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Skilled Labor Thrown on Global Scrapheap
Who Will Join Clark and LaRouche To Oust Obama?
Krafft Ehricke: The Extraterrestrial Imperative

The LaRouche Candidates: Shift to a Science-Driven Policy



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e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com

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Editor, Arabic-language edition: *Hussein Askary*

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European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach

1611, D-65006 Wiesbaden, Germany;

Bahnstrasse 9a, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Germany

Tel: 49-611-73650

Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>

e-mail: eirna@eirna.com

Director: Georg Neudekker

Montreal, Canada: 514-461-1557

Denmark: EIR - Danmark, Sankt Knuds Vej 11,

basement left, DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark.

Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40, Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail:

eirdk@hotmail.com.

Mexico City: EIR, Ave Morelos #60-A, Col Barrio de San Andres, Del. Azcapotzalco, CP 02240, Mexico, DF. Tel: 5318-2301, 1163-9734, 1163-9735.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

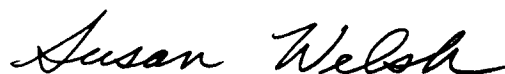
In Lyndon LaRouche's video discussions with LPAC-TV editor Alicia Cerretani, published in the previous two issues of *EIR* and available on the www.larouchepac.com website, regular readers will have noticed a new tone and focus. More than ever before, LaRouche is looking to the day when the younger generation of his movement will be taking over, and he is concentrating on the philosophical and moral essentials for such a transition.

The transition, of course, will be a work-in-progress. The Basement Team of scientific researchers is gearing up new projects which you will be hearing about in due course. The LPAC-TV video team is also coming up with new ideas.

The six LaRouche candidates who are running for Congress are participating vigorously in discussions of how the movement as a whole will proceed strategically. In this issue, we bring you an LPAC-TV interview with four of them: Dave Christie (Wash.), Bill Roberts (Mich.), Diane Sare (N.J.), and Summer Shields (Calif.). The interviewer was Sky Shields. Their primary focus was the shift to a science-driver policy, based on the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) conception. Each of them is campaigning to implement this plan—immediately following the ouster of Barack Obama and the restoration of the Glass-Steagall standard.

Two articles in this issue are useful additions to this conversation from individuals from older generations. First is the interview with Kentucky State Sen. Perry Clark (D), who talks with LPAC-TV's Ed Hamler about how one summons the courage to defy "popular opinion" and do what he did: join LaRouche in calling for Obama's impeachment. Second, in the *Science* section, is the work of the late space scientist Krafft Ehrlicke, whose concept of the "Extraterrestrial Imperative" has inspired the LaRouche movement for many years. The piece we publish here was written in 1971, taking on the "limits to growth" fanatics—but was never published. Marsha Freeman's 1985 obituary gives a further glimpse into the mind of this remarkable man.

Our news sections present the grim reality that is shaking the world now: the much-understated unemployment in the U.S., the financial crisis in Europe (and resistance to the bailout policy), and the lock of the food cartels on food production and farmers' livelihoods.



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LaRouche
Congressional
candidates,
interviewed by
LPAC-TV.*



LPAC-TV

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Driving this worst of all crises, is the shutdown for a generation—across the trans-Atlantic world—of investment in new infrastructure platforms envisaged since the 1960s, e.g., transcontinental rail corridor projects; land-bridge crossings; nuclear and other power projects; the grand terraforming projects like NAWAPA; and the exploration and colonization of space. An estimated 60 million of the most skilled and productive jobs have disappeared worldwide; the most skilled and productive workforces are being decimated.

20 On Oligarchical Food Cartels, and the Threat of Famine

Along with the current decline in worldwide food output, wild speculation, and food price hyperinflation, there is a rampage underway of buyouts and consolidation of control of the world food chain by a select few commodities cartels—Cargill, ADM, Bunge, Dreyfus, et al.—from farm inputs, to storage, processing, transport, distribution, and even land and water.

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Erwin Schöpges, a Belgian dairy farmer and farm leader, addressed the Schiller Institute's conference in Rüsselsheim, Germany, on July 2.

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29 Zepp-LaRouche Interview: Paris Summit Failure—We’ve Reached the Point of Decision

Helga Zepp-LaRouche was interviewed on LPAC-TV, following the failed Aug. 16 “summit” on the European financial-economic crisis in Paris, between German Chancellor Merkel and French President Sarkozy, which was supposed to calm the markets. Of course, it did no such thing. Only by reawakening the Classical tradition in Germany, and the Revolutionary principles of America, will humanity solve the crisis.

National

33 Who Will Join Clark and LaRouche To Oust Obama?

While the public disgust with British puppet President Barack Obama has become more and more visible over recent weeks, few political leaders have had the guts to go public, and join LaRouche in demanding the ouster of the President. A notable exception is Kentucky State Senator Perry Clark.

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By Krafft A. Ehrlicke & Elizabeth A. Miller. The late Krafft Ehrlicke (1917-84), the German-American visionary and rocket scientist, developed the concept of the “Extraterrestrial Imperative,” which today has become a focus of LaRouche PAC scientific research and organizing.

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LPAC-TV INTERVIEW: THE LAROCHE CANDIDATES

An Instantaneous Shift to Science-Driven Development

Four of the six LaRouche Democratic Congressional candidates—Dave Christie, from the Seattle area in Washington; Diane Sare, from northern New Jersey; Bill Roberts, from the Detroit area of Michigan; and Summer Shields from the San Francisco Bay Area in California—were interviewed on LPAC-TV on Aug. 18 by Sky Shields of the LaRouche Basement Project. (The remaining two candidates, Rachel Brown in the Boston, Mass. region, and Kesha Rogers, running in the Houston, Texas area, will be interviewed in the near future.) The [video](http://larouhepac.com/node/19116) can be found at <http://larouhepac.com/node/19116>.

Sky Shields: To give all of you a picture of what will turn out to be a lesson in physical economics, in the face of where we stand right now, what most of the world's population and U.S. population are seeing around them—the insane measures that are being taken in the name of economics: We're watching our President in a state of collapse, and in his dying throes. He's pushing a series of policies which, if enacted, will represent the destruction of not just the U.S., but most of the trans-Atlantic system, and the global economic system, and which will tear down the living standards and result in the loss of life for much of the world's population.

In the face of that, I think it's worth discussing what the alternative is on the table right now, something that's been put forth by Lyndon LaRouche, but which

all of you as candidates are representing in a very intensive, real way, on the ground. To give a sense, what will serve for most people, as not simply as a lesson in physical economics, not simply in matters of production, not simply in how you would reorganize a financial system in order to attain certain physical goals, but really, in a study of what we represent, what we mean when we say that “mankind is an immortal species.”

I would like to give a picture, in the context of a project that we've been discussing on the website, NAWAPA, of what role the American population can expect to play in the coming period, if we're successful, if they join us in this fight.

So, to begin with, Dave, I'd like to ask you, because the region you represent plays a very important role in this project, in NAWAPA as a project.

The NAWAPA Project

Dave Christie: Well, just as a sketch: [NAWAPA](#) (North American Water and Power Alliance)¹ was a project conceived by the Parsons Group, which was being pushed in the '60s. Various Presidents, Senators, and so forth were behind this project. And as a rough sketch, what it would do is: You take some of the runoff water of the Yukon River system and the Mackenzie River system; you reverse the flow through some of the

1. For everything NAWAPA, see <http://larouhepac.com/infrastructure>



LPAC-TV

The Extended NAWAPA: Implementing NAWAPA in the United States can catalyze a new, planet-wide era of biospheric engineering and global infrastructure development. The LPAC website presents short video features on many of the projects involved in the NAWAPA and World Land-Bridge concepts.

highest dams up in Alaska and the Yukon area, and you bring that water down, feeding into it along the way; ultimately coming in through the Rocky Mountain Trench, where it comes into Montana; it's tunneled over into Idaho, and then in Idaho is pump-lifted up through the Sawtooth Mountains, where it can drop onto the Great Basin, flow south, where part of the branch goes into southern California; there's another portion shooting over into Texas, actually, looping back up to hit a reservoir outside of Denver.

Then you have another section up north, in British Columbia, which is coming over to the Great Lakes system, which would help equalize the Great Lakes, and as well, drop down into the Plains States, for water, hitting all the wheat-growing territory and so forth in southern Canada.

And we've done a lot on the website (**Figure 1**), where people can get a fuller picture of it. But it would

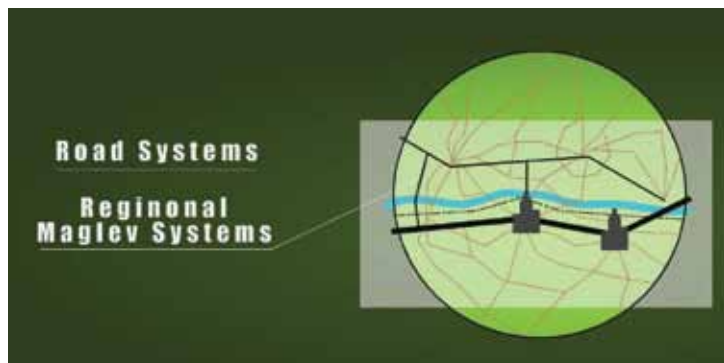
supply 80 million acre-feet of water for the United States, 60 million for Canada, and 20 million for northern Mexico. There's another portion of it that hits some of the rich farmland in the Sonora region and so forth,

FIGURE 1
NAWAPA Project Overview



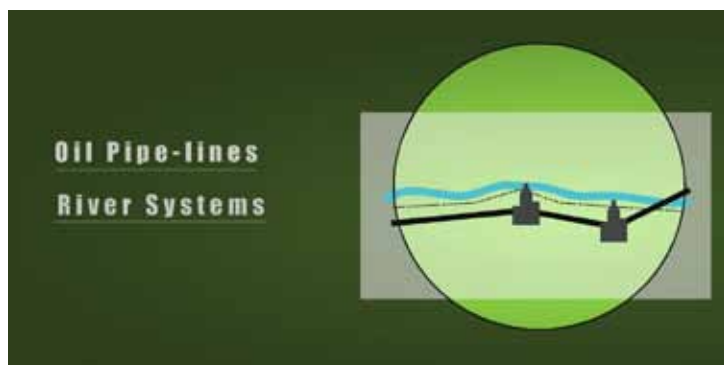
LPAC-TV

FIGURE 2a



LPAC-TV

FIGURE 2b



LPAC-TV

FIGURE 2c



LPAC-TV

which has no water at this point, and would provide a new breadbasket for vastly needed agricultural production right now, as well. What we've seen in the last year—the wicked droughts we've seen in the South, the flooding we've seen up North in the United States—NAWAPA gives you a capability of regulating that.

But from a deeper standpoint, immediately, on the

implementation of NAWAPA, it necessitates the development of rail corridors (**Figures 2a-c**), and once you start bringing in the railroads to get the material and everything else up into this region, it immediately begs the question of the Bering Strait tunnel (**Figure 3**). And what LaRouche and his wife Helga have fought for for decades, which is the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and really a World Land-Bridge (**Figure 4**), of economic development through these development corridors.

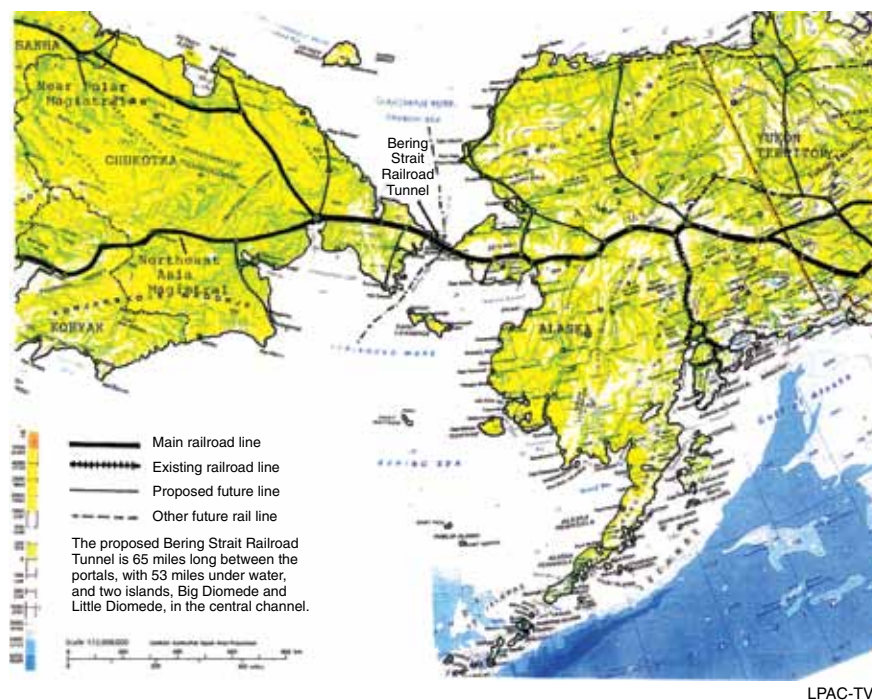
Now specifically in the Puget Sound region, where I'm running for Congress, which has become a sort of isolated Shangri-La, the Pacific Northwest in general. Idaho: the Sawtooth Mountain Range ends up being the vacation homes of all these Hollywood types, and you see that it's become a home for the environmentalist movement.

So now, what you have is NAWAPA, not simply as a water project, but as a driver, that begins the integration of a global economic recovery, and specifically, to crush this British imperial system forever, that this monetarist empire will be over. With just Glass-Steagall, as some sort of banking reform, it can't possibly work: You have to get the values coherent again, you have to embark upon an economic project like this. With NAWAPA, you have already the beginnings of the deeper issue: the "extraterrestrial imperative," the question of NASA—you get into a whole new domain, where we can be breaking through in new frontiers of science.

What you would begin with is the former industrial area—you still have residues of it; you have Boeing of course, but a lot of the machining and the other industries that fed into Boeing have left. What you now have is that Boeing is just an assembly plant of all these parts that are coming from around the world in the globalized system. But you begin to have a capability of reindustrializing this area, and specifically with NAWAPA, where you have these pumping facilities in the Sawtooth Mountain range, which would require, I believe, 26 Gigawatts of energy production. You could reinvigorate the Hanford Labs as well as the Idaho National Labs, which are two of the nuclear research centers of this country.

So I just make that point, that this Greenie agenda—this environmentalist mass-murder policy—will be

FIGURE 3
The Bering Strait Tunnel



overturned, and transformed and provide that now, Seattle, the Puget Sound area, as this isolated Shangri-La, becomes integrated into an international development corridor, and becomes a pivot for a new growth of civilization.

Sky Shields: This is something we've discussed a lot, if people have read through LaRouche's economics: that the question of action versus non-action—that there are actions that you can take within the boundaries of a given system, which will tend not to have any effect overall; overall, those are what you call “entropic activity.” But there is action that you can take which actually changes the boundary of the system, and this seems to be it: Just taking a look at the NAWAPA map (Figure 1), you can see a number of regions that are transformed, the transformation of the Great American Desert.

But then, what you're describing with the revival of an industrial capability, both in the areas that are hit, but also, in order to produce this—if you're talking about building some of the big-

gest dams in the world in Alaska, that doesn't come out of nowhere. We're pretty excited about that, because this means putting Americans to work.

Diane and Bill, your regions will be playing a huge role in this.

New Jersey: Hub of the East Coast Corridor

Diane Sare: New Jersey is a hub, and I think Mr. LaRouche, in the '50s, had a whole plan for rail corridors joining in New Jersey because of its location, which is part of this whole Connecticut-Boston corridor, where you have a huge amount of high-tech, a lot of what's been defense industry, but would be space industry, aerospace, things like that. For example, Long Island, where you had a whole bunch of components for NASA that were produced out there.

And then New Jersey itself, which I like to keep promoting, is the most densely populated state in the United States; and I think it's largely because it's the massive transport center: You have the Port of Elizabeth; you have all this containerized freight shipping coming in there; you have a lot of farmland; and then you have these little machine-tool shops, which are all over the place! Where our office is located, in Hacken-

FIGURE 4
The World Land-Bridge





wieck photo

sack, you probably had four per block, and they're all shut down now. And what they do now, is they import slave-labor-produced clothing and plastic toys from China, or whatever; it's just horrible! The last auto plant in New Jersey closed down three years ago in Edison, but they used to have General Motors, they used to have a huge auto industry.

