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Will War-Avoidance Paradigm Extend to Iran Crisis Next?
Saudi Funding of al-Qaeda Well-Known to U.S. Government
Japan Without Nuclear Energy a Disaster for the World

**Nuclear NAWAPA XXI, Desalination,
And the New Economy**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

In the Summer of 1962, on the occasion of the groundbreaking ceremony for the San Luis Dam in California, President John F. Kennedy declared, “We must step up our program to convert cheap fresh water from salt water. There is no scientific breakthrough, including the trip to the Moon, that will mean more to the country which first is able to bring fresh water from salt water at a competitive rate.” Fifty years later, with Kennedy’s vision still unrealized, *21st Century Science & Technology* has taken up the challenge, with the release of its Special Report, “Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy.” This week, *EIR* brings you the third part of that report, “Nuclear NAWAPA XXI, Desalination, and the New Economy,” by Michael Kirsch. The *Feature* also includes “The California Water-Management System: Acting on the Future,” by Patrick Ruckert, which shows what is possible when the nation is committed to economic and scientific progress.

In *International*, “Will War-Avoidance Paradigm Extend to Iran Crisis Next?” looks at the strategic map, as world leaders gather at the United Nations in New York City, with high hopes for tamping down the flames of war in Syria and beyond. Helga Zepp-LaRouche analyzes the situation going into the German elections; and we recall the role of the Russian Navy in defending the Union during America’s Civil War against the British Empire’s Confederacy.

The fate of nuclear power in Japan is examined in “Japan Without Nuclear Energy Is a Disaster for the World,” which leads *Economics*; it is followed by “Troika Austerity Devastates Europe,” and “Belarus: ‘New Central Europe’ Program Put Forward.”

Our *National* section begins with “Kaptur and Warren Agitate for Passing Glass-Steagall,” on how Congress can immediately resolve the insane fight over the debt ceiling, etc., by reviving Glass-Steagall; and by taking a lesson from a former member of that body: see “Profile in Courage: Congressman Neil Gallagher.” Lifting the coverup of the Benghazi attack is the subject of “The Case for a Select Committee To Investigate the Benghazi Massacre.”

A *Counterintelligence* report, “Saudi Bankrolling of al-Qaeda Well Known to U.S. Government,” presents an airtight case that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest source of funds for global jihadist terrorism, including funding of the 9/11 attacks, and that the U.S. Government has known it for years.



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Nuclear NAWAPA XXI, Desalination, and The New Economy

by Michael Kirsch

This is the third in our series of articles from the 21st Century Science & Technology Special Report, “Nuclear NAWAPA XXI: Gateway to the Fusion Economy” (http://21stcenturysciencetech.com/Nuclear_NAWAPA.html).

An economy is an integrated process, whose character is to constantly evolve as such. Today, that evolution must be spearheaded by a 21st-Century North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA XXI), driven by fission, with a fusion economy on the horizon.

The completed NAWAPA XXI will be more than delivery corridors of freshwater: It will be the bounding infrastructure network of a more advanced economy and society, and a scientific resource management of a new kind. With the widespread application of fission for electricity, heat, and desalination, combined with a system of continental water resource management, the several crises in water, food, energy, transportation, jobs, etc., all merely symptoms of the failure to implement these measures decades ago, will be solved.

For this, a complete dedication of human and productive resources currently existing in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, will be required. Their economies will be put into high gear, requiring assistance from China, South Korea, and Japan for the mass-production of the latest nuclear power plants and machine tools. A rapid training program to produce the necessary skilled labor will be initiated. These include workers in the construction crafts, machine-tool operators, engineers, and scientists of all kinds.

Even before construction of a full NAWAPA XXI system begins,

coastal desalination, desalination of irrigation wastewater, groundwater, and Southwest river water, through the mass production of fission reactors, will raise the level of productivity of our lands and cities and halt the collapse. Food production will be maintained, coastal cities will be sustained, and large areas of agricultural land will increase yields in the short term, supporting the growth process.

Drawing upon the built-up skilled labor and industrial capacity associated with this process, construction on the core trunk line of NAWAPA XXI will begin. The higher quality of concentration, skill, and foresight of engineers and the labor force will shorten the timetable. Scientists will have been using these new nuclear plants as locations for research and application of the most advanced technologies available, including those associated with fusion, plasma processing, and power. Commercialized fourth-generation nuclear reactors and nuplexes will be introduced into the early phases of NAWAPA XXI construction and planning.

New mining technologies will be developed, and new types of minerals will be processed and available to industry. Cutting-edge technologies will be applied throughout the machine-tool sector and the manufacturing and transportation processes. New careers in sciences of all kinds will be needed for exploring, designing, constructing, manufacturing, and managing of an integrated water and power system, and establishing infrastructure and cities at higher levels of technology than ever before.

In short, an economy unrecognizable from today's vantage point will emerge, making possible the most productive relationship between mankind and the biosphere yet achieved.

This process of development is described in what follows, beginning with the wide application of Kennedy-era nuclear desalination plans.



www.zircotec.com

Plasma Thermal Spraying: a plasma torch shoots a jet of plasma (on the order of 10,000°C) into which materials are introduced, melted, and sprayed onto a substrate.

Phase 1:

NAWAPA XXI Treaty and Application of Nuclear Desalination

The Model for Nuclear Desalination

The most advanced research for large-scale desalination was launched under President John F. Kennedy, but was never implemented. To this day, these designs are the most ambitious, rational, and scientific, and are therefore the model for today.

In January 1963, Kennedy formed a task group within the Executive Office of Science and Technology to investigate the use of large nuclear reactors for desalination. The desalination process is very energy-intensive, which is why nuclear desalination is the most efficient. Working closely with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the Department of Interior, the task group issued its report in March 1964, five months after the President's assassination. Its report estimated that if an appropriate research and development program were actively pursued, large-scale, dual-purpose installations could produce 1,000 to 1,900 megawatts of electricity

and 500 to 800 million gallons of water per day (0.6-0.9 million acre feet per year, MAFY). The report also suggested a program to develop and demonstrate a plant operating with an 8,300-megawatt (thermal) reactor,¹ producing approximately 1,400 MWt of electricity and 600 million gallons of water per day (0.7 MAFY).²

This 8,300 MWt³ reactor was the 1975 goal. The 1970 goal was set for plants of intermediate size.

The task group proposed producing half a dozen intermediate-sized units, two in southern California, one in the greater New York area, several for the Gulf Coast, and one in Florida.

The Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of southern California was the first site for such nuclear desalination, and entered into a contract with the Department of the Interior and the AEC in 1964 for a detailed economic and engineering study of dual-purpose nuclear desalination plants, with 50 to 150 million gallons per day (mgd) production capacity, to be in operation by 1970. James Ramsey of the AEC remarked, "Such a project could convert more water from the sea than all the other seawater conversion units currently operating in the world." The 150 mgd plant was to produce enough water for a city of about 750,000, with a power output of 1.8 GW, exceeding that of the Hoover Dam, or enough for a city of about 2 million. Two large conventional light-water nuclear reactors, of about 3,000 MWt each, were to be the energy source, and the water plant was to consist of three large, multi-stage flash distillation sections, each producing 50 million gallons of water per day. The plant would have been 30 times larger than the largest existing water-desalination plant at that time.

Other plans were underway for Texas, Arizona, New York, and Florida. For example, in July 1964, Glenn Seaborg, chairman of the AEC, proposed a dual-purpose plant for Key West, Fla., of intermediate size, up to 1.5 GWt, producing 150 mgd.

In a 1966 AEC report, an even larger reactor was illustrated in a drawing, showing a nuclear-powered seawater-conversion plant that would produce 1 billion

gallons of freshwater per day and 4.5 GW of power. The report suggested that "by the 1980s, plants embodying several nuclear reactors in a single installation, with a total capacity as high as 25,000 thermal megawatts, could be in operation. A plant like this would produce 5,950 electrical megawatts at 1.6 mills per kilowatt-hour and 1,300 mgd at 19¢ per thousand gallons."⁴

Eisenhower's Atoms for Peace program, as continued by Kennedy, created a dynamic of creativity throughout government institutions, where what was practical and possible was of a qualitatively different nature than today.

By cutting out nuclear, water shortages were guaranteed. Since the 1960s, there has not been a water shortage, but rather a nuclear shortage.

Today, in the short term, the "intermediate-sized" 150 mgd desalination plants of the Kennedy era should immediately be built. Coastal desalination for industrial and municipal use will provide for cities, offset demands on limited water for agriculture, and solve the problem of saltwater intrusion. Agricultural wastewater desalination combined with groundwater desalination will increase crop yields, and reclaim land abandoned due to high salinity and lack of water. Saline river water, a major problem in nearly every western river in the United States, can be treated. Water quality in thousands of inland cities can be improved. As the larger desalination plants become available, in addition to increasing the amount of all of the above, sufficient quantities of water could be made available for new agriculture.

Coastal Water

In places like the southern California coastal area, desalination plants could meet all or part of its demand from the Colorado River, thereby freeing the river water to meet municipal and industrial deficiencies of inland areas in the region. The added coastal water would be an indirect addition to the normal river flow, since through appropriate agreements, less would be drawn from the river for southern California than at present. In addition, the present, disastrous agricultural situation, in which large areas of California agriculture are shutting down due to water demands by municipal areas, could be relieved.

