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End the Nightmare: What if Wall Street Had Died Now?
Iran Ambassador to EIR: Diplomacy, Not War, Is Needed
Obama Walks Himself into Syria Impeachment Trap

Pacific Development: Maglev Across the Bering Strait



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

The beautiful bridge depicted on our cover, spanning the Bering Strait from Alaska to Siberia, with its maglev train speeding across, is an image of what the future can be.

This issue begins our coverage of the just released *21st Century Science & Technology Special Report*, “Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy,” with Benjamin Deniston’s “The Pacific Development Corridor: Maglev Across the Bering Strait.”

EIR has a long track record of advocacy for a Bering Strait crossing, in the context of an expanding energy-flux-density, nuclear/thermonuclear-powered economy. One example is the second item in our *Feature*, a speech by Dr. Victor N. Razbegin, delivered to a Schiller Institute conference on Sept. 15, 2007, titled, “Eurasia-North America Multimodal Transport.” As Dr. Razbegin notes, the project for a Bering Strait crossing goes back to the late 19th Century. Thus, the question is begged: Why has it not yet been accomplished?

Lyndon LaRouche provides part of the answer in “End the Wall Street Nightmare: What If Wall Street Had Died Now?”: “The viability of all human societies must depend upon the persistently, relatively higher energy-flux densities of modes of existence of mankind as a species. However, sometimes, as now, what should be considered as normal, is turned around, as if by some evil genie. . . .”

Much of our coverage this week reflects the political upheaval that surrounds the ill-fated Obama Administration, as it flails its way through the strategic miasma it has created; as well as the responses from those who are moving to defuse the explosive situation: “The Danger of Attacking Syria: Israeli Missile Test Could Have Launched World War III” (*International*); “President Obama Walks Himself into Syria Impeachment Trap” (*National*); and “Push Through Glass-Steagall Now, and We Will Survive” (*Economics*).

Two exclusive interviews to EIR reflect the growing opposition to the trans-Atlantic monolith: H.E. Hamid Bayat, Iranian Ambassador to Denmark, spoke to the chairman of the Schiller Institute in Denmark; and Virginia State Senator Richard Black was interviewed by our European Bureau in Munich, Germany, on his opposition to a U.S. attack on Syria.



Cover This Week

*An artist's
concept of a
bridge
connecting
Alaska to Siberia
across the frozen
Bering Strait.
Maglev trains
traverse in a tube
below the road.*



- 4 The Pacific Development Corridor: Maglev Across the Bering Strait**
From a new *21st Century Science & Technology* Special Report, “Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy.” Benjamin Deniston of the LaRouchePAC science unit writes that the development of the nuclear-thermonuclear NAWAPA XXI “depends upon the highest levels of technology and energy-flux density achievable,” and rapid reversal of the last four decades of economic stagnation and attrition. The consequent leaps in economic development will drive the growth of the entire world.
- 7 The Vostochny Cosmodrome and Space Industry Cluster**
- 11 Dr. Victor N. Razbegin: Eurasia-North America Multimodal Transport**
A reprint from the Sept. 28, 2007 *EIR* of a speech by Dr. Razbegin, deputy chairman of Russia’s Council for the Study of Productive Forces, delivered to the Schiller Institute conference in September 2007.

International

19 The Danger of Attacking Syria: Israeli Missile Test Could Have Launched World War III

Russia’s military went on high alert Sept. 3, following Israeli ballistic missile tests which sent two missiles eastward across the Mediterranean, on a path like that which they would take if headed toward Russia. Deputy Defense Minister Antonov warned on Russian TV, “that the Mediterranean is close to the borders of the Russian Federation.” President Putin was promptly briefed.

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23 Hamid Bayat, Iranian Ambassador to Denmark: No Military Solution to Syrian Crisis

An exclusive interview with Ambassador Bayat, conducted by Tom Gillesberg, chairman of the Schiller Institute in Denmark. The Ambassador offered his frank views on the civil war in Syria, the use of chemical weapons, and the need for Geneva II negotiations rather than military action.

24 Reagan, Bush Gave CBW Agents to Saddam

National

30 President Obama Walks Himself into Syria Impeachment Trap

The intense and growing opposition to a strike on Syria, from within Congress, and among the American people, poses a dilemma for President Obama. Whatever he may choose to do, the threat of impeachment is now a Damocles Sword hanging over his head.

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A statement by former CIA officer Larry Johnson.

36 Interview with State Sen. Richard Black: 'I Will Do Anything To Stop This War'

Virginia State Sen. Richard Black gave an exclusive interview to *EIR* in Munich, Germany Sept. 4. Black, who sponsored a bill to restore Glass-Steagall last year, spoke on both the war and the economic crisis. We present his views on the threat of war.

Economics

39 Push Through Glass-Steagall Now, and We Will Survive

The drive for war against Syria, Iran, and beyond, reflects the desperation of the London-based bankrupt global financial empire, which seeks to impose world domination and depopulation. The only solution is the re-imposition of Glass-Steagall in the United States.

42 Chinese President in Kazakstan: Xi Jinping Calls for 'New Silk Road'

President Xi, speaking at Nazarbayev University, called for the rapid development of a New Silk Road, stretching "from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea."

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
 "The distinction of the human species from all others known to us presently, lies within the development of qualitative, more than merely quantitative, upward transformation of human society. . . . [T]he quality of fire-like upgrading of the abilities of our species, is the most essential feature of beneficial 'evolutionary effect' on which the continued success of our species depends. . . . Those specific kinds of effects 'reside' in the most unique distinction of mankind from all other presently known species."

Editorial

50 Beyond the Obama Breakdown

THE PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

Maglev Across The Bering Strait

by Benjamin Deniston

The construction of the northern components of NAWAPA XXI in Alaska and Canada opens up development programs with massive international implications, linking the United States with East Asia in the creation of a high-technology, fusion- and fission-powered backbone for a new world economy.

A major geopolitical shift towards the Pacific is already underway, with a strong pro-growth orientation in Asia, centered on pro-development factions in China, Russia, South Korea, and Japan. This directionality stands in stark contrast with the stagnation and collapse of the trans-Atlantic sector. In line with this Pacific ori-

entation, Arctic development is increasingly becoming an area of focus, with major untapped resource deposits lying in wait, while the melting of Arctic ice is opening up northern shipping routes.

The development of the nuclear-thermonuclear NAWAPA XXI system links the United States, Canada, and Mexico into this Pacific-Arctic perspective. However, the critical factor must be continually underscored: *The success of the effort fully depends upon the highest levels of technology and energy-flux density achievable (Figure 1).*

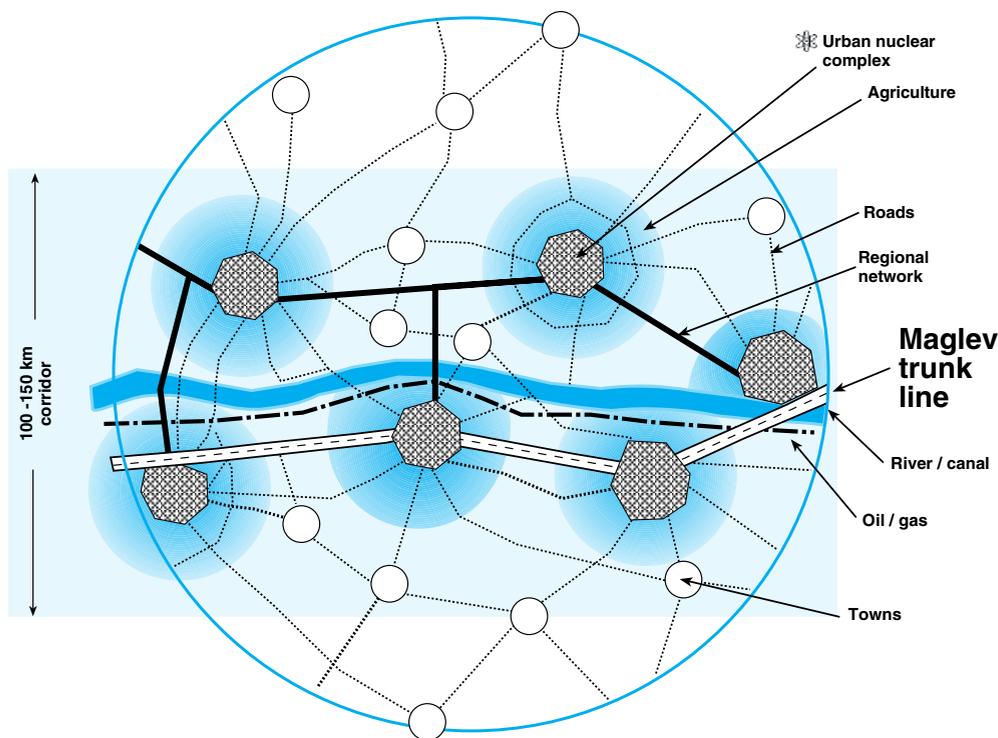
The present physical-economic collapse of the

FIGURE 1

Initial Approximation of the Pacific Rim Development Corridor



FIGURE 2
Development Corridor (schematic)



United States is the result of four decades of stagnation and attrition. Living standards have collapsed, industry has been shut down, power per capita has decreased, and aging infrastructure systems are breaking down. The only way to overcome the accumulated physical collapse in the United States (let alone the entire world) is to create greater leaps to higher levels of progress.

The United States will already need to partner with these Asian nations for the development and implementation of the fourth generation nuclear requirements of the NAWAPA XXI system itself,¹ but the implications of the construction and development of the project take the connection deeper, and connecting the North American and Eurasian landmasses across the Bering Strait with high-speed magnetic-levitation (maglev) rail is a keystone.

The gap between Alaska and Siberia—the Bering

1. The basic pumping requirements of the NAWAPA XXI system will require over 50 gigawatts of power. Additional requirements for desalination systems (up to 42 systems) and power for industry increase the requirement, all in addition to the need to replace existing aging systems. When the requirements of the world population are considered, it becomes clear very quickly that mankind needs a lot of nuclear power, and fast. See “[The Nuclear NAWAPA XXI and the New Economy](#),” by Michael Kirsch.

Strait, stretching a mere 50-60 miles—can be connected by a set of tunnels, linking the transportation systems of both continents for the first time.² To support the greatest leap in the productivity of the nations and people involved, the most advanced magnetic-levitation rail systems are required. Unlike trains with wheels, maglev trains float above the track, allowing for travel at well over 300 miles per hour, smoother rides, less wear on the track, and an improved ability to handle steep grades.

These maglev systems are a critical element of the new Pacific Development Corridor, connecting the United States with East Asia through a density of high-technology infrastructure, supporting the advanced development of the entire Pacific coastal basin, including resource development, new agricultural lands, new cities, and new nuclear agro-industrial complexes (nuplexes).³

Because of the density of high-technology development, centered on advanced infrastructure and a high density of power, this corridor can uniquely enable massive leaps in the productivity of the high-technology space, fission, fusion, machine-tool, and related industries and manufacturing centers needed to support a global fusion economy (Figure 2).

2. This project has been discussed as far back as the 19th-Century railroad revolution. See “Origins of the Bering Strait Project,” by Richard Freeman, *EIR*, May 4, 2007.

3. See “Nuclear [Agro-Industrial Complexes](#) for NAWAPA XXI” by Liona Fan-Chiang.

FIGURE 3
East Asia



cific Rim populations and territories is what will make the extensions physically possible.

The Pacific Trunk Line

The program starts with a focus on the development of the Pacific basin territory. This includes supporting and expanding the already extensive shipping routes, but the end goal of an initial generational investment cycle must guide the policy from day one.

On one end, the manufacturing centers of the Midwestern United States and the critical Pacific ports in California and Washington State, can be connected north, into the Canadian and Alaskan regions of NAWAPA XXI, and from there, on to the Alaska side of the Bering Strait, all with maglev rail.

This is premised on the role of the Pacific ports in existing trade relations (and their physical-economic implications), and the future role of the Midwest as a new high-technology industrial base in America.

At the other end, the high-technology regions of China, South Korea, and Japan can be linked up on the Asian side, with maglev lines traveling from southern China, to create a loop connecting China, North Korea,

South Korea, Japan (through Hokkaido), Russia’s Sakhalin Island, the Russian mainland, and back down into China. From this, a connection runs north, through Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East, meeting the maglev Bering Strait connection from Siberia.

This East Asia side links the relevant ports, along with the high-technology and industrial centers of South Korea, Japan, and China, including existing Russian proposals for an advanced space industry complex (along the Svobodny-Komsovol’sk corridor) in the region, anchored by the new Vostochny Cosmodrome (**Figure 3**) (see box).⁴

Taken together, this defines an initial functional system, in which high-speed maglev rail and a nuclear-thermonuclear driver can support the development of the Pacific Rim, connecting the high-technology and industrial centers of the United States and East Asia, through the NAWAPA and Siberian territories.

However, the key is that the connecting route will not just be an empty transport line. Fast transportation, water, high densities of nuclear power, and abundant untapped resources enable the creation of *the most advanced and productive strip of territory the Earth has ever seen*. New cities and industries can be constructed along the way, featuring upgraded nuplex systems designed to work with fourth-generation fission reactors and thermonuclear fusion technologies (see “[Nuclear Agro-Industrial Complexes for NAWAPA XXI](#)”). The extensive resources available in the Arctic can be developed with the most advanced nuclear and thermonuclear technologies, and raw, semi-processed, and processed goods can be rapidly delivered to the high-technology industrial centers at each end in Asia and North America, radiating the effects of a higher level of productivity throughout the global economy.

The key is achieving the highest level of energy-flux density accessible, integrated with the most advanced

4. See “Space Industry Cluster in Russia’s Amur Region,” submitted by Yuri V. Krupnov (then-director of the Institute for Demography, Migration and Regional Development), presented by his associate, Ilnur Batyrshin, at the Sept. 15-16, 2007 conference held in Kiedrich, Germany, “Reconstruction After the Financial Crash,” *EIR*, Sept. 28, 2007.

infrastructure systems, concentrated to create a revolutionary leap in the physical-economic productive powers of labor throughout the region (see “A Call for an [International Crash Program](#): Creating the Fusion Economy”).

As the world shifts to a Pacific orientation, the Pacific Development Corridor will be the ultra-high-productivity backbone of the new world economy, and NAWAPA XXI with the Bering Strait connection, can be the critical driver to initiate the entire program.

Maglev Systems

Germany and Japan have already developed magnetic-levitation train systems, while other designs have been proposed by U.S. engineers. While there are variations in the designs, the general principle is to use the

power of magnetism to create a continuous gap between the entire train and the track, allowing the floating train to be smoothly propelled electromagnetically at very high speeds. This is powered by the electrical grid (eliminating the need for separate engines and fuel supplies for each train), and because there is no direct contact on the track, there is no mechanical wear and tear, allowing for longer-lasting tracks with less maintenance. And difficult weather conditions (such as iced tracks) do not pose a problem to electromagnetic braking and acceleration.

Maglev can also travel up and down steeper grades than conventional rail, allowing for much easier travel through mountainous terrain—as encountered in the NAWAPA XXI regions and the Pacific Development Corridor.

The Vostochny Cosmodrome And Space Industry Cluster

In August 2013, Russia’s Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin (in charge of defense and space industries), visited the construction site of Russia’s new space center, the Vostochny Cosmodrome. He took the opportunity to formulate a perspective for development of the space industry, linking it with measures to revive and develop the region as strategically crucial to Russia’s future.

As reported by RIA Novosti, Rogozin said, “We are only just beginning to reform our space-launch industry in accordance with the President’s decision on the consolidation of all industry, and this means that the entire, enormous machinery of [the Russian Space Agency] will go into motion. It may well be that this motion will be toward the East. There should be a second geopolitical center here.” Rogozin elaborated the idea as follows: “If the Cosmodrome is here in the Amur Region, then why is all of our industry in Western Russia? It is risky and very expensive, for example, to haul heavy craft by rail. The real situation forces us to shift production capacity and manpower to Siberia and the Far East.”

Rogozin said that a Presidential decree is being

prepared on these matters, and SpaceDaily.com reported that in April, President Putin said, “The site will become a major link in Russia’s aviation and space sector and a powerful innovation center for developing the whole country and the Far East.”

The online publication Nakanune.ru, in reporting Rogozin’s remarks, noted that “experts have been saying for a long time that you can’t just build something like a cosmodrome by itself, without a production, scientific and technological, manpower and industrial base. The Cosmodrome construction project should become a breakthrough point for the country and the world.”

One of those experts is Yuri Krupnov, leader of the Development Movement, who worked intensely in 2006-07 to get the decision made to build the Vostochny Cosmodrome. Nakanune.ru quoted him following Rogozin’s visit, saying, “We should create a world-class national space center there. The city nearby the Cosmodrome should be built not merely to provide square meters of living space for [guest workers], but those square meters should be allocated to the best youth in our country. This city should have the best possible planning and architecture in the world. As of today, we don’t have anything of the kind. Five years ago, we had no strategic program for developing the space program, and we still don’t have one, although a state program has been formally adopted and approved.”

—Rachel Douglas



Transrapid

The Shanghai maglev, shown here at the Long Yang Road Station, is the only operational maglev in the world. Its maximum speed is 311 mph.

The German system is called the Transrapid. Utilizing electromagnets to lift the train, Transrapid created a test facility in 1987, but after years of successful demonstrations, the only construction of an operational line has been in China, with the Shanghai Transrapid running since 2004, achieving a maximum speed of 311 miles per hour.

In Japan, maglev systems are being developed which utilize a different technology, superconducting magnets. Although they have to be cooled and are heavier systems, the superconductivity allows for a much stronger magnetic lift, creating a larger gap between the train and the track, and the ability to handle heavier loads. In June of 2013, officials at Central Japan Railway unveiled their latest prototype, the “Lo” model, which is planned to begin operations between Tokyo and Nagoya in 2027, operating at 360 miles per hour.⁵

While much of the discussion has focused on the applications for passenger transport, the systems can also revolutionize freight and cargo transport. Even the existing Transrapid systems could be quickly altered for freight, while additional investments could produce faster and more advanced second-generation systems.⁶

The more powerful superconducting magnets involved in the Japanese design can carry heavier loads, further increasing the possibilities for maglev freight transport.⁷ Again, the faster speeds and ability to handle steeper grades and cold climates make these systems far superior to existing wheel-based rail, especially for the terrain of NAWAPA XXI, accessing Arctic resource deposits, and traversing the length of the Pacific Development Corridor.

