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Something is Rotten in the State of Germany
Will Obama Complete Post-911 Fascist Coup?
Russia Plans To Boost Siberian Infrastructure

**LaRouche's Seven Necessary Steps
To Reverse the Breakdown Crisis**



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ON THE WEB

e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

Webmaster: *John Sigerson*

Assistant Webmaster: *George Hollis*

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

Lyndon LaRouche's seven-step program for reversing the crisis, our *Feature*, shapes the rest of this week's issue. The steps, as outlined in his discussion with LPAC-TV, are as follows:

1. The financial crash is hard upon us, and time is short. Get President Obama out of office, and pass Glass-Steagall. In our *National* section, we document the opposition that is building around the country against Obama, including from some whom he blissfully and wrongly assumed he could take for granted. We also report on the Administration's unconstitutional drive for a British-style Official Secrets Act. Congress needs its marching orders—hence LaRouche's seven-point program.

2. Separate the fictitious from the real obligations of the banking system, on the basis of the Glass-Steagall principle. Helga Zepp-LaRouche presents the increasingly catastrophic situation in Europe, with the banks' demands for endless bailouts. But here too, there are some surprising signs of resistance.

3. Supply Hamiltonian credit for the legitimate functions of government, since there will be very little "money" left. Examples of this approach are presented in *Economics*, with a focus on Eurasia. Russia is attempting to move ahead with the project to build a railroad tunnel across the Bering Strait, and Thailand has put the proposed Kra Canal back on the agenda. But none of these projects will succeed without a transformation of the global monetary system.

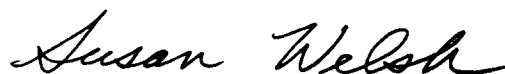
4. Provide Federal credit to the cities and states, now in dire need.

5. Launch a national mobilization for NAWAPA, as the major science-driver project to rebuild the economy.

6. Initiate projects to mobilize labor resources in the areas of transport, nuclear energy, and space exploration, in particular. This requirement intersects the ongoing work of the LaRouchePAC Basement Team, from which we feature a roundtable discussion on the K-T Extinction (of dinosaurs and other creatures), and its implications for how we should actually understand our relation to the galaxy.

7. Reach out for international cooperation to our neighbors Canada, Russia, and Mexico, among other nations. Here again, the Bering Strait project and NAWAPA are essential.

More to come in forthcoming issues.



Cover This Week

A damaged boat repair facility in Bayboro, N.C., after Hurricane Irene, Aug. 29, 2011.



FEMA/Tim Burkitt

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Lyndon LaRouche told LPAC-TV on Aug. 24, "We're on the verge of a crash, all except the last piece where somebody pulls a piece out, and the whole thing comes tumbling down. Or else, there's an alternative, which might be enacted in the meantime. The meantime is in any case a fairly short meantime, and everything is set, right now, to go." This seven-point program "is the only thing that'll work. It's the best thing that'll work. Let's do it."

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In an LPAC-TV feature, a LaRouchePAC Basement Team group made up of Creighton Jones, Peter Martinson, Benjamin Deniston, and Sky Shields, discussed the increase in anti-entropy in the universe. They looked at the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) Extinction of about 65.5 million years ago, as a case study in the development of our planet.

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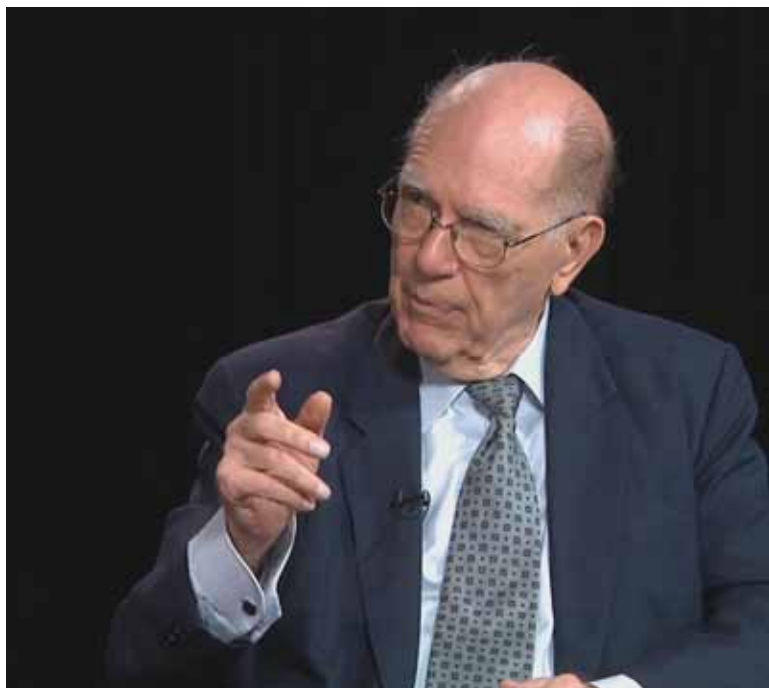
THE PATH TO SURVIVAL

LaRouche's Seven Necessary Points for a Real Recovery

On Aug. 24, Lyndon LaRouche delivered the following urgent message on LaRouchePAC-TV, a seven-point program for addressing the general breakdown crisis now engulfing the North Atlantic region. Elaboration of each of these points is being presented on LPAC-TV, and will appear in EIR over the coming weeks.

The subject today is the discussion of the imminent crash of the trans-Atlantic part of the world system, and the implications of that for this time. Now, first, the crash itself: We're on the verge of a crash, all except the last piece where somebody pulls a piece out, and the whole thing comes tumbling down. Or else, there's an alternative, which might be enacted in the meantime. The meantime is in any case a fairly short meantime, and everything is set, right now, to go.

Now, in addition to this point, there are seven other points, which have to be covered, and I'll cover them in summary form for the purpose of discussion, but these seven points are crucial, and are probably the *only possible* solution for the present threat of a general breakdown crisis of, first of all, the trans-Atlantic system. That is what's coming on immediately; such a breakdown in



LPAC-TV

Lyndon LaRouche speaks on the LPAC Weekly Report, providing marching orders for patriots who are determined to save the nation in this era of crisis.

that system would mean the Asian system as well, would go tumbling down, after the trans-Atlantic system had tumbled first, and we're on the verge of that right now.

The crash will occur, if not earlier, at the moment that Obama does something foolish which triggers the whole blowout: He's getting more and more in the mental state, as has been noted by a number of commentators and others, that his condition—. (You know, the so-called "Washington Insider" has made that forecast [in the "Ulsterman" blog], and broadly what he describes is an accurate description. There are some fun parts in there, just to tickle people, but the essential thing is there.)

So the first thing you have to do, if you want to save the world economy now, is you have to kick out Barack Obama as President of the United States. All the conditions, preconditions, for that are there: For example, Obama recently had launched a war in Libya, in violation of the U.S. Constitution. He had done this past the point of permission for a President to take emergency action. He defied that time limit; therefore, he is impeachable immediately.

He is also impeachable on conditions of the 25th Amendment, under Section 4, as being clinically insane, as defined by that 25th Amendment and its provision 4.

So, he can be removed. And if we don't remove him in time, then anyone who doesn't remove him shares guilt for the greatest crash that the Western Hemisphere has ever seen, and Europe, too.

So, no more time for fools playing games. Obama must be thrown out of office, because, unless he is thrown out of office, then, the system will crash. And there will be nothing for the nations of the trans-Atlantic community to look forward to, except Hell. Therefore, he must be removed *first*, so that he's not able to jam up the passage of a Glass-Steagall reenactment on the basis of the same principles as Franklin Delano Roosevelt's action in signing in the original Glass-Steagall Act.

That's number one: the crash. The elimination of Obama, and the Glass-Steagall Act, in that succession, must be done.

Enforcing Glass-Steagall

The next thing we must do, after having established Glass-Steagall, is that the powers ascribed to the original version of Glass-Steagall—that is, by Franklin Roosevelt's Administration—must be applied, and there



Obama can't get rid of the moustache he earned for his Hitler health program. And he also qualifies for the 25th Amendment by being insane!

LPAC

must be a division of the assets in question, between two categories: On the one hand, you will have the category which belongs to the merchant banking sector and similar kinds of finances. The entirety of the claims against the United States, due to that sector, will be assigned to that sector, and removed as liabilities from the list of liabilities of the government section and the regular banking section. That division of assets and liabilities will define the situation which confronts us at that point.

Now, the key part of this thing, is that the amount of credit which will survive the purge of this system of debts, is unfortunately rather small. Therefore, it is not possible to simply use Glass-Steagall in the simple way, by continuing the present national currency system. You have to go to a *credit system*, as implicitly defined by Alexander Hamilton when he was Treasury Secretary, and in forming that aspect of the Federal Constitution. So therefore, that division will define a section of the debts that will go to the merchant banking sector and similar sectors—the gambling sector—they are on their own; they get not a penny of bailout! All the debt is entirely assigned to them, that part of the debt.

The debt, however, of the part that will be rescued from this embrace, will be a very small part, because we've waited much too long on this thing, and therefore, the ratio of bad money to good money has gone



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis



www.iss.fd.cvut.cz

The application of the Glass-Steagall principle will separate the debt related to physical production, as in this school construction, and that related to speculation, the activity seen here at the New York Stock Exchange.

that way as such. So that has to be done; so we have the division of liabilities.

The Hamiltonian System

Now, what do we do? We have to go to what Alexander Hamilton implicitly defined as a code of the Constitution, the going to a credit system, *not a money system*. We will use money, but money will be defined as a part of a credit system, not a money system in the ordinary sense.

The Federal government will, therefore, have to utter credit in excess of what survived the purging through Glass-Steagall. This means that we're going to have to issue state credit, for states and the nation as a whole, the two categories, and therefore, Federal credit will be used, as a means of salvaging and promoting subsequent growth in the state economy, and what is called the national sector, or national government liabilities. That is the third thing that is required.

We have to set up the national

and state programs, in which you will have two things to consider. First of all, we have a bailout problem of a different type, an honest bailout problem. We have a lot of institutions that are broken down, that have to be repaired and put back into operation immediately. In

other words, old things that are already on the agenda, have been removed temporarily from the agenda—firemen, policemen, schools, etc., etc. These things, which are state and national liabilities, must be covered with credit supplied by the Federal government use of this substitute for a bailout program.

Then we're going to have another category, which must become rapidly the largest category, and typified by a very specific program: This'll be major projects which are not only major projects to get the economy moving again, but to put a growth factor into the rate of expansion of the economy. Without this, we can not catch up on the margin of waste, the margin of decay, the margin of neglect, which has seized this economy.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

America's first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, established the credit system which underlies the U.S. Constitution and must be restored today. Here, a Hamilton statue in New York City.

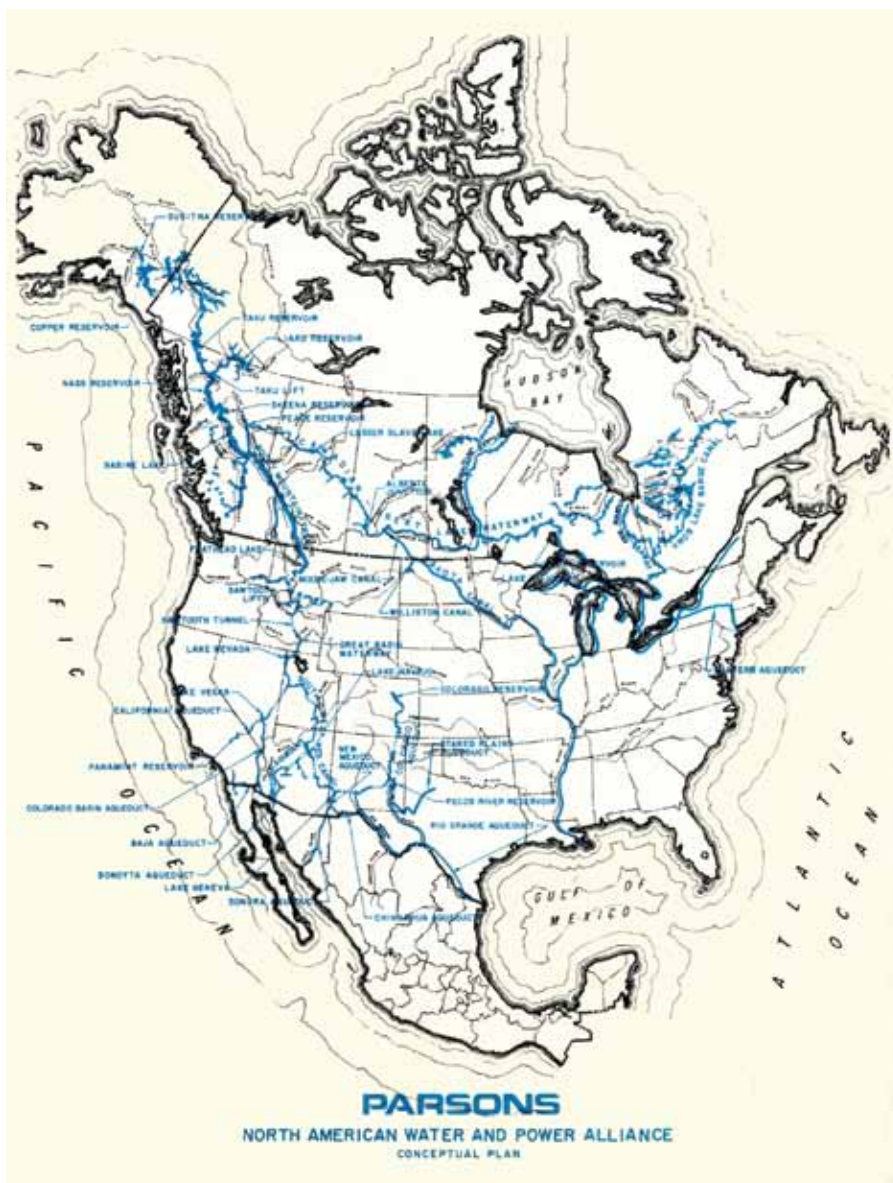
NAWAPA, the Real Science-Driver

We then have to pick, as the key driver of this program of recovery, the only existing driver which is presently capable of bringing the United States safely up and out of the present world depression—and it is already a world depression. And anyone in Europe can tell you that, as well as in the United States. NAWAPA [the proposed North American Water and Power Alliance] is the only project which has the characteristics and the specific effects needed for a recovery program. First of all, it's large enough in scale; its physical impact is large enough in potential scale. Its potential as a factor of growth in the economy, is the greatest we could achieve. So the Glass-Steagall project is now the keystone of the major chance of a recovery of U.S. economy, a *real* recovery, not just a temporary fixit.

Because NAWAPA means a change in the entire water system of North America. The United States first, but potentially, under the original design, Canada, in general, which is a key part of the program, and also parts of northern Mexico, which are a part of the same essential water system, both that which exists presently, and which must be caused to exist, through expansion, immediately, in direction.

So NAWAPA becomes the major driver.

But you have to understand *why* it becomes a major driver: First of all, NAWAPA restores the water balance of the United States, so we don't have a food shortage. It also reverses the long depletion of water resources of the Western Plains, for example: We have been drawing down the water reserves of the Western Plains by pumping, without putting anything back in to restore those water supplies. The control of weather, through control



The concept for NAWAPA, laid out in the 1960s by the Parsons Company, has been updated by LPAC's Science Team, and provides the unique basis for reviving the U.S. economy, on a higher scientific and technological platform.

of water, in this water system: For example, we had recently a case where we had, first, a massive flood of water accumulated in a basin defined by the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers. That area is still affected by this. There are some parts that are immune, but in general the entire area is affected.

So therefore, you have two questions: the water supply of the Western Plains, in general. You have the recent flooding problem in the north of the United States, going into Canada. You have also the vast



Alex Needham

Magnetically levitated train transport, for freight as well as passengers, will be essential—along with nuclear power—for implementing the NAWAPA mega-project.

drought which hit subsequently in the Spring and Summer months of this year, in another part, the Southern part, of the United States.

So, what NAWAPA will do, among other things, is create a water-balancing system, through a system of canals, other connections, which bring the entire water system of that part of Canada, the United States, and northern Mexico, into a system with an augmented amount of water. Because NAWAPA will mean an augmentation of the sheer mass of water available. It also means, for the distribution system, a minimization of the misdeployment of the available water supplies.

So that is the potential driver.

Transport and Power

But first, there are other things to be considered: What we have to do, in order to rebuild this nation, and this includes the NAWAPA project—just NAWAPA itself implies that—we have to build new kinds of transportation systems, in order to get the materials into the area where the NAWAPA construction is occurring. And we have to move materials from the area in which it can be produced.

For example, major transportation systems: The best opportunity for major transportation systems, is the states which were once known as the automobile-manufacturing region. That includes New York State; it includes Ohio; it includes Indiana, Illinois, and out to St. Louis, that area. This area is essential for building, with high skills, where existing skills are there, either latent or active, where these skills can provide the means of

transportation which is integral, and other things, which are integral to the development of the NAWAPA system. So this then becomes a multiplier growth factor in the U.S. economy. That is a crucial point.

