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Will the British Sabotage War Avoidance Progress?
LaRouche Warned in 2009: Obama's 'Narcissus Syndrome'
NAWAPA XXI: Creating Jobs; Restoring Water & Agriculture

A Shift in World Politics? Cheminade in Breakout Mode



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Charles de Gaulle once said, "I have against me the bourgeois, the military, and the diplomats, and for me, only the people who take the Metro." Our *Feature* this week celebrates the Presidential campaign of Jacques Cheminade, who, in addition to his collaboration with Lyndon LaRouche, frequently cites de Gaulle as an inspiration, especially de Gaulle's leadership of the French Resistance against Fascism during the Second World War, when his nation came under Nazi occupation. Like de Gaulle, Cheminade's support comes from the people, especially those in the smaller cities and rural districts, away from the controlled media and financial establishment. Cheminade's growing influence will be felt, not necessarily in numbers of votes, but in the fight to restore France's scientific and industrial leadership in the world.

Cheminade's campaign takes place against the backdrop of a world skidding toward war and economic disintegration. While significant war-avoidance efforts are underway—see *International* for "Expect British Sabotage: War Avoidance Measures Make Progress on Iran, Syria"—it is precisely the ongoing meltdown of the British imperial financial system that is driving the push for war and supranational dictatorship. A book review of *A Single Roll of the Dice, Obama's Diplomacy with Iran,* by Trita Parsi, looks at a key element in the war drive. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's "Urgent Message to Americans" follows, in which she reminds us that the world needs the U.S. to return to its greatest republican traditions. "LaRouche Responds to Questions from Russia," is an interview with a Russian website, commemorating Cosmonauts Day; "Can India and Pakistan Break the British Curse?" looks at the warming of relations between the two Asian powers, as the British empire-servers lurk in the wings, ready to deploy their terrorist capabilities.

Our *National* section begins with a look back at LaRouche's April 11, 2009 webcast, in which he first presented his evaluation of Obama as a dangerous narcissist—"LaRouche Warned You in 2009: Obama Threatens Your Survival."

Finally, from the LPAC Basement Team, we publish another significant section from the "NAWAPA XXI" report, this time, on the requirements for building the infrastructure, including the millions of new jobs to be created, and the specifics for the water and agriculture projects.



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EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

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A Shift in World Politics? Cheminade in Breakout Mode

by Nancy Spannaus

April 17—The April 22 Presidential elections in France could provide the shock needed to break the political controls which have kept trans-Atlantic politics under the thumb of the British financial oligarchy, remarked Lyndon LaRouche on April 14. A marker for that change will be the impact of the campaign of Jacques Cheminade—a close associate of LaRouche, and one of ten candidates on the ballot—on the decision-making process of the next President-elect. Cheminade is campaigning aggressively for an immediate reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, and the establishment of a sovereign credit system to launch great projects in collaboration with other nations.

Running on the campaign theme "A World Without the City or Wall Street, Great Infrastructure Works for Tomorrow," Cheminade has propelled himself into prominence both in France and internationally, due to his policies, but also because, he has enjoyed equal coverage with France's two main contenders for the presidency, François Hollande and Nicolas Sarkozy. His recent prime-time appearances on two major French TV stations, France 2 and TF1, where he discussed his policy of eliminating illegitimate debts through a Glass-Steagall Act, and answered questions about his comparison of U.S. President Barack Obama to Adolf Hitler, have reached close to 9 million people.

Although subject to a massive slander campaign by a small, but influential group of the "major" media, Cheminade has already had a palpable effect on the political debate in France. This was visible in the immediate wide response to his April 8 blast against the Eurex plan to market new financial instruments speculating against French state bonds, in which he identified the measure as an attack operating out of the City of London and Wall Street to make France—and more generally all nation-states—crawl after the elections (see below).

With the Euro-system entering an aggravated state of breakdown, and Cheminade the only candidate putting a competent solution on the table, Cheminade and his ideas could well take off in France. The fact that Cheminade established himself in a position of prominence in France through his candidacy, his ideas, and his talents, could have immediate repercussions in opening up the politics of France's European neighbors. And, in tandem with promising developments in the same direction ongoing in Russia, it "will cause a collapse over the control of politics in Europe," and mean "a shock effect inside the United States," said LaRouche.

Such a shock—of putting the urgently necessary banking reform and global program for a recovery of the physical economy on the table internationally—is precisely what the world needs. The alternative of sticking to the current trend, promises nothing less than the collapse of civilization, with the British Empire's "Four



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Jacques Cheminade's campaign has broken through the stale recipes offered by the other French Presidential candidates to inspire the voters with his optimistic ideas for the future.

Horsemen of the Apocalypse" given free rein to reduce the world population by billions in short order.

The Gaullist Legacy

Cheminade's growing public influence in France owes a considerable debt to the last great President of the French Republic, Charles de Gaulle, who set up a system for qualifying for the ballot, and for equal time in the major media, which has given individuals without major institutional or financial backing, but espouse a serious project for the nation, a chance to put their ideas before the public.

Thus, through putting forward his record on the economy and his solutions, Cheminade and his supporters were able to present his candidacy for ballot status, astounding the major parties. And, as of April 9, Cheminade was entitled to get equal advertising time on public TV, for ten spots of one and a half minutes each, and eight spots of three and a half minutes, to put forward his message, without mediation, to the public, along with the other nine candidates who qualified for the Presidential race.

Cheminade identifies himself as a "left-wing Gaullist," and looks to restoring de Gaulle's resistance to the British oligarchical system, and vision for France's role as a leader of great science and industry in the world. In fact, following former President Jacques Chirac's betrayal of many of de Gaulle's ideas, and the transformation of his old RPR (Gaullist) party, into the present UMP of President Nicolas Sarkozy, Gaullism ceased to exist as an organized movement. Cheminade also looks to the Socialist tradition of Jean Jaurès, and here again, the official Socialist Party, whose candidate Hollande is the second leading candidate, has almost totally abandoned the positive principles of the party.

The reality is that the 70-year-old Cheminade, a retired career officer in the Directorate of Foreign Economic Relations of the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Industry who decided to leave his position in order to lead a political movement inspired by LaRouche's ideas since the mid-1970s, terrifies the party and financial establishments, which are finding themselves increasingly hated by the population. During his Presidential campaign in 1995, Cheminade forecast the collapse of "casino capitalism" within about 15 years—and his credibility is now at an all-time high. With vicious legal and political attacks at that time, the corrupt Establishment attempted to destroy Cheminade, but they did not succeed.

The danger for the Establishment is that the disenchanted population will break the trend.

Despite the "equal time" provisions, a small but influential group in the national media in France are spending their time trying to make voters believe that Cheminade is a wierdo or extremist. This bias has gone so far as to prompt *Le Monde* to literally black out coverage of his candidacy in its original listing of qualified candidates, and has announced its refusal to cover him at all, claiming that "he is unclear about his policies." Other journalists in the national media have served as virtual attack dogs in their interviews with Cheminade.

In a recent interview with Darcy Richardson of the "uncovered politics" website, Cheminade commented on this fact: "The reason is simple: fear! The financial oligrachy is not afraid of me as an individual, but by the

potential rise of a popular movement that would break free with the City of London monetarist empire, as well as my association with American system economist Lyndon LaRouche."

Where the Message Is Hitting Home

In contrast to the slanders in the media, especially in the large cities, Cheminade and his campaigners are getting a very open response in the smaller cities and rural areas. In addition, some of the major media's attempts to slander Cheminade are backfiring. Many people respond to the candidate immediately by commenting on the bad (and false) treatment he is getting in the press—even if they don't agree with Cheminade's program.



L'Humanité

This cartoon, published on April 16 in L'Humanité, says, "Sarkozy is optimistic! 'I will come out ahead of Cheminade!'"

One of the most notable cases came after a major TV station chose to feature the U.S. LaRouche movement's "moustache" poster of Obama on the screen for several minutes, in hopes of trying to get Cheminade to repudiate LaRouche and his views. But, as Cheminade told Richardson, instead "it turned out to be a great opportunity to expose how financial fascism is at play in the United States with Obama and his Wall Street crowd organizing bank bailouts, cuts in public and social services, a health policy excluding the poor and suffering, a policy of targetted assassinations, and NDAA (National Defense Authorization Act) kidnappings, etc.—all issues that had not been covered in the French media!"

Cheminade has received a very warm response in many cities, such as Lille and Nancy, where he has met with citizens for free-wheeling discussions. In a recent visit to Lille, more than 100 citizens showed up, having been informed by a mass-leafletting by campaign volunteers in the days before. The candidate has also made a point of visiting many high-technology centers, especially of the nuclear industry, and expressing his support for not only continuing, but dramatically advancing nuclear power. While France has been a nuclear pioneer, and currently gets 80% of its electricity in this way, the British-inspired genocidal green movement has launched a sustained assault, and is making substantial inroads in the political parties.

The other area where Cheminade's ideas are having a visible impact is among political circles which are

Cheminade Nails Sarkozy

April 13—When French President Nicolas Sarkozy, who is campaigning for reelection, came on stage for a televised interview on Canal+ on April 10, he was told the first question would come from Jacques Cheminade, who had asked it the evening before when he was the guest on the same show.

Then Cheminade appeared in the studio on a giant screen, stating, "Mr. Sarkozy is saying that we have just come out of four years of crisis. If we are out of the crisis, why are we being told to tighten our belts, and why is a garrot being imposed on Greece? Is it in order to save the investment banks?"

Sarkozy replied that, yes, we have come out of four years of a phenomenal crisis, which almost drove Europe to the edge of the abyss. As for Greece, we have not imposed a garrot, he said; rather, Greece's debt of EU225 billion has been reduced to EU110 billion, thanks to negotiations in Europe; the worst of the crisis is behind us, and we have to save the euro, blah, blah, blah.

Next episode: Cheminade gave an interview April 11 on LCI, a cable news channel, where he kept up the polemic, by first mentioning Sarkozy's reply to him, claiming that the crisis is basically over; and then went on to blast the incompetence of political leaders.

The first question to Cheminade came from someone who said he had heard that if François Hollande, the Socialist Party Presidential candidate, is elected, he would appoint Cheminade as his Economics and Finance Minister. "Not true at all," Cheminade replied. "If he is elected, I would have a more useful role outside the government."

both aware and very concerned about the financial and physical economic implosion threatening the nation. Some individuals in these circles clearly believe that Cheminade's analysis and solutions should get a hearing, at a minimum. Interestingly, Cheminade's consistent call for smashing financial speculators with a Glass-Steagall-type reform, has spurred some of his opponents, such as Hollande, to mimic his call for banking separation, although falling far short of the measures required.

It is unfortunately the case, that several weeks of increased publicity since Cheminade qualified for the ballot, cannot overturn the effects of decades of blackout (and, in some cases, slander) among the general population, so organizers still often find voters who don't know the candidate at all. The fact that the French state sends out a programmatic statement by each candidates to every voting household, in the last week before the first election round (see Cheminade program, *EIR* March 23), will help this situation, but it's impossible to know how much.

The Potential Is Growing

Asked how he expects to do in vote counts in the election, Cheminade has stated repeatedly that, in the current cirumstances, he is not so much concerned with vote results, but rather, that his campaign, which is aimed at introducing key ideas into the race, can transform the political debate, opening up the situation to the fundamental changes he is proposing as the crisis evolves. He notes that he has already seen a shift in the seriousness with which his (and LaRouche's) economic policies are being taken, and that, especially given the deepening crisis, the genie will not be able to be put back in the bottle.

One senior intelligence source in the United States has told *EIR* that Cheminade has already moved up to the second tier of candidacies in the field of ten, from the bottom third—and has clearly made a major impact on policy discussion already.

Cheminade's initiatives are also very well known in Africa, and several African institutions have hosted him for events. His championship of major infrastructure projects such as Transaqua has earned him a great deal of support and respect in those circles.

Whatever the result on April 22—out of which the top two candidates will go on to compete in a run-off—Jacques Cheminade is a political force for the ideas that will save civilization, who will not go away.

Cheminade's Webcast

A Vision for France Without Oligarchism

by Christine Bierre

PARIS, April 15—Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade opened his webcast on April 15, one week before the first round of the French Presidential elections, with a sobering challenge to French voters: "A civilization that cheats its own principles is a dying civilization," he said, quoting Aimé Césaire, the late poet and political leader from Martinique. "This has now become the case," Cheminade added; "we are facing a great crisis of civilization."

Speaking directly to the citizenry, away from the small group of media hounds operating in defense of the financial order, who have been working full-time to completely distort his very clear message, Cheminade was able to get across his program to deal with the measures of social justice that are urgent for France, but which unfortunately cannot be realized until the financial stranglehold of the oligarchy is lifted by adoption of a Glass-Steagall banking reform and the productive public credit policies which prevailed after World War II and during President Charles de Gaulle's tenure.

Some 4,200 people were online for Cheminade's speech and the question and answer period (two hours total). More than 200 questions on a broad range of subjects were received before and during the event. Many contributions were made by new and longstanding supporters to the Cheminade 2012 campaign account.

Cheminade stressed that a Presidential election is the ideal moment to take up these big questions, to build resistance to the current financial feudalism, and to create a new Renaissance of science and culture. Unfortunately, none of the other Presidential candidates has a vision; they propose only right-wing austerity or a left-wing version of the same. The right wing likes to play on fears—of Islam, of immigration, of a downfall like that of Greece; the left wing manipulates people to accept the illusion that the system can be changed from

within, without rejecting the fundamental axioms of oligarchism and monetarism.

Today, he said, "I will speak to all those who suffer and are victims of exploitation and marginalization, about the world we all want, which is one where everyone has the right to a job, to a home, to improved living standards, to health care, and to a quality education.

Rural areas of France are losing their public services and businesses, unemployment has reached 5 million, and of all the jobs now being created, 85% are temporary, and 60% last less than a month! Close to 9 million Frenchmen live under the poverty line, and in 30 years, France has lost 3 million industrial jobs.

It is most ironic, Cheminade said, that while leading candidates are debating non-issues such as driving permits, these same people have been driving the country against the wall.



EIRNS/Julien Lemaître

Jacques Cheminade files 585 petition signatures from elected officials from all over France on March 8, thereby qualifying as a Presidential candidate. A clique in the "major" media has been consistently hostile to his campaign, but he bypassed them with his webcast, going directly to the voters.

Reorganize the Banking System

What must be done? Starting May 7, when the election is over, we must launch a policy of social resistance and of war against the financial powers, against a system which is stealing the lives of those working in the factories that are now threatened with being shut down. Our enemy is the financial oligarchy and it has a face. In France, BNP Paribas, our megabank, has officials on 47% of the administration councils of all the CAC 40 top companies on the national stock index.

A true public service for employment must be created, the candidate continued. A two-tier fiscal system must be applied to companies, with lower rates to those that create jobs, and higher ones to those who pay benefits. Public contracts must be granted to companies that create new jobs, especially for youth. The minimum wage must be increased from the present EU1,200 per month to EU1,700.

After taking control of credit emission, renationalizing the Bank of France, and creating public productive credit for great projects from the Atlantic to the China Sea, Cheminade proposes to create public banking that will provide low-interest-rate credit to especially high-tech small and medium-sized companies.

Cheminade proposes an ambitious policy of dealing with immigration by creating a Ministry of Integration and Cooperation, which will fight against both foreign and also forms of domestic colonialism. While helping the countries of the South to fight against the looting policies of the so-called Washington Consensus and the free-market policies of the EU, Cheminade also proposes offering these countries real development, in the form of great projects such as replenishing Lake Chad, the Tunisian and Algerian chotts, and finishing the Jonglei Canal in Sudan. Emigration from these countries will then be a matter of choice and not one of necessity. Those who choose to come to France can be fully integrated, through citizens' houses that will centralize all public services, and houses of law that will teach people

their rights and duties.

However, all this can only be done after a total financial reform, which will separate commercial banks from speculative ones, and carry out, through a Pecora-style Commission, the controlled elimination of public debt, and forbid the practices of the financial casino.

This can only be done, said Cheminade, if investment is reoriented towards great projects of the future. He polemicized against those who attack his ambitious space policy as being in contradiction with urgent needs on Earth. The irony, he said, is that during the "Glorious 30" postwar years, France had both an ambitious space program, and a fully functioning social safety net, while now it has neither of the two!

Cheminade also took on the left parties, saying that he respects their social policies, but rejects totally their attempt to do away with nuclear power. You cannot achieve social justice without high energy-flux-density technologies, he said, comparing the power released by burning 25 tons of wood to the power of half a gram of uranium.

A New Renaissance

He concluded with a beautiful, humanist concept for the development of culture and education in France. "There are two concepts of culture," he said, "that of the oligarchy, for whom education means recruiting an elite to manage the world, and for which culture is merely a social status. That is a sterile world without creativity, one in which people learn formulas, codes, and catechisms as if they were robots or domesticated animals.

"Real culture and education, as promoted by the great humanists, lead human beings to walk in the footsteps of the great inventors and artists of the past, thus reliving the moments of history at which the works were created, and what was revolutionary about them."

In France, people must learn to work together, Cheminade stressed, proposing that schools be run like small republics, with a "parliament in the small" made up of teachers, parents, and students, coordinating to solve problems and discover new principles together. "I will fight for the arts to be taught in schools, for children to be taught to sing in choruses at the same time that they learn how to read and write; I will fight for philosophy, prehistory, and astronomy to be taught early to children."

"A utopia?" he asked. "No, it is the power of banks, of people like [banker] Michel Pebereau, who are more powerful than [French President Nicolas] Sarkozy, which is leading us straight into the wall. Against this negative utopia, we need a positive utopia to save our social system, and give back to our society a sense of beauty, truth, and justice."

In the question period, Cheminade dealt with many more issues, such as his commitment to Middle East peace; his inspiration by Lyndon LaRouche when they first met, when LaRouche linked the economic and financial crisis to the culture of pragmatism and sense-certainty; the great project perspective throughout the world, in particular, the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), and his agricultural policies.

Cheminade Lambastes Eurex Speculation

April 14—*The following statement from French Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade was released by his campaign on April 14, 2012:*

As early as April 8, I was the first in the Presidential campaign to warn of the coming risk of a speculative attack on the French debt. In fact, as of April 16, Eurex (the European derivatives exchange) will begin marketing new futures contracts for highly leveraged gambling on the French debt (FOAT—French long-term bonds), which is likely to lead to an explosive rise in the interest rates at which France borrows.

The media hype of the past days over such a potential speculative attack cannot be reduced to an initiative aimed at supporting the reelection of President Nicolas Sarkozy. Believing so would be a serious miscalculation of the depth of the financial crisis, and the determination of the financial markets operating out of the City of London and Wall Street to make France—and more generally, all nation-states—crawl.

The financial markets are worried about the maneuvering room that the next President of the Republic will have, in particular, if it is a Socialist President [François Hollande] with a majority in both chambers. What they most fear is the pressure that the people and the Socialist rank-and-file will bring to bear on French leaders.

Our country, thanks to her history and the nature of her institutions, is neither helpless nor unarmed in the

face of the expected turbulence, and the war the financial markets have declared on France.

Prohibiting short sales, as some candidates have proposed, is by no means sufficient. After the second round of the Presidential election [May 6], the following measures must be urgently taken:

• In order to break the financial stranglehold, a Glass-Steagall Act must be adopted as quickly as possible. It must involve a real separation between investment banks and insurance companies on the one hand, and deposit and credit banks serving individuals and companies on the other.

A mere separation of the banks' "activities," while they remain under the same roof, is insufficient.

• A parliamentary investigative committee shall be set up simultaneously, and provided with investigative and subpoena powers, in order to prepare for the separation of the banks and to study their speculative activities.

• The state shall protect the necessary functions of deposit and credit banks. Investment banks that have speculated and lost shall not be bailed out and may be put into bankruptcy proceedings.

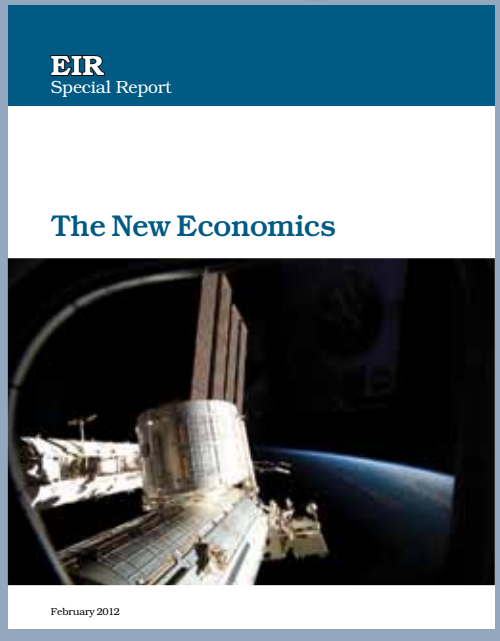
• All the debt created by the financial system over the past decades, whether public or private, cannot be paid back. We need a thorough review and sorting-out to determine which debts are legitimate, and those such as gambling debts, which are not.

In that way, we can get out of the "blind belief in a balanced budget," which was denounced by Jean Zay, a minister in the Popular Front [anti-Fascist] government [1936-39]. Such urgent measures are a precondition for a productive public credit policy, allowing for a policy of funding great projects and public works, which is the only means of ensuring the future of France, of her economy and her public services. Otherwise, the economic crisis and social ravages that ensue will be irremediable.

Should the next President of the Republic fail to take such measures to rein in finance, he will be responsible before history for the subsequent financial takedowns. The more votes I have by the evening of the first round of the election [April 22], the greater the pressure on the next President of the Republic to adopt this road map, and the stronger my own voice will be in the struggle to come.

EIR Special Report

The New Economics | A Science-Driver Program for Recovery



This new 80-page report leads with Lyndon LaRouche's **State of the Union address**, followed by:

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Cheminade Food Policy: Organize the Markets vs. Predatory Globalization

April 16—The food and agriculture policy plank in the campaign program of Jacques Cheminade for President of France, released Jan. 31 this year—"The World Against the City and Wall Street—a Grand Platform for Tomorrow"—stands as an international policy guidance for emergency and longterm action. The ten-page chapter, "Agriculture: Organize the Markets Against Predatory Globalization," begins by stressing that it is the dead monetarist system itself which must be changed; and secondly, that national food sovereignty and the principle of production must be restored. The key elements of these two thrusts are presented below, in summary translation and paraphrase.

France, the foremost food-producing nation of the European Union, and a top-rank exporter to world markets, is undergoing the destruction of its varied farm sectors, as a result of intensifying global cartelization, speculative price volatility, and EU/greenie dictates. Dozens of the nearly 600 mayors who backed Cheminade's candidacy—the endorsement of 500 elected officials is a prerequisite for ballot status in the Presidential election—are from French farm regions.

Worldwide, farm leaders are resisting the undermining of agriculture, but they need the strategic overview of who and what the enemy is, and how to change the system. Without that, there can be only fruitless, issue-by-issue attempts to make "better" a situation bound to get worse. For example, the largest farmer organization in France, the French National Federation of Farmers' Unions (FNSEA), an umbrella organization representing 20,000 local agriculture unions and 22 regional federations, is focussing at present on reforming taxation, farm management, and the future of the EU CAP, Common Agriculture Policy.

