S. arsenal of nuclear weapons via their White House pawn, President Barack Obama.

The source of the war danger does not stem from Iran's quest for a nuclear bomb, or Syria's alleged crackdown on peaceful dissenters, or even Israel's obsession to remain the sole nuclear weapons state in the Middle East.

The British oligarchy is committed to preventing the Eurasian region, led by China, Russia, India, and other nations of the Asia-Pacific, from emerging from the collapse of the entire trans-Atlantic financial and economic system, as the new center of gravity of world political and economic power. To prevent this from happening, London is committed to starting a thermonuclear conflict pitting the United States against Russia and China. From the standpoint of the British oligarchy, a world of vastly reduced population—under 1 billion inhabitants—is preferable to a prospering world, in which the power of the private financier oligarchy is wiped out.

While the overwhelming majority of American citizens and even leading politicians are absolutely clueless about this reality, the same is not true of leading circles in Russia and China, who have made their voices heard, loudly, in recent weeks, in a war-avoidance effort

that has been joined by some leading American military and diplomatic circles.

But as LaRouche has repeatedly emphasized, dating back to his April 11, 2009 international webcast, the only true war-avoidance option that is sure to avert thermonuclear Armageddon is the immediate removal of President Obama from office—using the provisions of the U.S. Constitution to secure a stable transfer of power, and the launching of an unprecedented global economic recovery.

With Obama in office, unfettered by the threat of impeachment or removal under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment, London maintains a precarious finger on the U.S. nuclear trigger. Furthermore, as LaRouche emphasized in a New Year's Day emergency message, if nuclear Armageddon is avoided, the world still faces a plunge into a New Dark Age of famine, disease, and perpetual war—unless the United States leads a fundamental revolution in policy, returning to the American System tradition of a credit system under national banking, and a science-driver program for global economic recovery.

Strategic Warnings

Both Russian and Chinese leaders are keenly aware of the danger of a thermonuclear war, triggered by an Israeli attack on Iran, or other provocations aimed at pitting the United States against the Eurasian superpowers. While Russian-Chinese relations have their



White House/Pete Souza

London's control of President Obama puts the British Imperial finger on the U.S. thermonuclear button. Here, Obama plays at being Commander-in-Chief with U.S. troops at Bagram Air Field in Afghanistan, March 2010.

own long history of friction, the two nations have reached a consensus that the war danger must be defeated, and have signaled, in a series of public statements and actions, that they are aware of the threats, and will work towards a common war-avoidance effort.

On Dec. 26, in one indicative action, Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin held a televised meeting with Dmitri Rogozin, until recently the Russian Ambassador to NATO. Rogozin was recently named deputy prime minister in charge of the defense sector, the nuclear power sector, and the space program. In the meeting, Rogozin pledged to lead a rapid “rebirth of the defense industry,” with “one of the most important aspects being, in effect, a new industrialization of the defense industry, which should function as a locomotive to pull the entire Russian economy.”

A month before his promotion to deputy prime minister, Rogozin had visited the restricted city of Krasnoznamensk to deliver an address before the Aerospace Forces, in which he clearly spelled out the war danger emanating from NATO’s pursuit of a missile defense shield in Europe, minus the earlier cooperation with Moscow on a joint defense shield.

Rogozin warned that “NATO continues to live by the principles set down by NATO Secretary-General Lord Ismay [1952-57]: ‘To keep the Russians out, the

Americans in, and the Germans down’.... They understand that the Germans may always develop into a force that will consolidate Europe around itself.”

Zeroing in on the recent agreement reached between the U.S. and Romania, where an important component of the anti-missile system will be installed on Russia’s southeastern tier, Rogozin told the Aerospace Forces assembled, “We have scrutinized the agreement the Americans have signed with the Romanians. The Romanians may think they are important interception missile operators, but even the base commander, a Romanian serviceman, has the right to enter only the lobby.” Rogozin warned that the Europeans have become “hostages and targets of a retaliatory attack.”

On Dec. 27, the Chinese also issued a clear warning that they understood the new threats coming from a London-controlled Obama Administration in Washington. In a lengthy article in *People’s Daily*, Lin Zhiyuan, an expert on U.S. policy, from the Department of World Military Research of the Academy of Military Sciences, warned that the Obama Administration has adopted a new “return to Asia” strategy, based on the British geopolitical doctrines of Halford Mackinder.

“Some thinkers of the U.S. Navy are quite interested in the English geographer Halford Mackinder’s ‘Heartland theory,’ and believe that controlling the South China Sea will make the U.S. Air Force and Navy command East Asia, and consequently command the ‘World Island.’ Currently, the situation in Europe is under the American control, and the situation in the Middle East is beneficial to the United States. The world’s geographic center is transferring from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Asia-Pacific region has become the world’s political and economic center. The United States is eager to find a new way to consolidate its dominant position in this region.”

Lin concluded that, with President Obama facing a challenging reelection campaign, under conditions of serious economic crisis at home, “the Obama administration needs to be more aggressive in military and diplomacy in order to create favorable conditions to win

the presidency election. Therefore, the American global strategy shows a layout of stabilizing Europe, 'shrinking' appropriately in the Middle East, and 'expanding' in the Asia-Pacific region." As the Chinese are well aware, it was Mackinder's geopolitical doctrine of war between the Heartland and the Rimland that was the basis for Britain launching two world wars in the 20th Century.

Pre-War Deployments

Already on Dec. 15, the Russian government, in a clear recognition of the war danger coming from the Anglo-Americans, published a detailed report on the bolstering of Russian defenses along the southern tier. The article, by Sergei Konovalov, based on Defense Ministry briefings, was published both in the Russian-language daily *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* and in the English-language *Russia Today*. Konovalov began by bluntly stating that, "The geopolitical situation unfolding around Syria and Iran is prompting Russia to make its military structures in the South Caucasus and the Caspian, Mediterranean and Black Sea regions more efficient. *Nezavisimaya Gazeta's* Defense Ministry sources are saying that the Kremlin has been informed about an upcoming U.S.-supported Israeli strike against Iran's nuclear facilities. The strike will be sudden and take place on 'day X' in the near future. One could assume Iran's reaction will not be delayed. A full-scale war is possible, and its consequences could be unpredictable."

The article, not coincidentally, appeared the day that the Russia-European Union summit was underway in Brussels, and just one week after the NATO-Russia summit in the same city. Konovalov recounted a Russian warning delivered to the Europeans the day before the EU summit: "A day before the event, Russia's envoy to the EU, Vladimir Chizhov, relayed a message from the Kremlin, saying that an Israeli, or U.S. strike on Iran will lead to a 'catastrophic development of events.' The diplomat stressed that the negative consequences will not only be felt by the region, 'but also in a much broader context.'"

The article went on to detail all of the war-alert deployments of the Russian southern command, which



Moscow and Beijing are in agreement that the war danger must be defeated, and are working towards a war-avoidance strategy. Prime Minister Putin (left) has placed Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin (right) in charge of defense, nuclear power, and Russia's space program.

has been on a heightened alert status since Dec. 1, particularly Russian forces in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, who are aware of potential provocations from Georgia, in the event of an attack on Iran by Israel, the U.S., and NATO. The alert status includes coastal guided-missile battalions in Dagestan, and in the Caspian Flotilla.

The report also noted the deployment of the Russian aircraft carrier *Admiral Kuznetsov* into the eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Syria, noting that Ministry of Defense officials would neither confirm nor deny that the carrier was accompanied by Russian nuclear submarines from the Northern Fleet.

The Konovalov article concluded with a report on an assessment by Russian Col. Vladimir Popov (ret.), an expert on the Caspian Sea region, who told the paper that he "does not exclude the possibility of Russia's military involvement in the Iranian conflict. 'In the worst-case scenario, if Tehran is facing complete military defeat after a land invasion of the U.S. and NATO troops, Russia will provide it military support, at least on a military-technical level,' predicts Vladimir Popov."

At the United Nations

Russia's UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin brought the issue of the war danger before the UN Security Council during one of his final comments as Council president (he was replaced on Jan. 1, by the South Af-

rican ambassador). In a year-end interview with reporters, Churkin warned that Russia would not support any further sanctions against Iran, and also reported that his government was engaged in talks with both the Syrian government and opposition leaders to bring a peaceful end to the crisis there, which was being fueled by “violent extremists” who refused to negotiate. Churkin warned that the “greatest danger” in 2012 was a war between Iran and Western nations, and that his government would take measures to prevent such a war.

The most in-depth Western media coverage of Churkin’s warnings appeared in the Dec. 31 *Daily Telegraph*. He asserted that “Moscow believes that there are no further sanctions at the UN Security Council against Iran regarding its nuclear program. The sanctions track at the Security Council has been exhausted.”

In an interview on Dec. 30 with *Russia Today*, Churkin had reiterated that the standoff between Iran and the West represents “a very dangerous scenario” for war, “but we do believe that a peaceful solution is possible. . . . Our consistent stand, our effort, is going to be targeted at doing whatever we can in order to prevent this scenario of regional catastrophe being carried out in 2012.” And while Russia is also concerned about Iran possibly developing nuclear weapons, Moscow does not “accept the proposition that the best way to prevent a war is to start a war.”

Churkin closed by restating the Russian government position that the Syrian situation can and must be resolved without resorting to outside force, as had been the case with Libya. He demanded the same degree of patience from the international community for Syria that has been shown in the case of Yemen. “I think there was more bloodshed over the past few months [in Yemen] than in Syria. We do not accept the premise that somehow the Assad regime cannot change, that there cannot be progress [through dialogue] under this regime.”

Indeed, Russia’s intervention has apparently temporarily pushed back the London-led war drive for regime change in Damascus. In the final days of 2011, leaders of the major Syrian opposition parties met in Cairo, and signed a formal decree, vowing to seek reform without outside military intervention, the use of violence, or the promotion of sectarian conflict. One of the signers of that document, National Coordinating Committee for Democratic Change (NCC) head Haitham Manna, publicly praised the Russian role in mediating a solution to

the Syrian crisis, noting that it was more worthwhile to look to Russia, China, and Iran for assistance than to rely on traditional Western allies like France and Great Britain and the United States.

American Voices

The war-avoidance campaign has not been restricted to Russia and China. In addition to LaRouche’s warnings, a number of leading American military and diplomatic voices have been sounded against the Iran trigger.

On Dec. 29, Paul Pillar, until recently the Middle East director of the National Intelligence Council at the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, published a sharp attack on U.S. failed diplomacy towards Iran. In *The National Interest* journal, Pillar warned, “The United States has made it almost impossible for Iran to say ‘yes’ to whatever it is the United States is supposedly demanding of Iran.” Pillar noted that “Any feasible change in Iranian policies that could be the basis of a new understanding with the United States and the West would include a continuing Iranian nuclear program, very likely including the enrichment of uranium by Iran. Feasible arrangements that would provide the minimum assurances to both sides could be negotiated, but they are unexplored. They remain unexplored because the United States has abandoned negotiations and has made its policy toward Iran solely one of pressure and sanctions.”

Pillar went one step further, charging that many in the U.S. government do not want those sanctions to work. “They instead see them as a necessary preliminary to war that they really want. This is a tragedy in the making. It is being made largely because too many people in this country have lost sight both of U.S. interests and of the fundamental bargaining principle that if we want to solve a problem that involves someone else with whom we have differences, we should make it easier, not harder, for the other side to say yes.”

The next day, a similar chord was struck by former Amb. Thomas Pickering and William Luers, writing in the *Washington Post*. The authors warned that “Military action is becoming the seemingly fail-safe solution for the United States to deal with real and imagined security problems. The uncertain and intellectually demanding ways of diplomacy are seen as ‘unmanly’ and tedious, likely to involve compromise or even ‘appeasement.’”

U.S. policy, they lament, has become one of “an

unprecedented series of sanctions and ostracization. History teaches that engagement and diplomacy pay dividends that military threats do not. Deployment of military force can bring the immediate illusion of ‘success’ but always results in unforeseen consequences and collateral damage that complicate further the achievement of America’s main objectives. Deploying diplomats with a strategy while maintaining some pressure on Iran will lower Tehran’s urgency to build a bomb and reduce the danger of conflict.” Instead, the U.S. must set out on a “relentless search” for different ways to deal with Iran, without which “Washington will be stuck with a policy that will not change Iran’s practices or its regime and could lead to a catastrophic war.”

These U.S. institutional voices opposing a catastrophic war must themselves face the reality that it is only with the removal of President Obama from office, by legitimate Constitutional means already available, that war avoidance can be assured. Only by removing British control over the American nuclear arsenal can war be averted at this late moment.

That is the harsh reality that the world is facing, as the New Year begins.

War Plan Against Syria: ‘Made in London’

by an EIR Investigative Team

Jan. 2—A British-based network of Syrian opposition operatives is behind an effort to withdraw Arab League monitors who have been in Syria under an agreement made by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, and to replace war-avoidance efforts, led especially by permanent UN National Security Council member Russia, with a Libya-style war. Since Dec. 27, 100 Arab League monitors have traveled to different locations in Syria, secured the release of some 3,500 prisoners, many of them political detainees in Syrian jails, and observed the Syrian Army’s withdrawal of heavy weaponry from around cities controlled by the opposition.

And as the result of a significant Russian war-avoidance intervention, especially Russia’s and China’s veto of a U.S.-French-British-backed resolution against

Syria, combined with splits in the Arab League and strong U.S. Pentagon resistance to another Libya-style military intervention, there are some signs that the London-led forces promoting violent regime change in Damascus are being pushed back, and are in some disarray.

In the last 72 hours, there have been significant developments that point to the possibility of a peaceful outcome in Syria. But at the same time, British-controlled assets in the Syrian opposition, led by the London-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights and its affiliated Barada satellite television, and Anglo-Saudi Salafi¹ voices, such as terrorist supporter Omar Bakri, are demanding that the violent overthrow of Bashar al-Assad through foreign military intervention is the only acceptable option.