Cooperating with Neighbors

Then we have the matter of other nations, and that involves Canada immediately—it involves Mexico as well—who are in a similar condition to what we are. Maybe Canada is not relatively as badly off as we are, in this account, but it is badly afflicted by this, and would go on the basis of our doing

this. Northern Mexico is an area which badly needs the water. It has an agricultural, a food-producing potential which is very significant in that area. And it is also part of the water system which must ultimately include all of Mexico, as well as the rest of North America. It must be in one water-management system and development system, to meet the food supplies, food requirements, and other things of that sort.

We also are going to have to deal with the European situation and the Asian situation. These areas—for example, Russia is probably a leading factor in this right now. It looks to be in very bad shape, but it's in less bad shape than you might think if you take all factors into account. We have Putin, a former President of Russia, and a prime minister of Russia now, who is determined to push through a new program which is ideal for the purposes of Russia, and also for its relationship to its partners.

You have similar kinds of changes in China—somewhat different, but similar. China is not capable of surviving a crash of the trans-Atlantic system, economically. It will go down, too. Because China is largely dependent for its market on what? On the United States, and on Europe, for example. So, with the collapse of the market of China, by chain-reaction effect of a trans-Atlantic collapse, China itself goes into a deep crisis. India, for similar reasons, goes into a deep crisis.

So we have a global breakdown crisis in process, a breakdown crisis of such dimensions that it would mean vast extermination of populations, throughout



Jack Dykinga

Devastating drought conditions in northern Mexico will be effectively addressed by agreements between the U.S. and Mexican governments on the NAWAPA project. Here, a dried up irrigation ditch near Rio Bravo in 1996.

most of the world. It means drastic extermination of the population of the United States, of Europe, and other countries.

The Indispensable Action

So this is an absolutely indispensable action. It's indispensable, because of the water factor, which is the best way to invest a dollar in a recovery, is invest it in the water and related programs. It'll revive our industrial capability, revive our scientific capability, because this is a science-driver program. It'll give us "the best bang for the buck," as the word is said, guaranteed.

So that's where we stand. We can do this. It's now feasible! Politically, it could be feasible, on the condition that this bum is thrown out of office. And the mood in the country is moving rapidly toward that point, that their willingness to throw the bum out is there.

If that's done, if the Glass-Steagall reform is implemented properly, and if its benefits are applied appropriately, in the form of a credit system—call it an original credit system, because that's the principle of the U.S. economy. We are based, not on a monetary system, not on a financial system; that's the Roman Empire, that's European foolishness. We are based on a *credit system*; our Constitution is based on a *credit system*; our Constitution itself emphasizes that. Therefore, going as a credit system, and no more—we will use money, but

the money will be controlled, the United States money will be controlled by the definition of a credit system, not a monetarist system. And that difference is crucial.

So those are the conditions which are minimally required to be considered; if you want any recovery at all, this is probably the only thing that will work.

Now, I've been forecasting for a long time, actually forecasting specifically since 1956, when I forecast the 1957 recession, and I was unique on that point at that time. I've been successful on other cases, again and again, and I don't really have any rivals in this department. So I think it would be unreasonable, not to take this shot, which I'm outlining here.

I can't see any possibility of survival without, first of all, dumping this bum out of office; he's more than ripe for the ouster. Dumping the present system, absolutely, through the aid of Glass-Steagall, a Glass-Steagall reform in the original form, with the same force and intention, as the original Franklin Roosevelt movement; that's absolutely necessary.

We need to apply the credit we get available to us, for our states and for the national government, first of all, to provide stability for the economy and actual growth patterns. We need to go further, with large-scale projects based on the creation of a credit system, as opposed to a monetary system. We will use money, but it will be designated as originally under a credit system, not a money system. We will take the credit we can generate, and use that credit, in part, to put the economy back in functioning.

But then, beyond that, we must have a major driver program, based in large-scale infrastructure, of which NAWAPA is the most suitable case. And through that program and through the accelerated program of scientific progress, including, of course, the space program, reviving it and taking it beyond what it has been before; have a science-driver program, which turns capital investment into growth facilities, into the driver for the expansion of wealth produced per capita and per square kilometer in the United States and other nations.

That's the outline. It's unique, and as far as I can see, as the world's leading forecaster, as of now, as of the record now, this is the only thing that'll work. It's the best thing that'll work. Let's do it.

CONFERENCE IN YAKUTSK, SIBERIA

North Eurasian Infrastructure And the Bering Strait Crossing

by Rachel Douglas



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commissioned by Cooper
Consulting Co.

Above: Artist's rendition of the terminal on the Alaska side of the Bering Strait Railway Tunnel. Russia's coastline is in the distance. Right: Proposed route for the tunnel.



Aug. 28—A three-day conference, “Comprehensive Infrastructure Development in Northeast Russia: from Limitations to Growth,” took place Aug. 17-19 in the East Siberian city of Yakutsk. With participation from major Russian regional and national institutions, it was representative of “a spirit of optimism coming from a faction in Russia; one of the few important reversals of backwardness on the planet, so far, in recent years,” identified by Lyndon LaRouche in the LPAC Weekly Report¹ of Aug. 11, 2011. A major focus of the Yakutsk event was the project to link Eurasia and North America by a multimodal connection, including rail, across the Bering Strait—a great project promoted by LaRouche since 1978, and a natural extension

1. <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/19062>

of the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) design.

The discussions reported from the meeting demonstrated what LaRouche emphasized in the LPAC Weekly Report of Aug. 24 (see *Feature* in this issue): that if the United States does what we must, regarding productive employment in rebuilding the real economy, “probably the most enthusiastic partner of the United States in such an undertaking as this, would be Prime Minister Putin of Russia. . . . Putin’s announced project objectives are in this same direction. Russia is a very important country, despite the hard times it’s come upon in recent years, because it commands a vast area of rich natural resources, and has an industrial and transportation, and so forth, skill, and scientific background, that it can be a major factor in collaboration, not only with China, which it already tends to collaborate with, but also with a Europe coming out from under the mess that exists there, now.”

The Yakutsk discussions also, together with debates around the financing of related Siberian and Russian Far East goals, dramatized that it will be impossible to build great development projects as some kind of rear-guard action, seeking financing for them within the dying global monetarist system. They require cooperation among nations, each operating with a genuine *credit system*, as LaRouche has defined it, and with the principles thereof governing agreements among them. Those principles include the orientation of all lending to physical-economic activity, and its strict protection, under the Glass-Steagall principle, from cannibalization by financial speculation.

Development Corridors

The Yakutsk conference was hosted by the government of the Sakha Republic-Yakutia, with sponsorship from Russia’s Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS) and Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The SOPS, a joint organization of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Econom-



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas
Academician
Alexander Granberg

ics, has its roots in Academician Vladimir Vernadsky’s KEPS organization, the Commission for the Study of Natural Productive Forces, of 1915-30. The Council was formerly headed by the late Academician Alexander Granberg, a specialist in regional development projects who vigorously advocated building a tunnel across the Bering Strait, until his death last year (see *EIR*, Sept. 3, 2010), and who was an endorser of the November 2009 “Call To Put the LaRouche Plan to Save the World Economy on the International Agenda.” Last year, the SOPS design of the Bering Strait project won the Grand Prize for innovation at the Shanghai World Expo-2010.

Dr. Victor Razbegin, acting head of the SOPS, told a pre-event press conference in Moscow on Aug. 12 that the Yakutsk conference would subsume a discussion of prospects for creating the multi-modal corridor between Eurasia and America, as well as a Chamber of Commerce and Industry business summit for Arctic regions. In April 2007, Razbegin spoke about the Bering Strait project at a Moscow conference on “Megaprojects of Russia’s East,” where a paper by LaRouche, “Mendeleev Would Have Approved,” was presented; Razbegin also sent a paper to the Schiller Institute’s September 2007 event in Germany, “The Eurasian Land-Bridge Becomes a Reality.”

At the Aug. 12 press conference, Razbegin said: “The only segment that remains before the continents are linked is 4,000 km in Russia and 2,000 km in Alaska and Canada, so this is a key, pivotal project for developing the entire infrastructure of our Northeast. The project is for building an integrated main line, not only a railroad, but a highway and an electric power transmission line, linking the power grids of the continents. After we build this segment, four out of six continents will be interlinked by these systems.”

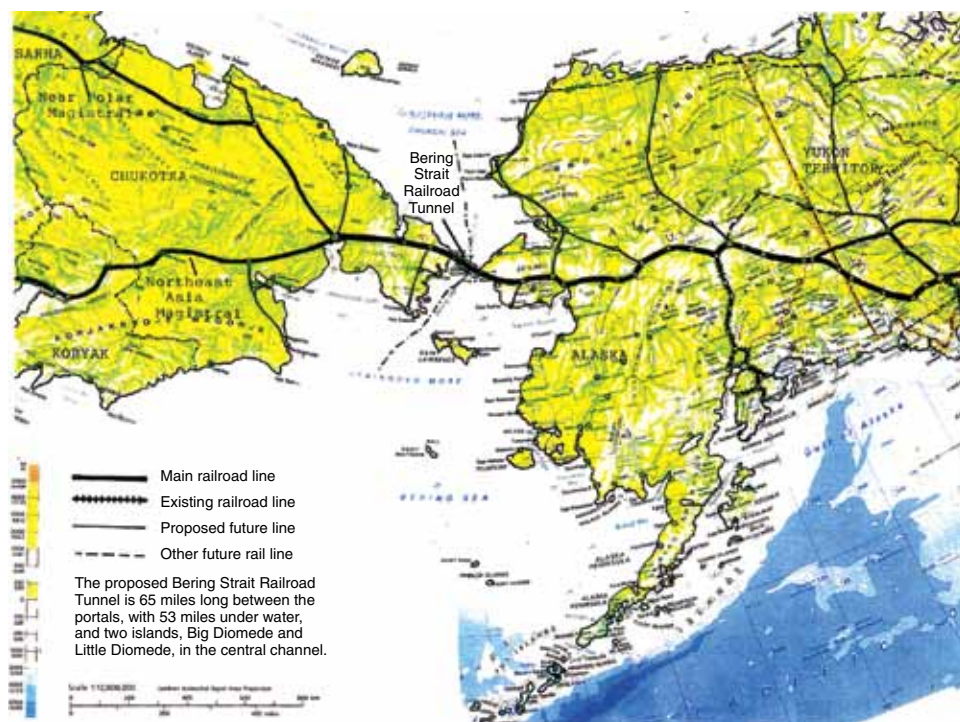
The regional SakhaNews agency gave extensive coverage to the conference, as did *Gudok* (“the Whistle”), the Russian Railways newspaper. Russian Railways CEO Vladimir Yakunin, whose position in charge



Dr. Victor Razbegin

FIGURE 1

Proposed Route of the Interhemispheric Railroad To Connect Alaska and Chukotka Through the Bering Strait Railroad Tunnel



Hal B.H. Cooper, Cooper Consulting Co.

of the state-owned company gives him ministerial rank in Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's Cabinet, was involved in planning the event. *Gudok* of Aug. 8 interviewed Fyodor Pekhterev of the Institute of Transport Economics and Development, on how the Russian Railways line to Yakutsk, continuing on to Magadan on the Sea of Okhotsk, and to the Bering Strait coast of the Chukotka Region, will link to Alaska.

TPP-Info, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry media outlet, reported Aug. 23 that the conference had drawn 500 people, including from Russia, China, South Korea, the U.S.A., and some European countries.

Building Railroads

The construction of a rail line to Magadan, and then all the way to the Chukotka village of Uelen, as the potential terminus of the Bering Strait crossing on the Russian side, is defined as a "strategic" project in Russian Railways plans for 2016-30. The company's strategy through 2015 includes construction of the first leg, a railroad from the Baikal-Amur Mainline (the BAM, or second Trans-Siberian railroad, built in

the late Soviet period) to Yakutsk, capital of the Sakha Republic. Until now, this city of 250,000 people, located at 62°N, has had no rail connection to the rest of Russia.

The Russian Railways program and the other federal programmatic document for Siberia and the Russian Far East, the "Program for Economic and Social Development of the Far East and Transbaikalia to the Year 2013," have both come under heavy pressure for cutbacks since full-scale financial turmoil broke out in 2007. While Russia's multi-hundred-billion reserve fund, amassed from the proceeds of selling oil and natural gas, was spent to bail out the banking system, budget monies assigned to these programs

have often simply not been disbursed. Yakunin and other allies of Putin have fought tenaciously to save them. One of their strongest arguments is that, without the repopulation and development of these regions, it will be impossible to preserve Russia as a unified nation.

Victor Ishayev, the presidential envoy for the Far East Federal District (FEFD), informed Putin in an Aug. 16 meeting, that "the reduction of federal budget spending, assigned for implementation of [the 2013] Program measures in the FEFD, totalled 80%." Last December's federal budget law cut 147 billion rubles (approximately \$24 billion) from this spending for 2011-13, which was already a 62% reduction, and another 35 billion rubles of the disbursements which *were* confirmed, went to purposes not included in the Program.

Ishayev asked Putin to throw his weight behind key projects in the Far East. He proposed the speedy formation of a working group to prepare the technical specifications for the long-discussed bridge connection between Sakhalin Island and the Eurasian mainland, which will not only allow greater economic integration

Planned Russian Railroad Development to 2030



— Existing railroads == New freight railroads - - - - - New railroads of social importance
 == Planned high-speed rail corridors New railroads of strategic importance Northern sea route

Based on a map released by Russian Railways with the title “Prospective Topology of the Russian Federation’s Rail Network Development until 2030,” our map shows railroad upgrades and new construction, included in the government’s plan for 2007-30. The program was adopted in April 2007. Targetted high-speed rail corridors are centered on Moscow, Yekaterinburg, and in central Siberia. Among the railroads of strategic importance, planned for construction between 2015 and 2030, is the 3,500-km line from the Lena River, near Yakutsk, to a Bering Strait crossing at Uelen. Railroads of social importance tie cities that would otherwise be isolated, to the national rail network. Not all existing rail lines are shown. Many lines connect to railroads in adjacent countries, which are not shown here.



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Proposed Lena River rail utility bridge in Sakha Republic, Russia. The Lena crossing is the designated starting point of the railway to the Bering Strait.

of Sakhalin and the Primorsky Territory on the mainland coast, but also represents a potential rail route to Japan.

Ishayev also reiterated the importance of building a second leg of the BAM, to handle increased freight as Siberia's raw materials are developed. The older, more southerly Trans-Siberian Railway is already operating at capacity. Speaking at the Yakutsk conference, Interfax reports, President of the Sakha Republic-Yakutia Yegor Borisov forecast that existing East Siberian resource development plans will increase BAM freight traffic four- to six-fold by 2020. In early 2010, Ishayev and Yakunin gave a joint press conference on the needed expansion and upgrade of the BAM, for which they were attacked in *Novaya Gazeta*, the paper co-owned by London's favorite, ex-Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov.

On June 14 of this year, Yakunin met Putin, to give the Prime Minister a comprehensive briefing on Russian Railways investment activity and plans, including the completion of guidelines for expanding high-speed rail service in many parts of Russia. According to the Russian Railways publication *RZhD-Partner*, Yakunin reviewed the priorities for rail in Siberia: the second branch of the BAM, modernization of the Transbaikal Railway, and pushing ahead to the north. "Have you made it to Yakutsk yet?" asked Putin.

Yakunin replied that the railroad to Yakutsk should

be completed next year. The first 266 km of the 800-km track from Berkakit on the BAM, to Yakutsk, had already entailed construction of 45 bridges and moving of 29,000 cubic meters of earth, when it was completed two years ago, *EIR* reported in January 2010. Yakunin also informed Putin that "there is a creative discussion going on, over whether to build a bridge or a tunnel" to cross the Lena River. The Lena crossing is crucial for the Yakutsk vicinity, as well as being the designated starting point of the railway to the Bering Strait.

Where Will the Money Come From?

Vasili Usoltsev, deputy chairman of the State Duma Committee on Problems of the North and Far East, was quoted in an Aug. 18 Voice of Russia radio report on the Yakutsk conference, saying that "the first and main question is to preserve the population and attract population flows" to the area. This will mean roads and railroads, he said, but also new projects such as "creation of a Far East grain corridor," and "a powerful electric power system"; both are being integrated into a new strategy for developing the Far East and the Transbaikal areas to the year 2025.

On Aug. 11, Russian Federal Space Agency head Vladimir Popovkin affirmed another aspect of the country's Far East development, announcing that construction of the Vostochny Cosmodrome space launch center and science city will begin next month. Over five years, 30,000 workers will build research centers, an academy for young scientists, an astronaut training center, and space manufacturing facilities in the Amur Region near the Russian-Chinese border.