In the United States, a sister organization to FNSEA, the National Farmers Union (NFU), backs the system-changing policy of restoring the Glass-Steagall law. The NFU, representing farmers and ranchers across 33 states, has long opposed rampant commodity speculation and cartelization. But this week, in their "Fly-In" to Washington, to lobby Congress, NFU activists are focussed instead on a new commodity-marketing proposal, the Market-Driven Inventory System (MDIS), intended to maintain supplies and fair prices to farmers, cut down price volatility, and reduce Federal expenditures, but all the while, stay within the pre-exisitng monetarist system, now in breakdown—a strategy that is foredoomed.

In Argentina, Australia, Canada, Mexico, and many other nations, there are well-motivated, but limited efforts by farm leaders. Many farm groups came together a year ago to form a new international effort, to address worldwide food-security concerns. The new World Farmers Organization will have its first conference in June in Rome, where it is now headquartered. Formed March 29, 2011, in Brussels, the WFO has as its first director, Robert Carlson, the NFU president of North Dakota.

Cheminade's leadership, alongside that of the LaRouche Political Action Committee's drive in the United States, is a call to action for farm leaders to demand the critical measures to end all deadly casino and financial bailout practices imposed to serve private globalist networks, and shift completely to economic science.



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The Cahors Chateau vineyard in France. Cheminade wants to restore the right of French farmers to make a decent living from their produce.

On March 29, Cheminade addressed the 66th Congress of the FNSEA, in Montpellier, standing out among the other six Presidential candidates, for his tough policy intervention. As noted by the press, Cheminade was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and warmly applauded at the end.

A Synopsis of Cheminade's Policy

In France today, we have 317,000 professional farms, half of what we had 20 years ago, employing about 750,000 people full-time. French farmers have the impression that they have become welfare recipients who are unfairly treated for their hard work.

Not only is international food production competition untenable because of adulterated products (from New Zealand powdered milk, Argentinean or Chilean wines), but the French situation has also been hit by competition from other European producers, notably because of legal discrepancies in work-time and income among the different countries of the European Union, and within the Eurozone itself. At the same time, the volatility of prices is becoming more and more intolerable. In order to survive under such conditions, French farmers have to adopt intensive forms of production at cheaper prices, and to follow the methods prescribed by agricultural officials who are polluting the environment and who should be in the dock of the accused themselves!

French farmers realize more and more that the globalist "European model" is aimed at eliminating the family farm and replacing it with large agribusiness cartels, tied to international banks, and whose aim is not to feed the populations of the world, but to profiteer.

I. Change the System

We must change the current arbitrary and unjust system at all levels and return to a policy which does not penalize producers, but instead, eliminates hunger in the world, and increases the nutritional quality of food in the advanced sector countries.

The time has come to redefine the kind of agriculture that is suitable for France, and within the framework of a new, just international and European economic order. This means that we must return to a system of organized markets, oriented to the interests of all, on a planet where food requirements far exceed what is currently being produced. Mankind requires, at the very least, a doubling of the production of vegetables. Aside from water and energy, agriculture must become the great challenge of the 21st Century. By 2050, in order to properly feed between 9 and 10 billion people, all of the arable land and all of the food producers of the world will be required to produce at full capacity. Anything less than a full mobilization will lead to a policy of triage and genocide.

The problem is that financial interests are monopolizing the world food markets and most of the arable land of the planet, manipulating food prices. As a consequence, most of our farmers will be ruined within very short order. Very soon, the French agricultural sector will be reduced to 150,000 vertically integrated farms, essentially vectored toward international markets, from which very few French consumers will benefit.

In the agricultural sector, as well as in the economy as a whole, a completely new political choice is thus required. The time has come to form a new Resistance movement, rallying producers and consumers of our country, Europe, and the world. My commitment is to provide a guiding principle for this Resistance and a program to fight this financial genocide.

II. Restore Food Sovereignty; Give Priority to Production

My approach is to organize everything from the top down, from the international to the national:

1. **Create a new world monetary and financial system**, based on a planetary-wide New Bretton Woods structure, so that money flows back to labor and production in agriculture, as in all other economic sectors.

2. **Organize long-term credit at low interest rates for investing in great development projects worldwide**, thus creating the necessary infrastructure for agricultural development (water, transport, research centers for plant life). A few examples of such projects: replenishing Lake Chad by diverting Congo Basin water; building irrigation systems in Tunisia and Algeria.

3. **Eliminate the Anglo-American financial oligarchy of the City of London and Wall Street**. This is a first requirement for credit creation. Establish a Glass-Steagall reform of the banking system by separating speculative banks from commercial banks. The deposits of citizens and credits for production must be protected against all speculation.

4. **Restore the French model of solidarity and mutual benefit**.

5. **Return to a protectionist and regulated system**. Create public stocks of basic food commodities in ex-

porting countries as well as in importing countries, such as in the Maghreb, in order to establish food security and avoid shortages, as Franklin Delano Roosevelt did in the United States during the Great Depression.

6. **Create a World Monitoring Center for food stocks and price controls for agricultural products and land, based on the productive credit system of the New Bretton Woods**.

7. **Invest in climate forecasting mechanisms** (via satellites) for the purpose of better forecasting weather systems for conditions of production, and to better understand cosmic radiation coming from the galaxy and the Solar System. Increase funding and cooperation between the National Center for Spatial Studies (CNES) and the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA).

8. **Organize markets for raw materials within an intelligent protectionist system.** Restore the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on an international scale: unity of markets, community preferences, and financial solidarity. Stop the financial arbitrariness of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and eliminate the domination of the food cartels.

9. **Return to a policy of parity prices restoring the farmer's ability to reinvest in new productive cycles.**

Redistribute direct payments to farmers for the most favorable modes of production, for the most beneficial products, and for the best nutritional levels.

Restore the balance of financial assistance according to the size of the farms.

Establish a system of compensation for losses during bad years.

10. **A series of measures can and must be taken immediately.**

The first measure is to restore the balance in favor of livestock farmers who suffer the most from speculative prices.

The second measure is to support a short-circuit system in order to avoid middlemen.

The third measure is to help farmers invest collectively or individually in the transformation, commercialization, and improvement of the quality of their products, and promote economic organizations (groups of producers and cooperatives) aimed at reinforcing their negotiating power.

The fourth measure is to launch "Operation Truth," by requiring product labeling that shows the price paid to the producer.

The fifth measure relates to wine producers, who, since 2009, no longer have an organization of their own. I will introduce new measures, including the restoration of the right of planting, expected to be eliminated in 2015.

11. **Organize a moratorium on unfair debt related to agriculture**, case by case, and depending on the region and the production capabilities.

12. **Bring about a revolution in agrobiophysics**, which would go from the current chemicals-dominated agriculture to an agriculture that takes the soil, not as a passive substance on which man blindly grows things, but as a living process for which man provides the best possible conditions for rational production: agrobiophysics.

The relationship between financial gain and ecological degradation can be beaten from the top down. The common enemy is the financier, who today exploits and manipulates everybody. This revolution requires that we help farmers to become "physicians of land," in order to restore soil and develop land with technologies that respect the complexities of the agrosystems.

Thus, the time has come to give priority to agricultural production and to food sovereignty, out of which will come the progressive development of an agrobiophysics of the future, which will emphasize the relationship between the creative powers of the human being (the Noösphere) and the domain in which he lives (the Biosphere and Lithosphere). Such agrobiophysicists will not be unrelated to future astronauts who, themselves, as intellectual and physical laborers, like farmers, will discover new lands, upon which to grow new forms of life.

This agricultural policy must become an integral part of a courageous new world policy, otherwise we will be left with bandages on a sick body.

The purpose is to give to young people the desire to take the place of the old who are passing on, with neither financial bondage nor dependency on welfare, thus avoiding the dislocation of the social fabric of our nation, and securing the beauty of its countryside.

Those who are part of the system obstinately refuse to think in those terms, because their careers have been made by the system. The crisis is not an agricultural crisis; agriculture is merely a symptom. We are in a general crisis—financial, monetary, and social. It is our duty to bring justice to those who produce what we eat, if we want to change things in genenral, that is, to get out of this stock exchange system which destroys both work and production.

EXPECT BRITISH SABOTAGE

War Avoidance Measures Make Progress on Iran, Syria

by Jeffrey Steinberg, Michele Steinberg, and Nancy Spannaus

April 16—Despite the recent weeks' provocations by the British and their operatives, this last week saw two significant advances in the war-avoidance policy of Russia, China, and U.S. military layers on the flashpoints of Iran and Syria. But it would be foolhardy for anyone to think that the British Empire's threat of using these conflict points to detonate a thermonuclear confrontation between the U.S. on one side, and Russia and China on the other, has been pushed off the table. Indeed, the underlying cause for the war drive, the panic of the Empire over its onrushing bankruptcy collapse, is increasing day by day.

Lyndon LaRouche warned on April 15, that the very facts that the first round of talks between the P5+1 (UN Security Council Permanent Five plus Germany) and Iran concluded successfully; and that UN monitors are now on the ground in Syria, makes a British Empire flight-forward toward war all the more likely.

As the recent developments around North Korea underscore, possible triggers for conflict between an Empire-led "West," and Russia and China, are not confined to the Middle East cockpit. Nonetheless, British puppet and Israeli Premier Benjamin Netanyahu is a prime option for the British sabotage operation. As his initial statements after the P5+1 talks suggested, Netanyahu could well be activated to carry out his long-threatened provocation against Iran—thus exploding a global conflict.

The only way that the British drive to intimidate every nation in the world into giving up its sovereignty, by threatening nuclear war, can be stopped, is to destroy its financial empire.

The Iran Talks

The P5+1 talks held April 13-14 in Istanbul, Turkey, among the U.S., Russia, China, Britain, France, and Germany, on the one side, and Iran, on the other, resulted in a series of extremely positive statements, and the scheduling of follow-up discussions for May 23 in Baghdad. Of special note was the statement made by European Union Foreign Minister Catherine Ashton at a press conference, where she called the talks "constructive and useful," and, according to the Iranian official Fars News Agency, said, "We have agreed that the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) forms a key basis for what must be serious engagement to ensure all the obligations under the treaty are met by Iran while fully respecting Iran's right for the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

Ashton added that "subsequent meetings will lead to concrete steps towards a comprehensive negotiated solution which restores confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the Iranian nuclear program."

Ashton's positive tone was echoed by Russia's Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov, and by Alaeddin Boroujerdi, head of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Iranian parliament. According to the Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz*, which has opposed Netan-



White House/Pete Souza

Efforts to find negotiated settlements for the conflict in Syria, and with Iran, while promising, could still be sabotaged by British imperial assests Obama and Netanyahu, shown here in the Oval Office March 5.

yahu's threats to attack Iran, Boroujerdi said, "The Istanbul talks were a good and positive step forward, and "it was decided that, in the next talks … the lifting of banking and oil sanctions against Iran would be raised."

Netanyahu, for his part, sent out a video of a discussion he had with U.S. Senator (and warmonger) Joe Lieberman, charging that the successful talks gave Iran "five weeks to continue enrichment without any limitation," and issuing his own demands that Iran immediately stop enriching uranium and dismantle its nuclear facility in Qom—precisely the deal-breaking demand that the British had floated unsuccessfully immediately before talks began.

Another key avenue of potential sabotage is British puppet Obama, whose record consistently contradicts his mouth. (See book review, below.)

The Syrian Ceasefire

Pressure for diplomacy—especially from Russia and China—rather than regime change, clearly made the difference in Istanbul, and also tipped the balance at the United Nations in discussions about Syria. For, while British Prime Minister David Cameron, among others, was raving that the Assad government, which had announced its approval of UN envoy Kofi Annan's plan for a ceasefire, had failed to adhere to the terms, the UN Security Council on April 14 passed a *unanimous* resolution recognizing that ceasefire, and authorizing the first delegation of UN monitors to start work in the country.

Russia's UN Ambassador Vitaly Churkin succeeded in getting two concessions from the UNSC's warmongers before agreeing to the resolution. The first was that the resolution calls for *both* sides to "cease all armed violence in all its forms," not just the government, and the second was to include the opposition in the condemnation of violations of human rights, by changing the original language so as to condemn "the widespread violations of human rights by the Syrian authorities, as well as any human rights abuses by armed groups."

Thus the first 30 unarmed military observers—an advance team for an expected group of 250 to be approved in a new resolution—are charged with establishing contacts with both sides, and with reporting on implementation of "a full cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties."

In Syria too, sabotage by key British assets, including Saudi Arabia and Qatar, can be expected. In addition, it was announced this weekend that the Obama Administration will be releasing funds to the Syrian National Council and Syrian Free Army in Turkey for communications and other "non-lethal" goods, thus joining the British, and in effect, providing material support to the armed terrorist groups who are determined to continue and escalate the conflict.

China Exposes Anti-Assad Terrorism

Well aware of the dangers, both China and Russia remain highly engaged in the situation, and are acting preemptively with the dangers in mind.

On April 15, for example, the Chinese news agency Xinhua, citing Syrian media sources, reported that there has been a "surge" in kidnappings and assassinations, including:

- On April 14, a candidate for Syria's upcoming

parliamentary elections, Mohammad Ismail al-Ahmed, was kidnapped by an "armed terrorist group" in the province of Idlib.

• While the kidnappers of Al-Ahmed have not been identified, Xinhua reports that a rebel group calling itself the "Battalions of Mohammed" recently threatened to kill anyone who might "put himself as a candidate for the forthcoming parliamentary elections." The threats have appeared on YouTube, and the same group also claimed responsibility for the earlier assassination of Lt. Col. Youssef Saqqer in the eastern province of Deir al-Zour.

• Also on April 14, another armed group kidnapped Col. Mohammad Eid in the central province of Hama.

• A prominent cleric, Sayyed Nasser al-Allawi, was reported to have been assassinated on April 13, in the Damascus suburb of Saida Zeinab. Al-Allawi was providing assistance for families fleeing to the area because of the unrest.

• Also on April 13, rebel terrorists killed Maj. Moussa Youssef in Hama.

• On April 12, the day the ceasefire took effect, officials loyal to the Assad goverment were killed. These included a brigadier general in the Damascus suburb of Jaramana, a first lieutenant in the northern province of Aleppo, and the secretary of the Ba'ath Party's office in al-Mazareeb. The same day, dozens of officers were wounded.

The Chinese report shines a spotlight on the terrorist sabotage which both Assad and the Arab League Monitors have exposed—but is routinely ignored, for obvious reasons, by the U.S., Britain, and France.

Russians Announce Warship Deployment

On April 14, Ria Novosti reported from "a high-ranking source at the Defense Ministry," that "Russian warships will be continuously deployed for patrol duty off the Syrian coast." The Russian Kashin-class guided-missile destroyer *Smetlivy* is currently deployed near the Syrian coast, the report said, and another Black Sea Fleet ship will replace the *Smetlivy* in May, while several other Russian warships were on their way to the Mediterranean. The source said that deployment of a Black Sea Fleet task force to the region cannot be ruled out.

As we reported at the time, Russia's announcement last November of a visit by its only aircraft carrier, the *Admiral Kuznetzov*, to Syrian coastal waters, was one of Russia's first major war-avoidance measures. The carrier's tour of duty lasted two months, and the vessel returned to its northern home region in February.

At the time of that announcement, according to *Izvestia*, former Russian Navy Chief of Staff Adm. Victor Kravchenko said that, even if the *Kuznetsov* and its accompanying ship take some time to arrive in the Mediterranean, "the appearance there of any naval force besides NATO's is very useful for the region, since it represents an obstacle to unleashing armed conflict."

The April 14 Ria Novosti wire also said that "the Russian military has repeatedly underscored the need for Russian warships to patrol the Mediterranean on a permanent basis. In Soviet days, up to 50 warships from the Fifth Squadron of the Russian Black Sea Fleet and other Soviet Navy units were been deployed in the Mediterranean on a permanent basis."

Other Russian ships currently on patrol in the Mediterranean are the *Kildin* surveillance ship, as well as the *Iman* tanker vessel, and a floating workshop deployed near the Syrian port of Tartus, according to the report.

Nor are the Russians limiting their action to the Mediterranean theater.

Wire services reported on April 15 that four Russian Pacific Fleet warships, along with support vessels, fighter planes, helicopters, and marines left Vladivostock that day to participate in joint manuevers with the Chinese PLA Navy (PLAN). The Russian guided-missile cruiser *Varyag* and three anti-submarine ships will participate in Yellow Sea manuevers with the PLAN April 22-29. More than 200 ships from Russia and China will be involved in the manuevers, which are taking place under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

While the Russian news reports on the ships' departure made no mention of the growing tensions in North Asia, or the recent North Korean failed rocket/satellite launch, the joint manuevers send a clear message that both Moscow and Beijing are aware of the threats from the West and are engaging in tighter military cooperation. The action supplements statements by Chinese official media, and from last week's Moscow meeting of the foreign ministers of Russia, China, and India, that all international conflicts, such as those in North Korea and Southwest Asia, must be solved by diplomacy, not by threats.

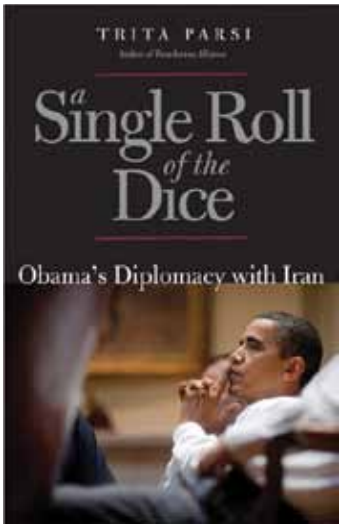
These major Eurasian powers know well that what is threatened in any of these regional theaters is not a local conflict, but a general war, which leads inexorably toward thermonuclear confrontation.

Book Review

How Obama Sabotaged Earlier Iran Talks

by Nancy Spannaus

A Single Roll of the Dice, Obama's Diplomacy with Iran
by Trita Parsi
New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2012 284 pages, hardcover, $27.50



There are few people more qualified to tell the story of the record of the Obama Administration's dealings with Iran than the author of this book, noted Middle East foreign policy expert and president of the National Iranian-American Council (NIAC), Trita Parsi. From his involvement in confidential negotiations between American foreign policy officials and Iranian government representatives, in The Hague during the Spring of 2008, to his organizing of an ad by a group of retired U.S. military-intelligence officers opposing military action against Iran, to the current intensive maneuvering toward a possible deal on nuclear development, Parsi has been intensively involved in the policy fight against war in and around the Administration.

In addition, as he says in his book, he conducted more than 70 interviews, many with principals in the discussions, in preparation for his story.

The result is, in some ways, ironic. For while Parsi states outright that he believes Obama personally was "genuine" in his desire for a deal with Iran, and that Iran bears equal, if not more, responsibility for the failure to reach one, his chronology is actually a profound indictment of the Obama Administration's step-by-step sabotage of the process. Parsi himself, to this day, says he's hopeful Obama will not support war. But a careful reading of this book, which I highly recommend, strongly suggests otherwise.

Surely, Parsi is correct in his statement that diplomacy with Iran has not *failed;* it was never seriously tried. As he pointed out at a forum on Capitol Hill Feb. 16, and as he ultimately mentions in the book, serious diplomacy, especially between parties who have had long-term serious conflicts, such as the U.S. and Vietnam, the West and Libya, and Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, takes years to succeed. Yet, in the case of Iran, as a senior State Department official told Parsi, "Our Iran diplomacy was a gamble on a single roll of the dice."

Hence the title of the book, and the danger that, in the more supercharged period of crisis of today, Obama will soon abandon diplomacy, and follow his British masters to a disastrous global war.

Sanctions vs. Diplomacy

To judge from appearances, one would conclude that President Obama, in sharp contast with George W. Bush, was determined to show respect to the Iranian regime, and move toward a diplomatic solution to the so-called issue of nuclear materials. While the record shows that the Administration shifted emphasis between the two tactics, the fact is that the Obama Administration always combined the two—thus feeding mistrust, and ultimately making a peaceful resolution impossible. Sanctions are a tool of war, and incompatible with diplomacy.

While the U.S. tone had changed with Obama, the new administration maintained sufficient continuity with the previous Bush Administration to lend credence to the Iranian view that Washington was headed to the same objective. One of those points of continuity was the appointment of Dennis Ross, a pro-Israel hawk, as one of the two officials in charge of the review of policy toward Iran. While declaring that he was for engagement with Iran without preconditions, Ross demanded that sanctions be part of the mix, allegedly to "concentrate the minds of Iranian leaders on what they stand to lose without humiliating them."

Another point of continuity was the fact that Stuart Levey, previously the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence at Treasury, was kept on at the Treasury Department (until March 2011). Levey was known as a fanatic on killer sanctions against Iran. Thus it was little surprise that when the incoming Administra-

tion met with the Iranians at a conference on Afghanistan on March 31, 2009, its letter inviting further talks made reference to the alternative of "crippling sanctions."

But what was the guidepost for the Iranians to avoid such sanctions? Parsi concludes it was unclear, especially on the question of Iran's rights to enriching uranium, something the Iranians claimed was guaranteed by international treaty, and which a host of its enemies adamantly opposed. Officially, the Obama Administration dropped the demand that Iran suspend enrichment, in April of 2009. In fact, the case was never that clear. In his Capitol Hill briefing Feb. 16, Parsi declared that Great Britain, France, Israel, and Saudi Arabia were the chief parties insisting on an unworkable "zero enrichment" policy, while he considered the U.S. more flexible. Which certainly raises the question of the relationship of the role of Great Britain, as well as Israel, in Obama's policymaking.

Parsi concludes there was always "ambiguity" on the enrichment question on the part of the Obama Administration.

As he chronicles the process, however, Parsi identifies the June 2009 Iranian elections, which involved a huge, bloody crackdown on the opposition, as a major factor in promoting the punitive sanctions approach. Indeed, while officially, the Administration was reviewing Iran policy with an eye to reopening negotiations, and certain leading Democratic Senators, including John Kerry, were opposing tougher sanctions in order to facilitate upcoming talks, the President and his Administration refused to either encourage or support the talks.

Eventually, the situation would get a lot worse.

The Enrichment Deal

The fact is that it was the Iranians who first put a potential deal for beginning to resolve the matter of uranium enrichment on the table. In June of 2009, prior to the Iranian elections, Tehran's ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency, Ali Asqhar Soltanieh, wrote an appeal to the IAEA, in light of Iran's anticipated shortage of medical radioactive istopes, which were needed for the Tehran Research Reactor (supplied by the U.S. in the 1950s). Hundreds of thousands of Iranians depended upon this supply for medical treatment, he said, and Iran was prepared to ship out 1,200 tons of low-enriched uranium (LEU), in return for the IAEA returning uranium enriched to 19.75%—the level required for its life-saving function.

According to Parsi's report, Iran saw the proposal as a way of getting implicit recognition of its right to enrich. Apparently, France and Israel did also, as they vehemently opposed it. (Parsi doesn't mention Britain.) But talks did proceed, and a deadline for coming to some agreement was set by the Obama Administration, for November-December of that year.

But while preparations for an official meeting of the P5+1 (UN Security Council Permanent Five plus Germany) on Oct. 1 in Geneva proceeded, the political situation became more problematic in both Iran and the West, feeding increasing distrust. Among those elements was Iran's revelation on Sept. 23 of its plans to build the Fordu plant—an announcement which Parsi says took Russia by surprise, although not the United States. Another complication was the political turmoil in Iran—although at no point did the Green Opposition support Western demands for sanctions. Tehran was quite suspicious of the insistence on *one year's* delay between handing over its LEU, and getting the enriched uranium—especially as France was still holding yellow-cake uranium belonging to Iran.

And, Parsi reports, in the midst of all this, the White House came out for multilateral financial sanctions against Iran!