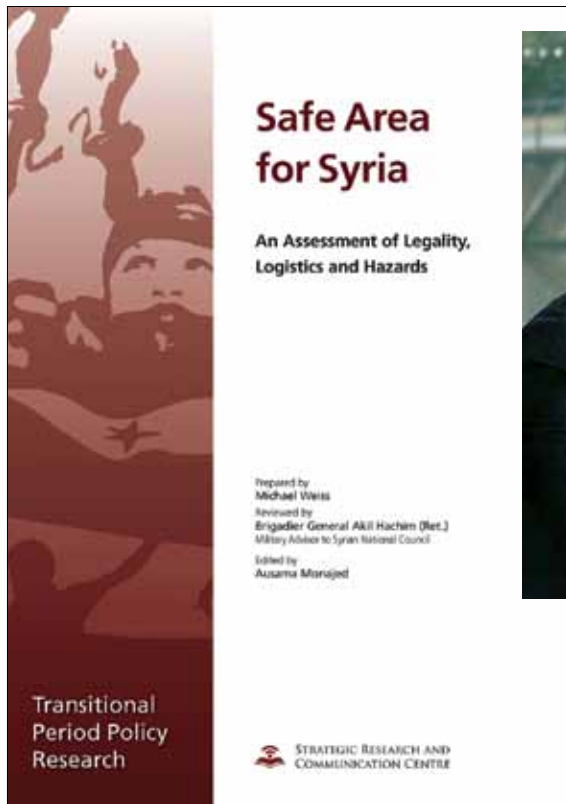
Among the leading war-avoidance developments over the past week are the following:

- At the end of December, in Cairo, leaders of the two leading Syrian opposition groups, the Syrian National Council (SNC) and the National Coordinating Committee for Democratic Change (NCC), signed an agreement on what was described as the “three no’s”: that there would be no foreign intervention, no use of violence against the Assad government, and no fomenting of sectarian conflict. This is the first time that the SNC and NCC have reached a major agreement on anything, and the document is to be submitted to the Arab League, which is organizing a convention of the Syrian opposition sometime this month.

- On Jan. 1, NCC leader Haytham al-Manna, one of the unity document signers, gave an interview to the Beirut-based newspaper *Al-Akhbar*, in which he emphasized the role that Russia had played in brokering a peaceful solution to the Syrian crisis, and suggested that the opposition should look to Russia, China, and Iran—rather than unreliable Western countries like France and Britain—to secure genuine reforms for the country. Al-Manna also emphasized that criticisms of the “three no’s” that are coming from the Syrian National Council, which is foreign-based, are not unexpected, because the SNC is itself not unified.

A Libya-style NATO or Western war against Syria is *unacceptable*, al-Manna said. “We don’t want anyone to destroy our country. We’ve never seen a situation where Santa Claus appears, saves a country from a dic-

1. The Salafis are a fundamentalist sect of Sunni Islam.



Ausama Monajed is “London’s man” in the Syrian opposition. His London-based Strategic Research and Communication Centre issued this policy paper to build support for “regime change” war against Syria.

tatorship, and then waves good-bye peacefully and leaves. We understand the pressure on the Syrian people is immense, but Western military intervention is simply not a solution.”

- On Jan. 1, on the sidelines of a meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu, the Turkish head of the organization, said that the OIC opposes any foreign intervention in the Syria crisis, and called for dialogue to resolve the problems, as well as all conflicts in the Persian Gulf region, especially over the Strait of Hormuz.

- On Jan. 1, the *Damascus Times* reported that President Assad will soon deliver a nationwide address, announcing a new government with opposition figures included. The President has reportedly been conferring for the past three days with top advisors who have been meeting with opposition figures to work out the details of the deal.

Brits Say ‘Stop the Monitors’

But even as these positive developments were unfolding, the London-based Syrian opposition went into high gear to stop the Arab League monitors, by pulling

them out immediately; to break up the SNC/NCC unity agreement that rejects foreign military force; and to campaign for a foreign military overthrow of President Assad. Using its most powerful propaganda weapon—a daily fabricated body count—the British-based network, repeatedly echoed in Paris by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, is calling for the Arab League to pull out its monitors.

How does this operation work? As revealed in a Dec. 26 statement from the La-Rouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) titled “Brits Are Source of All Accounts of Syrian Deaths,” the operation centers around three intertwined organizations: the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, the Strategic Resource and Communications Centre, and a satellite television broadcast operation in London called Barada TV.

LPAC’s release, which has been posted on blogs around the world says:

“The Syrian Human Rights Observatory is the single source for all Western press accounts, including those of UN Human Rights Commission head Navi Pillay and Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, of the numbers of Syrians supposedly killed by Assad every day. The Syrian Observatory Committee for Human Rights in turn gets these numbers from the London-based Strategic Resource and Communications Centre, headed by Syrian-born Ausama Monajed.

“Who is Monajed? His background makes it clear that not only are these death-counts completely unverified, and not only do they come from the opposition itself, as columnist Phil Giraldi has noted, but that they probably originate from British intelligence.

“As was the case with the Libyan terrorists, LIFG [Libyan Islamic Fighting Group], operating from Britain against the Qaddafi regime, Britain controls the Syrian, Ausama Monajed, head of the London-based

Strategic Resource and Communications Centre. Monajed, who provides the information to the Western media about the ‘mayhem’ committed by the Bashar al-Assad regime, wears many hats and is well-protected by British intelligence. He is a founder-member of the Syrian National Council, the group that is urging the Arab League to remove al-Assad, and Monajed is also a member of the London-based Syrian Observatory Committee for Human Rights.

“Monajed, according to one report, works with other people based in France, Lebanon, and Qatar. It is evident that Qatar, which has become a cat’s paw for Riyadh and London, and has now just adopted Wahhabism as its national religion, is a major source of financing for Monajed’s operations.

“Monajed is also trotted around in international forums. He was invited to the British intelligence-run Chatham House to speak on a panel titled Envisioning Syria’s Future. He is a darling of the U.S.-based Project Democracy, and has spoken at USIP (U.S. Institute of Peace, a Washington quango) seminars on Syria.

“An economist by training, Monajed worked for the United Nations Development Programme and then the European Commission, on development programs inside Syria. He quit the Syrian government job in 2005 and moved to Britain that year to be under the umbrella of MI6 and Tony Blair in working against al-Assad.”

War Plan: Made in the U.K.

That’s not all. On Dec. 30, LaRouchePAC followed up its investigation of the British control of the operation to overthrow President Assad with a second press release, entitled “British Writing Obama’s Script for Syrian Trigger for World War III.”

“A posting on The Cable, a blog of *Foreign Policy* magazine, Dec. 28, headlined the creation of a secret committee by the Obama Administration, which is preparing ‘options’ for aiding the Syrian opposition. The process, led by NSC Senior Director Steve Simon, involves only a few select officials from State, Defense, Treasury, and other relevant agencies,” LPAC warned. “It is unusually small, presumably to prevent media leaks, and bypasses the normal channels of Interagency Policy Committee, Deputies’ Committee, and Principals’ Committee meetings.”

The NSC grouping is oriented to Obama’s repeated insane demands that Assad *must leave office*.

And it turns out that the very same British network

that produces the daily “body count” to provide Obama with the pretext for another illegal regime-change war in the Middle East has written its own blueprint for how that war has to unfold—and the network is partially funded by the Obama Administration itself.

In the same *Foreign Policy* item of Dec. 28, blogger Josh Rogin reports that Monajed’s Strategic Research and Communications Centre just released a policy paper titled, “Safe Area for Syria,” adopting the policy of foreign military action in Syria. The paper was prepared by Michael Weiss, the Communications Director for the Henry Jackson Society in London; reviewed by Brig. Gen. Akil Hachim (ret.), Military Advisor to the Syrian National Council; and edited by Ausama Monajed, a member of the Syrian National Council, which hopes to become the sole center of the Syrian opposition, and to be recognized by the United Nations as the government-in-exile.

“The Syrian National Council (SNC) is entering a critical phase in the Syrian revolution,” the paper says, “whereby the hope of a continued campaign of passive resistance to an exceptionally brutal and unrestrained regime is becoming more and more akin to a suicide pact.”

Instead, say Monajed et al. in the paper, “On 19 December, the SNC formally endorsed foreign military intervention for Syria. This represents a significant about-face from the institution’s founding National Consensus Charter, which categorically rejected such a contingency. Moreover, after initially ruling out ‘armed resistance,’ in contrast to the Free Syrian Army (FSA), the SNC has now also, ‘pledged to support’ the FSA as a military custodian of the revolution.”

Lo and behold. On the same day that President Assad agreed to the Arab League plan for releasing prisoners, admitting monitors, and ending violent crackdowns, London’s “Syrian Opposition” called for total war against Assad.

There is no mystery here. Behind the “opposition” paper calling for a foreign overthrow of Assad is the same network that brought us the Iraq invasion of 2003, and supported and funded Anglo-American Iraqi war-monger Ahmed Chalabi and his Iraqi National Congress.

“Safe Area for Syria” is a virtual word-for-word reprint of the call for military intervention issued earlier in December by the Henry Jackson Society, an organization that combines the most fanatical American neo-

conservatives with the descendants of the British Empire's Round Table.

The Jackson Society's document, titled "Intervention in Syria?," is a program for perpetual war and the end of national sovereignty. The only significant difference between the two documents is that the earlier Jackson Society report demands that the Syrian National Council support foreign military intervention, Libya-style, with air attacks by NATO and other Western powers, whereas the SNC version of the document delivers that endorsement.

No one should be fooled by the obscurity of Michael Weiss, the author of the paper, or the fact that the Henry Jackson Society is not well known. Founded in March 2005, the U.S. organizers of the Society are the same people who brought you the Iraq War, predicting a "cakewalk," and ending up with an eight-year war in which hundreds of thousands of Iraqis were killed, tens of thousands of American and coalition soldiers were injured, and nearly 5,000 coalition soldiers were killed. These people care nothing about civilian casualties.

Among the Society's American patrons are foaming-at-the-mouth neo-cons: Richard Perle, former head of the Defense Policy Board at the Pentagon under Rumsfeld/Wolfowitz; former CIA Director James Woolsey; *Weekly Standard* Editor William Kristol; and the American Enterprise Institute's Joshua Muravchik, all early patrons of Chalabi. Another American patron of the Henry Jackson Society is President Obama's new ambassador to Russia, Michael McFaul. On the British side, heavyweights Rt. Hon. Michael Ancram, 13th Marquess of Lothian, grandson of Round Table leader Philip Kerr, 11th Marquess of Lothian; and Sir Richard Dearlove, Tony Blair's choice to head British SIS, 1999-2004, provide the leadership.

The Jackson Society was founded as a strategic move by the American neo-cons, whose credibility was being destroyed in the United States. By June 2006, the Society members in London were cheering the Israeli attack on Southern Lebanon, where some 5,000 civilians were killed in Israeli air strikes. The Society's founding coincided with U.S. funding of the Syrian opposition, according to State Department cables posted by Wikileaks.

These cables show that the sponsorship of the Syrian exile movement went into high gear in 2005, and that about \$6 million in U.S. government money has been funneled into the Syrian opposition since 2006. The

funds began in the aftermath of the 2005 assassination in Beirut of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri. The funding coincided with an anti-Syria UN Security Council resolution demanding that Syria remove its troops from Lebanon.

The Bush/Cheney-British alliance was banking on the fact that Syrian President Assad would not pull Syrian troops out of Lebanon, and that the UN's Mehlis Commission investigating the Hariri assassination could be turned into a tool for a military attack on Syria.

The 2005-06 war plan against Syria was derailed, but the opposition funding was put in place for the future, just as the neo-con network began building up the Chalabi option for an Iraq war in the mid-1990s. The world is still paying for the Iraq War debacle. The next British Empire adventure could well turn into a global thermonuclear confrontation.

Research for this report was contributed by Hussein Askary, Ramtanu Maitra, Tony Papert, Ed Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, Michele Steinberg, and Scott Thompson.

A Strategic Defense of Humanity



Were the United States to eject Obama, and reciprocate Russia's offer for an SDE (Strategic Defense of Earth), we would not only avert the danger of thermonuclear war in the short term, but we would eliminate the reason for humanity to ever go to war again. Peace, is not the negation of conflict; it's an active commitment among all peoples to "the common aims of mankind."

An LPAC video presented by Natalie Lovegren (12 minutes).

<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/20616>

We Need an 'Alert and Knowledgeable Citizenry' To Avoid Imperial Wars

Col. Lawrence Wilkerson (ret.) served for 31 years in the U.S. Army, in Vietnam, in the Pacific Command, on the faculty of the Navy War College, and at the Marine Corps University. In 1989, he became Chief of Staff to Gen. Colin Powell in the final months of Powell's tenure as President Ronald Reagan's National Security Advisor. He was Chief of Staff to Powell at the Joint Chiefs of Staff under George H.W. Bush; and held the same position when Powell served as Secretary of State to George W. Bush.

Wilkerson has been an outspoken critic of the Iraq War, and continues to speak out against the ongoing war in Afghanistan, as well as the abuses of the U.S. Constitution, in both the Bush and the Obama administrations.

This interview was conducted on Dec. 22 with EIR Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg.

Steinberg: Colonel Wilkerson, I want to thank you very much for joining me today. I've got some questions about the present strategic situation.

First of all, Israel is threatening, as you know, to bomb Iran's nuclear facilities. Two questions: Number one, is this an appropriate moment for another war in the Middle East? And [second,] what would be the consequences if the Israelis do launch such an attack?

Wilkerson: First, I think this is a highly inappropriate time for another war in Western Asia, or the Middle East, as we call it. We've already got one just wrapped up [in Iraq], which is falling apart, even as I speak; we've got another one

going, with no end in sight, that one in Afghanistan; and the global war on terror, which ranges from the Horn of Africa, to Somalia, all around the Maghreb, and elsewhere in Africa, and as far as I know, all over the world. We don't need a fourth war.

Israel is another imponderable in this entire issue. One, Israel does not have the military capacity to inflict much damage on Iran. It could fly long-range strikes at the very end of its operational tether, if you will, and it could drop a few bombs, but it would do very little damage. It would probably be a pinprick, in terms of damage. But what would Iran do in reaction to that? Would it send some of its missiles towards Tel Aviv, Haifa, or some other place in Israel? And then, what would we do in reaction to that?

The real fear here, is that Israel will administer this pinprick with complete knowledge that we're going to follow her and make it more than a pinprick. That's what I worry about. So the answer to your question is: Israel could not do much, but we would probably follow and do a lot.

And second, we certainly don't need another war in Western Asia.