So, the idea was, you have New Jersey as sort of a hub: You have the ports; you have the corridors up into Rachel Brown's area, up into Massachusetts, and then down to Baltimore, Sparrows Point steel; and through Pennsylvania, and all of this would really be geared up. It's my understanding, just to be able to get the matériel and what we need to places like Idaho which are very sparsely populated, you'd have maybe three or five years of constructing rail lines to be able to do this. And obviously from this eastern hub, you go right through Ohio, Michigan, etc.



LPAC-TV

Bill Roberts, the LaRouche Democrat running for Congress from Detroit area, recalled that the region was the World War II "Arsenal of Democracy"; that capability, which was carried forward in the postwar machine-tool and auto production processes, can be revived as a driver for the NAWAPA-centered industrial renaissance of the United States. Top: advanced auto assembly-line production.

Transforming the 'Rust Belt'

Bill Roberts: And you have this whole area from western New York State, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Ohio, over into Indiana, Michigan. This whole region is known as the "Rust Belt"; these cities have emptied out. But if you take Detroit in particular, with the auto sector—people know it for the cars, but it's really the machine-tool sector. It's really much more of something that's been built up as a machine-tool sector going all the way back to the Wright Brothers' bicycle shop, constructing the airplane in the backyard in their spare time. There's always that sort of nature to the industrial base in the Midwest, in which you have that potential for the next evolutionary step in the economy to be built.

And I'll just remind people, this was the "Arsenal of Democracy." This was the area where you had a factory that produced a B-24 bomber about every 56 minutes: The entire plane was built from scratch, and would take off from the runway, to be deployed into the European theater in World War II.

So there's a degree to which people in this region—they want to work. The family experience of people has been in *highly* productive work, machine-tool or machine-tool-related industries.

And of course, you have steel. The transportation, the various types of metals and alloys that are going to be required, the electrical equipment that's going to be used in the turbines, the rails for the railroads, whatever is going to be built in the dams, and so forth, getting the

materials and what's going to be required to get the materials out there—each requires different types of alloys of steel and so forth that the steel industry and the other industries have the expertise to be building.

You have the labor force there, you have the associated scientific groupings and materials experts and so forth, waiting to be put back to work, and ready to be part of that type of project.

Sky Shields: To remind people, when we're discussing the figures for NAWAPA, again, if you take a look at that map (Figure 1), where you see the water, as you said, Dave, all along these reservoirs—first, a number of these are not existing rivers; we're talking about constructing these from scratch, these canals. But then, everywhere you've got one of these reservoirs, we're talking about building massive dams; these are going to be some of the biggest ones in human history; we're talking about larger tunnels than have ever been built.

And just looking at the workforce that's required for this, we're talking about millions of jobs. These are not make-work jobs, these are not putting people to work at McDonald's; this is not the kind of hocus-pocus that you're getting from Obama and his jobs czar, just basically eliminating whole swaths of other jobs, and then counting the few that you create in the service sector somewhere—this is not that. This is real, meaningful work.

Roberts: It's not "jobs saved"!

Sky Shields: Right! No, this is giving people careers! These are 25-year, 55-year projects: This is the kind of work that people are secure in for their whole life, and come out of with real expertise and love of what they're doing. And I think you've described in the organizing there, in your area, this is what people are looking for. I mean, this is "American," as you said.

Roberts: Yes, absolutely.

Sky Shields: This is exciting, and the focus of this project is something that is not—again, this is not practical, off-the-shelf infrastructure ("NAWAPA Building the Future").²

The effects of NAWAPA are going to be unlike anything we've ever seen: You've never had human activity transform major cycles in the Biosphere on such a large scale, in such a conscious way. So, we take a look at what would happen if you were to reforest some of these desert areas, and you're talking about changing whole rainfall patterns, changing the existing rainfall patterns in ways you haven't seen, since life first moved onto land.

2. <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16756>



LPAC-TV

Summer Shields, candidate for Congress in the San Francisco Bay Area, identified the advanced scientific capabilities represented by the Berkeley and Lawrence Livermore labs, as exemplary of what the region can contribute to the NAWAPA project.

With this, we're going to see a cultural transformation in the physical sciences. We're going to be introducing something that, instead of all this idiot greenie "ecology," maybe keep the same name, maybe dumping it, but finally making ecology a science, an experimental science. This is a renaissance in the physical sciences, and I think some of you might have something to say on this or on a related subject: What does it mean, where there's a real, a dormant scientific capability in this country?

Summer Shields: Absolutely.

The West Coast: Scientific Capability

Sky Shields: Where do we stand right now? Where can we take it?

Summer Shields: Well, since the Basement Team has been doing a lot of work on this: Vannevar Bush was the scientific advisor for Franklin Roosevelt, probably the first scientific advisor for any sitting President. Roosevelt wrote a letter to him, six months before he died, asking Bush what the outlook should be for the United States, for the postwar scientific perspective. And the idea was, to take our existing research capabilities, expand them through Federal funds, and then begin to investigate all the kinds of things we're going to have figure out in the development of NAWAPA.

And in the Bay Area, particularly, it doesn't really have the blue-collar segment of the population, as you've got in the Midwest, and in New Jersey, too, but, it does have, as Dave's district has, the area outside Dave's dis-

trict, aerospace across California. And then you have at least two major national research laboratories—both the Lawrence Berkeley National Labs and Lawrence Livermore National Labs. And of course, we’re also talking about nuclear power. And recently, although they haven’t disclosed what their results were, Livermore Labs just finished their first test ignition of fusion power. They don’t know what the results are yet, but they’re trying to get more energy than they put into it; that was the test. And if they succeed in doing that, they’re going to have a capability for a functional fusion power source. And then, you’re taking the lid off humanity!

Because suddenly, you’ve got humanity freeing itself from solar power panels and windmills!

But what we are going to have to do with the NAWAPA program, is invest more and more in what the Livermore and Berkeley National Labs represent.

And then, what you begin to see is, we’re kind of sitting here on the West Coast, with an obvious orientation toward our brothers and sisters in Asia, and we know for a fact that we’re going to have to reach out and expand this kind of research. In San Francisco, 20% of the population, if not more, is Chinese. And these are people who are probably the most optimistic people you run into in the world, because they’ve had about 30 years of economic development, while, in the United States, if you look at a place like Detroit, this place is falling apart. There’s not any real reason for optimism.

But the reality of the situation is, if we *don’t* have the space program, then you have about a billion people on the Earth who are starving on a daily basis, every single day; 40% of those people are between China and India. China thinks that they can make it with the U.S. collapsing, but China can’t make it with the U.S. collapsing: If the U.S. collapses, then China doesn’t have a partner. As Mr. LaRouche termed it, China and the U.S. are married, they’re like a married couple. And if China loses the U.S. as their partner, then as often happens, the spouse doesn’t stick around much longer afterwards.

But the reality is, you’ve got a global economic collapse, and if we don’t all go to space, as a partnership, to do these things, mine helium-3 on the Moon—and the U.S. is the only country that’s ever made it to the Moon—so they’re going to need assistance from us, even though our capabilities have been decreased, that we have to see the “extraterrestrial imperative,” as has been talked about here, as the mission for humanity.



LPAC-TV

Diane Sare, the Northern New Jersey candidate, drew the stark contrast between the state as it was during and after the Revolution, as the hub of the industrial East Coast corridor, and the greenie, austerity policies today under the bloated governor, Chris Christie.

The Four Regions

Sky Shields: Right. I’d like to give you a sense now, with these four regions defined, and we’ve got two more regions, with candidates who aren’t with us today, but they’ll be featured in an upcoming, more in-depth discussion on this topic, on this site: Kesha Rogers, whose campaign represents a district in Houston that contains NASA, and she won the Democratic primary [in 2010], with large support from there, because what she represents is the exact opposite of what our current President—hopefully, soon to be, if we have any say, *former* President—what he’s been pushing, which is the *mockery* of the space program, as we’re watching the shutdown of the Shuttle; as we’re watching the complete collapse of America, and by extension, mankind’s presence in space; as we’re watching that, she represented instead, this broader picture that we’re talking about here.

For our audience, it helps to take our NAWAPA map, as you see it, and break the idea that these are infrastructure projects. It helps to turn the globe and take a look at it from the Pole, as we like to do here: It gives you a very different picture of what we’re talking about. Because *then*, you see the Bering Strait connection (Figure 3), but you see, sort of reified there, exactly the collaboration you’re talking about, this connection among all of the Arctic nations: Suddenly you realize that Russia and the U.S. aren’t quite as far apart as you’re inclined to think. This is where you really see

how human activity transforms the geometry and the significance of everything in it.

Sare: Well, that was America. You think of New Jersey, you think of Paterson, and Alexander Hamilton's view of the credit system, and George Washington's view of the canals: They didn't think, "Oh, I'm building this three-mile-long canal." They said, "This is a corridor to extend to the West." It was open-ended.

And the same thing with rail. The idea was not to have some little railroad, where they had Rogers Locomotives at work in Paterson; but the idea was, this is to open up the development of the entire country. And if we were to project on the country what they thought, we would have, in terms of population by now, in the United States, over a billion people!

New Jersey, in a sense, is really a perfect example; it's so stark. Because on the one hand, you had Paterson, you had Alexander Hamilton, you had this industry; then you had Princeton, you have the fusion research at Princeton University. A little farther up the Hudson River, you have West Point, the Army Corps of Engineers: You have this incredibly rich commitment to the development of the future.

And then, what they're doing in New Jersey now—which is the key, I think, to destroying the United States with this environmentalist movement—is they designed this thing, literally, "the Energy Master Plan," like the Master Race Plan, or the Final Solution, or whatever you want to call it! And they originally were saying they should cut energy consumption by 20%! I mean, now, think: If we build NAWAPA, if we're going to have rail from New Jersey, to Idaho, to San Francisco, right through Detroit; and we're going to produce the rail; and we're going to produce the machine-tools; and to produce what we need, we're going to have to produce 5 or 10 or 20% *more energy* than we're now consuming. So the very idea, on the face of it, is genocidal.

And then, what they're doing with these solar panels: I feel like the state has a fungal infection, because they're popping up on the telephone polls, all over the place! Every time you drive through town, it's like 10 more solar panels, and it's just a waste! They produce *nothing*; you can't store the energy, they only generate it if it's sunny. And the scheme is that, if towns produce enough, if you cover every single parking garage with them, if you add a certain amount of energy to the grid, you can get a discount, or you get paid for it, or something: It's really nuts!

Sky Shields: Meanwhile, we look kind of like Cybertron, with little solar panels reflecting everywhere?

Sare: Yes! So you think about the intent of people who were in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, the whole corridor of development of the American Revolution, and then you have this *blob* of a governor, Chris Christie, who people think is some alternative to Obama, when he's identical to Obama, in every way, except appearance!



LPAC-TV

Sky Shields, who hosted the roundtable, proposed scrapping the concepts of "energy consumption" and "water consumption": "The question of energy is a question of human creative activity. It's not something you consume or stop consuming."

Sky Shields: He's like three or four Obamas.

Sare: Right, exactly!

And so, he is committed to making New Jersey the greenest state—New Jersey, which has a land area less than a tenth of California, is second only to California in terms of the amount of solar energy produced there. I mean, it actually is scandalous; it's embarrassing.... Not to mention that plants are a lot more efficient at using sunlight than these stupid solar panels.

Vernadsky: The Biogenic Migration of Atoms

Sky Shields: If we're really talking about greening the planet, with a project like NAWAPA—this is the difference, I even like scrapping the idea of "energy consumption." "Energy consumption, water consumption": It's not as though there's some store of energy or water somewhere, that we're eating and then it vanishes; it's simply not the case. And what you've got is, what the scientist Vladimir Vernadsky called "the biogenic migration of atoms," in which he pointed out, you never have objects in empty space. That idea doesn't

exist; it's just a fraud.

What you have, is, you have these flows, and in those flows you get singularities. Describing an organism in the biosphere is a lot more like describing a whirlpool in water. It's not something you can remove: If you try to take a whirlpool out of water, and look at it separately, you quickly lose the whirlpool. The same thing is true with organisms, with any kind of substance: that you've got something that's stirring a whole flow.

What we're talking about is shaping that; that this is what human activity really is, while the animals and other organisms sort of represent little elements in that, we're talking about transforming that to greater effect.

In the case of NAWAPA (Figure 1), that extra water you're talking about taking out of Alaska—this is not some store of water in Alaska that's sitting there. This is water that regularly evaporates off the ocean surface, moves overland just a little bit, and then drops as rainfall up in Alaska, along the Western Coast, as freshwater, immediately to run off in the ocean. We're talking about extending that cycle to inland, the way it works in other places, the way you see it on the Eastern Coast of the United States and other places, extending it inland along the Western Coast, increasing the amount of the work that that flow does, before it moves back into the ocean again, to begin again. This is what we're really discussing.

The question of energy is a question of human creative activity. It's not something you consume or stop consuming. It's: Are you going to intensify that flow? And that's what we're calling for; and that seems like a notion that we're going to bring back with your campaigns.

Summer Shields: Exactly.

Roberts: It does a lot to really destroy the idea of "scarce resources," one; and then also the idea that an economy is just this pie, that if there's going to be something going on here, it's going to be taking away from

FIGURE 5

The Pan-American Highway and the Darién Gap



elsewhere, which is just a monetarist idea in general. So, this is really going to unify the country, because every part of the country is really necessary for every other part.

And actually, that's more of the type of conception that we used to have about the Western Hemisphere, going back to the turn of the 20th Century, with people like William McKinley, who had, in the same way that Lincoln came into this platform of the Transcontinental Railroad, McKinley came in at the time which he was promoting the idea of a Pan-American railroad, to actually bring all these newly independent nations of the Western Hemisphere into being integrated into modern industrial civilization, with the idea that any part that's not, is going to be used as part of an empire, that's still trying to destroy us.

And so it was just part of that—the idea of being connected via the Darién Gap (**Figure 5**), which is going to be part of the Extended NAWAPA, was, initially, over 100 years ago, just part of the idea of defeating any form of oligarchism, on this planet.

And then of course, he was assassinated by the British, and Teddy Roosevelt came in, pushing the Greenie agenda. So, it's really all there: We're kind of closing that gap, in more ways than one.

Sky Shields: There was a McKinley quote, I think it was McKinley, on the idea of "encircling the world

with a belt of iron,” the original proposals for rail, that would have linked up the Americas. And if you extend that to what we’re discussing, across the Bering Strait, suddenly you’ve got a unified world in a completely unique way: You’ve got the ability to get overland, from the southern tip of Africa, to the southern tip of South America, and along the way, you can pass through Europe, Asia, the Eurasian continent, down through Canada—suddenly Canada becomes, we’re talking about building new cities, and suddenly this becomes a center of commerce as opposed to the edge of the universe. You’re really transforming a geometry here, totally.

You mentioned the 1 billion figure in the population. I think it’s really worthwhile, for people in our audience who might have balked at that: Take a look at what we’re talking about here! If you take a look, for anyone who’s flown across the U.S., the U.S. is almost completely empty! If you take a look at a population-density map of our country, we have nothing. One billion people is *easy*! One billion people at a real living standard, when you’re talking about building the new production that’s going to be along these routes, these development routes with NAWAPA, you’re talking about a complete shift in the way the world looks.

And that’s a population, as you said, we’re going to need! Because with the further missions that we’re discussing, the question of real progress, you want to talk about an energy throughput that’s higher than we’ve ever had, if you went with fusion, and helium-3 fusion, and mining the Moon, to do that kind of work, no single country’s going to do that alone. We’re going to need the development of the capabilities of *every single potential creative mind on this planet*, we’re going to need to develop them to their potential, and then some.