Ultimately, in late October, the U.S. gave Iran a take-or-leave-it demand, to meet the ridiculously short November-December 2009 deadline to agree to the terms of the trade. The Iranian government, which had asked for more time, not surprisingly turned it down.

At that point, Parsi reports, "sanctions became the only track" for the Obama Administration, and sanctions bills began to move full-speed ahead—a shift reflected in the fact that Obama's January 2010 State of the Union address said *nothing* about diplomacy, and only called for punishing Iran.

Doubletalk and Lies

Early 2010 was dominated by negotiations on sanctions, with the Administration seeking to have the UN go first, before more U.S. unilateral measures, specifically sanctions against refining equipment and imports of gasoline which were passed by the House and Senate in December 2009-January 2010, were signed into law by the President.

As in 2009, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was also demanding tougher action—but in a way, that's irrelevant. The process of "crippling sanctions" was already underway. In fact, according to Parsi, in a private meeting with Brazil's President Lula da Silva

and Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, during the April 12-13, 2010 Nuclear Summit in Washington, President Obama was dismissive of any prospects for a deal, and asserted that Iran was no longer a priority for him. Publicly, Obama said Iran had a chance for a deal, but privately he contradicted himself.

However, on April 20, Obama went ahead and send a letter to Lula and Erdogan laying out the terms for a deal on the enriched uranium, along the same lines as discussed in the Summer of 2009! We quote: "For us, Iran's agreement to transfer 1,200 kg of Iran's low enriched uranium out of the country would build confidence and reduce regional tensions by substantially reducing Iran's LEU stockpile. I want to udnerscore that this element is of fundamental importance for the United States."

Obama went on to specifically reference the IAEA offer to "escrow" Iran's LEU in Turkey, while the nuclear fuel was being processed.

With this letter in hand, and the prospect of sanctions being imposed by the UN Security Council looming (UN Ambassador Susan Rice was furiously pushing for them), Brazil and Turkey went frantically to work. They negotiated an agreement with the Ahmadinejad government of a mere one and a half pages, which outlined the rights of Iran under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), including the right to enrichment, and contained a refined proposal for the swap of Iran's LEU for uranium enriched outside the country. On May 15, the Tehran Declaration was released to the world.

Not surprisingly, one of the key points Brazil and Turkey used to convince Iran to agree was the letter they had received from President Obama. Thus, what an ugly surprise it was to them, when the State Department and White House *immediately* responded to the announcement by denouncing it as making (in Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's words) "the world more dangerous."

The excuses the Administration mustered for its double-cross were numerous, and even irrelevant. Washington said it no longer trusted Tehran; that the deal didn't prevent Iran enrichment; and, that at this stage, punishment for Iran (which had now produced much more LEU) was necessary. But, the Administration never expressed these reservations to Brazil and Turkey—which, when they found out about them, were incensed.

In fact, as Parsi implies, what the Administration was doing was showing that *sanctions* were its key policy, not complementary, but antithetical to a deal on enrichment. By the time of the Lula-Erdogan-Ahmadinejad announcement, the Obama Administration had succeeded in bullying and deceiving Russia, in particular, into signing onto a sanctions deal at the UN. One of its lies, according to Parsi, was that Obama would *scrap missile defense in Europe!* While Brazil and Turkey voted against the sanctions (and Lebanon abstained), they went sailing through.

Where Will It Go?

In his Epilogue, Dr. Parsi indicates that he does realize the consequences of continuing the "paradigm of enmity." The continuation of current policy of "crippling sanctions" makes the Iran-U.S. relationship vulnerable to sparking a "larger conflict," he says. In fact, such a conflict would portend the epic conflict of a thermonuclear war.

The key lies in the story *behind* the pattern of sabotage by the Obama Administration, in the controls which determine the President's behavior. Those controls lie in the British Financial Empire, and, after understanding the implications of this book, the patriotic citizen has only one choice: Join the war to destroy that empire, before it destroys us by thermonuclear war, or other means.

THE
EURASIAN
LAND-BRIDGE
'The New Silk Road'—Locomotive For Worldwide Economic Development
An *EIR* Special Report



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Helga Zepp-LaRouche

An Urgent Message To Americans

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the national chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in Germany, issued this statement for LPAC-TV on April 9, 2012 (http://larouchepac.com/node/22303).

We are actually moving into a very dangerous period of history, where in the trans-Atlantic world, which is experiencing right now the final phase of the collapse of the financial system, there is an immediate danger of a consolidation of dictatorship, both in the United States and in Europe. I know that many people in America are very concerned about the recent announcements of President Obama, that he basically no longer sees the Supreme Court as in a position to judge the constitutionality of laws which have been passed by the Congress, by calling the Justices "unelected," and therefore they would not have the right to judge these laws. The immediate context is the health reform, which is denying many people, many categories of people, their necessary treatment; but it is a more fundamental effort to eliminate the division of powers which was given by the Founding Fathers, by dividing the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary parts of the government. And if you eliminate that, and put all the power in the hands of the Executive, of the Presidency, well, then you have a dictatorship.

The Crisis in Europe

Now, unfortunately, exactly the same thing is going on in Europe. The euro is definitely collapsing. You can actually say that the euro is a failed experiment. If you look at the conditions of Greece, it is horrendous: Greece is being slaughtered. Most people have heard about the case of a 77-year-old pensioner, who, out of complete desperation, committed suicide because he did not see how he could continue to live, with the austerity programs which are being implemented by the IMF, the European Central Bank, and the European Union Commission.

He is becoming a national hero, and people are rallying around the memory of this 77-year-old man, to go into a complete mode of resistance. The reason is that Greece is being slaughtered. The budget cuts are so brutal that, for example, hospitals can no longer give medicine to cancer patients. Whole categories of patients are left to die for lack of medicine. Unemployment is rising, businesses are going bankrupt, young people are completely desperate, and are leaving the country. So Greece is an example and a demonstration that the euro has failed.



LPAC-TV

Helga Zepp-LaRouche told her American audience: "If you return to your tradition, then hope is there for the rest of the world; if you don't do it, I don't see how we can manage without you."

Unfortunately, this is not limited to Greece. The same thing is happening in Spain. The mainstream media headlines these days are "Spain Is Dead," because the austerity programs implemented by the Spanish government are just as brutal as those in Greece. In Portugal and in Italy, one general strike is following the other, and the population is simply not accepting a condition which does not leave them any hope for the future.

Now, instead of admitting that the euro could not function, because you could not put such totally different economies as Greece and Portugal into the same monetary union with Germany, which is highly industrialized—it was clear this would not work. So rather than admitting that this was a failed experiment and going back to the alternative, which would be each

country's sovereignty over its own national currency, its own national economy, what the EU bureaucrats are trying to do right now is to finalize the so-called ESM, the European Stability Mechanism, in combination with the so-called Fiscal Union, which is the idea to have "debt brakes" in all national Constitutions.

Now, the Fiscal Union means the same policy as Brüning in the '30s. If you have a Depression, and then you try to balance the budget through brutal austerity, you are throwing the respective countries even deeper into depression. They have learned nothing from history, and this will cause a social upheaval of unprecedented dimensions, if the policy is not changed.

The Fiscal Union, in combination with the ESM—it's deadly: The ESM is supposed to be a permanent bailout fund which would give dictatorial powers to a governance council, composed of the finance ministers of the member countries, in collaboration with a so-called Directorate, which would be, indeed, unelected; it would be immune from any prosecution, it would operate like a gigantic hedge fund; it would always have the possibility to access the national budgets of the member countries, and since there are very few countries that have a trade surplus, like Germany, the German taxpayer would be made to pay for most of this.

And, they [the ESM/Fiscal Union] would be immune, they could not be judged for their competence, there would be no supervision. And so, what the ESM/Fiscal Union combination would basically be is a dictatorial, supranational government, in combination with a mega-hedge fund, because they would be allowed to speculate and operate on primary and secondary money markets, without any control and without any accountability.

Now, this is an abomination, and the fact that this is so, is now becoming clear to a growing number of people. Professors of state law, citizens initiatives, politicians of different parties, have come out opposing this.

Now, I personally have called for the application of Article 146 of the German *Grundgesetz*, the German Constitution, which says that if there is an attempt to change the Constitution, the population has the right to a referendum. Now, the problem is, that despite the fact that this is in the *Grundgesetz*, there is no ready-made law which would define how you get to a referendum. Does the demand for it come from the Bundestag, the Parliament? Does it come from the population? Does it come from the Supreme Court? That has not been decided, so you have a real legal loophole, or hole in the body of law, which needs to be urgently closed.

Now, in the famous Lisbon [Treaty] ruling of June 2009, the Karlsruhe Constitutional Court ruled that any further transference of competence from the national government to the supranational [EU] structure in Brussels, needs to have a referendum. So right now, we are in a countdown, where the question is, can we force a referendum, and protect the Constitution, protect the remnants of sovereignty, or, is Europe going all the way in the direction of a dictatorship?

We are mobilizing right now, in all European countries, for such a referendum, but obviously, this alone is not enough, because there is a direct connection between the collapse of the financial system in the trans-Atlantic world, and the danger of war.

Now, the remedy of the ESM—and Mr. Bernanke, for that matter—is to just turn on the printing press. If the ESM were ratified, it would automatically lead to the establishment of so-called Eurobonds, and therefore, the collectivization of debt and the limitless possibility to print liquidity. Now, Bernanke has just recently said that he wants to have another round of liquidity pumping; and given the state of affairs, this means the immediate short-term danger of a hyperinflationary blowout, this time, in the entire trans-Atlantic world, but of a dimension such as we in Germany experienced in 1923, when the Reichsbank simply started to print much more money than the German economy could afford. It ended in the famous hyperinflation which became ridiculous in November 1923, because people would bring money in wheelbarrows of cash to the bakery to buy a loaf of bread, and hours later the price would explode again; and then, in November, it became so absurd that it stopped.

That is the immediate danger if we go further in this direction.

The Danger of War

Now, the war danger comes from the fact that this system is collapsing, and we are right now in a framework of international treaties, where, for example, Russia and China have reacted, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, to the eastern enlargement of NATO, by understanding that the eastern enlargement of the EU had the same imperial character. Now, most people don't think of the EU as an empire, but you should read what Robert Cooper, who is the advisor of the so-called "foreign minister" of the EU, Lady Ashton, has written:



EIRNS/James Rea

An organizer with the BüSo in Berlin on March 24; the banner reads, "Stop the Third World War."

that the EU is the largest imperial expansion in history. And indeed, that is the intention.

The problem is that the world situation, with the immediate danger of war in the Middle East; the European missile defense system along the borders of Russia, in Central and Eastern Europe; the expansion of military alliances of Asia, which China has reacted very strongly against; and the extremely large military concentration of Navy ships, aircraft carriers, submarines, in the Eastern Mediterranean, in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, means we are sitting on a powderkeg, where the explosion of World War III could actually occur any moment, and the connection to the collapse of the system is simply that in history, it has happened many times, that collapsing empires resort to war as the last option to keep control.

Now, in Germany, people obviously don't want hyperinflation, because it's in the bones of every German family, that this means the most brutal expropriation of your life's work, and people, for sure, do not want war! Because we had the experience of two world wars, and people really have it much more in their family memory, than people in the United States, where the last war on American territory was the Civil War, and that was a very long time ago.

The situation is such that we need to have a debate about the fact that we are on the verge of World War III. Lyndon LaRouche, my husband, has warned of that since last November. A lot of military people in many countries, but especially in the United States, have acted to prevent this war, so far, but the danger is very acute. I can tell you that the head of the Munich Security Conference, Wolfgang Ischinger, a couple of weeks ago, demanded a debate about the fact that Chancellor Merkel, in a speech she made in the Israeli Knesset in 2008, said that the "reason of state" of Germany is absolutely connected to the defense of Israel. And Ischinger said, we need a debate about that, because what does that mean, if Israel makes a strike against Iran? Does that mean that Germany has to participate in such a war?

German Defense Minister de Maiziere warned Ehud Barak, the Israeli Defense Minister, during a recent visit in Berlin, that such a war would have incalculable consequences, and made it very clear that Germany does not want that war to happen. However, Germany did deliver a nuclear-capable submarine to Israel or is about to do that, which means we will be in this war, no matter what!

Now, a very efficient, even though controversial thing happened, namely that the German author Günter Grass, who received the Nobel Prize for Literature some years ago, wrote a poem—which is not really a poem, but a piece of prose—in which he warned of World War III, and that led to a complete explosion of the debate. So people are now discussing the danger of dictatorship around the ESM, the danger of World War III, and that is a new development in Germany, for sure.

Maybe it is a little bit too early to judge this, but I see that in the German population there is a change going on. It's not yet strong enough to stop the war danger, to stop the danger of dictatorship, but I had a memory just in the last couple of days, thinking about all of this, that when the D.D.R., the East German regime, started to collapse in the Summer of '89, the Monday demonstrations had started very slowly; they were very little. The D.D.R. regime knew that their

system was bankrupt, but they kept saying, "No, it will go on forever." At the 40-year celebration of the D.D.R., Erich Honecker said, "Socialism will be with us for 1,000 years." And today the ESM proponents say, "The ESM is meant forever." So, I think there is a clear parallel between elites who do not recognize that their system is failing, and what happened more than 20 years ago; with the collapse of communism, and what is happening now with the collapse of the monetarist free-market-economy system.

Act Now!

So, where does that leave us? I think we have to wake up. I think we are moving into a period of history, in the very short term, maybe days, maybe weeks, at most months, where we can change the course of history. If we don't do that, I think catastrophe is preprogrammed. Anybody who thinks through the combination of war danger and the collapse of the system, should have sleepless nights. If you don't have sleepless nights, you're not in reality.

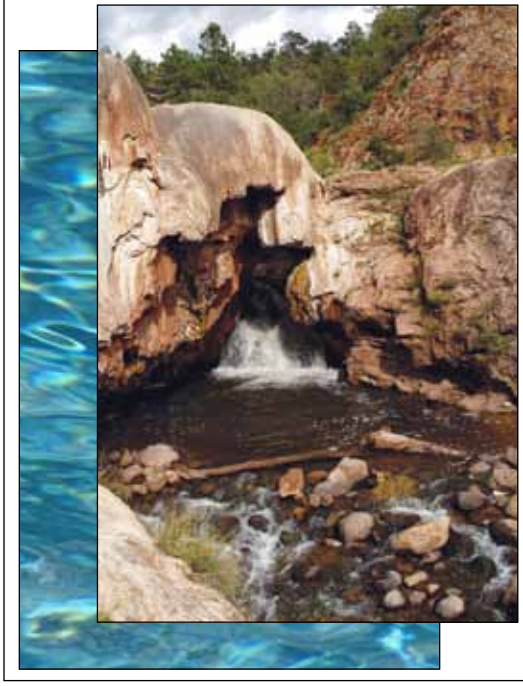
There is still time to do something. There is still time to go for a new system, there was just a very important initiative coming from France, where I think 40 or so economists, artists, and other prominent people made an appeal for the return to the policy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, to go for Glass-Steagall, to go for a separation of the banks, and to go for a credit system. This is very promising that in France, right now, where a very important election campaign is taking place, that French economists are calling for a return to Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy.

A similar motion is under way in Italy, where, in the Senate, a law has been introduced for a return to Glass-Steagall.

I think that there is a road to solve this problem, but it requires a citizenry which starts to mobilize itself and act as true citizens. In America, what is at stake, is you have to defend the American Constitution! We Europeans look at America for its extraordinary Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and that tradition which established a republican system as a "beacon of hope and a temple of liberty" more than 200 years ago.

Please make sure to return to that tradition, and don't go in the direction of an empire and a dictatorship. If you return to your tradition, then hope is there for the rest of the world; if you don't do it, I don't see how we can manage without you.

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- **"Are Carbonic Solutions Alive?"** by V.L. Voeikov and his research team at the Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Biology. The article presents their research showing that solutions of ordinary baking soda show proto-lifelike properties, such as photon emission, water "burning," and response to lunar and solar eclipses.
- **"How a 'Big Lie' Launched the LNT Myth and the Great Fear of Radiation."** This interview with Dr. Edward Calabrese, a well-known toxicologist discusses his startling discovery that the linear no-threshold or LNT hypothesis, which governs radiation and chemical protection policy today, was founded on a deliberate lie to further a political agenda.
- **IN MEMORIAM: Zbigniew Jaworowski (1927-2011),** including an obituary, Dr. Jaworowski's extensive outline for his autobiography, and his curriculum vitae.
- **IN MEMORIAM: Michael R. Fox (1937-2011),** including an obituary, the transcript of an interview ("What We Can Learn from Fukushima"), and a remembrance by one of his young students.
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Russian Website Features LaRouche

The SDE and Mankind In the Cosmos

April 13—The Russian website Terra America (www.terra-america.ru) today published an interview with American economist Lyndon LaRouche on the subject of mankind's mastery of the Solar System and the Cosmos. The interview was conducted yesterday—Cosmonautics Day (International Human SpaceFlight Day)—the anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's space flight in 1961. The interview, conducted by Kirill Benediktov, appeared under the headline, "The Clear Intention of the British Empire Is To Break Off Space Exploration."



The Terra America website featuring its interview with Lyndon LaRouche April 13.

Announced as the first item in a Terra America series of publications about LaRouche, the interview coincided with yesterday's activities by Russian Prime Minister and President-elect Vladimir Putin and Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin, the most prominent promoter of a Strategic Defense of Earth (SDE) initiative. Visiting the Moscow Planetarium with Rogozin and other officials, Putin viewed historic 3D models of Earth and the Solar System, dating back to the 1920s. He gave a speech on Russia's allocation of 150 billion rubles to space exploration this year, of which 30 billion rubles ($1 billion) will go to development of the new Cosmodrome Vostochny in Russia's Amur Region on the Chinese border.

Putin said, "We must build not only launch pads, but comprehensive, modern social and engineering infrastructure. In effect, we must build a completely new, comfortable modern city." Building the new space center, he emphasized, "will serve as a catalyst for the development of the entire Far Eastern Federal District. It will help us fully utilize the industrial potential of the Far East and Eastern Siberia and attract highly skilled personnel to these regions."

Terra America promised that further publications about LaRouche will follow, starting in a few days. A translation of the website's introduction to the interview follows below. Russian publication of the interview is available on the Terra America site. Terra America is a project of a group of Russian analysts and journalists, specializing in U.S. cultural issues as well as strategy and politics. Some of its authors are well-known from their writings for the *Russia Journal* and the Rosbalt news agency.

Terra America's Introduction

"Was the Soviet-American space race halted because of a secret plot by the ruling circles of the two superpowers? And do we need an ambitious program like Mars colonization? How realistic is that, anyway? Another not unimportant question: Who is hindering the development of mankind's expansion into space? One of the most controversial and original intellectuals in the United States, Lyndon LaRouche, answers these questions in an exclusive interview with Terra America. With this interview, our site begins a series of publications about the activity of LaRouche and his movement, who have their followers in Russia, as well.

"We suppose that LaRouche's approach and his formulations may appear unorthodox, strange, or even repulsive to many of our readers. Some topics are considered a priori to be outside the bounds of academic analysis, and modern society blithely farms them out to Hollywood or other demiurges of the mass media. It is considered beneath a respectable mainstream western intellectual to discuss seriously such things as dangers originating from deep space, or the conspiracy of the medieval Venetians that determined the nature of our current political and economic system.

"But LaRouche gets into all those things, drawing ire and contempt from the intellectual establishment. And before joining those critics who consider LaRouche to be a marginal political figure or slapping the 'fascist' label on him, it is worth recalling that it

was LaRouche who two decades ago anticipated and forecast the current world economic crisis. Taking into account the scope of LaRouche's own activity and that of his movement, it would be more accurate to call that forecast the result of sustained and scrupulous research, than an accidental shot that hit the bullseye.

"We propose that our readers also ask themselves, along with us, what we have before us: a brilliant mind, pointing mankind toward the only correct path of development, or merely an inspired fanstasist and visionary, gripped by grandiose and terrible images of our past and future. Is it even possible to differentiate folly from prophetic foresight?"

LaRouche Responds to Questions from Russia

The Russian website Terra America (http://terra-america.ru/) submitted four questions to Lyndon LaRouche on April 11, 2012. LaRouche replied on April 12. The questions were preceded by the following comment:

"Cosmonautics Day is marked in Russia on April 12, the anniversary of Yuri Gagarin's flight. We would be extremely grateful if you would answer the following questions:"

The Defense of Earth

Terra America: For a long time the two superpowers, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., were competing in a space race. The United States responded to the Soviet Union's first launch of an artificial Earth satellite and the first manned space flight, by landing a man on the Moon. But after six successful lunar expeditions, the Apollo program was shut down, after which neither the U.S.A. nor the U.S.S.R. put money into similarly ambitious projects, but rather concentrated their efforts on near-Earth space. Why did expansion into space stop?

Lyndon LaRouche: In my effort to supply an appropriately brief reply to this question, I would choose to point to the pregnant implications of Russia's own Defense of Earth [SDE] policy. The mere defense of Earth against probably increasing likelihoods of threats from within the planetary system itself, is the more obvious consideration; this itself makes necessary future access to manned basing capabilities not yet within the range of such as the Mars orbit, but presents the foreseeable achievement of thermonuclear-fusion-driven transport from Moon to Mars-orbit (or return) achieved within approximately one Einstein week of lapsed time, an achievement which should be made feasible within a generation.

However, such limited goals as those are to be regarded as a deeper, and more challenging commitment to future forms of mankind's colonization, which specialists in the prospect for matter-antimatter subjects, will foresee as prospects for leaps in orders of magnitude achievable within the remainder of this present century.

If we examine the relatively immediate prospects for the development of the Arctic regions, and think in terms of what a span of three generations of an accelerating rate of scientific progress can achieve, colonization of space does represent a serious sort of threat, if only in the opinion of an oligarchist's traditions. So, we have experienced the accelerating rates of hard shutdown of scientific progress which we have experienced in the trans-Atlantic regions since the aftermath of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and his brother Robert.

Was There a Plot?

Terra America: Did the shut-down of this expansion result from a behind-the-scenes plot between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.?

LaRouche: I would propose that we emphasize the distinction of three exemplary figures of late-Nineteenth- and early-Twentieth-century science: Max Planck, Albert Einstein, and V.I. Vernadsky, when their achievements are properly contrasted to such exemplary relics of the radically reductionist schools as Austria's Ernst Mach, and Britain's even more wicked Bertrand Russell.

However, once that point has been stated with respect to scientific practice as such, we must view the same question from a different standpoint. The death of President Franklin Roosevelt transferred the immediate destiny of the world into the hands of such nasty figures as Winston Churchill and Bertrand Russell, who were the architects of a publicized, 1946 scheme for preventive nuclear war against the Soviet Union. This aspect of the matter was complicated by what was then made known to me personally as the role of Bertrand Russell's early negotiations with N.S.

Khrushchov's special personal representatives to London.

My own personal communications with Soviet and some D.D.R. diplomatic representatives, on the subject of cooperation, during the late 1970s and early 1980s, afforded me an insight into the complexities of U.S.A.-Soviet affairs during the late years of Leonid Brezhnev. The British system played a very deep and thorough, and usually dominant role, in shaping the complexity of strategic affairs during the concluding two decades of the Soviet and Bloc system.