In view of how the previous decade's package of development programs for the region has been savaged by budget cuts, various schemes have emerged to address the question of "where the money will come from" for all these projects, at the Yakutsk conference and elsewhere. Gennadi Alexeyev, a Sakha Republic official, said that his diamond-rich region wants to co-

finance the Bering Strait crossing project, especially if the Russian federal budget falls short.

Russian Railways issued a press release on Aug. 22, announcing that it will be unable to carry out its Far East development program for 2011-15 without more government backing. "The main constraint in implementing fully the proposed activities for the development and modernization of the existing railway network in East Siberia and Russia's Far East is the lack of financial resources," said the statement. "Given the scale of the problem and the significant amount of investment required, Russian Railways believes that solving these tasks without the appropriate government support will be impossible."

So many Russian think tanks and so much of the Russian media are controlled by financier interests, including London ones directly, that the inevitability of "private financing" for infrastructure development has become a constant drumroll in the press. RIA Novosti, writing Aug. 16 about Ishayev's push for the BAM expansion, asserted that "experts believe" that the project will cost 1.1 billion rubles, and "will have to be financed through private investments."

At the Yakutsk conference, Sakha Republic official Alexei Struchkov boasted that public-private partnerships (PPPs) would be the route to obtaining financing for Far East infrastructure. He said that the republic will submit draft enabling legislation at the federal level for changes to investment laws, and is drafting a regional "Law on Public-Private Partnership," detailing incentives for private investment in Yakutia. A plenary session of the conference was devoted to PPPs; it was chaired by Yermolai Solzhenitsyn of McKinsey & Company, son of the late Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Vedomosti financial daily reports that Russian Railways, for its part, has submitted a plan to the government for issuance of "government infrastructure bonds" in the amount of 400 billion rubles, to finance rail construction needs not covered by the federal budget, through 2015. Officials of the Economics Ministry and Finance Ministry have attacked the scheme, with an official of the latter insisting, "You can't do that. Government bonds are issued only to finance the deficit."

But in Yakutsk, several of the participating officials laid out a truly grandiose perspective for continental development, including the Bering Strait project. It is on a scale that cannot be addressed merely by bond schemes within an otherwise collapsing system, and it certainly

should not be left to the type of financial vultures which dominate the PPP process under globalization. It is a matter of state policy, and the outlook of these Russian officials confirms that leading circles in that country would be immediately in tune with a real shift by the United States to an American System *credit* policy, key-noted by the Glass-Steagall principle, and as elaborated by LaRouche in his latest seven-point guideline for solving the global breakdown crisis (see Feature).

Alexander Levintal, Ishayev's deputy: "We should see advanced development of road and rail infrastructure here [in the Russian Far East] and improvement in the investment climate in Russia as a key aim," including construction of the corridor to the Bering Strait.

Senator Aslambek Aslakhanov, formerly an advisor to Putin: "We have reported on this project to Putin, and it seems that we convinced him. He wanted the Economic Development Ministry and the Transport Ministry to weigh in. . . . I immediately told the Prime Minister they would oppose it." (But, added Interfax, in fact the Transport Ministry is supportive.) "The geopolitical aspects of the intercontinental rail



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line would be difficult to exaggerate: It will not only ensure the strategic integrity of our state, but will develop the infrastructure of the Far East and Siberia as a whole.”

Victor Razbegin: “There is very great interest in this project from governments, as well as private investors. It represents absolutely new possibilities for organizing world freight flows. This involves almost 5% of all freight flows in the world. . . . Investment is not an obstacle. . . . The project will pay for itself within 15-20 years. You can understand why. For Yakutia, building the railway has already reduced the cost of delivering a ton of freight by a factor of 7 or 8. This project is key from the standpoint of developing the entire infrastructure of northeast Russia. . . . *The*

main problem is political. It is difficult for the participating countries to reach agreement: Russia, the U.S.A., Canada, and the East Asian countries which have a stake in it.”

Related Articles in EIR

“Russian-American Team: World Needs Bering Strait Tunnel!” May 4, 2007.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “The World’s Political Map Changes: Mendeleyev Would Have Agreed,” May 4, 2007.

V.N. Razbegin, “Eurasia-North America Multimodal Transport,” Sept. 28, 2007.

“Grand Prize Goes to Bering Strait Project,” Oct. 22, 2010.

Russian Gas Pipeline Will Promote Korean Peace

Aug. 18—After years of tension on the Korean Peninsula—tension fanned by British geopoliticians—both Russian and the U.S. (under Secretary Clinton’s direction) have intervened to cool the situation. Most importantly, Russia’s Foreign Minister, Sergei Lavrov, told South Korean Foreign Minister Kim Sung-hwab on Aug. 17 that Russia’s Gazprom had obtained agreement from North Korea to proceed with plans for the construction of a gas pipeline through North Korea, to deliver Russian gas to energy-hungry South Korea.

Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized for many years that peace negotiations in regions subject to British “divide and conquer” conflict can only be successful, if regional cooperation on physical development projects provides the bedrock of the agreements.

Gazprom and Korea Gas will begin consultations this month on the pipeline project. The plan was originally proposed in 2008 during South Korean President Lee Myung-bak’s visit to Moscow, but has not been acted on until now, due to tensions between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Sources in South Korea told *EIR* that the interests of Russia and South Korea have come together at this

time, with the need for stabilization and development of the Koreas and the Russian policy of developing the Russian Far East, intersecting North Korea’s need for economic assistance.

The sources also said that the recent revival of talks between the United States and North Korea, with South Korea’s support, indicates that the moves toward easing tensions are being coordinated between Russia and the U.S. State Department, with China always being consulted as well.

North Korean leader Kim Jung-Il travelled to Russia to meet with President Dmitri Medvedev on Aug. 24, discussing both the pipeline deal and possible revival of plans for an inter-Korean railway line, connecting South Korea to China and Russia through North Korea—thus completing the “Eurasian Land-Bridge from Pusan to Rotterdam.” Kim Jung-Il stopped in China on his return trip, where he briefed Chinese State Councillor Dai Bingguo, repeating his pledge to Medvedev that North Korea was ready to resume the Six-Party talks on de-nuclearization, including on abandoning their nuclear weapons programs and testing. Due to the huge investments required for the project, Russia is particularly concerned that repeated flare-ups between North and South Korea could jeopardize the entire project. On the other hand, only such region-wide infrastructure projects can provide the physical economic basis for lasting peace.

—Mike Billington

Kra Canal, One of LaRouche's 'Great Projects,' Is Back on the Agenda

by Mike Billington

Aug. 28—Finally, the Kra Canal is back on the agenda. It has been 26 years since the demise of the plan to build a canal across the Isthmus of Kra in southern Thailand. In October 1983, *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation, both founded by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., co-sponsored a conference in Bangkok with Thailand's Ministry of Transportation, proposing the construction of a sea-level Kra Canal, which would relieve the crowding in the Malacca Straits, while transforming southern Thailand into a center for growth and prosperity which would extend across Asia. A second Bangkok conference on the same theme was held a year later, in October 1984.

But the onset of globalization brought down this ambitious project, just as globalization was intended to stop infrastructure projects across the globe. Thailand's Royalist factions in the military, who ran the government at the time, chose to follow the directions of their British imperial masters, to prevent the transformation of Thailand into a modern agro-industrial nation, in favor of tourism and providing cheap Thai labor to foreign manufacturers, while the peasantry was kept in primitive conditions. The result has been retarded development, severe instability, and perpetual terrorist conflict in the South.

However, the sweeping election victory in July by Yingluck Shinawatra and her Pheu Thai party has brought the Kra Canal project back to life, along with other development projects. Yingluck is the sister of Thaksin Shinawatra, the nationalist Prime Minister who was deposed in a military coup in September

FIGURE 1
The Kra Canal



2006 by the same monarchist-military factions who had undermined the nation's transformation in the 1980s and 1990s. Although Thaksin is now in exile, under threat of imprisonment from fraudulent charges rammed through corrupt courts after the military coup, he and his supporters still enjoy the en-

thusiastic support of an overwhelming majority of the population, as demonstrated in his sister's election victory against the British-puppet regime imposed by the monarchy and the military.

Keystone for Development

Pakdee Tanapura, who spoke at the 1983 and 1984 Bangkok conferences, has served as chairman of the Subcommittee on International Affairs of the National Committee on the Kra Canal Project Feasibility Study. The Committee is now being reconstituted, with the support of the new government.

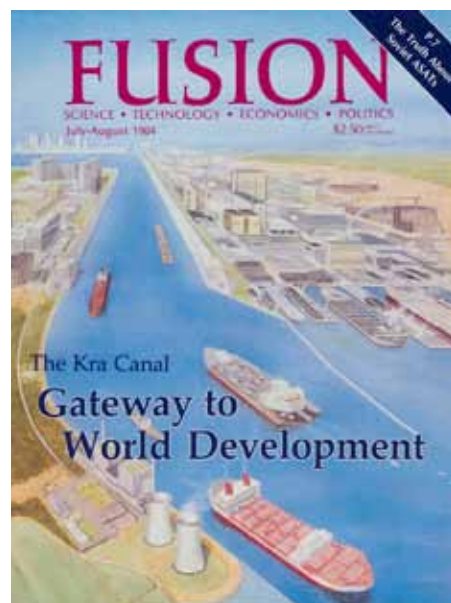
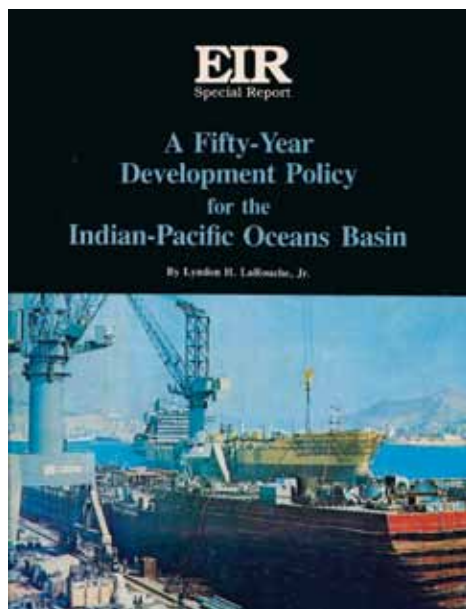
The 1984 conference, called “The Development of the Pacific and Indian Ocean Basins,” presented the Kra Canal, together with construction of new deep-water ports at either end of the canal, and industrial zones in

adjacent areas, as the hub of an Asian-wide development approach, based on projects which included development of the Mekong River basin, major water-control projects in China, and water and power projects in the Ganges-Brahmaputra region of India.

This, in turn, was part of a global “Great Projects” approach promoted by LaRouche, and also by the Global Infrastructure Fund (GIF), a body sponsored by the Mitsubishi Research Institute in Japan. The intention was to counter the already well-advanced collapse of the world economy into a “post-industrial” junk heap and doomed speculative bubble. The failure of the world to act on the development policy has brought about the current descent into global war and depression, far worse than any in modern history.

One significant change since the 1980s is the rise of China, which has shown great interest in the Kra Canal, both for the general development of the region, and to provide an alternative route for its oil shipments from the Persian Gulf, which now have to pass through the crowded and pirate-infested Strait of Malacca, a choke-point that could be manipulated by forces hostile to China.

The concept behind the Kra Canal goes far deeper than simply reducing shipping time, however. As LaRouche told the 1983 Bangkok Conference: “The prospect of establishing a sea-level waterway through the



The Fusion Energy Foundation and EIR circulated these programs for Pacific Rim development in 1983 and 1984.

Isthmus of Thailand, ought to be seen not only as an important development of basic economic infrastructure both for Thailand and the cooperating nations of the region; this proposed canal should also be seen as a keystone, around which might be constructed a healthy and balanced development of needed basic infrastructure in a more general way.”

Peace Through Development

As to the security in southern Thailand, one can still hear the argument made 26 years ago: that the Kra Canal would divide Thailand, cutting off the heavily Muslim southern provinces of Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala, thus encouraging separatists to break off the region south of this man-made barrier, from the rest of Thailand. This concern exemplifies the failure of policymakers internationally, especially in the era of “post-industrial society” propaganda from the international financial institutions, to grasp the concept presented by Pope Paul VI in his 1968 encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, which is that “the new name for peace is development.”

A report on the 1983 Bangkok Conference, published in *Fusion* magazine (July/August 1984), addressed this theme: “The canal complex, as a major industrial growth-spot, would function as an integrating and unifying factor, joining together the southern, cen-

tral, and northern provinces [of Thailand] in a large common endeavor capable of inspiring the entire nation, uplifting the economic condition of the southern population, and thus reducing the potential for dissatisfaction and dissension.”

The Kra Canal was certainly not a new idea at the time of the conferences in the 1980s. Thailand’s King Rama I in 1793 proposed a canal from Songkhla on the eastern shore, on the Gulf of Thailand, to the Indian Ocean on the western shore, just above the Malacca Strait. The concept was taken up in the 1950s, and again in the 1970s, but a combination of instability internally and in the region, due to the colonial warfare in Indochina, prevented any significant regional cooperation.

The 1983 conference marked a new beginning for the Kra Canal. Representatives from Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the American engineering firm TAMS, which completed a feasibility study for the Kra Canal in 1973, travelled to Thailand to speak, and political and business leaders from Japan and India also participated. Thai Minister of Communications Samak Sundaravej opened the conference, saying that “if the Kra Canal is possible, then we should dedicate it to the world.”

Peaceful Nuclear Explosives

The length of the Kra Canal would be between 31 miles and 62 miles, depending on the route chosen for construction. The Panama Canal is 48 miles long, but the mountains on the Kra Isthmus are somewhat higher than in Panama. The potential for using peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs) to carry out the excavations on the most difficult terrain was thus a major subject for discussion at the conferences in Bangkok.

Today, the possibility of using PNEs is completely left out of all discussions of the Kra Canal, due to the hysteria created by the enemies of development against anything nuclear. This particular form of anti-scientific brainwashing was not as extensive in 1983, and the discussion in Bangkok demonstrated the enormous advantages for Thailand and the world in using this safe, controlled form of nuclear explosive.

With PNEs, both the construction time and the cost of building the canal would be nearly cut in half. In addition, the assembly of the required advanced nuclear engineering and scientific manpower would facilitate the development of nuclear-related industries, as well

as nuclear power plants. A spokesman from Lawrence Livermore suggested that a major nuclear isotope separation plant could be constructed as part of the Kra Canal Complex of industrial centers constructed at both ends of the canal. One of the speakers at the conference was Dr. Savasti Srisuk, the former Secretary General of the Thai Office of Atomic Energy for Peace—one of the institutions remaining from the Eisenhower and Kennedy eras, when the United States still promoted Atoms for Peace.

LaRouche’s Personal Role

The extraordinary international response and participation in this process was brought about, to a great extent, by the personal initiative of LaRouche. LaRouche had authored “A Fifty-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin” in 1983, which circulated widely in the region, while he also toured Japan, India, and Southeast Asia. He warned that these and other Great Projects were not simply good ideas, but that without this approach, the world economy would grind down into a new dark age.

While some industrial development took place in Southeast Asia in the 1980s and early 1990s, the speculative bubble of globalization since the 1990s filled the region with hot money, and substituted processing industries for basic infrastructure development, while the Western economies were transformed into a massive gambling casino. Then George Soros and other hedge fund speculators pulled the plug on the Asian economies in the 1997-98 crash.

Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who served from 2001 until the 2006 coup, offered a new vision for Thailand’s future, one which countered the traditional “economic self-sufficiency” sponsored by the monarchy, in favor of modernization based on education and access to quality health care for the urban and rural poor, while offering Thailand’s economic support to its far poorer neighbors, Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar. With his ouster, the military/monarchist forces carried out bloody suppression of anti-government demonstrations, and nearly dragged the country into a war with Cambodia.

The new government, if it is allowed to serve without yet another military coup, has given the nation another chance to adopt the “Great Project” approach to peace and development.

HERR SCHÄUBLE'S 'SECRET' PAPER

Something Is Rotten In the State of Germany

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The author is the leader of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) in Germany. This article was translated from German.

Aug. 27—The world financial system faces immediate disintegration. The situation today is far more dangerous than in 2008 after the collapse of Lehman Brothers and AIG, simply because today all fiscal instruments have been exhausted; and as a last resort, hyperinflationary money creation is being used, in the form of swap agreements between the U.S. Federal Reserve and European central banks. The most incredible thing, however, is that although any thinking person can see that civilization is about to hit the wall, not a single government in Europe or the United States is ready to implement the clearly available alternative, in order to avert catastrophe.

What is happening now in the face of this oncoming tsunami of the global financial system is simply outrageous. Chancellor Angela Merkel sees nothing “suggesting a recession in Germany”; the Chancellor’s Office supposedly sees no crisis looming. In that case, why is the government maneuvering behind the backs of the population, and even of the coalition parties, to give unlimited power to an institution such as the EFSF [European Financial Stability Facility], which is not even democratically legitimized, and to support the hopelessly bankrupt euro system at the expense of the taxpayers and the common

good?