With maglev, the top speeds are limited not by the magnetic-levitation technologies, but by wind resistance as speed increases. While it will not be worthwhile for freight, ultra-fast passenger transport can take full advantage of the

magnetic-levitation capabilities by utilizing enclosed-vacuum or semi-vacuum tubes, removing the air-resistance factor (and trouble with sonic booms), and allowing for speeds of thousands of miles per hour.⁸ Special ultra-fast passenger transport could bring people from American urban-industrial centers to those in East Asia in a matter of hours.

The Nuclear-Thermonuclear Driver

The highest levels of energy-flux density are required to power this development corridor. While significant amounts of electricity will be needed to support the development of this entire territory, including the maglev lines and advanced industrial sectors on both ends, power sources with higher temperatures and greater heat densities have broad applications beyond electricity generation.

The decades-old concept of nuclear-powered agro-industrial complexes must be revived and upgraded. Fourth-generation nuclear-fission reactors provide higher levels of process heat, allowing for direct applications to chemical, industrial, and agricultural requirements, ranging from the production of metals, to fertil-

2007, [LaRouchePAC](#).

7. “Maglev: Transport Mode for the 21st Century,” by Drs. James Powell and Gordon Danby; *EIR*, Sept. 21, 2007.

8. *Ibid*.

5. “Commercial Superconducting Maglev Train on Tracks in Japan,” June 10, 2013, [LaRouchePAC](#).

6. “Maglev Trains—Even More Powerful as Freight Carriers,” Oct. 1,

FIGURE 4

The Pan American Highway with the Darien Gap



izers, to synthetic fuels. Centralizing these processes in a dense cluster maximizes the productivity and efficiency (see “Nuclear Agro-Industrial Complexes for NAWAPA XXI”).

Additionally, nuclear desalination and water purification can provide abundant water where needed along the corridor as well (see “The [Nuclear NAWAPA XXI](#) and the New Economy”).

Even more advanced options are available with fission-fusion-hybrid systems, controlled high-temperature plasma-based systems, and full-scale controlled thermonuclear fusion (see “A Call for an International Crash Program: Creating the Fusion Economy”).

High energy-flux-density processing of raw materials closer to the extraction site enables the transportation of higher quality goods, translating to a greater value per ton transported. It also enables the more efficient processing of ores, cheapening the process and making lower-grade and lower-concentration deposits valuable and economically viable resources.

These considerations must be placed up front when considering the development of the vast Arctic resource deposits, including the role of strategic Arctic fusion-fission nuplex power and processing systems along the Pacific Corridor.

For these reasons, it will be critical to locate demonstration and experimental fusion systems specifically along this corridor, with the goal of developing a broad range of fusion technologies. This includes high-temperature controlled-plasma technologies such as the plasma torch, capable of separating any substance

(from nuclear “waste,” to chemical waste, to dirt, to basic city trash) into its constituent elements, turning virtually any input into useful material. The resulting resources can even be tuned to the isotopic level—providing higher-quality materials than were possible before.

To maximize the benefits received from the surrounding infrastructure, and contributions delivered back to the integrated productive processes, the initial experimental investigation and development of high-temperature plasma and fusion-related systems should be strategically constructed as part of the Pacific Development Corridor, and within

proximity to the advanced industry on both ends, and the resource development along the corridor when appropriate.

Bering Strait and the World Land-Bridge

Integrating the NAWAPA XXI, Bering Strait, Arctic Development, and Pacific Corridor projects will provide the needed economic leaps for the nations involved, creating a density of productive potential that will drive the growth of the entire world.

Done properly, this can be the physical-economic foundation for a new global economy.

Branching off the East Asian side, the northern, central, and southern corridors of the Eurasian Land-Bridge can be upgraded to maglev and high energy-flux-density development corridors, reaching back into Europe, where the Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle (see [EIR](#), Feb. 2, 1990) can become the high-technology center of western Eurasia. Through Spain and the Middle East, two branches reach down into Africa, bringing the same density of development and advanced infrastructure throughout the continent.

On the North American side, branches from the main Pacific Development Corridor can expand across the rest of the continent, integrating national and international high-speed maglev rail grids throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico. From Mexico, the lines continue into South America across the Darien Gap, connecting the tip of Argentina with the tip of South Africa in a single high-speed maglev network (**Figure 4**).

The first stage is the development of the Pacific Development Corridor, with NAWAPA XXI and the Bering Strait connection being the critical driver. Done with a fusion-fission driver applied to the most advanced infrastructure, industry, and resource development, this high density of high-technology development is the only way to provide the needed physical-economic leaps, overcoming the past four and a half decades of attritional collapse by reaching farther and faster into the future.

FIGURE 5
Full World Land-Bridge as proposed by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche



These are requirements, not options (Figure 5).

Breaking the Ice on Arctic Development

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

(27 minutes).

<http://larouchepac.com/node/20614>

Eurasia-North America Multimodal Transport

The presentation prepared for the Schiller Institute conference by Victor Razbegin, deputy chairman of Russia's Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS), was introduced by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, presiding, and Rachel Douglas of EIR, who delivered Dr. Razbegin's report in his absence.

Rachel Douglas: Good afternoon. I am honored to have the chance to give you the presentation of Victor Razbegin, which I received from him yesterday afternoon, when it became clear that he would not be able to be here.

Dr. Razbegin is an economist. He is the deputy chairman of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces (SOPS). He has been the public face of the Bering Strait project in Russia, appearing on national television on April 18 of this year, just a few days before the Megaprojects of the Russian East conference series was inaugurated on April 24 with a special conference on the Bering Strait.

During the run-up to our conference, and in the process of it's becoming clear that he couldn't come, Dr. Razbegin, and Academician Alexander Granberg, extended their greetings to the conference, their wishes for its success, and their happiness that serious numbers of people at serious levels in Europe, and from other parts of the world, are paying attention to this project, in particular.

Dr. Razbegin's Remarks

The project for a Bering Strait infrastructure crossing (**Figure 1**) goes back to the late 19th Century, when the first proposals were made for a railroad to the Bering Strait, through Yakutsk and along the coastline of the Sea of Okhotsk.

In 1902-05, the French explorer Loicq de Lobel proposed an intercontinental railroad across the Bering Strait, on a concession basis.

In October 1906, the Russian Government Com-



mission on the Great Northern Route supported Lobel's plan, and called for expediting work on the project. In March 1907, however, the Russian government terminated the contract, having decided its terms were not favorable.

In April 1918, the Bolshevik leader V.I. Lenin, just a few months after taking power, addressed the All-Russian Executive Committee on the need to intensify railroad construction, including toward the Bering Strait. During the Soviet period, in the 1930s and the 1950s, an Arctic Railroad was planned, from Vorkuta in the northwest to Anadyr in the northeast, and 1,700 km of this railroad was built, from the western end.

In 1991, an international non-profit corporation called the Interhemispheric Bering Strait Tunnel and Railroad Group (IBSTRG)—also known as “Transcontinental”—was officially registered in Washington, D.C. Its founding members from the American side were the State of Alaska, the American Railroad Association, a native peoples association that owns land along the Bering Strait, and several large railroad, construction, and consulting companies, as well as firms that specialize in raw materials extraction and processing. The American president of the IBSTRG is George Koumal.

At the same time, a Russian section of the IBSTRG was registered, with myself, V.N. Razbegin, as president.

Between 1992 and 1996, the IBSTRG did preliminary studies for the project, the findings of which were submitted to the Russian and U.S. governments. In March of 1996, the U.S.-Russian Intergovernmental Commission (at that time it was the Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission) recommended support for the Project as “having great potential.” The sum of \$10 million was allocated in the U.S. Federal Budget for studies, but these funds were not disbursed. That same month, the government of the Russian Federation received a draft decision document, defining the need for a set of feasibility studies on the potential for a multimodal corridor. The Russian institutions that would be involved were the Railways Ministry, the

FIGURE 1

The Intercontinental Eurasia-America Transport Link



The dark line from Asia to North America shows the proposed link across the Bering Strait.

Ministry of Construction, the State Committee for the North, the Main Administration of the Chukotka Autonomous Region, and the CEOs of UES (the national power utility) and the Transstroy construction agency, as well as the Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Prominent persons who have supported the Bering Strait project, and infrastructure development in Russia's northern and eastern regions in general, have done so with reference to the national interests of Russia, as well as the interests of other countries around the world.

President Vladimir Putin, in his May 2004 Message to the Russian Federation Federal Assembly, his annual State of the Federation message, said, "With consideration of Russia's size and the remote geographical location of some Russian territories from the political and economic centers of the country, I would say that development of transportation infrastructure is more than merely an economic task. Its solution has a direct effect not only upon the state of affairs in the economy, but upon the integrity of the country as a whole."

More recently, at the April 10, 2007 government

conference where the Russian Railways strategy for the development of Russia's railroads until 2030 was preliminarily outlined, President Putin said, "We need to make the sparsely inhabited regions of the country, and promising industrial zones, accessible by transportation. . . . In effect, this will mean the development of these sparsely inhabited regions of the country."

First Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev, addressing the Davos World Economic Forum in January of this year, said, "The Russian economy will . . . fully take up our historical mandate as the energy and transportation center of Eurasia."

The famous Russian writer and thinker, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, has warned, "It is unimaginable that an overloaded planet will continue to quietly tolerate the neglect of and failure to develop the great expanses of Russia."

And, from the American side, there is the succinct question of former Governor of Alaska Walter Hickel: "Why war? Why not a big project?"

The need to create a combined multimodal transport corridor that would link four out of the six conti-

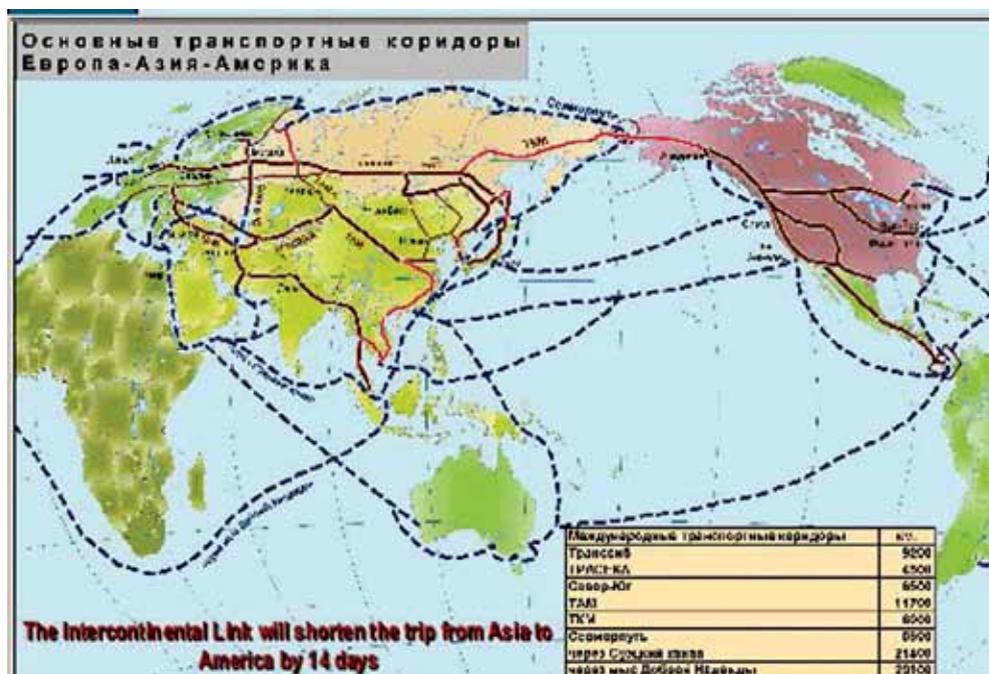
FIGURE 2

Planned Russian Railroad Development to 2030



This EIR map of projected rail construction is based on a Russian Railways map titled “Prospective Topology of the Russian Federation’s Rail Network Development until 2030,” which was presented by a Russian Railways spokesman at the April 24, 2007 conference on the Bering Strait tunnel project. The SOPS organization, of which Victor Razbegin is deputy chairman, sponsored that Moscow event. Among the “railroads of strategic importance,” planned for construction between 2015 and 2030, is the 3,500-km line from the Lena River near Yakutsk to the Bering Strait at Uelen. Its spur to the coastal town of Magadan is designated as one of the “railroads of social importance,” which are connections to cities that would otherwise be isolated. The Yakutsk-Magadan rail segment is to be finished by 2015.

FIGURE 3
The Global Transportation Network



The main international transportation corridors between Europe, Asia, and the Americas including sea lanes (dotted lines) and rail lines. The two main sea routes are through the Suez Canal between the Eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, and around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern end of Africa. The Northern Sea Route along Russia's Arctic coast figures in Russian plans. The 9,200-km Trans-Siberian Railroad was built over 100 years ago as the first Eurasian Land-Bridge; it has a more northerly, late-20th-Century parallel branch in Russia's Far East, the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM). Currently under development are three more corridors: the European Union-initiated TRASECA lines into Central Asia; the North-South Corridor, a combined sea and rail route from India through Iran and into Russia; and the revived Silk Road, or second Eurasian Land-Bridge, which Russian rail experts call the Trans-Asian Mainline (TAM). The map shows the Intercontinental Link (Russian abbreviation TKM) across the Bering Strait, as projected construction.

nents of the globe is obvious to everyone today. Scientists have already succeeded in solving practically all of the technical tasks connected with laying this route. Upon examining the preliminary construction plan in detail, it becomes clear that the proposed route is neither longer, nor much more complex, than some other transport arteries that are already operational.

The permafrost and harsh conditions of the extreme North are not an obstacle for the builders, since Russia has vast experience in construction in similar climatic zones. Though laying a tunnel under the Bering Strait will require complex engineering solutions, it is also quite possible. World experience in recent decades demonstrates that such routes under

straits can be successfully operated, even in countries with high levels of seismic activity.

In the very recent period, there have been a series of official actions by the Russian Government, to advance the project.

In March 2006, under a mandate from President Putin, a decision was taken to include a railroad from Yakutsk to Magadan, in Russia's transportation strategy for the period to 2020.

Then, in February of 2007, it was decided that planning for the Yakutsk-Uelen railroad, with the first segment going to Magadan, would begin this year. Construction would start in 2009, with the segment being finished by 2015, in conjunction with completion of the Ust-Srednekansk hydroelectric power plant and the first unit of the Southern Yakutsk hydroelectric complex—the

Kankunsk hydroelectric plant. Then-Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov took part in a meeting on this perspective, which was held in Yakutsk.

On Sept. 6, 2007, just a week and a half ago, the Russian government approved the "Strategy for Railroad Development in Russia to 2030." It includes the line from Yakutsk (right branch of the Lena River) to Uelen, coming out at the Bering Strait, as one of the priority projects of strategic significance, social importance, and for freight. (Figure 2)

The Intercontinental Link will be a multimodal corridor, including:

- A two-track, totally electrified, high-speed rail mainline Yakutsk-Zyryanka-Uelen-Fort Nelson (Canada), total length 6,000 km

- An electric power transmission line, with up to 1,500 KV direct current, and capacity of 12,000-15,000 MW

- Fiber optics telecommunications lines

- Oil and gas pipelines

The option of laying an oil and gas pipeline together with the transport line is under active consideration. So far, there has been some discussion of the feasibility of combining it with the route. If this comes to pass, it will become yet another important economic advantage of building the multimodal route. It will create the economic preconditions for developing promising offshore oil and gas deposits in the Sea of Okhotsk, as well as in the waters of the northern oceans.

The Intercontinental Link Project is of global importance on several counts. It will unite continental transportation lines into a single global network, create an international transport corridor, and make it possible to organize large-scale freight transport between Eurasia and America. This will accelerate global economic integration, opening up new opportunities for sustained development of the world system. In particular, it will be possible to develop the northern regions of Russia, the U.S.A., and Canada, linking their enormous natural resources to world markets.

The project will have a positive impact on international political relations.

In the global transportation network, we can identify the main transportation corridors between Europe, Asia, and America, and how long they are (**Figure 3**):

Trans-Siberian Railroad:	9,200 km
TRASECA:	4,500 km
North-South corridor: (India—Iran—Russia)	6,500 km
Trans-Asia Mainline: (the revived Silk Road)	11,700 km
Intercontinental Link Project:	6,000 km
Northern Sea Route:	5,600 km
By sea—through Suez Canal:	21,500 km
By sea—around Cape of Good Hope:	29,100 km

The Intercontinental Link across the Bering Strait is the

TABLE 1

Freight Volumes Through a Bering Strait Tunnel

Commodity	Direction	Volume (Millions of Tons)	
		2005	2030
Oil	Russia-N. America	27.0	108.6
Refined Petroleum Products	N. America-Russia	9.1	18.2
Multimodal Freight	Russia, Asia, Europe-N. America (and the opposite direction)	16.3	45.3
Grain and Other Foodstuffs	U.S.A.-Russia, Asia	11.8	27.3
Coal	U.S.A.-Asia	4.6	13.7
Timber	Russia-U.S.A., U.S.A.-Asia	4.6	9.1
Machines and Metal Products	U.S.A.-Russia	7.3	18.2
Minerals, Chemicals, Fertilizers	Russia-U.S.A., U.S.A.-Russia, Asia	4.6	16.3
Other	U.S.A.-Russia	0.9	1.8
Total		86.2	259.5

Source: Hal Cooper and Anneli Avatare.

missing element in the global transportation network. This 6,000 km-rail line could potentially carry about 500 billion ton-kilometers annually, or 3% of world rail cargo flows.