That means taking the African continent, developing it, and filling it up with people: It’s underpopulated. Taking the center of the United States, filling it up with people—underpopulated. Northern Siberia, Canada, they’re almost rivaling some of these other continents



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In order to produce the levels of energy-flux density required to build NAWAPA, and to fuel space exploration, we will require fusion energy; helium-3 will be mined on the Moon, an effort which will call upon the capabilities of every nation on Earth.

in their underpopulation here. You know, in Canada, you’ve got a population that’s sort of glued to the northern border of the United States, or you have a chance to actually extend that—and if we eliminate Prince Philip and the Queen, we’ll free them up to do a lot more! We’ll take that little parasite off their back, build them up as citizens.

We’re talking about whole new species; we’re going to need that! Because in that kind of unified planet—you know, it’s an entirely different map! Productivity and value means something else entirely! The significance of the activity of every human being on the planet is transformed now, on the basis of this program that we’re representing, that you all here are representing for us. You’ve got the ability to extend the human species throughout the Solar System in the way that we’re intended to.

That really moved people, when they saw what Kennedy had achieved with Apollo: We’re talking about taking that instinct and bringing that back to life, and wiping out the pessimism you’re seeing now in the population connected to it—that’s an amazing transformation.

An Immortal Mission

Summer Shields: I think that what you’re bringing up—this idea of the totality of the human species, and some sort of immortal mission for humanity—that human beings are here, we’re developing, and

we're constantly increasing and changing, and going through these kinds of developments of the species; that when you start to look at it in that way, all of these things that are considered "problems" with humanity today, just fly right out the window.

And we were having a discussion about this earlier, but the whole concept of war, today, these things just disappear at a certain point, because you realize that the dangers involved to humanity in just the exploration of space and the decision to go out and search, and do what mankind is supposed to be doing, are going to be a very dangerous thing. And there was the story, we were just hearing about today, about these guys who knew they were going to die in the Manhattan experiment, but the point was that these people were in it for humanity, and that was their outlook.

And today, you've got debates going on in the Congress, that have very little to do with reality whatsoever; and there's no reason why even half the Congress should even be in there, because they've sold out the American people; they've decided *not* to go on this immortal mission of mankind, where you leave something behind seemingly forever.

Christie: I think that was the cultural outlook of the World War II generation; what we see with what LaRouche represents is that connection. And then, here we see this Baby-Boomer generation which has failed completely. What we saw with the complete cultural collapse, what we saw with this capitulation in the Congress to the Super Congress, this straight-out fascist coup by Obama and Company.

But now you see a younger generation, which we represent, which is saying, "We're going to fight for the future again." And it's notable that what you would need in terms of an experience level for the coordination of something like NAWAPA—because NAWAPA's not just something that you snap a finger and make happen—you've got to have some serious planning.

But the expertise that's required for a project of this magnitude, can really only be done by some of the older crowd that was part of these kind of projects. And they're getting old: They're in their 70s, 80s, 90s, and we need to get this project moving now, to make sure that that expertise is not lost, and then can be imparted to a younger generation that actually wants to make it happen.



LPAC-TV

Dave Christie, running for Congress from Seattle area, pointed out that the NAWAPA project will have to call upon the expertise of an older generation, which has the skills and knowledge required, and which, joined with the younger generation, will fight for the future again.

We recruit the best of the Baby-Boomer generation to fight for the future, as well. I think that's always the way that it works; and when you come to these moments of crisis, it's the younger generation that says, "We're going to make it happen," but you have this relationship, then, to an older generation, which says, "We'll do it together."

So, I think that's the point: That this is a war; it's a war to crush this evil once and for all, and that we represent the generation and leadership to catalyze and recruit the best of our fellow-Americans, and our fellow mankind, to make this happen.

Sare: I think, on the slate, the six of us, as we are strategically situated around the country, are really, really critical right now. Because, we have a government, Obama and his collaborators in this Congress, that has decided that the enemy is the American people, and that has fed an incredible pessimism. And you layer that on top of—what?—I think we had 4 million families actually evicted from their homes, 4 million foreclosure evictions in the last two years, and another 1.5 million under way; but I think 9 million foreclosures on paper in the works.

And now, you have this new form of crime, called "familicide," where someone will come in and shoot their children, shoot their spouse and themselves! You

have to think of the kind of *despair* that grips the population, and the evil of promoting an idea—because it struck me how insane it is: Who designed the economy? Where does money come from? Wasn't it created by human beings?

So, if we created the economy, how can it be that someone says, “Well, in order to save the economy, we have to sacrifice the population”! I mean, that makes no sense! The economy is not a thing, it's not alive!

Sky Shields: Look at the markets: “The ‘Markets’ are unhappy with what you’ve done.”

Sare: Right! Exactly! [laughter] Right, so feed them some human sacrifice. It's actually insane that people think that they have to accept this idea.

Or, you hear: “You should run the government like a household budget.” Right? But people wouldn't really think it's acceptable to throw your children out the back window, if you were unable to balance your household budget—you know, that's not how you would do things as a human being.

So, you give people a sense of what we could be doing, in terms of this, and we wouldn't have enough skilled labor. And we would have to take all these kids out of the inner cities, who have no future right now, and they'd get a crash course; and all these vets that're going to come back from Iraq and Afghanistan, who

are younger people, but who have some discipline and have some skills, and they could train these kids. And suddenly the whole nation would be totally transformed. And it's not a long process: I think the shift to optimism, in a sense, is in an instant. Like when Kennedy gave the speech and said, “We're going to the Moon”—that was an instantaneous shift.

And that's what the six of us, as a slate, really have to bring to the American population.

Sky Shields: Yes, it's exciting: It's a transformation that could happen overnight, and *has* to happen overnight. Because you described the capability we have to revive this thing; the longer we wait, the worse our chances of being able to recover from this at all. So, it's an honor to be here with all of you. It's exciting to see what you represent, and what we're going to be capable of launching in the coming weeks ahead: I do mean, the days and weeks ahead.

And I invite our entire viewing audience, right now, to take part in these campaigns. And again, to review: We're in multiple regions of the United States. If you're near one of these regions, volunteer for the campaign. If you're not near one of these regions, volunteer for the campaigns. Take part in the fight. We've got numerous means on this website for you to contribute, to be involved in this fight.

Join us, it's going to be an exciting fight.

The EIR Record: NAWAPA And the World Land-Bridge

EIR has provided extensive coverage to the proposals put forward over the years by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche and their international collaborators, for development of those infrastructure platforms that will upshift and transform the world economy and the Biosphere. We present here a selection of recent coverage, concentrating on NAWAPA and the World Land-Bridge/Bering Strait.

- May 20, 2011: The Importance of NAWAPA for Geophysical Research

- Jan. 28, 2011: The Extended NAWAPA: Project Overview
- Nov. 12, 2010: Schiller Institute Brings NAWAPA Approach to Chad
- Nov. 5, 2010: LPAC Talks with Infrastructure Experts: NAWAPA—Towards a New Economic Platform
- Oct. 29, 2010: LPAC Videos Complete LaRouches' Vision of Eurasian Land-Bridge
- Oct. 15, 2010: Schiller Institute Berlin Conference: Projects Will Develop, Link Eurasia to the Americas
- Aug. 27, 2010: LPAC Team Announces Release of Interactive Animated NAWAPA Map—LPAC Roundtable Discussion: NAWAPA—The Next Evolutionary Step for the Human Species

THE REALLY FEARFUL CRISIS

Labor To Rebuild the World Is Thrown on Global Scrapheap

by Paul Gallagher

Aug. 21—In recent days, the Congressional Black Caucus organized seven large job fairs/town hall meetings in major American cities, drawing an estimated 40,000 unemployed Americans desperate for work. The CBC leaders were hoping, through employer commitments they had scratched together, to match a quarter of these jobless Americans with jobs—of who knows what quality, hours, wages, and benefits or lack thereof. Perhaps several thousand of those “job connections” actually were made.

What the CBC accomplished with great effort, as they well understood, did not create any employment; they merely squeezed out some tiny remaining droplets of demand in a dry, collapsed U.S. labor market. For a few thousands employed thereby, they forestalled homelessness, complete impoverishment, family break-ups, or much worse. But the crisis of mass unemployment continued to grow darker around them.

Fueling the intense anger against President Obama expressed by some of these Members of Congress—and among tens of thousands who waited in overnight lines for the job fairs, with 20 hospitalized from heat prostration in Atlanta—the nation’s Narcissist-in-Chief completely ignored the CBC’s desperation “jobs tour” to the long-term unemployed. He opposed it with what he called a “jobs tour” of his own, a rural idyll, chatting with businessmen and farmers in the upper Midwest, posing before haystacks, and riding his big black bus,

and finally telling a group of (undoubtedly puzzled) Iowa farmers, “The answer to the jobs crisis won’t come from Washington; it will come from you.” NerObama then headed for the golf courses of Martha’s Vineyard.

As he did, it was reported by one veteran analyst of the U.S. labor force, that actual unemployment in the United States, open (“official”) and hidden unemployment combined, had reached approximately 27 million Americans, or 18.5% of the U.S. labor force. But the number receiving any unemployment benefit income was down to 6.8 million, falling fast toward 3.5 million by year’s end.

The Real Employment Crisis

Thus far from any *answer* to the global unemployment crisis threatening civilization, has the British Imperial puppet Obama dragged the United States, and helped to push the entire “industrial” world. The truly fearful crisis of today is not that some big European and U.S. banks and markets are again on the verge of imploding—they are, but there is nothing necessarily fearful about that, as President Franklin Roosevelt showed in 1933. What the American or European citizen rightly fears now, is the descent through the stages of part-time employment, unemployment, unemployability, impoverishment, and vagabondage—a civilizational collapse as in the 14th-Century Dark Age, when all the banks collapsed and weak monarchi-



Well-meaning “job fairs” and blab about “job creators” will do nothing to fix the fact that real U.S. unemployment is now approximately 27 million, or 18.5% of the labor force. Shown: laid off workers, in New Bedford, Conn., September 2010.

cal governments could do nothing about it.

Driving this worst of all crises, is the shutdown for a generation—across the trans-Atlantic world—of investment in new infrastructure platforms envisaged since the 1960s: transcontinental rail corridor projects; the Bering Strait Tunnel and other land-bridge crossings; the great electrification projects, nuclear power, hydropower; desalination projects; the regional and continental flood-control and water management schemes; the grand terraforming projects like the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA); and the exploration and colonization of space—all have been abandoned by deluded governments.

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), global employment in government economic infrastructure projects in 1970 encompassed roughly 3% of worldwide employment; in 2010, it accounted for approximately 0.5%. Thus 60 million of the most skilled and productive jobs disappeared, along with the productivity driver making possible hundreds of millions more.

In the global financial crisis and collapse since 2007, global unemployment is estimated to have increased from 140 million to about 205 million. And 55% of that increase—38 million more unemployed—has been in the trans-Atlantic “industrial countries” of North

America and Europe, although they account for only 15% of the world’s population. The most skilled and productive workforces are being decimated.

Employment/Population: A Collapsing Ratio

But because of the limits on who is counted among these roughly 205 million “official” unemployed worldwide, this does not begin to express the truly mass unemployment among young people 16-25 years of age in the trans-Atlantic countries. “Official” unemployment among this youngest portion of the work force is 14% in the United States (16% among veterans of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars); over 20% in France and the U.K.; 40% in Spain; 36% in Ireland.

There were claimed to be 80 million of that age group unemployed in late 2010 (an “official” rate of 12.6%). But large and growing numbers of young people entering that age group in the past decade have never made it to “official unemployment”—they have not entered their nations’ workforces at all, because mass unemployment (and workers in their 60s trying to hold on to their jobs for dear life) have left them no prospects.

It is they who most need the hope for a greater human future embodied in such new infrastructure platforms as NAWAPA, the continental high-speed land-bridges, new international space programs to protect the human species on Earth and take it to Mars.

A look at the most recent data collected by that same International Labor Organization—which goes up through the 2011 second quarter for some countries, the first quarter for many others—shows a steadily deteriorating employment situation in the trans-Atlantic world, contrary to the propaganda of those deluded governments and of the media. The fact: The employment/population ratio in most of the trans-Atlantic economies is lower—worse—in mid-2011 than it was in mid-2009, which was supposed to be the nadir of the depression collapse/financial panic misnamed the “Great Recession.”

The employment/population ratio is a very telling economic indicator, because it reflects not only “official unemployment” (a proportion of the active workforce), but also the abandonment of the workforce by

larger and larger numbers of discouraged, unemployed human beings, potential workers and producers, who have given up looking for work in the persistent way required to be counted as “officially unemployed.” And it reflects the augmentation of the potential working population by young people, even if mass unemployment has kept them from entering the workforce.

In the United States, this portion of the eligible population at work was 59.7% in mid-2009, having suddenly plunged 3% in one year. In mid-2011, after two-and-a-half years of the Obama disaster, it is 57.9%, down nearly two more percent. The overall 5% drop, within a work-eligible population of 228 million, represents *newly lost employment of over 11 million, and growing*. Among Americans aged 16-25, the ratio was 46.9% in mid-2009, having dropped more than 4% in one year; now, it is 45.6%. The overall nearly 6% drop represents newly lost employment of 2.4 million young people, and getting worse.

As for Europe, in France, Germany, and the U.K., this continuing decline of employment is real and steady, but small; elsewhere, it is like that in the United States, or more serious. In Spain, the ratio of employment to population fell 4% in the shock collapse of 2008-09, and has fallen another 2% by mid-2011. In Portugal and Greece, under the impact of recent bank bailouts and austerity regimes, the drop since 2009 has been two-to-four times over what it was in the 2008-09 panic. In Denmark, the employment ratio dropped by about 2% during the panic year, but by another 3% since. In Ireland, again imperial London’s victim, the ratio dropped a full 5.5% from 2008-09, but has fallen by another 3% to mid-2011.

The prospect for the youngest, 16-25, cohort is much darker. In France, for example, that employment/population ratio was 31.9% in mid-2008, had dropped to 31.2% by mid-2009, but now is 28.9%; overall, half a million more young adults without work. For Den-



flickr/Christopher Dilts for Obama for America

As Obama grandstands around the country in his Big Black Bus, for photo-ops in front of haystacks, millions of U.S. jobs have disappeared; meanwhile, some 8-9 million Americans have given up the job hunt, and “dropped out” of the labor force. He is shown here in Pesota, Iowa, Aug. 16, 2011.

mark’s youth, the employment ratio dropped almost 3.5% from 2008-09, but has fallen by nearly another 7% since; in Norway, the employment ratio for youth has dropped 8% overall since mid-2008; in Italy, by 5%; in the U.K., by 6%; in the Netherlands, by 7.5%.

These are huge holes gouged in the prospects of youth for a future, but in other nations it is still much worse. Hungary’s employment ratio for young people is only 17.8%, typical of a number of Eastern European countries. Ireland’s is only 27.9%, having plunged 10% in 2008-09, and another 7.5% by mid-2011. Italy’s is only 19.5%, down 5%. For young Greeks, the ratio is only 17.7%, more than 6% lower than the “nadir” of mid-2009.

President Proud To Lay Off Workers

In the United States it is not the manufactured “Federal deficit crisis,” but the resumed rise of the “official” unemployment rate for the past two months, combined with other economic contraction signs across the trans-Atlantic countries, which have caused markets to plunge—and Obama to run for cover. Every single economist outside of Lyndon LaRouche’s movement was caught flat-footed, stupidly forecasting significant job creation for June and July—in the middle of a global depression.

This caused the final discrediting of the Department of Labor's fakery, whereby "job creation" of 50-70,000 new jobs every month is imputed to supposed small-business start-ups that they quietly "revised" out of the figures the following year. A survey during June of more than 1,000 small and mid-sized businesses, taken by U.S. Bankcorp, showed that they were not hiring, period, and 80% of them had no plans to hire.

The pace of elimination of government employees across the country has accelerated to 30-40,000/month. Since his first "hiring and wage freeze" more than a year ago, NerObama has been proud of this; he speaks only about "private-sector job creation"—which the Labor Department has been faking in its reports!