The extraordinary CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic] caucus meeting of Aug. 23, prompted by the dramatically escalating revolt in those parties against the euro bailouts, a revolt which jeopardizes the vote in September on the broadening of the EFSF, was already tumultuous.

* * *

On the morning of the same day, the monthly report of the Bundesbank criticized, in unusually harsh tones, the decisions taken at the July 21 Eurogroup finance ministers’ meeting, charging that enlargement of the bailout would lead to a “pooling” of the debt burden and a further easing of monetary policy, and that it even threatened to weaken the institutional framework of the European Monetary Union (see *Documentation*). Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, writing in the British *Daily Telegraph*, noted that the language of the report sounded very much like that of the lawsuit filed by five professors and CSU parliamentarian Peter Gauweiler at the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe against the first bailout, the verdict for which will be announced on Sept. 7. The Bundesbank report, he said, could be taken as offering arguments for the judges to accept the legal challenge.

But when they met on Aug. 23, the MPs knew nothing about Schäuble’s secret paper. The participants in the meeting were thus all the more shocked to read in the next morning’s *Handelsblatt*, that the Finance Min-



European Union

German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble (right), meeting here with European Commission Vice President Joaquín Almunia. Schäuble's transmittal of the Eurogroup's plan for gutting the sovereignty of EU nations was leaked to the press, and is causing an uproar. But

Suing the Constitutional Court

The dimension of what is at stake in the bailouts—i.e., the future of Germany as an industrial and social nation, and the well-being of the citizens for generations to come—prompted a group of 55 German entrepreneurs to take the Constitutional Court itself to court, to the European Court of Human Rights. The group, said its leader Prof. Markus Kerber, is accusing the court of “eroding the law,” both on the national and the European level. The German government, he said, is endangering the

property of citizens by the billions of euros of aid for Greece, Ireland, and Portugal (and now through the ECB purchases of Spanish and Italian sovereign bonds, we would add).

ister had sent a 41-page paper to five unnamed politicians of the CDU-CSU, in which he presents his plans to increase the funds of the EFSF from EU440 to 770 billion. The idea is that the Bundestag would give the EFSF general power of attorney to carry out measures for saving the euro, as well as more and more countries in crisis and—they blatantly admit it—actually the banks; the Bundestag would have no more say on the use (and soon, the increase) of the funds of that Luxembourg-based institution. One day later, it came out that the purported Schäuble paper had actually come from the EU in Brussels.

Indignation in the ranks of the CDU-CSU opposition escalated, and Bundestag President Norbert Lamert stated categorically that there would no *carte blanche* for saving the euro. Handing over budgetary rights and national sovereignty to the EU, he said, is irreconcilable with the Constitution. He expects a ruling to that effect on Sept. 7.

However, given the backdrop of scare stories built on constant intimations about “market nervousness,” doubts remain on how firm the court will remain. After all, the president of the Constitutional Court, Judge Andreas Voßkuhle, stressed during the hearing on the complaint in July, that the Court would not judge the competence of the economic policy behind the rescue packages, only its compliance with the treaties and laws in force.

“What is happening is basically a coup d’état,” led by French President Nicolas Sarkozy and his collaborator, Chancellor Merkel, Kerber stressed. The politicians can no longer fool the population, he went on, because “citizens know that all the measures taken so far for Greece, Portugal, and Ireland were unable from the start to solve the economic problems of those countries.” Nevertheless, the German government wants to legalize the European Stability Mechanism in September, through a simplified amendment to the Lisbon Treaties. “In so doing, the government is simply continuing to violate the law,” stated Kerber.

This group of entrepreneurs is serious; in another legal proceeding, they seek to have Constitutional Justice Udo di Fabio, who is also the rapporteur in the euro bailout case, dismissed from the case for conflict of interest. His assertions in 11 public lectures, they claim, raise serious concerns about his impartiality. Among many other examples, they provide a quote from di Fabio in *Focus* magazine, in which he spoke of the “conceptual boundary” in respect to the euro bailout, “which could only really be crossed by a courageous step towards a Federal [European] state.” When a Constitutional Court justice, who is supposed to rule independently on safeguarding the nation’s remaining sov-

erty of citizens by the billions of euros of aid for Greece, Ireland, and Portugal (and now through the ECB purchases of Spanish and Italian sovereign bonds, we would add).



EIRNS/James Rea

The BüSo organizing in Berlin, Aug. 13. "The Lesson from the Crisis Is: Glass-Steagall Now!"

ereign rights, has already advocated surrendering those rights within a European Federal state, he is obviously biased.

The System Is Finished

If you think about all of this, you can see that what is going on in our country is quite monstrous. If the alienation between the government and large sections of the population has reached the point that some people actually have to take the Karlsruhe Constitutional Court, whose chief responsibility is to protect the Constitution, before a foreign human rights court, then the foundations of society, which had previously been taken for granted, have completely given way.

And mind you, the whole bailout policy is intended to prop up a hopelessly bankrupt financial system, through deregulation of the banking sector that was approved by the government—at its most extreme by the Red-Green [the previous Social Democratic-Green] government, by the way—has become a ruthless mechanism for redistribution from the poor to the rich, with no hesitation to sacrifice human lives. In Spain, the government now wants to close 50% of health centers, just one expression of the drastic austerity policies being required by the EU and Merkel. And what about

the patients who go to these 50% of clinics? Does Merkel perhaps want to decide personally which 50% receive treatment, and which do not?

The system is finished. Greece is facing imminent insolvency; all the parachutes are not enough to save Spain, Italy, and then Belgium and France—i.e., their banks. And the German taxpayer is *not* the lender of last resort for all the gamblers around the world.

The LaRouche Alternative

There is an alternative. In the tradition of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a two-tier banking system must immediately be implemented, indeed worldwide.

Perhaps hundreds of trillions of virtual titles must be wiped out and a credit system, following the example of Alexander Hamilton, the first Treasury Secretary of the United States, must finance investments in projects that rebuild the world economy. The expansion of the World Land-Bridge, the NAWAPA project [the proposed North American Water and Power Alliance] for North and Central America, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, a large-scale infrastructure program for Africa—all these investments in real production and the future of humanity could begin tomorrow.

It will all depend on whether enough people in the U.S. and the nations of Europe remember the ideals of freedom, sovereignty, and human dignity, and are prepared to shake off the yoke of oligarchical dictatorship, which governments that have clearly lost touch with reality are currently getting ready for them.

The Russian government is presently a positive exception among governments, since it has just confirmed its decision to finish a tunnel under the Bering Strait in the next 20 years, thus creating not only a connection between Siberia and Alaska, but also the potential for securing raw materials for a large part of humanity for the next hundred years.

The BüSo, along with friendly parties and organiza-

tions around the world, is building a movement to rebuild the world economy through a global infrastructure network, as well as such cutting-edge fields in science and technology as manned space flight; an early warning system for earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and hurricanes; and high energy flux-density power generation, just to name a few. Join us!

Documentation

Bundesbank Slams Euro Bailout Policy

In its August monthly report, the German Bundesbank wrote that the decisions of the European Union summit on July 21 could “weaken the institutional framework of the European Monetary Union.” Here are excerpts. Below is the Lisbon Treaty clause banning bailouts.

...The sovereign debt crisis in some member states makes very clear how important solid public finances are for a stability-oriented monetary union. On July 21, 2011, the heads of state and government of the Eurozone and the EU organs made further decisions to contain the crisis. It was decided to broaden the toolboxes of the EFSF [European Financial Stability Facility] and the ESM [European Stability Mechanism] considerably. Thus on the basis of a preventive program, they are supposed to be able to act to grant loans for the recapitalization of financial institutions, including to countries not participating in the program, and to have permission to intervene on the secondary markets for government bonds. However, it is still the case that assistance may only be activated in order to prevent an immediate danger to the stability of the Eurozone as a whole, in the sense of an *ultima ratio*, and that the financial assistance must be conditional on strict conditions. Moreover, the aid to Greece will be considerably increased, as a further aid program of 109 billion euros has been announced until the end of 2014. Private creditors should contribute to the funding, while their claims are partially guaranteed at the same time by the states extending the aid. The term of the EFSF’s future credits to Greece, Portugal and Ireland were extended by 15 to 30 years. In particular, interest surcharges [premiums] on the refinancing costs of the EFSF were largely waived.

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. This weakens the bases of the monetary union, which is based on fiscal responsibility of the state and discipline by the capital markets, while [these decisions] do not, in return, noticeably strengthen the possibilities for control and influence of the national financial policies. Altogether, the originally agreed-upon institutional framework threatens to increasingly lose consistency: Financial policy will continue to be decided by democratically legitimate parliaments on a national level. However, the resulting risks and costs will be in large part made up for by the community, and in particular by the financially strong countries, although they do not have concrete options for intervening into the sovereignty of the national financial policies. A global change in the European Treaties in respect to a democratic authority of a central body over national budgetary policy is not emerging for the moment. This poses the danger that the tendency of EMU [European Monetary Union] states to take on debts will increase, and that the common monetary policy will be exposed to greater pressure for slacker arrangements.

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.

From the Lisbon Treaty

Article 125: The Union shall not be liable for or assume the commitments of central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or public undertakings of any Member State, without prejudice to mutual financial guarantees for the joint execution of a specific project.

A Member State shall not be liable for or assume the commitments of central governments, regional, local or other public authorities, other bodies governed by public law, or public undertakings of another Member State, without prejudice to mutual financial guarantees for the joint execution of a specific project.

Is London Using Netanyahu To Provoke Arab-Israeli War?

by Michele Steinberg

Aug. 27—As hundreds of thousands of Israelis take to the streets of Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and half a dozen other Israeli cities for the fifth week in a row, protesting catastrophic economic conditions, and demanding that Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu resign or immediately recall the Knesset from its Summer recess, the question must be asked whether Netanyahu is provoking an Arab-Israeli War on behalf of the British Empire.

For weeks since July 14, when the demonstrations began with a modest tent city protest against rising housing prices, activists involved in the Israeli protests have warned that Netanyahu was gearing up for a war that would justify banning the protests, under the banner of security measures. On Aug. 8, for example, +972 magazine journalist Rechavia (Rick) Berman published an article titled “Netanyahu Must Go,” saying that Netanyahu “spat in the eye” of the social protesters, and that to stop the protests, “Netanyahu is quietly trying to bring about a security crisis. The Israeli Air Force bombed Gaza a couple of times until the desired couple of flying pipe bombs flew out, but Hamas itself cracked down on the launchers. In the West Bank, the IDF [Israeli Defense Force] is arresting people and carrying out raids deep in Area A. This weekend, an actor from the Freedom Theater in Jenin was arrested, and several hours later the theater itself was raided, as were villages in the Hebron area.”

After weeks of Israeli provocations, the violence that Netanyahu was trying to provoke erupted on Aug. 17, when Arab paramilitaries launched three attacks inside Israel in the town of Eilat, on the border of both Gaza and Egypt on the Red Sea. Though there were strong intelligence indications that the terrorism was coming, not from Gaza, but possibly a new group calling itself al-Qaeda in the Egyptian Sinai, Israel ignored this complication and immediately launched massive counterstrikes in Gaza and areas of Egypt. In Gaza, the Israelis assassinated the core leadership of the Palestinian group known as the Popular Resistance Commit-

tees, despite no hard evidence that the PRC, which has a loose relationship to Hamas, was involved. The Israeli counterattack went further than ever before, with cross border attacks killing several Egyptian soldiers, and leading to the most serious breach in relations between Egypt and Israel in decades.

Regional War on the Horizon

On Aug. 20, the government of Egypt officially withdrew its Ambassador from Israel, after Israeli soldiers crossed into Egyptian territory and killed Egyptian border guards; the Israelis claimed that they were in pursuit of Palestinian militants who were behind the Eilat attacks.

At first the Israeli government tried to claim that the Egyptians were killed by a Palestinian suicide bomber who blew himself up amidst the Egyptian soldiers. It was a lie. Then the Israeli government tried to claim the guards were caught in cross-fire. Finally, it was revealed that the Israelis had in fact crossed into Egypt in pursuit of Palestinian militants, even though the Israelis were fully aware that the Egyptians themselves were conducting security operations on their side of the border, in the aftermath of an incident where terrorists had blown up the gas pipeline delivering gas to Israel from Egypt.

Thus, when Israeli Defense Minister Ehud Barak issued a statement that the border incident “reflects the weakening of Egypt’s hold in the Sinai and the broadening of activities by terror elements,” it was nothing less than a slap in the face to the Egyptians. The reality is that the Israeli-Egyptian border is highly regulated, because it is at the center of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and therefore an Israeli crossing into Egypt could not have been decided by a local commander, but only under rules of engagement issued from the highest levels of the Israeli government. Cairo refuted Barak’s statement and demanded an apology, while calling for Israel to conduct an official investigation, and accusing



Creative Commons/Avivi

A mass-strike process is growing in Israel against the government's austerity policies. Shown is a demonstration in Tel Aviv on Aug. 6. Some observers believe that Prime Minister Netanyahu is manufacturing a "terrorism crisis," or even a war, to justify banning the protests.

Israel of violating the 1979 peace treaty.

Egyptian Presidential candidate and former Secretary General of the Arab League Amr Moussa denounced the Israeli killings of the Egyptians on Aug. 18, declaring, "Israel must realize that the day when Egypt's sons are killed without an appropriate and strong response are over." Another Presidential candidate, Hamdeen Sabbahi, called for a deterrent response. The situation only cooled down several days later, when the head of Egypt's Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF), Hussein Tantawi, on Aug. 23, rescinded the government's decision to recall the Ambassador to Israel. But the crisis has just begun.

A Terrorist Pattern

Simultaneous with the Israeli-Palestinian-Egyptian terrorist incidents, a broad swath of the Arab and Muslim world, from Turkey to Afghanistan and Pakistan, erupted in terrorist attacks. At the same time—literally the same days as the Eilat attacks and counter-strikes—Anglo-American antics, with strong cooperation at the United Nations, were setting up the possibility of "regime change" actions in Syria and Lebanon.

The pattern is no accident. The British Empire and its global financial system are bankrupt, and in order to

maintain control, longtime British assets have been activated for terrorism across Southwest Asia. The chaos and destabilizations are an attempt to change the subject from the only significant question of today: How can citizens of sovereign nation-states bury the already dead British financial system, and put in its place the Glass-Steagall banking regulations of 1933, and the science-driven infrastructure projects that are desperately needed for humankind?

In short, the British are unleashing terrorism and war to block the solutions put forward by Lyndon LaRouche. Unless the British Empire and its puppet Barack Obama are stopped, no country of Southwest Asia or North Africa—the playground of the World War I-era Sykes-Picot imperial deal—is safe.

In just the three days immediately around the Eilat terror attacks, low-intensity warfare escalated across the Sykes-Picot region:

- In Turkey, on Aug. 17 the narcoterrorist Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) attacked a military convoy at Cukurca, a town in the southeastern province of Hakkari, killing eight Turkish soldiers and one village guard, and wounding another 15 soldiers. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan and President Abdullah Gul immediately announced retaliatory strikes, and Turkish warplanes hit 28 PKK targets, most of them across the

border in Northern Iraq, killing 4-5 PKK rebels. Until the June 2011 elections, there had been negotiations with PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan to stop the PKK attacks, but those talks have broken down.

Informed Arab sources report that intelligence reports are being fed into Turkey to blame neighboring Iran and Syria, with which Turkey has had warm, fraternal relations over the last several years, for the PKK activation. But the reality is that the PKK is a thorough British asset. "Britain has a deep Kurdish policy," Ocalan himself said on June 2, 1999, explaining why the British have been his sponsor. "This has been going on for 150 years. This country protects some, and spends some. I believe that they have strong manipulative tendencies, and are pursuing a deliberate Kurdish policy in this way. Britain wants the Kurds to remain a problem for Turkey."

- Egypt is being targeted by Anglo-Saudi operations in the form of al-Qaeda related groups. The Aug. 18 attacks on Eilat, which killed 8 Israelis and wounded 40 others, are suspected to be coming from al-Qaeda or Saudi-backed neo-Salafi operatives, based in the Sinai Desert in Egypt—not from Palestinians. Deutsche Welle reported that a group calling itself al-Qaeda in the Egyptian Sinai has become active in the Sinai, and that this grouping had recently attacked an Egyptian gas pipeline that delivers liquefied natural gas to Israel and Jordan. After attacks on the pipeline, Egypt—with permission from Israel—deployed 10,000 crack troops into Sinai to wipe out the terrorists. The deployment exceeded the number of troops allowed under the Camp David Accords, which is why the Israelis had to be consulted. It is not to be excluded that Israel could move to reoccupy parts of the Egyptian Sinai at some point, as a security measure, which would be tantamount to a new state of war.