Our Solar System within the Galaxy

Terra America: Why was production of the Saturn-V heavy launch rocket stopped? The leading Russian rocket specialist Boris Chertok has written: The U.S.A.'s abandonment of the tried and tested, reliable Saturn-V carrier was incomprehensible. I think this was a mistake. American space historians I have met with cannot give any reasonable explanation of why the excellent Saturn-V launch vehicle, contrary to the previous plans, was buried. The Saturn-V could carry five times more than the space shuttles, was more reliable than they were, and not too expensive. The upshot was that the U.S.A. later also abandoned the shuttle program, and now depends entirely on Russian launchers. What is the reason for this voluntary surrender of position?

LaRouche: For me, the plain effect and clear intention of institutions in both the British empire and its cothinkers, has been to break off voluntary forms of connections between Earth and the other bodies of the Solar System and beyond.

It were my contrary intention, to the extent I could exert relevant influence, to anticipate ongoing voluntary changes, perhaps deadly ones by present standards, in our Solar System's currently local situation with that system's place within our galaxy. The treatment of this crucially important development, is related to my own and others' sense of urgency respecting principles which may underlie some startling, recent developments in the Crab Nebula.

In any case, mankind would be a very stupid species, indeed, if we continued to assume a passive acceptance of current planetary relations. However, if we take into account the British monarchy's increasingly aggressive intention, both to reduce the present human population of our entire planet, from a presently estimated seven billions persons, to less than one, and to turn back the clock on scientific progress, we should consider ourselves well-informed. There, exactly, lies the intent for demanding surrender of position by the intended victims.

Can We Unite Around a Mars Program?

Terra America: How realistic would it be for Russia and the U.S.A. to unite efforts, possibly with other countries, too, for implementation of a Mars program? Does mankind need to colonize Mars?

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

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

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

Can India and Pakistan Break the British Curse?

by Ramtanu Maitra

April 15—There are distinct indications that some forces within India and Pakistan have made headway in improving relations between their two countries. While the intent, and whatever progress has been made by their efforts, are laudable, what both sides must recognize is that a number of external, and some internal, forces will do their best to prevent consolidation of this progress. Well-wishers of both India and Pakistan must train their eyes on those who want the conflict between these two populous South Asian nations to continue.

First in that list is Britain, which harbors, and has promoted over the years, politicians, bureaucrats, immigrants, and terrorists who spare no efforts to stoke the fires of the Kashmir conflict and to organize those who are ready to lay down their lives for an independent Kashmir. Even if such an effort does not succeed, the British empire-servers "need" the conflict in order to exert influence over the area and to prevent India and Pakistan from working together for the development of their respective countries and the nations of the Eurasian landmass. London, because of its hundreds of years of involvement in the Indian subcontinent, has assets on both sides of partitioned Kashmir. Some of these are old assets, who have kept the pot boiling all this while, and some are new, and perhaps more violent.

Foreign Obstacles in Pakistan

Two other powerful forces play significant roles in keeping India and Pakistan apart.

One is Saudi Arabia, which has found an agreeable, and financially dependent, Pakistan, which is more willing than ever to promote Wahhabism, the Saudi version of orthodox Sunni Islam, in Pakistan itself, and in Central Asia. The Saudi objective is to get control of the Islamic nations by eliminating secular and independent Islamic leaders in the Arab world and Central Asia, and to put in their place those who would pledge their religious allegiance to the Keeper of Two Holy Mosques: the Hashemite Bedouin King of Saudi Arabia.

The other key force, of course, is Washington. Although the United States no longer actively promotes this conflict, it adopts British policies in the region. For instance, the decades-old Washington-Islamabad relations were built entirely on a tit-for-tat basis. During the days when the Soviet Union was identified in Washington as the "mother of all evils," the Pakistani military was a key cog in Washington's machine to destabilize the Muslim parts of the Soviet Union.

That came into full view in the 1980s, when the Soviet Army moved into Afghanistan to "protect" its socialist assets there. It was a disastrous adventure, any way one looks at it. Afghanistan's so-called socialist assets were never a consolidated political force, nor did the Afghans have any love for the invading Soviets. Seizing upon these contradiction, the West, led by the United States, and the fundamentalist Wahhabi and/or pro-Salafi regimes in the Arab world, moved in to set up the Pakistan military as the force that would carry out a proxy war for a price. The Soviets were defeated and the Pakistani military was rewarded accordingly.

In 2001, when the G.W. Bush Administration declared that the 9/11 attack on the United States was carried out by al-Qaeda, under protection of the ruling Afghan Taliban regime, Afghanistan was invaded by the United States and NATO, the latter extending its jurisdiction for the first time in the history of this dubious military alliance beyond Europe, to the doorsteps of Central Asia, part of the former Soviet Union. Washington, having fattened the Pakistani military with arms and cash, expected relations to continue as before.

But, over the years, it has found out that such rela-



PIB of India

Pakistani Prime Minister Asif Ali Zardari meets with Indian Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh in New Delhi on April 8. There are efforts underway to improve relations between the two populous and nuclear-armed powers, but many obstacles remain to be overcome.

tions no longer hold up. The Pakistani military has its own agenda, which does not quite mesh with what the United States has demanded of Pakistan, thereby creating a separation between Washington and the Pakistani military. This may not be a permanent split leading to the end of the old pragmatic relationship, but as long the Afghanistan situation remains unresolved, no clear light will be shined on U.S.-Pakistan relations.

For instance, if, and more probably when, the U.S. and U.K. decide to wind down their Afghan operation by handing over power to a "moderate" Taliban faction, with the intent to prevent regional forces such as Russia, Iran, India, China, and Pakistan from working together in Afghanistan and Central Asia, Washington may work out yet another barter agreement, whereby the Pakistani military will be allowed to exert control over Kabul and the United States will keep on modernizing Pakistan's military hardware. That will "revitalize" U.S.-Pakistan relations, simply because the Pakistani military, which is now lying low, will come to the fore again.

The Pakistani military, with the United States, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom as its major clientele, will torpedo any attempt to improve India-Pakistan relations, because it has become exceedingly corrupt. Financial corruption aside, even worse is its accommodation of jihadi forces within the military, while the military brass charms the Americans with its secular credentials. The Pakistani military, which has remained the bastion of power in that country for decades by branding India as its mortal enemy, has now incorporated within its rank and file those jihadis who are domiciled in Pakistan, but controlled from Riyadh, London, and elsewhere.

China-India Model for Economic Ties

It is relevant to note in this context that the deterioration of the U.S.-Pakistani military relations has given an uptick to Pakistan-India and Pakistan-Russia relations. Both these developments are important for regional stability. One of the highlights was the April 8-9 "unofficial" visit by Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari to India, and his one-on-one meeting with Premier Manmohan Singh. Reports indicate that during their talks, Zardari argued that an improvement in economic ties between the two countries should not be held hostage to the various irritants, and cited the Sino-India template to drive home his argument.

This is a reference to the improvement that has occurred in trade and economic relations between India and China, even while the decades-long boundary dispute between the two remains in the process of resolution. India and China have managed to scale up annual bilateral trade to over $70 billion and have set an ambitious target of $100 billion by 2015.

India and Pakistan could also work purposefully toward improving economic ties to mutual advantage, while taking a long-range strategic view to resolving complex issues like Kashmir, nuclear weapons, and missiles. Bilateral trade between India and Pakistan stands at a mere $2.7 billion, and there is little doubt that cooperative economic relations would raise this figure significantly. Expanded trade would generate powerful forces within each country who would like to see peaceful relations between the two

countries and stability in the region.

Trade between India and Pakistan has greatly improved in recent months. Pakistan has switched to a "negative list" system, specifying which products cannot be imported from India—which means that everything not on the list can be imported; this is understood as a move to boost trade. Pakistan has committed itself to grant Most Favored Nation status to India by the end of the year. (India already granted MFN status to Pakistan in 1995.) Both countries are working on simpler rules governing business visas.



The hotel in Mumbai, India, attacked by terrorists in 2008. The group that planned and executed it was harbored in Pakistan, and there is a political lobby in India that says events such as this make it impossible to improve relations with that neighboring country.

On April 13, India said it would allow a flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) from Pakistan soon. "India has taken an in-principle decision, as a part of the process to deepen our economic engagement, to allow foreign direct investments from Pakistan in India," India's Commerce and Industry Minister Anand Sharma said in New Delhi at a joint news conference with his Pakistani counterpart, Makhdoom Amin Fahim. Under the current rules, Pakistani citizens cannot directly invest in India. The consolidated FDI policy of the Ministry of Commerce says, "A non-resident entity (other than a citizen of Pakistan or an entity incorporated in Pakistan) can invest in India, subject to the FDI policy."

Sharma added that an India-Pakistan Business Council would be set up in the coming days. Cooperation will also be extended to opening branches of banks from both countries in each other's territory. "RBI [Reserve Bank of India] and State Bank of Pakistan are in favor of opening branches," Sharma said.

India has also reportedly extended its own friendly gesture to Pakistan by offering 5,000 MW of electricity when Prime Minister Singh met his Pakistani counterpart, Yousuf Raza Gilani, on the sidelines of the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit on March 29. The energy offer could help Pakistan's urgent need for power and, according to *Zee News* in India, "could be transmitted through Punjab without much delay."

Complex Internal Dynamics

There is a strong lobby in India, however, that opposes improved relations with Pakistan, on the grounds that Pakistan cannot be trusted, since it has waged a number of wars with India, was virtually openly inserting terrorists into the state of Jammu and Kashmir to undermine stability within the state, and is involved in turning the Muslim majority population within the state virulently anti-India. This lobby cites some Pakistanis' repeated references to India as a "Hindu India"—although about 170 million Muslims have long made it their home—as an indication that Pakistan's authorities would like to keep their citizens forever hostile to India, using religion as the tool.

Moreover, within India, there exists a large segment of the population, mostly English-speaking, who would like stronger ties with the West. They consider that improvement of India's relations with China is unworkable, citing China's past hostilities with India that resulted in the 1962 border skirmish over delineation of the borders drawn by the British Raj, but also because China is an "all weather" ally of Pakistan.

The 2008 attack in Mumbai, India, by terrorists from Pakistan raises another obstacle. It has been widely acknowledged that that terrorist action was carried out by the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), a terrorist group born, nurtured, and harbored in Pakistan, and that the

group also planned an executed the attack on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi in 2001.

And, yet, the LeT chief, Hafeez Sayyed, who lives freely in Pakistan under the protective umbrella of the military and the ISI security services, has not been charged in Pakistan for these terrorist attacks. U.S. Undersecretary of State Wendy Sherman's declaration in New Delhi on April 2, that the United States had put a bounty of $10 million on Sayeed's head, did little to change the environment. Sayeed remains free, and as powerful as ever.

As a result of such developments, anti-Muslim terrorists have begun to emerge within India. Although not a dominant force, they have developed capabilities to undermine improvement of relations between these two countries.

On the other hand, the LeT, which was banned internationally, and subsequently by Pakistan, under international pressure, is now operating internationally, drawing its strength from Britain and Saudi Arabia. While it maintains its links to the Pakistani ISI, it is also a tool of the British MI6 and whoever promotes Islamic fundamentalism to undermine sovereign nation-states.

In addition, British intelligence and Tony Blair-supported British militants have gathered strength within Pakistan, drawing into their fold a large number of Pakistani military officers and ISI personnel. The Times Online (U.K.), on July 4, 2009, published an article, "British Islamists plot against Pakistan," which stated that British militants are pushing for the overthrow of the Pakistani state. Followers of the fundamentalist group Hizb ut-Tahrir (HuT) have called for a "bloodless military coup" in Islamabad and the creation of a Caliphate, in which strict Islamic laws would be rigorously enforced. At Lahore's Superior College, where the London-based militant Tayyib Muqeem has set up an HuT student group, he said the organization's aim was to subject Muslim and Western countries to Islamic rule under sharia law, "by force" if necessary.

He reportedly added that Islamic rule would be spread through "indoctrination" and "military means" if non-Muslim countries refused to bow to it. "Waging war" would be part of the Caliphate's foreign policy. One of HuT's strategies in Pakistan is to influence military officers, according to the Times Online article.

Shahzad Sheikh, a Pakistani recruit and the group's official spokesman in Karachi, Pakistan, talked openly about persuading the Army to instigate a "bloodless coup" against the present government, which, he said, is "worse than the Taliban."

The HuT's Long Reach

The *Daily Times* of Lahore, Pakistan, carried the following report on Oct. 4, 2004, on the HuT's activities in Pakistan: "They are considered a new breed of Islamic fundamentalists, who study at top British and American schools yet abhor Western values, advocate a pan-Islamic state and favor the removal of Pakistan's pro-U.S. government.

"Militancy and violence [are] not part of their agenda and they want to achieve their 'lofty goals' through a peaceful and non-violent struggle. But analysts say such men, fired by the passion of an Islamic renaissance, stand on a thin line dividing political and violent struggle.

"Hizbut Tehrir, an international Islamic group with roots from England to Central Asia, is a recent addition to myriad radical organizations striving to enforce 'true Islam' in Pakistan. The group was outlawed in Pakistan in November 2003, just three years after it started operations, but its members continue undeterred, distributing party literature and holding small meetings in efforts to expand their base. Pakistan, an ally of the United States in the war on terror, banned several militant Islamic groups, but most re-emerged under new names. Hizbut Tehrir has refused to change its name despite the closure of offices and the arrest of several members.

"British and US nationals of Pakistani origin comprise the backbone of this secretive group formed in Jerusalem in 1953. It wants to establish a supra-Islamic state on the model of the caliphate that existed in the early days of Islam. The group came to Pakistan through second-generation Pakistanis living in the West, particularly in Britain and the United States. They claim they had supporters in Pakistan for a long time but formal operations took time to establish."

In addition to the LeT and HuT, a myriad of terrorist groups function within Pakistan, under the protection of the ISI and military, one of whose objectives is to carry out Britain's empire-servers' plan to keep the India-Pakistan conflict going, through terrorist actions. Unfortunately, this is the reality on the ground, and those who wish well for both India and Pakistan have a massive task on their hands, which is to remove these thorns and make the path navigable.

International Intelligence

IMF: Nations Must Avoid 'Risk' of Longer Lifespans

April 12—The International Monetary Fund's 2012 *World Economic Outlook* report focuses on what for them is the terrible fact that people around the world are living three years longer than expected. The annual study states that this will increase the "cost of aging" (measured in terms of pensions; not even including health-care costs) by 50%. Bemoaning that "longevity is a bigger risk than thought," the IMF demands that countries "prepare now for the risk of longer lifespans." This should include plans to cover increased costs by: 1) reducing pension benefits; 2) raising taxes; and 3) increasing the retirement age, including by automatically linking it to longevity.

London's *Daily Telegraph* discusses what the IMF study means for the U.K., reporting, with dismay, that one third of all babies born in the U.K. today are expected to live to 100. Chancellor of the Exchequer David Osborne has pushed novel solutions, including financial products for "self-insuring against longevity risk."

Astronauts, Scientists Challenge Climate Fraud

April 11—A letter addressed to NASA Administrator Charles Bolden and signed by 49 former astronauts and NASA scientists on March 28, and just released, asks Bolden to end NASA's support for the unscientific "man-made global warming" hoax. The list includes eight former astronauts, plus NASA scientists, executives, and engineers, 21 of whom worked for the space agency for more than 30 years; some, more than 40 years.

The letter states, in part: "We, the undersigned, respectfully request that NASA and the Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) refrain from including unproven remarks in public releases and websites. We believe the claims by NASA and GISS, that man-made carbon dioxide is having a catastrophic impact on global climate change, are not substantiated, especially when considering thousands of years of empirical data. With hundreds of well-known climate scientists and then of thousands of other scientists publicly declaring their disbelief in the catastrophic forecasts, coming particularly from the GISS leadership, it is clear that the science is *not* settled" (emphasis in the original).

"The unbridled advocacy of CO_2 being the major cause of climate change is unbecoming of NASA's history of making an objective assessment of all available scientific data prior to making decisions or public statements.

"We request that NASA refrain from including unproven and unsupported remarks in its future releases and websites on this subject. At risk is damage to the exemplary reputation of NASA, NASA's current or former scientists and employees, and even the reputation of science itself."

P5+1 Talks on Iran Have Positive First Session

April 14—The opening of the talks between the UN Permanent Five plus Germany (P5+1) and Iran, in Istanbul today, was described as "positive" by all involved, and a second session was set for May 23 in Baghdad. While there is plenty of room for sabotage, both EU foreign policy chief Catherine Ashton, speaking for the P5+1, and Iran's negotiator Saeed Jalili described the other side as being open to constructive dialogue.

The U.S. requested a bilateral meeting with the Iranian delegation, but was turned down. Jalili's request that sanctions be lifted or relaxed immediately was rejected by the U.S. side. A U.S. official said Washington still expected a European Union oil embargo to take effect on July 1, and that other measures would continue.

Jalili rejected the idea that Iran would give up its 20% program for enrichment of nuclear fuel. "We embark on providing for our needs on the basis of our rights and within the framework of the Non-Proliferation Treaty," he said, and added that "suspending Iran's nuclear activities in return for the removal of sanctions is a literature which belongs to the past."

Repubblica Cites LaRouche On Bering Strait Tunnel

April 12—"The real end of the Cold War, the tombstone over the conflict between the two blocs, the fall of the economic and ideological Wall that still divides the globalized world, is a 150-km-long undersea tunnel. The great dream nurtured by Russian scientist Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleyev, suggested to the 16th U.S. President, Abraham Lincoln, ultimately picked up by American economist Lyndon LaRouche in 1987, will become a reality."

Thus states an article in the Italian daily *La Repubblica* on April 11, promoted on the front page with the headline "U.S.A.-Russia Tunnel To End the Cold War." Author Daniele Mastrogiacomo refers to Russian Railways head Vladimir Yakunin's press conference on April 7:

"An official of few words, raised in the rigid Soviet school, Russian Railways head Vladimir Yakunin, has announced that the most extraordinary engineering work of all time will start within two years.... The project is called Worldlink: a network of railway lines going up from Istanbul, coming together in Warsaw and then, along the Trans-Siberian Railway, reaching the far end of Siberia.... The Russian Federation and United States of America will be united physically by an undersea tunnel which is twice as long as that tunnel connecting England to France by the Channel Tunnel....

"The project has been studied for more than 150 years, between sudden impulses and forced interruptions. But the global financial crisis, the need to revive trade in order to re-start the world economy, and the desperate need for raw materials have made a breach in ancient rivalries."

LaRouche Warned You in 2009: Obama Threatens Your Survival

by the Editors

April 17—Three years ago, on April 11, 2009, Lyndon LaRouche delivered an international webcast from Northern Virginia, in which he warned, in the most blunt language, that the newly inaugurated President, Barack Obama, was a dangerous Narcissist, in the tradition of the Emperor Nero. LaRouche declared that, unless the President was placed under the tight supervision of a team of qualified advisors, White House staff, and Cabinet members, the United States would soon be facing the greatest existential threat to its survival in the entire history of the Republic.

LaRouche did not mince words in delivering his clinical diagnosis of the President. He put it in these terms:

"He has a Nero problem. He's a contemporary Nero. Famous kind of problem. And if you leave him in there, you're going to find out the kind of effect he's going to play; he's going to play the role of a Nero. . . .

"You see, his instincts are *wrong*! And his self-adulation, his manic, euphoric self-adulation, is the mentality of the worst kind of dictator. Don't let him get in a position where he has that kind of power. Keep him under constraint, the legal constraint within the American Presidential system, as it works. Keep him in that constraint. If you don't, you're creating a monster. You don't want a Frankenstein monster. You don't want a Narcissus in the Presidency, and he's a case of Narcissus, just like Nero. And the program is basically like that of Nero.

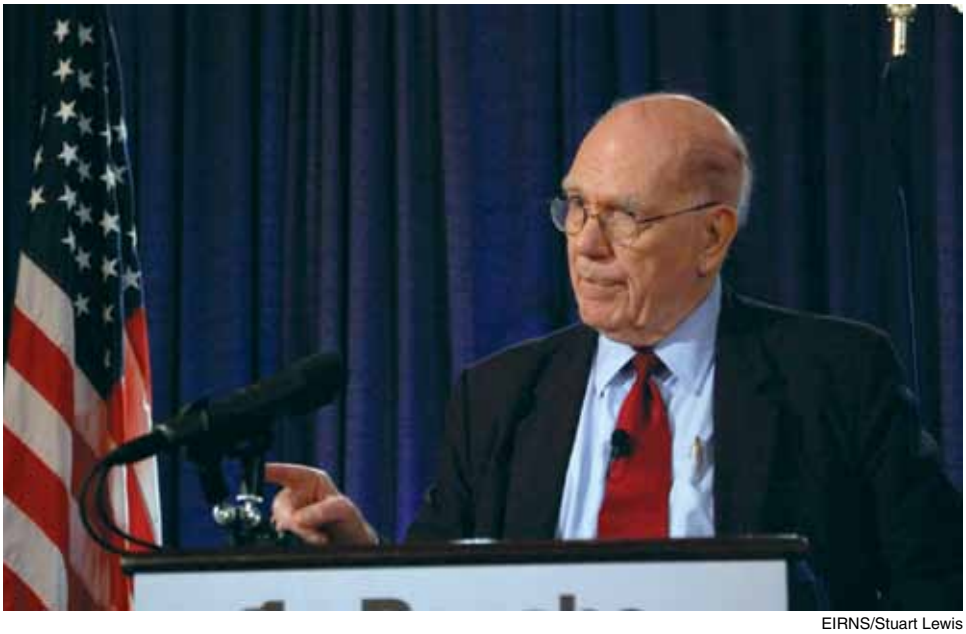
"*He's a danger to all humanity if you don't keep him under control.* He's a danger to himself, as well as everybody else. So, you ain't persecuting him, when you're protecting him from himself."

Speaking Truth to Power

LaRouche did not wait for Obama to initiate illegal wars, assassinate American citizens abroad, bail out Wall Street and the City of London with trillions of dollars in stolen taxpayers' money, or impose Nazi-like euthanasia policies under the guise of "health-care reform" before launching his shot across the bow.

LaRouche had been studying Obama's performance during the brutal primary election campaign against Sen. Hillary Clinton. He also closely observed the President's fawning performance just weeks earlier in London, when he met for the first time with Britain's Queen Elizabeth II and practically groveled at her feet in public. Upon his return from Buckingham Palace, the President immediately showed the earlier suppressed signs of his severe Narcissist disorder.

Looking back now, three years later, on LaRouche's courageous action, many leading figures in governing institutions in the United States, Western Europe, Russia, and China are scratching their heads, trying to figure out why they were so blind and LaRouche so prescient. Today, a growing chorus of citizens are demanding President Obama's immediate impeachment for a laundry list of high crimes and misdemeanors—all of



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

In his April 11, 2009 webcast, Lyndon LaRouche (shown here delivering his keynote address), warned that Barack Obama was a dangerous nacissist, whose mental map was that of an Emperor Nero. Subsequent developments have proved LaRouche right.

which took place *after* LaRouche delivered his clinical pronouncement about Nerobama and the danger he posed to our Constitutional Republic.

Impeach Obama 2012

Over the last few weeks, popular Internet radio host Alex Jones (infowars.com) has launched an "Impeach Obama 2012" campaign, built around a ten-minute video produced by documentary filmmaker Sean Stone, spelling out a bill of particulars for Obama's Constitutional removal from office. The Stone video has gone viral on the Internet, and has underscored an emerging convergence of conservative populists and anti-war liberals based on the recognition that Obama is, indeed, a menace to the nation and the world at large.

In addition to Obama's illegal war of regime change and the murder of a head of state in Libya, his assassination of American citizen Anwar al-Awlaki, his plans for mass round-ups of American citizens here in the United States under provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), the Stone video also condemns Obama for being an agent of a foreign power—the British Crown and its City of London financier oligarchy.