But at the comparable point in the Great Depression, FDR was *hiring millions of government workers to produce and create*. This included the creation of a new scale and quality of electricity-generation and water-management infrastructure which changed the face of the economy, made possible the World War II mobilization and development of nuclear power, and employed hundreds of thousands of young people, only beginning with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

In reality, Obama's collapse today is a lot worse than

these "headline" figures; it is the disappearance of millions from the labor force into mass unemployment. According to the Labor Department's monthly "Household Survey," the U.S. labor force—which also includes people who don't have work but are at least actively looking for it—is shrinking by several hundred thousand a month; it has shrunk by more than 5 million since 2007. Because the labor force should be growing naturally with increasing population, the number of workers who have given up and "dropped out" must be still larger—some 8-9 million.

The total number of such "hidden unemployed" has today come to equal the "official unemployed," an unprecedented situation, according to economist Leo Hindery, an expert on the U.S. labor force. So real unemployment in America, in total, is 27 million, with another 9 million forced to work part-time. And the average length of unemployment has now gone over 40 weeks—almost 10 months—for those who are still in the labor force and actively seeking work; it is a full year when those who have given up are counted. There are 13 million Americans who've been out of work for more than a year; and 5 million young working people under 25 who have not yet found their first job.

Lyndon LaRouche On Glass-Steagall and NAWAPA

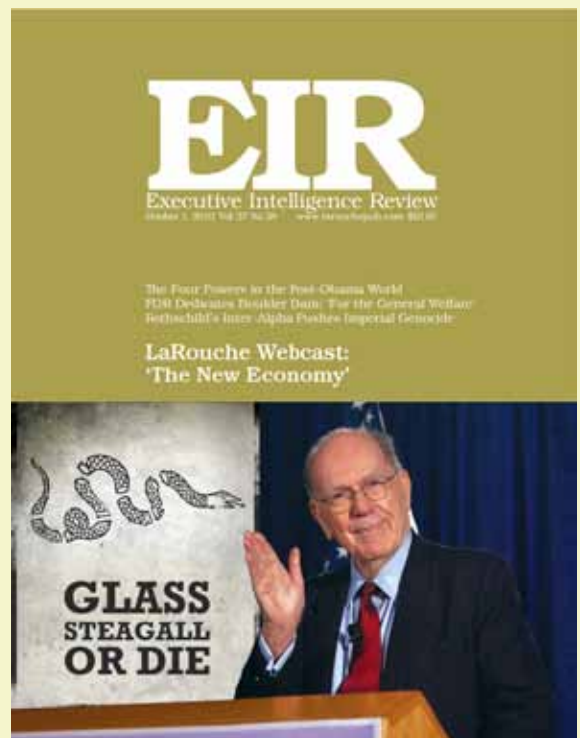
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"The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken on this planet, as an economic project, now stands before us, as the opportunity which can be set into motion by the United States now launching the NAWAPA project, with the preliminary step of 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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On Oligarchical Food Cartels, And the Threat of Famine

by Marcia Merry Baker

Aug. 22—This month's announcement of a more than 60% increase in year-on-year combined earnings by food gargantuan Cargill Inc. and its newly spun-off Mosaic Inc. fertilizer giant, is not just a case of killer-profitteering as usual, at a time when people are starving; it is a marker of the urgency with which we must change policy course. Along with the current decline in worldwide food output, wild speculation, and food price hyperinflation, there is a rampage underway of buyouts and consolidation of control of the world food chain by a select few commodities cartels—from farm inputs, to storage, processing, transport, distribution, and even land and water.

Cargill, the largest private corporation headquartered in the United States, operates in 66 countries, with a global workforce of 131,000. Cargill earned a record \$4.2 billion in FY 2011, a 63% jump from the previous year. This month, Cargill also announced the latest in its string of takeovers—the \$2.2 billion buy-up of the animal-feed firm Provimi in The Netherlands, which will add another 7,000 workers, based in 26 countries. Last year, Cargill acquired the entire grain-marketing system of the Australian Wheat Board, bringing to an end the vestige of institutional protection for Australian wheat-growers, and the citizens of that nation, which had been in effect since 1939.

The marauding activities of Cargill are not separate from the reality that famine now is spreading among 12 million people in the Horn of Africa, and impending in Haiti, among other places. Cartel operations are inherent to the intent of the “free”-trade era of globalization, better called the British empire. Over a billion of the world's people lack enough food, and the situation is worsening rapidly.

What Food Control Means

Two features stand out in the picture of domination over food supplies. Firstly, the motivating force is evil

itself, not some kind of “trend” toward bigness from greed or economies of scale. The control of the food—the means of existence—is the intent of the financial interests behind the past five decades of globalization, and the deregulation which furthered casino-economics. It is the oligarchical principle in action. The goal? Drastic reduction of the world's population.

Today's extensive food commodities control was furthered especially by the Uruguay Round of so-called agriculture “reform” of the GATT (UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in the 1980s, then NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) and the WTO (World Trade Organization), and related deregulation in the 1990s, up through the current extreme forms of “world governance,” subverting what is left of the nation-state system.

Secondly, the continuation of this domination over food is reducing farm capacity potential, not just yearly harvests. It is furthering the degradation of the physical condition of the planet. There are soil and water crises on every continent, directly due to the obstruction of intended projects to upgrade the resource base—such as NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance), which were thwarted, in service to the financial/commodity cartels. There are vast areas of aquifer depletion, salinization of soils, erosion, and flood damage. The possible biogeochemical effects of cartel control, and their for-profit abuse of biotechnology to alter plantlife—wrongfully patented—are a major threat factor.

In short, millions of people have been needlessly forced into primitive reliance on “the weather” for whether their crops will grow or not. Added to this vulnerability now, are the weather extremes associated with the shifts in cycles of the Solar System and galaxy. The prospect of more disasters to come from radical climate, tectonic, and other activity underscores that nation-states' credit policies for rebuilding must be restored.

The prospect for accomplishing this radical shift lies in the drive to reinstitute a Glass-Steagall regime, to restore credit policy for building productive capacity. This is the context for rolling back the cartelization process entirely. Slap on food price controls, to begin with. Ban speculation in food commodities outright. Use anti-trust procedures—still either on-the-books, or as precedent, to bust up the mega-corporations dominating agro-food activity.

Farming can thrive under these conditions, with the additional national-interest support of restoration of parity-pricing.

Without this shift, the situation is fast becoming impossible for farmers. In the United States, the average family farm has survived by bringing in 90% of its household income from off-farm, non-farm jobs, which now are disappearing. At the same time, farmers have had to “get big, or get out”—which, if you try to stay in farming, means big indebtedness and vulnerability to ruin. They are losing options for selling their output—cattle, milk, hogs, grains, soy, produce—due to the extreme concentration of agriculture processors.

Given this reality, President Obama’s new “Rural Development Council” is a mockery. It is part of the international “Agenda 21” drive for low-tech, low-carbon, peonage-agriculture, as a cover for famine and genocide. Created by Executive Order in June, the Rural Council mandate is for a few privileged programs in farm states, to aid cartel company operations—called public/private leveraging—while the farmer can go to Hell.

In that context, the report below provides an update of the consolidation process, by food category, from the vantage point of intervening to shut it down. It’s a snapshot of world food control, provided as a know-your-enemy reference, during the battle to bury the collapsing monetarist, globalist system, and re-establish principles of credit and policies of production to serve nations and peoples. (For the last published update, see “World Food Crisis a Direct Product of the British Empire,” *EIR*, March 4, 2011.¹)

Grain Trade Domination

In the range of 220 million metric tons of grains are traded among nations annually—out of total world production in the range of 2,230 mmt, and some 80% of the

international trade is dominated by only four firms: Cargill Inc., ADM (Archer Daniels Midland), Bunge, and Louis Dreyfus.

Likewise, within national boundaries, apart from China, India, and Russia, domestic grain purchase and marketing one also dominated by one or another of the cartel firms, and a very few others.

Grain processing too is dominated by the same firms. For example, ADM and Cargill are in the forefront of corn for oil, HFCS (high fructose corn sweetener), Vitamin C extraction, starches, and other products.

Of the 200 ethanol bio-refineries in the United States, over 25% of their volume of output is controlled by ADM, and a sizable share by Cargill. The latest ethanol acquisition by Cargill is its \$57 million purchase of the nearly completed ethanol distillery in Fort Dodge, Iowa, from Tate & Lyle, the U.K.-based sugar cartel firm.

In the U.S.—the world’s single largest corn grower—nearly 40% of corn production is going to ethanol, instead of the food chain. This is *the policy of Cargill, ADM, and London*.

Meat-Slaughtering Cartel

A very few mega-firms now dominate major shares of meat slaughtering, both internationally, and for the domestic food supply in many nations. For example, in the United States, only five mega-firms account for most meat packing: Tyson Foods Inc. (largest U.S. beef processor), Cargill, JBS, National Beef Packing, and Smithfield Foods (largest pork processor). JBS, headquartered in Brazil, was blocked in 2009 from its attempted takeover of National Beef.

On the world scale, the five largest companies processing meat products, by revenue for last year, are: Ovino del Suroeste SCL (head office in Spain, with \$39 billion in sales); Tyson Foods, Inc. (head office in Arkansas, U.S.A., with \$29 billion in sales); JBS S.A. (Brazil, with \$20 billion in sales), BRF—Brasil Foods S.A. (Brazil, with \$16 billion in sales); and Smithfield Foods, Inc. (Virginia, U.S.A., with \$12 billion in sales).

World Dairy Cartel

Even though milk is perishable, cartels have formed over the last 30 years, dominating large parts of both fluid and processed products (milk powder, cheese, butter, and oil), in international trade and chosen lucrative markets, such as within the Eurozone and in the United States.

1. http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2011/eirv38n09-20110304/19-20_3809.pdf

The top five companies in the world are, ranked by sales volume in most recent year: Nestlé S.A. (Switzerland, \$117 billion) Groupe Danone (France, \$20 billion); Dean Foods Co. (Texas, U.S.A., \$12 billion); Koninklijke Friesland Campina N.V., The Netherlands, \$12 billion), Land O'Lakes, Inc. (\$12 billion, Minnesota, U.S.A.).

Closely ranked are also Fonterra (New Zealand, British Commonwealth), and the trans-Atlantic giant Lactalis (France), which recently acquired Parmalat in Italy. Kraft Foods exerts strong control in the U.S., and this month announced a corporate restructuring, to be implemented in 2012, to further its positions in both food, and also non-food, grocery lines.

Control of 'Value Chains'

The production and shipment of a whole range of fruits, vegetables, nuts, and specialty crops of all kinds, are increasingly organized by cartel-associated commodity networks into what in WTO-speak are called supply "value chains" for looting. This is epitomized by temperate crop vegetables and fruits (onions, peppers, etc.) going from Africa to Europe; the same from Central and South America to the United States, and so on. In 1990, Egypt exported 60,000 tons of onions; by 2005, it was up to 270,000 tons.

An interlock of agencies associated with the UN, the philanthrofascist networks of Bill Gates, George Soros, et al., the British Foreign Office, and the Obama Administration, is working to impose for-export schemes of these kinds of crops on very poor nations, referred to as public-private "production agriculture." In Haiti, Obama's Agency for International Development set up a mango-export scheme for Coca-Cola last Summer.

For more specialized crops—nuts, spices, pomegranates—the degree of cartel control is dramatic. Olam International, started in 1989, and now based in Singapore and London (14% owned by Temasek, the Singapore quasi-government holding company), is the world's largest "supply chain manager" for sesame seeds, cashews, and cocoa beans. It operates in 60 countries, for 20 products, with 13,000 employees. Olam recently bought the largest peanut processor in the world, Universal Blanchers LLC in the U.S.A., in its drive to dominate global peanut supplies.

Another case is that of Roll Global LLC, ranked the largest beverage firm (non-alcoholic) in the world,

with \$2 billion in sales last year, much of it from brands such as Fiji Water, and premium juices. The privately held Roll Global, headquartered in California, was put together over barely 15 years, by a scheme of big-buck investments—under conditions of deregulation and globalization—led by Stewart and Lynda Rae Resnick, who are money specialists, not agriculturalists. The Roll Global division Paramount Farms now grows and processes more pistachios than any other firm in the world, and alone accounts for over 65% of all pistachios in the United States. Roll Global is the world's largest producer of pomegranates (Pom Wonderful label). In 2008, Roll Global accounted for 99% of the market share of pomegranates imported by South Korea, and expects to continue to be near-sole supplier if the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement goes into effect, which would end the current 30% import tariff on such U.S. produce imports.

Agro-Chemicals Cartels

Only a few mega-cartel firms control the production and distribution of all the kinds of chemicals critical to modern agriculture, from fertilizers and pesticides, to de-icers for the roadways. For example, for years Cargill alone has dominated salt, owning salt mines worldwide, marketing the Diamond Salt brand for the table, and bulk salt for myriad other uses.

Ranked by sales revenue for the most recent year, the top five agri-chemical companies are: E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. (Delaware, U.S.A., \$33 billion); Cuming, Smith & Co., Ltd. (Perth, Australia, \$32 billion); Syngenta AG (Basel, Switzerland, \$12 billion); Yara International ASA (Oslo, Norway, \$11 billion); and Agrium Inc. (Calgary, Canada, \$11 billion).

Control of Seeds, the Means to Life

Through wrongful patenting of seeds and biotech procedures for genetic modification of seedstocks—especially corn and soybeans—a small group of agro-pharma-chemical companies has come to exert extreme control over crop genetics, the means to life. Most prominently, these companies are Monsanto, DuPont, BayerCropScience, Syngenta, and BASF. Cargill commonly operates in partnership with Monsanto, DuPont with Pioneer Hi-Bred. Other joint ventures and marketing deals abound. Through a mesh of licensing and fee agreements, the cartels determine what seedstocks exist, and what research is conducted

for basic crops in much of the food chain the world over.

Instead of research programs in the interests of serving nations and the common need for food, and for scientific advance, genetics research into plant and animal life has been delimited in its goals and direction by these cartels, for money, control, and now mass depopulation.

For example, for decades, no adequate work has been undertaken to develop and disseminate wheat strains resistant to serious rusts. Now, strain UG99 (a very destructive wheat stem disease identified in Uganda in 1999) has spread in East Africa, across the Arabian Peninsula, into Iran, and waits on the doorstep of the Indian Subcontinent. Dr. Norman Borlaug, the father of the Green Revolution, saved the day in the 1950s, when a similar wheat rust, in one year, wiped out 40% of the crop in parts of North America; he developed a wheat strain resistant to that particular disease. But his call to continue work to develop successor strains was thwarted by the onset of privatization of research under control of the cartels.

This kind of privatization and patenting of seeds was literally against the law of the United States, up through the mid-20th Century. By statute, court decision, common practice and culture, the granting of patents for lifeforms, in particular, food, was forbidden. All this changed with the onset of the free-trade movement in the 1970s, when a series of new laws and court decisions wrongfully overrode principle, and granted patents for “intellectual property rights” to so-called biological discoveries, undertaken and/or bought up by Monsanto and a number of other agri-biotech firms.

In this contrived environment, Monsanto then grew to world-scale, by patenting a trait in corn and soybean seeds that would resist the effects of the herbicide glyphosate, which on application to the field, it would kill the weeds only, not the crop. Monsanto’s brand name glyphosate herbicide was “Roundup.” Monsanto-trait seeds, resistant to glyphosate, were brand-named “Roundup Ready.” At present, Monsanto- and Cargill-licensed traits of all kinds, are used in 80% of all the

corn and soybeans in the United States. Monsanto deploys agents to check farmers’ fields for the presence of traits in their crops. If the farmer hasn’t paid for them, he is ruined with legal actions.

There are significant questions now posed by extensive and prolonged use of differing chemicals, crop types, and practices, in terms of effects on soil bacteria and composition, and surrounding weed and croplife.

But the Monsanto Roundup Ready patents—wrongly awarded to begin with—are due to expire. Monsanto’s Roundup Ready soybean patent ends in 2014. There is a kind of war-of-the-worlds underway among the cartels on what happens next.

This only underscores that it is our task—the task of mankind—to end the cartels’ evil control over the means to our daily bread.

Finish Off the Speculators Now: Cap Food Prices!