- On Aug. 18, President Obama, reportedly over objections from Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, called for Syrian President Bashar Assad to step down, prompting questions about whether the United States was prepared to take military action against the Syrian regime. This move by Obama came less than a week after the UN released the indictments against several Hezbollah members for the assassination of Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005. The news media have jumped on the released indictment to point a finger at both Syria and Iran for ordering the Hariri assassination—another possible trigger for destabilization of the region.

Revolution Underway

The biggest error for Americans and Israelis alike—especially well-meaning peace advocates—is to look at the Israeli protests and the Palestinian decision to push for recognition of statehood and a seat at the United Nations as business as usual. There is a revolutionary mass-strike process underway against the Sykes-Picot system, which has kept the region in perpetual war since World War I and the fall of the Ottoman Empire. The mass strike continues to inspire populations in the context of the global financial collapse. There will either be change or hell, like the 14th-Century Black Death.

These developments have overturned Netanyahu's apple cart, and the only trick in his bag is war. Netanyahu believes that time is running out for Israel to be declared a Jewish State for Jews only, and to crush the Palestinians before they achieve recognition of statehood and a seat at the UN, at the September UN General Assembly in New York. While there are tremendous differences remaining in the Palestinian camp, the Palestinian Authority, dominated by Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Hamas, the elected government in the last Palestinian Authority general elections, have agreed to be unified as they go into the UN session.

Israeli pressure on the United States to veto Palestinian statehood at the UN is enormous, especially on the U.S. Congress. During the month of August, about one-fifth of the U.S. House of Representatives was herded off to Israel by House leaders Eric Cantor (R-Va.) and Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) in the only show of bipartisan cooperation that the two have mustered. The trip was sponsored by a foundation created by the notorious Israeli lobby group, AIPAC, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and described by Al Kamen of the *Washington Post* in the following glowing terms: The excursion includes a round-trip flight in business class for lawmakers and their spouses (that alone is worth about \$8,000), fine hotels and meals, side trips, and transportation and guides.

The American lawmakers were hit with a devastating psychological message: The Eilat attacks and Israel's counterattack on Egypt and a random target in Gaza occurred while they were on the junket. But did the Americans see the real Israel—the hundreds of thousands of Israelis who have been demonstrating for the last five weeks against their own government, because of the dire economic conditions? Probably not,

as the Netanyahu government pulled all possible strings to cancel the marches in the name of national security.

Netanyahu and his Cabinet of Jewish State ideologues have not been prepared for the upsurge that has swept their tiny British-controlled nation. What began on July 14 as a tent city demonstration against high housing prices in Tel Aviv, had expanded to more than 300,000 people demanding social justice on Aug. 6, giving voice to tremendous frustration within the middle and professional classes. These protests have ripped away the curtain of lies that Israel has long maintained—that it is the only democracy in the Middle East, and that it is an economic miracle whose economic growth of 4.6 and 4.8% in two of the last three years (2008-10), and per-capita income of \$29,800, have eclipsed the rest of the advanced sector.

Economic Disaster

The reality is that Israel is not only an apartheid society divided between Jews and non-Jews, especially Palestinians, but it is an apartheid society in terms of income. According to the CIA *World Factbook*, 23.6% of Israel citizens live in poverty, where the poverty line is \$7.30 per person per day. Israel's per-capita income is the 46th highest in the world, at \$29,800 per person. Compare that to the 23.6% of the population of Israel that has a per-capita income of \$2,664 per person. According to data published by the Foreign Ministry of Canada, the poverty rate is 60% among the Palestinians and the ultra-Orthodox Jewish *haredi* communities. The top 10% income bracket consumes or earns 24.3% of the nation's GDP; the lowest 10% income bracket consumes only 2.5%.

Yet it has been the middle class, the professionals and intelligentsia, who have been out on the streets demonstrating, not the poorest people—at least not yet. The protesters are sick of the government catering to the super-rich, as the social welfare benefits brought in by the Labor governments of Israel's early years disappear. From housing to medical care to wages and inflation, the Israeli population, like the populations of Egypt, Tunisia, Syria, is in revolt against the living conditions that are worsening each year.

And contrary to the disinformation swallowed by the U.S. Congress every day—that there is one voice in Israel, and it is anti-Semitic to criticize the government policies—the Israeli citizens themselves are demand-

ing that their voices be heard. On Aug. 17, when the Israeli government pressured the J14 social protest leaders to cancel their Aug. 20 demonstration because of the terrorist attack, the announcement by National Union of Students chief Itzak Schmuli elicited a fierce backlash from rank-and-file protesters, who insisted that the protests take place, in the form of a torchlight memorial for those who had died in the fighting—Israelis, Palestinians, and Egyptians. In one Aug. 20 demonstration, in Tel Aviv, there were reportedly 15,000 people in the streets, a high number considering the police-state lockdown, and the threat of terrorist dangers.

The protests continue to grow, and there are signs that Palestinian Israelis are setting aside their justified skepticism, and joining and speaking at some of the demonstrations, at the invitation of the protest organizers. The protests have broadened to many of the smaller towns and cities, not only Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, the centers of government and international attention. Dafni Leef, the founder of the tent city protest, told a press conference on Aug. 25 that demonstrations are being organized nationwide, because, without social justice in the periphery [where the poor people live], there will be no social justice in Israel.

At the press conference, Leef also demanded that Netanyahu reconvene the Knesset *immediately* and deal with the economic crisis. "Two months ago, there was a deep change in public awareness in Israel society," said Leef, "Hundreds of thousands of people came onto the streets and tent camps have been set up all over the country. How has the Prime Minister responded? He has passed the National Housing Committees Law and raised electricity rates." She exposed Netanyahu's economics committee as a deception that was created to "pacify the public" at the same time that he "tried to persuade the students to quit the struggle."

Leef's press conference was a call to arms. "The nation demands thorough change. We expect real change," Leef said. "On Saturday night, we will hold a mass demonstration in Tel Aviv, and we call on the Prime Minister to listen to us. We don't want to bring down the government or set up parties. We want the MKs [Members of the Knesset] and ministers to return from their vacations. Convene the largest government in the country's history and do something courageous in politics.... There will be other demonstrations elsewhere in the country. Without social justice in the periphery, there will be no social justice in Israel."

Insiders Raise the Ante: Obama Is About To Crack

by Nancy Spannaus

Aug. 29—Lyndon LaRouche told you the score back in April of 2009, but now the word is spreading, including from Washington insiders: Barack Obama is nuts, and he's about to crack. That means that the only available remedy—removing the crazy British puppet from office post haste, by one of several constitutional means—must be taken up immediately.

Within the Democratic Party, the focus so far has generally not been the President's mental and personality affliction, but rather his unconstitutional and/or anti-human policies. These range from his impeachable offense of starting a war in Libya not authorized by Congress, to violating the separation of powers with the Budget Control Act, to his blatant servitude to the Wall Street and British bankers who are calling the shots. Not to mention the Hitler "health" policy of denying care to those lives not considered "worthy of life"—the expensive old and sick—which lies at the basis of Obama's health-care policy.

But a full appreciation of the danger Obama represents for the United States, and the world, demands the realization that he is actually crazy, the victim of a narcissistic personality disorder, also known as a Nero type. As LaRouche pointed out more than two years ago, keeping such a personality type in a position of power, such as the U.S. Presidency, is suicidal for the nation.

Will leading figures around the institution of the Presidency come to realize this fact in time, before Obama does further damage? This may be determined in part by how soon Obama publicly "cracks up," or

begins to act out his extreme narcissism in a criminal or illegal manner.

Behind the Mask

There is no doubt that members of the Obama Administration, and staff, are fully aware that the President is a psychological basket-case, and that it is getting worse. Indeed, every time they have to present the President with his latest poll numbers—which are plummeting—they can observe him threatening to go off the mental rails.

EIR's own sources, as well as public evidence, support this assessment.

On Aug. 21, a singular report came from an insider source that should heighten concern. In an interview with a long-term source named "White House Insider," reproduced verbatim, the blogger Ulsterman (www.newsflavor.com) provides a picture of a President Obama ready to unleash race riots across the United States, if he sees his chances of re-election slipping. After Ulsterman questions Insider's warnings that Obama is prepared to provoke social and racial chaos, Insider retorts:

"You and too many goddamn Americans don't see it, so don't feel so bad. You know, other world leaders see it. Putin, Sarkozy, Merkel. Harper... Barack Obama is incapable of anything remotely resembling leadership, but he is also quite capable of the kind of dangerous arrogance that the very worst leaders in history possessed."

Insider goes on to describe how Obama no longer works in the Oval Office, but prefers a private study upstairs, next to Valerie Jarrett's office, where he can wear shorts or sweats and flip-flops. A large flat-screen TV is always turned on, to ESPN or Fox News, and the desk is littered with popular magazines like *Rolling Stone* and *People*—all open to coverage of Obama. "If it's about him, he's gonna read it. Good or bad—doesn't matter. If somebody is talking about him, he's reading it. He's watching it. Whatever. The guy's self-obsession is off the fucking charts."

When Ulsterman again objects to the characterizations, Insider explodes: "I'm trying to lay out the psychological foundation of the son-of-a-bitch. You think people might want to know what this man is really like? How everything around him—the whole f***

image ... it's a charade. It's a lie. He fooled me—he fooled a whole lot of us. And he is frightened every hour of every day that the country will find out. But this realization, this little part of Obama's self-awareness, it's getting beat down by the guy's absolute arrogance and when necessary, willingness to over-reach acceptable Executive authority.... It's about how far he will go to keep the charade up, right? How far, and who is he willing to throw under the bus? Who can be sacrificed to keep up the lie that is Barack Obama? To keep the scandals down? To keep people quiet? To keep himself as the tool for the ones really calling the shots?"

His conclusion: "If we are too stupid as a country to fix this mess ... then so be it. It's over. The America we know, the America we knew—it's over. Done. And we will only have ourselves to blame."

A Killer Rabbit?

Upon closer examination, it becomes clear that Obama's narcissistic disorder, diagnosed brilliantly



White House photo/Pete Souza

Always a sports fanatic, Obama is now reported to be even more obsessed, even in his so-called working hours. Here, the President plays basketball at Fort McNair on May 9, 2009.

back in 2008 by internationally known narcissism expert Sam Vaknin,¹ has been noted by many others. Two examples will suffice.

First, note that on April 19, 2011, Mychal Massie, a conservative Black columnist and political activist, wrote an article, which was re-posted on WorldNetDaily Aug. 29, entitled "When Will Obama Crack In Public?" It rips Obama apart personally and psychologically:

"The Obamas behave as if they were sharecroppers living in a trailer and hit the Powerball, but instead of getting new tires for their trailer and a new pickup truck, they moved to Washington.... They're spending and living large at taxpayer expense—opulent vacations, gala balls. In the 1950s they called it acting *nigger rich*."

Massie then describes Obama as a "deeply damaged individual," whom Massie,

back in February 2010, said was already "fraying around the emotional edges. That behavior has not abated—it has become more pronounced.... He took his scornful, unstable despotic behavior to depths that should give the nation cause for concern. Displaying a dark psychopathy."

On Aug. 25, award-winning *Chicago Tribune* columnist Jack Kass penned a psychologically devastating attack on Obama, entitled "Obama Dangerously Close to a 'Killer Rabbit' Moment." Kass's column, according to Washington insiders, has "gone viral."

Kass's piece compares Obama's state of mind to that of President Jimmy Carter, who, in the Spring of 1979, when his polls numbers were tanking, went home to Georgia for a fishing vacation, and ended up reporting that he had been attacked by a *rabbit*. The incident, reported by Associated Press, caught on big-time, with

1. See *EIR*, Nov. 26, 2010, http://www.larouchepub.com/lym/2010/3745vakn_intv_narcissism.html

Carter being ridiculed nationwide for his encounter with a “Killer Rabbit.”

Kass writes:

“Is President Barack Obama on the verge of being attacked by a bunny wabbit?”

“Absolutely.

“All the signs suggest that Obama is in immediate danger of a rabbit attack. It would ruin what’s left of his presidency. And it would horrify Democrats by ushering in, say, a President Bachmann.

“It might happen while he’s on that ridiculous vacation of his. Obama is chilling at some exclusive multimillion-dollar estate on Martha’s Vineyard, even as thousands more Americans hit the unemployment lines, and as Republicans like Michele Bachmann make wild-eyed, crazed claims about bringing back \$2 per gallon gas.

“‘I think it’s a little too early yet for the president to be attacked by a rabbit,’ cautioned a veteran Chicago Democrat wise in the ways of Obama. ‘But it’s close. Real close....’”

Desperation Rules

Few would deny that the President is getting more and more desperate, as the public’s rage against his malign neglect increases. Even the polls are beginning to reflect this reality.

For example, on Aug. 23, Obama hit his nadir on the Rasmussen approval index, which compares “strong approval” with his “strong disapproval.” On that day it hit a negative 26%.

Then there’s the Gallup poll, which has probably held up among the best for the President over his term. Over the last nearly three months, Obama’s approval rating fell from 53% on June 1, to 38% on Aug. 28.

EIR is informed that the President’s own staff is telling him to take this downward turn seriously, as it threatens to make his re-election impossible.

Faced with this situation, Obama is not intending to change policy, of course. He is Britain’s boy, and he is depending, more than ever, on the support of Wall Street and international finance to ensure that he holds on to his Presidential seat. He intends to clamp down on every individual, or constituency, which threatens to get in his way.

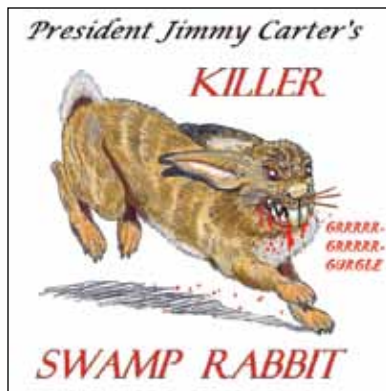
EIR has reports that Obama has “lowered the boom” on the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), for example, because leading members have dared to make a public scandal out of his failure to do anything about the high unemployment in the Black community, and his refusal to even step his little toe into the devastated poor communities in the nation’s cities. While claiming that he is going to come out swinging with a “jobs” program on Labor Day, and afterward, Obama is just doing the usual—trying to “look good” while pressuring the CBC to keep their constituencies in line.

Obama will likely try a similar tactic with the labor unions, which have also been “acting up” lately. Even AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka has publicly threatened—in ever-so-polite terms—that if the President continues to work with the Tea Party to attack Social Security and other crucial social safety net programs, labor might not be rushing to his support, and the Federation as a whole might join other unions—the Laborers and International Association of Machinists—that have announced that they are not going to the Democratic National Convention.

Reportedly, Obama has asked for an early endorsement for re-election from the AFL-CIO, so he is not amused.

Also enraging the President is the fact that three Democratic state Attorneys General—Eric Schneiderman of New York, Beau Biden of Delaware, and Kamala Harris of California—are challenging his attempt to make a sweetheart deal with the banks that carried out the swindles known as “Foreclosure-gate.” Having failed to get Schneiderman to pull back from his prosecutions, Obama sent Administration representatives to pressure, and even bribe, but with no success. He followed up by having the Iowa Attorney General, a Democrat, who runs the committee negotiating with the mortgage banks, remove Schneiderman from the negotiating committee. It still hasn’t worked—and some sources are speculating that Obama’s desperation to appease Wall Street may cause him to go “over the top.”

But, if it’s not that trigger, it will be another. The only solution is for Obama to be removed from office.



Obama's paranoia in the face of growing popular disapproval is provoking comparisons of him to Jimmy Carter, whose "Killer Rabbit" report led to merciless ridicule during his unsuccessful re-election campaign.

Obama's High Crimes and Misdemeanors: Completing Bush/Cheney's Fascist Coup

Special to EIR

Aug. 29—After cynically campaigning for office on a platform of transparency and open government, President Barack Obama is presiding over the biggest assault on the U.S. Constitution in American history, implementing outright treasonous programs that even the Bush/Cheney Administration failed to push through.

And the model that Obama and his minions at the White House and Justice Department are pursuing is that of a foreign power: Great Britain. If Obama has his way, his Administration will ram through a cowardly Congress an exact replica of Britain's tyrannical Official Secrets Act.

Under the British Act, there is no such thing as a right to free speech. Any citizen who dares to publish what government bureaucrats declare to be a "state secret" can be punished severely. And there is no defense permitted based on the truthfulness of the revelations.

Obama is committed to imposing Britain's most Kafkaesque police-state measures, and he is banking on Congressional bipartisan support to do it—led by Sens. Joe Lieberman (I-Ct.), John McCain (R-Ariz.), and Lindsey Graham (R-N.C.).