What would this 3% of world rail cargo look like? We project an increase from a potential total of 238.5 million tons in 2005, to nearly 350 million tons in 2030. Some flows would be from Eurasia to North America, and some in the opposite direction.

A portion of the traffic would be so-called “transit shipments,” i.e., goods that are neither produced nor to be consumed in Russia, but are shipped across Russian territory. According even to the most conservative estimates, the volume of transit shipments will reach about 70-90 million tons annually. These are average figures, taken from calculations made by Russian and foreign economists, and they amount to just 15% of the estimated goods traffic. Even this level would generate around 10 billion rubles of revenue, even at low Russian railway tariffs.

Freight volumes through the tunnel, by commodity, were estimated in a study by the U.S. engineer Hal Cooper and his colleague, Anneli Avatare (**Table 1**).

The projected Bering Strait rail crossing will knit together the entire rail networks of Eurasia and North America. Projected tunnels between the Russian mainland and Russia’s Sakhalin Island, and between Sakhalin and Japan’s northern island, Hokkaido, will connect Japan, as well..

The route of the tunnel across the Bering Strait

FIGURE 4

The Bering Strait From Space



The route of the tunnel across the Bering Strait is projected onto a satellite photo of the strait, where Russia is on the left and Alaska (U.S.A.) is on the right. In the middle of the strait (inset), straddling the International Dateline, are Russia's Big Diomed Island and, on the American side, Little Diomed Island.

(Figure 4) can be seen from space, with Big Diomed Island and Little Diomed Island visible in the middle.

The length of the rail lines for the Bering Strait project has been estimated for various route options.

Yakutsk-Uelen rail line (estimates by the Mosgiptrans Company)

Northern option: Yakutsk-Zyryanka-Uelen:	3,850 km
Southern option: Yakutsk-Susuman-Markovo-Anadyr-Uelen:	4,020 km
Yakutsk-Magadan segment:	1,560 km
Wales-Fairbanks-Fort Nelson (Canada) rail line (estimates by Hal Cooper):	1,925 km
Tunnel under the Bering Strait (for different options):	98-113 km

The next most significant economic advantage of the project, after freight transport, is the creation of a Russia-America “power bridge.” The multimodal transport corridor can provide the preconditions for uniting Eurasian and American power networks with the construction of an electric power transmission line with

capacity of 12,000-15,000 MW. This will make it possible to exploit an intra-system power-saving effect, taking advantage of the “overflow” of unutilized power between different time zones and climatic belts. Economies from this integration of energy systems and electricity transmission will be the equivalent of commissioning several major new power plants. Such savings will reach \$1.7 billion annually for Russia alone.

The multimodal route will open up access to the world’s largest hydroelectric power potential, in Eastern Russia. In addition, it is planned to build a number of environment-friendly tidal power plants in the general region of the project, such as at Russia’s Penzhinskaya Bay, and Cook Bay on the North American side. These large, tidal power plants, together with efficient hydroelectric power plants (Figure 5), can establish a Russia-America power bridge with a capacity of 10,000 megawatts, which, in turn, may allow the export of several tens of billions of kilowatts of electricity from Russia to the U.S.A. In the future, the energy networks of China and Japan can be hooked into the Russia-U.S.A. “power bridge.”

FIGURE 5

The Intercontinental Link: Electric Power Generation and Transmission



The map shows planned and potential power plants and electric power transmission lines in the Bering Strait project region, from the Russian side. The power plants shown are hydroelectric dams on Siberia's great rivers, except for Penzhinskaya and Tugurskaya stations on the coast, which will utilize the tides.

Construction of power stations exploiting tidal potential:

Penzhinskaya:	10.5 GW
Tugurskaya:	5.3 GW
Cook Bay:	9.4 GW

With the construction of the power bridge, there will be increased benefits from development of the Southern Yakutia Hydroelectric Complex.

The capital investment required for the Intercontinental Link Project has been estimated by the IBSTRG as follows:

Billions of U.S. dollars:

Yakutsk-Uelen (Russia):	9.5-11.5
Wales (Alaska)-Fort Nelson (British Columbia):	2.5-3.5
Total for railroads:	12-15
Tunnel construction:	10-12
Electric power industry, including intercontinental transmission line:	23-25
Other (social infrastructure, fiberoptics lines, etc.):	10-15
Total:	55-67

These estimated costs may be compared with projected revenues from various aspects of the project, also shown in billions of U.S. dollars:

Development of natural resources and social development of the region:	25-30
Freight transshipment revenue:	8-10 annually
Electric power economies:	18-20 annually
Other effects:	10-15 annually
Time to recoup investment:	13-15 years
Internal Rate of Return (IRR):	at least 10%

The Intercontinental Link is important as a national project for Russia. It will give Russia a greater geopolitical presence in the Asia-Pacific Region and an improved position in world transportation services markets, as well as energy and industrial markets. It will be an important link in Russia's own transportation network, linking northeastern Russia to international transportation corridors, thus activating the potential of the country's transportation network.

Construction of the corridor will also be the precondition for the intensive economic development and population of northeastern Russia, providing year-round transportation access, reduced transportation

costs, and competitive advantages for key manufacturing. It can improve living standards, create new jobs, and reverse out-migration from the region.

Remember again what President Putin said last April: “We need to make the sparsely inhabited regions of the country, and promising industrial zones, accessible by transportation... In effect, this will mean the development of these sparsely inhabited regions of the country.”

At the same time, the Transcontinental Link is a project of worldwide importance. As I mentioned, it can account for 3% of world rail freight in 2005 prices, and produce a 0.3% annual increase in world GDP. The increase of goods circulation, internationally, could be stated as \$300-350 billion annually.

The project will give the U.S.A., Canada, and the nations of South America direct access to China, Southeast Asia, Central and South Asia and beyond, for their products and technologies. At the same time, the Asia-Pacific Region will gain regular and mutually beneficial access to Siberia’s resources.

The project can bring about a shift toward civilian industrial production, as against military. It will

mean a demilitarization of world trade, serving as an incentive for economic integration.

First, however, the full impact of the project on the basic environment, as well as the availability of the needed resources, must be evaluated.

As a transnational project, the Intercontinental Link can improve international relations. It is a project that can change the world. It pulls together creative energies. Instead of putting up ABM systems, we can create a zone of international cooperation.

Transnational infrastructure projects are the only real alternative to confrontation, including military confrontation, between nation-states and peoples.

In conclusion, here are proposals for advancing the project.

1. At the close of the 20th Century, the non-profit IBSTRG drafted preliminary agreements on the stage-by-stage creation of an international joint-stock company to carry out the studies, design, and implementation of the Project. These can be used as the basis for developing proposals, in order to obtain the government financing that is needed for the project, backed up by special international agreements.

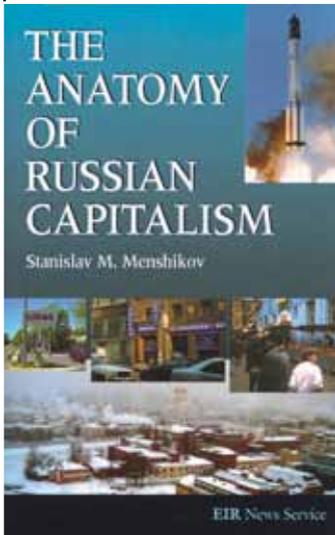
2. The April 24, 2007 conference in Moscow prepared an Appeal to the Heads of State of Russia, the U.S.A., and Canada, as well as other interested nations, to sign a joint intergovernmental agreement on a program of studies for the Project.

3. A decision to implement the Project could be adopted by the Presidents of Russia, the U.S.A., and Canada, as was done by the leaders of France and Great Britain for the Eurotunnel in the 1980s. For this, however, it will be necessary first to work up the Project design studies, survey work, and financial structuring, which will take approximately three years.

4. An international pre-feasibility study program for the Project was developed and agreed upon in principle in 1996. An updated version is in preparation. From \$30 million to \$50 million funding is needed.

5. The Project should be internationally financed in the framework of the intergovernmental agreement that would be signed, on principles of government-private partnership, with the most efficient approach being for management of the Project to be done by a private company, selected on a tender basis.

6. There will be important roles for the UN Development Program, the EBRD [European Bank for Reconstruction and Development], and the World Bank, as well as other major political and financial organizations.



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THE DANGER OF ATTACKING SYRIA

Israeli Missile Test Could Have Launched World War III

by Nancy Spannaus

Sept. 9—Russia’s military went on high alert Sept. 3, following Israeli ballistic missile tests which sent two missiles eastward across the Mediterranean, in the same direction they would go if headed toward Russia. Speaking on Russian television, Deputy Defense Minister Anatoli Antonov issued a deadly serious warning: “The Mediterranean is a powder keg. A match is enough for fire to break out and possibly spread not only to neighboring states, but to other world regions as well. I remind you that the Mediterranean is close to the borders of the Russian Federation.”

The next day, Antonov summoned the U.S. and Israeli defense attachés, to lecture them on the danger of carrying out such action in the region, especially without advance notice to the Russian government.

The Defense Ministry release stated: “Anatoli Antonov emphasized that the discovery of a missile launch toward Russian territory is not a trivial event. It required attention from our country’s political leadership.” Defense Minister Sergei Shoygu had promptly briefed President Vladimir Putin, the commander-in-chief; the General Staff and Air-Space Defense Forces command points had been put on high alert, the release said.

Citing the 1988 Soviet-American agreement on notification of missile launches, Antonov reviewed for the attachés what could be considered a hair-trigger for retaliatory nuclear weapons launches. “The goal of that

agreement,” he said, “was to reduce the possibility of the wrong reaction to detection of a missile in flight, since the likelihood of evaluating a test launch as the beginning of a missile attack is fairly high.” He said that the Sept. 3 incident was similar to one in 1996, when the Norwegian weather probe Black Brant was detected in Russia as a possible missile attack. “The trajectory of the missiles detected in the Mediterranean were similar, in that it is practically impossible to determine after launch, what class of missile is moving on a ballistic trajectory.”

Antonov advised against missile tests in the Mediterranean, since there is a hefty U.S. presence in the region, armed with missile systems capable of striking Russian territory.

Incalculable

The missile-test incident underscores one of the points made by Lyndon LaRouche in his Aug. 29 assessment of the Syria situation. LaRouche stated that “claims that the Administration has understandings with Russia and Iran to prevent any such escalation [toward superpower conflict—ed.] must be dismissed as unreliable, particularly when weighed against the threat of military action leading to world war, and the likelihood of the use of thermonuclear weapons.”

While Russian spokesmen such as Foreign Minis-



Presidential Press and Information Office

Russian President Vladimir Putin's outspoken opposition to military action against Syria won the preponderance of support—including from the world's largest Muslim nation, Indonesia—at the G20 summit, as he pointed out in his final press conference.

ter Sergei Lavrov have made it clear that Russia does not intend to take military action in the Syrian conflict, the Russians have made it unequivocal that they will do whatever is necessary to defend the *principle* of national sovereignty, upon which international law is based. As emphasized in a speech by Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev in May 2012, “actions which undermine state sovereignty, can easily lead to full-scale regional wars, even—I am not trying to scare anyone here—with the use of nuclear weapons.”

President Putin, in an interview on the eve of last week's G20 meeting in St. Petersburg, addressed the issue again, in response to charges that Russia was defending the Assad government. “We do not defend this government. We are defending absolutely different things. We are defending the norms and principles of international law. We are defending the modern world order. We are defending the possibility ... of using force only within the existing international order, international rules, and international law. That is the absolute value. When issues related to the use of force are dealt with outside the framework of the UN and its Security Council, then there's a risk that such unlawful decisions might be applied against anybody, and on any pretext.”

As part of that defense, the Russian Navy is now deploying extra forces in the eastern Mediterranean, with as many as four ships already there, or announced to be on their way. While Kremlin chief of staff Sergei Ivanov said Sept. 5 that the primary reason for the deployment was to organize a possible evacuation of Russians from Syria, Antonov said the same day that the increased presence was “a legitimate, natural, and predictable reaction to the developing situation.”

At the beginning of the assault on Syria in 2011, Russia reportedly had 30,000 citizens living in the country—in addition to its naval base at the Mediterranean port of Tartus. At least 8,000 Russians remain, many of them longtime residents, with Syrian spouses and children.

Heavy Diplomatic Pressure

Russia's primary intervention in hopes of resolving the Syrian conflict has been diplomatic, starting, of course, with the proposal to convene a Geneva II conference which was agreed upon by Secretary of State Kerry and Foreign Minister Lavrov several months ago. That remains Russia's goal, despite constant U.S. sabotage.

While emphasizing repeatedly that any military action against Syrian President Bashar al-Assad would be a violation of international law, Russian representatives have sought to organize others. Many meetings on the sidelines of the G20 focused on this point.

One of the points of stress has been the totally unproven charges that the Syrian government used chemical weapons against its own population in the Damascus suburb of Ghouta. Putin and Lavrov have both asserted that the so-called evidence is inconclusive, and, like many other nations, Russia has demanded that the U.S. wait until the UN Weapons Inspection team has finished its work, before deciding to act.

In his pre-G20 press conference, Putin went even further, asking: “On the other hand, yet another question arises. If it is ascertained that the weapons of mass destruction have been used by the rebels, what will the

USA do with them? What will the sponsors of the rebels do with them? Will they cut off arms shipments? Will they launch military operations against them?”

Before the summit, Putin also received the leaders of parliament, experienced diplomat Valentina Matviyenko, chairman of the Federation Council, and Speaker of the Duma Sergei Naryshkin, where Putin extended his full support to the parliamentarians’ proposal to send a delegation to Washington, to meet with their U.S. counterparts, and seek a dialogue on the threat of a wider war that would be triggered by an attack on Syria. U.S. Senate Majority leader Harry Reid rebuffed the Russians’ request.

Then, on Sept. 4, the Russian Foreign Ministry website posted a statement declaring that it had delivered a 100-page report to the UN in July, which included a detailed scientific analysis of the sample that Russian technicians had gathered at the Khan al-Asal site of an alleged chemical assault in March. That report concluded that Syrian rebels, not forces loyal to President Assad, were behind the deadly sarin gas attack in that Aleppo suburb.

At his press conference after the G20, Putin emphasized Pope Francis’s opposition to an attack on Syria, and gave a run-down on the G20 nations opposed, emphasizing the “categorical objections” by China, India, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, and Italy—as well as Russia.

Mercenaries for the Saudis?

The Russian leadership has consistently pointed out to the U.S. and others, that the opposition in Syria, which they are aiding, is a group of jihadi extremists, tied to al-Qaeda. On Sept. 8, Channel One, the largest nationwide TV network, featured a segment on the threatened American war against Syria, which put the matter even more starkly. The broadcast, seen by millions in Russia, said that U.S. soldiers are being turned into mercenaries for the Saudis, and that U.S. sovereignty is under the boot of the real empire, which is “the global market.” The segment led by citing U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey’s evaluation, contained in his official letters issued this Summer, that attacks on Syria could weaken the Assad government while playing into the hands of extremists such as al-Qaeda.

Like Putin himself at the G20 meeting, the show’s

anchor played up opposition from within the USA to Obama and his “red line.”

Another reporter updated the status of the attack plans. “The three days initially allowed by Obama for punishing Assad have turned into sixty,” he said, “with Saudi Arabia being called upon to pay for the cost overrun. Thus, the American servicemen, who are already less than ecstatic about fighting on the side of al-Qaeda, are going to face doing so as mercenaries for the Saudis.”

French General: Give Geneva II a Chance

by Christine Bierre

PARIS, Sept. 6 (Nouvelle Solidarité)—Gen. Henri Paris (ret.), former head of the French Second Armored Division, and former military advisor to Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy (1981-84), and to Defense Ministers Jean-Pierre Chévènement (1988-91) and Pierre Joxe (1991-93), was interviewed by Christine Bierre of Solidarity & Progress on Sept. 3. The general urged French leaders, over and over again, to allow a Geneva II peace conference, as proposed by the UN, to work, and to get back to the negotiating table.

“I am against this intervention,” said General Paris. “It would be, in my opinion, an enormous error, because it will set to flames the entire Near and Middle East, but especially because it will block the road to negotiations, and the solution of this crisis is to go to a Geneva II. An attack would eliminate the possibility of Geneva II, or at the very least, lead to its postponement. All wars must necessarily stop, and this war cannot end without negotiations. Therefore, I’m in favor of negotiations.”

The reporter asked whether a third actor—neither the Assad government, nor the rebels—might have unleashed the chemical weapons in the Ghouta suburb of the Syrian capital city Damascus, in an attempt to provoke the crisis, as happened in Lebanon recently, where bombs were first set off against the Shi’ite community, and then, afterwards, in the Sunni community, in an attempt to get a war going between them. Fortunately, the

community leaders were intelligent enough not to fall into the trap. The general responded:

“It’s absolutely not impossible. At any rate, it is certain that some countries, such as Qatar and Saudi Arabia, want to see a Western intervention in Syria, because they are unable to do it themselves. The civil war in Syria, beyond the conflict between the government forces and the rebels, is a war between Shi’ites and Sunnis, between Saudi Arabia and Iran; and Syria’s allies, the Chinese and the Russians, are supporting Iran and Syria against the West, which is supporting the rebels.

“All that reinforces my opinion that everything must be done to promote political negotiations.”

A ‘Strange Soldier’?

You might think that I am an odd officer, a strange soldier who wants to push for negotiations, he continued. But I would like to remind everyone that the aim of a war is to lead to negotiations; the aim is not war, but peace.

Asked whether the military on this side of the Atlantic had the same doubts expressed by U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Martin Dempsey, in his letter to the Senate Armed Services Committee of July 19 (see Sept. 6 *EIR*), General Paris stated that there was no consensus at that level, and that the military is as divided as French public opinion. Paris underlined that there was also opposition to the war among the French Socialists, who largely support an intervention in Syria. “I understand the interventionists [among the Socialists]; I don’t throw stones at them. . . . Chemical weapons are disastrous, destructive, and one must understand that behind the use of these weapons, there is another option which is being raised, that of bacteriological weapons.”