The approaching food crisis demands that the U.S. government heed the warnings of Lyndon LaRouche and follow in the steps of Franklin Roosevelt. Shut out the speculators and fix food prices now.

<http://larouchepac.com/node/18381>

Deregulation Ruined European Agriculture

by Erwin Schöpges

Erwin Schöpges, a Belgian dairy farmer and farm leader, addressed the Schiller Institute's conference in Rüsselsheim, Germany, on July 2. The conference was titled "Rescuing Civilization from the Brink." This speech was translated from German.

Good afternoon! I'm Erwin Schöpges and I'm from the German-speaking region of Belgium. Although whether Belgium still exists is currently up in the air: We have had no government for over a year!

I am an active, full-time dairy farmer. I operate a dairy farm with a quota of 500,000 liters [per year]. I am married and have two children—a son who is 19, and a daughter who is 16.

I would like to briefly explain why the issue of agriculture is much, much more important than you might realize.

Free Trade in the Dairy Sector

First a bit of history: my background and how I built my business. When I took over my parents' business 25 years ago, we had 25 or 30 dairy cows, and were producing 125,000 liters of milk on the farm. My father, my mother, and the whole family lived from the operation.

When I took over, the first thing people told me was: "Your business is too small, it is not viable. You have to double its size as quickly as possible." I was young, so what did I do? I increased my business from a 125,000-liter quota to a 300,000-liter quota, which means I doubled my production in 10-15 years.

Then the traditional farmers' associations and the politicians came back and told me: "Listen, your business is still too small. You've got to double it again." Then, about 5-6 years ago, my neighbor stopped farming. So what did I do? He had a quota of 200,000 liters of milk. I took over his operation, so that means that over the last 25 years, I have almost tripled my production.

Today my son is 19, and he wants to carry on the



EIRNS/James Rea

Schöpges told the Schiller Institute conference: "We need a change of the system; we need an agricultural revolution!"

business. Today they are telling my son, "I'm sorry, but your farm has absolutely no chance of succeeding. You've got to at least double it, so that you produce at least 1 million liters—and with *the same* labor force."

Well, at some point one asks oneself: Do I want to stick with this whole system, or is there a better way? So, five years ago, I decided to become politically active, and really think things through and check things out. And for five years now I have been affiliated with the European Milk Board (EMB), an organization that brings together dairy farmers from 14 countries, and now has over 100,000 members.

What is the situation on the farms? In almost all of Europe, the farms are in debt. In Denmark, the farms are so deeply in debt that the farmers can no longer repay the principal on their loans, but only the interest. And so you see where the whole European policy is going: You're not supposed to pay back the principal, just to keep paying interest.

The farms are so deeply indebted that many of



The European Milk Board's demonstration on Sept. 9, 2009 before the European Commission headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The price of milk had fallen so low that they dumped it on the fields in protest.

European Milk Board

them—I won't say all, but most of them—are now owned by the banks. The farms no longer belong to the farmers, but to industry: Nestlé, Danone [Dannon in the U.S.]. All these industrial operations are buying up farms with 1,000 or 2,000 cows, and the farmers only stay on as workers, as slaves on farms that they don't own any more.

And behind all this is the system: The banks, big business, industry want to get a lock on future food production. They want to be the lords of the world's food production. They are buying up land all over the country. They are buying land even in the smallest communities. And I think everyone must realize that they are also warming their hands over the energy markets. Once these people become the lords of food production, the next thing they will acquire will be water. They will be the lords, and water will be privatized. And he who controls these three things—food, energy, and water—dominates the entire world.

Farmers exist to feed the population. But we have been made dependent on the banks and subsidies, the incentives we receive. Without these incentive payments, we would no longer be able to keep our farms. The politicians set this up quite cleverly, to make us dependent. The moment we fail to meet any particular production standard, our incentive payments are reduced. So it is easy to silence us.

Political Action

Therefore our position in the EMB, which we uphold very clearly, is that producer prices to the farmers have to cover our costs. Regardless of the sector.

We don't want incentives and we don't want subsidies.

This morning [at the conference] there was talk about the banking crisis. I don't think there *was* a banking crisis. It was just a crisis for the "little guy," for the population. When we had a milk crisis, they said it was a dairy crisis. No! The dairy processors were making their profits. But we farmers were the ones who paid for it.

We have milk prices of 20, 18 to less than 15 [euro] cents for a liter of milk. And when you consider that a liter of milk costs us 40 cents to produce and the dairy processors were making the same profit as before, who paid? We did and nobody else! It was a crisis for the farmers, and not for the dairy processors.

So we asked ourselves: What do we do now? The milk price was so low that we had to do something. We assembled all over Europe, we held demonstrations, we brought our tractors and occupied the entire European Union area of Brussels for two days. We drove our tractors across Europe for days, heading for Brussels. I don't know how many times we went to Brussels to put on pressure, to reverse this liberalism. But none of it did any good.

So we eventually decided, in September 2009, to go on a delivery strike. For 14 days we delivered no milk. We really saw no other solution. The high point of this strike was in Belgium, in Ciney, where we dumped 3 million liters of milk on the fields, for half an hour to two hours.

Just imagine: People are starving; they are starving in Africa; they are starving in Europe. And yet we are forced to dump our milk on the fields!

We had expected to be sharply attacked by the Third World organizations, for such an audacious position. And I myself, who dealt with those organizations, could hardly believe it, when we actually received more support from them than from anyone.

Why? Because the politicians were exporting our milk, with export subsidies, to Africa, to these weaker countries, which destroyed the small farmers there. We could supply powdered milk more cheaply than the small farmers there, with their 3-4 cows. And so we farmers, with our low milk prices, were going to the dogs, but so were these small farmers, who were struggling for survival. We destroyed them at the same time. This was really a sign that this policy, this EU policy, is absolutely wrong.

The EU as a Food Speculator

How did the politicians respond? They made “interventions.” What is an “intervention”? Their intervention is called warehousing. This means that the EU politicians, or the EU Commission, buys milk at dumping prices, when the price is very low, and puts it into storage; as soon as the price goes up, if there is a shortage, the EU Commission sells the milk at a higher price.

They told us that this intervention was supposed to help us, to raise the milk price. But at the same time, the EU Commission was speculating on it—I think the EU is one of the biggest dairy speculators. They got rich off our crisis, since they had bought the milk cheaply, stored it, and then re-sold it when the prices were higher. That’s how EU politics works.

What do the politicians want to do now? The bottom line is that they decided not to take any responsibility. At the moment, we have a milk quota, which means that every farm has a certain right of delivery; it gives you security: Here is the amount you are allowed to produce. But now they have decided that this should be completely liberalized.

Of course the dairy processors come along and say:



European Milk Board

Dairy farmers “march” on Strasbourg, France, with their tractors, October 2010.

“We can’t take all this milk.” So the regulation of production will be transferred to the dairy processors.

Now you must realize that 60-70% of the dairy processors are cooperatives. Cooperative dairies in the end belong to us farmers, so this should actually be perfect. But the funny thing is that dairies that are cooperatives have outsourced their business operations and turned them into joint stock companies. The farmers are only still responsible for collecting the milk, and these stock companies, these shareholders, do the marketing.

The shareholders naturally want to make the biggest possible profit. And so in the future there will be more and more speculation with dairy products—you see it now with grains, with all kinds of food. There’s an enormous amount of money to be made from speculation. And the bottom line is: rising prices in the short term, and then relatively low long-term prices. That’s how the speculator makes the best deal. And we absolutely disagree.

We have also been forced into contract farming. That means we have to sign contracts for the quantity of our deliveries, how much we will produce. An example: I sign a contract with my dairy processor for 100,000 liters of milk, which I will supply this year at a fixed price, say 30 cents per liter. But I only deliver 90,000 liters, because of production problems. Cows are not industrial machines, so this can happen!

Now the dairy says: “Hey, listen, you signed a contract



A demonstration at the European Parliament in Brussels, May 4, 2011.

for 100,000 liters. We're 10,000 liters short!" And we are forced to pay a penalty for the milk that we did not deliver. But now we deliver 110,000 liters of milk, because the cows have given a little more; and the dairy says: "We had a contract for 100,000 liters, but now you are delivering us 10,000 liters too much. We have to sell it on the world market." So then we have to pay another penalty for these 10,000 liters. It's always easy for industry to get hold of cheap milk, because we are bound by contract to guarantee it. And they can export this milk, which they buy cheaply. They can use it for speculation again.

Farmers and Consumers

Who will end up paying this bill? Many farmers are going to go out of business. You can see it already: More and more are giving up. I'm even mulling over whether I should pass on our farm to my son, because he will then have to go deeper into debt and deeper into dependency, and in the end, nothing will belong to us. Many farmers are going to disappear.

"Okay, so there are fewer farmers around; the main thing is that the food will be produced," people say. But the fact is—it's certain and it's intentional: The consumer is the one who will foot the bill. Because if the corporations control food, the first thing that will happen is that the consumer will have to pay more, regardless of what the product is, and the producer will get less and less. These industrialists are making big money, and the consumer will blame us: "Just look at what we have to pay for your products!" And we won't

be able to convince them that we are getting nothing out of it. I think it is really important that the farmers and the consumers act together, to defy these industrialists.

An Agricultural Revolution!

So how do we get out of this situation? I think that just to criticize, to say: "Yeah, this is shit," whining, moaning—we have done that long enough, we farmers. We need to really give some serious thought now to how we get out of this. Our position at the European Milk Board is very clear: We need a change of the system; we need an agricultural revolution!

It was important to take vigorous actions to make our organization known. It is also important to be serious as an organization. A non-serious organization will have no political effect. It is, of course, important to do lobbying these days, and I have recently been lobbying. I met with 20-30 EU parliamentarians; I spoke with EU Commissioner Dacian Cioloș, and with Karel De Gucht, who is responsible for trade.

I ask myself how it is possible: Lobbying is the worst thing a person can do in life. It is simply ass-kissing. People promise you everything; they give you their word: "Yes, yes, you're right. This is important." You have not even closed the door behind you, when someone from the dairy industry or some bank shows up, loaded with dough. I heard about it this morning, and I didn't like it. They have so much money to throw around, but we have none. We can only convince these politicians if we come up with reasonable arguments.

And now we have a clear concept. We need flexible regulation of volume. Supply has to correspond to demand. It does no good to produce goods that are not needed and are then sold at dumping prices. To regulate the quantity, we need a right of delivery on a company-by-company basis. How do we hope to regulate a large quantity of milk, 1.35 billion liters of milk, without a specified quantity per farm, which can be adjusted every three to four months? If there is too much milk, produce half a percent less; if there is too little milk, then increase your production by 1%.

We absolutely need a uniform system in Europe. The EU politicians want each country to have whatever system it wants. Each country is supposed to decide whether it is going to have a totally liberal system. The Germans say: "Our German farmers can deliver as much as they want. We will sell it all anyway." The French want contract farming; the Belgians don't yet know what they want; the Dutch also say, "We'll produce as much as we want." Others want regulation of volume.

But if we in Europe don't have a uniform volume control system, we'll end up again with a battle among the German farmers and the Dutch farmers and the French farmers. We will wreck one another's prices, and when push comes to shove, we won't need Europe any more. In that case, Europe should be abolished. If every country in Europe can make its own policy, I think we will destroy Europe, and that is absolutely not the intention.

How can we regulate this? We need a monitoring agency, an umbrella organization. We farmers would have to be represented on it. We have to set our price there so that our costs are covered. It is entirely feasible for Europe to calculate the minimum price that farmers need to cover their costs. We also need the dairy processors to participate, to say how much milk is needed. The dairy processors must determine when there is too much, and tell us farmers: "You're producing too much, guys. We've got to lower the quantity a bit (or raise it a bit)."

Fairebel: A New Cooperative

It is absolutely essential to have the consumers represented there too, so that we don't end up with a cartel between the farmers and dairy processors, in which the consumer has to pay the bill because we raise the prices.

But the politicians should also not be kept out. They have to create the legal framework for us to function. It is essential that food production not fall into the hands of industry, big capital, and the banks. That must absolutely be prevented....

Another point we make when we put pressure on the politicians, is that we farmers—all of us—want to take our fate into our own hands again. I think everyone knows how to whine and criticize. That's the easiest thing in the world. But it is much more difficult to become really active, to come up with new ideas.

So we in Belgium have now decided to form a new

cooperative, with 450 farmers from all over Belgium. This cooperative is called FAIRCOOP. We have created our own brand, our own label, called FAIREBEL. This is a play on words: FAIR is for fair, but also for *faire* [to do]; BEL is for Belgium as well as for *belle* [beautiful]; and FAIREBEL is for *faire rebel* [to rebel]. It is absolutely essential that we get this Fairebel brand on the market, to produce milk such that for every liter that is sold, 10 cents goes to the farmers, and this will be distributed afterwards to all the farm-

ers in the cooperative.

Our farmers, too, have to rethink things. And once again, we must seek contact with consumers....

We've slowly begun rethinking things, and that means we have to take action, serious action, aggressive action. Not to become thugs, not to use violence, but we do need to put pressure on people to get them to rethink. We will not change policy just by giving louder speeches and running around waving the flag....

I see so many young people here, and I want to encourage these youth to have real courage, to get involved. It's worth it! It's a hard road, a difficult road. It takes a lot of energy, stirs up many emotions. But I really want to encourage these young people who are here now—and of course, also all the older ones—to have the courage to keep on fighting. But especially the youth. Fight for your future, because the future belongs to you! And if we let the banks, big business, have control over the future, then not only you, but also your children, will be the ones to pay the bill. I think we owe it to our children, our parents, our grandparents, to make sure that this cannot happen.

Thank you.



Paris Summit Failure: We've Reached the Point of Decision

Helga Zepp-LaRouche was interviewed on Aug. 17, 2011, by Hector Rivas of LPAC-TV, following the failed Aug. 16 “summit” meeting between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Nicolas Sarkozy, on the European financial-economic crisis in Paris. The questions are summarized.

Q: How would you evaluate the outcome of the Paris meeting?

Zepp-LaRouche: It is quite remarkable that at this meeting between Mrs. Merkel and Sarkozy, which was heralded to be the one thing which would calm the markets down, and hopefully would bring in the Eurobond, they announced the establishment of the European economic government. Now, that is quite outrageous all by itself, because, you know, this is not democracy any more!

This is not the Constitution any more, it's not the Fundamental Law of Germany, it's not even the Lisbon Treaty, because obviously, as the Karlsruhe court, the Constitutional Court in Germany, had ruled on the famous Lisbon Treaty in 2009, to go to a European government, which this de facto would go very far in the direction to accomplish that, would require a change of the German Constitution! It would require, according to Article 146 of the *Grundgesetz*, the Fundamental Law, a public referendum: Do the German people agree to abandon the Constitution and go for a European government? And that obviously has not been done.

And who are these two people, Merkel and Sarkozy? They do not even represent all of the other European governments. So for them to announce that they're trying to establish a European government, as if it would be a *fait accompli*, a construction which is supposed to then meet two times a year, or more often if need be, to discuss the European budgets, the budgets of the European states, and give Herman van Rompuy, the so-called “President” of Europe, more power to then dictate the national budgets—this is *totally* unconstitutional! This is completely undemocratic....

Peaceful Change or a Jacobin Explosion

Q: How do you see yourself, as perhaps the only sane leader in Germany, intervening in this situation?

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, I hope I'm not the only sane figure in Germany! Then I would give up hope. As a matter of fact, I have a fundamental trust that even if the political “elite,” so-called—which are not elite, they're pretty mediocre, these days; they're pretty crazy and terrible—but if I would not have a fundamental belief that there is something in the German population which can be reawakened, then I would have given up fighting a long time ago.

But I fundamentally believe, in the same way as my husband is talking about the United States, that there is this long tradition of the American Revolution, of Lincoln, of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which can be reawakened. In the same way, I believe there is the Classical



EIRNS/Sergei Strid

The political “elites” of Europe have miserably failed to solve the crisis, Zepp-LaRouche charged. Yet we in the LaRouche movement have put the solution on the table: a Glass-Steagall credit system to relaunch economic growth, and a commitment to the common aims of mankind.

tradition of Germany—of Schiller, of Beethoven, and all the other great artists and scientists of this period—which can be brought forward: I fundamentally believe that.