If none of President Obama's prior high crimes and misdemeanors against the Constitution—like the Libya War and the budget-cutting Super-Committee in Congress—are viewed as rising to the threshold of impeachment, this campaign to impose a British Official Secrets Act on America certainly does. The question is not whether Obama should be impeached, because the answer is a resounding "yes." The question is whether enough Members of Congress will take their oath to uphold the Constitution seriously enough to act—before they find themselves behind bars for daring to whimper protests, after the fact, against Obama's increasingly dictatorial rule.

Ironically, in launching this drive for an Official Secrets Act, Obama has again revealed his actual weakness. In this, as in all of his prior unconstitutional actions, he is exposing himself as a captive tool of the British. And his narcissism is reaching such proportions that his closest White House staff and advisors are des-

perate to bring it under control (see preceding article in this issue).

Treason Made in London

Columbia University Law School professor Scott Horton has been warning about the drive to impose a British Official Secrets Act on the United States since 2005, when the effort was launched by President George W. Bush's Attorney General, Alberto Gonzales. In an April 21, 2007 article in *Harpers* magazine, Horton recounted a Summer 2005 visit to London by Gonzales. On that trip, Gonzales met with the Home Secretary and with Lord Peter Goldsmith, Prime Minister Tony Blair's Attorney General. Lord Goldsmith would soon earn notoriety for ordering the shutdown of Britain's Serious Fraud Office probe into widespread corruption and bribery by BAE Systems, Britain's privatized arms cartel—on bogus "national security grounds."

According to eyewitness accounts, Gonzales grilled the British officials on the ins and outs of the Official Secrets Act and how to impose it on the United States.

Horton quoted an unnamed British civil servant who sat in on the Gonzales-Goldsmith session, in his 2007 *Harpers* account: "It was quite amazing, really. Gonzales was obsessed with the Official Secrets Act. In particular, he wanted to know exactly how it was used to block newspapers and broadcasters from running news stories derived from official secrets, and how it could be used to criminalise persons who had no formal duty to maintain secrets. He saw it as a panacea for his problems: silence the press. Then you can torture and abuse prisoners and what you will without fear of political repercussions. It was the easy route to dealing with the Guantanamo dilemma. Don't close down Guantanamo. Close down the press. We were appalled by it, but not surprised."

In a May 2006 interview on ABC TV's "This Week," Attorney General Gonzales was asked whether he thought the government had the authority to gag the media to prevent publication of state secrets. "It depends on the circumstances," Horton quoted Gonzales as answering. "There are some statutes on the books

which, if you read the language carefully, would seem to indicate that that is a possibility. That's a policy judgment by the Congress in passing that kind of legislation. We have an obligation to enforce those laws."

Gonzales was not speaking in abstraction. The Justice Department was already working on a series of cases under the Espionage Act of 1917—including the indictment in May 2005 of Pentagon analyst Larry Franklin and two officials of the America Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), on charges of passing secrets to the Israeli government.

Professor Horton commented on the Bush Justice Department's scheme: "Rather than approach Congress with a proposal to enact the British Official Secrets Act, a proposal which would certainly be defeated even in the prior Republican-led Congress, Gonzales decided to spin it from whole cloth. He would reconstrue the Espionage Act of 1917 to include the essence of the Official Secrets Act, and he would try to get this interpretation ratified in the Bush Administration's 'vest pocket judicial districts,' the Eastern District of Virginia and the Fourth Circuit."

While many people with long and bitter experience with AIPAC's over-reach in Congress and the White House welcomed the Franklin case and the indictments of AIPAC operatives Steven Rosen and Keith Weissman, only a handful of legal scholars had any inkling of what the Bush Administration had in mind with the novel use of the Espionage Act. Ultimately, Franklin would reach a plea agreement with Federal prosecutors, and the case against Rosen and Weissman would be dropped.

But, before that happened, Paul McNulty, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia (later named by Gonzales to head the Criminal Division of the Justice Department), submitted a motion spelling out the argument for using the Espionage Act as a foot-in-the-door to an Official Secrets Act. Again, quoting from Horton's *Harpers* magazine article: "The government respectfully submits that an 'ordinary person exercising ordinary common sense' ... would know that foreign officials, journalists and other persons with no current affiliation with the United States government would not be entitled to receive information related to our national defense."

Obama Trumps Bush

While Bush was still in office, Attorney General Gonzales and his successor Michael Mukasey ramped up the drive for an Official Secrets Act, by opening investigations into a slew of whistle-blowers, using the

Espionage Act. Two of the primary cases launched before Bush left office were against National Security Agency official Thomas Drake and Central Intelligence Agency officer Jeffrey Sterling.

Both men were suspected of leaking embarrassing information about failed secret programs and outright national security state crimes to journalists from the *Baltimore Sun* and the *New York Times*.

However, in the final months of the Bush Administration, Federal prosecutors at the main Justice Department were unable to reach a decision on whether to prosecute. Steven Tyrrell, the Chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Fraud Section, left his post—and left the decision on these cases to his Obama Administration successors.

Drake and Sterling were left hanging. They were dismissed from their jobs, they lost their security clearances and pensions, and were financially and psychologically smashed by the still-dangling accusations.

In 2010, the Obama Administration launched a flurry of prosecutions under the Espionage Act, all against whistle-blowers who had provided damning information to journalists about the continuing government illegal spying and other crimes and bungled security programs:

April 2010: Thomas Drake was finally indicted under the Espionage Act for leaking information to *Baltimore Sun* reporter Siobham Borman and House Intelligence Committee staffer Diane Roark regarding an NSA program known as Trailblazer.

May 2010: Shama K. Liebowitz, an FBI translator, reached a plea agreement on charges of passing information to a blogger. His attorneys would later lament that they advised their client to accept the plea deal, out of fear of a long prison sentence under the Espionage Act. They failed to anticipate that Federal Judges would almost uniformly reject the use of the Espionage Act in domestic leak and whistle-blower cases.

May 2010: Pvt. Bradley Manning was arrested and charged under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, which incorporates parts of the Espionage Act, for allegedly leaking classified material to Julian Assange and Wikileaks.

August 2010: State Department contractor Stephen Jin-Woo Kim was indicted under the Espionage Act for allegedly disclosing information about North Korean nuclear weapons to Fox News reporter James Rosten.

December 2010: After a four-year investigation, Federal prosecutors indicted CIA officer Jeffrey Alexander Sterling under the Espionage Act, for making unau-

thorized disclosures about CIA operations against Iran, to *New York Times* reporter James Risen. The alleged leak occurred in 2003, and appeared in a book by Risen, published in 2006. Yet the indictment was not handed down until the end of 2010. Among the charges contained in the indictment were a string of lawful activities, including a discrimination complaint against the CIA (Sterling is African-American), briefings to staffers of the Congressional intelligence oversight committees, and a petition to the CIA for permission to write a book.

In rapid succession, the Espionage Act prosecutions have collapsed. In June 2011, Federal prosecutors reduced all the charges against Drake to a single misdemeanor count of misuse of government documents.

Judge Richard D. Bennett used the July 15, 2011 sentencing hearing as an opportunity to denounce the Justice Department, and especially chief prosecutor William M. Welch, for abuse of prosecution.

Bennett rejected Welch's demand that Drake be fined \$50,000 as part of the misdemeanor sentencing. "There has been financial devastation wrought upon this defendant that far exceeds any fine that can be imposed by me. And I'm not going to add to that in any way.... That's four years of hell that a citizen goes through. It was not proper. It doesn't pass the smell test," the judge declared.

Then he went at the very heart of the Obama Administration's back-door attempt to impose an Official Secrets Act via the Espionage Act: "I don't think that deterrence should include an American citizen waiting two and a half years after their home is searched to find out if they're going to be indicted or not. I find that unconscionable. Unconscionable. It is at the very root of what this country was founded on, against general warrants of the British. It was one of the most fundamental things in the Bill of Rights that this country was not to be exposed to people knocking on the door with government authority and coming into their homes. And when it happens, it should be resolved pretty quickly, and it sure as heck shouldn't take two and a half years before someone's charged after that event."

Congress Next

According to Scott Horton and other civil liberties experts, the Sterling case is not likely to go any better for the Obama Administration's efforts to get a court endorsement of a back door to Official Secrets.

According to a consensus of experts, the Obama Administration is likely to go to Congress to pass an Official Secrets Act. Three prominent Senators—McCain, Lie-

berman, and Graham—are smarting from Wikileaks, and could be expected to front for the White House in ramming through a suppression of the First Amendment.

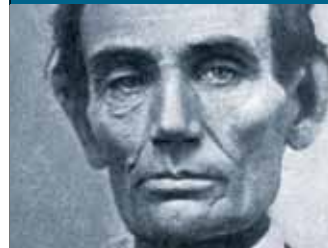
An August 2009 State Department cable, leaked through Wikileaks, has caused the trio great embarrassment. The cable detailed a visit to Libya, in which the three lawmakers met with Muammar Qaddafi, praised him to the skies as a key U.S. ally in the global war on terrorism, and agreed to push through Congressional approval of arms sales, including counterinsurgency weapons for use in suppressing protesters.

According to legal scholars and senior U.S. intelligence sources, since 9/11, both the Bush and Obama Administrations have engaged in such systematic lying and coverup of crimes, under the guise of national security, that they are desperate to cover their trails. Having failed to bully the Federal courts into rubber-stamping an out-of-control and unconstitutional abuse of the Espionage Act to suppress legitimate whistle-blowing, they are now prepared to push for Congress to take the lead in ripping up the Constitution.

Obama's impeachment may be the only thing standing in the way of this deadly assault against the American Republic and its Constitution.

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 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

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Basement Roundtable: The K-T Extinction

A LaRouchePAC Basement Team group made up of Creighton Jones, Peter Martinson, Benjamin Deniston, and Sky Shields, held a roundtable discussion Aug. 19, on the increase in anti-entropy in the universe. They looked at the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) Extinction about 65.5 million years ago, as a case study in the development of our planet. The video is at <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/19129>.

Creighton Jones: Today, we are going to be discussing the simple matter of the fate or future of mankind. Sixty-five million years ago, the Earth witnessed the most recent of what is known as a mass-extinction event, or a mass kill. The victims then were the dinosaurs, which, up to that point, were the most dominant creatures that ever walked the Earth. The timing of that extinction coincides with a particular phase of what we have discussed as a 62-million-year cycle, as measured in marine biodiversity.

In other words, every 62 million years, it can be measured that the diversity of life goes through a rise and a fall, and that we know of, they have all coincided at a particular point in that 62-million-year cycle.

Now, not every 62-million-year cycle is punctuated by a mass-extinction, but of the five that were, there is a definite correlation between the timing in the cycle and the mass-extinction period.

A lot has been said about what could be the mechanism driving these mass-kills. And, there is a lot of debate about what that might be. The one thing we do know is this: that given the mass scale that we are looking at—62 million years, give or take a few million—it has to be something on the galactic scale; that only at that magnitude would you be capable of hypothesizing some process which would project itself on the level of 62 million years.

What we can also say for sure, is the thing that mediates this extinction process is what we have discussed as cosmic radiation. So, you've got a galactic process, mediated through cosmic radiation, which is driving a 62-million-year cycle of a rise and fall of biodiversity, punctuated at specific points by these mass-extinction events.

We currently are at that phase-point, which coincides with those other mass extinctions. In other words, right now, we are potentially facing another mass-extinction-type event on this planet. The question we have to look at today, is: Is this inevitable? Is our species the next one to go down? And, what can we do about it? How do we address this problem?

What we're going to do today, is to hone in specifically on the recent mass-extinction event, what is known as the K-T Extinction.

And so now, I would like to turn it over to Peter Martinson to discuss, in a bit more detail, what this K-T

period was, and what we can draw from it as potential insight into how we must now act today.

The Cretaceous-Tertiary Extinction

Martinson: All right. First, if we look at just the sedimentary record of the rocks, which is the abiotic record of this, what you see is that, at the point that we're calling the K-T Extinction, there is a rapid change in the types of rock that you get at that point.

The boundary itself is called the red layer, which is like 2 mm—you see this all over the world, in cores all over the world—there's a little 2-mm-thick layer, which is red, and it's very rich in iridium, which is an element that is very rare on the Earth. But this layer is very, very rich in it. There is an increase of the amount of iridium leading up to it, but that layer itself is really rich in iridium.

Above it, is a 50-mm-thick layer of dark organic clay material. Underneath it, is a very rapidly changing series of layers which include calcium-rich layers of rock interspersed with thin layers of what are called microbreccia and microspherule layers, which appear to be remnants of between one and four meteorite impacts, leading up to this period, going back at least 300,000 years before the actual iridium layer itself. There are actually no microbreccia or microspherules at that iridium layer. It's all beforehand.



Creative Commons/Eurico Zimbres

The narrow band of iridium forms the boundary between the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods. This rock is from Wyoming, at the San Diego Natural History Museum.

Now, there are various ways that we can measure what the temperature change was at this time. What we find is that leading up to this layer, there is a decline in temperature: It's getting colder, and colder, and colder leading up to that layer of iridium. But about 2 or 300,000 years before the layer, the temperature spikes, about 3 or 4° Celsius, and then collapses again. And then you go through the iridium layer.

Now, that's what the sediments show.

Jones: That iridium layer: that's what demarcates this K-T boundary point?

Martinson: That's the internationally accepted marker of the boundary.

Now the way the whole event was actually discovered was not by looking at the rock. It was discovered by accumulating fossils from all over the planet. And what became clear is that below this iridium layer, the types of fossil organisms that you find are of a completely different



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Creighton Jones: "You've got a galactic process, mediated through cosmic radiation, which is driving a 62-million-year cycle of a rise and fall of biodiversity, punctuated at specific points by these mass-extinction events."



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Peter Martinson: "The fossil record shows that there is a rapid transition at [the K-T boundary] but then, the sediment shows that there is a change in the geochemical activity, which points at some type of a cosmic change, like a change in the activity of the Sun..."

composition than the types that you find above this layer.

Leading up to—before you had the dinosaurs, all the giant reptiles, the marine reptiles, like the plesiosaurs, ichthyosaurs, etc., we had the pterosaurs—these giant bat-like things—some of the largest organisms ever were these flying creatures. You also had more-or-less large-shelled cephalopods, like the chambered nautilus, which is the only living remnant of these things.

You also had very tiny organisms, like planktonic foraminifera, and other types of microorganisms that we don't actually have today. We have different types of these organisms today. You also have a different type of flora, different types of plants, predominantly gymnosperms.

Now, above this iridium layer, you have no evidence at all of any of these giant reptiles. The dinosaurs are gone; the giant marine reptiles are gone; the terrosaurs, gone; the cephalopods, gone; the planktonic foraminifera apparently suffered the worst extinction; microorganisms—we lost something like 98-99% of these organisms at this point.

Above the layer, after a period of resurgence, it's a completely new environment: We have mammals, which exploded to large sizes, but also large diversity. Angiosperms, which were coming into existence earlier, blossom. Insects blossom.

So, we have, essentially, two things: The fossil record shows that there is a rapid transition at this point, but then, the sediment shows that there is a change in the geochemical activity, which points at some type of a cosmic change, like a change in the activity of the Sun, or a change in the composition of the so-called inner-planetary medium.

Jones: So, you don't buy the idea that it was a simple, random meteor strike.

Martinson: There's no evidence that there was a meteor that struck the Earth at exactly the K-T; but there *is* evidence that there were an increasing number



Creative Commons/Nicholas

The Deccan Traps, large igneous formations east of Mumbai, India, formed about 65 million years ago, at the end of the Cretaceous period.

of impacts around the world leading up to it, including an increase, and then a spike in the iridium, which is extraterrestrial.

Jones: There's a lot of evidence volcanic activity also around that period...

Martinson: Right at about the 65-million-year point, you had the explosion of the Deccan Traps, large igneous provinces, tons of vulcanism right around the west coast of modern-day India, which looks like it lasted for at least several hundred thousand years, and pumped out hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of lava under the surface of the Earth, with the associated chemicals pumped into the atmosphere—sulphur and things like that.

Jones: That's something that we've discussed elsewhere, that there's accumulating evidence that volcanic activity itself can actually be driven by increases in cosmic radiation penetration into the Earth. So you have a lot of different types of evidence that sort of correlate this period to some change in the cosmic environment, increases in cosmic radiation, perhaps changes in the magnetic environment. It does seem clear that this was something which is galactic in scale, something

which is a function of cosmic processes, and not just some sort of random impact from the gods, or something like that.

Martinson: Yes, asteroid impacts do not just cause the radiation of mammals.

The Biosphere: Rapid Change

Jones: Ben, maybe you can get into this also. It was a pretty selective extinction process, right? If it were just a simple mass strike, then you would expect that anything that was alive would be wiped out within some radius of the impact, but it was pretty selective. You can take that up, and discuss also some of the difference in the qualitative and characteristic differences of the Biosphere, before, and then after, this K-T period.

Ben Deniston: That's actually come with a lot of the mass-extinctions: It's very selective. You have certain organisms that are completely wiped out—even some that are very similar in what they eat, how they interact with the Biosphere; and some seemingly won't even be touched by these mass extinctions.