To the question of whether or not France, which needed some support (transports and logistics) from the U.S. for its military attack against Mali last January, were not obliged to come to the support of the U.S. against Syria, even though this policy is not at all in the French



Gen. Henri Paris (ret.)

interest, Paris said, “Of course, of course, of course, an alliance must be respected. But NATO’s Article 5, which sets the conditions for such an intervention, says that an intervention can be conducted through whatever suitable means are available to a country.

“There are extremely strong presumptions that chemical weapons were used in Syria,” he continued. “What we don’t know is if there was a provocation from the rebels, or whether Bashar al-Assad were not himself outmaneuvered by others in his camp. At any rate, before an intervention, this question must be clarified, and while doing this, we must say, we have to go to Geneva

II. We must think about how to go to the negotiating table and force the government and the rebels to discuss, without conditions. Discussions must be held with those on the ground, the government and the Syrian National Council.”

To the question of whether there are people in the Socialist Party who can help the government move in this direction, General Paris said, “Yes, the Socialist Party, including among its leading circles, is not unanimous in support of intervention—far from it. Note that [President François] Hollande [a Socialist] himself, is hesitant: The intervention is not occurring. If he wants it so much, why doesn’t he give the order to go?”

An Extremely Murky Affair

Finally, asked whether he has the impression that the Elysée [Presidential Palace] listens enough to highly qualified retired officials such as himself, he said: “The Elysée listens; several generals have expressed themselves. The UN investigators have to publish their conclusions. . . . This affair is extremely murky, very problematic. I must say that I, myself, cannot understand the purely military logic for such an action. I am a soldier, and yet I confess that I do not understand the utilization in the city of these chemical weapons. Conventional weapons would have been better. It was a mistake, simply from the military angle.”

Iranian Ambassador to Denmark: No Military Solution to Syrian Crisis

Sept. 4—H.E. Hamid Bayat, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Denmark, gave the following interview to Tom Gillesberg, chairman of the Schiller Institute in Denmark, on Aug. 30, 2013. Bayat spoke in Farsi and Gillesberg in English, communicating through an interpreter. This is a transcript of the English questions and the answers as they were translated at the time. Gillesberg gave the ambassador a briefing on the work of the LaRouche movement on the war issue and economic policy, which aspects of his questions have been shortened for publication here. The video and audio files are available at the [Schiller Institute](#) website.



all efforts towards fulfilling this end, and we have supported any action within the framework of a political solution, including the missions of UN representatives Kofi Annan and then Lakhdar Brahimi. We supported both of these missions. We have also supported any international gatherings on the issue, to find a solution, and we have announced that we would be ready to participate.

Within this framework, we announced our support for the outcome of the Geneva I conference, and we announced that we would be ready to take part in Geneva II. But some countries, of course, tried to prevent Iran from taking part. They, of course, had prevented Iran from taking part in Geneva I, and they have tried to beat the same drum for Geneva II as well. We have emphasized all along, that the Syrian crisis has no military solution.

Gillesberg: We have seen a massive media campaign over the last couple of weeks, designed to say, “Right now we now have a totally changed situation in Syria. We have chemical warfare being introduced, by the regime; therefore, we have to have military action now.”

What is your evaluation of the situation as it stands right now? What would be the consequence of a military attack from the U.S. side, with, or without, other allies taking part?

Ambassador Bayat: First of all, I would like to thank the Schiller Institute for the opportunity for this interview. I would also like to state the position of my country on the matter, and then, give an analysis of the latest situation, particularly in regards to Syria.

Right from the start of the events in Syria, the Islamic Republic of Iran has insisted on a political solution to the crisis in Syria, and we have taken all steps,

The Issue of Chemical Weapons

Regarding the use of chemical weapons in Syria, the Islamic Republic of Iran utterly condemns any use of chemical weapons, whoever the perpetrator; we condemn it, whoever that might be. This is because we speak from experience. Iran has been a victim of chemical bombs, and we have had more experience than the rest of the world about the sufferings that this can inflict on ordinary people.

Regarding the media propaganda that started a week ago, to actually lay the foundation for an attack on Syria, I would like to state as follows: The UN inspectors were on the ground in Syria, and there was talk of a military attack, even before they had concluded their work in there. This is questionable to us.

The next question that the international community needs to have an answer for, is that while there are international frameworks for dealing with problems like this, the UN, and so on, there are countries that want to rely on their military power, to do whatever they want to do, based on their own policies. They want to say that, just because we have the military power, we are the judge, we decide what military action is to be taken, and we have the power to take that action.

There are two issues here. It is now about 60 years after the formation of the UN and the Security Council. The world community will not allow the legitimacy of the UN to be undermined by unilateral actions, by whomever.

Just last week, American's own intelligence revealed that America had given support to Saddam Hussein for his chemical attacks against Iran. Now, how

can the U.S. be an honest broker in this, and how can the U.S., which itself has supported the use of chemical weapons in the past, be the judge now to decide, and act unilaterally, and to be the world police in this, regarding issues of chemical attacks? In the 1980s, when Saddam Hussein attacked mainly Sardasht in Iran, and Halabja, on the border with Iraq, where was America then? Where was the American role then in defending victims of chemical attacks? It was quite clear at that time, that Saddam Hussein had been resorting to the use of chemical weapons all along.

Right now, there are ambiguities about the use of chemical weapons in Syria. Every side is making its own claims. But the important point is this: Any action that has the consent of the international community must be supported, and has to have legal permission from the world community. Particularly in the last two

Reagan, Bush Gave CBW Agents to Saddam

Aug. 29—Declassified CIA documents published by *Foreign Policy* on Aug. 26, showing that the Reagan Administration knew about Iraqi chemical weapons in 1988, but didn't do anything about it, picks up the story many years too late. As *EIR* and others have reported, it was the policy of the Reagan and George H.W. Bush administrations, up until the eve of the first Gulf War, to supply Iraq with many "dual use" materials, including chemical and biological agents, which were used by Iraq for the development of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. This was all in the expectation, of course, that such weapons would be used against Iran.

Documentation was presented to Congressional hearings in 1994-95, showing how the U.S. had provided biological cultures to Iraq, including a nerve



Saddam Hussein welcomes presidential envoy Donald Rumsfeld in Baghdad, Dec. 20, 1983. The U.S. knew Iraq was building stocks of chemical weapons.

gas far more lethal than sarin, crop-destroying germs, *E. coli*, salmonella, staphylococcus, anthrax, botulism, and West Nile virus. British and Swiss firms also sent biological cultures to Iraq, and Britain provided training for Iraqi scientists.

"Iraq was considered an ally of the U.S. in the 1980s," said an officer of one of the companies that made such shipments. "All these were properly licensed by the government; otherwise they would not have been sent." Full diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Iraq were restored in May 1984, after which the U.S. provided biological and chemical agents, as well as military

equipment and intelligence, to Iraq during the next five years, until the end of the Iran-Iraq War.

The United States and Britain were also providing arms and equipment to Iran at the same time! As British Trade Minister Alan Clark admitted in 1992, "The interests of the West are well served by Iran and Iraq fighting each other, the longer the better."

—Edward Spannaus

decades, countries have taken action in the name of support for the people, whereas the actual intention behind those actions has not been as stated.

What we have been hearing about in the last few days, from the American quarter, and from the British side, about the events in Syria, preparing the public for action, is reminiscent of exactly what went on before the invasion of Iraq. Before they invaded Iraq, they were adamant that they had absolutely no doubt that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction. After so many years, the truth came out, and then they had to apologize; and of course, they came under heavy criticism, even from their own allies.

This experience has brought about the situation where a part of the world community is not supportive of the war drumbeat that is currently going on. Many European countries have opposed any unilateral actions, outside the UN umbrella; and, as you mentioned, just last night, the British Parliament, taking lessons from Iraq, voted down the request from the British government to take unilateral action in Syria.

Gillesberg: Which hadn't happened for, I think, many, many decades, that a British Parliament has gone against such a government policy.

Ambassador Bayat: Exactly. So any unilateral action, just based on the fact that one is powerful and determined to do it, is not acceptable to the world community. As I said, the world community does not accept that countries like America take unilateral actions just because they have the military might.

Broader Implications

Let's now look into another aspect of the issue. What would be the goal of any military action, and what would be the repercussions, what would be the consequences?

What has happened in Syria? Following events in the countries of the Middle East, where people were demanding reforms, a part of the Syrian community was also demanding changes in their country. The perception came into being, that the same solution can be applied to different countries, disregarding the fact that



An Iranian soldier wearing a gas mask during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-88). Ambassador Bayat said that Iran “utterly condemns any use of chemical weapons,” because it “has been a victim of chemical bombs, and we have more experience than the rest of the world about the sufferings that this can inflict on ordinary people.”

every single one of them has its own characteristics, and they all require different solutions. We can never say that the situation in Tunisia is the same as in Libya, or the situation in Libya is the same as in Egypt, or Egypt is the same as Syria. You can't do that. And the developments that have taken place actually prove this point. It would be like saying that with one prescription, a doctor could cure all different kinds of patients. It's impossible.

In the case of Syria, without allowing for any possibility for change to be implemented, immediately the field went toward a military confrontation. Unfortunately, some countries in the region, and some countries outside the region, interfered by sending money, by sending weapons, and in recent months, by allowing their nationals to travel to the region, to join groups in their fighting, and this has brought about the current situation.

Gillesberg: You are, of course, referring to the fact that, as everybody knows, Saudi Arabia and Qatar have been spending huge amounts of money in supporting the opposition, and sending weapons.

Ambassador Bayat: I don't want to name them, but unfortunately, it is the case that many countries have interfered, and what happened in Syria was that the situation turned into a destructive civil war. After the up-

rising, they immediately came up with this notion that within months or so, the Bashir al-Assad government would collapse. But the Army, and the majority of the Syrian people, remained steadfastly behind Bashar al-Assad. And on the other side, different groups, including al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups, entered Syria, and the presence of these people has made the crisis in Syria very, very, complicated.

The most logical thing would be a political solution, where all different groups, all different parties, can attend, and hammer out a solution to end this very, very, destructive civil war. We have had discussions with a lot of countries on this, and even with some of the opposition. Some opposition groups accept that they have to negotiate with the Syrian government. But, unfortunately, pressure is brought to bear even on those groups to opt out of that, and to prefer the military solution. It has been proven that the continuation of the current status cannot lead to any solution.

And then the question arises: Will foreign military intervention, can military intervention from abroad, lead to an end to the situation?

To answer this we need to point out two factors: One is past experience. And the second is clear knowledge about the situation in Syria and the region. Regarding previous experience—the latest is Libya. Has Libya gone towards stability? We have to ask the Libyan people. The situation in the Middle East region, particularly in Syria, is very complex and very dangerous. Unfortunately, history shows that for many, many, years, this region has been very unstable.

One of the main concerns that we, and those who are interested in the stability in the region, have, is the growth of terrorist groups in the region.

And then, the second worrying thing is the foundation laid for clashes between ethnic and religious groups—the conflict between the Shi'as and the Sunnis, between the Christians and the Muslims, and all that, and this is a very, very, dangerous thing. It will definitely not be limited to the borders of Syria. Because of the interconnections between the region as a whole, from one country to the next, be it on the basis of religion, or ethnicity, this could immediately spread the violence to other countries.

Gillesberg: But it already has—in Lebanon, in Jordan, Turkey, even Turkey.

Ambassador Bayat: Exactly, Lebanon, the south of Turkey, Iraq, and Jordan.

So, if there is any kind of foreign military intervention, it cannot guarantee any stability in the region—on the contrary, it would only contribute to more instability, insecurity, and also clashes among various factions there.

Countries that have the interest of security and stability of the region and the world in mind, will definitely not support any military action in Syria. Only the extremists, only the warmongers, who actually see their own existence in instability, only those people will support such action.

We therefore believe that the U.S., and the President of the U.S., are now falling into a trap, and this trap has been laid by the extremists, by the warmongers, and so on.

Gillesberg: Tony Blair. We see the same grouping that was behind the first Iraq War [1991]. Many people say, “But that was the U.S. war.” But it was actually Britain which paved the way, which rolled out the—

Ambassador Bayat: Red carpet.

Gillesberg: Yes, the red carpet, and said, “Please come, please come.” We saw how there was this game of saying to Iraq, “Why don't you go in and settle your differences with Kuwait? We won't do anything. We'll be passive.” And then people get lured into a war which they cannot really win.

And, for the U.S., and the situation in Iraq later, of course, is that there was the famous dossier that suddenly popped up, that Tony Blair presented, saying, “If we do not act now, then Iraq will have weapons of mass destruction,” which, of course, was a blatant lie. And, of course, we're seeing the same game again. We know from our work in the U.S., that one of the reasons why what is being attempted now, had not worked earlier, is that the U.S. military has been very staunchly against military action. They have pointed to the fact that they had a disastrous war in Iraq, a disastrous war in Afghanistan, with nothing achieved. Everybody knows what a disaster Libya is. And, therefore, to go into another war, when you do not have an idea of what the outcome should be, you don't have an idea of what the solutions should be, would be utter madness.

But, again, the trap has been set, as you said, to get the U.S. to do that once again.

Ambassador Bayat: It's precisely for this reason, that officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran have warned against any military intervention there, and we have been adamant, that if anybody has the interest of

the Syrian people at heart, if anybody wants to put an end to the suffering of the Syrian people, then they have to do their utmost to contribute to a political solution to the crisis.

To find a political solution for the Syrian crisis is not a difficult matter. Instead of encouraging the extremists, the terrorist groups, the various factions in Syria, and supplying them with things to go on fighting, instead, all efforts should be made to persuade them to come to the negotiating table. Based on that, we presented a plan, a very democratic plan, to put an end to the misery that the Syrian people are going through.

I think we have to allow the Syrian people to decide their own future, and others should not be allowed to decide for the people of Syria. Not the neighboring countries, not the people outside the region.

Unfortunately, we see that even when the talk of a political solution comes up, then the different countries are all jockeying for position, to have their own version of the story.

As I said, we are seriously requesting an end to the crisis in Syria, and the return of stability and peace to the region. We have done all we could, and we will continue to do what we can to this end. And we believe that this violence that is going on cannot bring about stability and peace for anybody. The only way to bring about peace and stability and security, is cooperation among nations of the international community. Iran, as the most stable country in the region, has announced all along, that we would help, we would do all we can to help bring about peace and stability to the region.

Gillesberg: In Denmark, the leading parties are saying: We cannot say no to the idea of acting outside of the UN with military action, if there is no satisfactory proposal from the UN. Now, I think that a lot of the people are doing this from a standpoint of simply not understanding the fire they're playing with.

Do you have any idea, also from your knowledge of the whole region, of telling these people why this is such a terrible idea, not just in general terms, but also what could come out of it?

Ambassador Bayat: I would like to first point out, that fortunately, the people who are actually on a war footing are in the minority.

It is good to hear that the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs here, and the Foreign Policy Committee, have said that we have to wait and see the outcome of the UN inspectors team.

As you said, the U.S., with a couple of others, might decide when to start a war, but they cannot decide when that war will end. As I said, any conflict, any military confrontation in that region, will not be limited to Syria alone. It can lead to further growth in extremism, further growth in terrorism. It can lead to more ethnic confrontation, and it can lead to more destruction of the infrastructure of Syria. As I've said, the experience from Iraq and Afghanistan shows us that this outcome is likely.

But the question now is, having gone through that experience, why is America bringing itself back to that same starting point again?

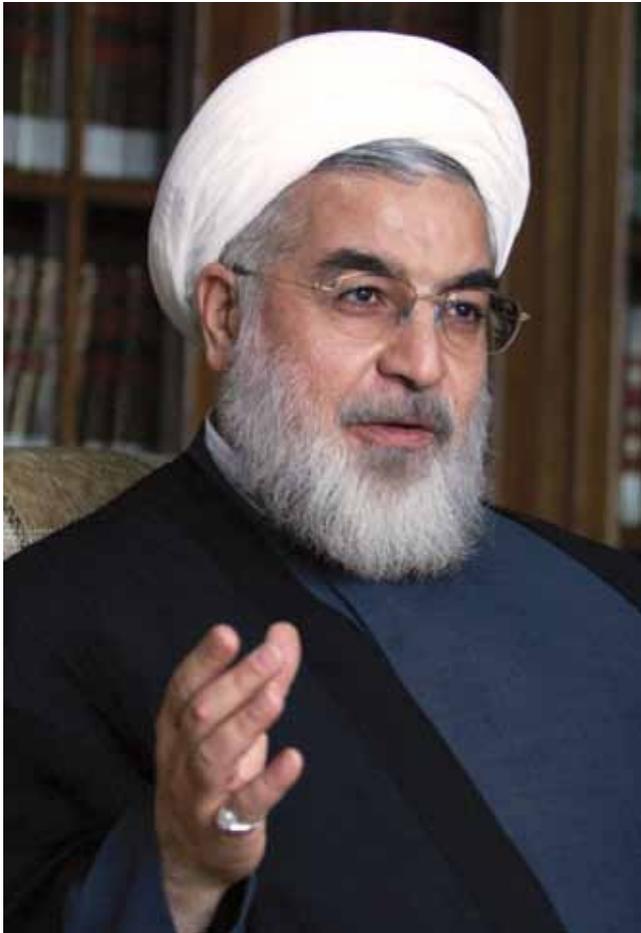
Hidden Agendas

Gillesberg: There is a big fight in the U.S. on this. There is the faction that is allied with the Empire faction, with Tony Blair, with the Queen, for all that we know—as you say, with this faction on a war footing.

Mr. LaRouche's analysis is that this also has to be seen together with the fact that the trans-Atlantic financial system is in a huge crisis right now. He says there should be no military action; that instead of letting the financial crisis be used as an excuse for war, let it be the starting point for collaboration and economic development

Ambassador Bayat: One thing has to be borne in mind, is that when countries like U.S., and some of its allies, talk about the reasons behind the actions that they take, the reasons are not always what they state them to be. There are always hidden agendas. For example, one is, "supporting democracy." You know, America is continually talking about democracy for the people of Tunisia, or Egypt, but for 30-odd years, the dictators Ben Ali and Mubarak were ruling those countries, and they were American allies, and there was no talk of democracy, or the rights of the people under those regimes. This is a fact. And the developments in Egypt—I don't want to enter into that. That is a totally different chapter. The Americans tried very hard to prevent power going to the Islamists.