The War Instrument Is Not the Answer

Steinberg: Do you see the possibility of such an Israeli-initiated conflict, drawing the United States in, and being the trigger for an even larger, perhaps even global conflagration? Do you see the danger that this could really get out of control, at a moment when there's a lot of fragility in the world economy?



New American Foundation/Sarah Brennan

Wilkerson: Well, I do see that, but I don't see it in the way you just described. The way I see it, is that it continues to go the way it's been going for the past ten years. And that is, that China, and to a lesser extent other countries, like Russia, Brazil, Turkey, India, steal not one or two, but multiple marches on the United States, and for that matter on Europe, too, because we're so mired in conflict that we can't see the bottom of our feet!

This is a situation, where we're transferring enormous wealth to Asia, right now. We're transferring wealth to the near part of Asia, in the form of petroleum dollars. We're transferring *immense* sums of wealth to the eastern parts of Asia, to China, to Southeast Asia, Korea, and so forth, through their productive capacity and our *buying* that productive capacity. This is one of the greatest wealth transfers in human history that's taking place right now.

So what China, and India, and Russia, and others like them are going to do, is sit back and steal even more marches on us, as we mire ourselves even further in warfare! This is tantamount to the "end of empire" for us, if you will, if we don't wake up and realize that we are 1) frittering away our power on the fringes of our empire; 2) possessed of an utterly unsound economic and financial base, and do something about it; and 3) figure out that the war instrument, and the military in general, is not the answer to every problem in the world!

Of course, those things are complementary; they all go along with one another, as it were. And at the same time, you have to realize that you don't have a very powerful military, if you don't have a very solid economic foundation. So, even that element of our hard power, which seems to be the only thing that we can use these days, is going to atrophy and fall apart, if we don't fix our economic base. The number-one problem for this country, right now, is fixing our economic base, and in that regard, another war in Western Asia is not about to fix that economic base; it's just going to cause further deterioration.

Steinberg: Recently, we heard from Sen. Carl Levin



DoD/U.S. Army Spc. Kristina L. Gupton

Colonel Wilkerson has been an outspoken critic of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the so-called war on terror. He warns that, "We don't need a fourth war," this time, with Iran.

(D-Mich.) [chairman of the Armed Services Committee], that the Obama Administration insisted on the inclusion, within the just-passed National Defense Authorization Act, of provisions that would actually mandate that the military engage in indefinite detentions, including of American citizens on American soil. Do you see in this, and some other recent actions—the al-Awlaki killing—an erosion of some of the most fundamental Constitutional principles of our republic?

Wilkerson: I certainly do. I think it started with the Patriot Act, which I think was a draconian piece of legislation that demonstrated, as is so often the case with us, particularly in our post-World War II history, that we overreact to almost everything, particularly when it presents a threat to us that we think is existential—when it isn't.

It's a situation that started with the Patriot Act: It started with the fear and the political exploitation of that fear, post-9/11. And now, it's some years later, and we're doing this, which is really perplexing! We're walking our military back to the days of Reconstruction: We're doing away with *Posse Comitatus*:¹ We are

1. The *Posse Comitatus* Act, passed in 1878, states: "Whoever, except in cases and under circumstances expressly authorized by the Constitution or Act of Congress, willfully uses any part of the Army or the Air Force as a posse comitatus or otherwise to execute the laws shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than two years, or both" (Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1385).

telling the military that we expect it to be an element in domestic law enforcement. This is nonsense!

And the only reason that I figure that this may be happening, *so long* after the 9/11 attacks, is because the Congress and others, who have pretty much signed on to this, wholesale, are not so scared of terrorists and what terrorists might bring to this country, as they are of what movements like Occupy Wall Street and so forth, might ultimately bring to this country. That's the only way I can see it: They're worried about what Americans, what the domestic situation might be like, given their inability to do anything about the wealthiest people in this country running this country.

And so, they're taking measures right now, to make sure they can protect themselves in the future. And who are "they"? "They" are the Congressmen themselves, the

White House, and others, who are in the government, in the leadership of this country! And ultimately, those in the oligarchy who are running this country: the corporations, big food, big oil, big pharmacy, and so forth, that really have the intrinsic power in this country to make it go one way or another.

That's the only way I can explain it. Otherwise, it's utterly perplexing to me, why we would be going back to Reconstruction days, to martial law, if you will, to handle law enforcement in this country.

A Pattern of Erosion of the Constitution

Steinberg: We've seen a pattern of erosion, as you say, starting with the Bush Administration, with the Patriot Act, and now you've got a President, who has a law degree from Harvard in Constitutional law, who flagrantly brought us into the Libya War, without going to Congress; who apparently has some team at the White House that decides on executions of American citizens overseas; and now we have this new development, as you say, creating a situation where the military can be deployed on the streets of the country to prevent the population from revolting against this problem.

Are these, in your view, impeachable crimes? And where is Congress in all of this?

Wilkerson: Well, you didn't mention another one, that's as insidious as all the rest, if not more so, and that's this incredible increase in the use of the "national



Al Jazeera

The policy of murdering American citizens, such as that of Anwar al-Awlaki (seen here in an Al Jazeera video), goes back to the Patriot Act, following 9/11, Wilkerson stated. "We're doing away with Posse Comitatus: We are telling the military that we expect it to be an element in domestic law enforcement. This is nonsense!"

security" argument in the Article III [Federal] courts.

The Administration can get away with almost *anything*—or any of its acolytes, like the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency—they can get away with *anything* now! They can do it against American citizens, they can do it against anyone they want to do it against, and have almost total immunity, because the government's going to haul this "national security" argument into the Article III court, and the case is going to be dismissed. This is nonsense! This is not the way a democratic federal republic operates!

And you're right: These ought to be offenses that the Congress stands up on its hind legs, and looks at the Administration and says, "Hey! We're a separate and equal branch of government, and we object to what you're doing!" Instead, the Congress is saying, "Send it over, and we'll rubber stamp it for you." It's disgraceful.

Steinberg: The recent extrajudicial killing of Anwar al-Awlaki, and a second American citizen in that incident; and then a few weeks later, the murder of his son in a follow-on drone attack in Yemen—we're dealing here with three American citizens. We certainly don't know the total number of American citizens who might have been subject to this extrajudicial execution, but I wonder if you could comment further on this?

Wilkerson: Doing this sort of thing, taking American citizens' lives, no matter how heinous they might be, or how criminal their acts might be, without due process of law, is an *outright, clear, unmistakable violation of the Constitution of the United States*. There are people in this government, and I *know* there are people in the previous government—I served in it—who don't believe the first ten Amendments to the Constitution [the Bill of Rights] should have been passed in the first place, because they're impediments to their power!

I don't know what we do about this! This is clearly unconstitutional, but the Congress, which is supposed to be a check on the Executive, when this sort of thing happens, and the [Supreme] Court, which is supposed to be the legal determinant of whether an act is Constitutional or not, seem to be the lackeys of the Administration. So where do you go? I'll tell you where you go: You go to the people.

Steinberg: And now, you've got this included element within the National Defense Authorization Act, which seems to be directly targeted at the American people, at a point when you're seeing growing popular demands for a radical overhaul of government.

Wilkerson: But, you know, when we broke away from Britain, we stated it quite succinctly: "Governments derive their power and their authority from the consent of the governed": That's us, the people! If we don't stand up, and get *noticed*; if we don't make our Congressmen, and our President, and all else that serves *us*, ultimately, aware of the fact that we're not happy, that we don't like the way they're doing things, then it's just going to go on. And it's going to get worse.

Dwight Eisenhower said in 1961, when he was giving his famous farewell address, where he mentioned the "military-industrial complex"—and this is a part of it we often forget—that the only thing that could save the republic from such immense power being abused or used not in accordance with the people's wishes, was "an alert and knowledgeable citizenry." And I ask you: Do we have "an alert and knowledgeable citizenry" today?



President Eisenhower, in his famous farewell address (shown here), in which he mentioned the "military-industrial complex," warned that the only thing that could save the republic from such immense power being abused, was "an alert and knowledgeable citizenry."

A Breakpoint as a Republic

Steinberg: It's a media-dumbed-down, dangerously disconnected population. But I think we've reached a point in the last several years, particularly in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 blowing of the bubble, where more and more people have figured out—whether they act on it is another story—but they figured out that we are at a real breakpoint as a republic.

Wilkerson: I think you're right. I'm going to watch the 2012 elections—both in the legislature and in the White House—and the run-up thereto, very, very closely, because I think we may see some things happen, that, say a year or two ago, any political pundit surveying the scene would have laughed at. We may see some *real* unique things happen.

And as far as I'm concerned, if they're positive, that's great. I mean, the last time we did this, in a really almost successful way, was when Teddy Roosevelt came out, and the Bull Moose Party, the Progressive Party, more or less handed the election to Woodrow Wilson. The time before that, of course, the most seminal political moment, probably, in that century, before the Civil War: We invented the Republican Party!

We've destroyed political parties in our past before, and morphed old ones into new ones. I wouldn't be surprised to see that happen again, and not too far off.

Steinberg: One of the issues that we've been promoting very aggressively, and which has gotten support from some Tea Party elements in Congress, as well as the Occupy Wall Street people, is the urgent need to return to Glass-Steagall, in order to dismantle and bankrupt the power of this financial oligarchy that's been asserting its control, increasingly, with more and more power, in the last several years.

Wilkerson: I couldn't agree with you more. I think the basic, clear, simple answer, and I know it's a complex situation, but I do think the answer in this regard, as you just suggested, is simple: to move banks over to where they do what banks should do. They talk to me and you about mortgages, about starting small businesses, and so forth, and then they monitor us during the entire life of our mortgage or small business effort, or whatever. And we let those people like Goldman Sachs, and the rest of that crew, go off and play their gambling games, enter their casino, play their mess—but not with taxpayer money. They do it with their own money. And *not* with the expectation that when they fail, which they inevitably will, they're bailed out.

Steinberg: We are talking about a dramatic shift in political power, and the necessary, unavoidable first step toward economic recovery.

Wilkerson: Absolutely! You're right on both counts. That's the first thing we need to do, to start towards the *real* economy being repaired, and making middle-class Americans successful again. And it's also the step we need to take, to shift this political power away from the oligarchy.

When Americans Go Abroad To Fight Monsters...

Steinberg: You had mentioned briefly, at the outset, the Iraq situation as one of the areas where we've withdrawn the last American fighting forces, and where the situation has not exactly moved in a healthy direction. Could you give a bit of a picture of how you see this



DoD/Erin A. Kirk-Cuomo

In 2004 and 2005, Wilkerson and others at the State Department were told that the moment we leave Iraq, whether in 1 year or 100, civil war will break out, a prediction which now appears to be coming true. Shown: a ceremony marking the end of the U.S. mission in Iraq, Baghdad, Dec. 15, 2011.

Iraq situation devolving?

Wilkerson: Well, in 2004 and 2005, there were those of us in the State Department who were listening to experts from all across the government spectrum, and all across academia—and I remember this vividly—they were saying things like, “It doesn't matter whether we stay in Iraq another year or two, or another 20 years or another century, the moment we leave, civil war's going to break out,” or something approximating it.

And for all intents and purposes, it looks like there's a real high possibility that civil war's going to break out in Iraq. [Prime Minister Nouri al-] Maliki did not even have the decency to wait an interval before he started consolidating power. And, of course, the Sunnis don't like that; the Sunnis are still powerful. The Awakening Movement alone proved that. And so, you had huge casualties in Baghdad today, as I understand it, from bombings and so forth, mostly perpetrated by Sunnis against the Shi'a government.

So this is by no means guaranteed. It should stand out as a vivid example to all Americans who forgot Vietnam, that Americans do not do state-building very well. That, when Americans go abroad to fight monsters, they generally become a monster themselves, just as John Quincy Adams said, and that we probably

should refrain from doing this in the future, for monetary reasons, as well as reasons that we don't do it very well—in fact, we do it abysmally.

Steinberg: Maybe it's in the deep character of the United States, and the memory that we came into being as a nation by fighting for independence from a British Empire; that's one of the reasons that we don't do imperial wars very well. We've never done it well, and it's always had disastrous consequences that have blown up in our faces, for a long time.

Wilkerson: Actually, history says no one does it well. If you read something like David Kilcullen's work,² where he studies some 300 insurgencies, he points out that, in, I think, 80% of those insurgencies, the insurgents won—[laughs]—that is to say, the government lost!

And in all, almost all of this, where the government was not fighting alone, or was assisted from abroad only in an indirect way, in almost every case, when a foreign power comes in, and literally takes over the counterinsurgency *for* the incumbent government, a loss will occur. The odds are just phenomenally against a foreign power entering another country and fighting an insurgency in that country successfully: Vietnam, Somalia, Iraq, Afghanistan—how many examples do we need before we learn our lesson?

Steinberg: I know that you're in touch with many other retired military officers, retired intelligence people. How would you characterize their view of this present crisis? What, in your mind, do we need to do at this point, to restore our actual republican heritage?

Wilkerson: I think the thing that concerns most of my former colleagues—some of whom are still active, in almost every walk of life, whether it be actually in the government, or advising the government, or in some way studying the government, or whatever—the *real* concern, at bottom, is the economy. Because everyone, from soldier to academic, understands that without a strong, functioning, with-a-future economy, you don't have anything else! You don't have the well-being of whole numbers of your population that you need, as

2. David Kilcullen is the author of numerous books and articles, including, *The Accidental Guerrilla: Fighting Small Wars in the Midst of a Big One* (Oxford University Press, U.S.A., 2009), and *Counterinsurgency* (Oxford University Press, U.S.A., 2010).

Eisenhower *constantly* talked about the middle class, which is why he kept the tax on the wealthiest in America at over 90%, for his entire eight years—a good Republican, he!

You don't have that sense, as Eisenhower kept saying—in NSC [National Security Council] meeting after NSC meeting—you don't have that sense of psychological well-being, of even, he said, *spiritual* well-being, if you don't have the bulk of your people employed, *gainfully* employed, and looking ahead to the future, thinking that their children are going to have a higher standard of living than they have, a better life than they have, *working* for that life, working for that future: If you don't have that, and you don't have the fundamentally sound economy wrapped around that, you're lost.

So that's the problem I think that's concerning most of my colleagues, right now.