You have a complete alienation of the governments and leading institutions in Europe from the population. I don’t think that that’s just a phenomenon in Europe, but it’s also in Europe. Look at the Indignados, look at the people who sympathize with the Indignados in Greece. This morning, I heard a report about the tent movement in Israel; one of the organizers was interviewed, and these are people who have built many tents in the main cities, and they’re demonstrating peacefully against the fact that there is no housing which is affordable. And he said, well, they implemented neo-liberal policies here, which has left the majority of the population completely out of it, and they never asked us, do we want that?

And I think that is exactly what is happening, what happened with the euro, what happened with Maastricht, and all the other EU treaties—there was not one referendum! And when there was a referendum, like in France and in Holland, it was rejected by an overwhelming majority of the population. Before they implemented the Lisbon Treaty, Sarkozy briefed a group

of parliamentarians in the European Parliament, and said: “Look, we should absolutely avoid any public referendum, because every time we do it, it’s being lost.” So they try to implement all of this from above, always, with the argument that this is an emergency, the markets will go crazy if we don’t do this.

And if you really look at it, it is exactly the argument of Carl Schmitt: Schmitt was the lawyer of the Nazis who wrote the Enabling Laws, and he is famous for having made the point, that the only power of the politician arises from emergency. Because in an emergency, you can implement things which you would normally never get through with parliamentary or democratic means.

So if you look at every step in this euro process, and the bailout policy, they always say, “Oh, we have an emergency, the markets will go crazy; we have to make a decision. In two minutes, the Asian markets open, so we have to go for this.” And there is a method behind it!

Servants of the Empire

And the big failure of the political class of Europe, is that they have, *since four years ago*, when the crisis had erupted with the secondary mortgage market in the United States—four years and one month—we’ve had this crisis, and they have completely failed to reregulate the markets, which would have been the only sane policy! And instead, they have transformed private debt of gamblers and speculators into state debt, which now the taxpayer is supposed to take on as a burden.

Now, this is completely crazy. What they’re now proposing is a vicious austerity policy for every country, which just means these economies will shrink even more, because if you impose austerity on the state budget, then you shrink the economy.

There are two ways that you can eliminate a deficit in the budget: You can either impose austerity and make it worse, or you can go for a massive policy of economic growth and investment in high technology and an increase of productivity, and that way you generate additional tax revenue, and you can pay whatever you have to pay.

So the road they’re going on right now is completely

insane; and either these people are bungling, stumbling, fumbling idiots, or they are evil-intentioned. And I haven't made up my mind yet, in each case, but there is no third option, because you cannot be so incompetent as this entire crop of politicians, which is completely capitulating to a supranational bureaucracy of the EU. And if I look at these people—Barroso, van Rompuy, Olli Rehn¹—these are technocrats, who are just the servants of an empire. And why should any national government capitulate to a policy which is so *clearly* against the national, fundamental interest of each country?

So you have a division, that the political class is completely oblivious, and the population is increasingly moving away. They've lost all trust in these political institutions, and either it will come to a peaceful change, or it will come to a terrible catastrophe, but this cannot last. And the danger is obviously what happened in Great Britain with the riots: There is a danger of a Jacobin explosion in all of Europe, there is no question about it. And naturally, the danger of provocations is always very big.

But this cannot go on. This will come to a point of decision very, very soon.

The Last Time a System Collapsed

Q: Do you think people will take advantage of the opportunity presented by the end of the trans-Atlantic financial system, which is hopelessly bankrupt?

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, you know, it's funny, but it's now the second time in my lifespan, that I have experienced the collapse of the system. And it gives you sort of an advantage when you have gone through that experience already once, because you can reflect on it, and you can think what went wrong the first time. And what I'm referring to is the collapse of communist system, between '89 and '91, and the fall of the Wall, which led then to the German reunification.

And I don't know if people remember—at least maybe some of the older people remember—that this was an *unbelievable* moment! The Wall had come down, the dictatorship of the D.D.R. [East Germany] all of a sudden disintegrated. There was no violence, there were no tanks used; the people jumped over the Wall; they fell into each other's arms and were crying with joy.

And there was a tremendous desire to have Classical

music: Beethoven was played all the time, the *Ode to Joy* of the Ninth Symphony. And people were absolutely elevated! And would have responded to great ideas.

And at that point, it would have been possible, given the fact that the communist system disintegrated—after two years, the entire Comecon, the Warsaw Pact countries had dissolved—there was a moment in history, where you could have established the true vision for the 21st Century. You could have established an East-West peace order, which would have radiated and transformed the entire world into a much more livable, human place.

And we had a plan. We had the plan of the Productive Triangle, first for Europe, East and West, and then, when the Soviet Union collapsed, we immediately expanded that into the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and we were planning to connect that to our development plan for Africa, for Latin America, for other parts of Asia. And, in a certain sense, it *was* possible! There was a moment in history when that change could have been made. And I made *many* speeches, in '89, but especially during the course of 1990, where I said: If you make the mistake now, and impose on a collapsing system of communism, the equally bankrupt system of a free-market economy, maybe you can loot the world for a couple of years, but then will come a collapse of the system, which will be much, much worse than the collapse of communism.

And that's exactly where we are right now. And now you have, *again*, the collapse of a system, except this time it's not just one superpower, or two, but it is the globalized system as a totality. And now, obviously, the question is: Have we learned from the mistakes which were made then: which was essentially, the so-called reform policy, the shock therapy, the imposition of privatization at all costs in the former D.D.R. and the former Comecon countries?

And history would have gone in such a different direction. But the people who went for this American Century doctrine around Bush Sr. and the British Empire faction which imposed the euro and the European Monetary Union in Europe—they decided to go for a world empire instead. And that empire is now collapsing.

So, I think it is very important to reflect on this history, because what was done to the Soviet Union and the Comecon countries after, respectively '89 and '91, namely brutal austerity, brutal privatization, led to the collapse! So this policy right now, is unworkable!

And I think it would be very good if a lot of people

1. José Manuel Durão Barroso, president of the European Commission; Herman van Rompuy, president of the European Council; Olli Rehn, European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs.

would start to think about it, because we have now the chance to re-regulate the markets, to go in the opposite direction of what Wall Street and London and Frankfurt are dictating right now. And if we would revive Glass-Steagall in the United States, and then have a similar system for Europe, it would be so easy, to start to re-launch economic growth.

Obviously, it would also require a complete break with this insane environmentalist doctrine, which has crept in, especially in Germany: There will be a very bad awakening this Fall, when people will see that there will be brownouts and blackouts and whatnot. But you know, I think Germany needs some help from the outside to get rid of this Green mental disease which has befallen, unfortunately, a part of the population.

The Common Aims of Mankind

But it would be so *easy*, to simply say: Okay, now we see that the world is falling apart. Look at Eastern Africa: 20 million people or more are in a horrendous condition. What would it require, a couple billion dollars maybe, and the problem could at least be solved to the point where the immediate deaths would be stopped. And then you need a couple of other billions, maybe a two-digit number of billions, to start a serious agricultural program, in the context of our African development program, which we have worked on since the '70s!

Now, nobody in this world can tell me that it is not possible to stop the disease and the deaths in Africa. Anybody who says this is either a liar, a traitor, a moron, or just a criminal mind: The condition of Africa is really what is the moral mirror of the state of mind of this civilization. And if we can mobilize the population and just say: "Look, why do we not join together, and say: 'Let's stop having these fantasies of conquering the planet for the sake of the empire, which is really for the sake of a very few billionaires and millionaires and other parasites. And let's just really mobilize to make this planet human! Let's start with Africa, as a moral commitment to build infrastructure, build water systems, build agriculture, build roads, build railways, develop technology, new cities!'"

It would be so easy. And I think we need to arouse the population for the common aims of mankind, namely to eliminate poverty, to eliminate hunger, and then, take civilization to the next level of development, by bringing evolution into accordance—or bringing the political and economic order into cohesion with the laws of the universe, and take evolution to the next step,

which obviously is the magnificent conquering of space and the development of space-travel.

I think we are at an absolute branching point: Is civilization fit, morally, to survive or not? And I'm really appealing to people, that they should not sit on the fence, but become part of a great movement to liberate mankind from the present chains of this usurious system.

We Have No Time To Lose!

Q: Do you wish to make any final remarks?

Zepp-LaRouche: I think that people should really understand that we are in the weeks, at most, where the decision is going to be made. Because the system is collapsing. Don't listen to the ups and downs of the markets, because they put money into the markets, and take it out; you know, they manipulate the statistics. They have computer systems rigging it.

But in reality, you have a process of deleveraging going on. I find it an irony of fate, that the famous shadow banking system, you know, the unregulated part of the financial sector—the hedge funds, the private equity funds, the vehicles of all kinds, which they have created to have this kind of completely unregulated banking—is now turning out to be the Achilles' heel of the system. Because there, you have this deleveraging going on, and that cannot be stopped.

And no matter how much you are trying to calm the situation with austerity and all of these things—it's like a pyramid—the part of the iceberg which is underwater. It's unraveling; it's deleveraging, and there's nothing which can be done.

So, that means we are in a very short period of trying to change this. And the only thing I'm worried about, is if that moment is not used—it's very difficult to say: Do we have a day; do we have an hour; do we have two weeks? It's very difficult to say this, because there is always free will; there are always unforeseen developments.

But if you look at history backwards, you can always say, "This was the moment, when it was too late! This was the moment, where it was impossible to stop World War I; or impossible to stop World War II." So if you look back in history, you can identify that such moments do definitely occur in history, and all I can say is, we are now *dangerously* close to such a moment. And I can only appeal to people, whatever you may have intended to do, in terms of getting America back to being a republic, getting Glass-Steagall back, do it now, because we don't have much time to lose. As matter of fact, we have *no* time to lose!

Who Will Join Clark and LaRouche To Oust Obama?

Special to EIR

Aug. 23—While the mood of public disgust with British puppet President Barack Obama has become more and more visible over recent weeks, the number of political leaders who have been willing to come forward to demand the ouster of the President—the chief obstacle to a real economic recovery starting with Glass-Steagall—can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The notable exception is the six LaRouche Democratic Congressional candidates, who are calling for Obama's removal from office.

Behind the scenes, of course, the situation is quite different, even within Democratic Party clubs nominally loyal to the President. Take the situation in the San Francisco-Bay Area, for example, where 80% of Democrats voted for Obama (over Hillary Clinton) in the 2008 primary, and have remained adamant Obama supporters, to the point of encouraging physical attacks on LaRouchePAC organizers. Yet, at the recent Democratic State Convention, the Progressive Caucus voted in favor of ensuring a primary challenger to Obama in the upcoming Presidential race—despite the fact that the state leadership declined to recertify the Caucus as a result. And LaRouche Democratic candidate for Congress Summer Shields, speaking at a Peninsula Democratic event Aug. 20, was approached by more than half-a-dozen people to discuss his courageous call for removing Obama, and even encourage him to stand his ground.

The bottom line is that those who know Obama has to go, in order to ram through nation-saving policies, lack guts.

By contrast, Lyndon LaRouche and Democratic Kentucky State Senator Perry Clark (D) have gone on the stump, albeit electronically. LaRouche is appearing on LPAC-TV several times a week, and LPAC-TV interviewed [[Clark]] on Aug. 19, where he discussed his Aug. 8 call for Obama to resign or be impeached (see box), and issued a sharp appeal to fellow patriots to join him.¹ Clark is also being interviewed on a number of widely circulated radio talkshows to spread the word. The LPAC-TV interview is excerpted below.

The Messenger Who Started the Tempest

Ed Hamler: I'm here with Perry Clark, on the line. He's a [State] Senator from Kentucky, who's been fighting the fight for a very long time. And he just released a [[statement]] calling for the resignation, or impeachment, of Barack Obama.² Now, this comes at a time, when the entire financial system is blown out. We see that in the situation in Europe right now, where there's not enough money to bail out the system, while the leaders continue to scramble to try to do that anyway.

You have a similar situation here in the United

1. <http://larouchepac.com/node/19132>

2. <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/19125>

States, where Obama and others are pushing for bailout; all the states are completely bankrupt: Perry undoubtedly has a sensuous view of this, from being in the state of Kentucky, as a leader there. And the tipping point, was when Obama called for a Super-Congress, as part of the deal to raise the debt ceiling. That is when Mr. Clark said, “Obama has to go,” because he basically wrote off Article 1 of the Constitution, and destroyed it.

Now, I’ll just read a followup statement from Mr. Clark, to give you a sense of what he’s saying, and how unrelenting he’s been this week:

“My recently released statement asking President Obama to resign was calculated to be incendiary and brash. I am unapologetic for its tone and delivery and believe it in its entirety,” Senator Clark writes. “I am using the call for the President to resign to garner attention to an important issue which is getting little consideration in the media and in Washington. As the messenger who started the tempest, I will attempt to clarify my position. Do the research yourself and join me in keeping the heat on the President and Congress because action needs to be taken.

“The disappointment with the Obama Presidency and Congress is waxing great among many constituency groups. The President and Congress are first in line to do the bidding of the Wall Street/International Banksters by embracing austerity measures that threaten to swiftly erode what is left of the economy and ignoring the real issues.”

Hamler: How are you doing, Mr. Clark?

Sen. Perry Clark: I’m doing just fine. I’m having a time with it.

Hamler: Good, good! It’s good to look evil directly in the eye and laugh at it.

Clark: Absolutely. My father told me many years ago, “Truth lives a wretched life, but it outlives the lie.”

Hamler: Well, I want to ask you a few questions for our audience, so we can instill some courage, some strength in this fight right now.

The first thing I want to talk about is something that goes to a deeper issue of, I think, why you called for the resignation or impeachment of Obama: You happen to be a father, and you’re older than my generation; and typically, the moral people in society tend to think about generations down the line, and what their lives mean



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Kentucky State Senator Perry Clark has taken a courageous stand, joining Lyndon LaRouche in calling for the ouster of President Obama, by resignation or impeachment.

for the future generations that come after them. It’s commonly referred to as immortality—that you’re not living for the present; you’re living for future generations.

Clark: That’s a really interesting concept, because that’s exactly what we’re doing. That’s what makes us human, that is what makes us *human beings*, if we have such considerations. And it really ought to be a common ground among those that call themselves human—is to leave it better than we received it.

And we’re not like that. So many in my generation are only concerned about “me, me, me; my, my, my; now, now, now,” regardless of what’s coming in the future. They don’t see that.

You know, I live in the city of Louisville. Our infrastructure—I’ve been telling them for years, we’ve got to invest money in infrastructure, but we haven’t done so! We’ve got water mains breaking, we’ve got electrical grids that won’t keep up. And I wish there was a database of what’s going on around the United States

on our infrastructure that we're leaving our children and our grandchildren!

I expect to be gone in the next 25, 30 years, maybe 40 at the very maximum, you know: To think, that I would live such a little life to only consume my power, my will, my passions, for the moment, for myself? You know, that's not human, and that is *not* the image of God.

Since Ronald Reagan, it seems like we've become the third [shopping] mall from the Sun. It's only about the consumer; it's only about what I can get for me. And that has brought us down the road to perdition. We have *got* to re-establish some common ground, where we are in this together.

Afraid To Ask the Big Questions

Hamler: Yes. Now, "in this together": This brings us to the call you made, and it also brings us to concepts like Glass-Steagall, because at this point, and Mr. LaRouche has made this point—

Clark: Let me say this, about the concepts I'm putting out here—let me just say something here, Ed. . . .

It's very frightening for someone like me, to stand up and make these kind of statements, and to stand right behind them and defend them at every level. Anybody that brings it to me, I'm ready to defend it, because I've really thought about it. So many people my age are frightened to stand up to authority! They're frightened to ask the big questions. You know, what is going on, on the big, big picture? And what happens to us, is we embrace some kind of ideologies, or some kind of group, or some kind of whatever, and we hold to all these principles and we disregard the fact—we make ourselves totally irrelevant in what we do. . . .