Gillesberg: Except for now, when the U.S. has been supporting the introduction of an Islamic government in Egypt, which has now been rejected by the population, very largely; or in Libya, where the U.S. supported the introduction of these fundamentalists. So you can say, what we have been seeing as a policy from the U.S., and some would say an insane, anti-American



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Iran's new President, Hassan Rouhani, is emphasizing a policy of moderation, trying to de-escalate tensions with the United States and its allies.

policy, is the U.S. putting exactly these people into power, who are totally opposed to the principles the U.S., itself was founded on, including those so-called rebels in Syria right now—al-Qaeda, al-Nusra, all of these groups that are totally opposed to the idea of democracy, to the idea of equality.

Ambassador Bayat: From an American perspective, some days you have good terrorists, and some days you have bad terrorists. If they are fighting alongside us and our allies, and in our interests, then they are good, but if they are fighting in places where people stand for their rights, then they are bad, and they are terrorists.

Gillesberg: And then there is the story that we have been documenting over the years, that all of these terrorists, like the mujahideen in Afghanistan, when they stop being used in Afghanistan, a lot of them went to

London, where they were safe-housed, where they continued to act, and then they turned up in many other countries as terrorists, now trying to overthrow governments. And, to the present day, it's the same British-controlled networks—but you can also say that they are funded by Saudi Arabia. This whole network was there all the time, controlled by the gamemasters in the British Empire, playing one against the other—divide and conquer, these old imperial policies that were present in former empires, and then came to the British Empire, and are still being applied.

Ambassador Bayat: Just to confirm your point, the so-called MKO [The People's Mujahideen of Iran, or the Mujahideen-e-Khalq Organization], the Iranian terrorist group that sided with Saddam Hussein, has committed atrocities against the Iranian nation, and they have even killed Americans. At one point, they were on the American terrorist list. Then they went abroad. And because they now want to get back at Iran, and they want to use them against us, they were taken off the terrorist list, and now they are good guys.

A Prelude to Attack on Iran?

Gillesberg: Many say that the target is not really Syria, that it has nothing to do with Syria, but is preparation for a military attack on Iran. Many people in Britain, in the U.S., and Israel, say that this has to happen because Iran is potentially too strong.

What would you propose—also in terms of all the hype about possible Iranian nuclear weapons being used against Israel—what would you see as being a good way to de-escalate this whole thing, and reestablish the principle of collaboration among all of the different nations?

Ambassador Bayat: I don't want to judge the purpose of all this, but what I can say about the Iranian nuclear issue, is that the pressures that are on Iran, the sanctions, and all that, are really based on things that are nonexistent. Unfortunately, there are extremist groups, the warmongers, and particularly the Israeli regime, that are in there fighting and trying to bring pressure on various power centers to impose these sanctions, and to put pressure against Iran.

The Iranian nuclear issue has two sides to it. One is the political aspect, and the other is the technical aspect. On the technical side, there have been hours and hours of inspections from the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency]; there have been numerous reports from the Director General of the IAEA. In all of this,

there has not been one iota of evidence of any deviation of the Iranian nuclear program for military purposes. All the accusations are based on probabilities, maybe's, might be's, and, unfortunately, creating concerns for the world community as well.

Both the new Iranian President, Hassan Rouhani, and the Iranian Foreign Minister, Javad Zarif, have said that the new government's policy will be to emphasize a policy of moderation, trying to de-escalate tension, and to bring down the tempers. We want to have friendly and comprehensive relations with the world community. It's more than two and a half centuries now, that Iran has not attacked any of its neighbors. We have been a defender of peace and security in the region. We have been a leading advocate of a Middle East free of nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction.

Regarding the nuclear issue, we want to solve this at



Iran's Arak heavy-water reactor. "If Iran's right to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes is recognized, we are prepared to do anything to allay any international or legitimate concern about the program," the Ambassador said.

the first opportunity, as soon as possible. The solution, from our point of view, is very simple. If Iran's right to enrich uranium for peaceful purposes is recognized, we are prepared to do anything to allay any international or legitimate concern about the program. If our interlocutors come into negotiations with good will, reaching a solution and an agreement is very, very, simple. We hope that this new drive from the new government will be met with good will from the other side. I can tell you this: If there is good will from the other side, a solution to the Iranian nuclear problem is very, very, easy and straightforward.

Gillesberg: Mr. Ambassador, is there anything else you would like to say to our viewers?

Ambassador Bayat: [in English] I would like to thank you very much, you and your colleagues in the Schiller Institute, and I hope that the cooperation between the embassy and your institute will continue. I think that one of the most [important] responsibilities for the research institute, The Schiller Institute, and others, is to explain the real situation to the people, because, unfortunately, we are living in an atmosphere where some mass media are trying to say something that is not true. And maybe sometimes the people, and the governments, make decisions based on the wrong information.

Thank you very much.

Planetary Defense

Leading circles in Russia have made clear their intent to judo the current British-Obama insane drive towards war, by invoking the principle of Lyndon LaRouche's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Termed the Strategic Defense of Earth, the SDE would focus on cooperation between the U.S.A. and Russia for missile defense, as well as defense of the planet against the threat of asteroid or comet impacts.

The destiny of mankind now is to meet the challenge of our "extraterrestrial imperative"!

Available from [LaRouchePAC](#)

President Obama Walks Himself Into Syria Impeachment Trap

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Sept. 9—A decisive week in American and world history is beginning as this is written. The Congress returns from August recess today to consider President Barack Obama's demand for authorization to use military force against Syria, over still-dubious charges that the Assad government was behind the Aug. 21 chemical weapons incident in Goutha, a suburb of Damascus. At this time, every major news outlet and intelligence source is reporting that, while the President may narrowly win support from the U.S. Senate (particularly if there is no attempt at a filibuster, which would require 60 votes to pass), the House of Representatives appears to overwhelmingly oppose any authorization of force.

This, in turn, poses a dilemma for the President. If he ignores a Congressional "no" vote and goes ahead with even limited military strikes against Syrian regime targets, he will be acting in clear violation of Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, which gives Congress the exclusive authority to declare war. If he orders such an attack, it is highly likely that the House will launch impeachment proceedings against him.

While the House of Representatives is strongly opposed to military action, the American public is even more vociferous in its opposition to any further U.S. military engagement in Syria. According to scores of Members of Congress who have spoken to the media in recent days, calls are running 100 to 1 against the

President's demands for military strikes. Obama's effort to win support for military action has galvanized a bipartisan opposition that has broken a long cycle of partisan fault lines on every important issue facing the nation. House Speaker John Boehner (R-Ohio) has told the members of his caucus that they are free to vote their conscience on this issue of war or peace. Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) has been only half-heartedly pressing Democrats to support the President.

The drive for war by the United States against the Syrian regime is driven by a series of Obama policy blunders and miscalculations dating back more than two years. In mid-2011, Obama declared that "Assad must go," without getting any qualified assessment from the intelligence community or the military on what the actual prospects were for Assad's removal. A year later, Obama declared a "red line" on the use of chemical weapons by Syria, a blunder that no President should ever commit. In effect, top White House aides and other Obama loyalists are arguing increasingly for a war to save the President's credibility, something that no Americans are willing to accept as a justification for a fourth war in a Muslim country since the start of the Bush 43 Presidency. There are no partisan fault lines on this issue. Republicans, Democrats, and independents, in every recent poll, are all opposed by large majorities to another war at a time when the U.S. economy is continuing to decline in



White House/Pete Souza

Despite warnings from the U.S. intelligence community, the military leadership, the Congress, and the American people, President Obama has continued his drive for an armed attack against Syria. Is he also taking steps toward his own impeachment?

real physical terms, when job losses are continuing, and the country is facing a further collapse in basic infrastructure.

Gaps in the Evidence

Despite Secretary of State John Kerry's best efforts to assert that the intelligence on the Syrian government's use of chemical weapons is rock solid, there are huge gaps in the so-called evidence, and the United Nations inspectors who spent a week on the ground in Goutha have yet to complete their preliminary evaluations. Rep. Allan Grayson (D-Fla.), a harsh critic of the so-called dossier, told reporters after receiving a classified briefing this past week, that he remained absolutely unconvinced that there was significant evidence that the Assad government carried out the CW attack. According to one senior U.S. intelligence official, the case against the Syrian government is at best circumstantial, and is based on a triangulation of communications intercepts from German, Israeli, and American signal intelligence agencies.

This week, Larry Johnson, a former CIA officer who also worked on counter-terrorism for the State Department, reported that his friends inside the CIA have stated that both American and British intelligence agencies know that "Assad didn't do it," and are fear-

ful that the evidence will eventually come out, in a replay of the lead-up to the 2003 Iraq invasion, which was based on fabricated and false evidence that Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction (see below). The group VIPS (Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity) issued a second open letter on Sept. 5, warning President Obama that he was being lured into war on the basis of badly flawed intelligence (see Sept. 6 *EIR*).

Despite these warnings against military action, senior intelligence officials insist that, as of now, President Obama is prepared to order military strikes, *with or without* Congressional approval. They say that the President is convinced, along with the members of his Cabinet, that a clear precedent must be established that any use of chemical weapons will result in crippling punishment. The source reports that both the "humanitarian interventionists" (Susan Rice, Samantha Power, Ben Rhodes) and the realists (Chuck Hagel, Gen. Martin Dempsey, John Kerry) all agree that a failure to act will embolden other chemical weapons states, including North Korea and Iran, to feel they can act with impunity.

That report, however, flies in the face of persistent strong opposition to any military action from Joint Chiefs chairman Dempsey and the entire JCS, as well as a large and growing number of retired flag officers, who all insist that military action should be rejected. During last week's hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs committees, Dempsey signaled that he is not satisfied that there is any clear mission behind plans for military strikes.

The White House and Cabinet view, if it prevails, could lead to horrific consequences. The danger of the Syrian action triggering global conflict is very high. At the just-concluded G-20 summit in St. Petersburg, Russia, President Vladimir Putin made it clear that Russia will stand with Syria, and that the U.S. has no authority under international law to carry out any attack against Syria without explicit authorization from the UN Security Council. Putin challenged the accuracy of the U.S. "dossier," and called on the Obama Adminis-

tration to deliver the proof to the Security Council for serious deliberation and debate. Putin pointed out, at the close of the G-20 summit, that a majority of member countries of the group were opposed to U.S. military action.

Even Britain's Cameron government, while backing Obama, has no support from the British public nor from the House of Commons, which voted Aug. 29 against authorization for British participation in any Syrian strikes. Fearing his own removal from office, Cameron publicly declared that he would obey the wishes of the parliament. The last time a British parliament blocked a prime minister from going to war was in 1782, when the parliament blocked any further funding for the war in North America against the Continental Army, effectively ending the American Revolutionary War.

President Putin has backed his harsh words at St. Petersburg with actions, including the deployment of advanced naval ships to the eastern Mediterranean off the coast of Syria. Leading American strategists, including Lyndon LaRouche, have warned repeatedly that U.S. strikes on Syria could trigger a world war that could quickly become a thermonuclear war of extinc-

tion. Legal scholars such as Francis Boyle, Bruce Fein, and Paul Craig Roberts have warned President Obama that any military action without UN Security Council approval would be an act of aggressive war, constituting a war crime and a crime against humanity under the Nuremberg Codes and the UN Charter. Boyle, a professor of international law at the University of Illinois College of Law, in a series of interviews last week, called for impeachment proceedings to be initiated against President Obama today, at the start of the Congressional session, as the only way to prevent World War III.

Obama has walked into a deadly trap of his own making. A week ago, confronted with massive opposition to military action without Congressional approval, the President delayed the strikes to give Congress time to debate and vote. He can accept the Congressional vote outcome and stay within the confines of the law. If, as is widely anticipated, the House votes against authorization, the President could simply say that the will of the people is against war and he will abide by that decision. Whatever the outcome, the coming days may determine the fate of mankind for a long time to come.

EIR Special Report

Obama's War on America: 9/11 Two

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A new, updated edition of the EIR Special Report, "Obama's War on America: 9/11 Two" is now available from larouchepub.com. The expanded report is an urgent intervention into the ongoing strategic crisis brought on by the British/Saudi/Obama alliance behind the overthrow of Qaddafi, and the subsequent explosion of jihadist uprisings throughout Africa and the Arab world.

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* * *

Syrian Parliament to Congress

Our Common Enemy Is Saudi-Funded Al-Qaeda

Sept. 6—The following open letters were sent from the Speaker of the People's Assembly of the Syrian Arab Republic on Sept. 4, to Speaker of the House John Boehner. Note in particular the emphasis on the policies of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and on the Saudi Wahhabite ideology behind terrorism—including 9/11 in the United States. The English text has been very slightly edited.

Greetings,

Please find attached an urgent formal Open Letter from myself as Speaker of the Syrian Parliament. I am sending this on behalf of the Members of the Syrian People's Assembly. The institution that has functioned continuously since its foundation in 1919.

In view of today's crucial debate on a possible American military attack on our country, it is vital that the attached letter to be circulated immediately to every Congress Member prior to the debate.

In addition, we kindly ask you to read out the letter during the opening stages of the debate in order to ensure that the Honourable Members are fully apprised of the situation in Syria and of the proposals included in the attached letter, and in order to ensure that the full text of the letter is registered in your records.

It is important to note that we have sent an explanatory letter regarding the situation in Syria to our colleagues at the British Parliament who took the responsibility to exhaust all avenues of diplomacy before involving their nation into war.

We hope that your Honourable Members will also take a similar approach.

Yours faithfully,
Speaker of People's Assembly
MHD. Jihad AL-LAHHAM



MHD. Jihad al-Lahham, the Speaker of the People's Assembly of Syria

Dear Sirs and Madams:

"If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, to live together, in the same world at peace."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

We write to you urgently as you are debating the process of launching an attack on Syria. Additionally, we write to you as fellow Parliamentarians and representatives of our peoples.

It is still important that we write to you as fathers and mothers, as members of families and communities which really are not so different to yours. Moreover, we write to you as human beings asking: if you bomb us, shall we not bleed?! The innocent people will be harmed.

Local tragedies become regional wars that lead to global conflict because of the lack of communication among nations. We urge you to communicate with us through civilized dialogue rather than the language of fire and blood.

In Syria, we are keeping in mind the American dream of family values, the opportunity of success in a peaceful environment. James Truslow Adams said in 1931, "life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement" regardless of social class, religion or circumstances of birth.

Before your debate at the Congress let's recall the following:

1. Common facts:

- The main factor of 9/11 attacks was the hatred of Wahhabi Jihadist Ideology adopted and financed by Saudis.
- The hatred of Wahhabi Jihadist Ideology was born from the Muslim Brotherhood jihadist doctrine. One of the living examples is Omar Abdel Rahman, who's actually in your prison, where many parties claiming to be your allies are seeking his release.
- More than 3 trillion USD, hundreds of thousands of killed and injured Americans and Iraqis and millions of Iraqi refugees were the cost of the ongoing military war on terrorism.
- Due to Saudi money the different Salafi Wahhabi

jihadi “Madrasahs” are still operating and where thousands of kids are graduated every year from these terrorist centers.

- Kitchen tools plus Wahhabi Ideology are the main factors behind the horrible terrorist attacks around the world, and the Boston crime is a living example of the present and future sleeping cells model.

- Since the late seventies, Syria was the first country that faced fundamentalist fanatic terrorism.

- Now, Syria is fighting tens of thousands of Non-Syrian jihadists.

- Syria is the last living genuine secular state in the Middle East.

- The United States and Syria both suffered and are still suffering from the terror of the same enemy which is the Wahhabi Ideology of hatred adopted and financed by Saudis.

- Both of our countries fully supported Security Council resolutions 1373 and 1624 to combat terrorism.

“I ask you to judge me by the enemies I have made.”

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

The main common enemy to our two nations is the Wahhabi Jihadi ideology of hatred represented by al-Qaeda, al-Nusra Front, and its affiliates.

2. Alleged Chemical Attacks:

2-1. Evidence of possessing Chemical Weapons by the armed fanatic terrorist groups:

—On 19.03.2013 Khan Al-Asal, Aleppo, chemical attack on civilians and military personnel, Syrian Government asked on 20.03.2013 for an immediate UN investigation.

The investigation Team’s visit was delayed for more than 5 months by US, France and UK intervention.

—On 30.05.2013 Turkey announced the capture of an Islamist fanatic terrorist group possessing two litres of Sarin Gas. Therefore, Mr. Sergey Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, on 31.05.2013 urged the Turkish Government to cooperate to avoid the possibility of any future chemical attack in the Middle East and Europe.

—On 01.06.2013 the Iraqi Army announced the capture of a fundamentalist fanatic terrorist group on the Iraqi-Syrian borders, and seized chemical weapons



The cover letter from Speaker Jihad al-Lahham to Speaker John Boehner. He asks Boehner to circulate the attached letter “immediately” to every Congressman prior to the debate over whether to attack Syria.

and a remote control of a small helicopter.

—On 28.07.2013 the Syrian authorities handed to the Russian and Chinese diplomatic missions in Damascus the evidence of the possession of chemical weapon by al-Nusra Front and their intention to use them to attack Maaaret al-Numan and the suburb of Aleppo.

Conclusion: The above facts prove that the fundamentalist Jihadist terrorist groups possessed and used chemical weapons previously.

2-2. **Question:** Logically, what is the benefit of the Syrian Government to commit a chemical attack crime during the visit of the UN Independent International

Commission of Inquiry on Syria, within less than 4 miles from the Commission residence at Four Seasons Hotel?!

3. For that reason, we urge you to come to Syria, to send a delegation, as soon as you can to see and discover for yourselves what is going on here. We invite you to come to Syria to measure the situation before you cut—especially when the cloth that will be cut is human flesh. Where we can together generate a road map for a joint effective effort against terrorism.