Steinberg: On that note, I want to thank you very much for taking the time this afternoon. And I hope we can continue this discussion in the very near future.

Wilkerson: Thanks for having me.

10 Years Later

An LPAC-TV Feature Film

Eight months before the September 11, 2001 attacks, Lyndon LaRouche forecast that the United States was at high risk for a Reichstag Fire event, an event that would allow those in power to manage, through dictatorial means, an economic and social crisis that they were otherwise incompetent to handle. We are presently living in the wake of that history.

<http://larouchepac.com/10yearslater>



A Framework for Peace For the 21st Century

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Movement) in Germany, greeted the New Year, with this message on Dec. 31.

Dear Fellow Citizen,

I direct this message to you for the New Year, because in the usual messages that you are hearing from our government, there is nothing about matters which are actually essential.

We face two fundamental problems for the coming year 2012 which we must solve. The first: The euro has collapsed and the trans-Atlantic financial system is at the edge of immediate disintegration. The second: We have an acute war danger, in which military operations against Syria and Iran may lead to a global thermonuclear war. There are solutions for both problems, but they require a dramatic change of course.

Most of you know or suspect that the euro has failed. Even the chief economist of Deutsche Bank, Thomas Mayer, gives the euro not much longer than until May; but even this is probably too long a time, because Italy absolutely cannot fulfill the demands which have been imposed upon it under the austerity dictate of the European Union. The collapse can come even much sooner, however, in January for example. The greatest danger is a chaotic breakdown that can unleash political and social chaos that nobody could bring under control.

The problem is that the EU is playing itself up as a Super State, but has not assumed the function of a state, namely to protect the general welfare of the citizens. But in a crisis like this, the state

must give people the confidence that there is a solution. Repeated reports like those coming from the British government, that it will evacuate British citizens from the continent in case of a euro collapse, are absurd and cynical.

We need an orderly exit from the euro. The covenant with the people must come first: the promise that the general welfare will take the highest priority; that incomes, pensions, life savings—and *not* banks and speculators—will be prioritized.

Therefore, the transition from the euro to the new deutschemark must be linked with the introduction of a two-tier banking system in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Glass-Steagall Act, with which, in the 1930s, he led America out of the Great Depression.

What we need, therefore, is the strict separation of commercial banks, savings banks, and credit unions on the one hand, whose deposits and titles will be placed under state protection, and which must be saved from the banking sectors connected to casino finance, on the other hand, such as investment banks, hedge funds, private equity firms, special purpose vehicles, and the entire shadow banking sector. And naturally, the creative financial instruments they have created will *not* be honored. The principle must be: Speculators are bankrupted, people and useful institutions must be saved.

Some people who have become very rich through speculation will suddenly be very poor, but is that really so bad? Either this reorganization is carried out, or there will be hyperinflation or a chaotic collapse. And in that



In her New Year's video-message Dec. 31, Zepp-LaRouche put forward a "way out" of the two major crises facing mankind, on the threshold of 2012. She is shown here in the video, with an image of the Brandenburg Gate behind her.

LPAC-TV



westliberty.edu

“We have only to do again what we did in the reconstruction after 1945, with which we so rapidly created the German economic miracle,” said Zepp-LaRouche. Shown: a Volkswagen plant in Germany, ca. 1950s.

case, no one will possess anything any more.

The government must, through the exit from the euro and EU treaties, immediately regain sovereignty over its own currency and economic policy, and then make sufficient credit available in D-marks through the Bundesbank acting as a national bank, or through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Credit Bank for Reconstruction), to industry, agriculture, and trade, as well as government obligations such as pensions, health care, etc. Productive companies, agricultural enterprises, investments in the increased productivity of the real economy—these areas must all be supplied with adequate D-mark credits; all those areas in which one would also invest simply because they are good for the economy. This is the only way we can restore productive employment.

Thus, we have only to do again what we did in the reconstruction after 1945, with which we so rapidly created the German economic miracle. And we can do that again today, with exactly the same policies.

The Danger of War

The second existential danger, is the danger of war which can lead rapidly to thermonuclear war. This war, on the surface against Syria and Iran, but in reality directed against Russia, China, and other nations in Asia, must be stopped. Its basic dynamic is the same as the dynamic prior to World War I: At that time, the Brit-

ish Empire felt its control of the sea lanes for its own interests threatened by economic development on the Continent, as the land corridors suddenly became of greater interest through the construction at that time of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and the planned railroad from Berlin to Baghdad.

At that time, the doctrine of geopolitics arose, from such insane politicians as Mackinder, Milner, etc. This doctrine held that whoever controls the Eurasian heartland controls the planet, and then the Trans-Atlantic Rim countries will fall behind. This doctrine then led to the geopolitical manipulations on the chessboard, for which the shots fired at Sarajevo were only the trigger for the war.

The situation today is comparable. China and India are developing into economic superpowers; Russia will likewise do this under the future Presidency of Vladimir Putin; while the trans-Atlantic region, the Eurozone, and the United States face collapse.

This war drive, ultimately directed against Russia and China, began with the aggressive war against Libya and the bestial murder of Qaddafi, who was already a prisoner of war at the time. And both of these things—aggressive war and murder—represent war crimes under the Geneva Convention. This war campaign is now supposed to be continued with wars against Syria and Iran. The threat of these wars clearly comes from the British government and the Obama Administration. The Obama Administration has formed a special working group which is supporting the Syrian opposition, and is using a war scenario worked up by the British Henry Jackson Society.

The Henry Jackson Society includes such infamous neo-cons as James Woolsey, and, from the Bush era, Richard Perle and William Kristol; but also, the Obama designee as ambassador to Moscow, Michael McFaul. On its British side, we find, among others, Sir David Dearlove, head of the British secret service SIS, from 1999 to 2004—the period in which the frauds were fabricated which then led to the Iraq War.

Currently, in the Indian Ocean and the eastern Mediterranean Sea is the greatest concentration of thermo-

nuclear weapons in the world, on the U.S. fleet and the British warships which have gathered there. The Iranian Navy is engaged in maneuvers exactly in this region, in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean; Russia has also sent warships toward Syria.

The Russian publication *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* reported on Dec. 15 that the Kremlin had been informed of an imminent Israeli military strike against Iran, in which the United States will intervene in support of Israel. Since that time, *Russia Today* has been warning almost daily that this attack will occur suddenly, and that a total war with unforeseen consequences is possible.

The Mobilization Against the War

This war must not happen, because it could lead to the destruction of the entire human race. The international LaRouche movement has been mobilized against this war danger since the end of October. Important military forces in the United States and Israel are trying to stop the war. The world is gradually recognizing that Obama is continuing the policies of George W. Bush, only more efficiently and more terrifyingly: aggressive

wars, targeted assassinations, imprisonment of U.S. citizens without trial, drone warfare. But if Obama is removed from office through an impeachment proceeding, this war can be stopped.

There is a way out. Instead of throwing mankind into a Third World War out of which, perhaps, no human life will remain on this planet, we need a framework of peace for the 21st Century. Russia and China are determined to advance their economic development through long-term investments in the areas of high technology: manned space travel; fourth-generation, inherently safe nuclear power; development of strategic materials in the Arctic; and above all, raising the living standard of their populations.

Germany must regain its sovereignty with the D-mark and a two-tiered banking system; and instead of being a hostage and a target of aggression in the context of the Anglo-American policy of war, it is in our own most basic interests to pull the world out of this depression together with Russia, China, and the other Asian nations.

The fate of mankind is at stake. Do not be a spectator in this great drama, but help to bring about peace!

Lyndon LaRouche on Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA:

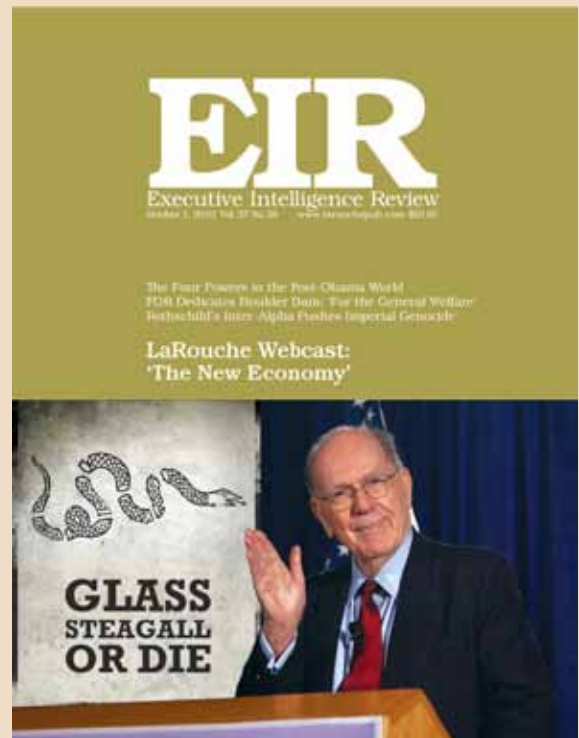
"The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken on this planet, as an economic project, now stands before us, as the opportunity which can be set into motion by the United States now launching the NAWAPA* project, with the preliminary step of reorganizing the banking system through Glass-Steagall, and then moving on from there."

"Put Glass-Steagall through now, and I know how to deliver a victory to you."

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*The North American Water and Power Alliance



A Trial in Germany Sheds Light on LaRouche's Role vs. London's Terror

by Roger Moore

WIESBADEN, Germany, Dec. 27—Unbeknownst to most Germans and others, since September of 2010, a trial has been underway against terrorist Red Army Faction (RAF), veteran Verena Becker, for her complicity in an assassination most would say is past history: the April 7, 1977 assassination in Karlsruhe of German Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback. Soon thereafter, on July 30, Dresdner Bank head Jürgen Ponto was assassinated in his home, north of Frankfurt.

Within 24 hours, Lyndon LaRouche, who was then in Germany, was notified by intelligence sources in the U.S. that he was on the same list of assassination targets that began with Buback's murder. On Sept. 7, the head of the German Employers Association, Hans Martin Schleyer, was kidnapped in broad daylight after his entire security convoy was murdered. He was soon to be murdered in captivity.

On that Nov. 22, near Johannesburg, South Africa, economist and upcoming politician Robert Smit and his wife were assassinated in their home. Smit had been in discussions with LaRouche associates in Washington in 1975, during his tenure at the IMF, and, like Ponto, he was working on alternatives to the London-run takeover of the U.S. dollar—the highly speculative Euro-dollar market.

Ponto, just days before his assassination, had spoken in an interview about how to overcome Apartheid with financing of a cooperative development program in southern Africa, but first, he said, the monetary chaos hitting Europe must be brought under control.

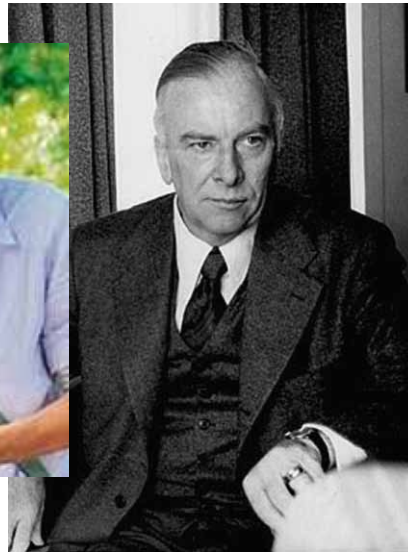
And then, in Rome on March 16, 1978, the chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, Aldo Moro, architect of the “Historic Compromise” between Italy's Communist and Christian Democratic parties, designed to stabilize Italy, was kidnapped in a highly skilled hit-man team replay of the Schleyer kidnap-

ping. Moro too, was soon to be murdered.

Within a mere 11 months, a wave of assassinations had plunged Europe into what security experts call the “Strategy of Tension,” well understood in Italy as a gambit of orchestrated political chaos using assassinations and synthetic and controlled terrorist gangs, steered by professional intelligence operatives. The purpose was to prevent alternatives to the new City of London-controlled, deregulated financial order then overwhelming nations' economies and their governments.

The immediate and open issue looming in the ongoing Verena Becker trial is, that she was intentionally never prosecuted before on the Buback murder, despite her allegedly close involvement in the crime, because she was a protected asset of secret services. In the ongoing prosecution, every effort is being made to erase that allegation of her involvement. But in fact, Buback's assassination was but part of the strategic package chronicled above, and which has much to do with the lack of political leadership against London's successful 1970s' radical transformation of the trans-Atlantic banking system, the very system that went bankrupt in 2007-08, and has only been kept around by massive bailouts and austerity.

The Buback assassination was the beginning of an escalation of the Strategy of Tension, and, were it to be shown that a strategic “protecting hand” was behind Becker's own role in that first assassination, then the following kidnappings and murders too would be seen as part of a strategic goal. And that goal is best seen in the issues LaRouche and his associates, in parallel to sane industry and finance leaders like Dresdner Bank's Ponto, were working on. In the weeks before Ponto's assassination, LaRouche associates in Wiesbaden were in discussions with Ponto's top aide, in preparation for discussions with Ponto himself.



Jürgen Ponto Stiftung

On April 7, 1977, German Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback (above) was assassinated by RAF terrorists; RAF veteran Verena Becker (center), is now on trial, more than 30 years later, for her role in the crime. A few months after the Buback hit, on July 30, 1977, Dresdner Bank head Jürgen Ponto (right) was murdered by the RAF, thus beginning the wave of terror that struck Europe in those years.

A Protected Asset

The Stuttgart trial of Becker came about through the efforts of one man: Göttingen University chemistry Prof. Michael Buback, the son of Federal Prosecutor Buback; he had been tipped off in 2007, thirty years later (!), that none of the three RAF, aka Baader-Meinhoff, terrorists convicted in the early 1980s for the murder was the shooter on the back of the motorcycle from which Buback and two others in his car were killed. Professor Buback began his own investigation, and soon had myriad sources, often people formerly within the German security services, providing him with leads and insights contradicting the original convictions.

Former RAF terrorists were also among his sources. Buback logically came to the conclusion that the actual triggerman who killed his father was a protected intelligence asset. His main focus soon turned to Verena Becker, who, according to numerous sources, was the shooter on the motorcycle. Becker had been arrested in possession of the weapon used in the murder, with an RAF accomplice, just weeks later, after a shootout with the police.