Other coastal areas require desalination plants, such as the industrialized section of the Texas Gulf Coast. The area from Houston to Corpus Christi has long ex-

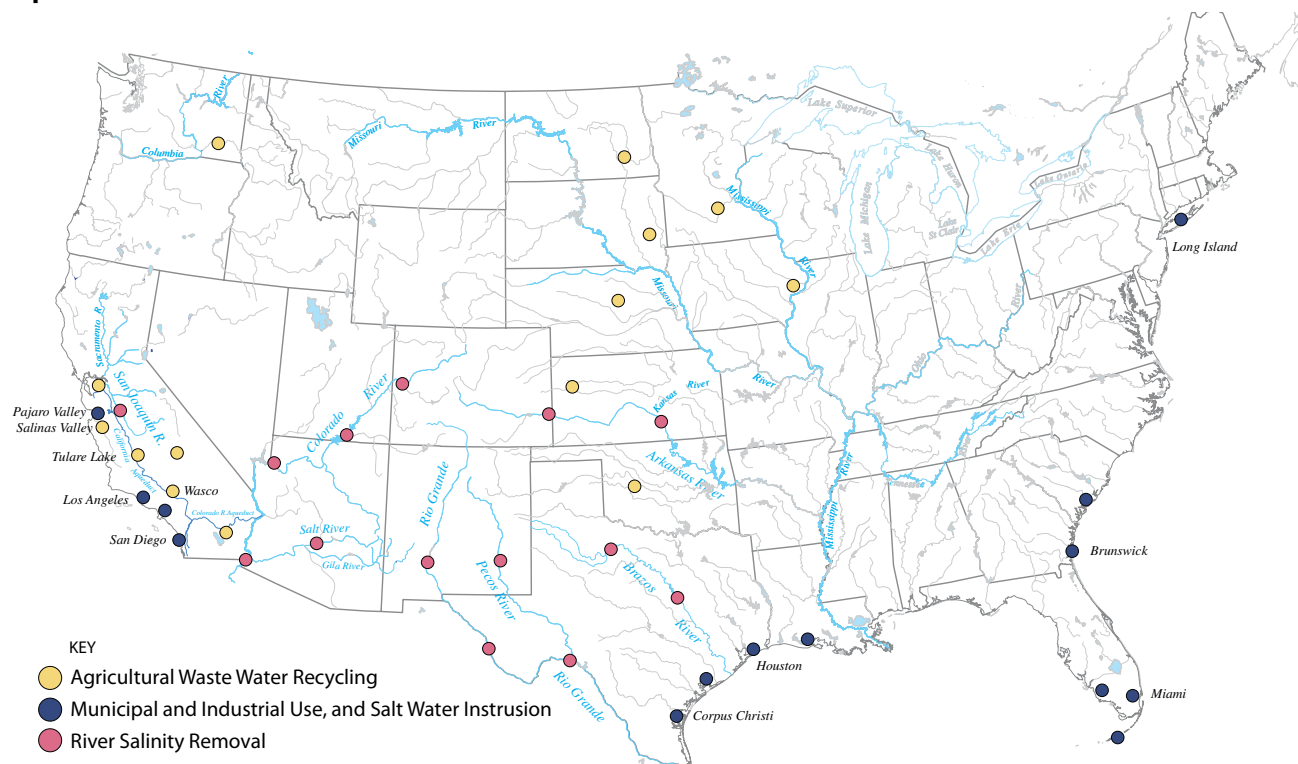
1. MWt denotes thermal power produced by a reactor, which is compared with MWe, which is the electrical power it produces.

2. The AEC contract was with E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co.: Contract AT (07-2)-1. Scope: To evaluate the feasibility of building and define the major engineering problems in the design and construction of heavy water moderated power reactors of 3,500 MWt and 8,300 MWt.

3. For scale, a 1,500 MWt desalination plant, producing 150 mgd, would provide twice the current water use of the city of San Francisco. Four of these plants, or one plant of 8,300 MWt, would provide the current water use of Los Angeles.

4. Grace Urrows, "Nuclear Energy for Desalting," AEC: 1966. Part of the Understanding the Atoms Series.

FIGURE 1
Proposed Locations for 42 Nuclear Desalination Plants



perienced critical shortages.

Saltwater intrusion is also a problem requiring the wide use of desalination plants. In coastal areas throughout the United States, pumping of fresh groundwater supplies frequently causes saltwater intrusion when the freshwater is pumped to the surface before it can be naturally recharged. When seawater fills the void, the usual result is groundwater that is too brackish for most uses. Already in 1979, this problem was a subject of Congressional study.

One such coastal desalination plant is finally under construction. In 2016, the Carlsbad desalination project in San Diego County, Calif., is expected to be completed. This plant, driven by natural gas, will produce 50 mgd (0.056 MAFY) of desalinated seawater and provide 10% of the total drinking water needed by San Diego, sufficient for about 300,000 people. While this plant will be the largest desalination plant in the Western Hemisphere, and the first large-scale desalination plant on the West Coast, its production is only one-third the capacity of the 150 mgd plants planned by the Kennedy Administration for operation in 1970.

Nuclear desalination plants should be built to offset

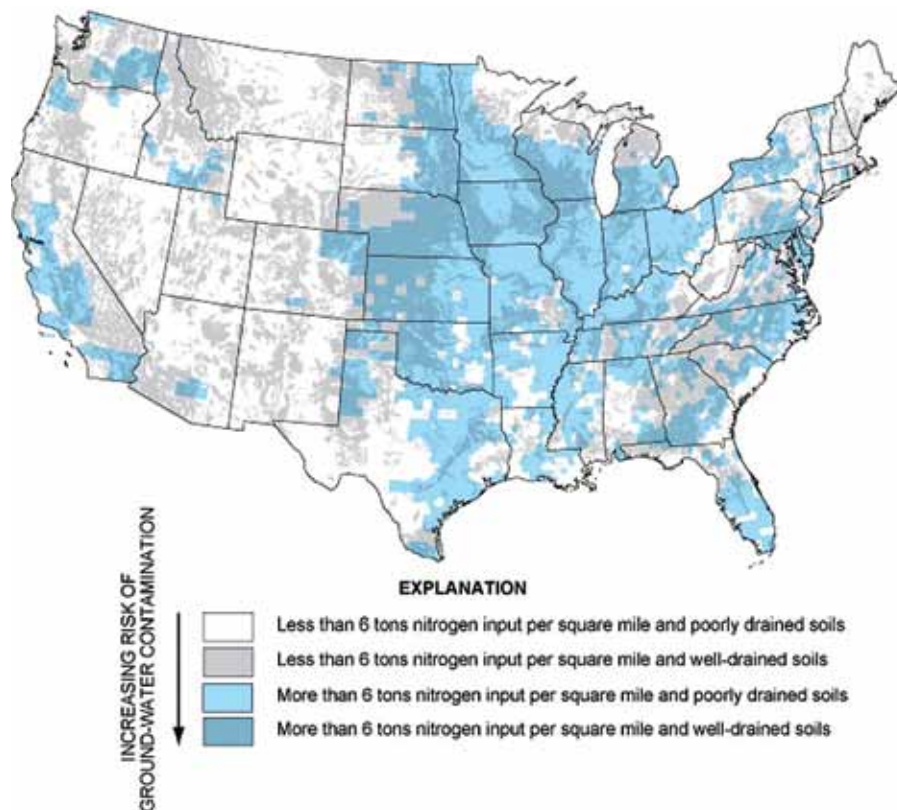
groundwater usage causing saltwater intrusion, as well as to create large supplies for municipal and industrial use. Areas reporting high impact of intrusion and where supplying municipal demand could augment normal river supplies are: San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif.; Houston and Corpus Christi, Tex.; Louisiana; Key West and southern Florida; Georgia; and South Carolina.

Agricultural Wastewater

Agricultural wastewater is a resource currently being wasted, whereas it could be desalinated and reused. This is particularly necessary in California's Central Valley, which grows 30-40% of the nation's produce.

In the California water system, and other irrigation canals in the Southwest, the increasing salinity of the water through reuse and evaporation causes less agricultural yield further along the canals and aqueducts. This water should be recycled through nuclear desalination plants built along the aqueducts, with the irrigation wastewater serving as coolant. After desalination, the agricultural wastewater could then be put back into the canal. As an example, irrigation wastewater in parts of the western San Joaquin Valley has risen to the point

FIGURE 2

Risk of Groundwater Contamination

United States Geological Survey, January 2013

that it has poisoned the crops in a part of the Westlands Water District, so that there are now nearly a half million acres of unusable land. In addition, a large accumulation of selenium, boron, and salts from the natural drainage in the Kesterson National Wildlife Refuge to the north of Los Banos on the east side of the San Luis Reservoir has poisoned the ability to grow crops.

A series of nuclear power plants could be built along the California Aqueduct to produce both freshwater and electricity for farms and cities. The new system of desalination plants would begin with one at the southern end of the San Francisco Delta, where salts accumulate in the Delta sloughs. Salts would be removed before the water is pumped into the aqueducts. More reactors would then be built along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, in parallel to the aqueduct of freshwater flowing to the south through the so-called San Luis Drainway, in order to remove the partly saline irrigation wastewater so that it would not accumulate in the soils. Contaminated irrigation wastewater and groundwater would be pumped from the aquifers and passed through treatment systems for boron and selenium removal, and desali-

nated to remove and recover the salts. Desalinated water could then be returned to the California Aqueduct canals.

Nuclear reactors built in the San Joaquin Valley could use an annual supply of over 750,000 acre feet per year of irrigation wastewater for cooling, plus the large volumes of brackish water now sitting under the Westlands Water District and elsewhere in the San Joaquin Valley. The earlier proposal for a five-unit plant of 5 GW at Wasco, Calif., in the southwestern part of the San Joaquin Valley, is one such candidate.

River Water

All western rivers have salinity problems, with the chief factors being an arid climate, natural saline springs, erosion of geological formations, and runoff, and the secondary factors being the return flows from agricultural use and reservoir evaporation.⁵

Increasing salinity in the Colorado River, as well as the Rio Grande, Pecos, San Joaquin, Brazos, and Arkansas rivers could immediately be relieved by building dual-purpose nuclear desalination plants along the most saline regions of the river. Proposed locations on the map (**Figure 1**) are based on reported salinity levels. The Yuma, Ariz., desalination plant (YDP), belatedly completed in 1992, could be expanded as required.