We believe that such an aggressive and unjustified act of war would be unfair and illegal due to the following reasons:

a) Syria is a sovereign state that does not pose any threat to the United States of America.

b) The UN Security Council did not adopt such an action.

c) The UN Report about the terrible incident in Damascus Countryside—Ghotta—has not been formulated. No one can even know whether it will include enough evidence for any claims and allegations.

d) On the contrary, the UN has already concluded that there is very strong evidence that the fundamentalist terrorists from the al-Nusra Front—a terrorist organization affiliated to al-Qaeda—have used a poison gas against Syrian soldiers and innocent civilians. Consequently, any aggressive act against innocent and sovereign people, without any legal evidence, would be a criminal act breaching the principles of International Law. While some of the western circles are offering all possible support to the fanatic Wahhabi rebels who were accused of committing crimes by the UN, which is surely a breach of your declared basic principles of justice.

We highly appreciate your moral feeling of sorrow at the images of the chemical attack victims. We the Syrians, are fully co-operating with the UN Investigation Team; Syrian experts are also investigating the question of who carried out this atrocity and sharing the results with the UN Team. We Parliamentarians are determined to reach the truth and to bring the involved criminals to justice, whoever they are.

In the meantime we urge you not to rush into any irresponsible reckless action. You have the power and the responsibility today to convert the United States of America from the war track to the diplomatic path. We hope to meet there, and to talk, as civilised peoples should. We adopt a diplomatic solution, as we realize that war would be a bloody destructive catastrophic track, which does not have any benefit for all nations.

In fact, the most important matter is that we all face the same terrorist threat. Attacking Syria and weakening its establishments and infrastructure would automatically strengthen the power of our common enemy, al-Qaeda and its terrorist affiliates. Instead of fighting each other, we should be working together to fully implement UN Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1624 against terror. Instead of being enemies, we should be walking the road to peace and truth together.

With Best Regards

Speaker of People's Assembly

MHD. Jihad AL-LAHHAM

Ex-CIA: Obama, Kerry Lying About Syria

Sept. 6—*Former CIA officer Larry Johnson posted the following statement on his blog, No Quarter, under the headline "Obama and Kerry Are Lying About Syria."*



Former CIA officer Larry Johnson

Barack Obama and John Kerry are lying about what has happened in Syria.

Yes, I have a record of doing this. Friends on the inside of the CIA warned me back in May of 2003 that the intel on Iraq was cooked and the American people were being fed a lie. Unfortunately, I learned this too late and was unable aggressively to make the case before we launched the invasion. Here's what I said back then, and I was right:¹

My friends in the CIA are still around and they are now warning me that both the United States and the United Kingdom know that Bashar Assad is not responsible for the incident on 21 August that killed and maimed Syrian civilians. While it is true that a chemical of some sort caused the fatalities and injuries, it was not the result of an attack by the Syrian Army using military

1. See [video](#).

quality chemical weapons from the Syrian arsenal. The CIA knows that this is the case yet, with John Brennan at the head of the Agency, is deliberately lying and misleading members of Congress, the media and the public.

As I noted in an earlier piece, this was a pre-planned effort by the rebels to create an incident that would bring the United States into the war.

It was prepared in collaboration with the Saudis and the Turks. The canisters containing the chemical agent were opened and people in the immediate vicinity were affected. Some died and some suffered physical injuries.

Important to note that no single Syrian military rocket capable of carrying a chemical agent has been recovered from the area. Not a single shred of physical evidence exists to support the claim that this was a result of a strike by a Syrian military unit with expertise in Chemical weapons. And, there still is no medical evidence backing up the specious claim by Kerry and Obama that this was sarin.

I personally call on President Putin and other leaders at the G-20 to hold Obama to account and to demand proof. Obama cannot supply it. He is lying. He is being aided in this deceit by David Cameron, the British Prime Minister. If the United States proceeds to carry out a military strike on Syria it will be committing the same kind of crime committed by Adolf Hitler in launching an unprovoked and unwarranted attack on Poland in 1939. The stakes are this high and the United States must be stopped from committing war crimes against the government and people of Syria.

Interview: State Sen. Richard Black

‘I Will Do *Anything* To Stop This War’

Sept. 7—Virginia State Sen. Richard Black (R) gave the following interview to EIR correspondents Martin Kaiser and Werner Zuse in Munich, Germany on Sept. 4. Black, who sponsored a bill to restore Glass-Steagall in the Virginia Senate last year, spoke on both the war and the economic crisis. Here, we present his views on the threat of war.

EIR: Senator, please give us your views on the Syria war.

Black: That’s my primary interest right now, to stop the war in Syria. And I’ve told my local Congressman, “I will do *anything* that I can do, to stop this war.”

What’s so interesting, is that they have evidence that the gas was used, and this is in all of the media, and nobody says who used it! I’m a former prosecutor, and you always look for motive. What’s the motive to do it?

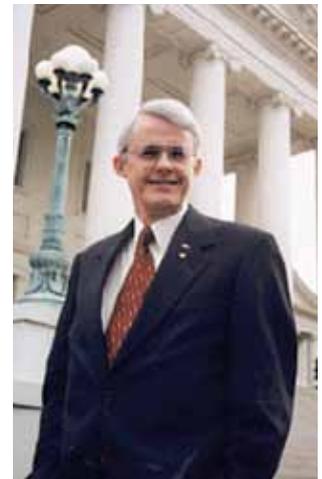
Well, there was no motive, whatsoever, for the Syrian government to do this. President Assad has gas supplies. He’s sworn not to use them, and in very difficult battles, particularly in Aleppo and Idlib, where things are not going real well for the Syrian government, he has withheld the use of gas, and he’s fought conventionally, at *great* cost, often losing battles. So, if he’s going to avoid using gas where it would benefit him militarily, why would he turn around and use it on civilians? It’s rather absurd.

EIR: There is a lot of talk of limited actions, only strategic strikes. How do you assess the likelihood of the action remaining limited, or how do you see the danger of escalating and expanding the conflict?

Black: I think the argument that it will be limited, is designed to get us into the war. Something similar happened with Libya: We had absolutely *no reason* to attack Libya, *nothing*, but we said, “Well, we’re going to bomb a little bit out in the desert, to do . . .”—I don’t know exactly what our express purpose was. But before it was over, we had bombed Libya into the Dark Ages!

Today, it has no government, it has no police force. People are raped and murdered at will. There’s no economy. Absolutely everything was destroyed.

I suspect Libya has some connection with Syria. The Libyan government controlled high-tech anti-aircraft weapons; there’s at least *some* indication that when Ambassador [Christopher] Stevens was killed [on Sept. 11, 2012], he was in the process of trying to arrange the movement of those anti-aircraft missiles to



Virginia State Sen. Richard Black

Syria, for use by al-Qaeda rebels. Now, they're not all al-Qaeda, but they're dominated by al-Qaeda. And so, there seems to be a connection.

Probably the best evidence of where we're headed is from comments made by Sen. John McCain [R-Ariz.]. He is sort of the leading warhawk, and he has said that it makes no sense to go in there, if we're not going to topple President Assad. And then, he speaks about a regional war, and the idea that ultimately we need to go into Iran.

Many people don't realize, but Iran is a *very large* country. It's very large and it's very populous. It borders on Russia, so Russia, while they've had their tensions with Iran over time, they're forced, I think, to funnel supplies into Iran, if it becomes a big war.

The problem with Syria is that it's a linchpin for the spread of regional conflict, conceivably a world war. The Chinese have been making more strident remarks, in opposition to the war. So, if you've got the Chinese, and if you've got the Russians implicated, and you have Iran—

Yellow Journalism

What I was thinking about, as I prepared for this interview: Children used to study in American history about “yellow journalism,” and the classic case was the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. The Spanish at the time were using wooden-hulled sailing ships, with smooth-bore cannon that fired cannon balls! We had the most modern Navy on Earth, with gigantic, armor-plated battleships that fired shells, that made just such a tremendous difference. And it's very similar, because when the *Maine* was sunk, all the news media said, “Remember the Maine! We've got to get even for the Maine!” No one asked, “What is the motivation for this weak empire of Spain, to attack an American battleship, 90 miles from our shore?” It was absurd! . . .

People don't realize that a great portion of wars are not based on genuine facts. They're based on a pretext, on something that's designed to get the public worked up into a frenzy. And it's not that every war has no underlying motive, but with a great number of them, particularly with nations that aspire to empire, there's almost a playbook of how you contrive something, and put it out there.

It goes back to the fact that, with the release of gas in civilian areas in Damascus, the rebels have *every* possible motivation to do it, and the government has *none*.

Furthermore, the only time that the United Nations has held someone accountable for the use of poison gas, it was the rebels. [Carla Del Ponte](#) rendered a finding that they had used gas. They never have rendered a finding that the Syrian government has used gas.

EIR: What do you think is the danger of moving to a nuclear confrontation, as some people have warned? And also Mr. LaRouche has warned that we are in a completely different game right now. How would you assess the danger?

Black: I don't think we're close to that at this point, but these things move from one step to the next. And once you set the steps in motion, you don't know where they're going to end up. Not even the most cunning and cynical politicians know where these things will end up. So, I think it's conceivable; I don't think we're anywhere close to that, yet.

But, the two countries that seem to be most intensely interested in war are Saudi Arabia and Israel. And of course, the Israelis are nuclear armed, and they have a very significant nuclear arsenal, from what I have read. And so, I think it is worrisome for the United States, because we have these foreign powers that are lobbying very intensely to pull us into war.

And then, of course, we have what we call the “neo-cons”: They are people who basically don't care about anything except war and empire. And I really believe that there is a desire to create a neo-colonial empire in the Mideast that spans from Iran to the Sudan.

Constitutional and International Law

EIR: What do you think is the legitimacy of the action of the United States, under both international law and U.S. Constitutional law?

Black: Under United States Constitutional law, the Commander-in-Chief has a great deal of power. There's always been this struggle, that the Commander-in-Chief needs to get a declaration of war [from Congress], but I'm not sure that's the current state of the law.

However, since the President has said he will hold a vote of the Congress, my guess is that he will be bound by that. If Congress votes “no,” I would be surprised if the President would move forward.

There's tremendous opposition. The people do not want this! You could see what happened in Great Britain, where I think the support for military action is even lower than in Germany. Their rate of acceptance for this

attack is just almost nothing. In France, which is the strongest proponent, the strongest ally the United States has, the people are two-to-one opposed to a Syrian war.

So there's very little support. You know, the Vatican has come out against it, and the United Nations, the International Red Cross, a great number of countries. Germany has simply said, "We're just not going to participate."...

EIR: Some members of Congress, most notably Walter Jones [R-N.C.], have stated that President Obama will be guilty of an impeachable offense, if he goes to war without the consent of the Congress. What do you think?

Black: Well, impeachable offenses are very broadly described in the law, and while I think that it's technically true, President Obama is going to Congress. And I think that will probably provide him whatever political support he needs.

Now, another question, of course, is the legality of this under international law, where you have a country that has not attacked us or any other nation. It's a civil war, and the United Nations has not given sanction and will not give sanction.

Of course, international law is always a flexible thing. It's really a tool of power, rather than a normal tool of law. So, I don't think the real problem for President Obama will be legal. I think the real problem will be the lack of public support. And I think that's really where we either win or lose on this issue, by mobilizing public support against military action....

EIR: You said that there are two countries in the Middle East that have an interest in an escalation of the war against Syria: Israel and Saudi Arabia. Yesterday, the Russians reported that the Israelis had sent two rockets eastwards, and they were monitored by the Russians. What do you think?

Why would Israel or Saudi Arabia have an interest in an escalation?

Black: They're very much an odd couple, because the Saudis are extremely radical Islamists. They have absolute disdain for the Jews. But they have a common interest: Israel is concerned about the nuclear weapons in Iran; and I think to some extent that's the motive of Saudi Arabia. I worry a little bit about the motive of Saudi Arabia being more than that, because they, I believe, have an interest in spreading a jihadist mentality across the world. And it's a very dangerous thing.

If Syria were to fall, it would quickly be controlled by al-Qaeda and its affiliates. These are barbaric, incredibly vicious people, who have been beheading priests and raping nuns. They hate the Christians! Nobody ever talks about the Christians, but there's a large Christian community, *literally* the communities that were established by the original Apostles who broke bread with Jesus Christ. And they went out into Syria, they planted these communities, and they've remained solid.

And so, if Syria were to fall, the al-Qaeda people have made it clear that they intend to purge the "infidels," to murder and destroy.

And a worry is that Turkey has become increasingly Islamist. They were very neutral, which was wonderful for the West, for many years; they were fairly good allies of the West. But Prime Minister [Recep Tayyip] Erdogan moved them further and further [away from the government's traditional secularism]—he finally got the upper hand over the military. And if he should have a radical regime on his border, then I think it would accelerate the radicalization of Turkey, and Turkey could become a dagger at the heart of Europe.

I think it's a very real danger. It's not there yet. The people have tried rising up, just as the people rose up in Egypt. I think the greatest victory in the war on terror, wasn't any battles that *we* fought: It was the fact that [Egypt's] President Morsi moved too far, too fast; he tried to impose a dictatorial regime, and it didn't quite take! And all of a sudden, I think the estimate is *33 million people* showed up in the streets! This is the largest protest in human history, of any country!

And so, it's always struck me as absurd, the idea that somehow the military in Egypt staged a coup. No, the people staged a coup. When you have 33 million people in the streets, I think that all that the military could do, regardless of what they felt, was to try to make a peaceful transition, so that you didn't suddenly have all of the Muslim Brotherhood sympathizers just taken out and lynched on the lamp posts. Because it was very close to that!

So, I think there has been a positive development in Egypt, and one that we had nothing to do with. I think we were somewhat stunned by what happened. But they have begun to reestablish a secular government, one that will be good to work with for the Western powers. And so, getting involved in every problem doesn't always help.

Push Through Glass-Steagall Now, and We Will Survive

by Nancy Spannaus

Sept. 9—Don't let the current war crisis fool you. The drive for war against Syria, Iran, and other nations coming from the core NATO nations is just a reflection of the desperation of the London-based global financial empire, which is staring bankruptcy in the face and seeking to impose its own agenda of world domination and depopulation, even if it requires going to thermo-nuclear war. The only long-lasting solution to this war crisis, therefore, is to rid the world of domination by the financial oligarchy, by measures which begin with the re-imposition of Glass-Steagall in the United States.

Now, as Congress comes back into session, the passage of the bills restoring Glass-Steagall has to move to the top of the agenda, as part of the necessary measures to curb Obama's power to carry out the war aims of his British masters.

Over the Congressional recess, support for Glass-Steagall has continued to grow, to the obvious chagrin of the Wall Street bankers, who have deployed hysterically to try to prevent passage of memorials calling on Congress to pass the bills in various locations. But the test comes in the immediate weeks ahead, as to whether Members of Congress will act according to the will of their constituents, and the requirements to stem financial disintegration, or let the nation go deeper into Hell.

LaRouche Spells Out Necessity

In his Sept. 6 webcast, broadcast by LaRouchePAC, economist Lyndon LaRouche forcefully introduced the necessity that Congress move quickly to put through Glass-Steagall:

“We're on the edge of general breakdown crisis of the economy of most of the world. Particularly between Europe, the trans-Atlantic region, into the United States and so forth, it is most notable. In fact, in terms of Wall Street, there is no chance that Wall Street could actually survive in the coming months over that course of time, because they are intrinsically bankrupt. And any further collapse of the economy in general will also be multiplied as a collapse in the Wall Street organizations. It's obvious that the intention of the higher Wall Street ranks, like those of the British Empire, is to cancel most of the debt of the United States and other nations now, reducing it to a very small fraction of what is being carried on the books at this time. So, that's where we stand generally.

“Now, there are a lot of lies on the part of Wall Street—I guess they're very good at lying, they've become specialists at that. But the point is, there's no way that we can, under the present conditions and direction, or could, sustain Wall Street. We couldn't. Unless Wall Street were to reduce its own size, with its own version of a bail-in, so they could bail in the whole

bunch of their friends and neighbors up there. And that's what the situation is.

"So, the problem is far different than it might appear to be on the surface, in terms of what newspapers and others are saying today. Therefore, we have to take an entirely different view of the matter than what is apparent in the newspapers and whatnot.

"This system can not survive, and what this coincides with is the Queen of England. The Queen of England is operating on the assumption that, under her regime, she is going to bring about a reduction of the human population from 7 billion people to 1 billion or less. She's committed to that; she has the machinery in motion to do exactly that. Which means it's a general intention to reduce the population of the planet massively, and this is already in process in Europe; it's in process in the United States, and in process elsewhere.

"For example, we don't even have enough food supplies to meet the needs of our own people, going through this Winter season. We don't have the food supplies. Instead, they've turned food into gasoline, or the equivalent. And as a result of that, you have people who are going to starve during this Winter season. That's the reality.

"So, for political reasons, the motion is to try to pretend that everything is going to be normal, plus a few changes in law. But that will not work. The more likely case is that Wall Street will be forced to go bankrupt, because they're already at that stage now. There's no way of avoiding it, but that will mean that things are going to change rapidly. And unless we have a completely new approach to things, instead of what's going now, this system is going to crash in the worst possible way. There's no way that humanity can get by this thing safely through the first of the year, under the present conditions."

Put Glass-Steagall Through

LaRouche continued: "However, on the contrary side, if we put Glass-Steagall into play, properly, as we've intended to do so, we can solve this problem—except for the shortage of food—rather nicely. And that's exactly what we intend to do.

"So therefore, the answer is, if we succeed in pushing Glass-Steagall through successfully, then the nation will survive. If we're not successful in doing that, the nation will not survive; at least not as we have known it

heretofore. So that's the thing. We've got an alternative. You pick up Glass-Steagall, support it, and the nation can survive. If you don't, if you want to stick to the old Wall Street system, well, most of your Wall Street comrades will die anyway, of hunger or whatever they die of, and the situation of the people of the United States will be miserable."