Although witnesses placed Becker in Stuttgart the day before the assassination, strangely, unlike the three RAF men eventually indicted and convicted for the murder, she was never held accountable. As Buback also discovered, several eyewitnesses to his father's assassination thought it was a small woman

on the back of the motorcycle who was the shooter. This report hit the media the day of the assassination, but was denied the next day by the head of the BKA (German equivalent of the U.S. FBI) investigation unit. These eyewitness reports were buried and disappeared from consideration.

It is in the public record, and acknowledged by authorities, that Becker cooperated with the German constitutional police, the Verfassungsschutz, in 1981.

But there is much to suggest she was already under their control in the early 1970s in Berlin.

According to documents made available after German unification, an East German Stasi (secret police) major, in a 1978 report on Verena Becker, wrote that, since 1972, Becker “was held under the control” of West German counterintelligence agencies. Becker had been involved and arrested in the Baader-Meinhof gang Berlin scene for a 1972 bombing in that city.

Federal Prosecutor Buback had been heavily involved, beginning with his appointment in 1974, until his 1977 assassination, in prosecuting East German spy cases, the most prominent being the 1974 affair of Günter Guillaume—the spy in the office of Chancellor Willy Brandt—which led to Brandt's downfall. Berlin lawyer Horst Mahler, once right-wing, then left-wing urban guerrilla in the late 1960s in Berlin, and 1970 co-founder of the Baader-Meinhof gang, was recently accused of being an informant for the Stasi during those years.

After arrest and release from a jail term, Mahler became an extremist with the far right National Democratic Party (NPD) for a while. He now sits in jail for denying the Holocaust, which is a crime in Germany. His partner in the Berlin law firm of his early days was current Green Party Bundestag member, and longtime LaRouche enemy, Hans Christian Ströbele.

Becker was one of those freed and flown to Yemen in 1975 after a RAF subgroup kidnapped the Berlin CDU mayoral candidate Peter Lorenz. Horst Mahler was on the list to be freed in a hostage deal, but decided to stay in prison instead. Stasi and Verfassungsschutz

agents/informants, all in one terrorist soup!?! But as current German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble said last month in a speech in Frankfurt, prior to unification in 1990, West Germany was not sovereign (nor were its security services; and the same for East Germany), and this continued after unification. It was his excuse for going along with the euro bank bailout dictatorship erected by London and Obama's Wall Street, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank.

The Strategic Factor

So, what was the strategic factor in shaping these assassinations and those in 1989 (Alfred Herrhausen, chairman of Deutsche Bank) and 1991 (German industrialist Detlev Rohwedder), the latter two attributed to the "Third Generation" of the RAF (see below)?

Professor Buback makes clear enough, that his own research on his father's murder bring him to the edge of this strategic involvement of the secret services. In his 2009 book, *The Second Death of My Father*, Buback states, "When one reads that there is secret service information about the culprits in the Karlsruhe murders,

and this was not made public, then the question arises, whether there is not also such information about the so-called Third Generation of the RAF. These crimes are largely unsolved."

In a June 2011 3Sat-TV interview, along with former terrorist Bommi Baumann, Buback also cited the mysterious Third Generation of the RAF, and whether the 1980s RAF was acting alone, or, were secret services providing support and direction? These were the 1980s assassinations in Germany, but also other parts of Europe, known to *EIR* readers as the SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative) murders, a reference to President Reagan's 1983 offer to the Soviet Union for joint elimination of the threat of nuclear weapons and the insane policy of Mutual Assured Destruction Doctrine (MAD), on the basis of mutual development of missile defense systems.

This effort of President Reagan, architected by Lyndon LaRouche, was rejected by Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, and then again by Mikhail Gorbachov, at the October 1986 Reykjavik U.S.-U.S.S.R. Summit, but also by the civilian neo-cons then in the Pentagon around Richard Perle. Was there an overlapping tasking

Ponto's Last Words

*Here is the report of an interview given by West German banker Jürgen Ponto to **To The Point International**, on July 29, 1977, the day before he was murdered by the Baader-Meinhof gang. **To The Point International** was a weekly news magazine published in Belgium, and linked to South African business and political circles. This report first appeared in the Aug. 23, 1977 **EIR**.*

Only days before his death, Jürgen Ponto was interviewed by *To The Point International*. He spoke about the role of Europe in the Third World, as a balance to the machinations of the Soviet Union and the United States.

"Some African leaders readily admit they are more inclined to cooperation with European organisations like the EEC, than to be dependent on Washington or Moscow." Ponto said. "Europe is their nearest neighbour, with the longest experience of Africa."

Ponto said that in order to help the Third World,

the rich nations had to climb out of the economic crisis of the 1970s. "If the stronger are to help the weaker, as they must, then they must first get their own economic house in order. Priority must be given to creating a more stable currency system. If one small yet economically powerful part of the world like the EEC could start the ball rolling by ending its own currency chaos, we should be well on the way to achieving something."

He said that Europe should encourage closer economic ties between the richer African countries, such as South Africa, Ivory Coast, and Algeria, so they could assist the poorer countries. "They could generate enough food, employment and education for the whole continent, provided certain obstacles can be removed.

"Racial discrimination in South Africa should be dismantled, while on the other hand, the militant pan-African agitators should stop calling us Europeans capitalist exploiters and slave-drivers. That is a back-to-front approach. We must not preoccupy ourselves with past wrongs, but with the enormous possibilities of the future."

IHR APPELL AN DIE KANZLERIN

*Sehr verehrte
Frau Bundeskanzlerin,*

warum zögert die Bundesregierung immer noch, die Aufklärung der politischen Morde an unseren Vätern selbst tatkräftig voranzutreiben? Es ist im Sinne aller Bürger, wenn nach so langer Zeit endlich aufgeklärt wird, was damals wirklich geschah.

Daher bitten wir Sie:

▶▶▶ Setzen Sie, völlig unabhängig vom Prozess gegen Verena Becker, ein **internationales Forscherteam nicht weisungsgebundener Kriminologen, Juristen und Historiker** ein, das die Morde an unseren Vätern und den anderen RAF-Opfern vorbehaltlos untersuchen darf und die Ergebnisse in einem Bericht veröffentlicht.

▶▶▶ Sorgen Sie dafür, dass diesem Forscherteam vollständigen Akten, **einschließlich aller geheim gehaltenen Dokumente**, zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

▶▶▶ Erteilen Sie allen Beamten, die Wissen über die 77er-Morde haben, im Prozess gegen Verena Becker **uneingeschränkte Aussagegenehmigung** und lassen Sie, mehr als 30 Jahre nach den Morden, dem Geheimnis der Morde ein Ende setzen, indem Sie auch alle bisher geheim gehaltenen Akten vorlegen.

▶▶▶ Nennen Sie uns kompetente **Vertrauenspersonen**, die uns Angehörige und die anderen Hinterbliebenen über die Terror-Morde informieren und unsere Fragen beantworten.

Michael Buback Corinna Ponto Jörg Schleyer



RAF trial, and Wolfgang Knapp had been investigated in 1977-78 for possible support work for the RAF. His apartment in Karlsruhe was directly opposite the office of the Federal Prosecutor. Not coincidentally, the LaRouches' security team noticed that its auto convoy was surveilled by other cars upon approach to and departure from the conference.

These license plate numbers were given to appropriate police officials who later confirmed that several of them were associated with people considered to be part of the above-ground, RAF support apparatus. Had this RAF milieu deployment been part of a RAF commando deployment, and been successful, one could imagine the RAF taking credit: "Rich American imperialist pig LaRouche and his wife were eliminated today. . . ."

Ursula Knapp continues her dubious work to this day, never missing an opportunity to ridicule Michael Buback in the press.

With the 1989 peaceful revolution in East Germany, the breakup of the Warsaw Pact entered a decisive phase. To prevent a new economic geometry in Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Maastricht Treaty to form the European Union was imposed on a to-be-unified Germany. But first, a message had to be delivered. On Nov. 30, 1989, Alfred Herrhausen, the head of the Deutsche Bank, was assassinated in a professional bombing of his car attributed to the Third Generation of the RAF. Herrhausen had been scheduled to make a speech in New York outlining how Germany could contribute to the real economic development of Poland, using the model of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), the post-war German bank modeled on President Franklin Delanon Roosevelt's "New Deal" Reconstruction Finance Company.

LaRouche himself had proposed, in an Oct. 12, 1988 speech at the Kempinski Bristol Hotel in Berlin—the year before the Leipzig Monday demonstrations, and the fall of the Wall—a program for how the coming unification of Germany, with Berlin as its capital, could provide the economic assistance to show how the modernization of the Polish economy could become a model for the East and the Soviet Union.

Herrhausen was assassinated; Maastricht was imposed on Western Europe; and a disastrous shock-therapy financial globalization was imposed on Eastern Europe and Russia. LaRouche was thrown in prison in

Michael Buback (above right), Corinna Ponto (inset), and Jörg Schleyer, children of the slain German leaders, issued this Appeal to Chancellor Angela Merkel, published in the *Bild Zeitung*, the week before the Becker trial began. They demand an independent international research team, criminologists, lawyers, and historians, with complete access to all documents, and that any government officials who worked on the RAF case have the right to give full and open testimony.

of operations against the SDI, by parallel networks within the NATO and Warsaw pacts?

This was certainly the case against LaRouche, where orchestrated press campaigns in the U.S. and Europe against him, including the opening of corrupt legal measures in the U.S., were combined simultaneously with leading Soviet publications attacking him. President Reagan made the SDI offer in a dramatic March 23, 1983 speech. Shortly thereafter, in May 1983, LaRouche's wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche organized in Karlsruhe a conference of the Club of Life. Two days before the conference, the *Karlsruhe Rundschau* slandered the conference, contending that LaRouche was connected to the KKK and American Nazi Party.

The front-page article was the work of Wolfgang Knapp and his wife Ursula, and Felix Kurz. Kurz had once been arrested in 1982 at a Stuttgart Stammheim

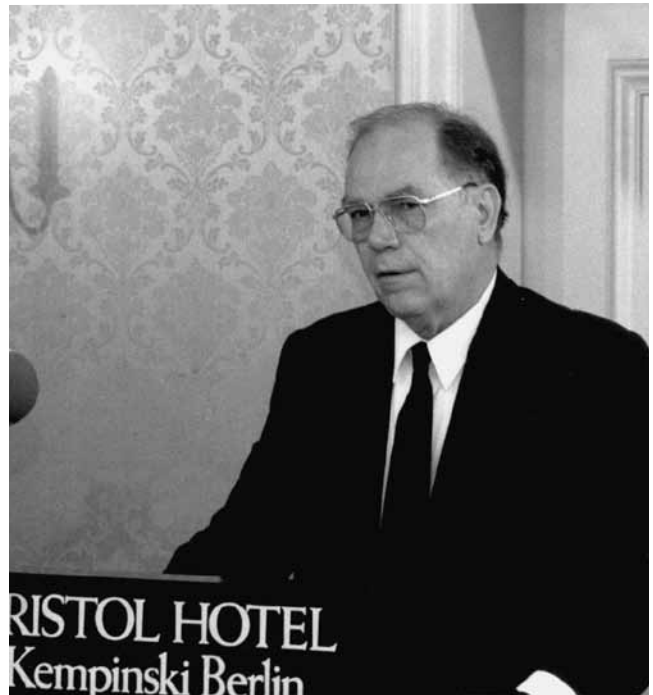
LaRouche's Response to the Assassination of Jürgen Ponto

The following is excerpted from a statement titled, "Jürgen Ponto, Victim of Carter Administration Assassination," issued by Lyndon LaRouche on Aug. 1, 1977, and published in the Aug. 9, 1977 EIR, under the subhead, "The Killers."

These terrorist operations are deployed through two principal networks. The one side is made up of professional covert operations technicians, with military, intelligence, and security backgrounds. The other side is the assorted rag-tag of extreme-right or leftist Maoist and other zombies. Using the cover of the environmentalist-Maoist-anarchist "movement" as a whole, through use of controllers, computer psychological profiles and psychological conditioning, a certain "hard core" of these groups is selected as the actual terrorists. These terrorists, aided by certain complicit attorneys and religious figures, as well as intelligence and security networks involved, use the mass of environmentalist, Maoist and anarchist lunatics as a cover.

These terrorist operations are controlled in two immediate ways. First, within the hard-core networks, there are controllers who supervise the groups, usually unknown by more than one or more in each group itself. The operation is also controlled by keeping the technical operations capabilities in a separate line of command, so that the guns and plans of operations, including prepared escape-routes, are made available to the terrorist zombies only for directed operations.

In this way, "need to know" is maintained. The "anarchist" doctrine functions in the manner of a "synthetic religion," or what linguisticians term a "belief structure." This "belief structure" provides the dupes with a kind of brainwashed "political" motivation for conducting the operations for which they are directed.



EIRNS/Dean Andromidas

In his famous Oct. 12, 1988, speech at the Kempinski Bristol Hotel in Berlin, LaRouche proposed a program for the unification of Germany, with Berlin as its capital. The Berlin Wall came down one year later.

January 1989 after a show trial conviction in the Federal District Court in Alexandria, Virginia. We live to this day with the consequences of what Helga Zepp-LaRouche has called "The Lost Chance of 1989."

It is a tribute to Prof. Michael Buback, and Jürgen Ponto's daughter Corinna Ponto,¹ who supports Buback's work, that there is an ongoing RAF trial, and that such questions can be raised. It is a black mark on others in Germany, including the prosecution in the trial, that Buback has been subjected in the last months to either deafening silence, or psywar attacks on his character and motivations. Buback has often repeated that his goal is not the reimprisonment of Verena Becker, but the truth.

We add, this truth is of major importance to understand why the world is in the ruinous condition it is now in, and what to do about it.

1. Corinna Ponto was quoted in an article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, May 29, 2010: "This isn't a matter of a German Baader-Meinhof Complex. It is a matter of a system, an international, networked East-West complex, with professionally schooled, and skillfully deployed duplicitous agents."

On Its Tenth Anniversary: An Obituary for the Euro

by Nancy Spannaus

Jan. 2—Ten years ago, in the midst of fireworks, celebratory speeches, and much rejoicing in the financial centers of London and New York, the euro currency was launched. This year, the 10th-anniversary festivities for the European-wide currency, which had been heralded as the “symbol of European unity and power,” were unceremoniously cancelled.