In the three years since his April 9 webcast, LaRouche never once had second thoughts about his 2009 forecast about the consequences of a Nerobama Presidency-gone unchecked.

Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.) has contributed courageously to the growing momentum for Obama's removal from office, before he triggers a global war of extermination, by supporting an Israeli or initiating an American military attack on Iran, an attack that would quickly draw Russia and China into a global conflict, potentially leading to the use of thermonuclear weapons.

Jones's House Concurrent Resolution 107, introduced just before the Congressional Spring recess, would activate automatic impeachment proceedings against *any* President who brought the country to war without first getting the explicit authorization of Congress under Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 11 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the exclusive authority to declare war.

This is no hypothetical matter. Now more than three years into his Presidency, Obama is facing a difficult reelection campaign. According to several accounts by people in the immediate White House environment, the President is in a dangerous, manic flight-forward state of mind. Senior U.S. Navy flag officers have confirmed that the service is in a crash mobilization to update contingency plans for a U.S. military intervention against Iran, in the event of an Israeli preemptive attack on Iran's nuclear facilities. The concern among the U.S. Navy top brass is that such an Israeli action could occur anytime between now and September.

This week, reflecting back on his sharp warning of April 11, 2009, LaRouche again warned that President Obama is an impulsive killer who will take any steps he deems necessary to get his way: He has the mentality of a terrorist. Ask yourself, LaRouche continued, how people will react to threats coming from a President who is a terrorist.

LaRouche warned that a Nero-like psychotic like President Obama is not controlled—except when he is explicitly under control. This even applies to the British apparatus that financed his election to the Presidency



White House video

Obama's slavish devotion to the British Crown has become more and more evident, as he has repeatedly trampled on the U.S. Constitution. Here, he takes his orders from the Queen, at Buckingham Place, May 2011.

and has subsequently controlled all of his major policy decisions.

Now, with the entire trans-Atlantic financial system in an end-game meltdown, currently centered on Portugal, Spain, and Italy, and with the target date for global conflagration repeatedly set back since last October, thanks to war-avoidance efforts by U.S. military leaders, and by Russia and China, there are growing indications that factions within the British oligarchy may be having second thoughts about unleashing thermonuclear extinction. There are some saner elements who simply believe that such a thermonuclear war provocation is too crazy to be considered. Others, assessing the mounting resistance, are afraid that such a provocation, if laid at London's doorsteps, could fail—and fail catastrophically.

Blair's Secret Mission for the Crown

It is in this context that LaRouche has taken special note of an ongoing secret mission to the United States by former British Prime Minister Tony Blair. Blair, a servant of the British Crown and its intelligence apparatus, is keeping his U.S. itinerary secret, other than a public speech he delivered on April 16 at an international philanthropic conference in Washington, D.C., and an interview, earlier in the day, by U.S. news networks, in front of the White House. Sources close to the Presidency say that Blair was certainly going to meet with President Obama during his visit.

In discussions today with colleagues, LaRouche raised the obvious question:

Britain, he noted, is a world empire, with significant control over the United States, a control that was deepened during the presidencies of George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama. The actions of British puppet President Obama are matters of internal control within the global British imperial financial system.

Obama, LaRouche concluded, is a lunatic, and in his current manic, Nero-like frame of mind, he is not under control. Obama is London's agent of choice, but only if he is under control. Clearly, Blair's secret mission is related to President Obama, who is displaying the very symptoms of an Emperor Nero during the final phase of his reign.

Out Now!

Under these fragile circumstances, where the trans-Atlantic system could crash at any moment, waiting for the outcome of the November Presidential elections is not an option. President Obama must be removed from office now—by strictly Constitutional means.

As LaRouche has repeatedly stated in recent months, with Obama's removal by impeachment or by invoking Section 4 of the 25th Amendment, which provides for an orderly transition in the case that a President is physically or mentally unfit to continue to serve, the U.S. Congress can immediately reinstate Glass-Steagall banking separation (Rep. Marcy Kaptur [D-Ohio] already has a bill before the House which would do precisely this), and begin an economic recovery.

If President Obama remains in office beyond the immediate days and weeks ahead, it is anyone's guess as to whether the United States will survive, as we know it, to celebrate Independence Day on the Fourth of July.

LaRouche's April 2009 Webcast

President Obama's 'Narcissus Syndrome'

Lyndon LaRouche's gave a webcast address to an audience in Northern Virginia on April 11, 2009, under the above title. Here is his response to a question, in the dialogue session that followed his keynote speech. (The complete transcript can be found in EIR, April 17, 2009.)

. . .The United States and the world, the world economy today, is *bankrupt,* and not only bankrupt, it is disintegrating. The world system is in a breakdown crisis; the world as a whole, and the world *is* a whole.

That's the reality! Don't believe the lies. You know they're lying, so why do we believe this stuff? Why? Because you're afraid of the fascists; you're not willing to fight them. It's a problem in the institutions of government. They are afraid to fight these guys. That's the reason why I insist that the people in the lower 70% to 80% of family-income brackets, is the only location of serious guts in this part of the country right now, plus a few of us individuals. That's it!

The Congress has lost its guts! I mean look, frankly: Take "Tight Lips," the Speaker of the House: She has been in there since the beginning of 2007, and she's not worth anything! She's no good for anything! A completely useless blockhead, who gets in the way—you know, she can't move her mouth, so therefore, she can't consent to anything. She's a fake; she's a fraud! We all know she's a fraud, anybody in the Senate, anybody in the Congress, knows this woman is a fraud. And yet, there she sits! Lips sealed by medical science.

I mean, what are we? Are we fools? We don't know? We ask ourselves questions in order to shut ourselves up?

The point is, this is a question of guts. The question of guts, which I raised today, you know? The President of the United States is acting like something worse than a fool. He should not be let out without a leash. He shouldn't be going running around the world, because he's going to make a mess of things. You've got to get him under control. We don't want to throw him out, because we don't want to create a new element of instability in the system.

We want to put him under parental administration; not by his wife. We want him put in a situation where he's able to perform the functions of a President, even though he doesn't have the mind of a President, and this requires some adult supervision. Confine him to areas where he can't do damage with his ignorance, and put him in custody, as President. He's a President under custody. Let him do things. He's not unintelligent, he's just mentally disordered. He's got a serious mental problem.

Look, I said before, and I can say it again: He has a Nero problem. He's a contemporary Nero. Famous kind of problem. And if you leave him in there, you're going to find out the kind of effect he's going to play; he's going to play the role of a Nero. He may not have the specific problems that Nero had, some of them, but he has this idea—look: "The One"? The One? The miracle man? Who doesn't know how to find the key to the front door? Or the back door? He's not competent! We stuck him in there. The system stuck him in there; he's President. He's lawfully President. But you don't let him play with firecrackers!

Take that crowd which affects him and controls him, and take them, and get them out of government! And put him under the condition where he has to talk and make policy with people who are not corrupt, and who are competent! We *have* people in government, in key positions in government, who are perfectly capable of making competent policy for the United States. They may make mistakes, in the process, but they're competent. Put him in a position where he has no handles on which to operate with the Federal government *except in concert with those competent people.* Don't let him run loose! We've got to keep him there because we elected him. He's not unintelligent; he may be educable, but you have to control it.

You see, his instincts are *wrong*! And his self-adulation, his manic, euphoric self-adulation, is the mentality of the worst kind of dictator. Don't let him get in a position where he has that kind of power. Keep him under constraint, the legal constraint within the American Presidential system, as it works. Keep him in that constraint. If you don't, you're creating a monster. You don't want a Frankenstein monster. You don't want a Narcissus in the Presidency, and he's a case of Narcissus, just like Nero. And the program is basically like that of Nero.

He's a danger to all humanity if you don't keep him under control. He's a danger to himself, as well as everybody else. So, you ain't persecuting him, when you're protecting him from himself.

Step Number One: Impeach Obama

On Aug. 24, 2011, Lyndon LaRouche delivered an urgent message, titled "The Path to Survival: LaRouche's Seven Necessary Points for a Real Recovery," on LaRouchePAC-TV, a seven-point program for addressing the general breakdown crisis now engulfing the North Atlantic region. Here is an excerpt, on why point number one is removing President Obama from office. (See EIR, Sept. 2, 2011 for complete transcript.)

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 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....

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.





Sam Vaknin, author of *Malignant Self-Love*, is interviewed in a 46-minute LPAC-TV video, on President Obama's narcissistic personality disorder, a condition which Vaknin says is increasingly controlling the President's mental outlook. Agreeing with Lyndon LaRouche, Vaknin believes that Obama poses a grave danger to the United States and the world, unless he is immediately removed from office.

http://larouchepac.com/node/19464

NAWAPA XXI: Great Project To Restore the American System

In a recent discussion, Lyndon LaRouche identified NAWAPA (the North American Water and Power Alliance) as "the greatest project ever attempted by mankind." Not only will it bring a "full revival of the industrial and related potential of the U.S. economy," LaRouche said, "It would also be a major focus of cooperation with other nations.... With the combination of a space program, that is, the restoration of NASA, for example, and the development of NAWAPA, these two factors as the key factors in the U.S. economy, will ensure a general, early recovery of the United States economy, and will provide a system for the future of mankind, going into some centuries to come."

In our March 30 issue, we published a significant portion of the NAWAPA XXI report, issued by LaRouchePAC in March. This week, we follow up with Sections I and II.

Section I: System Requirements

Part 1: Estimation of Resources Required

Phase 1 – General Organization

The following description of the phases involved will be expanded in the Second Edition of this report.

An approximate re-derivation of the original estimates on employment of 4 million jobs must be performed for the description and tables included in this section. In addition to the jobs related to the NAWAPA XXI system itself, employment will be calculated for the new industries and infrastructure, needed to generate and supply those requirements.

Skilled personnel will be needed to translate the following calculations of the required tons of steel, aluminum, millions of cubic yards of earth and concrete, etc., into approximate numbers of manufacturing and labor employment that would be created. The authors of this report are putting out a call to those persons to use the following preliminary analysis to complete employment calculations.

1. Administration

a. Management Teams. It is presumed, based on historical organizational structures, that a special joint NAWAPA XXI authority would be assigned, comprised of officials from the three participating nations, the United States, Canada, and Mexico, to preside over the administration of the project.

b. Control Systems. A central control base will be established in a strategic location, probably Idaho, where all primary management teams and staff would be housed. This will be where the main communications, information management and security systems would be maintained and operated. All pri-

mary finance and accounting and contract administration departments will reside and operate here.

The hardware and software needed for information management and security systems, and to manage all direct and indirect pre-construction, supply chain, and construction activities involved, will be of the highest sophistication, vast and integrated, most likely stretching the limits of existing technology and requiring innovations. The implementation of these control systems alone will employ hundreds of highly technical people.

This control center will be the platform for directing all activities. Other satellite bases will be established at each of the construction sites and will link to the central control base. All data will be processed and used as input to the master real-time construction schedule, constantly identifying activities that need attention within the multitudes of critical and semi-critical activity paths occurring simultaneously. These control systems will be among the crowning achievements of the entire operation. More will be described concerning the special role of the investment division of this control center in Part 3 of this Section.

2. Geophysical Survey

In order to gather data on physical conditions which determine design parameters for the construction of tunnels, dams, canals, and other project considerations, an array of scientific analyses must be carried out.

a. Topographical. For updated spatial mapping of potential routes, surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists, will be needed to analyze the collected data, along with the surveying and mapping technicians assisting them. Ground, aerial, and satellite imaging (GIS) will be employed.

b. Geotechnical. For all aspects of project planning, engineering (such as dam placement), and related prospecting made possible, various subcategories of professional disciplines related to geological sciences will be needed, including soil scientists, mineralogists, vulcanologists, limnologists, seismologists, hydrologists, deep aquifer specialists, and deep-seated foundation geologists.

c. Environmental. Among the specialties needed will include, but not be limited to the following: Oceanographers will be needed in forecasting the effects and quantities of altered salinity levels related to reduced ocean runoff. Biologists will study effects on plant and animal life and direct relocation programs if necessary. Foresters will direct the harvesting of millions of board feet of lumber that can be used in the construction of base camps and general construction. Hydrologists and civil engineers will be needed to manage erosion control during construction.

3. Structures, Systems, and Component Design

Every aspect and component of NAWAPA XXI will require design and documentation, i.e., all the necessary plans for manufacturing and construction. The following is a broad overview of just some of those disciplines, and central to those will be thousands of draftsmen drawing plans and noting specifications using sophisticated, interactive CAD (Computer Aided Design) systems. Supporting all aspects of NAWAPA XXI's multifaceted processes will be thousands of administrative people and their related communications and information-management systems.

a. Structures. Dams, Reservoirs, Tunnels, Pipelines, Aqueducts, and Canals. Civil, structural, dam, highway engineers, and engineers specializing in cold-weather construction. Explosive, electrical, and mechanical engineers.

b. Hydroelectric Power Plants and Pumping Systems. Penstock specialty and high-head power generation, electrical, mechanical engineers.

c. Nuclear Power Plants. Nuclear and chemical engineers, structural, mechanical, electrical materials, and all other related disciplines.

d. Power Transmission Lines. Electrical, mechanical, civil, and structural engineers.

e. Maglev Trains and Railways and Roadways. Rail, electrical, mechanical, and civil engineers.

f. Materials Production. Chemical engineers, metallurgists, foundry and forging specialists.

g. Machinery Production. Mechanical engineers, materials science, metallurgy, quality control, and quality assurance.

h. Resource Mining. All geological and mining related disciplines, civil, structural, mechanical, and electrical.

Phase 2 – Preconstruction

1. Land Acquisition & Allocation

a. Boundary Surveys. Much of the data required to define areas occupied by physical compo-

nents of the system and their access easements will have been gathered during the topographical surveys. However, actual boundaries will need to be defined and platted for legal entitlements. Surveying engineers and draftsman will be needed.

b. Access Easements. In practically every case, each component in the system will require a new access easement that will require surveying and mapping.

c. Legal Entitlements. The entitlement process will require attorneys, title agents, appraisers, and related staff people. In some situations, private property will need to be acquired with eminent domain mechanisms and fair compensation.

d. Relocation. In certain circumstances where people are living within the boundaries of project areas, relocation will be required. Appraisers, surveyors, attorneys, title companies, and real-estate agents will be involved.

2. Access Construction

a. Roadways and Railways. Each component of the project will require the construction of a new access route typically extending from existing routes. This will require many of the engineers and trades used to construct each project component. The complete array of civil and geophysical engineers will be required to design routes that overcome physical challenges. Operating engineers will be central to the construction process.

b. Bridges and Tunnels. Civil and structural engineers, and many of the construction crafts will be involved—form setters, iron workers, welders, concrete workers, electricians, and heavy equipment maintenance personnel. Crane operators and heavy equipment operators will be critical.

c. Utilities. In certain cases, it may be possible to extend available utility lines to project sites, or for temporary use, to construct base camps. However, in most situations, some type of new power generating system will need to be built on site. Smaller scale modular nuclear units would be the most desirable. Those who work with high-powered electric machinery, i.e., 13.8KV motors and switch gear, 500KV substations and transmission lines, will be at a premium, such as linemen, substation crews, power generation crews, and those working with switchgear and transformers for electrical equipment, along with transmission lines.

3. Material Production Systems

a. Natural Resource Mining. Limestone mines, new rock quarries, and crushing facilities will be in operation at most sites where concrete is to be poured.

b. Cement Production. New cement plants will be needed to produce the required construction materials, as well as concrete for tunnels, dams, and canals. Cement production will need to be developed in areas where little or none currently exist, which will require new sources of limestone, clay, and iron.

c. Steel Mills and Foundries. New steel, aluminum and copper mills, are needed for construction purposes within the NAWAPA XXI requirements, as well as for manufacturing of new rail lines. Foundries need reviving, as most of our casting is done abroad. This will include heavy rolling, forming, and metallurgy components to be produced at foundries and smelters.

d. Power and Energy Supply. Nuclear plants are needed for manufacturing materials and machinery for the project requirements, and will be added to the electrical grid to service their production. Also to be incorporated are new oil and gas production activities plus uranium and coal mining, plus associated water and wastewater treatment systems. In the construction of new nuclear plants for manufacturing, designs should be revived for using the nuclear process heat in rotary kilns for cement-making, thus making the plants a true co-generation facility.

4. Machinery Production

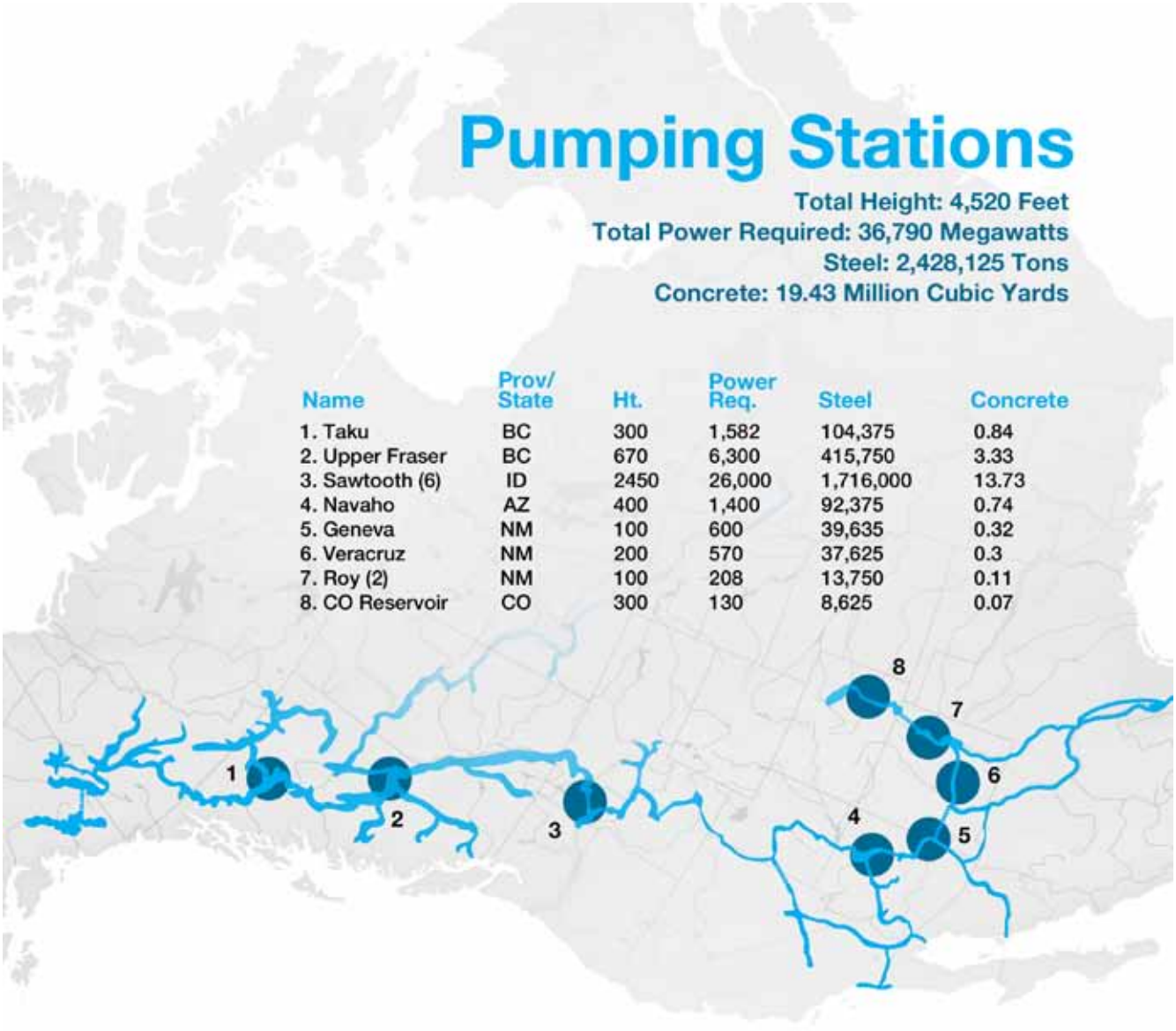
Machine-tool operators will be at a premium, and it is our understanding that a large number of retired machinists will be necessary to head programs to train operators for the manufacturing of project components. There will be a great need for computer numerical control (CNC) technicians, both data entry and programmers, as well as AutoCAD draftsmen who will pose leading-edge methods of visualization. There will be also be a significant need for skilled welders to be trained at vocational schools and colleges.

a. Construction Machines and Equipment. Excavators and large-capacity trucks and other earth-moving equipment will be used in most areas. Crane industries are needed which will be the most important in the heavy equipment aspect of the project in the construction of dams. A shortage of 500-



ton capacity cranes is expected. Factory capacity for the manufacturing of earth-moving equipment will need to be addressed, and perhaps augmented, especially within the NAWAPA XXI regions.

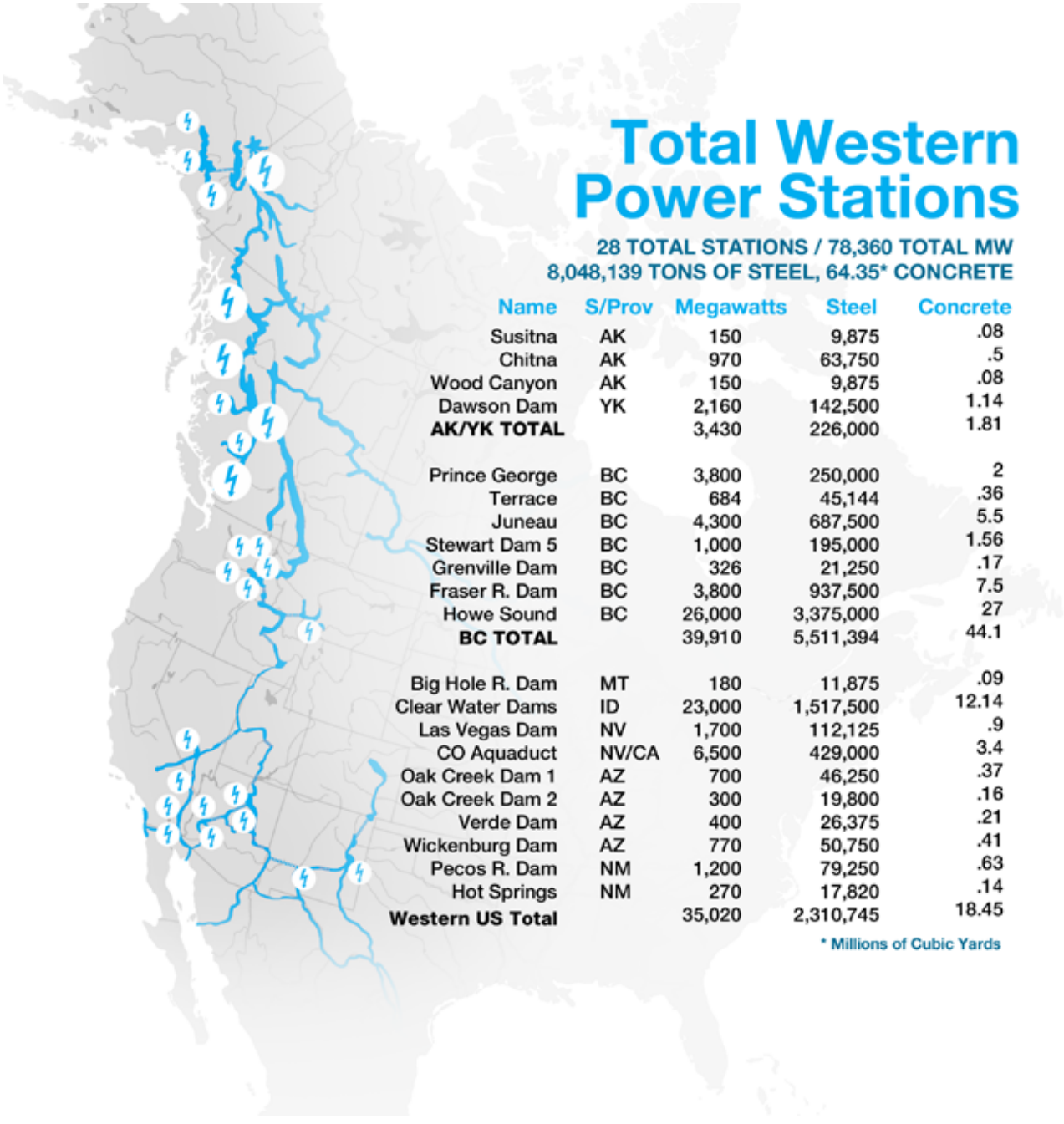
The NAWAPA XXI systems have 39 tunnels, for a total length of 1,190 miles, requiring many new Tunnel Boring Machines (TBM) for medium to hard rock, and from stratified to blocky conditions. An estimated 667 million cubic yards of earth will be tunneled. All tunnels will be concrete lined for hydraulic efficiency for a total estimate of 12.6 million cubic yards of concrete, assuming a concrete thickness of 4 inches. Explosives will be needed in order to facilitate tunnel drilling and certified technicians will be involved. In addition to the transmission tunnels, drilling machines will be needed for all



of the diversion tunnels constructed in conjunction with dams in the project.

b. Pumping Equipment. For the pumping stations, requiring 36.8 GW of electricity, industries will be needed to manufacture very large motors, large capacity pumps, valving, fittings, intake and discharge headers, and environmental enclosures. An army of 100,000-130,000 horsepower motors will be required for the current design of the Sawtooth Lift components of the NAWAPA XXI system alone, as well as at the other major pumping sections of the system, e.g., the Taku River Lift, Upper Fraser River Lift, Navajo Lift, Lake Geneva, and Pecos River Reservoir.[1] An inter-tie backup system and spinning reserve will also be required components of the design of the water pumping facilities. 2.4 tons of steel and

1. Currently there is no U.S. pump manufacturer sufficient for the task; it may be possible to receive a license from Hitachi until such capacity is developed.