Agricultural and Industrial Land

While numerous areas of agricultural land are unusable due to the dropping of aquifers, vast areas of shallow groundwater, though annually replenished with rainwater, are saline or contain other contaminants, and are thus unusable now, simply due to lack of desalination.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory discussed an example of this problem for California in 2004, stating that “many wells closed by nitrate contamination could be reopened if a cost-effective treat-

5. <http://www.usbr.gov/uc/progact/salinity/pdfs/PR23final.pdf>

Mineral Content per Cubic Mile of Seawater

Mineral	Weight, in tons
Sodium Chloride	120,000,000
Magnesium Chloride	18,000,000
Magnesium Sulfate	8,000,000
Calcium Sulfate	6,000,000
Potassium Sulfate	4,000,000
Calcium Carbonate	550,000
Magnesium Bromide	350,000
Bromine	300,000
Strontium	60,000
Boron	21,000
Fluorine	6,400
Barium	900
Iodine	100 to 1200
Arsenic	50 to 350
Rubidium	200
Silver	up to 45
Copper, Manganese, Zinc, Lead	10 to 30
Gold	up to 25
Radium	About 1/6 (ounce)
Uranium	7

Source: "Saline Water Demineralization and Nuclear Energy in the California Water Plan," Bulletin No. 93, State of California Department of Water Resources, Dec. 1960.

ment were found."⁶ Similar areas of nitrate contamination exist around the country, concentrated in agricultural areas, especially near the High Plains, and restoring such groundwater could salvage a large area of agricultural land in the short term. Tulare Lake Basin and Salinas Valley in California, and Suffolk County (Long Island) in N.Y., are all regions highly in need of nitrate removal through nuclear purification plants. Northern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, eastern North Dakota, western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Iowa are also areas of high nitrogen input and high

6. Arnie Heller, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, *S & TR Magazine*, 2004, <https://www.llnl.gov/str/JulAug04/Newmark.html>.

aquifer vulnerability. (See **Figure 2.**)

In addition to agriculture, numerous inland cities, far from the coast, could immediately be maintained through use of dual-purpose nuclear powered desalination plants. In urban areas, populations add large amounts of wastes, including salts, to surface and ground waters, making downstream waters less and less potable. Thousands of communities throughout the United States, now depending on brackish water, could use nuclear desalination to meet current demands, before greatly augmenting their supply as the larger continental runoff system comes online.

Large-Scale Agricultural Supply

While the above applications of nuclear desalination would mostly indirectly supply agricultural use by offsetting demand and restoring groundwater supplies, larger desalination plants, such as the proposed 8,300 MWt reactors capable of producing 800 mgd, could produce water directly for agriculture during the construction phase of the larger system.⁷ For example, the San Joaquin and Imperial valleys, which are in terrible drought, could be supplied by coastal desalination, pumped to the California Aqueduct System, which could then be brought directly into the California Water System.

Harvesting Resources from Seawater

A 1966 AEC report on nuclear desalination discussed plans for harvesting resources from seawater, giving as their chief example the chemical removal of scale accumulation in pipes and vessels of desalination plants,⁸ which would not only increase the efficiency of seawater distillation, but would also convert the separated scale-forming material to high-grade fertilizer. Scientists working with the Office of Saline Water in North Carolina in the 1960s, estimated that about 37 tons of fertilizer could be produced for each million gallons of seawater processed.

Additional mineral by-product development and utilization plans have been developed, such as creating magnesium ammonia phosphate from seawater, which can be used as fertilizer for many plants including tree seedlings, grasses, and vegetables. By fully exploiting nuclear heat for desalination, trillions of gallons of sea-

7. As an example of needed capacity for agriculture, California applies 34 million acre feet of year to produce 9.6 million acres of crops.

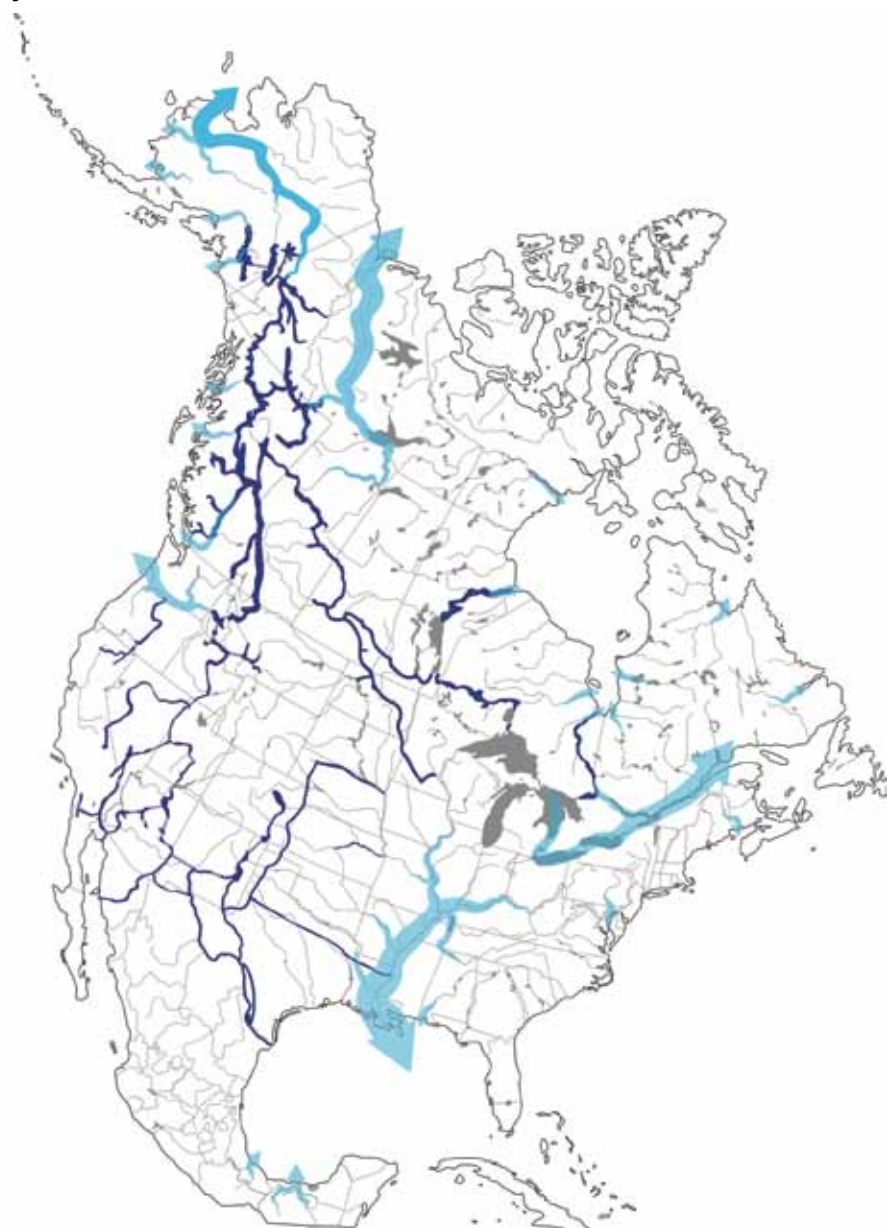
8. Scale is composed primarily of calcium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, and calcium sulphate present in seawater. It gradually forms deposits on heated surfaces, clogs the equipment, and must be periodically removed.

water a year will be processed, and it will become efficient to concentrate minerals from the water, in addition to making use of the salt itself. Instead of waste, the byproducts of desalination will become valuable resources.

In the next section, we investigate in detail the NAWAPA XXI distribution system itself, and then the requirements of Phases 1 and 2 for mass producing nuclear power plants and other materials.

FIGURE 3

Continental NAWAPA XXI Runoff Collection and Distribution System



Phase 2:

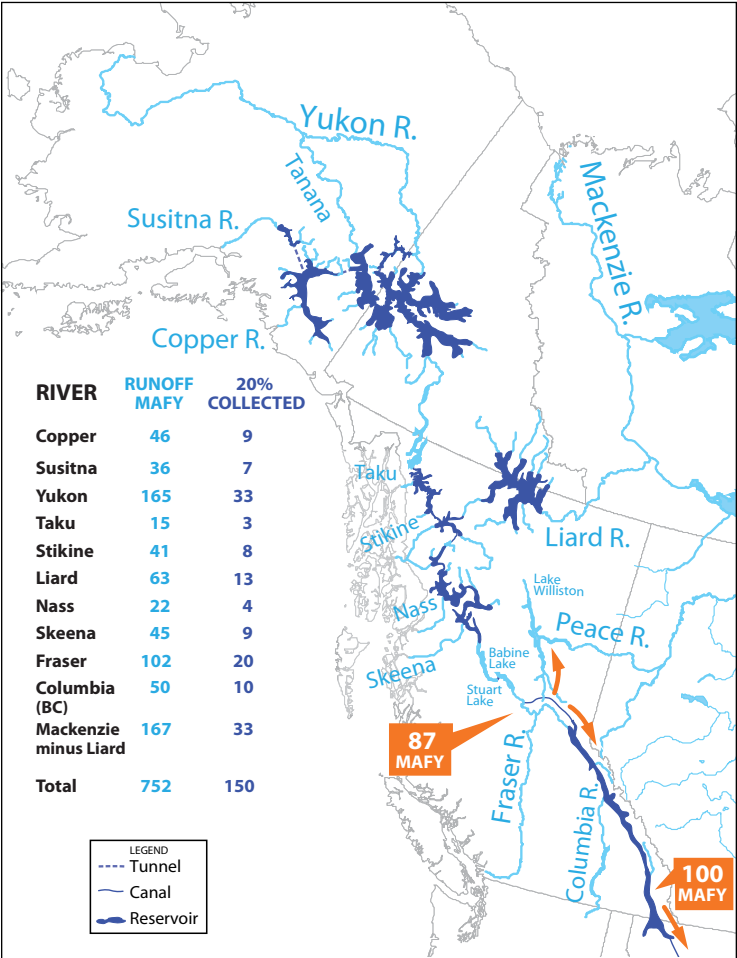
The Runoff Distribution System

While the above measures are taken, the three nations of the North American continent will simultaneously be gearing up for the larger continental system, designed to yield the greatest results in the process of its construction. Once the design phase is completed and construction begins, it is feasible, with an accelerated timetable and the application of new technologies, that pieces of the system could begin coming online years after it begins, and the main trunk line completed in 10 to 15 years. What follows is the description of the completed system and the amounts of water to be distributed.

The western part of the North American continent has a wide discrepancy of rainfall distribution due to the particularities of the Pacific Ocean weather system. The area stretching from Alaska and Yukon down to Washington State has 40 times the annual river runoff of the southwest United States and northern Mexico. Through utilization of continental topographical characteristics, a 2,000-mile reservoir system can collect and distribute runoff in the most efficient manner possible.

As a first approximation for the design, it is proposed that 20% of the runoff of each northern river to be incorporated into the system be collected for distribution. By utilizing nuclear power for the required pumping systems, described below, all of the water collected will be available for delivery, rather than being used to generate hydropower to drive the pumping systems, as the original design required.