The reason is clear: It is common knowledge in Europe, and the world financial community, that the *euro* experiment is finished. The 17 nations which share the common currency have spent trillions attempting to prop up a semblance of financial stability—and that’s not mentioning the additional trillions poured in from the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank. The result has been a dismal failure from any sane perspective: skyrocketing indebtedness, threats of sovereign default, genocidal austerity, coups against the democratic process, and social tensions within and between nations, up to and including the threat of outright war!

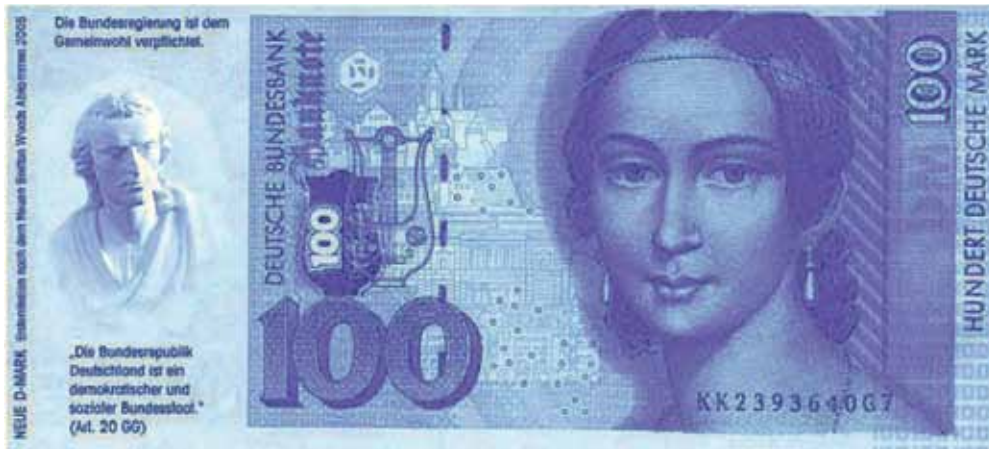
To those who have followed the LaRouche movement, this outcome should come as no surprise. From the outset of the proposals for a European Union, sealed with the passage of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have warned loudly that the so-called “monetary union” represented nothing other than a plan for a Europeanwide dictatorship, to be ruled by the supranational financial institutions based primarily in the City of London. The explicit plan was for the elimination of the power of the sovereign na-

tion-state, which would result, *de facto*, in conditions that could only be compared to a new feudalism, or fascism. And the economic and financial breakdown crisis, which was pre-programmed with the monetarist destruction of President Franklin Roosevelt’s Bretton Woods system, starting in 1971, would not only not be solved, but would be accelerated.

LaRouche put it this way in his January 2002 webcast:

“The enactment and implementation of the euro in Europe, a united currency, and the spread of that into countries in Eastern Europe, ensures a major crisis. Inflation and tax rises are already on the way in Europe, as a result of the euro. *It can not work, and will not work.* I can safely forecast that the euro, in its present form, will be a great disaster for all of Europe. Because under the present Stability Pact, and under the Maastricht agreements, it is *impossible* for the governments of Europe—or unlawful under the present conditions—to attempt to generate the state-backed credit necessary, in any case, to revive a collapsed economy from a collapse.”

Step by step, the LaRouche movement, especially its European branch, led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, has fought to reverse the euro disaster, and its consolidation into a full-blown dictatorship, and brought significant forces into the fight. But Europe remains trapped by its oligarchical legacy, and unable to free itself of the euro corpse which hangs like an albatross around its neck.



www.bueso.de

The time is ripe for the reintroduction of national sovereignty, and currencies, to replace the bankrupt euro system. Here, the LaRouche movement's proposed new deutschemark, featuring images of Clara Schumann and Friedrich Schiller.

To finally bury the euro, requires action by the United States to bury the bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial system as a whole, and replace it with a new fixed-exchange-rate arrangement among sovereign nations that will usher in an American System-style *credit system*. Under those circumstances, Europe will gladly join in the rejoicing, and building a real future for mankind.

What Was the Euro System?

The concept and intentions behind the introduction of the Euro system have deep imperial roots, including in the fascist movements of the 1930s.¹ Thwarted by French President Charles de Gaulle in their aim for a central European state in the post-World War II period, the advocates of the system chose to proceed step by step, to reach their ultimate objective: Eliminate the institution of the sovereign nation-state, thus removing the vital barrier to all-out looting and reduction of the population by the world financial oligarchy, currently tethered primarily in the City of London. We provide a brief summary here.

The first giant step toward what was euphemistically called “European integration,” came with the Single European Act, which went into effect at the end of 1992. This act, comprising 300 separate pieces of legislation, removed all remaining national border restrictions and barriers to the free flow of capital,

1. See the archive at www.larouchepub.com, including “The Fascist Roots of Lisbon,” in *EIR*, Feb. 29, 2008, which details the role of British fascist Oswald Mosley in devising a scheme for a united Europe.

goods, people, and technology throughout Western Europe. Having been rammed through in the wake of the stock market crash of October 1987, the Act provided for total liberalization of restraints on banking and financial institutions, including insurance.

Much grander schemes were already in the works at that time, of course, as reflected in the infamous “deal” forced upon German Chancellor Helmut Kohl by French President

François Mitterrand, by which Kohl agreed to the eventual elimination of the deutschemark in favor of a European currency, in exchange for European agreement to the reunification of Germany.

The next step came with the Maastricht Treaty of 1993, which established European-wide rules for the new “free market,” rules that would pave the way for the next disasters. Under Maastricht, the first stages of the central fiscal dictatorship were laid, with official limits set for the budget deficits of the individual nations (the infamous 3%), and for their overall indebtedness (60% of GDP). In addition, it prohibited certain government economic activity, such as state support for public companies and utilities—rather like the IMF system of demanding “free market” reforms.

Zepp-LaRouche led the way in attacking this monstrosity, which she called a “corset,” which, despite nods to exceptions possible under conditions of economic crisis, constricted the ability of nations to invest in the massive infrastructure building program required to actually launch a world recovery.

But, from the bankers’ standpoint, this certainly was insufficient. Nearly every country in the European Union violated the budget limit—and there was no enforcement mechanism to club them into line. Obviously, more “integration” was needed, to force compliance.

Some of the thinking on dictatorship was revealed by Mitterrand advisor Jacques Attali as late as Jan. 24, 2011, when he told a meeting of Socialists: “All those, such as myself, who had the privilege of holding the

pen to write the first version of the Maastricht Treaty, had really committed ourselves to ensuring that an exit would not be possible. We carefully forgot to write the Article that would allow [a member-state] to leave. *That's not very democratic* but it was a great guarantee for making things more difficult, so that we would be *forced* to move forward” (emphasis added). “Moving forward” meant consolidating the Euro banker-run superstate.

Thus, the next step—the common currency. Keeping in mind the fact that control over the nation’s currency is a fundamental element of national sovereignty, hence, the importance of the euro replacing national currencies. This also began in stages, with the creation of the European Central Bank (ECB) in June 1998; then, the establishment of the euro as a unit of account in 1999; and then, the creation of the euro as a work-a-day currency, replacing or supplementing national currencies, in 2002.

A Lever for Dictatorship

The euro’s reign began in the midst of the accelerating global financial breakdown crisis, which had been greatly exacerbated in the aftermath of 9/11. Its immediate effect was to contribute to the wave of global hyperinflation then being fed by Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan, and to impose a de facto tax on all Europeans as inflated prices in euros replaced the prices in their former national currencies.

Keep in mind that not all members of the European Union adopted the euro. The most notable exception is Great Britain, home of the leading predatory banks perched in the City of London. Perfidious Albion prefers to exempt itself from submission to the euro—although it has by no means been exempt from the raging financial crises of the monetarist system of which it’s a part, especially as it is home to the Jacob Rothschild-created Inter-Alpha Group of banking institutions which play a major role in what is called the Eurozone.

But the City of London bankers, with their colleagues in the ECB and the broader financial oligarchy, saw the euro currency as only one element of their broader dictatorship plan. That required tightening the screws by eliminating the remaining vestiges of national sovereignty, the better to run their bankers’ fiefdom.



Sebastian Derungs

One of the leading institutions of the Eurozone in its destruction of Europe is the European Central Bank, which has doggedly pursued a course of financial dictatorship. Here, the recently retired ECB head, Jean-Claude Trichet, shown in 2010.

One very ambitious plan for accomplishing this aim was the drafting of a European Constitution, which was agreed to by the European heads of state in October 2004. But that plan went down to a smashing defeat as a result of referenda in France and The Netherlands, where the population rallied behind leaders who understood that the new Constitutional order would destroy them economically and politically.

However, a barely disguised revision of the Constitution, in the form of the Lisbon Treaty, was successfully foisted on EU member-states, primarily by the avoidance of referenda. In the one country where a referendum was held, Ireland, the treaty went down to a smashing defeat—only to be rammed through by blackmail in a resubmission a few months later.

The Lisbon Treaty represents a much greater consolidation of Europe as a political and financial entity, with the creation of a European president and a foreign minister, both of whom have extraordinary power. The Treaty also expanded rules over the economies of its member-states. Since the Lisbon Treaty went into force in 2008, there has been increasing interference by the ECB and other Eurozone institutions in member-nations, to destructive effect—and not just through those conditions imposed for the sake of getting “bailouts.”

The European bureaucracy has even intervened to stop wage increases in labor disputes.

The most dictatorial steps of all, of course, have resulted from the EU's intervention in the nations forced to seek ECB aid in the midst of financial crisis. The EU institutions have not only demanded draconian austerity measures, especially for the disadvantaged, but insisted upon a *change of government*, independent of the will of the people in the member-state. The removal of Greece's Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, are blatant cases in point.

What Has the Euro System Wrought?

There are three aspects to the "accomplishments" of the Euro system. The first is what it has *prevented* from occurring; the second is what it has *created*; and the third is what it has *destroyed*.

When the Soviet system collapsed at the end of the 1980s-early 1990s, the European dictatorship plan of the euro had already been put on the table. But it was not the only option. Since at least the middle of the 1970s, the LaRouche movement had put forward a plan for a new form of cooperation among sovereign nation-states, which would restore a fixed-exchange-rate system, and provide the basis for the issuance of long-term, low-interest credit for major capital projects. The specific plan on the table from the LaRouche movement at the time of the euro's introduction, was the Productive Triangle proposal, which called for re-industrialization around the mission of economic collaboration with, and development of, the former Soviet nations.

The introduction of the euro, a blatantly monetarist scheme aimed at "fiscal discipline" and free markets, was an intentional counter to the LaRouche plan for East-West cooperation, later elaborated as the Eurasian Land-Bridge proposal. From the standpoint of that intention, it "worked."

And what did the Euro system create? In addition to a series of bureaucratic institutions which attempt to preside over the lives of over 330 million Europeans, it has succeeded in creating a series of massive speculative bubbles (most particularly, in real estate), an extraordinary amount of unpayable debt, and a huge transfer of wealth from ordinary citizens to the financial oligarchy. The bailout funds issued amount to trillions of euros, much of it pledged to illegitimate gambling

debts of banks which were speculating with other people's money. Of course, the bubbles, especially those in southern Europe, have now mostly popped, leaving the economies they inhabited in a devastated condition—just as Dr. Wilhelm Hankel, a professor of economics, who challenged the introduction of the euro in the courts at the very inception, had forecast.

The listing of what the Euro system has destroyed, however, stretches on for much longer than we can afford to itemize here. This process of destruction—of living standards, productive industry, and useful banking systems—is truly a crime against mankind, which desperately needs the capabilities of the skilled European workforce in order to work its way out of a deepening New Dark Age.

Over the course of the last ten years, the European population has seen a steady drop in its living standards, including pension systems, health-care systems, and wages. Government support for vital national infrastructure, such as the once-famed railroad system in Germany, has been slashed, as capital investment into infrastructure overall tanks. Fees for necessities such as electricity and gasoline have risen steadily, with justifications ranging from bogus environmental considerations, to the demand for free-market competition, to simply lack of modernization.

Currently, this erosion of living standards has turned into an outright assault, starting most brutally in the nations which have come under, first, financial attack by sharks ranging from hedge funds to rating agencies, and then, under the diktat of the Eurozone institutions who prescribe murderous austerity as a condition for receiving loans (to pay off the banks). The case of Greece is only the most dramatic, with mass layoffs of government workers, 25% or more cuts in salaries of remaining workers, shutdown of government health facilities, and raising of taxes on working people to an intolerable level.

As the LaRouche movement pointed out in detail in the immediate period after the fall of communism, Western Europe is home to one of the most highly skilled, productive industrial sectors in the world economy. The most advanced generations of nuclear power stations, rail transport, and machine tools have been developed in northern Italy, Switzerland, Germany, and France, once making them the envy of the world.

But under the Euro system, it is not scientific progress, but *money* and balancing the books that counts.



Paulo Duarte

The draconian austerity measures which have been imposed to “save” the euro are literally destroying the population, and have led to mass protests, but no effective alternative. Here, an October 2011 demonstration in Porto, Portugal, with a picture of the prime minister as an Obama look-alike.

Thus, we have seen a relentless shutdown of these highly skilled industries, of which the most dramatic example is the nuclear power “exit” voted by the German government. While that decision cannot be blamed on the European bureaucracy directly, the bankers behind that bureaucracy are among the biggest cheerleaders for the brutal deindustrialization and depopulation which the elimination of nuclear power will inevitably bring about.

The high unemployment rate throughout the Eurozone—which has reached as high as 40% among young people in Spain, and in double digits generally everywhere—also bespeaks the destruction of the productive labor force.

Last but not least, is the destruction of the banking system itself, most notably, the system of savings and commercial banks which used to sustain the system of small high-technology firms that formed the backbone of Germany’s productive economy, and provided credit for the population’s needs. These have been savaged by the EU’s opening the gates to speculation and buyouts, much as in the United States, and thus, de facto, robbed the savings of millions of Europeans.