Political Motion

Indicative of the political motion behind reinstating Glass-Steagall, is the fact that the most prominent Congressional proponent of that measure, Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.), was selected by the AFL-CIO to give the keynote speech at its annual convention, which began Sept. 8 in Los Angeles. Since her sponsorship of S. 1282, a bill to restore Glass-Steagall, introduced into the U.S. Senate on July 11, Warren has been the most prominent protagonist for the bill in the national media, giving frequent interviews, and countering the idea, popularized in the pro-Wall Street press, that it is doomed to failure.

While S. 1282 has picked up five additional co-sponsors, following the original four of Warren, Senators John McCain (R-Ariz.), Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-Wash.), and Angus King (I-Maine), it is by no means the only such bill. In the House, H.R. 129, the Return to Prudent Banking Act, introduced by Reps. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and Walter Jones (R-N.C.) in January, has 75 sponsors in all (bipartisan), and there is a companion bill in the Senate, sponsored by Sen. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa).

Senator Warren's keynote speech to the AFL-CIO national convention included promoting Glass-Steagall reenactment. Her prepared remarks included the following: "Five years ago, experts said the banks had to be bailed out because there was too much concentration in banking and one failure would bring down the entire economy. Now the four biggest banks are 30% larger than they were five years ago. The five largest banks now hold more than half of all banking assets in the country. Because investors know they are too big to fail, those big banks get cheaper borrowing, which, according to one study, adds up to an annual \$83 billion subsidy from taxpayers—another benefit of being too big to fail.

"What about reform? The Dodd-Frank Act was an incredibly important achievement, but since it passed, the big banks and their army of lobbyists have fought

every step of the way to delay, water down, block, or strike down regulations. When a new approach is proposed—like my bill with John McCain, Angus King, and Maria Cantwell to bring back Glass-Steagall—you know what happens: They throw everything they’ve got against it.”

In her spoken keynote she went further, for example, describing Wall Street’s blocking of the Cantwell-McCain attempt to restore Glass-Steagall in 2010.

The AFL-CIO today voted up a “Resolution 14: Bankruptcy, Abuses, and the Unfinished Business of Financial Reform,” in which the trade union federation calls for 1) reversal of bankruptcy law changes which protect derivatives and steal pensions, 2) completion and enforcement of “what remains of Dodd-Frank,” 3) reenactment of Glass-Steagall.

President Obama had been scheduled to speak to the convention Sept. 10, but cancelled his speech and trip to California, to concentrate on his all-consuming attempt to start world war.

International Echoes

Meanwhile, thanks in large part to the LaRouche movement, the international motion in favor of Glass-Steagall is getting even more prominent.

Late this afternoon, the two major parties of Switzerland, the Swiss People’s Party (SVP) and Social Democrats, plus the Greens, presented themselves as a de facto united front with their motions demanding the government prepare for a *Trennbankensystem* (Glass-Steagall-style banking separation) at the opening Fall session of the Nationalrat (National Council, lower house of parliament) in Bern. Each party presented, briefly but dramatically, its own motion, and simultaneously praised the Glass-Steagall motions of the other two parties.

The Swiss government, known as the Bundesrat, called for rejection of their motions. The motions are not bills, as with the Glass-Steagall resolutions in the U.S. Congress, but are designed to force the government to act in the next crisis with Glass-Steagall separation measures against the London and Wall Street activities of UBS and Credit Suisse. All the motions were voted up by the Nationalrat, which, as a body, now demands that the government prepare for a Glass-Steagall approach, rather than the existing Swiss version of Basel III and Dodd-Frank.

Social Democratic leader Susanne Leutenegger-

Oberholzer challenged the government representative, declaring that, in the face of its rejection of the motions, a people’s initiative is ready to organize for a referendum on Glass-Steagall. In Switzerland, a successful referendum vote would make it the law of the land, irrespective of the Parliament and government.

Italy is also considerably focussed on Glass-Steagall, as five separate bills calling for its reinstatement have been introduced into the Parliament. On Sept. 4, in a letter appearing in Italy’s leading newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, Italian Senator and former Economics Minister Giulio Tremonti raised the profile of the Glass-Steagall debate in the context of his proposal for changing the way companies account for derivatives.

Tremonti was responding to a new round of attacks on him, which claim that he, as Economics Minister, was responsible for the disastrous derivatives contracts entered into by Italian municipalities.

First, Tremonti responded on the merits, indicating that he actually attempted to regulate and even ban the use of such derivative contracts, which became the *modus operandi* during the 1990s, when the center-left governments were preparing Italy for entry into the euro system. Then, he stated that his recent proposal—which would prohibit companies from recording derivatives on their books until any profits are actually realized—goes hand-in-hand with “the previous bill on ‘banking separation’ [Senate Act No. 717]. If, as a bank, you collect public savings, you can only use them for productive loans: for loans to companies, families, the community, etc. If, on the other hand, you want to speculate, you are free to do so, but at your own risk and danger. The model for this proposal, which is certainly not ‘pro’-speculation, is that of the Glass-Steagall law, introduced by President Roosevelt in 1933, and repealed by President Clinton at the end of the 1990s. And also, the model of the Italian banking law of 1936, which was repealed in the ’90s as well.”

Tremonti explained that “the obligation to record the results of derivatives only at maturity removes at the root the incentive for their distorted and/or toxic use, and thus derivatives can no longer be used as a tool for the fictitious and advance creation of ‘value.’ And thus the interest to use derivative and/or deviant finance is removed.”

Xi Jinping Calls for ‘New Silk Road’

by William Jones

Sept. 9—Chinese President Xi Jinping, speaking on Sept. 7 at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan, called for the rapid development of a New Silk Road stretching “from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea.” President Xi arrived in Kazakhstan after attending the G-20 meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia, where the insistence of U.S. President Barack Obama on a military venture against Syria, rendered discussion of the economic crisis all but impossible. This made all the more important the declaration by the Chinese President in the Kazakhstan capital. “We must expand the development of Eurasia,” Xi said, “creating an economic belt along the Silk Road.”

“China and the Central Asian countries are at a crucial stage,” Xi warned. “We need a broader vision for cooperation.” He hearkened back to the development of the ancient Silk Road following the visit of Zhang Qian, an envoy of the Han Dynasty to Central Asia, which led to the establishment of trade among the nations of the region, and noted that his own family’s village was situated at the beginning of that Silk Road. “Looking back on that epoch,” Xi said, “I can hear the camel bells echoing in the mountains and see the wisps of smoke rising from the desert. . . . Now, 2,000 years later, the peoples of this ancient Silk Road together can compose a wonderful new chapter in the much-told story. Now is a golden opportunity for development.”

Xi noted the increased trade between China and these nations since the break-up of the Soviet Union. “More than 20 years ago, relations between China and Central Asia began to take off. The old Silk Road began to radiate with a new vitality. Developing friendly relations with the countries of Central Asia has now become a priority for China’s foreign policy,” he said. But “we should have wider aspirations, broaden our

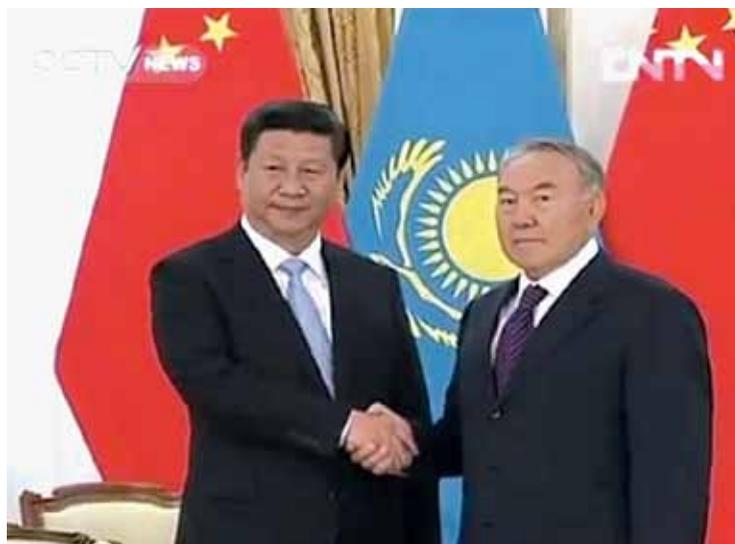
field of vision of regional cooperation, and together create new brilliance in the region.”

President Xi elaborated five measures to push the project forward: 1) Step up communications and consultation among the nations of the region; 2) improve transportation connectivity; 3) eliminate trade barriers; 4) increase monetary circulation, settling accounts in regional currencies, rather than international currencies; and 5) increase mutual understanding. China has committed to offering 30,000 scholarships to students from the Central Asian nations to study in China.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

The proposal for a “New Silk Road” is not a new one. Already in 1996, the Chinese Ministry of Science and Technology held a conference on the topic in Beijing, where Helga Zepp-LaRouche—who became known as “the Silk Road Lady”—delivering a speech on the LaRouche movement’s conception of a Eurasian Land-Bridge. This would involve high-speed rail connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with trunk lines traversing Russia, Central Asia, and South Asia. These would be “corridors of development,” which could transform the lives of the peoples of this land-locked region.

The presentations of that 1996 conference were then published in book form by [EIR](#) to rally support for the idea. As President Xi pointed out, along the Silk Road lies a market of 3 billion people. Developing it would require massive investment in infrastructure; much of



Chinese President Xi Jinping (left) is welcomed to Kazakhstan by President Nursultan Nazarbayev. President Xi’s speech at Nazarbayev University in Astana signalled a renewed emphasis on a New Silk Road policy that could contribute to “a great economic space” in Eurasia.

this would have to come from Western Europe and the United States.

The “New Silk Road” label was indeed taken up in the West at the time, but with a much different content than LaRouche—or Beijing—envisioned. In the U.S. Senate, Sam Brownback (R-Kan.) touted it, not as a system of railroads and development corridors, but rather of pipelines transporting oil and gas to the West from this mineral-rich region. Some members of the administrations of Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, started to play the “Silk Road” card. In their hands, it became a tool for increasing U.S. influence in what Zbigniew Brzezinski labeled the “New Great Game” in Central Asia, aimed specifically at undermining the influence of Russia and China.

The original Land-Bridge proposal, however, has proceeded sporadically. Over the 17 years since the Beijing conference, the nations in the region have built an extensive grid of highways and railroads. Trade between China and Central Asia has increased (19% of Kazakstan’s exports are to China, and 14% of its imports are from China). But the difficulties posed by different train-track gauges, customs disputes, and lack of coordination have significantly slowed the pace of development. But Xi’s speech in Astana now indicates that this project has become a high priority for China.

Xi also broadened the perspective, proposing that the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which includes Russia, China, and the countries of Central Asia, build closer ties with the East Asia Economic Community, which includes the countries of Southeast Asia, as well as China, South Korea, and Japan, in order to create “a great economic space.”

In a subtle jab at the geopolitics of the Bush and Obama administrations in the region, Xi remarked that “a near neighbor is better than a distant relative.” He also made clear that the Chinese policy of non-interference in the internal politics of other nations would apply in the “New Silk Road” policy.

Defensive Measures Won’t Do the Job

The new emphasis on the “New Silk Road” is also a somewhat defensive attempt to secure the economies of the region from the ongoing collapse of the worldwide London-New York financial system. The call by President Xi to use the regional currencies, and particularly the RMB, for settling regional trade is also an attempt to shield the region from the effects of a global financial blowout. But given the nature of present financial struc-

tures, including China’s immense holding of U.S. Treasury bills and notes, such measures provide no real defense. Only a victory for Lyndon LaRouche’s campaign to restore the Glass-Steagall law, which would effectively bankrupt Wall Street and the City of London rather than the world’s governments, can create the basis needed for reviving the world economy.

But if Glass-Steagall again becomes law in the United States, and its example is followed by other nations, the implementation of great projects such as NAWAPA XXI (see *Feature*, in this issue), which would bring the waters of Alaskan and Canadian rivers to the states of the American West and to Northern Mexico, could considerably expand the “great economic space” described by the Chinese President. The century-old Russian proposal for a tunnel under the Bering Strait, which is again on the drawing board, would provide the crucial link for a “land-bridge” uniting North America with the Eurasian heartland, an economic space that would gradually encompass the entire world.

The strategic significance of President Xi’s speech, and the shift by China toward the New Silk Road perspective, should not be lost on those in the West intent on creating a new and just world economic order.

THE EURASIAN LAND-BRIDGE

‘The New Silk Road’—Locomotive
For Worldwide Economic Development

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END THE WALL STREET NIGHTMARE:

What If Wall Street Had Died Now?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

August 31, 2013

The odd thing about this presently plunging, global economic depression, is that almost no one whose experience bridges the trans-Atlantic continents, seems to have brought up the subject of the need to end the torture! In fact, it seems to us, on reflection now, that our so-called “greenies” had somehow tried to set our planet’s economic clock to running backwards, as the present U.S. system had been doing since about the same time that President John F. Kennedy had been assassinated.

That much now said, the essential difference between human beings, on the one side, and all other varieties of mammals, on the other, presents us with two inseparable characteristics. First: that the known history of all human varieties is, that all successful, human cultures evolve upwards mentally, rather than according to some simple biological clock.

For example: the human species uses means which are equivalent to “the use of fire” as a standard for our species’ progress; and, that this progress should be normally measured, essentially, in terms

of increase of the energy-flux-density of the activities of the human species, as this is to be measured in ranges from simple fire, to both higher modes and effects, all measured, essentially, in a chemistry of a succession of orders of increase of relative energy-flux density. “Normally,” this variation runs upward, as from the simple cooking-fire of the most ancient humans, into succes-



*It is long time past to end the torture (and the bull****) of the global economic depression, brought on by the Wall Street criminals and their Greenie shock troops.*

sive categories of the higher chemical energy-flux-density chemistries of thermonuclear fission, fusion, or, perhaps matter-anti-matter, and beyond.

Normally, a progress to higher chemistries, is not to be considered as optional in any sense; the viability of all human societies must depend upon the persistently, relatively higher energy-flux densities of modes of existence of mankind as a species. However, sometimes, as now, what should be considered as normal, is turned around, as if by some evil genie.

For example, the current Queen of England, Elizabeth II, has lately prescribed a steep reversal of human progress throughout the planet; she, now, prescribes a radical reduction of the human population, from a human population of seven billions persons, to a recent, increasingly precipitous plunge toward her adopted goal of less than one billion persons. It could be said fairly, that it must seem that the Queen has, therefore, already out-classed Adolf Hitler in setting an intended record for genocide. This pattern is not limited to killing off individual persons; she is, simultaneously, destroying the level of productivity of those who might survive her campaign of genocide. The technical term to describe her presently ongoing intentions, is a freakishly rapid collapse of human “energy-flux density.”

Preface:

Beyond Sense-Perception

The stubborn problem to be considered for an understanding of the problems posed to physical sciences, can be assessed as by errors inherent in the merely ordinary physical mathematics as such. That has been, heretofore, a problem which had been largely created by the uncritical adoption of sense-perception as a standard of measurement for physical science. The issues so defined, have been better treated in such closely related, published references, as in my **Nicholas of Cusa, Kepler, & Shakespeare**¹ (June 10, 2013); **How The Future Builds Its Past**² (August 10, 2013); and **Man-**

1. [EIR](#), June 21, 2013, or [LaRouchePAC](#).

2. [EIR](#), Aug. 23, 2013, , or [LaRouchePAC](#).

kind Is No Beast³ (August 18, 2013). The common feature of all three of these titles (and some of my other choices of titles of a kindred relevance), typifies a set of references which share a common actuality.

For purposes of discussion of such models here, the common feature is simply definable as a model composed of two distinct parts: (1.) human experience prior to any present moment, and (2.) an actually mental experience of what I name “the future past” yet to be experienced, as this had been demonstrated, for example, in the noëtic, mental experiences of the discoveries of Max Planck, Albert Einstein, and, otherwise, of certain others who are notable for discovery of a future of a to-be-discovered principle existing beyond the actually present time (i.e., in the actually perpetual future). This distinction of those two modern geniuses’ thus contrasted functions of the human mind, can be considered as if acting along a pre-fixed course, but is better referenced to an irregularly moving point in time of immediately most recent experience: by a point which is approached by a march along a sequential line of sensible experiences, but actually occurs during the moment existing in *a future which lies beyond the momentary present, the future moment where the mind’s experience lies in its actualized experience of an actual, progressive future beyond the simple reach of every present time.*

To rephrase what I have just written here above: there are states of willfully created discoveries of a human-willful quality of change in *mankind’s experienceable future discoveries*: discoveries of such as actionable physical principles, which pre-determine whether, or not, the human species will have acquired the ability to change those possible principles which would, then, in turn, enable mankind to discover and, thus, change the *principles which represent the potential for the change of any relatively predetermined choice of mankind’s knowable future.*

That was the same point which I made here, as for example, in my recent June 10th publication of **Nicholas of Cusa, Kepler & Shakespeare**.

To recapitulate what I had just spoken above:

Both of those two points, both the notion of a clock-time present and its mentally experienced sense of an ontologically actual future, define, as a combination, the systemic distinction of the human mind from the, “mentally,” actually moving point, a “point” which is

3. [EIR](#), Aug. 30, 2013, or [LaRouchePAC](#).

the experience of the progressive movement of the “point” which corresponds to reaching a place not only in the actual present, but, also on the other side, beyond the reach of “every clock time,” in the experience of the second of the two “moving points,” present and future, the second point of which always dwells only in the instant of (ordinarily) the relatively immediate futures. The notion has two contrasted sets of practical meanings: first, an immediate present which has been experienced as the present, and, then, a point always expressed

All truly great Classical art, like the discoveries of physical scientific progress, alike, occurs only as by actions being generated in the actually future instants beyond the present of the onrushing future, as by Johann Sebastian Bach.

from a movement, or more, beyond that: the moment of experiencing of an actual future (i.e., a foresight). The three examples with which I had opened this Preface, thus identify the difference between man’s supposedly “actual” experience of the human individual’s immediate sense-perception, for man and beast alike, as that difference between present and the future which must be contrasted with the experience of that actual future which only a human forecaster could have actually experienced as by a human being’s own ontological experience of the actual future.⁴

The notion of the actuality of the knowable future, and, also, of that future’s power over the generation of its consequence, is well typified by the actual meaning of Johannes Kepler’s use of his term called by me, and by relevant others, as a *vicarious hypothesis*. The same principled expression is expressed by me in my references to the specificity of Friedrich Schiller’s **Wallenstein** trilogy, as by Shakespeare’s Chorus in **King Henry V**; and, as I have emphasized as the principled quality of Wilhelm Furtwängler’s post-World War II di-

4. The discovery of the experiencing of earthquakes by pigs, as in China, and the experiencing of the same earthquakes by man, both at the same time and later, is not a different earthquake, but is the difference in the mode and timing of the sensing of the wave-frequency of earthquakes as compared with the relationships among the two indicated, or more, species.