Total Western Power Stations

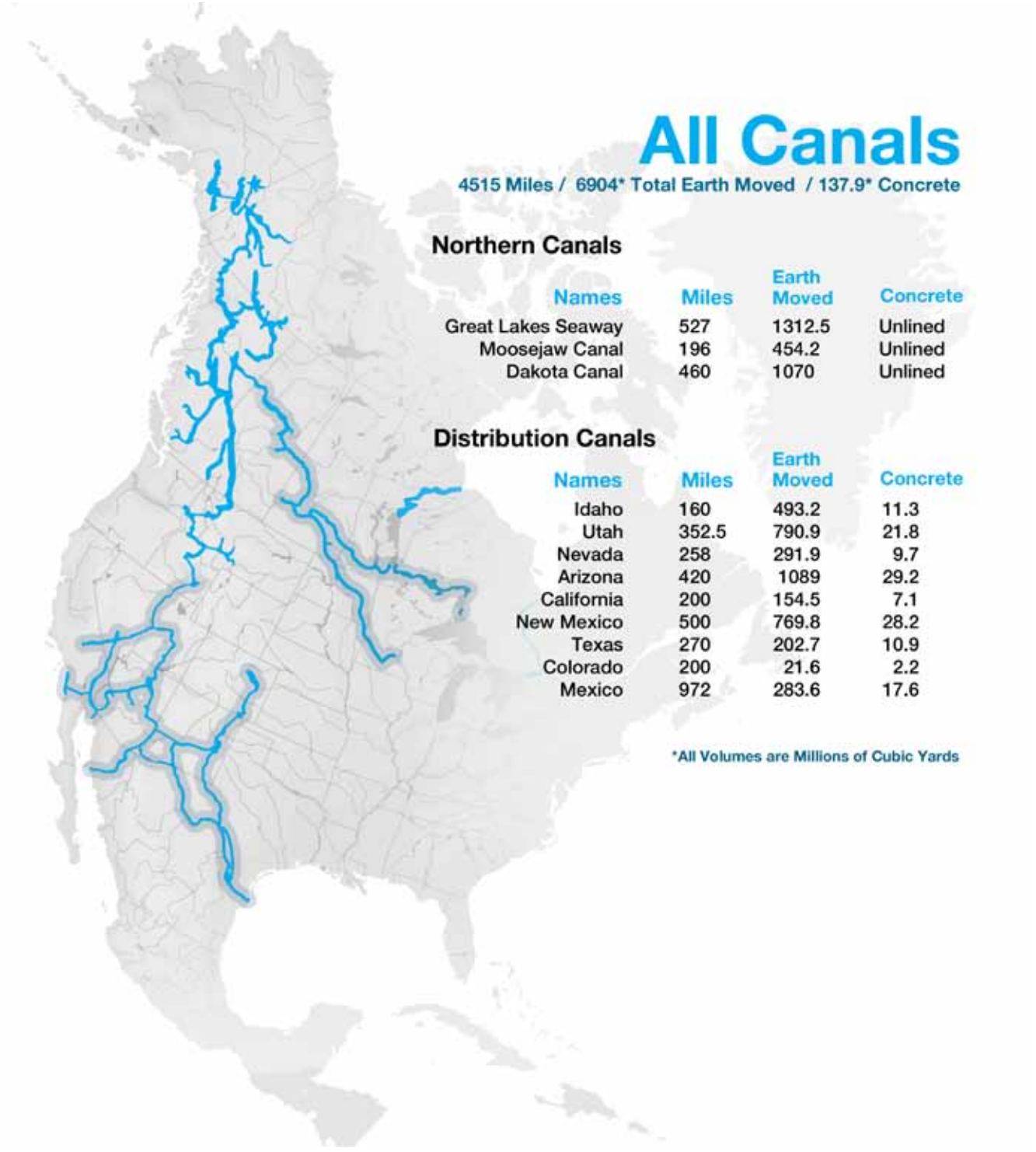
28 TOTAL STATIONS / 78,360 TOTAL MW
8,048,139 TONS OF STEEL, 64.35* CONCRETE

Name	S/Prov	Megawatts	Steel	Concrete
Susitna	AK	150	9,875	.08
Chitna	AK	970	63,750	.5
Wood Canyon	AK	150	9,875	.08
Dawson Dam	YK	2,160	142,500	1.14
AK/YK TOTAL		3,430	226,000	1.81
Prince George	BC	3,800	250,000	2
Terrace	BC	684	45,144	.36
Juneau	BC	4,300	687,500	5.5
Stewart Dam 5	BC	1,000	195,000	1.56
Grenville Dam	BC	326	21,250	.17
Fraser R. Dam	BC	3,800	937,500	7.5
Howe Sound	BC	26,000	3,375,000	27
BC TOTAL		39,910	5,511,394	44.1
Big Hole R. Dam	MT	180	11,875	.09
Clear Water Dams	ID	23,000	1,517,500	12.14
Las Vegas Dam	NV	1,700	112,125	.9
CO Aquaduct	NV/CA	6,500	429,000	3.4
Oak Creek Dam 1	AZ	700	46,250	.37
Oak Creek Dam 2	AZ	300	19,800	.16
Verde Dam	AZ	400	26,375	.21
Wickenburg Dam	AZ	770	50,750	.41
Pecos R. Dam	NM	1,200	79,250	.63
Hot Springs	NM	270	17,820	.14
Western US Total		35,020	2,310,745	18.45

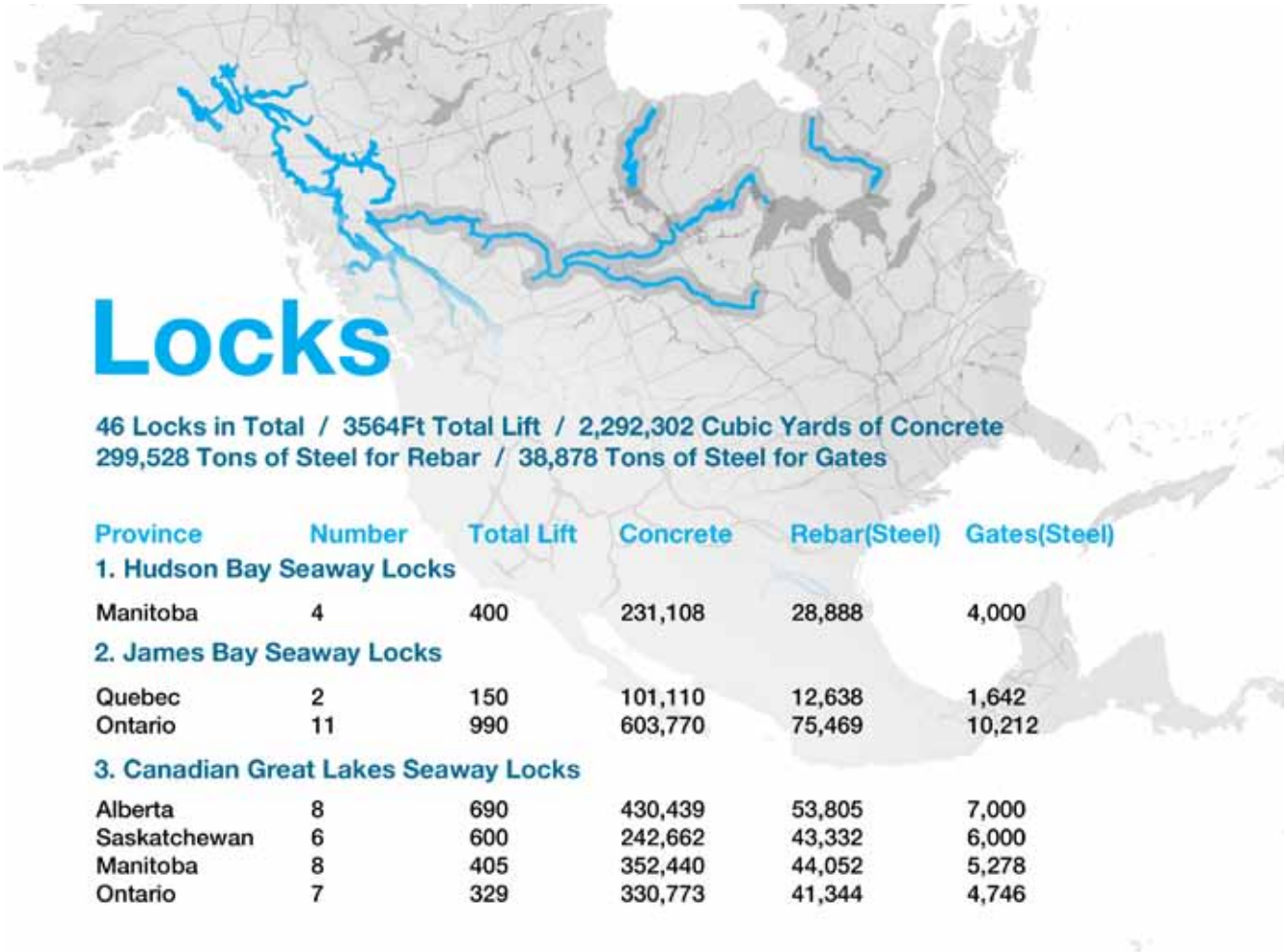
* Millions of Cubic Yards

19.4 million cubic yards of concrete have estimated for 14 pumping stations involved.

c. Power Generation Components. For the hydro-powered generating stations, industries will be required to manufacture forebay, penstocks, headgates, turbine wheels (with huge impellers), generating units, switchgear, transmission lines, structures, enclosures, and site development. Dam sites that involve high head generation may demand more complex requirements. For the 28 power plants under consideration in this report, 8 million tons of re-inforcing steel, and 64 million cubic yards of concrete are estimated. The transmission lines will require an estimated 10,290 miles of aluminum wire, for a total of 25,807 tons of aluminum. The lines will require 15,620 towers requiring 210,910 tons of steel (avg. 14 tons each based on EPRI 1982 survey of 670 towers).



d. Canals. Excavating machines, as well as specialized canal excavators, track drills, and large-capacity trucks will be needed for the estimated 6,904 million cubic yards of earth moved. Cement processing will be needed for the 138 million cubic yards of concrete that will be poured for lining. 4,515 miles of canals are anticipated. Where canals are not constructed, but natural waterways used instead, dredging may be required.



e. Locks. Will require double steel mitre gates, and reinforced concrete, plus interlocking equipment needs. The 46 locks contemplated lead to a total of 2.29 million cubic yards of reinforced concrete, 299,528 tons of rebar, and 38,878 tons of steel gate.

f. Transportation Machines. For the transportation of machinery, power and pump station components, steel, copper, etc, numerous rail lines will be required, necessitating a revived rail car industry, with an emphasis on 150 ton Schnabel cars, and heavy capacity track. Increased steel capacity will be required for these new rails. High quality roads and pipelines for gas and oil could be located adjacent to canals and railroads.

5. National and International Supply Lines

a. Conventional Roadways & Railways. New and upgraded conventional roadways and railways will need to be developed in relation to NAWAPA XXI.

b. Maglev Railways & Power Systems. Maglev railways need to be considered within the context of technological advancements for use in NAWAPA XII.

Dams

95 Total / 105.8 MCY of Soil Moved / 19224.16 MCY of Earth Dam Material
2722 MCY of Concrete / 430.4 Million Tons of Rebar (Steel)

Province/State	Dams	MCY Soil Moved	MCY Earth Dam Material	MCY Concrete	Mil. Tons Rebar
Alaska	6	29.2	0	724.5	181
Yukon	3	13.6	1225	0	0
British Columbia	26	43.5	10921	1442.6	180
Montana	7	5.76	618.7	167	20.9
Idaho	15	1.78	680.5	45.9	5.7
Utah	6	0	325.1	0	0
Nevada	2	0	325.1	0	0
California	2	0	65.6	0	0
Arizona	10	12	2357.5	342	42.8
New Mexico	3	0	1540.4	0	0
Alberta	6	0	973	0	0
Saskatchewan	5	0	133	0	0
Manitoba	4	0	59.26	0	0

6. Construction Support Infrastructure

Housing and support facilities, including medical, recreation, and security will be required for most construction sites. Remote cold weather sites will be particularly challenging. Initially, there will need to be temporary rough camps for those who are building access roadways to base camps as well as the temporary housing at the construction sites. In certain cases the temporary infrastructure will be intended to become permanent to accommodate the people who will operate the finished system.

The central component is the temporary power system and distribution of electrical power. The optimum solution would be modular nuclear plants that could be delivered in pieces and assembled on site. There will be a need for fleets of heavy-lifting helicopters and landing sites for aircraft to transport supplies in remote areas.

Phase 3 – Construction

As stated above, it is intended that the construction of NAWAPA XXI's component parts will be in multiple stages of design, construction and operation, advancing as quickly as the development and application of resources allow. This obviously indicates that virtually all areas of employment will be involved over a period of 20-30 years. The physical constructions will be typically led by civil engineers presiding over the various subcategories of engineering specialties, who will supervise their relevant tradesmen, such as millwrights, electrical workers, pipe fitters, ironworkers, metallurgists, carpenters, and cement workers.

1. Site Preparation and Reservoirs

This activity is central to virtually all construction projects. Operating engineers, heavy and specialized equipment operators, surveyors, lumberjacks, and laborers will perform the bulk of this work.

a. Clearing Limits, Staging Areas.
b. Clearing, Logging, Grubbing.
c. Erosion Control Structures.

2. Dams and Hydroelectric Plants

The following are necessary preconditions for constructing dams.

a. Temporary power distribution. This is the power needed to run the construction facilities on site.

b. Cranes and Tramways. The building and removal of these elements will require the needed supply lines mentioned.

c. Cofferdams. Two cofferdams are usually built, one upstream and one downstream of the proposed dam, after an alternative diversion tunnel or channel has been provided for the river flow to bypass the dam foundation area.

d. Bypass Tunnels and Pumping Stations

3. Tunnels, Pumping Stations, Power Stations, Canals, Aqueducts, Pipelines

As stated earlier, more construction specifics will be added in the second edition.

Totals

Type	Millions of Cubic Yards Earth Moved	Millions of Cubic Yards Concrete	Millions of Tons Steel
Dams	19330	2722	430
Tunnels	667.25	12.6	
Canals	6904	137.9	
Powerhouses		64.35	8.26
Pumps		19.43	2.43
Locks		2.2	0.34
Totals	26901.25	2958.48	441.03

The calculations found in this section, for volumes of earth moved and concrete poured, and tons of steel and aluminum, in relation to the detailed maps provided, were all originally done by the authors. Basic water amounts and description and mileage of canals and tunnels provided by original design reports, and heights and widths of dams found by subsequent software mapping, were used for calculations. (See www.larouchepac.com/nawapa.)

Powerhouses, dams, canals, and locks in Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec that were not associated with the Hudson and James bay canals, although proposed in the original NAWAPA design, were not calculated for this report and are not included in the totals provided. The earth-moving requirement is therefore lower than the variously published amounts with regard to the project. No estimate was made for diversion tunnels. No consideration was given to having dams also serve as roadways, which would result in a much thicker dam. Regarding concrete, dams were assumed to be earth-fill, as in the original reports, except in Alaska, Southwestern BC, and one dam each in MT, AZ, and ID. Seismic activity is taken into consideration for the Alaskan dams, hence the use of a doubled steel requirement for these dams in the calculations. Additional concrete would be required if some length of canal is not on the ground, but rather above ground like the classic aqueduct.

Phase 4 - Operation

1. Reservoir System Control. An array of scientists will be needed for the maintenance of the system of total water management. The primary requirement will be that of system control. The finished system of reservoirs will require a diagnostic system of flows and levels of the utmost precision and foresight. The control center will monitor all aspects of the system to maintain the needed schedule of water deliveries and water levels.

2. Weather Monitoring. The needs of the control center will have to be met by the best understanding of space weather and Earth weather. A branch of the system control center will be continually processing the most up-to-date data available, for forecasting weather and its effects on reservoir and canal levels and flows. This will require climatologists, meteorologists, and specialists in the rapidly growing science of space weather.

3. Reservoir and Canal Management. Other sciences needed for the maintenance of the system will be in the treatment of water to be delivered in canals and reservoirs, as well as in the multiple purposes of the reservoirs themselves. Available methods of water retention and the minimization of Southwest reservoir evaporation will be studied. For water treatment, fish, plant, and microorganism biologists will be needed, along with water and

waste water treatment systems, and harmful biota mitigation. Along with water quality, similar application of methods for water treatment, and the control, use, and engineering of plants, fish, and microorganisms will be done to effect a maximization of aquatic protein, harvested by numerous fishery programs established in cooperation with the NAWAPA XXI administration.

4. Agriculture and Land Cover Programs. State and Federal organizations will work with the NAWAPA XXI administration to utilize land most effectively. Various land rehabilitation programs will be designed. The use of NAWAPA XXI water may be sold in cooperation with forestry and agriculture programs which give incentives toward specific uses of the water. Scientific institutions which study the effect of moisture in arid regions toward effecting changes in local climate and weather patterns, will collaborate in planning specific types of land cover for specific regions in which water is sold, to direct the desired changes in precipitation, and moisture levels.[2]

Part 2: Current Capacity and Potential Technology

1. Skilled Labor Training

A quick search of the Bureau of Labor Statistics database provided the following. Unions and other more reliable sources on current U.S. manufacturing are encouraged to provide more accurate information.

The currently unemployed craftsmen in the skilled trades can cover some of the initial work required; however, the lack of skills among the current labor force and idle unemployed, when compared to the needs of NAWAPA XXI, mean that various training programs will be needed. Some of these will be new CCC-like programs to bring in the younger age bracket of the workforce which has little experience in skilled labor.

To broadly characterize the training programs needed to fill the skill gap identified, it is estimated that as little as a 12 to 24 month training period is needed for many of the trade professions involved in the project, and most of it should be on-the-job training (OJT). Other training programs are said to be 2-3 years for construction craft, and 3-5 years for professional engineers. Most trade unions identified have training programs that will address specific skills for the individual trades: safety, proper use of tools and equipment, mathematics, and plan reading on a cooperative basis with educational institutions. These training programs will necessitate expanding existing college and university education and training activities plus additional high school vocational programs.

Of greatest importance will be the transmission of irreplaceable knowledge from the older generation of retired or soon to be retired skilled workers and scientists. For example, it is our assessment that one of the primary apprenticeship programs required is a crash program of training new machine tool specialists. Master machinists must organize programs for the transmission of their knowledge in order to fill the large gap presently existing in the machine tool sector of the machining trade. A large percentage of machine tool specialists are currently retired, but will be required as teachers for the training programs of a new generation of machinists. Second on the list of crash training programs would be the training of welders, mechanical engineers, and other professions that are not specifically related to assembly of the NAWAPA XXI system components, but are related to the production and infrastructure for those system components.

When the labor training programs are defined for NAWAPA XXI, one proposal to be researched is the management of the labor training programs for all of the trades by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The U.S. Army Corps has also conducted a study on employment and training required for a revitalization of the Mississippi River lock and dam system. This study should be located, and used for reference.

2. Current Manufacturing Capacity

The U.S. manufacturing capacity is needed to meet the requirements listed in Part 1 of this section. A definition of the precise gap between current capacity and the requirement for NAWAPA XXI has not been completed by the authors. However, such a demonstration would show the drastic collapse from our once mighty power and industrial security, which we possessed at the time this project was proposed in 1964.

A quick search of the Bureau of Labor Statistics provided the following.

2. "Engineering Our Southwest Biosphere" (larouchepac.com/node/17652)

U.S. Labor Capacity

Construction Craft	Employed	Unemployed
Heavy Equipment Operators (Earth Movers)	18,120	4,911
13.8KV Motors and Switch Gear Operators	4,220	1,201
500KV Substations and Transmission Line Workers	8,830	2,409
Linemen	105,540	21,908
Switchgear and Transformers Workers	3,400	
Millwrights	15,070	3,229
Electrical Workers	372,380	54,011
Pipe Fitters	280,420	64,285
Carpenters	465,710	105,010
Cement Workers	124,020	28,884
Total Ironworkers	314,000	49,667
Welder Ironworkers	86,920	14,599
Reinforcing Ironworkers	18,410	4,490
Riggers	13,600	2,149
Structural Ironworkers	46,900	8,898
Skilled Machinists		
Computer Numerical Control	123,600	19,929
Programmers	16,360	1,929
AutoCAD Draftsmen	27,960	3,919
Skilled Welders	38,530	6,490
Turning/Stamping (Production & Operation)	21,205	3,500
Boring, Drilling, Milling (Production & Operation)	26,266	4,995
Professional Engineers		44,149
Civil Engineers	249,120	602
Rail Engineers	3,930	20,555
Electrical Engineers	147,750	48,291
Mechanical Engineers	234,400	3,206
Nuclear Engineers (& Technicians)	24,570	2,457
Material Science	8,390	3,600
Metallurgical Engineers (Materials Engineers)	21,830	

3. Potential Technologies and Science Involved

Since the original proposal for a system of total continental water management was put forward, many new technologies, methods of scientific analysis, and methods of construction have become commonplace or have been proposed. The considerations below may change aspects of the plan, and many more could be added by relevant experts.