FIGURE 4
Northern Collection System



The runoff of the rivers shown here in Alaska, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia is a portion of the total annual runoff flowing into the Arctic and Pacific oceans. Adding the runoff of several Alaskan rivers, including the Nushagak, Kenai, Alek, and Kuskowim, along with other coastal runoff of British Columbia, brings the total from 752 MAFY to approximately 1,300 MAFY of runoff for the region.

The collections from the Susitna, Copper, Yukon, and Taku rivers are pumped from 2,100 to 2,400 feet into the Stikine Reservoir, which receives collection from the Liard Reservoir, before joining with the Nass and Skeena reservoirs, themselves flowing into Babine and Stuart lakes at 2,330 feet elevation (see **Figure 4**). If 20% of each river’s annual mean runoff is collected, approximately 87 MAFY on average would flow out of Stuart Lake into a man-made canal.

Of the 87 MAFY flowing out of Stuart Lake, some 70 MAFY will be pumped into the Rocky

Mountain Trench Reservoir, while around 17 MAFY will be diverted into Lake Williston for the Prairie Canal, where it will join the 33 MAFY collected from the Mackenzie basin streams (see box, “Great Plains Canal”). In the Rocky Mountain Trench, 20 MAFY will be added from the upper reaches of the Fraser River, and 10 MAFY will be added from the upper Columbia. The 100 MAFY flowing out of the Rocky Mountain Trench will be pumped through the Sawtooth Lift and diverted multiple ways throughout the Southwest and northern Mexico (see boxes on the following pages).

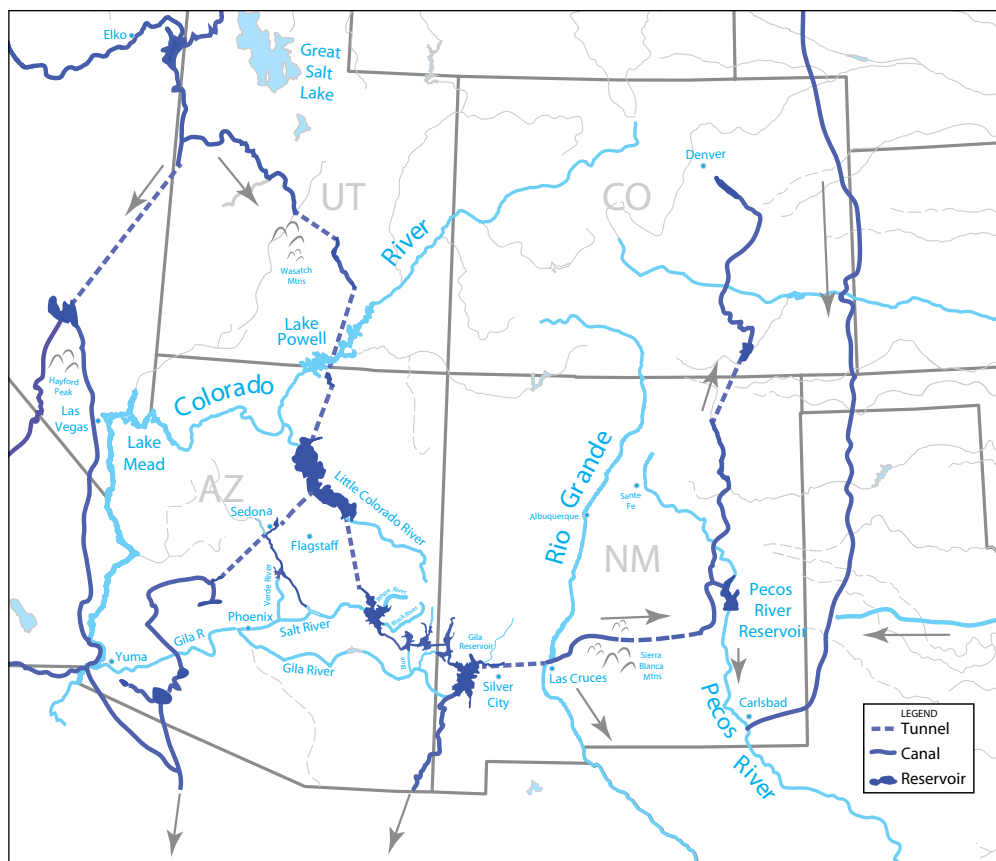
Once the completed NAWAPA XXI system is built, water will be able to be delivered to every major river system and region of the continent, west and north of the Mississippi. All of the plans will form an interconnected grid across the continent, which will be managed as a single system.

Nuclear desalination facilities along the completed NAWAPA XXI irrigation systems will augment the effect of the canals by recycling water more quickly, as well as increasing the total amount of water available.

Phase 3 begins when NAWAPA XXI comes into operation, where the completed system will allow for wide-scale biospheric engineering and directed water recycling, creating a broader hydrological effect than the direct water contributions from the distribution system itself.

Scientific institutions that study the effect of moisture in arid regions toward effecting changes in local climate and weather patterns, will collaborate in planning specific types of land cover for specific regions, and using other techniques of weather modification. Reservoirs will also be maintained to maximize aquaculture.

Potential MAFY Distribution			
Oregon	5	N. Mexico	22
Utah	4	Alberta	4.5
Nevada	8	Saskatchewan	7.5
California	22	Manitoba	7.5
Arizona	14	High Plains	20
New Mexico	11	Great Lakes	20
Texas	14	Total	160



Colorado-Rio Grande Distribution System

NAWAPA XXI will tunnel into the Great Basin and the Colorado Basin, creating reservoirs on the tributaries of the Colorado River, which will feed water into its main stem.

A large distribution reservoir, up to four times the size of the Hoover Dam's Lake Mead, will be formed in the Little Colorado River Valley. Out of this central reservoir, tunnels and canals will form three reservoirs on the tributaries of the Salt River, three reservoirs on the tributaries of the Gila River, and a large reservoir on the headwaters of the Gila River itself. A tunnel will connect a reservoir formed on the Gila River to the Rio Grande Basin, crossing and supplying water to the Rio Grande River, and forming a large reservoir on the Pecos River, which will supply West Texas, and Mexico, and connect to eastern Colorado.

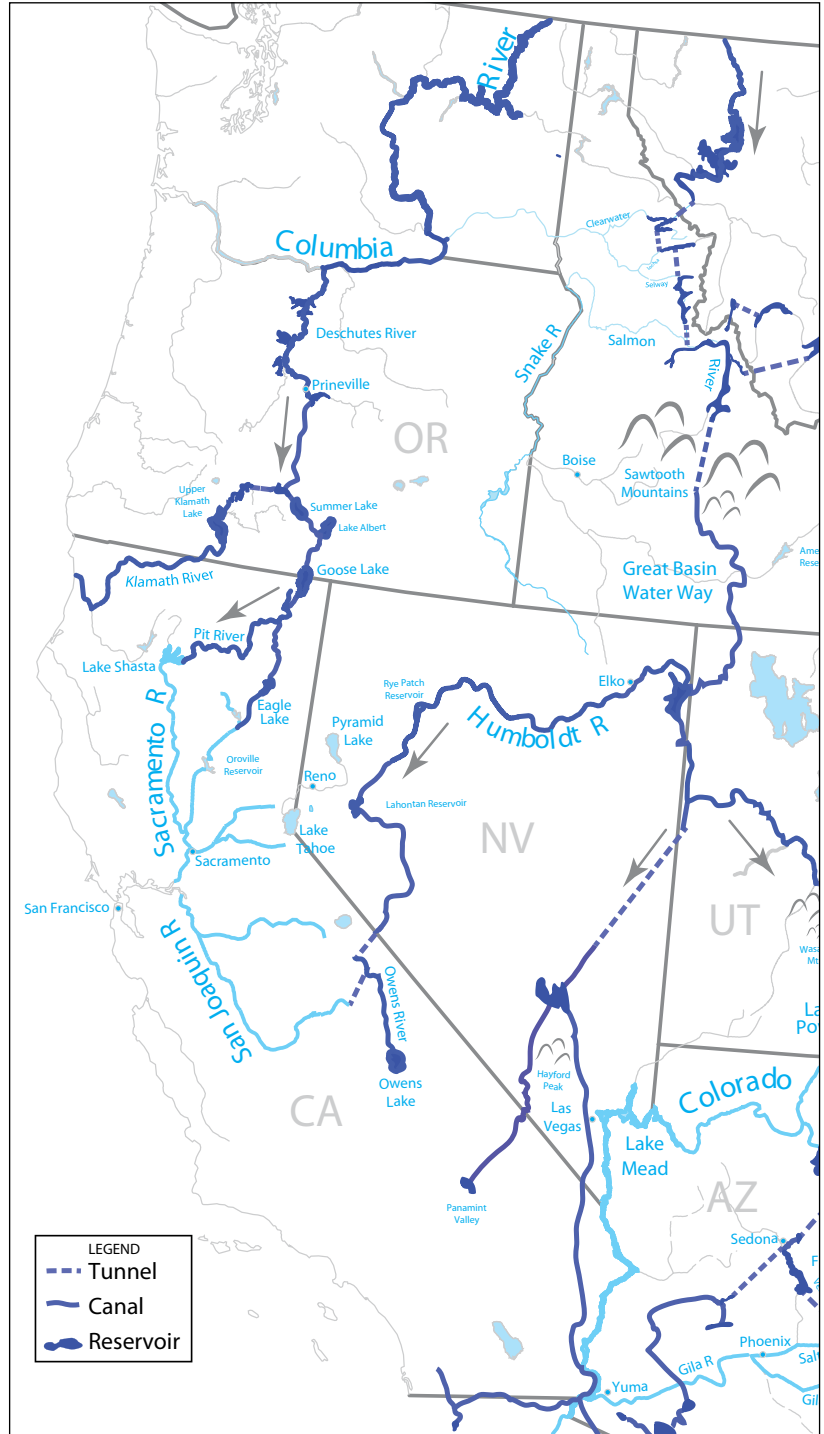
Throughout the Colorado and Rio Grande basins, groundwater pumping costs will be eliminated and farmland restored, and with the water added to Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas alone, 14 million acres of farmland could be opened up. The average 11 MAFY currently flowing through the Colorado River will be increased over 100% through these added reservoirs; the Pecos and Rio Grande rivers will become full and flow year-round.