Hamler: I think you're right. I think this is why it's important, because someone has to step up and look this fear in the eye. Because the fear is, "Well, what will my friends think?" And this is obviously what you're going through: "What will people think of me?" And once you realize, as you were just discussing, that we're

Perry Clark: Obama Crossed the Line

This is excerpted from Kentucky State Senator Clark's Aug. 8 call for President Obama to resign, or be impeached.¹

My fellow citizens, after much reflection on the passage of last week's debt ceiling and austerity legislation in Washington, I have decided that "enough is enough." This legislation was brazenly unconstitutional, and I hereby call for a series of emergency actions to undo the damage, beginning with the resignation of President Barack Obama.

Our nation and the world stand at the brink of economic chaos and social breakdown. . . . This situation parallels a similar crisis in 1933. In that year, Germany, under orders from Wall Street and the City of London, brought in Hitler. The United States, however, followed a patriotic path, elected Franklin

Roosevelt and reined in Wall Street.

On August 2, 2011, the U.S. Congress, under immense pressure from the same Wall Street and British bankers that imposed Hitler, passed legislation in blatant violation of the United States Constitution, Article 1, Sec. 8. Congress enacted a vicious and unnecessary austerity program, and it created a twelve-member "Super-Congress" to execute the policy. The entire scheme, including the "supercongress," the prohibition of debate and amendment, and the automatic triggering mechanism, is brazenly unconstitutional. It is a direct echo of the 1933 German Reichstag Enabling Laws that ceded all legislative power to the murderous Hitler government. And only the prosecution of World War II allowed the world to overturn this madness.

President Obama was at the center of instigating this legislation, and once he affixed his name on the bill, he crossed the line. Many members of Congress have since denounced the bill, and other national leaders have pronounced it unconstitutional. It is necessary to go further. I am joining with American statesman Lyndon LaRouche in calling for the President to step down or face impeachment. . . .

1. See <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/19125> for full statement.

on the verge of a dark age, none of those things really matter. And the test of morality at that point, is whether you overcome that fear, look it in the eye, like all the great people of humanity have done before, so that we're living now.

Clark: I've talked to the top state Democratic elected officials in this state; I talked to them directly on the phone about what I'm doing, what I'm up to. They agree, but they're frightened; they won't stand with me yet. Something needs to shake them.

You know, I was surprised, when we found out the Federal Reserve embezzled \$16 trillion, that people wouldn't stand up with me and say, "Where are the criminal indictments? Where are the arrests?" You've seen the reports; I've talked about them—the Angelides [Commission report], the Levin-Coburn [report]—people can find these; you can look them up. I was surprised when *no one*, not one person, mentioned, "But, golly, Perry, that's a real issue! That's going to devalue our money! That's a possibility of causing hyperinflation." Not one person stands with me.

But when I make a statement, a bold statement about how the leadership of this nation needs to change—I don't blame Obama for one thing that's going on with this economy! What I blame him for is a void of leadership. You know, he ran on the fact that he promised to be different, and all we see is the similarities between the previous administration and nothing different. I've got promise after promise from him on the campaign trail, what he said—and it's all opposite to what he's doing. So how're we going to believe him on the campaign trail the next time?

Hamler: Exactly. And I think the other thing he's not doing, is providing real solutions, like Glass-Steagall, for example; he's actually rejected Glass-Steagall in favor of the bailout process right now.

Clark: Absolutely. And the call for Glass-Steagall is going great! You know, it's not just me, I'm just a spaceball messenger. And I like to say, and I'm fond of saying so, it's really funny that they attacked the messenger, instead of the message. You know, the message is, "You've got to put this fence back up that protected the people from these international banksters and fraud people." I don't expect him to do so. I expect another great transfer of the public wealth into private hands, very shortly. When you look at what's going on with the banks and the Fannie Mae and the Freddie Mac, I'm

frightened for what that portends for our very near future, if we don't get a grip on this, *right now*. And that is the failure of our leadership!

The Spark To Make Things Better

Hamler: Let me just ask you one thing. Where does the strength actually come from, to stand up to this challenge that we face right now? Where is the moral fabric woven, right now? Where's the cloth that it's cut from at this point? Because there's really a few of us, who have this kind of commitment, and I think it would be important for people to know. What does this strength actually come from?

Clark: That's a really good question, and probably most difficult question. And I, for the longest time, have—you know, when we're created in the image of God, God doesn't look like me. He's not a fat, old, grey-haired guy, a senior with acne scars! That's not it. It's in our creative capacities, it's in our minds. It's in our power to love. It's in our power to create. It's in our power to reach out. It's in our power to make things and change things, not just to accept them the way they are. It's *in* us; it's designed in us, as divine creatures, as part of the whole universe, this spiritual, live spark in us, to make things better.

I'm just saying, that I think that has been destroyed since we've become such a consumer nation, which is really in my lifetime! In the last generation, it was *never* a consumer-consumer nation, just continually shopping, continually buying things, continually trying to *fill this void*, with things, that should be filled with love, and concern, and compassion, for other people!

But you know, even all the technology and stuff that separated us so far from one another, people can't talk to each other; they can't carry on conversations. We've drawn so far apart; 'most everyone I know of, whatever their ideology, only reads the things that support exactly what they already believe! Instead of opening their minds, knocking the paradigms down! Looking broader than yourself.

I suppose they think it's more comfortable. But when we're cold, and we're hungry, and we're desperate, in a Third World America, these things won't even matter! And that's a harsh statement, too.

I mean, look at President Obama's jobs creation plan: The job creation plan is to finalize the negotiation of the Bush treaties, the free-trade agreements with Co-

lombia and Korea, and lose another couple hundred thousand jobs! Are these the last couple hundred thousand manufacturing jobs we have in the nation? Not a good plan; not a good policy. Terrible thinking. Backwards thinking.

Hamler: And the irony of the entire situation, Mr. Clark, is that we have the solutions available to us! We've got Glass-Steagall, we've got the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). But I think what you're saying, which is the most crucial, is that we don't have a commitment to human creativity.

Clark: You don't have a commitment to humans. Our commitment is to bail out bonds, our commitment is to bail out money, our commitment is to markets, instead of *humans*. That *is* our problem.

But we can be creative and do it. And there are things that have been done in the past, that we know absolutely work! Many things that were done in the Franklin Roosevelt Administration are trying to be dismantled right now. You know, there is no reason in the world—and we can't even afford to weaken Social Security or Medicare, you can't do that at this point! You'll impoverish the nation and you will *kill* our seniors!

We can do these things! These programs—the North America Water and Power Alliance—it's a brilliant idea. If that would have been realized at its inception, as the space program was, that program would still be going on, actually, and you would probably have to be coming up with another massive works project, that benefits *all* humans, for many generations, for years, for hundreds of years, actually!

We need big, big thinking! And you know, when Franklin Roosevelt did the Four Corners, when he did the Rural Electrification, the Hoover Dam, the Grand Coulee Dam—these were incredible, huge projects, that *transformed the nation*, gave hope to people, gave real jobs, real infrastructure programs. And you know, these are the kind things we need to think about again! Big, big things, that give people hope, sparks interest in them, sparks the creativity, sparks the love of life.

And we've fallen short of all this.

Don't Give Up the Fight!

Hamler: Well, I think this, again ironically, puts us in a really profound period in history, because as much as we are on the brink of a dark age, we also could pos-

sibly be on the brink of a new era of mankind as a whole, a new Renaissance potentially. But I think it's going to require what you were discussing about the commitment to mankind, over Wall Street, over anything else, at this point.

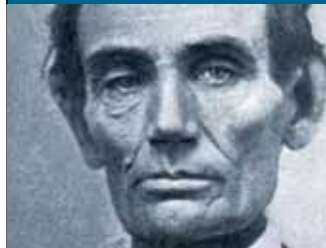
So, I think that, just to conclude, I'll just make the call right now, with Mr. Clark: That we need a commitment to mankind as a whole. We need to make sure that things like NAWAPA get built, we need to make sure that Glass-Steagall gets passed; but most importantly, right now, we need to make sure that Barack Obama is removed from office, *before* the next election, so that this is all possible.

So, Mr. Clark, do you have any final words?

Clark: Just really, for the audience: Don't give up the fight. It's lonely, it's difficult, it's trying, it's hard—it's the only thing that matters. Very few other things in our lives matter, except to make the financial system work for the people, and create a better and bigger future for ourselves. If we don't do so, we're in really deep depths of trouble!

An LPAC-TV Video

Life, Liberty, And the Pursuit of Happiness



*In honor of
Abraham Lincoln
on the
150th anniversary
of the beginning of
the Civil War.*

Before the the American Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, there was the brilliant project of the 15th-Century genius Nicholas of Cusa to found a new world, away from the imperial oppression of the European oligarchy. The result was the founding of the American Republic and its long struggle against British Empire, through the victory in the Civil War under Lincoln, and today's battle to defeat the Empire and its puppet President Obama.

www.larouchepac.com/node/18653

FROM CLOSED TO OPEN WORLD

The Extraterrestrial Imperative

by Krafft A. Ehricke & Elizabeth A. Miller

*The late Krafft Ehricke (1917-84), the German-American visionary and rocket scientist, developed the concept of the “Extraterrestrial Imperative,” which today has become a focus of LaRouche PAC scientific research and organizing (see **Feature** in this issue). Ehricke believed that it was the responsibility of humanity to explore space and exploit the resources of the Solar System, in order to sustain the development of the species. There are no external “limits to growth,” Ehricke insisted, because while the Earth is a “closed system,” the exploration of space opens the entire universe to humanity. For Ehricke, human creativity has no limits. The following is an excerpt of a copyrighted, but unpublished, book he wrote in 1971, a year before the publication of the Club of Rome’s counterculture manifesto, **The Limits to Growth**.*

1. The Extraterrestrial Imperative

The Extraterrestrial Imperative is a driving force in the natural growth of terrestrial life beyond its planetary limits. As such, it is an integral part of the obviously expansionistic and growth-oriented pattern of life’s evolution. This drive caused life to grow from infinitesimal beginnings into a force that encompasses and transforms an entire planet through its biosphere. More basically, the Extraterrestrial Imperative expresses a “first message,” a primordial imperative, bred into the very essence of the universe, driving the evolu-

tion of matter from simplest forms (elementary particles) to highly complex structures (e.g., the intelligent brain). A vast amount of cosmic energy is released by stellar matter in the initial phase of this process—the transformation of hydrogen to helium and heavier elements—and bound up in the later phases, involving the formation and evolution of living matter.

By these roots, it is possible to identify the Extraterrestrial Imperative as a basic principle that can be derived from a consistent interpretation and generalization of recurring phenomena common to evolutionary processes.

The Extraterrestrial Imperative is of concrete significance to us. It offers a lasting solution to the growing problem of keeping the societal, that is, the human and biological environmental costs of modern humanity’s life style and aspirations, within acceptable limits. It provides a rational and consistent orientation in the wilderness of past and present events, hence a solution-oriented understanding of humanity’s situation at this important crisis-prone juncture. The evolutionary road on this planet is paved with many crises. In fact, every major advance was preceded by, triggered by, and made possible by crisis. However, not every crisis led to an advance. The penalty of failing the test of crisis is death.

Taken out of its greater context, and evaluated in a narrow current time frame, each major crisis appeared



Courtesy of Krafft Ehrlicke

Krafft Ehrlicke: "Talk about no-growth and dynamic balance ... ironically contains the seeds of vast environmental destruction, because a mankind suffering and perishing from lack of technological progress and vital growth in productivity will destroy the environment in the paroxysm of mortal crises"

unsolvable, often suggesting that basic limitations to further evolutionary growth and advances had been reached; when in reality, only a transition from existing to larger frames of reference took place. In other words, growth-oriented transitions tend to give the "optical" illusion of a limit to growth.

Consistent with this phenomenon, limits to growth views are widely held today. Analyses, viewing humanity's present situation out of its greater context, abound. Consequently, reactions to immediate exigencies and to transitory outward manifestation of our industrial civilization have resulted in a maze of divergent, or outright contradictory, interpretations. They engender doubt about the future. They encourage a rash of doomsday predictions whose, in part computerized, messages impress the descendants of the Age of Enlightenment as did fire and brimstone predictions frighten the souls of a simpler era.

Now, as then, the messages imply or proclaim helplessness to avert what lies ahead, short of almost frantic submission to the dictates of the threat to give up much of the hard-won progress, or else. Now, as then, the messages create withdrawal and guilt syndromes. Shocked by the alleged inevitability of a frightening

future that is not at all inevitable, minds withdraw from a misunderstood present into a nostalgically glorified past that never was.

It becomes fashionable to subject progress to a cynical and pessimistic attitude that is far more dangerous to the future of our children than was the earlier uncritical acceptance of its more superficial manifestations to our generation. Once again, there is a rising tendency to view the human as incorrigibly bad, or at least as highly suspect, compared to some innately good and noble entity—and where God is no longer the all-encompassing reference, there is still the natural environment, the "unspoiled" wilderness, to provide the contrasting purity to which any guilt complex necessarily must relate.

In its wake, there is a proliferation of demands to change "human nature." Some wish to rely for this on a return to rigidly controlled societies—and this is indeed a return, since these are the earliest societal structures, tailored to crude behavioral and primitive socio-economic conditions. Others prefer "social engineering," a collective term for a wide spectrum of methods by which it is claimed, or hoped, to fetter and control the human mind. They range from psychologically refined behavioral manipulation to blunt lobotomy—the surgical removal of parts of the front lobes of the brain. By any standard of vigor and confidence, these demands and methods can be interpreted only as expressions of extreme cultural fatigue and self-abandoning capitulation before what appears to be an otherwise unmanageable, hence, a catastrophic future. It is the old delusion of safety through flight from responsibility.

Can such a death wish, such crisis, befall societies so soon after a Renaissance that brought them freedom, enlightenment, humaneness, and knowledge beyond the wildest dreams of those who took the first steps out of medieval darkness five centuries ago? Possibly, but not necessarily. Healthy societies—those that refuse to yield to the deadly lullaby of no-growth and the futility of struggle for progress—will be able to overcome the sinking feeling. They will inherit the future. Indeed, either we grow and overcome our problems, or our problems will grow and overwhelm us.

Can a society with claims to enlightenment, and in possession of the knowledge and means to ascertain facts and their consequences, ignore the needs of the billions who have not yet passed through the industrial revolution and those who will be added to the world

population in the next hundred years? Can the same sense of reality be so befuddled as to blind them to the economic and industrial as well as the environmental consequences of these needs? Talk about no-growth and dynamic balance ignores or shuns these basic facts and their consequences. It makes a deceptive virtue out of short-sightedness, indifference, or the inability to come up with a solution-oriented answer. It produces an anti-social brand of concern for the environment that ironically contains the seeds of vast environmental destruction, because a mankind suffering and perishing from lack of technological progress and vital growth in productivity will destroy the environment in the paroxysm of mortal crises. It promotes an attitude that corrodes the will and the ability to work toward the realistic goal of dynamic balance a century from now. This will require confidence, strength, dedication to excellence, and



Chris Sloan

This artist's rendition of a Moon colony is based on Ehricke's idea of "Selenopolis." Underlying the idea of an Extraterritorial Imperative is the idea that societies of continuing development "will inherit the future. Indeed, either we grow and overcome our problems, or our problems will grow and overwhelm us."

continued devotion to the principles of freedom, dignity, and enlightenment. In other words, it requires a very different set of social ideals; one that is based on a disciplined, solution-oriented mentality, and on guts....

This book is objective but not impartial. It is heavily partial to the proposition that, on balance, there is far more promise than problems for humanity. In fact, that is its central proposition and point of demonstration. Its corollary is that, in view of the enormity of the problems, the promise is truly gigantic and worth our efforts. In a nut-shell, this book addresses itself to the need to overcome the increasingly adversary position of environmental and ecological quality in relation to economic growth and the quality of human life, so that we may pass the precious heritage of human enlightenment and achievement on to our children and future generations, unimpaired, strengthened as guardians of their most sacred right—the right to grow and fulfill themselves....