But, you put it all together—this is big. I think maybe a clear example is the Trassic-Jurassic mass extinction, where you had these dinosaurs and dinosaur-like reptiles, which were very, very similar, in terms of what they ate, how they interacted with the environment, their size—all these things. This was before the dinosaurs got really large. And for whatever reason, the dinosaurs were completely wiped out, but these other guys weren't even touched. The dinosaurs had been the dominant forms of life, and the dinosaurs took off.

If you put all this together, it's a very non-kinetic process. And you can't attribute it just to an asteroid coming in, slamming the Earth, and then mayhem, or whatever way they paint this image.

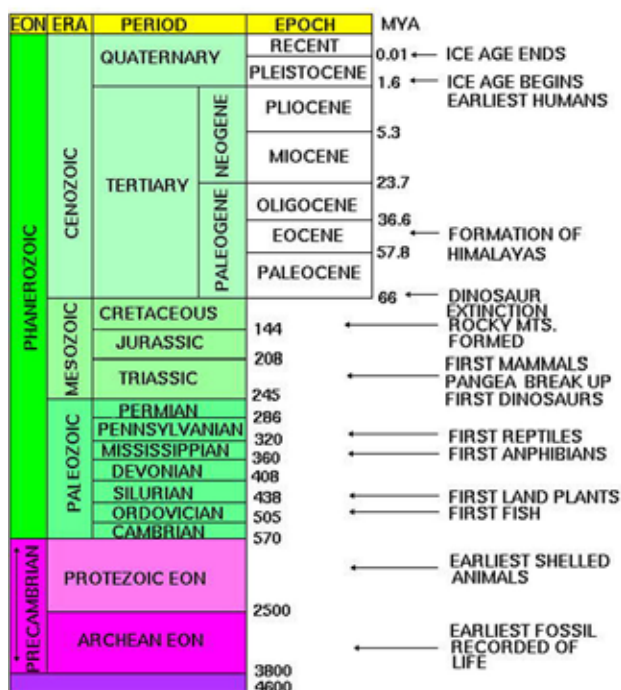
If you describe that kinetic idea, and you just start to look, without any of these false kinetic, really, Second Law of Thermodynamics-type assumptions about the way that the universe works—if you just scrap all that, and take an honest look at the fossil record—it takes somebody with some real brainwashing not to see what the actual process is, just looking at the nature of the fossil record itself.

Jones: You definitely have plenty of brainwashing.

Deniston: Yes, that's the thing. And it's not really in the evidence; it's in the fact that you've got the imposition of this Second Law of Thermodynamics running the universe, the idea that you only get changes like that

FIGURE 1

The Progression of Geological Time



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from some big kinetic interaction, that cause is only a step-wise process, where the previous state, whatever its nature, is what determines the next state.

It's fun. We've been taking the Biosphere as a whole system, pre-K-T and post-K-T, and you just line them up and compare them: What do you see? I think the premise is, you want to start from the standpoint of Vladimir Vernadsky's work, who we've all been studying a lot, and we have presented a fair amount of material on this website.

He first put forward this very clear concept of the Biosphere system, as he defines it—frankly, different from the way it's discussed today generally. He recognized the fact that you had this system, this envelope around the Earth, including the atmosphere, the oceans, the soils, that is very much, relative to a non-living process, in constant disequilibrium. And he makes the point in some of his work that if life just stopped acting, the whole Biosphere would become very, very different.

And maybe one of the most clear examples is free oxygen. It's a very reactive substance. The only reason it's continually found in a free form in the atmosphere, is because life is continually taking it in, changing the



Left: a fossil pterodactyl, at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pennsylvania. They were flying reptiles that existed from the late Triassic to the end of the Cretaceous Period (220 to 65.5 million years ago). Below: Artist's rendition of a plesiosaur, one of the giant marine reptiles that preceded the dinosaurs.



molecular composition, freeing up oxygen, and releasing it.

Biogenic Migration of Atoms

Jones: Right. So the Biosphere is actively maintained by life.

Deniston: Yes, exactly. Across the board. Vernadsky makes the point, that if you compare it to anything on a geological time scale, it's incredibly fast. If you could watch the Earth from the standpoint of geological time, maybe watch the Earth and watch Mars, the Earth is "crazy active," whole regions spinning with activity.

And Vernadsky discusses the concept of the biogenic migration of atoms, how organisms are constantly taking in material, changing its form, releasing it—so that, the whole atmosphere is that; the oceans are that; the soils are that. It's all a constant flux of material, that, if you look at it on a geological time scale, is very, very rapid. But, it's a qualitative process.

Living organisms are constantly doing this: They're respirating, they're eating; they're constantly taking in material, changing its form, releasing it; using it to sustain themselves, and also creating an environment that sustains all life.

Jones: So, what were some of the key qualitative characteristics of the Biosphere, prior to the K-T?

Deniston: I think the clearest thing, which is obvious, across the board, from the start, is just a lower level of energy density. And then you have all this talk about a universe governed by a movement toward equilibrium, minimizing energy usage—that's ridiculous! You just look at life: The absolute clearest thing is that the

Biosphere, pre-K-T, is less energetic. The organisms are less energetic.

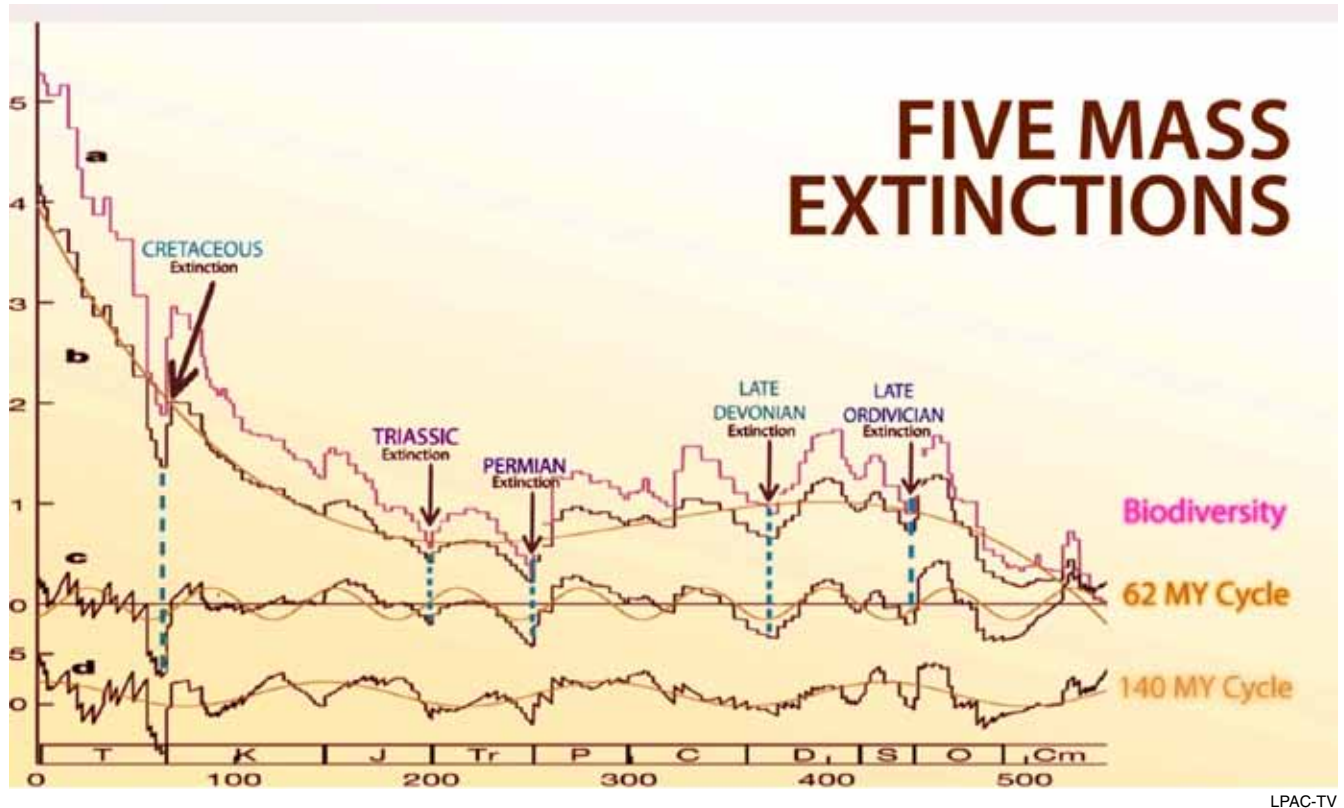
You could look at questions like the metabolism of organisms, or you could look at it from the standpoint of Vernadsky's work, which, I think, makes a little bit of a better picture. If you look at the organism as a singularity in the Biosphere, where it's constantly taking in and putting out material, you could think of the different organisms having a different rate of doing that, a different rate of activity of transforming the environment.

So, life generally, in the organisms, after the K-T extinction, was much, much quicker in this process. They required more intake to sustain themselves. To be a little more specific, if you compare the metabolic requirements of a reptile, or the best estimates we have for the dinosaurs—there's some debate, we don't know exactly what their metabolism was, but the evidence shows it was somewhere between what we see in reptiles today, and what we see in mammals today. Not the level of mammals, but not as low as reptiles.

But, you compare mammals to anything before the K-T: They have a much higher metabolic requirement. They require more food, more oxygen, just to maintain themselves as living organisms.

So they probably could not have been maintained in the K-T system—

FIGURE 2



LPAC-TV

Jones: Mammals couldn't have—

Deniston: Very likely not. There were some mammals, some beginning forms, but the type of mammalian-dominated Biosphere, mammalian- and bird-dominated Biosphere we see today? There's probably no way it could have been supported by the nature of the pre-K-T, Mesozoic Era.

Jones: What makes you say that?

Deniston: One, the energy requirements. They just require much more energy to sustain themselves.

Jones: We've talked about the dominant kinds of food sources that were available then; they seem to be of a much lower density, in terms of energy content or usable energy content, in that prior period.

Deniston: Exactly.

Jones: Like you're saying with the reptiles, and then also the dinosaurs having what we think was a much lower metabolic rate, in terms of the amount that they had to consume just to maintain their daily functioning, and their characteristic behavior, was much

less. And the food available to them—as Peter brought up—the gymnosperms as more the dominant form of plant life, which is a much less energy-dense sort of food, which was fine for less energetic creatures, but then, as we go through this boundary shift at the K-T, as the dinosaurs are gone and the mammals are emerging. They have, as you've pointed out, a much higher metabolic rate; they do a lot more; they maintain a constant internal temperature; they can exist in much more varied types of climates, from the North Pole to the Equator. Their general range of action on a daily basis is much greater. So, yes, there does seem to be a much greater energy throughput of life after the K-T, than what you had beforehand.

Deniston: Exactly. And if you take the baseline of what it takes to support all that, it all starts with photosynthetic activity, both in the oceans and on land. That's where you have the creation of new organic matter, actually living matter that can be eaten by the organisms and becomes the basis for the vast majority of the food chains that we know of, with certain exceptions.

And so if you take the question of the extinction selectivity—what goes extinct, what doesn't—you see

also, building up to the K-T, and around the time of the K-T and following, a very, very clear shift in the photosynthetic activity on the planet.

You mentioned that the gymnosperms were the dominant plants on the land in the Mesozoic Era and the time of the dinosaurs. Can you imagine trying to sustain yourself by chewing on pine needles or something?

Sky Shields: There are some human beings who've tried that. I think they live in Seattle and other places.

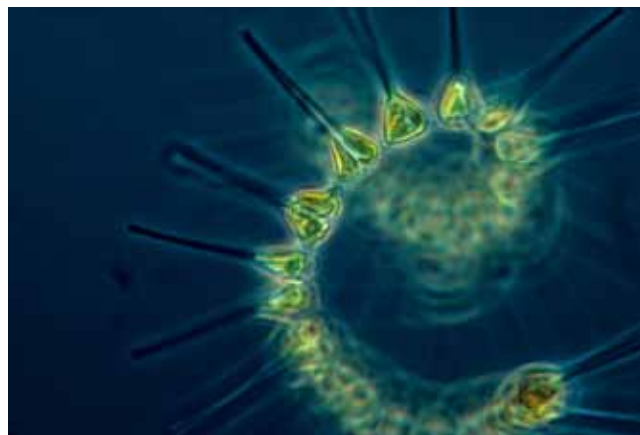
Deniston: Yes, it's unfortunate.

They have just a higher content of indigestible resins, and different things. And then with the angiosperms, you have flowering plants, you have fruits, you have nuts. Even the leaves are generally more nutritious. A little bit later, you have the development of grasses, which are crucial to the development of mammalian grazing systems.

But, it's no coincidence at all that it lines up on this K-T shift. That's incredibly significant in itself, if you just compare the development of the shift in plant life, from gymnosperms to angiosperms, and the collapse of the dinosaurs, and the rise of mammals. That's interesting enough. But then you take it to the oceans, and you see the exact same thing. The vast majority of the photosynthetic activity in the oceans is actually done by single-celled organisms, called phytoplankton, photosynthetic plankton, that just float in the water. And you see the exact same characteristic shift. You had two specific types of phytoplankton that dominated the ocean, in addition to the cyanobacteria, which is like a constant workhorse in the Biosphere.

But you had these two other types of phytoplankton that were the dominant forms in the dinosaur era. They begin a decline—they're building in biodiversity and general activity up to the K-T, but they take a dramatic hit at the K-T. Peter mentioned one of these forms that took one of the biggest hits, in terms of how many types of species went extinct, at this shift. But prior to the K-T, you had the buildup of this other form of photosynthetic plankton, called the diatoms, and they exploded after the K-T, very similarly to what occurred with the mammals and the angiosperms.

And the diatoms, this other form of photosynthetic plankton, now completely dominate the oceans. And they're just again a more advanced form. Per diatom species, they can support more invertebrates and different forms of life that feed on them. They can store nutrients better. And overall, studies have shown that the



NOAA MAWA Project

A phytoplankton, a single-celled photosynthetic organism. A vast number of these creatures float along in the oceans.

general energy consumption of life in the oceans has increased with the diatoms. So they created a higher basis for more developed food webs, more advanced forms of life to live off them.

So if you take systems of life, pre-K-T and post-K-T, across the board you see the same characteristics occur. The gymnosperms are building; they begin a decline. The angiosperms take off. The K-T separates it.

You see it with the phytoplankton in the oceans. You see it with certain types of fish: You see the fish that characterize the Mesozoic Era. You look at the collapse at the K-T, and most of the kinds of fish you find today—your salmon, your trout, goldfish—they all took off right at the exact same time. And the mammals, the birds. So we see very clearly as a whole, ignoring all these insane assumptions about how the universe operates, the whole thing is characterized by an increase in energy requirements, increase in energy density, increase in activity, increase in changing the environment, changing the actual Biosphere at a faster rate.

The Directionality of Time

Jones: It does seem, as you're saying, absurd and really a piece of brainwashing, to say that the extinction events are simply some sort of train wreck, a random event where you have whatever existed before, then you have a train wreck, and then things just progress as they had before. There's clearly a shift, a definitive shift in the process, and that seems to be what characterizes all of the so-called mass-extinction events. They demarcate a point of transition.

Now the thing that bothers a lot of people is that this tends to imply that there is a definite directionality to

the development of life, a directionality to the development of the cosmos, and our universe, which obviously raises a lot of questions about the nature of time, space, space-time, etc.

Sky, maybe you could go into some of the work you've been doing on what this tells us about this paradox of time, this directionality of time.

Shields: It's sort of funny. Ben presented a pretty clear picture that what happens across the K-T, and what happens in evolution in general, is the evolution of systems. You've got a whole process that's involved. The way Vernadsky looks at it, is, he describes this biogenic migration of atoms: that you can't treat any organism as a distinct thing. And it's true, you actually can't.

Any organism is a flow of material going into it, but it's not a flow of material going into an *object*, and then out of an object. You have the old saying, "You are what you eat." There's a flow of material going into and becoming the object, and then what you're excreting is largely material that was once the object itself. We've used to good effect, although it's limited, the idea of having a whirlpool in water: You can't take a whirlpool out of water, and have it actually be anything any longer. You're not going catch it and take it somewhere.

Jones: You try, but it doesn't work.

Shields: Over and over again. It's a little Kafkaesque. It'll wreak hell!

If that's what you're looking at, then what you want to say, taking the whirlpool image, is that what you treat an evolution process as, is not some single thing evolving. You can't take that whirlpool out and then see, did it struggle, did it survive under these new conditions? Instead you picture this entire flow of material, the whole biogenetic migration of atoms, all these things moving back and forth, forming what we call the different cycles: the carbon cycle, the nitrogen cycle, the water cycle, whatever is cycling; and then, as that whole process sort

of twists itself, you see it unwinding certain knots, and then rewinding other knots. Certain little whirlpools, eddies, are taken apart, and vanish, disperse, while other ones recondense, based on the new flows.