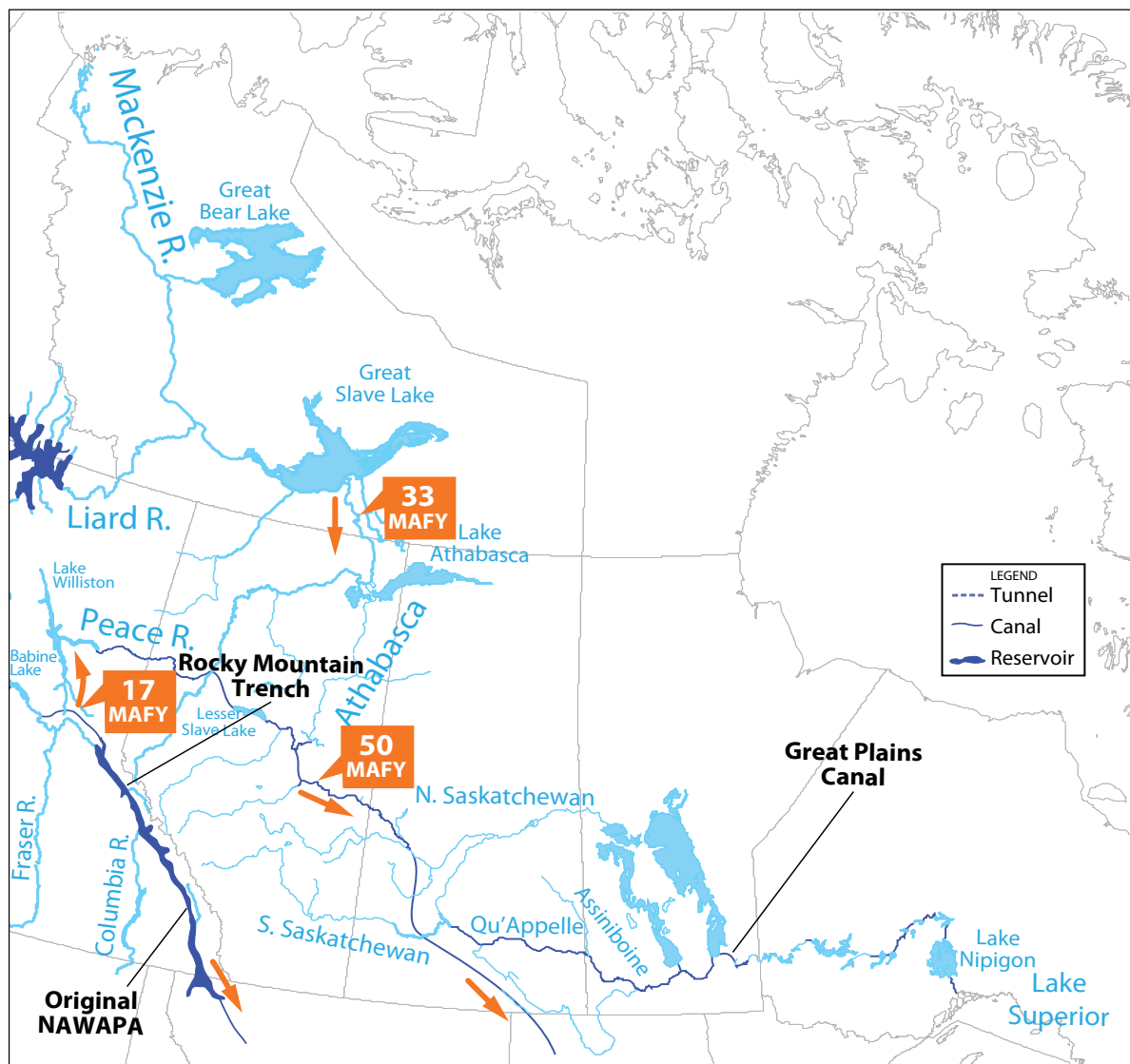
Approximately 30 new reservoirs will be formed in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, changing local climates and expanding recreation. The storage capacity of the Rio Grande Basin will be more than doubled, from 20 MAF to 54 MAF. The Colorado Basin storage will be increased from 61 MAF, largely from Lake Mead and Lake Powell, to 230 MAF. A 7-MAF reservoir will also be formed 50 miles north of Las Vegas, just north of Hayford Peak in the Sheep Mountain range, distributing water to southern Nevada and paralleling the Colorado River, supplying water to farms before continuing south to Mexico and the Imperial Valley.

California Distribution System

Fifty miles east of Elko, Nev., a 7-MAF storage reservoir will be created between Murdoch and Bald Eagle mountains. A 30-mile canal will connect to the Humboldt River, diverting water across the state, ending at the Humboldt Sink, and from there the flow can be linked to Lake Lahontan, of the Truckee Carson Irrigation District, serving northern Nevada, before continuing south and tunneling into the Owens River Valley, refilling Owens Lake over time, and reviving farmland. Upon entering Owens Valley, an additional tunnel can connect the flow to the San Joaquin distribution system, delivering water to most of the San Joaquin Valley.

An alternative plan, requiring more power and complexity, could deliver water directly to southern Oregon, the parched Klamath River, and Lake Shasta. By releasing a portion of the water collected in the Rocky Mountain Trench into the Columbia River reservoir formed by Mica Dam, in British Columbia, water would be pumped out of the Columbia River further south at the Dalles Dam, into a series of reservoirs on the Deschutes River, continuing through central Oregon, and connecting with the Klamath and Pit rivers, the latter supplying water to Lake Shasta, one of the key storage reservoirs of the Central Valley Project.





Great Plains Canal

The 17 MAFY diverted from the northern flow into the Peace River will be joined with 33 MAFY collected from the Peace, Athabasca, and other tributaries of the Mackenzie River Basin or the Mackenzie itself, whose total annual runoff is 230 MAFY. This 50 MAFY will be delivered to the Prairie provinces, the Missouri River, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes.

Canals will connect the Peace River to Lesser

Slave Lake, to the Athabasca, Saskatchewan, and Qu'Appelle rivers. Sufficient water supplies of 20 MAFY will be drawn from the canal for the needs of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba; the canal will also be capable of diverting flood waters in the region to areas of drought. A canal branching off the Qu'Appelle River will connect with the Missouri River's Lake Sakakawea, as well as the Mississippi River. The main canal will continue to Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, delivering up to 20 MAFY. Additional plans, such as one proposing diversion of 20 MAFY of runoff from Quebec into the Great Lakes, could be incorporated into the final design.

Great Plains Distribution System

Water in the Great Plains Canal (shown on previous page) will link up with the Missouri River at Lake Sakakawea, as well as run along the Laurentian Continental Divide through the Dakotas, before connecting with the Mississippi River.

Approximately 10 MAFY will be delivered to Lake Sakakawea by way of the Prairie Canal. In addition, 10 MAFY of Missouri River floodwater could be added to an amount to be diverted just downstream of the Fort Randall Dam, on the Nebraska and South Dakota border, and pumped up to a series of reservoirs on the Niobrara River. From there, water would run through a canal engineered to intersect key locations dependent on the Ogallala Aquifer for irrigation.

Missouri River floodwater would be back-pumped from the north side of Kansas City, Kan., along the Kansas River, before being piped to Hutchinson, Kan., where a purification plant could be built to discharge water into the Ogallala Aquifer. Water could also be added to the Arkansas

River, along with any other programmed flow of water into the river from other elements of the system.

If excess water were available in years of Mississippi drought, water could be delivered via the Minnesota River into the main stem of the Mississippi. In years of flooding, Mississippi River water could be diverted according to specific elements of the Texas Water plan, intersecting other systems.