Ehricke's 'Three Laws'

Krafft Ehricke summarized his philosophy of astronautics in three laws (1957):

First Law. Nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe impose any limitations on man except man himself. *Second Law.* Not only the Earth, but the entire Solar System, and as much of the universe as he can reach under the laws of nature, are man's rightful field of activity. *Third Law.* By expanding through the universe, man fulfills his destiny as an element of life, endowed with the power of reason and the wisdom of the moral law within himself.

The first law is astronautics' challenge to man to write his declaration of independence from *a priori* thinking, from uncritically accepted conditions, in other words, from a past and principally different pre-technological world clinging to him. This can be done. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of this country prove it.

—Cited in Marsha Freeman, *How We Got to the Moon: The Story of the German Space Pioneers* (Washington, D.C., 21st Century Science Associates, 1993), p. 297.

Krafft Ehricke, Space Pioneer

by Marsha Freeman

*This tribute to Krafft Ehricke is reprinted by permission of the editors of **Fusion** magazine, January/February 1985.*

In this century there have been few men who combined a richness of creative ideas on how to expand the frontiers of space with the moral commitment to see these ideas implemented. Space pioneer Krafft A. Ehricke, who died of leukemia Dec. 11, 1984, was one of that handful.

Throughout his life, Ehricke was working day-to-day on the frontier technical challenges posed by space flight. At the same time, he was studying and designing the space initiatives for the future to carry man out of the “closed world” tied to the Earth, on to the worlds that could exist beyond it.

Ehricke helped lay the basis for the technical achievements that in 1969 took man to the Moon. He also prepared the groundwork for the colonization and industrialization of the Moon as the stepping-stone for full-scale human exploration and settlement of the Solar System. The tremendous scope of Ehricke’s scientific and engineering ideas will be able to guide man for decades to come.

In recent years, Ehricke passionately confronted the anti-science ideas of the environmentalists, their cultural pessimism. He also saw first hand the increasing danger of the protofascist Green Party in Germany. In 1981, when he and his wife, Ingeborg, made a tour of European universities with the Fusion Energy Foundation, Ehricke battled to get across the ideas of progress and no limits to growth, despite threats of physical violence from rock-throwing, anti-nuclear Greens.

The Classical Tradition

Krafft Ehricke brought with him to the United States the great tradition of German science, to which he had access through the Humboldt curriculum during his studies in Berlin. Recently, he joined the advisory board of the Schiller Institute to continue the fight to spread

Classical culture internationally, creating a renaissance to combat the pessimism and hopelessness of the Malthusians. Throughout his life, he fought to meet the challenge of this task, defeating the voices of despair and moving human civilization off its home planet to a “new open world,” as he put it.

As a young man in the 1930s, already fascinated with the idea of conquering space, Ehricke had filed two patents on rockets in Berlin. He had gained his technical foundation there with Hermann Oberth, the father of German rocketry. When the World War II rocket program at Peenemünde was accelerated, Ehricke was sent to work there with some of the best minds in German science. Under the direction of Walter Thiel, Wernher von Braun, and others, Ehricke worked on solving chemical rocket propulsion problems for the V-2 project and also examined the potential of nuclear energy for space propulsion. He concluded at that time that nuclear power would be required for future space flight.

Ehricke never wavered from his scientific conclusion that nuclear power was necessary, both for civilian energy and propulsion. During the 1970s, this position made Ehricke’s work somewhat unpopular with the media and even with that part of the scientific establishment that bowed to anti-nuclear ideology and its unscientific solar solutions.

At the end of the war, Ehricke and his wife came to the United States and he joined the more than 100 other Peenemünde scientists who were working for the Department of the Army at Ft. Bliss. After a brief stay at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, Ehricke joined the staff of Bell Aircraft in upstate New York.

During the 1950s, Ehricke was in the forefront of the technical developments required in the U.S. intercontinental ballistic missile race with the Russians. At the Convair division of the General Dynamics Company, he contributed to the Atlas program—the first U.S. ICBM.

In 1958, still at Convair, Ehricke tackled and solved the problem of taming highly energetic liquid hydrogen for propulsion. The Centaur rocket, placed on top of the Atlas, gave the United States the capability to place payloads into higher orbits, or even to escape the gravitational pull of the Earth.

The Centaur, still used today to launch probes throughout the Solar System, laid the basis for the liquid-hydrogen-fueled engines of the Saturn rocket that carried American astronauts to the Moon. To the pres-



Krafft Ehricke (left) shows TV anchorman Walter Cronkite a model of an orbital hospital.

ent day, the United States is the only nation that has an operational liquid-hydrogen rocket.

The Philosophical Basis for Space Flight

When Sputnik was launched in 1957, Krafft Ehricke had already outlined why man should go in to space, how he could do it, and when.

As he put it in a November 1957 article, “The Anthropology of Astronautics,” in the American Rocket Society magazine, *Astronautics*: “Altogether, in the United States and other countries, billions of dollars are spent on the development of a technology which gives every indication of being or becoming an astronautical technology. This is extremely gratifying to all those who, during the first part of this century, fought for the recognition of space travel as a serious, practical, and worthwhile effort—not at some future time, but right now, in this century and in this age of ours.

“The campaign for technical and scientific recognition of space flight is won. However, the fight for recognition of astronautics as a vital part of man’s future, rather than as just an accepted technical or scientific specialty, has hardly begun. Astronautics is the science of operating in space and traveling to other worlds. The implications are such that it now becomes increasingly important to develop the philosophy, as well as the utili-

tarian aspects, of this new science.

“The concept of space travel carries with it enormous impact, because it challenges man on practically all fronts of his physical and spiritual existence. The idea of traveling to other celestial bodies reflects to the highest degree the independence and agility of the human mind. It lends ultimate dignity to man’s technical and scientific endeavors.”

Natural Law and ‘Realism of Vision’

In this article, Ehricke establishes three laws, which he calls the “basic tenets in the pioneering of space flight”: first, nobody and nothing under the natural laws of this universe impose any limitations on man except man himself; second, not only the Earth, but

the entire Solar System, and as much of the universe as he can reach under the laws of nature, are man’s rightful field of activity; and third, by expanding through the universe, man fulfills his destiny as an element of life, endowed with the power of reason and the wisdom of the moral law within himself.

“We must be realistic,” Ehricke says in summary, “but there is a wrong kind of realism, timid and static, which tells man to live for his existence alone and not to rock the boat. The kind of realism we need is the realism of vision—the realism of a Columbus, of our Constitution, of a Benjamin Franklin, of an Albert Einstein, of a Konstantin Ziolkowsky, and of a Hermann Oberth.”

Ehricke’s realism led him to actively intervene in policymaking to put forward the creative ideas he knew needed to be implemented. In 1957, he was the chairman of the American Rocket Society’s Spaceflight Committee, which recommended the formation of a civilian space flight agency to President Eisenhower. In the same year, he was asked to participate in a congressional report, “The Next Ten Years in Space,” which contains forecasts by leading authorities in space.

Based on his knowledge of the state of the art and his vision of what technology could accomplish over a decade, Ehricke stated that in the next 10 years (to 1967), we could expect to see: communications and



Ehricke's painting shows a nuclear-powered lunar freighter, which uses materials on the Moon for fuel. This was to be part of the transportation infrastructure that would open the Solar System to mankind.

Courtesy of Krafft Ehricke

relay satellites in geosynchronous orbit; global weather-monitoring systems; radio-navigation satellites for ships at sea; one or more small manned space stations; nuclear auxiliary power supply systems for satellites and stations; satellites around the Moon and landings with instrumented probes; manned circumnavigation of the Moon, and “probably the first landings by man”; interplanetary probes covering the entire Solar System; and close international cooperation.

“Man will have sufficient information to decide for or against a permanent lunar base and will begin to look to the planets Venus and Mars as his goals for the decade to come,” Ehricke said.

Throughout the 1960s, Ehricke worked on the advanced space technologies made possible by the Apollo mission to go to the Moon and to probe the planets. At the same time, he was readying his lunar development plan, which he elaborated in the early 1970s. By that time, the opponents of the “power of reason” were readying their forces for a head-on collision with Western civilization and the goals Ehricke sought.

In February 1971, Ehricke addressed the National Space Meeting of the Institute of Navigation in Huntsville, summarizing his concept of the development of the Moon as the “seventh continent” of the Earth. Noting the “wave of pessimism” that could “undermine

Man’s confidence in a soaring future,” Ehricke stated that “a science policy that places the protection of our environment over Man’s overall needs of tomorrow is not realistic, however well-meaning, because preservation of the environment is only a necessary, not a sufficient requirement.

“Space is obviously not a panacea for all of Man’s problems,” he said. “Neither is Earth, in the long run, because of its sensitive biosphere and its limited resources. We need both. Man has needs that will outgrow his planet in time.”

In this brief speech, a summary of a book he and his collaborator Elizabeth Miller had ready for publication on what he called the Extraterrestrial Imperative, Ehricke outlined what the energy requirements will be for space industrialization and why nuclear power—both fission and fusion—will be the only way to reach these goals. Ehricke describes the new possibilities for using nuclear technologies for extraterrestrial mining and outlines the transport and other capabilities this space manufacturing step will require.

In a 1973 article for *Acta Astronautica*, Ehricke adds detail to the lunar resources available to combat the limits of Earth resources, based on the data from the Apollo missions. Again, he attacks the “closed world,” “limits to growth” ideology:

“The world of modern industrial man is no more closed within the biosphere than it is flat. Preservation cannot be limited to the environment at the expense of human growth. Human growth must aim at nothing less than the achievement of a humane living standard for all. The preservation of both environment and civilization hinges on technology and its translation into industry. Many technologies are needed to overcome the present apparent limits to growth. But the one underlying, ubiquitous technology that makes many other industrial technologies possible (either directly or by spinoff) is space technology.”

There “is no limit to growth, only to multiplication,” he insisted.

His book *The Extraterrestrial Imperative* was never published, for all the major publishers to whom it was submitted said that it was too pro-growth, too optimistic, and too pro-nuclear. These ideas, Ehricke was told, were not “popular” in the political environment of the 1970s. And a decade later, upon returning from a European tour sponsored by the Fusion Energy Foundation in November 1981, Ehricke described to a New York audience the frightening political situation in West Germany with the rise of the anti-nuclear Greens:

“It is a little bit disconcerting that the same shocktroop kind of tactics stand at the end of one’s life as I have seen as a very young person in Berlin in 1929, 1930, and 1931.”

Assailing the “back to nature” mentality of the Greens, Ehricke stated, “If 4 or 5 or 6 billion people will fall back on a life-style of a very embryonic mankind, it will destroy mankind by billions, and it will devastate the biosphere. . . . In the ‘Year of the Child’ of the United Nations two years ago [1979], 12 million children did not reach their first birthday. That’s 50% more than all the battle deaths in World War I. And that is an outrage to a species that calls itself civilized,” he said.

In the last few years, Ehricke continued to refine and improve his scientific and technological basis for industrializing the Moon, producing a five-phase evolutionary plan, which includes unmanned orbiters and landers, lunar-orbiting space stations, lunar processing facilities, city building, and finally, a full lunar biosphere, Selenopolis. (Articles by Ehricke on lunar industrialization appear in *Fusion*, December 1981 and May-June 1984.)

One of the totally new fields that Ehricke invented and developed is the science of harenodynamics, which involves the use of the lunar soil as a fluid. (The word comes from *harena*, sand, in Latin.) The soil could then

be used in place of liquid fluids on Earth, in applications such as the cooling of nuclear power plants.

Harenodynamic braking had been proposed by Ehricke for a lunar slide lander, a transport vehicle that would land on a sand runway, using small blades to deflect and eject the sand, thus braking the vehicle. Ehricke’s method does not require propellant for retro-thrusting, as does conventional braking for landing on the Moon, such as that of the Apollo Lunar Module. Also, the slide lander would not release gas in the lunar environment, which allows the possibility of keeping it gas-free for astronomical observing.

Ehricke developed hundreds of ideas over his career that mankind will need to conquer space—techniques for disposing of highly toxic and long-lived nuclear fuel waste in space; using mirrors in Earth orbit to increase agricultural productivity and modify the weather; and small single-mission space stations that would be in different orbits for specific missions, to name just a few.

Ehricke’s work will be essential in carrying out what he defined as the Extraterritorial Imperative—man’s mission to create a more open world to enrich future civilization.



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A Big Move from Germany

While there is no question but that the crucial moves to *replace* the current bankrupt financial system, before its death spiral takes even more victims, must come from the United States—in the form of a revived Glass-Steagall, and the accompanying removal of British puppet Obama—other nations can play an extremely useful role in facilitating this development. Such is the nature of the recent moves among top circles in Germany.

On Aug. 23, the German media began to feature a section of the August monthly report from the Bundesbank, the German central bank, which has begun to shake the foundations of the global bailout policy on which the current bankrupt system depends. Of all people, leaders of the German banking establishment are in revolt.

The relevant section of the Bundesbank report begins with a clear criticism of the decisions of the July 21 European Union summit, decisions which called for the huge expansion of the European Financial Stability Facility as a bailout mechanism. These could “weaken the institutional framework of the European Monetary Union,” the report said—a mild way of saying that the measure actually violates the EU treaties.

The report then says that countries with these rescue packages would just feel free to take up more debt, and that, “This poses the danger that the tendency of EMU states to take on debts will increase, and that the common monetary policy will be exposed to greater pressure for slacker arrangements.” The report then warns, “The latest agreements mean that far-reaching extra risks will be shifted to those countries providing help, and to their taxpayers, and entail a large step towards a pooling of risks from particular EMU states with unsound public finances and economic aberrations.”

Then: “If no fundamental change of regime involving a far-reaching surrender of national fiscal sovereignty is to happen, it is imperative that the ‘no-bailout’ rule—still enshrined in the treaties—and the related disciplining by the markets, should not be completely gutted, but, to the contrary, be *strengthened* again” (emphasis added),

While uttered in central banker-speak, the Bundesbank message was not lost on its readers: It is declaring that the current bailouts violate the EU treaties. This message will have an immediate resonance among political layers who are already in an uproar over Chancellor Merkel’s agreement to fund unlimited bailouts, and threatening to deprive her of her parliamentary majority. Even more immediate is the impact the move will have on the legal challenge to the bailout process now pending before the German Constitutional Court.

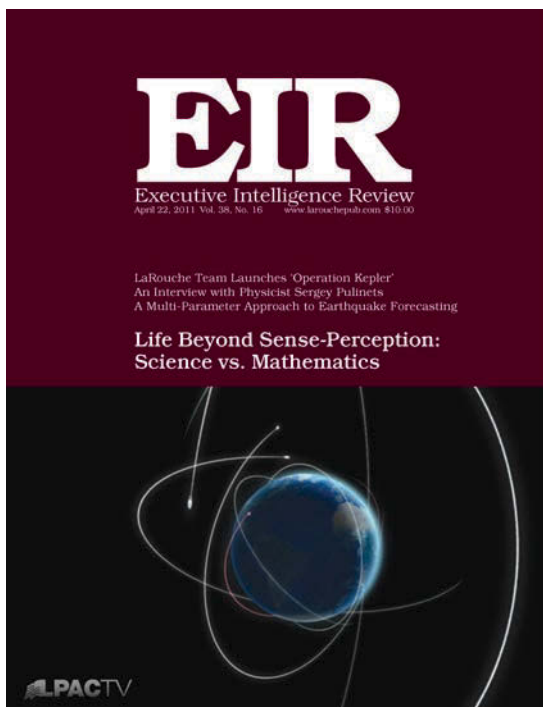
The German high court heard arguments against the bailout policy—which turns the European Union into a de facto supranational government over Europe—in early July, and has now declared that it will issue its ruling on Sept. 7. At issue is the very sovereignty of the German state—and by implication, that of all the European nations. If the high court strikes down the government’s bailout policy, it will be virtually impossible for the Merkel government to ram through the further parliamentary approval it needs, in a vote now scheduled for late September.

Destroying the evil bailout policy, of course, is not a solution. A solution requires *dumping* the casino debt, and restarting the economy with a *credit system*, a move that requires Glass-Steagall in the U.S. That is a step the German bankers’ move begs for—without delay.

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