The Fight To Replace the Euro

As I have noted throughout, the LaRouche movement has fought relentlessly against the fascist dictatorship scheme now called the Euro system, from the 1970s forward. Simultaneously, we have put plans on the table to return to a regime of sovereign nation-states which would have the power to ban and penalize speculation, and to issue state credit for massive infrastructure projects that will also create millions of productive jobs. Such a new system would necessarily involve a return to sovereign currencies, such as the German deutschemark, the French franc, and the Italian lira, as a precondition.

As of this writing, there is a growing drumbeat for precisely such a return to national currencies being reported in Germany, Spain, Greece, and elsewhere. But no national leadership has yet dared break with the daily ever-more bankrupt system.

One of the first breakthroughs against the euro system of usury and austerity actually occurred in the very year the euro came into effect, 2002. That was the passage by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, the lower House of parliament, of a call for instituting a “new

financial architecture” that would outlaw speculation, and provide for New Bretton Woods-style reorganization of the financial markets. This move, organized by the LaRouche movement, and involving many direct interventions by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in Rome, was a shot across the bow to the City of London bankers, that resistance to their schemes was on the upswing.

Unfortunately, leading institutions in Italy did not follow through aggressively on this breakthrough, although agitation for such reforms was taken up in other forms over the years.

In the Summer of 2005, Zepp-LaRouche launched a flank against the euro dictatorship with her campaign for German Chancellor, begun with an appeal “Back to the D-Mark for a Directed Growth Policy! Activate the Stability and Growth Law of 1967 Now!” Zepp-LaRouche demanded that Germany withdraw from the euro. She attacked the policies of the Christian Democrats and the “left,” noting that they both would lead to a further reduction in the living standard of the population. What is needed, she said, was “a credit line of minimally DM400 billion, which must then be used exclusively for productive investment and the creation of new jobs.” Unemployment in Germany, the industrial heartland of Germany, was then around 9 million people, she said—over 10%. To deal with unemployment, sovereignty must be restored.

In November of that year, Angela Merkel was elected Chancellor, and while she has maintained a public stance against yielding total sovereignty to the European superstate, she pledges undying fealty to the euro—and to the murderous austerity it represents.

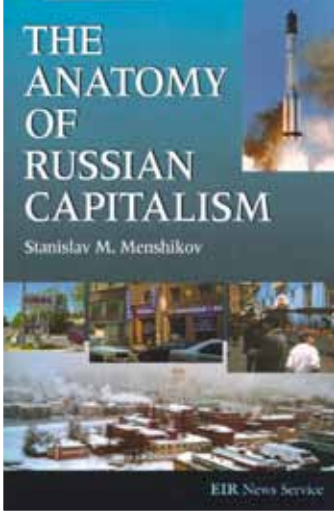
The next major fight the LaRouche movement led against the euro dictatorship came in 2007, when the bankers’ front men put forward their Lisbon Treaty replacement for the European Constitution. Zepp-LaRouche initiated a continentwide campaign against this push for dictatorship, exposing the generally hidden content of the document, and demanding a referendum in all countries. As reported above, only Ireland put it to the voters.

Starting in 2008, the European wing of the LaRouche movement, in tandem with the LaRouche Political Action Committee in the United States, began a global campaign for the reinstatement of FDR’s Glass-Steagall law in the United States—and the adoption of similar two-tiered banking systems in Europe. Since

that time, a vigorous debate has begun, in parliaments, leading political circles, newspapers, and on the streets, about the need for separation of commercial and investment banking—and the need to literally *trash* the trillions in bad debts being incurred in bailouts by such institutions as the European Central Bank, and the Federal Reserve.

Meanwhile, the system has come to a breaking point. All the measures taken by the trans-Atlantic banking elite have *worsened* the crisis—from the austerity measures, to the debt run-up, to the blatant dictatorial moves. The City of London has seen its credibility go up in smoke, and that includes the credibility of the ECB and the euro. Only raw political force and power—ultimately backed up by Britain’s chief asset in the Presidency of the United States, Barack Obama—is holding the illusion of a system together.

All it will take is a major act of political courage, in the form of removing Obama, to bring down the whole facade. Then we can give the euro its proper burial, and turn our faces to the future that mankind so desperately needs.



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So. Sudan Must Become A Net Food Exporter

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Dec. 30—Once mankind survives the current danger of world war and economic breakdown (which is by no means certain), we can begin the important task of a real planetary economic recovery, driven by breakthroughs in science and technology. For the new Republic of South Sudan, the government must begin now to finally realize its agriculture potential, providing food not only to its own people, but also to its neighbors in the Horn of Africa and in the Maghreb to the north. This will not only require investments in essential infrastructure way beyond what is presently envisioned; it must include, above all else, the Republic of the Sudan (in the North) and the Republic of South Sudan each accepting the other as its most important ally, linked by shared economic development. “We need the North as much as they need us,” says the Hon. Betty Achan Ogwaro, Agricultural Minister of the Republic of South Sudan (see *Interview*). And she is right!

Development: The Pathway to Peace

There is a growing food shortage throughout the world, one deadly feature of the collapse of the trans-Atlantic financial and economic system. Africans have been dying for decades for lack of an adequate food supply, but this is far from a “natural” condition. From the 1960s, into the early 1980s, many African nations were at or approaching food self-sufficiency. But after a quarter of a century of globalization, malthusianism, and British free-trade diktats by the World Trade Organization against countries sub-

sidizing their agricultural sectors, the ability of nations to simply feed their own people has been intentionally destroyed.

There are no conflicts on the continent that are not driven, to one extent or another, by fights over scarce resources. Food shortages also contributed to the Arab Spring uprisings, which will spread to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2012, unless immediate measures are taken to feed the people. This will require breaking the grip of *monetarist* control by the City of London and Wall Street over national economies.

Governments of African nations have the right and obligation to intervene against the so-called “free markets” to ensure that food is not used as a weapon of genocide, especially when all the *objective conditions* exist for these nations to provide an adequate supply of food to their people.

African nations have been deliberately denied the vital investments in infrastructure projects that would supply the water, energy, and transportation networks to increase the development of their economies by several orders of magnitude. As a matter of policy, the predator financial interests have shown that they are more interested in having weak and easily manipulated governments that give them access to the resources in the land, than in seeing the people prosper who live on that land. Creation of integrated “infrastructure plat-



Winrock International

Farmers in South Sudan are in desperate need of technology for agriculture: Even these ox-drawn plows are an improvement over the current primary mode of human manual cultivation (hoes). Shown is a USAID training program.

forms” would serve as the foundation for economic growth, especially for growing food, storing it, and transporting it.

In Minister Ogwaro’s interview, she makes clear that all the conditions exist to produce enough food for the 8.2 million people living in South Sudan, and notes that agriculture, not oil, “is the backbone of South Sudan.” Yet productivity is constrained by very poor infrastructure, backward and labor-intensive methods of farming, heavy loss of crops due to pests, predominance of subsistence farms, lack of credit, and damage to the land by years of war. The country is utilizing only 4% of its land.

Water is of far greater value than oil, and the country is endowed with many water systems. Oil production in South Sudan already peaked in 2009, and “is expected to decline by more than 40% over the next five years, and cease completely by 2035, if there are no new discoveries,” reported Stephen Dhieu Dau, Minister of Petroleum and Mining. It would be tragic if South Sudan became a giant “oil refinery,” focusing on joint ventures with industrialized countries, and wasting time and money trying to build new routes to export its oil.

Nigeria is a glaring example of this failed approach. More than a half century since oil was discovered in the Niger Delta, 160 million Nigerians cannot power their homes without generators, nor can they adequately power their industry. Even with much larger oil reserves than South Sudan has, Nigeria has failed to provide for the well-being of its population, with over 100 million Nigerians still forced to live on \$1-2 per day.

South Sudan, rather than limiting itself to the goal of meeting the needs of its small population by producing 1 million metric tons of food (from the current 700,000), should adopt the mission of exporting surplus food to alleviate food shortages in the rest of the Horn of Africa and the Maghreb. Such a mission would lead to a dramatic and liberating change in thinking about the future of the country, which would require a different array of policy decisions to be made in the present. A scientific approach to economics requires a focus on future needs, that will govern policy action in the present.

An ‘Infrastructure Platform’

To accomplish this mission, large-scale transformative infrastructure projects embodying advanced levels of science and technology will be necessary, not only to increase the physical output of the economy, but, just as

important, to raise the skill level of the population. The true wealth of South Sudan should not depend on a single resource; but rather, by utilizing the concept of an “infrastructure platform,” it will lie in the ability to increase the *productive power* of the labor of its people. The people so empowered will actually own their national economy, and their future, by being the source of the new wealth produced for the benefit of their posterity.

According to the South Sudan Development Plan for 2011-14, expenditure allocations for economic development begin at 13% of the total budget in 2011, rising to 18% in 2014, and infrastructure allocation rising from 7% to 11% over the same period. But to transform the economy, expenditures in infrastructure should reach 50% of total budget expenditures as rapidly as possible. South Sudan must reject the demands from the Western financial institutions to liberalize its economy. Opening the young South Sudan to the salivating financial predators trying to gobble up its resources will “kill the baby in the cradle.” Already there are reports that foreign investors, since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement with the North in 2005, have been buying up large tracts of land in South Sudan: 5.15 million hectares—more than 8% of land area—with “little evidence of investment activity on the ground.”¹

South Sudan requires a visionary, but no less real, conception of what is possible and necessary to alleviate its extreme poverty, low literacy, and horrific rates of child and maternal mortality. While the recently completed 192-kilometer all-weather road from Juba to Nimule, connecting to the Ugandan capital of Kampala, is useful, it is insufficient, and feeder roads are not enough. High-speed rail transportation connecting South Sudan to North Sudan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and Uganda would not only revolutionize the economies of all these nations, but the whole of Africa.

This is the way forward for the six-month-old Republic of South Sudan. Once our minds entertain these new ideas, then action becomes possible. So let us think these new bold thoughts, and then act accordingly.

lkfreeman@prodigy.net

1. The Oakland Institute, “Understanding Land Investment Deals in Africa, Country Report: South Sudan,” 2011, www.oaklandinstitute.org.

Economic, Infrastructure Development Are Top Priorities in South Sudan

The Hon. Betty Achan Ogwaro, Agriculture Minister for the Republic of South Sudan, was interviewed by EIR's Lawrence K. Freeman on Dec. 15, 2011.

Freeman: Could you give us a brief overview of what the conditions are in South Sudan, in terms of agriculture? There have been reports that there are 3 million people without food security. I know this is of great concern to you, and I want to get an idea how you want to address that problem.

Ogwaro: Indeed, agriculture is the backbone of South Sudan, because 80% of the people live on the soil. They grow their own food, and they also pick from what God has given in the wild, like fruits and honey.

The story that 3 million people are having food shortage is not completely true. There is a food gap, actually 300,000 metric tons, not 3 million people.

We did this assessment and we also looked at the land that the people have cultivated. We estimated the yield by calculating from the average acreage (feddan) cultivated, and the average yield over the years per feddan. We have been doing this every year, so we know, and we have assessed how much the yield would be. And that is how we came with the calculation of the food gap.

But the food gap increased to 300,000 metric tons mainly because of the returning population, especially those who are returning from Khartoum [the capital of Sudan, in the north]. In addition to these, there are those who are returning from Uganda and Kenya; those who are returning after the independence—the independence was on the 9th of July, and that's already in the middle of the rainy season. So they are returning at the time that they cannot cultivate the main staple food; they can only cultivate for the second season. And that



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“We need the North as much as they need us,” admitted Agriculture Minister Ogwaro.

gives them less opportunity to harvest for the family, so that increases the food gap.

But 1 million people were returning, so these are the people we have calculated will be in serious need of food, and the gap will be big because they will only be depending on what they are given as food aid. And the food aid is very little—it is extremely little.

But in general, agriculture in South Sudan can flourish once the people settle down, for South Sudan is the land for agriculture. It has all the conditions for growing crops; it has all the conditions for rearing animals; it has all the conditions for raising fish. We have the land,

rainfall nine months of the year with an average rainfall of 1,500 mm per year; we have the Nile; we have the tributaries of the Nile; we have several lakes. So, South Sudan, once people settle down, should become really self-sufficient in production.

Labor-Intensive Cultivation

However, the constraints we have at the moment, include poor tools for cultivation. The people are still using hand hoes to cultivate; and then the land itself, because it was left fallow for over 30 years during the war, regenerated itself into the natural forest again. So, the people have to take the pain of clearing this land in order to make way for the cultivation. This is very expensive. Labor is very expensive, and with hand tools, it takes them so much time, and is so labor-intensive. So they have to divide themselves between building homes—because they're coming back to nothing—and then at the same time, cultivating, to produce food.

That is one reason that makes the production not sufficient, because they have to divide their time.

Number two, I have already talked about the inputs.

The tools they're using are not good tools at all. They now need to move on from hoes, maybe, to ox-plows, then tractors, so that they're able to cultivate with more ease, and bigger capacity.

We think mechanization will come in, and we are looking at spots where we can do mechanization, especially in Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr el-Gazal, where there are fewer trees, and no tree uprooting will be required; but for the ordinary farmer in Greater Equatoria, I would think ox-plow is the best at the moment. Then they can move on slowly to tractors, and other implements. The more progressive farmers can go on to tractors according to their abilities.

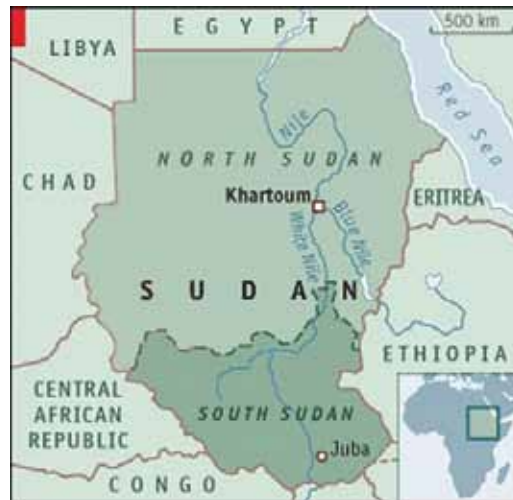
The other thing that is stressing the farmers is, they cannot get access to credits. Because if you are to increase productivity, you need money to either rent the tractors, or hire laborers, or buy quality seeds. The farmers don't have this money. This is a result of living for years as IDPs [internally displaced persons]; they came back barehanded. They don't have any money at all; they don't have homes. They have started building their homes.