For the geological mapping of the project, Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) technology could greatly enhance the precision of the design and adjust the project for optimal effect.

For those dams found necessary to be concrete, the Roller Compacted Concrete method may lead to quicker construction, less material requirement, and increased seismic stability.

Extremely cold and permafrost conditions in the north will necessitate technologies in the material sciences for dealing with these conditions. Other challenges regarding icing of dams and canals will need attention.

The effect of the largest reservoirs ever built on resettling of rock layers, along with water seepage and flow characteristics, will need to be studied, and a coordinated analysis throughout the system may provide useful data for general earth crust science.

New reactor core diagnostic experience in the nuclear industry should be investigated for possible control system application in reservoirs and canals.

U.S. Manufacturing Capacity	Factories	Tons	Units	Idle Capacity
Earth Moving	3,540		77,880	
Raw Materials				
Steel	119	1,900,000		23.7% 2011
Copper	54	1,190,000		14.9% 2010
Aluminum	18	3,090,000		24% 2010
Cement	113	63,500,000		45% 2010
Foundries				
Die Casting	625	NA		29% in 2010
Alluminium Rolling	747	2,200,000		
Iron/Steel Forming	871	4,500,000		
Cement Sand	2,545	6,000,000		
Machine Production & Operation				
Turning/Stamping	389			29% in 2010
Boring/Drilling/Milling	299			28% in 2010
Power Generation	1,369	NA	33,490	19% in 2010
Generating Units	435	NA	23,490	19% in 2010
Switchgear	502	NA	10,000	23,490
Transmission Lines	432	43,000	8,600,000 meters	10,000
				8,600,000 meters
Pumping Stations				
Large Capacity Pumps	110	1,600,000	2,940	
Transportation				
Rail Lines	11	84,000	560	12%
Rail Cars	31	1,050,000	21,000	23%
Schnabel Cars	9	110,000	1,100	13%
Helicopters (Piston/Turbine)	29		1,300	24%

Breakthroughs in the tunnel boring industry in recent decades could drastically alter the project schedule, as well as open up alternative routes which may not have been feasible before.

New composite concretes will be required with regard to canal, tunnel, and aqueduct linings to achieve optimal flow rates.

Lock technologies have been advanced and applied in Third World countries in recent decades, well beyond those systems currently in operation in the U.S. and Europe, and could be applied in the new barge canals in the project.[3]

New anchor bolt technology for use in building rail lines into mountainous areas, which supersede trestle bridges, should be investigated for employment in the project.

The use, testing, and employment of new technologies associated with the long-term construction of NAWAPA XXI should be paired with the needs and plans of Arctic and lunar industrialization, as well as the long-term design program for a future Mars colony, making the most of all cutting-edge technology investment.

Construction of over 1,000 miles of tunnels in the western states, and the rail lines and reservoir sites in Alaska, Yukon, and British Columbia, will create a vast potential for mining and geology: huge mineral deposits will become accessible; major scientific, geological, and archeological findings and breakthroughs in the

3. Interview with Elghi Segovia (larouchepac.com/node/16970)

geological sciences will become possible; undiscovered ores to be used for entirely new steel alloys may exist; industrial development potentials include acid mining and new mining techniques in general. In associated developments in the Canadian High Arctic, great resource potential exists, and the high incidence of asteroid hits in the Canadian High Arctic will allow for unique mantle observations.[4]

Part 3: Investment Schedule Analysis

The growth of the economy over the period of the project's completion will be divided into anticipated stages. The investment into these stages will be guided to ensure increasing productivity of all sectors involved. The technology and productive power needed for future phases will be planned and invested years in advance to ensure its existence and availability when a stage of the pre-construction phase or construction phase is reached where it is required.

A rough estimate of this investment process is described here.

Based on the analysis of existing and needed resources in Parts 1 and 2, along with an analysis to determine challenging areas of the project design, an approximate schedule and order of operations will be made. These resources will be chiefly a) amount of skilled labor available, b) categories and degrees of skill, c) scientific knowledge available, d) manufacturing capability, e) technological level of manufacturing, f) infrastructure capability, and g) the technological level of the infrastructure.

The intention of the government to support a detailed design of NAWAPA XXI will have an immediate effect of calling these resources to full attention. The agreement of the three nations involved to go ahead with its construction will then put these resources immediately into motion. Once the labor training and preconstruction phases begin, there will be a constant growth of resource capacity (a-g), starting slowly at first, and picking up more speed.

Short-term outputs of initial investment related to this growth will become available, such as new labor pools, categories of labor skill, manufacturing facilities, newly created electrical power and supply lines, etc. The allocation of these short-term outputs, and tracking the continued growth of resource capability for future allocation, will form investment cycles of various length.

The data collected by the control center as defined in Part 1, regarding the state of these resources in relation to project scheduling, will be analyzed by a division of the control center to detect the appropriate form which the investment cycles will take. This investment cycle management division will determine how to meet pre-construction and construction phase needs, while simultaneously increasing the power of all of the layers of the economy involved. The standard will be that productivity is ahead of production capability at all times; there should be greater flexibility and capacity than production requires. The division will work with the economic sectors and Federal agencies involved to steer the allocation of built-up capability such that the overall productivity curve stays above the baseline requirement.[5]

The most important task of the investment cycle management division will be to anticipate the future qualitative needs of the project and related sectors of economy, and incorporate those needs into the modes of training and manufacturing investment. More complicated stages of project construction must be anticipated in the earlier investment phases. The design and investment in new technologies, and the relationships between them, must be synchronized for maximum effect on all areas. Requirements must be anticipated which lend themselves to improving quantity and quality of performance.

Alterations to manufacturing design and skill requirements will be built into the process to add elements which may not appear immediately useful for the project itself, but will later be drawn from, when the economy is built to the capacity for major technological advancement, such as an engineering cadre for lunar industrialization.

During the approximately generation-long construction of the project, the continued function of reinvesting built-up capability will build a new economy —one operating on a higher baseline of overall potential for technological development, infrastructural capacity, and production.

4. Interview with Joseph Montgomery (larouchepac.com/node/16731)

5. The management division will be in coordination with government officials who are working with the specific credit fund set up by Congress, as described in Section III, and Appendix 2. The same future-oriented investment process of the management division of the control center will be reflected in the actualization of the funded public debt, within the operations of a newly established system of public credit.

Section II: Water & Agriculture

Less water is in use today in the United States, than 30 years ago—in total, as well as per capita. This is a result of the contraction of economic activity, the obstruction of bringing new water resources to the dry West, and the dramatic increase in U.S. imports of virtual water in the form of foreign-produced goods and food.

A leading component in the decline of U.S. water use is the fall of water usage for irrigated agriculture—much of it in the Southwest. From 1950 to 1980, total U.S. water use across the conterminous 48 states increased from 201 million acre feet per year (MAFY) in 1950, up to 482 MAFY in 1980, and then declined to a level of 459 MAFY as of 2005. From 1950 to 1980, the volume of water used in irrigated agriculture rose from 100 MAFY to 168 MAFY, and then began its decline. By 2005, there were 143 MAFY in use for irrigation. The area of irrigated farming rose from 25 million acres in 1950, to 58 million acres in 1980, but since then has gone nowhere. This process is now beyond the breaking point.

The following describes the crisis in the main southwestern regions and shows how the annual delivery of 52 MAFY to the region by NAWAPA XXI will solve it. Afterward, additional uses of NAWAPA XXI water deliveries and water extensions are reviewed, as well as the policy changes needed to make efficient use of this increased water supply.

Part 1: Water Basins Intersected by NAWAPA XXI: The Crisis and the Solution

The Southwestern states, in the area once called the Great American Desert, by definition, receive scarce rainfall. The resulting run-off produces only three major river systems: the Colorado, the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo) and the San Joaquin/Sacramento. The other rivers and streams are much smaller in volume and catchment area.

Soon after the storage and management installations on these three major river systems were completed in the 20th century, the entire flow—no matter how well regulated—was still insufficient to meet economic need. Today their reservoir content is dropping. At the same time, ground-water depletion in the region, starting decades ago, is now acute.

These conditions were all anticipated by mid-century policy makers, who had built the systems with the intention of adding to them, by creating new sources of water. At that time, proposals were made to augment the limited Western surface and ground-water supplies through large scale desalination and inter-basin transfers. But, for reasons discussed in the introduction to this report, these proposals were blocked, and, as a result, every region is now in crisis.

NAWAPA XXI will change the context of each river basin, by linking them with a much bigger ocean cycle of precipitation, currently limited to the Western Slopes. Calculation of the river runoff amounts for the northern rivers which intersect the collection area, shows that 20% of the surplus water will deliver approximately 77 MAFY from the Rocky Mountain Trench, with approximately 52 MAFY to be delivered to the U.S. Southwest. In the following in-depth discussion of the crisis facing this region, those numbers are divided and examined by basin distribution. The overall flow of water, once the system is in place, can be regulated through its system of impoundments and releases, to satisfy whatever seems the optimum trade-off at the time, between building up reservoir levels, and releasing for irrigation.

Colorado Water Resources Region

The entire Colorado River Basin average run-off, from its headwaters to its salty delta, is far below what is required. It is long since over-subscribed and completely over-allocated.

The Colorado River has the largest catchment area of the three major river systems of the desert Southwest. In the 1920s, plans were initiated for basin-wide management of its 11 MAFY flow (mean annual discharge, 1922-2000), to best serve its seven basin states. The ensuing system of dams—the Hoover, Glen Canyon, and other installations—was fully built up for reservoir storage of 61 MAF. The 1922 Colorado River Compact set water-sharing between states, at 7.5 MAFY each, for the Upper and Lower Colorado regions. The fact that the total allocation exceeded the mean average river flow by 4 MAFY, didn't matter in the early decades, as the use in the Upper Basin was far less than the Lower. But long before 2000, the Upper

Basin came to require its full allocation, and now seeks more.

The states of the Lower Colorado Basin have been severely short of water for decades, utilizing some 1.3 MAF a year more than their 7.5 MAFY share of flow, under the 1922 Compact.

As of 1998, the populations of California and Arizona were respectively 45%, and 60% dependent on ground water for domestic water needs. These percentages are greatly increased in the Lower Colorado Basin region of those states. By 1995, this was seen in calculations of water use to be 103% of the total renewable supply[1] in the region, a percentage which would be far greater today if basin data were made available.[2] Pumping costs have soared, given the increasing depth of available water, and subsidence is a problem.

Significant amounts of Arizona farmland have been abandoned for lack of sufficient, reliable water. The Imperial Valley agriculture water rights are now approved for sale for domestic use by San Diego. In Arizona, there were 862,000 irrigated acres in 2008, an area which has been diminishing due to both lack of water, and pressures of urbanization. Throughout the aquifers of southwestern Arizona, an alluvial area, there has been a drastic increase in the depth needed to reach water below land surface. The aquifers are depleting. In some wells in the Tucson area, water levels have fallen more than 200 feet in the past 50 years. Land-surface subsidence is occurring at many locations. In West Phoenix, some places have dropped 18 feet. In Elroy, Arizona, by 15 feet.

Adding chaos to the scarcity of water, is the endangered fish and marine animal issue. In Arizona, the humpback chub (and the Kanab ambersnail) have been designated as endangered, and their habitat protection has been added to the equation for how to allocate scarce water.

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

California Water Resources Region

Measured by volume of water run-off, the California Water Resources Region is the largest of the three Southwestern desert river systems. It consists of the Sacramento River (17 MAFY, mean annual flow for 1949 to 2000), the San Joaquin (3.4 MAFY, mean flow for 1930-2000), along with other surface run-off. Its combined volume was successfully organized in most of the state, according to the designs of The California Water Plan, begun in 1957. The Central Valley Project and the State Water Project aqueducts were world models of water infrastructure; these two water systems together have 26 MAF of reservoir capacity. However, as the post-war hydrologists foresaw, without water augmentation, the state's surface and groundwater resources would become insufficient. There has been a severe water shortage for several decades, resulting in aquifer depletion, water trade-offs, salination, subsidence, farmland loss and related conditions. In certain coastal areas, salt water intrusion into ground water is a problem.

Of the 50 major aquifers throughout the state, 11 were in serious overdraft by the 1990s. Land-surface subsidence is common. In the San Joaquin Valley, large areas have subsided due to overdraft pumping. A drop of 29 feet was sustained at a location southwest of Mendota. In the Santa Clara Valley, subsidence of 12 feet is recorded. Davis, California has had 4 feet subsidence. The irrigated areas of the state are contracting, for lack of enough water. At stake are 7.5 million acres—the largest in all of the Western states (2008).[3]

Add to this situation, the interventions by anti-infrastructure political networks, to save endangered fish, causing regional water battles and water management chaos. The headline species include the splittail minnow (Sacramento Delta), Coho salmon, Shortnose sucker (northern California), and others.

According to the last available report on renewable

1. Renewable water supply is defined as total annual precipitation, minus evaporation, minus exports, plus imports. This amount is much more than the flow rate of the major rivers defining each basin.

2. Water availability data is from 30 years ago, when there was more water available (in groundwater, and less-used surface water) in the Southwest compared to today. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)—the Federal agency responsible for centralizing information on water use and availability—has ceased keeping systematic water availability information. The last water availability calculations made available are from 1984.

3. This number was given as 9.05 in the USGS data of 2005, which is the number used in the complete 2005 agricultural land analysis below.

water supply including ground and surface water, the 1984 U.S. Geological Survey, the available renewable supply in the California basin was 83.6 MAFY. It is estimated that NAWAPA XXI would bring an additional supply of 10 MAFY to the Southern California region of the California Basin, increasing the renewable supply by 12%, and irrigating up to 3.3 million acres.

As described below, an extension to the original NAWAPA design, could deliver a roughly equal amount for the Sacramento and San Jaoquin valleys, supplementing the Lake Shasta and Owens Valley supply systems, and irrigating another 3 million acres, while removing pumping costs to farmers.

Rio Grande Water Resources Region

The Rio Grande Water Resources Region is a tightly integrated system of surface run-off, in direct hydraulic connection to basin aquifers—all of which are used up. The river flow is only 0.7 MAFY (mean annual average, 1917-2000). The reservoir storage capacity is 20 MAF, but far more water has long been needed. Treaty commitments for water sharing between the U.S. and Mexico have been impossible to honor.

90% of the population of New Mexico is dependent upon ground water for drinking water. Albuquerque relies for its drinking water on alluvial aquifers, which is a precarious situation. Land-surface subsidence is about a foot at Albuquerque, and 2 feet in the Membres Basin of New Mexico. For the state of Texas, ground water dependency is 45% , but the percentage is much higher and closer to New Mexico's average for the West Texas agricultural region, associated with the Rio Grande.

Besides agricultural use, river water is channeled off for industrial, residential and other purposes by both nations. This means the water is not going into recharge of aquifers underlying the river, which are also in use for economic activity. In 1968, for example, the course of the river between the central business districts of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico and El Paso, Texas was converted into a lined canal, which prevents any re-charge water going into the ground-water system along that stretch. Yet, the aquifers are the source of drinking water for Ciudad Juarez, and for half of the supply to El Paso.

The annual renewable water supply in the Rio Grande Basin was, as of 1984, 6.1 MAFY. Calculation by the authors found that water use, as of 2005, was 113% of this 1984 amount.[4] 1.1 million acres of irrigated land on the U.S. side of the river, and additional irrigated land in Mexico are at stake. Adding to the water problem, is the contrived issue of river habitat for the endangered fish species, the Rio Grande silvery minnow.

NAWAPA XXI would bring an additional supply of 16 MAFY to the basin, increasing the renewable supply by at least 262%. The waters brought by NAWAPA XXI to the Rio Grande Basin on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande in Texas and New Mexico will irrigate up to 10 million acres, in effect increasing the total acreage of farmland by 1000%.

Great Basin Water Resources Region

The Great Basin Region has no single prominent river system, as do the other Western water resource regions; it is a closed basin characterized by streams with no outlet to the ocean, which form many lakes, such as the famous Great Salt Lake, Mono Lake, and Pyramid Lake. Rainfall and run-off variability, as well as inadequate volume, are all limiting factors for economic activity in this region.

Although potentially rich, especially for fodder crops, agriculture has been very delimited in this area. Water rights given out for agriculture use long ago exceeded the supplies. In the 1990s, markets set up for sale of water rights, transferred water use out of farming, and into supplying urban areas. In Nevada, where land farmed has been almost entirely irrigated, the area has dropped by half, from merely 1.3 million acres in 1972, down to 0.685 million in 2008. In Utah, irrigated farmland fell from 1.4 million acres in 1972, to 1.1 million in 2008.

The annual renewable water supply in the Great Basin in 1984 was 11.2 MAFY. NAWAPA XXI will add 6 MAFY to the basin, increasing the renewable supply by 53% percent. Of the 6 MAFY which NAWAPA XXI will bring to the Great Basin, 4 MAFY will be available for Nevada. This is enough to increase irrigated land by

4. In 1975, the USGS explicitly forewarned of the consequences of limited water in the Rio Grande Water Resources Region. Based on its surveys up to that time, the USGS said that no more population influx, nor expansion of economic activity, should take place in the Rio Grande basin, unless and until new volumes of water were secured, and new sanitation systems put in place. The engineers' warnings were ignored. The maquiladora cheap labor system was imposed after NAFTA (1992), and now the region is called the Disease Belt of Texas, with high rates of hepatitis, diarrhea and, in the 1990s, cholera.

1.37 million acres, a 238% increase for the state. 2 MAFY will be delivered to western Utah, irrigating up to .54 million acres, a 45% increase for the state.

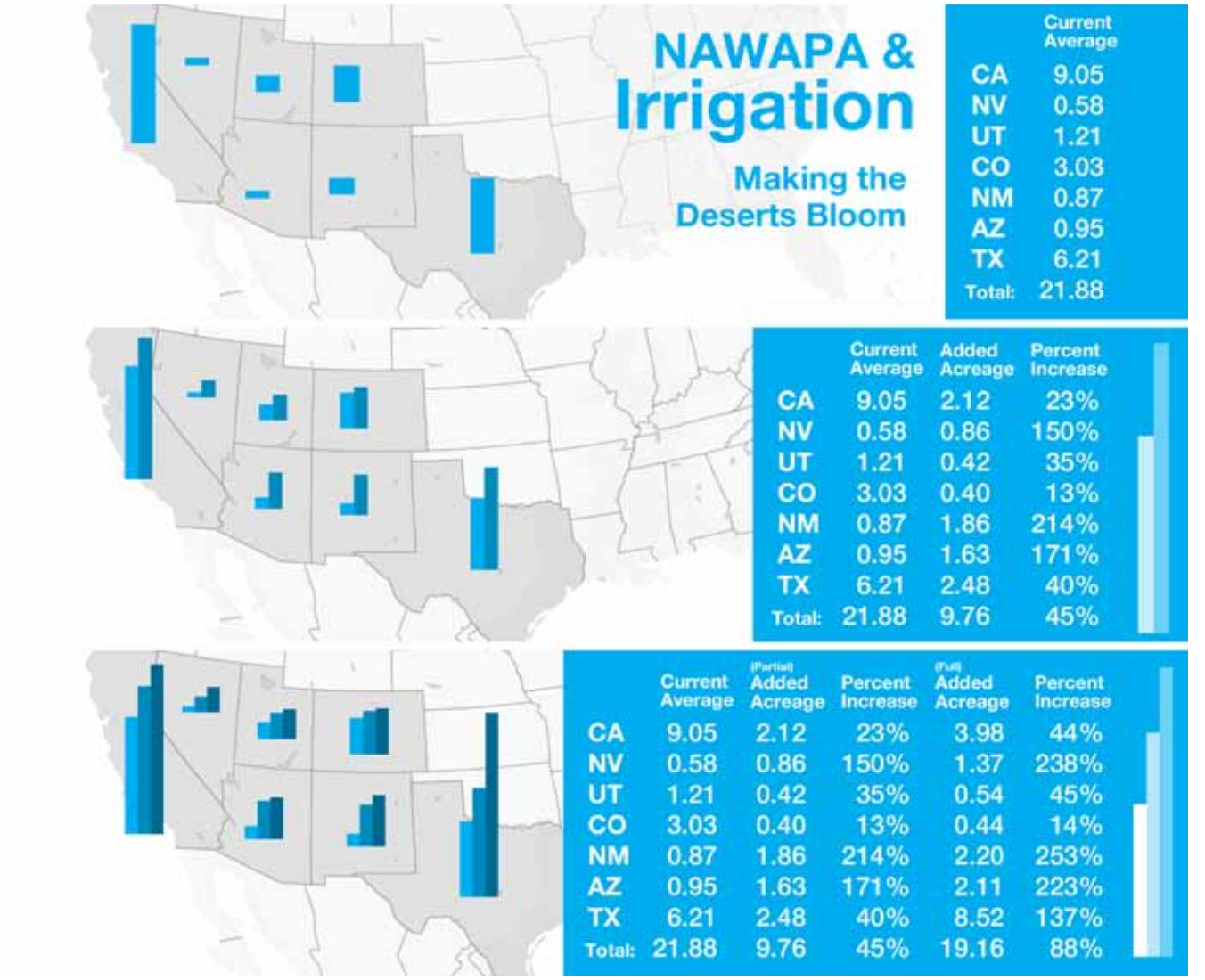
State by State Irrigation and Reservoir Capacity

In addition to a basin distribution of the 52 MAFY to be added to the annual supply, a state by state breakdown has been made. Making use of the application rates—-water required to irrigate an acre of crops—for the different states, an approximation is given here of how many acres of farmland will be irrigated. These amounts are based on the following additions of MAFY: NV 4, UT 2, AZ 12, CA 12, NM 8, TX, 12, CO 2.

The first map presents the current irrigated acres of land in these states, as of 2005. Given the current ratios of industrial to agricultural use, the second map demonstrates the newly created farmland for each state. If newly added water were to go entirely to agriculture, irrigated farmland would nearly double, as seen in the third map.