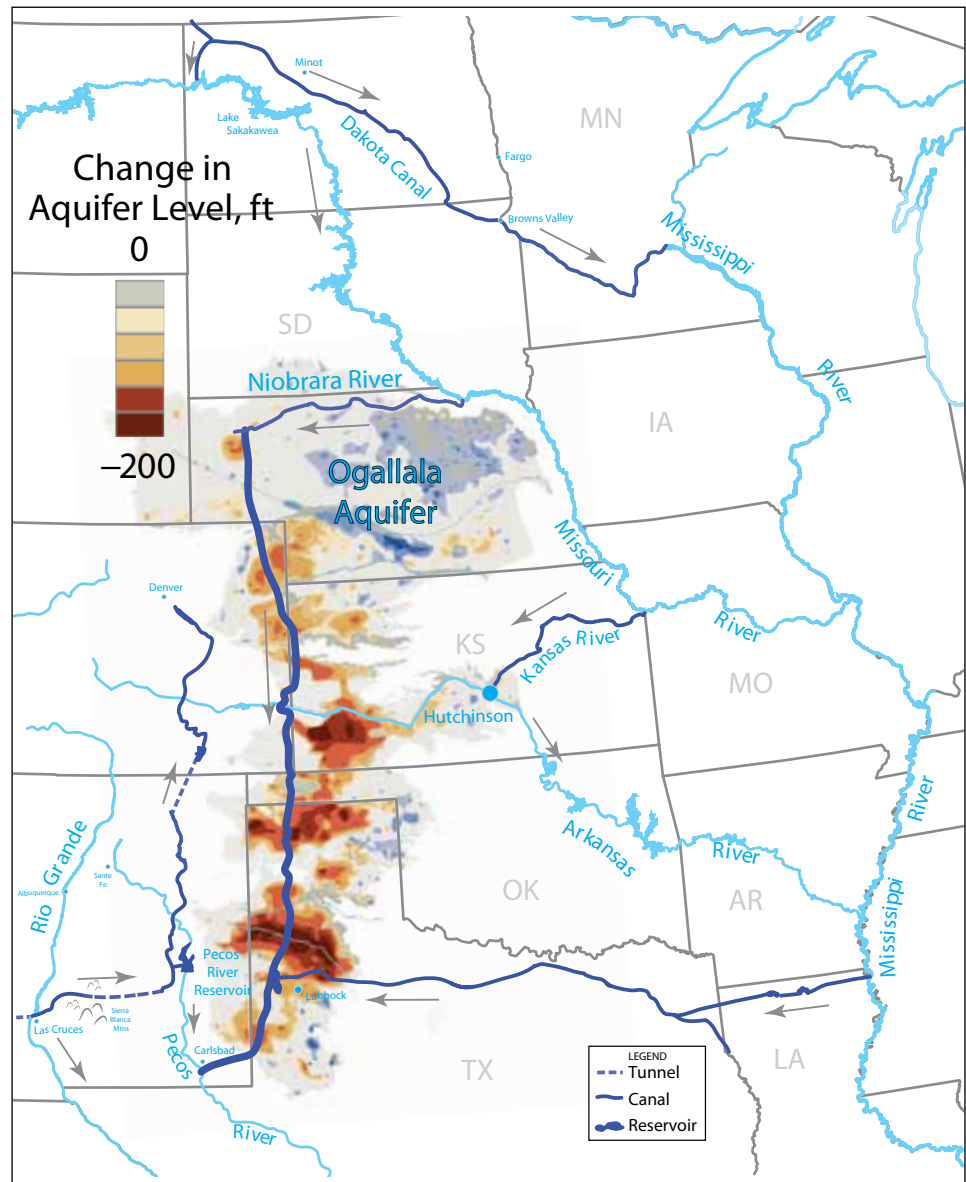
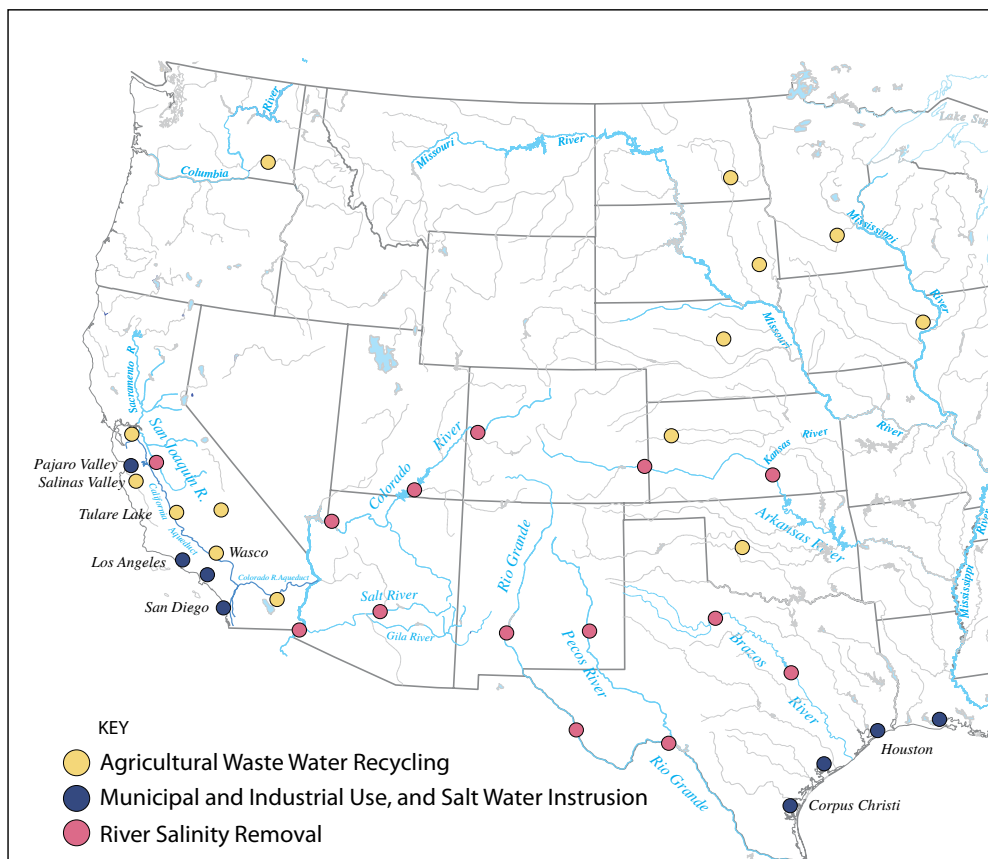


FIGURE 5
Desalination and Distribution



Phase 1 and Phase 2: Requirements

For the mass production of nuclear power plants for desalination, industry, and pumping systems, an industrial gear-up will be required like that for World War II, and will include agreements with other nations. The thrust of this will be the conversion of our remaining machine-tool capacity, largely centered in the auto plants.

In addition to the already severe deficit of electricity production,⁹ were the U.S. to become a productive society, the demands of the evolution of our economy, spearheaded by the 42 nuclear desalination plants proposed for water management, will make this deficit all the more severely felt. Since there is a shortage of electricity everywhere, the quickest route to putting new

9. A doubling of the capacity of the electric grid over the next ten years to meet the current deficit is a low-end baseline estimate.

nuclear power production online will be to make use of the 17 “brownfield” sites around the country, where there is already an operating reactor, and where the site has been prepared for additional units, giving a head start on the infrastructure, manpower, and experience. These sites will be capable of housing 28 new nuclear plants in short order, for the industrial requirements of further mass-producing plants and other equipment. Manufacturing plants will be established for assembly line, standardized, mass production of modular nuclear plants. Pumps, piping, electronic controls, and other nuclear plant components can be produced in upgraded auto parts factories.

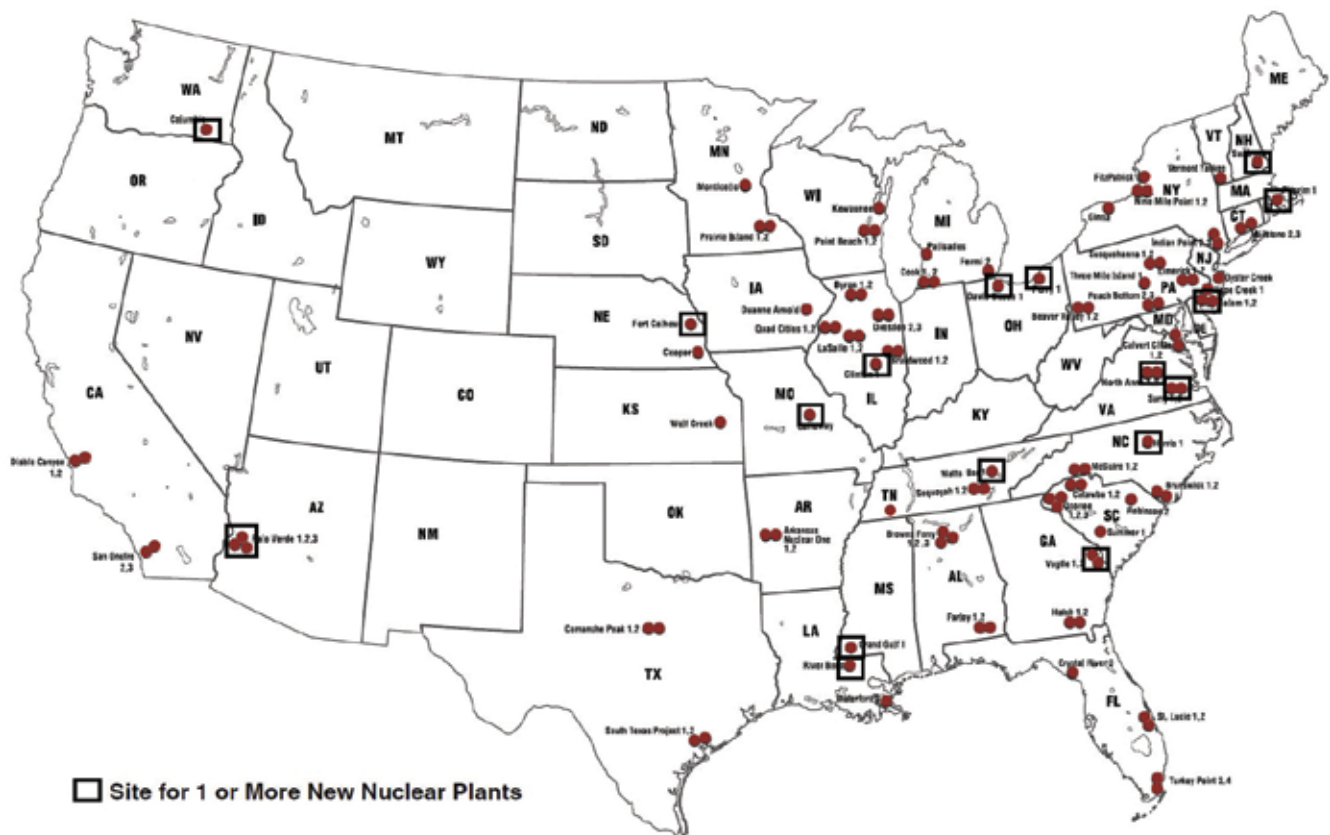
The auto sector represents a highly developed capability of the most advanced machine tooling, which can produce the most developed products if it is retooled to that purpose. An auto plant is primarily an arrangement of between 500 and 2,000 machine tools, in a configuration that passes a work piece from one machine to the next, as well as scores of robots. Auto plant conversion will mean not only replacing old assembly lines, but putting in place new machine tools, incorporating the most advanced scientific design.¹⁰

In addition to the needs of industry in the East and Midwest, modular reactors, to be put together in pieces, will be shipped across the country by rail to supply desalination plants required for the West.

10. The mass production of nuclear plants will be akin to Franklin Roosevelt’s war mobilization, where the whole economy was geared up to turn out war materiel as fast as it could be produced. In the three years of war production, the auto industry built 27,000 planes, 455,000 airplane engines, 25,000 propellers, and more, all at higher tolerances and greater reliability than automobiles.

FIGURE 6

Ready Sites for 28 New Nuclear Plants, at 17 Current Nuclear Power Locations



Nuclear Energy Institute

Among the 104 nuclear power plants that were cancelled 30 years ago, approximately one third were to be additional units at sites already housing at least one operating nuclear power plant. At these “brownfield” sites, where there is at least one operating plant, a skilled workforce is available, and site preparation work was already done. The overall transportation, energy, and other infrastructure is in place. In some cases, the infrastructure for the additional unit was also in place, and construction of the reactor had begun. When the price of oil quadrupled in 1973, the utilities accelerated their nuclear plans, so they could stop importing expensive oil. As a result of the economic collapse, from President Nixon’s 1971 termination of the Bretton-Woods System, and the dramatic economic contraction afterwards, energy prices zoomed. When demand for electricity went to almost zero, more than 100 nuclear plants were canceled.

The industrial capacity built up to produce 42 nuclear desalination plants, and the 28 plants at the brownfield locations, and other industrial demands of Phase 1, will then be applied, at a higher level of technology and integration, to the requirements of Phase 2.