All the banks of South Sudan demand collateral. Small rural farmers do not have anything bankable as collateral, when they don't have even a home, a permanent structure which they can call a home. They don't have title deeds to the lands, in order to use them as collateral. So, that is a big challenge.

And as a government, we are also talking to financial institutions, to help us ease this by working with the banks. I must say I'm happy that the USAID have picked this up. The U.S. government has picked it up through the USAID, and they are now negotiating with one bank so that the USAID could put aside some funds as a guarantee to these banks, in order for the farmers to borrow, and that would be like collateral for them.

But we also have issues with the policies that regulate agriculture. We drafted some policies for agriculture and forestry production in 2005 which were enacted by the Legislative Assembly; now we are reviving the policies as a nation. Because the policy we passed

FIGURE 1
Republic of the Sudan and Republic of South Sudan



by the Legislative Assembly in 2005-2006, when we were still part of the Sudan as one country, and some of the issues within those policies are related to Islamic regulations; now we have to pull them out of our policies.

And another thing farmers are facing as a big challenge is that those who want to improve their productivity are not able to transport the produce to the market. The roads that link the farmers at the production areas to the main markets are not yet there; and where there are small feeder roads, cars are not able to go there because of the

potholes, lack of bridges, tree stumps, etc. The vehicle owners refuse to be hired to go to those areas because the cost of maintenance and repair of their vehicles after they break down on those roads is much more than the amount they get from farmers who hire them for transport.

But also, we still have very high pre- and post-harvest losses. The pre-harvest losses come from pests and diseases.

Now, we have one serious pest in the upper part of South Sudan, the queala-queala birds, which, in the past, was being controlled by the Plant Protection Unit [here, which was based in] Khartoum. Now, after independence, this unit moved to Khartoum, and left us without us preparing our ground.

These birds don't actually live in South Sudan, but they migrate in big numbers at the time the sorghum is almost ripe, when it is still at the milky or succulent stage. So they migrate; they come and lay eggs there. When the birds hatch, it's like a virus. So that is another problem. They cannot be controlled by hand, or by scraping; normally they are sprayed.

So we're also looking forwards to working with the DLCO, which is the Desert Locust Control Organization, which used to do the spraying. We need to become members, [and since we are not], that also restricts us; not being members of some of these institutions restricts what we can do.

And we have also experienced the effects of climate change that: Apart from erratic rains, there are other

pests that are coming up. We have this green grasshopper, which used not to be there. Locusts used to come once in a while; now it is the green grasshopper—which is worse than locusts, because it's easier to control locusts—you can spray them—but the green grasshoppers fly. So, it's more difficult to control, and they can clean the ground completely. So, our farmers are facing that problem.

Besides the losses they have when they harvest, and they thresh on the ground, and they put in poor storage, and then all these losses throughout, it reduces that [the crop]. Also, it's increasing the food gap.

A Potential Breadbasket

Freeman: My view of the situation in South Sudan is that agriculture is the key, and that to develop agriculture, we need water, we need power, and we need rail transportation. And not just a road here or there, but my view is that East-West railroads, regional railroads, between South Sudan and North Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia. Sudan has historically been, for decades, the potential breadbasket of the Horn of Africa. There are studies from the old agricultural department in Khartoum of feeding a billion people. This was never done.

I have tried to persuade people in Sudan to take up this fight for agricultural development. That wasn't done; and I think, in terms of how we're going to transform South Sudan, we need credit for massive regional-wide, continental-wide, infrastructure programs, again in power, energy, and rail.

The financial system of the West is collapsing very rapidly. It could collapse completely within a matter of weeks. What steps is the government taking, or your ministry taking, or recommending, for investments in infrastructure that will close the gap? I've read in one of your reports that you're trying to increase your food production up to a million metric tons. What policies are you pursuing? What are the government's investment policies in these areas?

Ogwaro: Our policy is to increase cereal production to a million metric tons, to satisfy the domestic needs, because our need is like 700,000 metric tons.

Freeman: And that would satisfy the population?

Ogwaro: Yes. Our population is approximately 9 million people; the land is big, but the population is not very big. Infrastructure is the key to development of agriculture. In infrastructure, transport is the major key.

The transport includes roads, waterways; it includes

rails, and also air. And then, electricity and dams—all these are within the infrastructure. And that is the number one, key priority of the government. So the government is trying to put all its money to develop some of this infrastructure. What they cannot do alone, they can negotiate with a neighboring country. With Uganda, they've already negotiated—Uganda is bringing the road up to the border of Sudan at Nimule, and now USAID is doing the Nimule-Juba road, which is paved. That is the longest paved road ever in South Sudan.

Freeman: From Juba to Uganda?

Ogwaro: Yes. It will go up to the border of Uganda, and Uganda takes it up from there. And also, on the eastern side, from Nadapala-Kapoeta through Torit to Juba. This is also the priority road. At the moment, it is graveled; but the government wants it paved, so that it's easier. But the challenge of the farmers is now to bring crops from their production areas to these main roads.

So, we are looking for donors or even investors that can help do the feeder roads, not the main roads. The government is doing the trunk and the major roads, so we are looking for the agricultural security roads; these are the feeder roads.

The government is also putting resources into developing agriculture. So the number one is the infrastructure, which includes all those engines which would help the growth of agriculture. And number two is to put it in agriculture itself, because you need to transform it from subsistence to small holders, because we are now below small holders.

Freeman: What's your definition of subsistence versus small holders?

Ogwaro: Subsistence is those who grow just enough for their satisfaction for the year—just enough, not anything beyond that. It is for subsistence or survival only. But small holders grow enough for their own consumption, and some extra for the market to improve their livelihood. And then the medium-size farm would come much bigger than that. At the moment, our people are at a subsistence level.

Hydroelectric Power on the Agenda

Freeman: Energy is a major component, especially if you want to move water. South Sudan is rich in soil, and rich in water. I know that Ethiopia is developing a number of hydroelectric dams, including one about 40



Redento Tombe

“Infrastructure is the key to the development of agriculture,” said Ogwaro, especially transportation—roads and waterways. Here, an agriculture extension officer in Yei County, South Sudan, measures crop spacing for the Ngakoyi Farmers Group.

kilometers from Sudan, the Renaissance Dam, which will have 5,000 MW of power. Are there any programs in these areas, in terms of energy, or rail, to expand the potential of agriculture and the shipment of goods throughout the region?

Ogwaro: Hydroelectric power is one of the projects within the infrastructure that the government wants to do now, and it is crucial, because if you are going to do any industrial work, you need power. As you know, on the Nile River, there is one falls which is close to the border with Uganda, but within the Sudan—the Fulla Falls. And then, along the river up to Juba, there are two other smaller falls. The one nearest to Juba, the better one, is the Beden. And the Beden can generate up to 500 MW. So, the government is looking at this.

Some projects are short-term, which can be done within two years, according to the feasibility studies, like the Beden, which, we are told, could be completed within 18 months. It can generate enough electricity to

supply Juba and all the industrial work around Juba.

The Fulla Falls—there’s Fulla I and Fulla II—which is bigger, can supply all of South Sudan and even part of the neighboring countries. It will take much longer, maybe up to five years. The feasibility studies are now completed—so now the government is looking at, where do we start? Do we start with the smaller one, or do we put money all into the bigger Fulla project? So this is now under discussion in the Council of Ministers.

Freeman: And this would all be done out of the Federal budget of South Sudan? In other words, these would be projects paid for by South Sudan out of revenues?

Ogwaro: Well, you know, the oil revenue is not enough to do all the work in South Sudan. Even agriculture. The oil revenue is not enough to do the infrastructure, and spill over to agriculture. So definitely the government will have to find other sources, because oil revenue is not enough, and is running down. The prices are going down, so the revenue is limited. The government is looking at all options.

Freeman: Presumably, you’d want to get low-interest credit from other countries, so you can make these investments in infrastructure, which sometimes take five, or seven to ten years; if you’re building rail lines, if you’re building power plants, you need long-term low-interest credit.

Ogwaro: The government is looking at all options at the moment.

Freeman: Is USAID providing any major inputs into infrastructure? Or do they just have a general fund?

Ogwaro: USAID actually sponsored some roads; they paved the Juba-Nimule road. And they’re now going to do some of the feeder roads, what we call the agricultural roads.

Freeman: Are there any demands for regional infrastructure?

Ogwaro: Definitely.

North and South Sudan Must Be Allies

Freeman: And the other thing that I argued for before the separation of Sudan, is that North and South Sudan are the most important allies of each other, more than any other countries in the world.

Ogwaro: Definitely.

Freeman: I think that the North made major errors in not integrating the two countries with infrastructure over many years. Are there plans now to carry out any North-South integration, or is that all on hold because of the problems that remain between the two countries?

Ogwaro: Well, as one commander said, even if there is war—this is what he said during the war—development must not stop. But the disagreement we have with the North, is not going to stop any development. We need the North as much as they need us. It is unfortunate, as you said, that all these years, the North decided to keep the South completely out of any development at all—and that is why the Southerners were so angered, and they all voted for separation. But, now you can see that they are our immediate neighbors; we have so much in common with them. So, we have to link up.

Linking up means the infrastructure should be there; the roads should be there. We share the river. Also, the river transport should be there; the air transport should be there.

So, we share a lot of things. And personally, I think, political disagreements now are temporary, because

Khartoum suddenly woke up to realize that separation is a reality. Initially, they didn't believe it would happen, and that's why this aggression. But I believe they know they need the South, as much as the South needs them, and this aggression will slowly die down.

Freeman: I have one other question to ask you: the Jonglei Canal. This has been something I've been in favor of for a long time.

An enormous amount of water is wasted going into the Sudd, and when I interviewed the [Sudanese] Irrigation Minister [Kamal Ali Mohammed] in Khartoum earlier this year [see *EIR*, May 20, 2011], he said, well, I've always been in favor of the Jonglei Canal, but now it's all in the hands of South Sudan. Are there any plans by the current government to finish the Jonglei Canal? It's two-thirds done.

Ogwaro: Well, the government is so busy at the moment trying to look at other priorities, so the Jonglei Canal could be one of the projects, but at the moment, in the next five years, I would say no, or not yet. Besides, we do not have records of the environmental assessment which was done earlier; we need to redo it.

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Ready To Go Beyond Words?

A firestorm of attacks on President Barack Obama in the wake of his New Year's Eve signing of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), correctly identify the dictatorial content of both the law and the signing statement which the President issued. The question is: When will people stop *reacting*, and decide to *act* to remove this President from office?

The sad fact is that, despite the correct and persuasive cases being made, by all sides of the political spectrum, for Obama's blatant violations of the Constitution in the crafting and signing of this bill, no leading personality, except for Lyndon LaRouche, has come forward to demand that he be impeached, or removed by reason of insanity. Yet the logic of their argument leads to no other conclusion.

Listen to Philip Giraldi, a retired CIA analyst and writer for the *American Conservative*, in his Dec. 29 column:

"Sadly, on the verge of a new year, it is hard to argue that Washington in 2011 is much different from Weimar and Berlin in 1933... [T]he power coupled with lack of accountability that has been assumed by the White House should be regarded as a deadly serious matter by every American citizen. If you think Weimar Republic Germany is a long time ago and far away so it can't happen here, you are wrong. *It can happen here, and unless something is done to stop it, it almost surely will happen here. It is happening already*" [emphasis added].

Like Weimar after the Reichstag Fire, the U.S. has destroyed the Constitution and replaced it with a "lawless Führer state," like that provided for Hitler by Carl Schmitt and other leading jurists. Giving a brief summary of some of the crisis powers given to Hitler after the Reichstag Fire, which "was almost certainly carried out by the

Nazis themselves," Giraldi emphasizes the importance of the "Enabling Act, which gave [Hitler] the authority to ignore parliament and pass laws by decree." The full name of the Enabling Act was, "in English, 'The Act for the Removal of Distress from People and Reich,'" and it said that "a powerful executive could ignore restraints imposed by bureaucrats and constitutions when required to cope with a crisis."

"The first anti-terror legislation to pass was the USA PATRIOT Act, the full title of which is 'The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001,' a euphemism oddly reminiscent of Hitler's Enabling Act," notes Giraldi. It was followed by the PATRIOT Act II of 2006, and "the two laws diminished constitutional rights to free speech, freedom of association, freedom from illegal search, *habeas corpus*, prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, and freedom from the illegal seizure of private property. The First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments in the Bill of Rights were all discarded or abridged...."

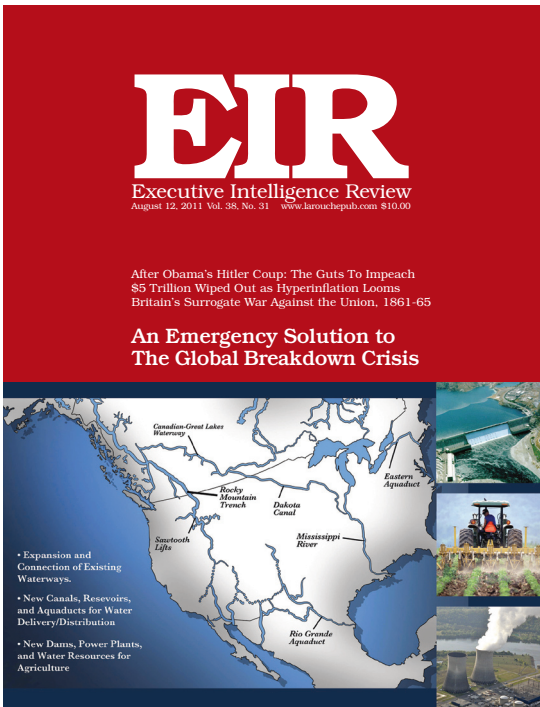
Obama "has expanded the Bush portfolio, repeatedly citing state-secrets privileges to prevent any legal challenges while authorizing the assassination of U.S. citizens overseas based on suspicion, carrying out acts of war against countries with which Washington is not at war, and now, finally, signing the National Defense Authorization Act of 2012, which provides for indefinite military detention of anyone anywhere for any reason, including U.S. citizens in the United States, because the whole world is the battlefield. Did Hitler behave similarly in contravention of the Weimar constitution? He sure did...."

Isn't it time to act?

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