A total of 32 reservoirs will be created throughout the Southwest, creating a total of 233 MAF of storage capacity. The open bodies of water will add sufficient moisture to their surrounding vegetation to alter evapotranspiration, and in combination with land cover changes, will change local climate, and initiate new precipitation trends or accelerate existing ones.[5]

5. Engineering our Southwest Biosphere: http://larouchepac.com/node/17652



Southwest NAWAPA XXI Reservoirs

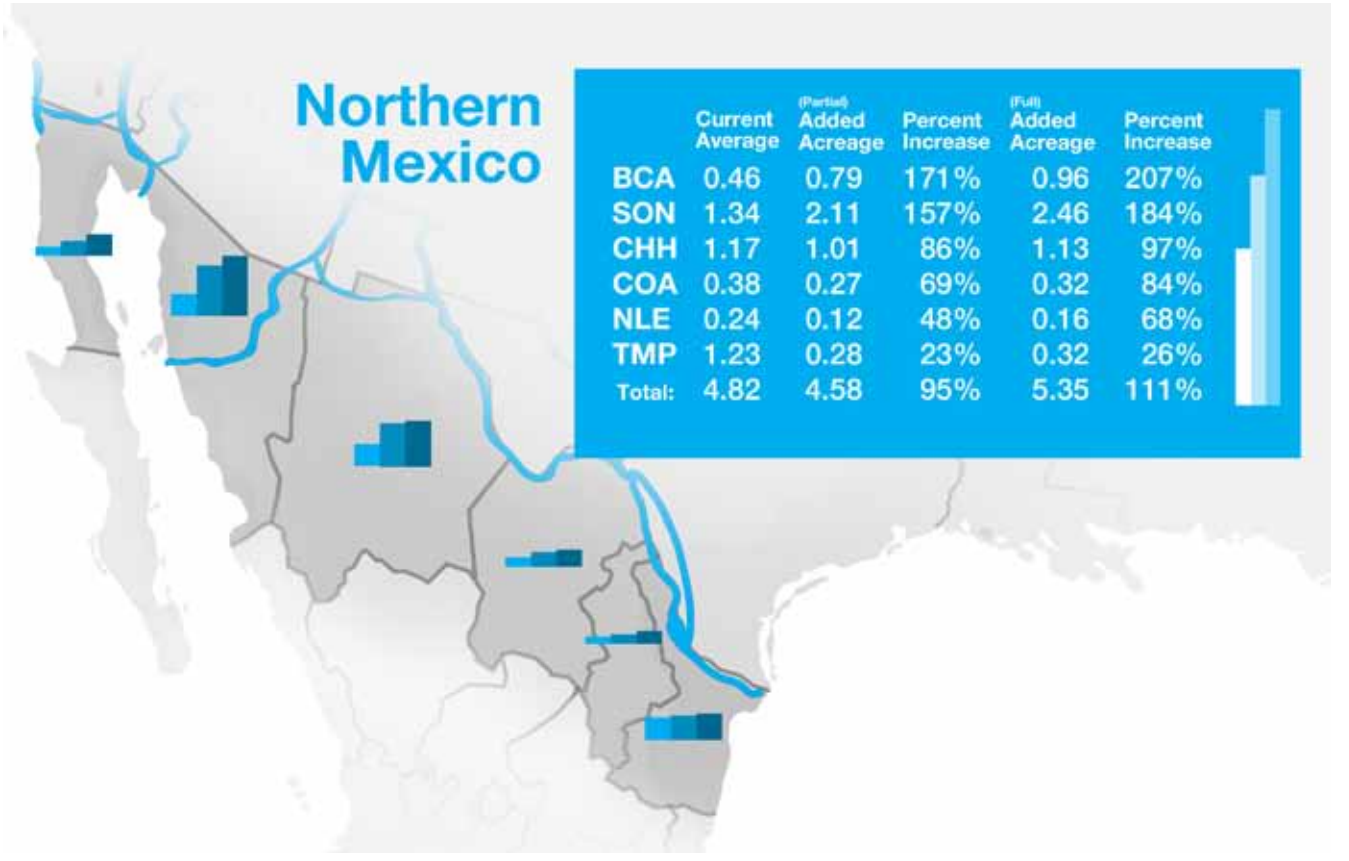
State	Reservoirs	Elevation (ft.)	Storage (MAF)
Utah	Sevier Bridge	5014	70,000
	Muddy River	5000	300,000
	San Rafael	4950	1,400,000
	Fremont	5000	4,900,000
	Escalante	5010	700,000
	Grand Gulch	4910	1,100,000
Arizona	Lake Navajo	4800	128,000,000
	Navajo Creek	5000	400,000
	Oak Creek	3700	500,000
	Wickenberg	3000	700,000
	Hassayampa	1800	170,000
	Papago	1150	350,000
	Ajo	1000	800,000
	Desert	600	200,000
	Verde	3000	2,400,000
	Carrizo Creek	5000	5,00,000
	Cedar Creek	5000	1,100,000
	Black River	4980	5,600,000
	Eagle River	4970	2,300,000
	Blue Creek	4960	1,100,000
New Mexico	San Francisco	4955	4,600,000
	Lake Geneva	4950	17,100,000
	Pecos River	4000	34,800,000
	Springer	5000	2,100,000
	Roy	5200	600,000
Nevada	Lake Nevada	5000	7,300,000
	Lake Vegas	4200	7,100,000
California	Panamint El Capitan Morena	2050	4,000,000
Colorado	Purgatoire River	5000	1,200,000
	Colorado	5500	1,000,000

Source: Roland Kelly, systems engineer for Ralph M. Parsons, 1964.

Mexico

Northern Mexico is in a similar dire situation with respect to water, as that described above for the U.S. Southwest. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Mexico has, in fact, been exporting vast amounts of water to the United States, in a way not even contemplated by accountants and free-trade ideologues, seen, for example, by the production of Heinz ketchup and other food products, which has moved from California to Tijuana.

Water flowing in Mexico is exported as skyrocketing Mexican exports of vegetables, citrus, and other food; as water used in assembly of industrial goods in Mexico's maquiladora border sweatshops for re-export to the United States; as water used in supporting and raising the 10 million Mexicans who've fled to the United States to escape the desperate impoverishment of the NAFTA period in Mexico. With these exports, Mexico generates the foreign exchange to pay its gigantic (and largely illegitimate) foreign debt. And with them, the United States buys cheap. "NAFTA water" it no longer produces and uses in industry and



agriculture in the U.S. productive economy.[6]

Renewable water supply in northern Mexico is currently 7.7 MAFY. NAWAPA XXI will nearly triple the available water, bringing 20 MAFY divided by state in the following way: 4.3 to Baja California, 9.5 to Sonora, 3.6 to Chihuahua, 1.1 to Coahuila, .8 to Nuevo Leon, and .7 to Tamaulipas. These increases would increase irrigated farmland by the following acreage.

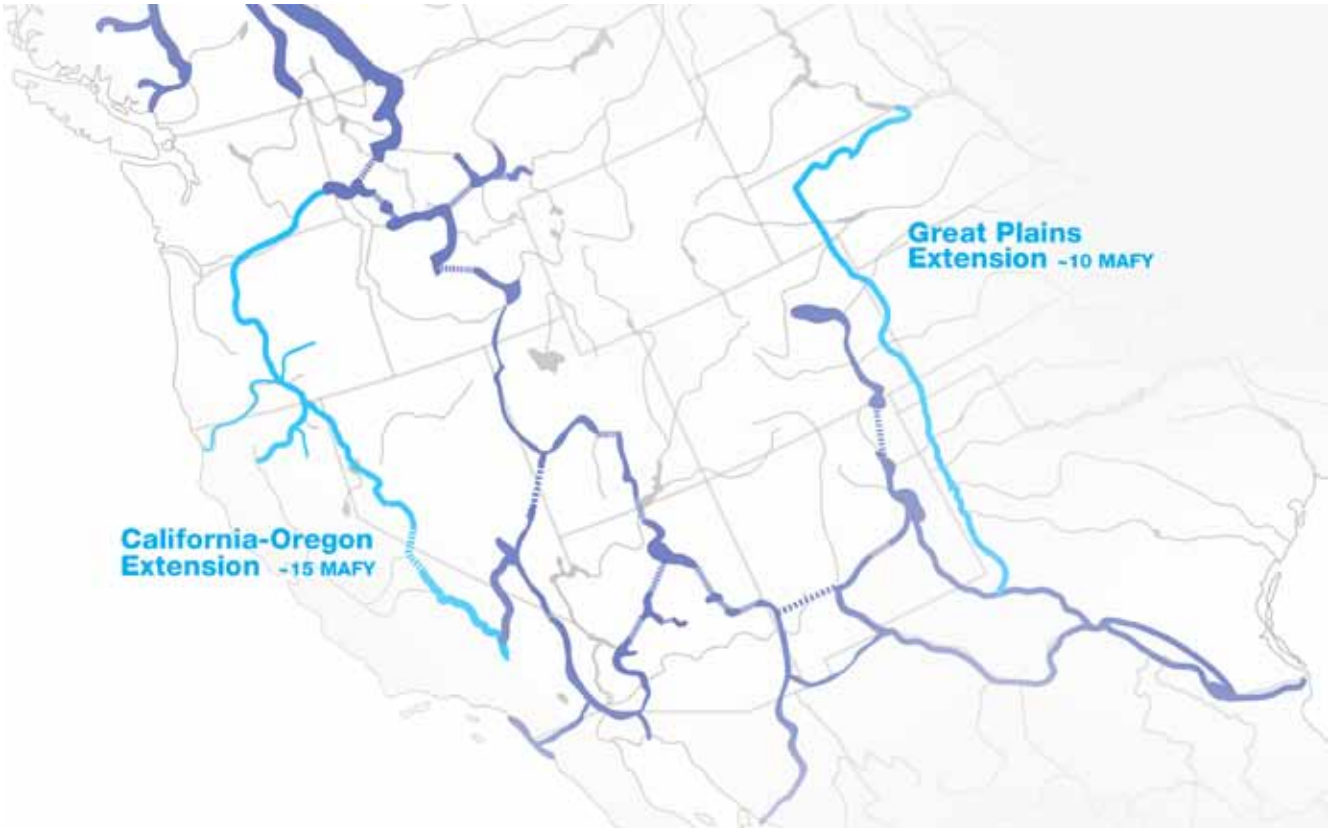
Part 2: Additional Water Control and Delivery Systems and Water Uses

Additional water delivery systems have been proposed. Building either of the following water extensions for the United States would greatly augment the total water management capability of the original NAWAPA design to deliver water where needed, on demand, as well as diverting flood waters.

California-Oregon Extension. By either increasing the total collection by 1%, or utilizing nuclear power instead of hydro for 2.5 GW of the needed pumping requirements in British Columbia or Idaho, 15 MAFY could be added to the outflow of the Rocky Mountain Trench, which supplements the Columbia River. This added flow could be used in a plan designed by U.S. economic consultant Hal Cooper. The water would be pumped into the Deschutes river above the Dalles Dam and brought through Oregon, with branches serving needs in the region, until finally a) linking with the Shasta Lake supply system supplementing and augmenting the existing water supplies of the northern California water system for fishing, farming, and other needs of the population, b) adding water to the Owens River and Lake Owens, restoring the previous agriculture in the Owens Valley, and c) linking up with the Panamint Reservoir of the original NAWAPA design.

Great Plains Extension. In 1967 R.W. Beck Engineers designed a plan to deliver 10 MAFY to the Great Plains by diverting Missouri flood water just down-

6. *EIR*, May 9, 2003, "Vernadsky and the Biogeochemical Development of N. America's Desert."



stream from Fort Randall Reservoir, at an elevation of approximately 1,250 feet above sea level. The flows would be lifted 3,000 ft through a series of dams and canals 200 miles up the Niobrara River in Nebraska to northwestern Nebraska, before flowing along a 940 mile canal through eastern Colorado, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and western Texas, irrigating 6-10 million acres along the way, and ending near Pecos River in New Mexico. This system could be slightly adjusted from its original design to intersect the Colorado distribution segment of NAWAPA XXI, or its Pecos River irrigation canals.

Western Canada and the Dakotas

By way of the Great Lakes Seaway Canal, 4.4 MAFY of water will be delivered to Alberta, 7.6 to Saskatchewan, and 7.6 to Manitoba, while the Dakota Canal, which branches off of this canal, will receive 11 MAFY.

This water could be used for irrigating up to 10 million acres in Canada and 4 million acres in the Dakotas. Other possible uses for the water could include energy development in western Canada and the Dakotas, as in the Athabasca tar sands development, and oil and gas production in the Bakken formation. Water could also be utilized for uranium and coal mining activities.

The Dakota Canal will follow the continental divide, and therefore as it enters the Minnesota River at Browns Valley, will be able to distribute water down various directions off of the ridge of the continental divide, and could be designed to prevent flooding in the Minnesota and the North Dakota flood plain.[7]

The water for the Great Lakes Seaway will be much more than a water delivery canal, however, as the seaway will have a tremendous effect on the resource and industrial development of British Columbia and the prairie provinces. A group of graduate students who produced a 180 page study in 1966 on the economic impact of NAWAPA in BC,[8] described it in the following way, paraphrased here.

The existence of an inland waterway system, in regions where the lack of major transportation routes is presently a constraint, could change the whole econ-

7. Interview with MN hydrologist Ed Ross, http://larouchepac.com/node/16650

8. "NAWAPA: An Impetus to Regional Development in British Columbia," University of British Columbia, April 1966.

omy. Tapping the interior of Canada by an economic transportation mode with long distance, bulk cargo characteristics, would allow the shipping of wheat, oil, iron ore, timber, and other specialized bulk cargoes, such as chemicals, to both Eastern and Western world markets. International shipping which found it more advantageous to use a Canadian seaway than the Panama Canal would contribute to the Canadian economy. The water transport route for BC's forest products would allow more flexibility of choice. Bulk cargo could be loaded at interior ports for all parts of the world. Newsprint could be made at the cutting site, avoiding transshipment costs, or timber could be transported for secondary processing. The 32 GW of cheap and available power in BC will attract material-oriented industries such as chemical and metal groups. Other industries such as food, wood products, mining, and others, will also be attracted by the cheap power.

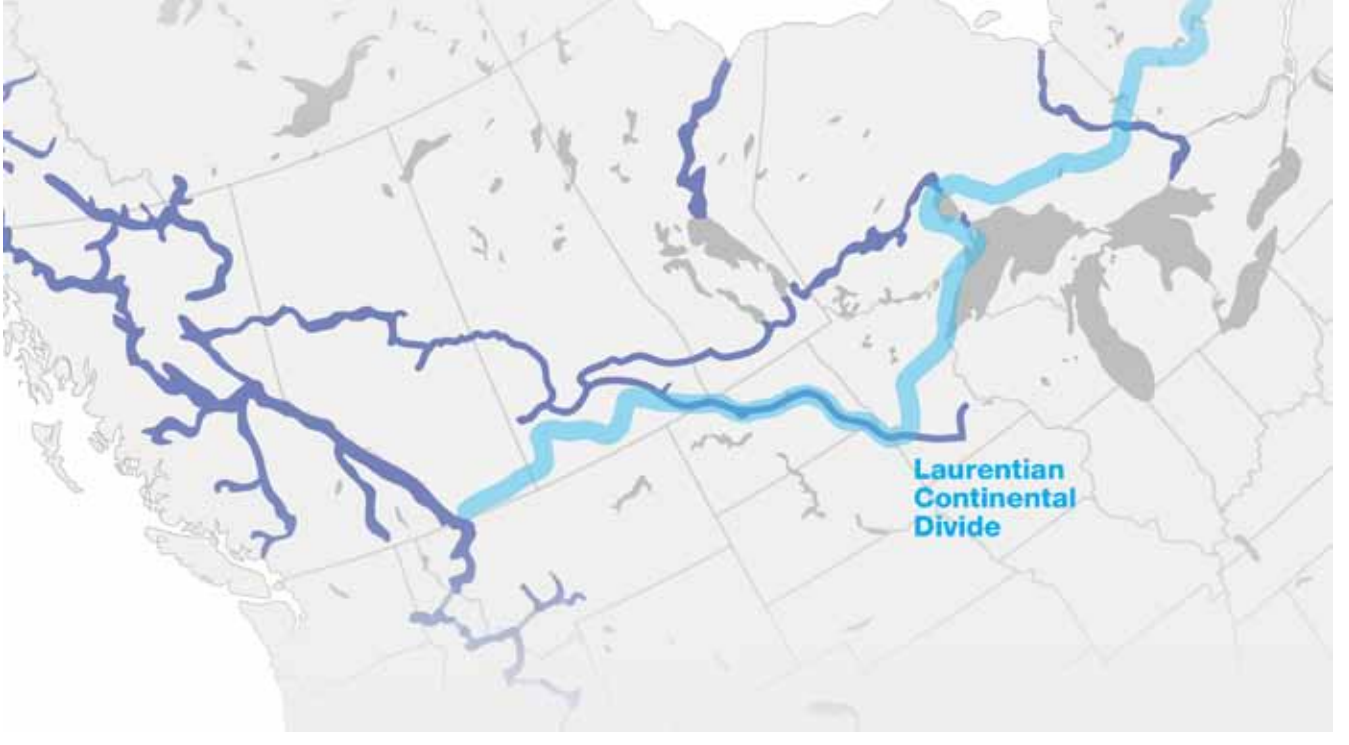
Recreation: A fuller study of the waterways and reservoirs created by NAWAPA XXI by the three governments involved may find that the increase in recreation alone would be sufficient reason to carry out its construction, as the number of new state, county, and municipal public parks would reach well over 300, the recreational fishing industry would boom, and recreational shoreline would, judging from Lake Powell's 1,800 miles of shoreline, be multiplied well over ten times its current amount.

Part 3: Securing Newly Irrigated Farmland

Water Infrastructure

Land has been taken out of agricultural production due to residential sprawl, lack of water, or environmental litigation. This acreage lost to farming is quantified, by state, in the National Resources Inventory, kept by the NRCS—National Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There exists much new land to be opened up. This may include Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land.

NAWAPA XXI's water would be distributed through existing irrigation systems, which will require upgrades, as well as newly created systems. More production means more hauling, which means more rail, especially in the Southwest. Increased farm production means increased farm labor. Former farmers may be brought back to re-invigorated farm land. And for the opening of new farmland, something akin to a new Homestead Act may be needed.



The Return to Parity Pricing and Food Security

To fully make use of the water provided, overhaul of the current speculative systems which are strangling food production is required.

1. WWII experience: Parity pricing for farm commodities was introduced as policy by the 1930s FDR Administration, and during WWII was key in nearly doubling the output of many basic commodities, despite military service of farm workers. Farm commodity prices were kept in the range of 80 to 110% of parity. Over the next 20 years the parity policy was phased out[9], with the "free market" taking over. Over the last 40 years, the number of family-farm operations has plunged, and the population of rural farm counties has fallen. The general level of the potential productive agriculture landscape has decreased, despite specific gains in certain technologies (e.g. plasticulture, drainage tiling).

2. The founding of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the World Trade Organization (WTO): NAFTA, founded in 1992, undercut agriculture drastically. Mexico has been forced into hunger and import-dependency. This policy was imposed worldwide through the "Uruguay Round" of the UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Talks (GATT), 1986 to 1990, which culminated in the 1995 founding of the WTO. The tenets of the WTO include that no nation dare keep food reserves (because this distorts "market functioning"), and that private cartels of corporations have the right to control science, research, and food seeds, in the name of "intellectual property" and "patent rights."

3. Cartelization of Agriculture: Over the past 50 years, a number of commodity cartels have come to exert extreme control over agriculture, food processing and distribution. They have imposed vast patterns of monoculture, "enclave" farming,[10] etc. Existing anti-trust laws on the U.S. books would end these practices, if implemented.

4. The impact of biofuels on food production: The imposition of now large-scale corn-for-ethanol by the "alternative fuel" wing of the speculative market, has warped the Midwest of the North American continent. Instead of corn for livestock and other food uses of all kinds, the corn state farm capacity—formerly a mixed livestock, diversified region—has been forced into monoculture by Monsanto, DuPont, Syngenta et al., all for the purpose of more gasoline blends, instead of for a productive landscape.

A successful operation of NAWAPA XXI demands: a) a shutdown of the speculative practices in food, which can be dried up in large measure through the much needed reinstatement of the Glass-Steagall Act, b) a return to parity pricing, and c) a food reserves program.

9. It is still calculated, by law, by the USDA, for all the relevant commodities; it is impressive that many grains, meats and other products whose prices have soared in recent years, are not giving the farmer a price to cover his costs of production, which are soaring far more. The National Farmers Union, the National Farmers Organization, and others, republish the USDA parity calculations for today.

10. For example, setting up neo-plantations for export, such as African fruits and vegetables to Europe; or horticultural exports from northern Mexico to the U.S.

NAWAPA 1964



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

... until now.

http://larouchepac.com/nawapa1964

Editorial

This Financial System **Is** *Gone*

The reality of the bankruptcy of the current international monetarist financial system hit home again this week in Europe, with the eruption of a bond crisis in Spain, in particular. All of a sudden, those "experts" who had been crowing that they had poured enough liquidity into the banks to "prevent disaster," were scrambling to try to preserve the appearance of financial stability, by a combination of further hyperinflation and slashing living standards of the European population to the bone.

Coming on the eve of the semi-annual meeting of the IMF and World Bank, this flare-up was more than a little embarrassing. After all, the new scheme for supranational bank bailouts in Europe depends upon new contributions to the IMF for that purpose, without which the coffers are bare. Yet, so far only Japan has definitively offered to pony up a substantial sum ($60 billion).

The crisis, of course, is not a Spanish crisis, but one of the debt-soaked banking system as a whole. The average "leveraging" of banks throughout Europe has reached 26:1, very near the point that triggered the 2007-08 trans-Atlantic bank collapse. The debt claims, or "value," of Euro banks' "assets" (forget derivatives) have reached nearly 300% of total European GDP (the U.S. ratio is currently 85%, for comparison). And those Eurobanks' "assets" equal almost 13 times the ECB's asset book, which itself has reached about $4 trillion.

Every semi-sane financial analyst admits that if the European blowout proceeds, it will be ripping apart the entire trans-Atlantic banking system, the U.S. definitely included. No wonder the Obama Administration has repeatedly intervened in the European discussions, demanding more bailouts, and providing, mostly in the shadows, a constant flow of U.S. funds.

And what about the so-called U.S. recovery, the constantly referenced "good news" for the world economy? This line is the equivalent of a sick joke.

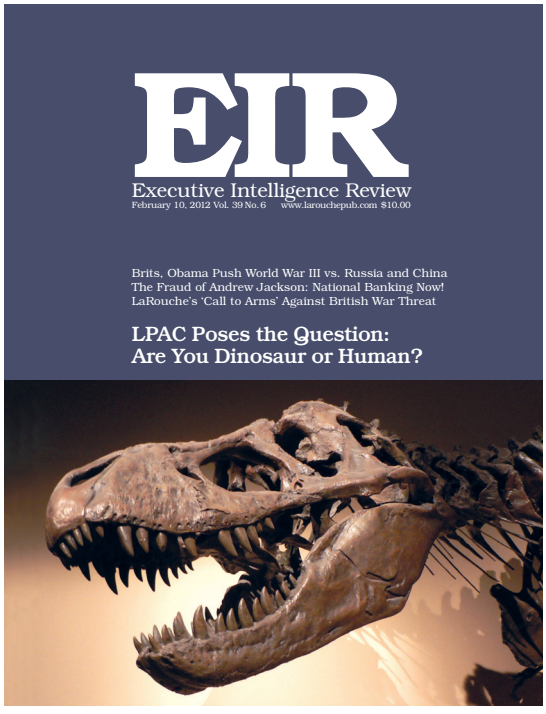
The facts are clear to anyone willing to face them. Real unemployment, measured by the crucial metric of lack of participation in the labor force, is at record highs. One-fifth of those who actually have jobs are working part-time, and income is stagnant or collapsing—as shown by the fact that approximately 50 million Americans are officially on some form of food assistance, and about the same number were counted, as of early 2010, as having incomes under the poverty line. The fact that a few auto factories have re-opened in Michigan—President Obama's re-election pitch—does nothing to change the devastating picture.

True, virtually none of the nation's prominent political figures are willing to address this reality. That fact contributes mightily to the deep demoralization which continues to characterize the American electorate.

The fact is, however, that we are reaching the end of the line, and the *system* must be changed. Permitting the British Empire's bankrupt financial oligarchy to proceed with its "solution," will literally result in the decimation of the human race in the futile attempt to save the bankrupt financial empire. Yet, solutions are available, literally at our fingertips: Glass-Steagall just as FDR implemented it, re-establishment of a credit system for restarting production, and the immediate launching of NAWAPA—that's the three point program the United States, and the world, need now. We need only get Obama out of office, and then do it.

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