The NAWAPA XXI collection and distribution system described in the previous pages will require the digging and lining of 5,400 miles of canals, 1,200 miles of tunnels, 60 dams, pumping stations, and new rail lines. To drive the pumping systems with nuclear power—thereby augmenting the water available, adding a degree of freedom to the whole system, and requiring fewer dams and projects—about 52 GW of

capacity will be needed once the system is running at maximum capacity.

At least 25-30 large 30-foot-diameter tunnel-boring machines will be needed, and perhaps those larger in size for the various 50-foot-diameter tunnels. The pumping systems required to pump the large volumes of water at the Sawtooth Lift and other large lifts of the system will be the largest ever made in terms of head and volume, and on the order of 100,000 to 125,000 horsepower each.

The steel and cement production needs, totaling 300 and 540 million tons, respectively, will require a massive increase in steel and cement mills. Cement produc-

Large-Volume Components for One Nuclear Plant

Equipment	Number	Comments
Pumps, large	70–100	
Pumps, small	80–484	
Tanks	50–150	600–150,000 lbs
Heat Ex-changers	12–26	2,100–250,000 lbs
Compres-sors, vacuum pumps		
Fans	60–120	600–45,000 lbs
Damper/lou-vers	730–1,170	
Cranes and hoists	25–50	
Diesel genera-tors	2	10 MWe
Prefabricated equipment	65–135	
Instruments	1,850–3,440	
Valves	9,630–17,900	

Bulk Materials for One Nuclear Plant

Concrete, (cubic yards)	423,000
Structural steel, (tons)	19,000
Pipe, more than 2" diam-eter, (feet)	370,000
Tray/conduit, (feet)	206,000
Cable (feet)	6,980,000

tion will need to be developed in areas where little or none currently exists, which will require new sources of limestone, clay, and iron. Moving some 30 billion cubic yards of earth will require an enormous array of heavy cranes and numerous excavators, some specially built for the specific areas. While our mining and milling capacity is large, the U.S. has lost over 80% of its foundry capacity since the 1980s. Most forming and casting of

Nuclear Requirements

Pump System	MAFY Lifted	Lift (ft)	Shaft Power (GW)
Taku	52	300	2.5
Fraser	70	670	6.5
Sawtooth	100	2450	35
Niobrara	20	2800	8
Total			52

Gigawatts of nuclear power required for NAWAPA XXI's pump lifts.

metal is done in foundries abroad. The domestic capacity will need reviving. This will include heavy rolling, forming, casting houses for large components, and metallurgy components.

The hundreds of thousands of auto and aerospace jobs lost since 2005 with the shutdown of industry, and millions of other useful jobs, can be reclaimed. The production of 100 nuclear plants will create 10 million jobs, and Phase 2 will create at least another 7 million jobs.

Throughout the process, in addition to those technologies applied to the machine-tool sector and manufacturing process, other technologies will transform the construction and management process of the system, such as: maglev technology for rail transportation; LIDAR technology in geological mapping for precision design; roller-compacted concrete for quicker and more efficient dam construction; new composite concretes for optimal flow; permafrost engineering advancements for construction in northern British Columbia, Yukon, and Alaska; anchor bolt technology for rail lines in mountainous areas; peaceful nuclear explosives (PNEs) for tunneling.

The infrastructure used to build the more advanced economy, will also establish new corridors of agricultural and industrial development. Along the new corridors, new population centers will be formed around the new routes of resource management and industry. The system will create new cycles of trade and production throughout the continent. New water and transportation routes, via canals and reservoirs, and rail lines, will link the states. Not only will each state become specialized

NAWAPA XXI Production Requirements

	Steel (mil. tons)	Cement (mil. tons)	Earth Moved (mil. cu. yd)	Number	Miles
Pumping Systems	3	4		8	
Dams	300	490	18,570	60	
Tunnels	0	4	670	40	1,200
Tunnel Boring Machines			30		
Canals	0	36	8,280		5,400
Nuclear Plants for Pumps and Desalination	2	8		94	
TOTALS	306	546	27,520		

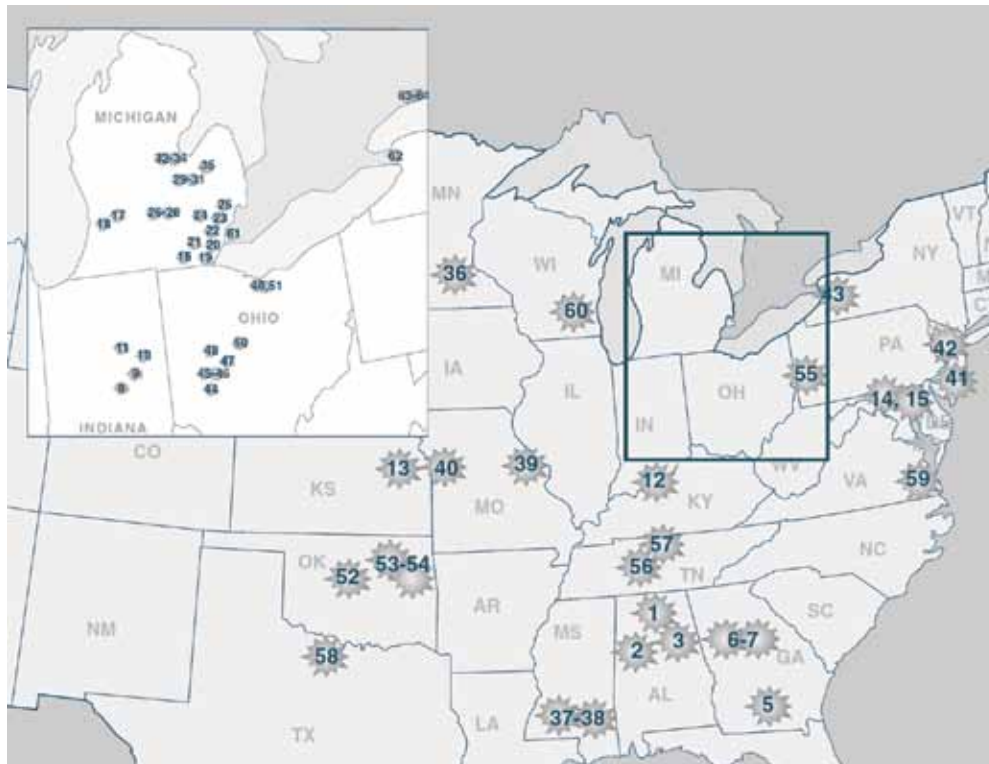
in new industrial and agricultural products, but the relations among states will be transformed by the new infrastructure system. Every state and province will be going from a currently dying direction, to one of increasing the populations living there, and their living

that built NAWAPA XXI.

11. As described by Liona Fan-Chiang, "Nuclear Agro-Industrial Complexes for NAWAPA XXI," in the *21st Century Science* report.

FIGURE 7

Retooling Locations for the Mass Production Nuclear Power Plants



This map shows 64 specific locations for the mass production of nuclear plants, where idle auto capacity existed in 2005 that may still be potential locations for such conversion. Such plants could produce nuclear fuel rods, cranes, pumps, valves, pipes, and other components of nuclear power plants, electric locomotives, high-speed railroad stock, aluminum, plastic injection molding presses, mitre gates for locks and dams, parts for large earth-moving machines, pumping stations, and other infrastructure.

EIR

The California Water-Management System: Acting on the Future

by Patrick Ruckert

The articles in this section are adapted from a class series and report by the author, in Los Angeles, Summer 2013.

Sept. 19—From 1935 to 1973, one of the most complex water and land systems envisioned by man was accomplished in California. Today, the interconnected California water-management system provides water to more than 30 million people, and irrigates over 9 million acres of farmland. As an hydraulic unit, the California Water System is the world's largest and most complex public works project ever built, to be out-ranked only when China completes its giant South-to-North Water Diversion plan. In fact, California has been called, “the most hydrologically altered landmass on the planet” (Figure 1).

The comprehensive water system in California was built during the years when, nationally, the commitment was to upshift to nuclear power as the new mode of energy for modern economic activity. The Atoms for Peace efforts were furthering research and applications of the new atomic science to all areas of life, from medicine and plant-breeding, to metal-working and construction. The scientific commitment of the Atoms for

Peace program was seen as the basis for a foreign policy of peace and mutual betterment among nations.

The principal figures leading the construction of the California water program were explicitly committed to this viewpoint—President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, California Gov. Edmund G. “Pat” Brown, and Presi-

FIGURE 1
Major Projects of the California Water Management System



dent John F. Kennedy (see box, “The Way We Used To Think”).

Moreover, the California hydrological engineers in the 1950s foresaw that, despite their provision of upgraded water supplies from the state program, by 2000, still more water would be required in the state and the dry lands of the West. Their vision initiated what became the 1964 proposal by the California-based Parsons Company for NAWAPA—the North American Water and Power Alliance.

Their vantage point was *to act on the future*. In support of what we must do today, with the “[Nuclear NAWAPA XXI](#): Gateway to the Fusion Economy,” we here provide a short review of the main components of the California water system.

But first, consider the precursors to the build-out of the statewide system, and keep in mind the character of the nation-serving institutions involved in the process.

The story begins over 100 years ago, when the Federal Government, ironically, under environmentalist President Theodore Roosevelt, created the U.S. Reclamation Bureau, renamed the Bureau of Reclamation in 1925. The sole task of the Bureau was to build irrigation and hydroelectric projects in the West. That it did. Even though the last of the projects of the Bureau was authorized in the 1960s, its projects today provide water to about one-third of the entire U.S. population.

The California water-management system was *built by government*—elements of it by the Bureau of Reclamation, the State of California, and the City of Los Angeles. It was built by leaders who could see the future, and what that future required of them. The system was essentially completed in 1973, and there has been only one major project built since, despite the state’s population having increased by more than 15 million. Of note, is

that both FDR and Brown knew, and said, that the completion of the projects would be the time to begin planning the next ones.

They embodied the spirit expressed in a speech President Kennedy gave on Aug. 17, 1962, inaugurating a water project in Pueblo, Colo. “Every Member of Congress,” he said, “everyone in the Executive branch from the President on, in the field of national resources, has to plan during their period of administration or office, for the next generation, because no project that we plan today will be beneficial to us.