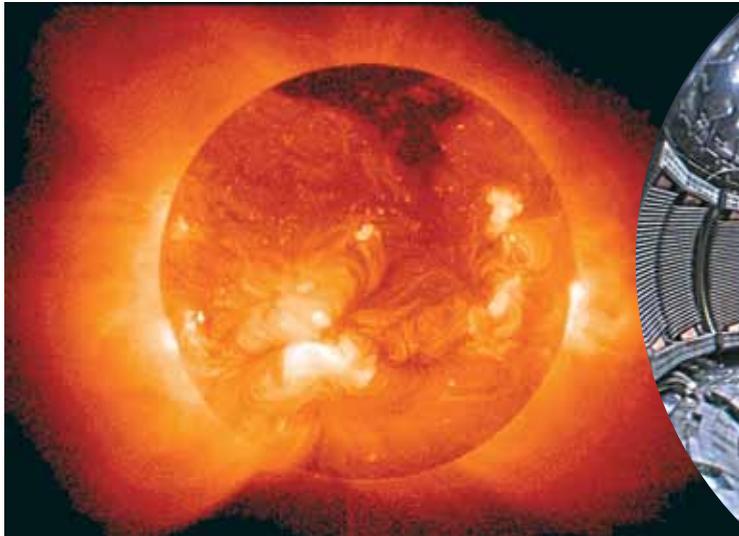
rection of the performance of Franz Schubert’s Ninth Symphony. Each of these cases pertains, specifically, to the experiencing of that which, when spoken, will have come to have occurred only in the future of the expression in progress. So, all truly great Classical art, like the discoveries of physical scientific progress, alike, occurs only as by actions being generated in the *actually future* instants beyond the present of the onrushing future, as by Johann Sebastian Bach.⁵ Hence, the inevitable failure inhering in the attempted simulations presented by the compositions of Franz Liszt and Richard Wagner, as contrasted to the achievements of Johann Sebastian Bach and his followers in the development of what may be distinguished as the “Classical school” of composition and its performance. The same principled fact coincides with the same manner in which William Shakespeare created and displayed his own most remarkable character of “Chorus” in his **King Henry V**.⁶

The particularly notable aspects of Shakespeare’s actions on that account, are several. First, most obviously, Shakespeare had based himself on the ancient Greek Classical model of “The Chorus,” emphatically borrowing from the ancient Greek model of a chorus operating from “seeing from behind their own masks,” while passing their collective judgment on the characters in the play, otherwise: like honest judges pitting their collective consciences against the law-breaker occupying a seat of great power, as might be said of President Barack Obama, or of both Obama’s predecessor in office, and Obama himself, each to be charged with the high crime of overturning what had been already proven to have been the precious Glass-Steagall law.

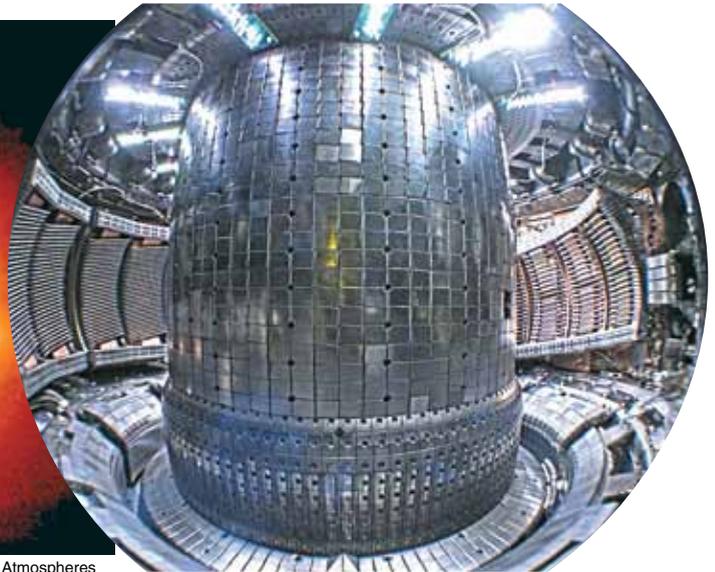
Unfortunately, the underlying meaning of the Glass-Steagall law, as underlying the U.S. Administration of President George Washington and the sheer genius of the virtually martyred Alexander Hamilton, had been lost with the advent of the morally disturbed President Thomas Jefferson and numerous among Jefferson’s followers. It would have been a careless qual-

5. Hence the failure in Bruno Walter’s relevant direction of Schubert’s **Ninth Symphony**, in his relevant post-World War II performance, as contrasted to Furtwängler’s extraordinary, truly living direction under the same named title.

6. Like a true jury, the Shakespeare *Chorus* passes judgment on the alleged violation of true law. The might of kings, emperors, and their like, is placed above the tyrants and ordinary statesmen, alike, all that under the law of judgment by that “higher court” which is the same as Shakespeare’s *Chorus*.



NASA Goddard Laboratory for Atmospheres



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*“The ‘fire-like’ upgrading which can be measured in terms of increase of the energy-flux-density of the activities of the human species, is the most essential feature of beneficial ‘evolutionary effect’ on which the continued success of our species depends.”
Shown: The Sun, with its thermonuclear reactor; MIT’s Alcator C-Mod Tokamak (interior).*

ity which would have been expressed in an objection to my use of the term “martyred” here. The notion that injustice is not a violation of an expression of the true liar, would be the mark of an offender’s disposition for a deep moral corruption of himself as the believer: the corruption which is the adoption of a policy of high-ranking folly practiced in the mightily abused license of the privilege of the state, or other power, to lie. The highest of crimes perpetrated under the nominal authority of the state, or in some comparable case, are those which perpetrate crimes under the adopted authority of the convenience of the rule of merely secular forms of government per se. Indeed, most among the known such governments from history, were either purely evil, or malefactors of a somewhat lesser degree. The point is, that, for persons who are competent in their shaping of their intentions, truth can not be merely negative.

I.

The Characteristics

The distinction of the human species from all others known to us presently, lies within the development of qualitative, more than merely quantitative, upward transformation of human society. While the human

species preserves the essential characteristics of that species, the quality of fire-like upgrading of the abilities of our species, is the most essential feature of beneficial “evolutionary effect” on which the continued success of our species depends. Those effects have been essentially qualitative, rather than merely quantitative. As I have emphasized in my reports in other locations, the characteristics of the upward evolution of the capabilities of the essentially fixed “design” of the member of our species, has the effect of evolutionary development into a higher order of our species in its efficient effects.

Those specific kinds of effects “reside” in the most unique distinction of mankind from all other presently known species. The evolution is not “simply biological,” but “also intellectual.” That is to emphasize that the uniqueness of the human species lies in its inherently revolutionary self-development, as when it is not trapped into those kinds of habits of insanity which would be normal behavior among all other presently known “animal” species, that including mammals generally, otherwise.

I now explain, accordingly, as follows.

Somewhere, as if to say, in the course of time, the membership of our human species degenerated in quality, that done by means of the degeneration of human societies into an apparently intrinsic separation of



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Among the great achievements of the 15th-Century Golden Renaissance, and its exemplar Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, were Columbus's voyages to the Americas. This painting of "Columbus on the Santa Maria in 1492," by Emanuel Leutze (1855).

human overlords and their human subjects.

That separation had the correlated effect of quenching the naturally higher quality of effects which corresponds to "the noëtic effect" in the individual's and societies' human mind, as that effect were otherwise "natural" to the member of the human species. Nineteenth-century-rooted cases such as those of Bernhard Riemann,⁷ Max Planck, and Albert Einstein, are excellent choices of cases which illustrate the role of what were appropriately named "the noëtic effect" otherwise properly known as the intimately inseparable qualities of both human artistic and scientific creativity.

That, which we must define here as the "truly human creativity" of the mind itself, is the naturally available, essential distinction of those truly noëtic powers of the human individual, which are to be distinguished from the human beings who have been degraded into the brutish categories of interacting virtual "masters and slaves" of the types which are typified by the quality of fraud incarnate intrinsically in such cases as those of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell in their time, and by the more recent reductionists' type of the respective likenesses of the British or brutish, of either, once more, the current British Queen of England or the brutish harvest of such "merely practical" creatures as

7. Habilitation dissertation.

the resident Wall Street "vegetables" presently.⁸

Indeed, since the death of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and with the succession to the brutishly crude Harry S Truman, there has been a predominantly downward moral and intellectual trend in the political course of both the United States and Europe, in particular; the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has marked an insistent prevalent trend, downwards, in intellectual and moral life, an accelerating decline which has reached a virtual nadir with the downward-plunging, accelerating loss of intellect, of morals, and conditions of life, alike, as typified in the incumbencies of such wretchedly evil U.S. Presidencies under the influence of the plunging moral illiteracy

which is expressed in the "Green Disease" of 2001-2013, under the reigns of loutish President George W. Bush, and brutish Barack Obama.

The typical expression of this plunging trend, has now reached that kind of nadir which has been typified by mankind's arrival at the threat of an extinction of the human species inherent in such specific influences as the current Anglo-Dutch regime and the nadir now reached by the Bush-Obama U.S. Presidencies. The essence of that current situation and its inherently, immediately present threats to the continued existence of the human species, is now the pending menace of a threatened extinction of the human species caused as under the effects of an accelerating trend toward human thermonuclear extinction under the combination of, chiefly, the British empire, its Saudi accomplices, and the plunge of the U.S.A. under the manifestly, wildly evil trend of the influences of the most recent Bush and Obama Presidencies.

The America Principle:

The central issue to be considered in the light of such trends, has several converging implications for a hopeful future of mankind. The best indicators of a

8. There is no actual creativity inherent in the sheer brutishness of either Wall Street or Anglo-Dutch practices. Neither cheating, nor stealing, are humanly creative.

betterment in trends and conditions have been typified by what became known as the age of the “Golden Renaissance,” a moment in history which has been typified by the powerfully extended influence of the Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, who, among his great achievements, generated the impetus which had led Captain Christopher Columbus to his famous crossings of the Atlantic, and, thus, to the ultimately leading consequence of the establishment of the United States of America. Despite all else, this impetus brought about the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, until the point at which the Dutch tyranny had crushed that precursor of a United States of America, but which had, in principle, re-emerged with a massive set of implications for the world at large, up through the achievements of President John F. Kennedy’s (and his brother’s) quenched life, deaths which set the destiny of our republic spinning into a net downward direction from which it has never yet recovered, to the present date.

Nonetheless, the direction of the future United States, despite the crushing of the richly abundant achievements of the Massachusetts settlement while it “still lived,” set a spark which had never yet been actually quenched until, perhaps, the most recent, evil developments under British lackeys such as Presidents Bush and Obama. This fact has implications which are, here and now, of the greatest importance for both this republic and the nations of the world generally.

II. The True Principle of Human Nature

It is true, that the ability to forecast the future, as I have defined the future here, this far, is still, currently, relatively rare in fact. The potential for such *foresight* is *potentially* universal, excepting the fact that the existing cultures of society tend to crush such mental capabilities through the effects of customary drills, by means of which societies this far appear to have dulled the relevant “noëtic cutting edge of reason.” This “crushing process,” often identifiable as “the desire to be accepted” among one’s peers, is typical of the oppression which I had experienced, and deeply resented, as a child, and, more emphatically so, as an adolescent student, and young adult.

A useful name for the “crushing of the intellectual spirit,” is “conformity with those rules of behavior” which are imposed by the environment of daily life. Some among us resist that sort of imposed conformities. The freedom we seek, when we are in defiance of popular and related sorts of unjust “conformities,” enables us to enjoy a broader freedom, a freedom to experience a less confining domain of experience, and, thus, also, one to enjoy both the pains incurred and the better chances for actual experiences of foresight than most others. The basis for that relatively greater “freedom to think,” is usually to be expected during childhood and adolescence, often as the result of what may be fairly identified as an “habituated resistance to destructive conformities.” Such “refusers” are the more likely to be creative thinkers, as this is typified by such cases as Johannes Kepler, Pierre de Fermat, Gottfried Leibniz, Bernhard Riemann, et al., and Max Planck, and Albert Einstein.

The broader range of “refusers” is divided between those cases which are devoted to a sense of obligation to the pleasure derived from the promotion of the human good, as contrasted to the case of what is essentially an “asocial refuser,” such as one of the Wall Street types, and those others who typify the predatory cases.

‘The Prospect Now Before Us!’

The most regrettable influence to which children and young adults might have been subjected by habituation, had been, in my own time spent as a child, adolescent, and young adult, a hated submission to that which they were induced to adopt as if it had been truly of their own “independent discovery,” when it had not been a discovery at all, but essentially a fear-driven act of submission motivated by the induced “desire to be accepted.”

Put aside the customary excuses passed in the name of “being accepted.” There is an essential difference between knowing and merely believing. There are, in fact, modes of influence which challenge the student (for example) to make an actual discovery which had been prompted, often enough, by the student’s own life-experience, as in the cases of such as Max Planck and Albert Einstein, or such of their predecessors as the Bernhard Riemann presenting his habilitation dissertation in the presence of Carl Friedrich Gauss—especially that wonderful single, concluding sentence with which Riemann had, on that occasion, sweetly damned all foolish mere mathematicians.

Beyond the Obama Breakdown

It's obvious to any clearheaded observer: The Obama Administration is crumbling, stumbling around with no direction, and overripe for collapse. The President's criminal decision to call for unilateral military strikes against Syria—against sane military advice, international and Constitutional law, and popular abhorrence of a new war—inaugurated the breakdown phase of his Presidency, from which it is highly unlikely he will recover, even temporarily.

What happens to Obama at this stage is of secondary, although crucial, importance. He should be either impeached, or, more simply, pushed to resign in light of his dangerous and unstable mental state. The crucial difficult question, as emphasized by Lyndon LaRouche in his discussion with the LaRouchePAC Policy Committee Sept. 9, is, pulling together a new Presidency, around the necessary concepts to create a future for the United States.

Those concepts are: the revival of the principles of the American System of Political-Economy—the Hamiltonian principles of scientific and technological progress which have been increasingly abandoned since the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and more emphatically so, since the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Today, those principles can only be fulfilled by dumping Wall Street through the adoption of Glass-Steagall, and the full-steam-ahead crash program for developing a thermonuclear-fusion economy, around which NAWAPA XXI and a rebuilding of U.S. industry will be organized.

LaRouchePAC is bombarding Congress with the program for a thermonuclear-fusion economy, recently elaborated by its scientific team, this week. In the midst of the chaos swirling around the nation's capital, there is nothing more neces-

sary that the presentation of the *solution* to the current crisis, the only sure pathway to stability and sanity.

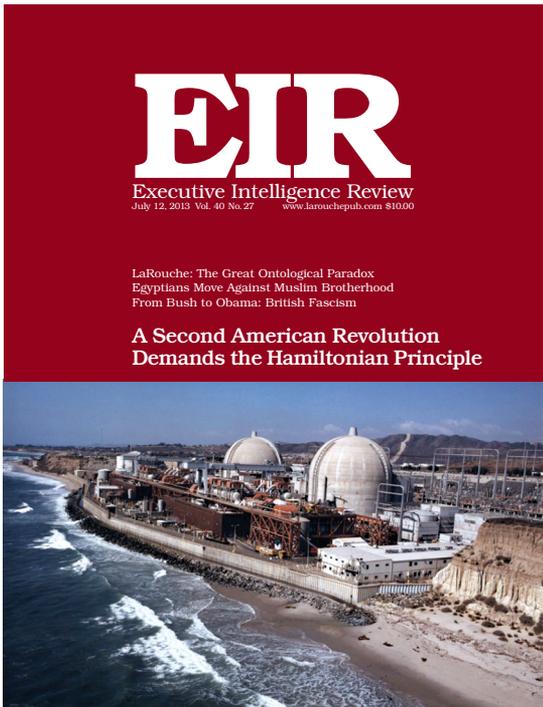
It can be reliably reported that Congress is not ready yet to rally around this program. The politics of negativity is dominant—the rejection of Obama's war, of Wall Street, and of the drive toward dictatorship. Obama is losing his constituencies, right and left, not to mention internationally. But those opposing him, outside the LaRouche movement, have not coalesced around a positive vision for solving the problems of the nation, and the world. That vacuum, it is clear, can only be filled today, by the forces associated with Lyndon LaRouche and his ideas.

If the resistance to Obama (who is, of course, only acting out the program of his British sponsors) remains simply negative, the United States runs the real danger of falling into chaos. Too often in history, populations have risen in rejection of evil, only to find themselves crushed because they lacked the leadership with the ideas that could lead the nation to safety. There is perhaps no better example of that than the French Revolution of 1789, as compared to the American Revolution. In America, the leadership of Franklin, Washington, and Hamilton provided the well-grounded vision for how the nation could pull together, and progress. In France, the politics of rage allowed the restoration of the oligarchy to power.

Today, the LaRouche leadership has defined the tasks clearly: An all-out drive for Glass-Steagall, the thermonuclear NAWAPA, and the removal of Obama, all as part of a unified program for restoring national sovereignty, ending the threat of thermonuclear war, and achieving the *permanent* breakdown of the greatest evil on this planet, the British oligarchy.

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