That's the disappearance and re-emergence of species. And really, when you realize the interconnectedness of the whole thing, you realize it has to be that way. And then you don't have all these Chaos Theory problems, of trying to figure out how to add the whole thing up in the large.

But then, if you can view the thing that way, you see

something funny. A similar thing, if you treat that across space, you see a similar kind of cohesion across time. Which is that all these innovations you're describing—take the development of mammals—that is not what is presented. It's not as though this was something that developed by chance, and then, post some disaster, like the K-T, these things were able to suddenly thrive. You get multiple attempts to create mammals early on, in the fossil record. And that's a lot, that's not just some furry thing, it's not just some simple innovation that it looks like from the outside. There's a whole transformation internally to do this, to develop the ability to do a number of things, not just the birth of live young, the development of milk

secretion, the very specific transformations in the skeletal structures we've looked at, taking what were once jaw structures in earlier creatures, and using those to form the whole mammalian inner ear, which is an amazingly complex thing.

Deniston: That this happened as a random mutation by chance, repeatedly, over and over again?

Shields: Again and again.

Deniston: In the same general time period.

Shields: In creatures that aren't related at all. It's not as though these are familial traits. It's as though something in the system is demanding these things to emerge.

Jones: It's not just some point mutation in a gene



Sky Shields: "The idea of creativity requires a different structure of time than what's presented.... [In paleontology,] you're digging in the ground. You've got this mass of material that is related to each other, in really bizarre, jumbled sort of ways. And then, you're artificially placing it all out on some line, as though this were a progression in some artificial thing called time. The notion of a timeline in itself is rather criminal."

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somewhere. A reptile's gene just mutated; now its bones, which were once the jaw bone, are becoming the inner ear, or something.

Shields: Right. Yet you realize you can't really explain it that way, unless, as you mentioned before, you're just some lunatic ideologue. The lunatic ideologues will do this, and they'll fight tooth and nail, and they'll add whatever they need to add to their system, to try and make it work. It always sort of works—well, in theory, you could imagine it could work. But instead, you get a real sense of the directionality. You get a whole process that's evolving, that's moving.

Yet *that* brings up very funny questions about time. Because if you've got the idea of directionality, as an intention, not as some kind of domino effect from the bottom up, but as though there's some future state which is defining what happens in the past, and allows you to get around an obstacle, you're constantly redefining what you're going to do on the basis of achieving a rough end goal.

But that kind of willful character, that's something that doesn't agree with the concept of time that's laid out by Newton, and then was developed in more detail

by LaPlace. You just can't have a time that's actually composed of fixed moments, where you can say that, okay, there is a *now*, and there's a certain state of things *now*, and there'll be a certain state of things in the future. Because if you can ever say that there's a state of things *now*, then your future state is already determined, and that's what Laplace concludes. Under those systems, you don't have free will; you don't have the ability for any kind of willful, directed action.

This is where you get the argument: Well, of course, it seems like you're doing this, but really it's just an accident of your perception, that you think you've got the ability to willfully choose something.

But the idea of creativity requires a different structure of time than what's presented. So you realize that we're sort of shooting ourselves in the foot, because, what are you doing with paleontology? You're digging in the ground. You've got this mass of material that is related to each other, in really bizarre, jumbled sort of ways. And then, you're artificially placing it all out on some line, as though this were a progression in some artificial thing called time. The notion of a timeline in itself is rather criminal.

Jones: Say you were around during the pre-K-T period, and you knew pretty much everything about what existed then. You knew all the animals, all of what they eat, all the different relationships. There's nothing from all you could know in that present, that would give you any idea of what the future would be, or could be. Because it's not just a sort of linear unfolding, where this sort of turns into this, into this, into this. But it's always, as you said, you go through this boundary shift: The future is fundamentally different, qualitatively, than anything that preceded it, such that nothing in the preceding period could give you an idea of exactly what would be next. It's only the future that's determining what it's going to be, which then gives you a very different sort of flow, of which direction is time actually flowing here.

Shields: Yes, and this is where we start to realize that we're hung up; we get hung up, because we're getting a limited palette as far as language is concerned, to describe these things.

A Musical Example

And an example: I think there are plenty of other cases where sense perception trips you up, and you end up projecting something that's rather complex, onto to



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Earthquakes & The New Madrid Seismic Zone

The fourth installment in a series of LPAC-TV video presentations on the imminent threat of earthquakes and like forces facing the United States. Here, we move far from the well-known tectonic faults of the West Coast, to an area of the Mississippi River Basin known as the New Madrid Seismic Zone, where powerful earthquakes have wreaked havoc in the past. Today, the region is dangerously unprepared for such a scenario.

<http://larouchepac.com/node/18345>



A multi-dimensional expression of time, said Shields, is something you find “frequently expressed in the experience of time that the human individual has, when experiencing, performing, or composing Classical artistic composition. . . .”
Shown: The Schiller Institute performs Beethoven’s “Choral Fantasy,” Rüsselsheim, Germany, July 2, 2011.

LPAC-TV

something that’s simple. One example we use is the question of pitch in music. And this is maybe not familiar to everybody, but it’s familiar to certain people, people who try to sing, in particular, singing in such a way that requires you to actually hit correct pitches, not some weird auto-tuned, electronic thing; but you actually have to do something like trained *bel canto* operatic singing.

You realize that often you’ll encounter a situation where it seems as though you’re either flat or sharp, but you’ll just change what’s called the color of your voice—you simply change whether you’re making your voice sound darker, or brighter, something that has nothing to do with the pitch itself, and then what you’ll hear as a result, is as though your pitch corrected itself.

So you realize that if you were to sort of draw out the spectrum of things you call pitch, you’d end up with one linear spectrum, but then, around that, you realize you’ve actually got something that’s got more than one, that’s got multiple degrees of freedom, because this thing you’re calling color is also a degree of freedom. Context, you realize, matters. What voice you’re singing against will affect what your pitch sounds like, whether your pitch sounds flat or sharp.

So, suddenly you’ve got this multi-dimensional manifold, but you’re projecting it on this linear thing called pitch; and all your language then is limited to higher, lower, sharp, flat, etc., right? Same thing happens with color. We’re talking about color and brightness. You know that, in general, greens will look

brighter to you than blues. You’ll never get a really bright blue. That has nothing to do with how bright the color actually is; it has to do with how you see the colors green and blue. The reason highlighters are the color they are, is that color will always look brighter to you, the green-yellow highlighter. Those who try to use a blue highlighter find that it’s often problematic.

The thing called brightness—you’re inclined to put it on a linear spectrum, because you actually experience it as something linear, as something with only a forward or backward. But the actual space that’s been mapped linearly, is much more expanded than that. But sense perception won’t let you say anything else, besides brighter. . . . You have to create instrumentation beyond that.

We have the exact same problem with time, because in talking about it, we’re limited in only being able to say we’ve got forward, backward, faster, slower, before, after—all the terminology that we have to discuss time, is dependent on this linear notion; but in order to have the kind of causality we’re talking about, we’ve got to have something much more complex. The effect of that complexity is—oh, it looks like it’s flowing backward, flowing forward, etc., and you try to come up with paradoxes to break the terminology, but really you’ve just got something that in, its ontological character, is entirely different.

And you find it frequently expressed in the experience of time that the human individual has, when experiencing, performing, or composing Classical artistic



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Ben Deniston: "So if you take systems of life, pre-K-T and post-K-T, across the board you see the same characteristics occur... an increase in energy requirements, increase in energy density, increase in activity, increase in changing the environment, changing the actual Biosphere at a faster rate."

composition that uses the thing called time substantially, like in poetry or in music.

Jones: That's interesting, because it does, in a certain way, get us back to our fundamental problem, which is that, if we do look at a seemingly linear progression of events—say over the last 540-some million years—what we see is that you've had these periodic extinction events in time, sort of moving forward. We've discussed that those aren't simply events, but they are transformation points. Seemingly, from what evidence we've gathered up to this point, we're now entering, or approaching, or in the throes of, what should be another point in time, so to speak, like we've seen with the mass extinctions. This idea that these extinctions come seemingly as part of a cyclical process, around the certain period of the 62-million-year cycle we've discussed.

Now the question is, does that mean, from a very linear or simple time, we're seemingly the dominant species now? People will love to make that point, particularly the greenies, from a very negative standpoint. Does that then mean that we are fated to go through an extinction phase? Is that something we can just linearly project?

Or, is there something just in the fact that we're having this kind of discussion, that says that there's something very different about man, or potentially something very different about man, that you don't find

in these other forms of life, which have risen and fallen. And I think getting at that is very much connected with getting at this whole notion of a deeper, higher understanding of what we've come to call *time*.

Deniston: What's primary is the process of development, not the way you interpret it in terms of the space and the time in which your sense perceptions are reading it. There's a very clear nature to the process of the development of life, and you see, I think, with these mass extinctions, the organisms that don't make it, are the organisms that can't sustain themselves in this more energy-dense, more energy-intensive system. The only thing that stands out is—and you have to be a brainwashed ideology not to see it—is that the clearest thing is that the organisms that advance and develop, are more energy-dense organisms. That might be a little loose use of the term, but Lyndon LaRouche has used the term "energy flux-density" as applied to human economic processes, and I think it has a corollary here—I don't know if you want to use the same terms exactly—but you have an increase in the energy density of the organisms, as you keep going through these upshifts of the system. You have an increase in the energy density in activity in the whole biospheric system.

So, with these mass extinctions, you see the organisms like the dinosaurs, etc., that maybe contribute to changing the Biosphere in a way that the Biosphere can now sustain a more advanced form of life, but they can't themselves change their activity in order to live in that more energy-dense system.

Jones: At a certain point, the dinosaurs actually did represent an upshift, a development. They were of a higher order than what had preceded them. But seemingly, they kind of then fixed themselves to a particular point in time. They were super-adapted to that particular point in time. Which seems to be also what we're being told to do! If you would look at what the green movement's saying, or what the current Obama policy is saying, it's that you've got to reach a point of sustainability; you've got to adapt to our current state of existence, that we have to sort of fix ourselves to this current point in time. But evidence shows that every time that's ever occurred in the history of life, whoever has fixed themselves to that point in time, has gone extinct, has been eliminated.



system that unfortunately could come to a grinding, screeching, very ugly halt in the next couple of years. But if we can overcome the hump right now, we would look at the Noösphere actually spreading out into space, and we would see that there would be a transformation of the whole Biosphere into the Noösphere, like that.

Jones: So, we see a real potential for man to take over the Biosphere, that we may not necessarily be subservient to the Biosphere itself or subservient to this sort of process of development, the rise and fall of species. That we've demonstrated a

Jones concluded that man has demonstrated a potential to bound the entire process of the development of the Biosphere, to take that process off the Earth, to colonize other parts of our galaxy.

The Expansion of the Noösphere

Martinson: One thing that's interesting about that: We had this geologist in the United States, back in the 1800s, named James Dwight Dana, and he noted that the whole group of mammals reached their peak of domination on the planet several hundred thousand years ago, and now they're going through their decline. So, if you look right now, everybody's freaking out that we're wiping out all these species and everything like that, but Dana noted that it's actually headed toward the extinction point anyhow for the mammals. But, he noted, man has not reached the peak yet; man is still increasing.

So if you look at the planet now—and Vernadsky actually comes into this too—if you look at the planet now, Vernadsky said, you're looking at the transformation of the planet into the Noösphere, you're transitioning out of a pure Biosphere into a state of the Noösphere, where the activity of man, the willful, creative activity of man, is expressing itself by changing the entire biogenic migrations of atoms. And you see this—you just look at what type of new species are coming out right now. For the most part, they are species that are under the domination of man, like all the flocks of domesticated animals and the plants that we're using right now. You can almost say they're the most impressive of their type that's ever existed, because we're crafting them to be the most useful for us.

So we're looking at the creation of a whole new

potential to overcome that, to actually be the singular expression which bounds that entire process of the development of the Biosphere, and to take it beyond, as you're saying, take it off of the Earth, colonize other parts of the galaxy. That's if man acts as man is uniquely designed to act, so to speak.

But we don't always act that way. Clearly, we're being directed to act counter to that. And I think that's what poses the gravest danger right now. Although we are maybe facing one of these inflection points in the transition of the Biosphere, relative to galactic and other cosmic factors, we are not necessarily fated to succumb to whatever cataclysmic type of change might come out of that. In fact, we can now act as the living, active agent of transformation; that we now become the embodiment of the principle of evolutionary transformation and upshift.

And I think maybe that's something we should pick up at another time. I think it would be worthwhile to plan another roundtable. We'd take up more explicitly the characteristics of the Noösphere, the characteristics of economics; get a little more specifically into LaRouche's policies. So, the question is now on the table: I think we have a clear idea of what the problem is; what some of the characteristics of this galactic, Biospheric process are; the question is firmly on the table. Are we next, or do we have a future that we can determine?

So thank you for joining us, and we'll see you again soon.

Extreme Weather: Time to Act

Earthquakes, hurricanes, droughts, floods—the pileup of extreme weather events and the extraordinary toll on human life is occurring at breakneck speed. What should we, as a species, do?

The first job is to correctly diagnose the problem. The LaRouchePAC Basement Team, which has been intensively studying the climate in the *universe* for more than a year now, should be your major resource. While only limited knowledge is available, what's clear is that the recent weather events are intimately related to ongoing events in the Solar System and the galaxy which are currently beyond man's control. (So forget so-called global warming.)

Mankind, if we want to survive as a species, had better start intellectually mastering these processes, in order to put workable defenses in place.

LPAC's work on the galactic and solar cycles which determine the environment in which these extreme weather events occur, began with a project which would, in fact, have a positive effect in dealing with, if not preventing, these crises. Drawing on the work of Russian biogeochemist Vladimir Vernadsky, LPAC has sketched out an expanded version of the 1960s North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) proposal, which would play a critical role in moderating climate extremes, through water management on a continental scale. NAWAPA is actually a biospheric engineering project, which—in combination with other huge “greening” projects like the African Trans-aqua plan, and expanded human exploration of space—will dramatically expand man's creative powers in the universe, for the good.

It will take decades to put NAWAPA and other projects fully in place—but the acceleration of extreme weather events should provide us with the necessary sense of urgency. Millions of lives are

immediately at stake. We need to use our minds to control the universe, now!

How to proceed? Indeed, there are some serious problems to be immediately overcome, in order to put our nation back on the path to scientific progress.

The first, and most dangerous, is the degeneration of our culture, the process of decay in our commitment to the sanctity and creativity of human life, a decay which has corrupted our nation and the world, especially over the years since FDR's death. How else could we have so warmly embraced the Green Nazi ideology—the one that says human life must be triaged in the name of Mother Nature? How could we have let the genocidal ideology of the British Malthusians, against whom we fought a revolution, take over?

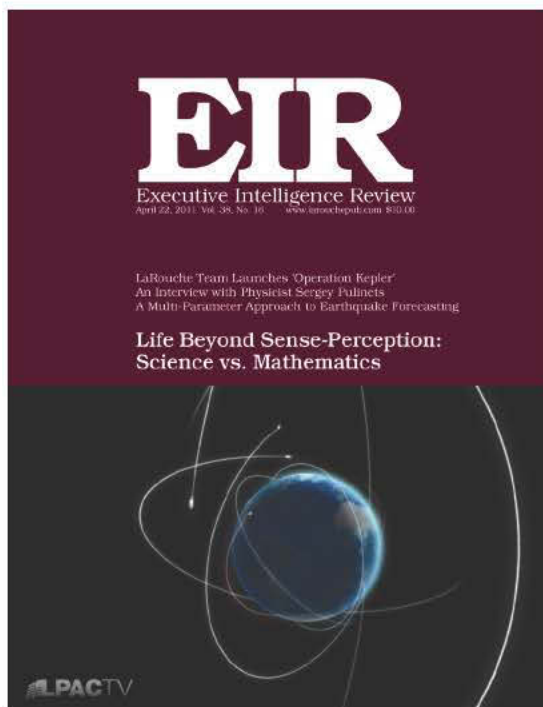
The second major obstacle lies in the excrescence of that British Green culture, namely the current President of the United States. In our Presidential system, the Executive has the power to block the necessary measures for reviving our path to scientific progress, as Obama has shown repeatedly, as in his killing of a Glass-Steagall revival, remote-sensing satellites, and manned space flight, and his commitment to saving the money-centered banks at the expense of our citizens. To deal with the devastation threatened by extreme weather, Obama—who also happens to be clinically insane—has to be removed from office.

We have no time to waste. Immediate weather events may have passed, but the emergency is with all humanity. There will *be* no recovery from disasters unless we address the cause of the crisis, beginning with removing Obama, and mobilizing our fellow citizens behind the only program available to reverse the economic breakdown crisis, the program presented by Lyndon LaRouche.

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