The Way We Used To Think



President Franklin D. Roosevelt

From the 1930s through the early 1970s, using American System methods, President Franklin D. Roosevelt (in office 1933-45) and California Gov. Edmund G. “Pat” Brown (in office 1959-67), built California’s amazing water-management system. It was a near 40-year building program, centered on great water projects, begun in 1935 by FDR, and completed in 1972.

These projects contributed to the economic platform which transformed California from a relative backwater of the nation, into the seventh-largest economy in the world, and a powerhouse of scientific and technological progress for humanity.

On Aug. 18, 1962, President Kennedy joined Governor Brown at the groundbreaking ceremony for the construction of the San Luis Dam. In his remarks, in addition to addressing the necessity of water conveyance, Kennedy raised the concept of desalination, for which he backed large-scale nuclear power usage. “We must step up our program to convert cheap fresh water from salt water. There is no scientific breakthrough, including the trip to the Moon, that will mean more to the country which first is able to bring fresh water from salt water at a competitive rate.”¹—*Patrick Ruckert*



Gov. Edmund G. “Pat” Brown

1. See larouchepac.com for six speeches by Kennedy in 1962-63, inaugurating water projects in the West.

FIGURE 2

The Los Angeles Aqueduct



Anything we begin today is for those who come after us. And just as those who began something years ago make it possible for us to be here, I hope we'll fulfill our responsibility to the next generation that's going to follow us."

The next day, Kennedy was in California, inaugurating the construction of the San Luis Dam in the San Joaquin Valley.

The California System

The California system includes 1,200 major dams, the two biggest irrigation projects in the world, the longest aqueduct in the world, and more than 1,000 reservoirs, including some of the largest in the country.

There are six main projects of dams, aqueducts, and associated infrastructure that gather, transport, and distribute water in California. While they are separate projects, they are an interconnected whole—a statewide system.

They are: the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, the Colorado River Projects, the Tuolumne River/Hetch Hetchy system, and the Mokelumne Aqueduct.

For Southern California, 90% of its water supply comes from three of these projects, hundreds of miles away: the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Colorado River Aqueduct, and the State Water Project.

I will cover four of these projects in this article: the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Central Valley Project, the State Water Project, and the Colorado River Projects.

1. The Los Angeles Aqueduct.

The only one of the major water projects in the state not built by FDR or Pat Brown is the Los Angeles Aqueduct (**Figure 2**), which was built by the City of Los Angeles, with construction completed in 1913, and expanded in 1970. When completed, it was called the "greatest engineering project in the world." The project was initiated and supervised by William Mulholland, the head of the L.A. Department of Water and Power (see box).

The aqueduct carries water 233 miles from the

The Los Angeles Aqueduct: 100th Anniversary

One hundred years ago, on Nov. 5, 1913, the first water flowed into Los Angeles from the new aqueduct. A celebration was held near Sylmar, where crowds gathered to watch as the channel gates were opened and the water started to flow down into the San Fernando Valley.

The Los Angeles Aqueduct is the first of the major water projects built in California. It is the only one of those projects in the state not built by Franklin Roosevelt or Gov. Pat Brown. Construction began in 1906 and was completed in 1913. Led by William Mulholland, the head of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the City of Los Angeles built what was called at the time, the greatest engineering project in the World.



Crowds watch as the gates are opened and the Los Angeles Aqueduct water begins to flow down into the San Fernando Valley, Nov. 5, 1913.

The aqueduct carries water 233 miles from the Owens Valley, and 338 miles from the Mono Lake Basin, by gravity, to the City of Los Angeles. In 1970, a parallel aqueduct was completed, which added another 50% capacity to the system. The two aqueducts deliver an average of 430 million gallons a day to the city. That is about 400,000 acre feet of water per year.—*Pat Ruckert*

Owens Valley, and 338 miles from the Mono Lake Basin, by gravity—no pumping—to the city of Los Angeles. The two aqueducts deliver an average of 430 million gallons a day to the city. That is about 400,000 acre feet per year (AFY).

2. The Central Valley Project. The state initiated the project in 1933, and the Federal Government, at the state's request, took it over and built it beginning in 1935. At President Roosevelt's insistence, the project required that all hydroelectric power generated by the project would be owned by the government. That is, *public not private power*, which was a major fighting issue in the 1920s and 1930s.

The Central Valley Project provides water to 3.1 million people and irrigates over 3 million acres in the San Joaquin Valley, by delivering over 7 million acre feet per year (MAFY).

The project consists of more than 40 dams and reservoirs, 25 canals that cover more than 2,000 miles, and 28 hydroelectric plants. The main elements of the proj-

ect were completed in 1951 (**Figure 3**).

The project begins in the north Sierra Mountains, with dams and reservoirs on the Sacramento River and its tributaries. A principal installation is the Shasta Dam and Reservoir. Construction started on this in 1937; it was completed in 1945, 26 weeks ahead of schedule, despite the war mobilization at the same time. At the time of completion, it ranked as second-tallest dam in the United States, after the Hoover Dam.¹

The water then flows to the Delta—the large confluence area of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers—and thence seaward through the San Francisco Bay.

From the Delta, the water is then pumped into the Delta-Mendota Canal and travels south to the San Luis Reservoir, from which it is distributed by canals and pipelines to the various irrigation districts in the San Joaquin Valley.

1. The crucial role of Lake Shasta is discussed in a box in the previous article, "The California Distribution System."



The Central Valley Project: The Delta

There are several more systems of dams, reservoirs, and canals in the Central Valley Project.

3. The State Water Project. This is the largest state-built project in the country; in fact it is the largest single public works project in the world. The project is the particular accomplishment of Gov. Pat Brown, who, unlike his son Jerry, was an FDR Democrat, committed to progress, which he defined as providing the infrastructure that future generations would require.

Construction of the project began in 1961, and was completed in 1972.

The system consists of 22 dams, 34 lakes and reservoirs, 20 pumping plants, 5 hydroelectric power plants, and more than 700 miles of canals and pipelines, including the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct—the longest in the world—and the Oroville Dam, at 770 feet, the highest in the nation.

The California Aqueduct carries water from north of Redding, from dams on the Feather River, to the Sacramento River, to the Delta, through the San Joaquin Valley, over the Tehachapi Mountains, to Los Angeles and Riverside in Southern California. On the average, the State Water Project delivers 2.3 MAFY. It provides water for 23 million people, and irrigates 755,000 acres of land.

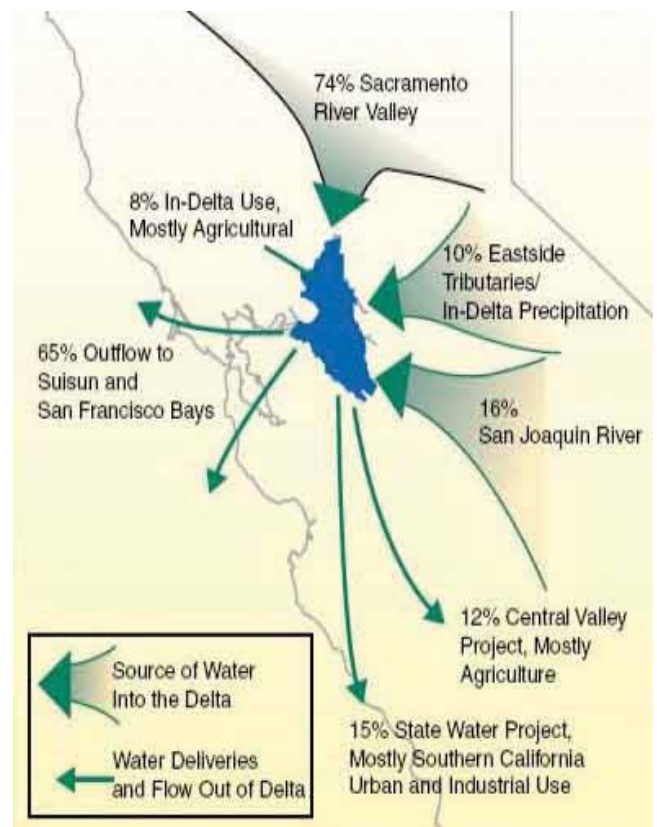
For Southern California, this system pours enough water into the Los Angeles area to be able to fill the Rose Bowl every hour and a half.

The project's hydroelectric plants produce enough electricity to supply the power for all the pumping re-

Below: The Shasta Dam and Reservoir: Construction began in 1937, and was completed in 1945—26 weeks ahead of schedule, despite the war effort. At the time of completion, it ranked as second-tallest in the United States, after the Hoover Dam.



FIGURE 3
Schematic of Water Flow in the Delta





Creative Commons/kluft

An aerial photo of the California Aqueduct and the Central Valley Aqueduct running side by side through the San Joaquin Valley.

quirements for lifting the water the 3,000 feet that the system requires, including the 2,000 feet over the Tehachapis.

4. The Colorado River Management System. The System provides 4.4 MAFY to California, and is the only one of the six major projects in California that also involves other states. Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, plus the nation of Mexico, share allocated portions of the river's water.

The heart of the Colorado River flow-control system is the Hoover Dam, completed in 1935, after FDR sped up its construction by the allocation of additional funds through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. At the time it was the largest dam in the world.

There are two main components of the Colorado Management System serving southern California: the Colorado River Aqueduct and the All-American Canal.

The Colorado River Aqueduct. 155 miles south of the Hoover Dam is Parker Dam, built by the Bureau of Reclamation, and Lake Havasu, which is the starting point for the Colorado River Aqueduct. Work began on the aqueduct in 1933, and

the first water flowed through it in 1939. During the 1930s Depression, the aqueduct was the largest public-works project in the state, with 10,000 men working at one time.

This aqueduct transports 1.2 MAFY of water from Lake Havasu 242 miles away. That is 1 billion gallons per day. It has 2 reservoirs, 5 pumping plants, 63 miles of canals, 92 miles of tunnels, and 84 miles of conduits and siphons. It delivers an average of 1.7 billion gallons of water per day to a 5,200-square-mile service area encompassing 26 cities and water districts,

and nearly 19 million people in Southern California.

In 1955, the aqueduct was recognized by the American Society of Civil Engineers as one of the Seven Engineering Wonders of American Engineering.

The All-American Canal. The Canal is an 80-mile-long aqueduct which conveys 3.1 MAFY of water from the Colorado River into the Imperial Valley and to nine cities. It is the Valley's only water source, which has turned a desert into one of the most productive agricultural areas of the world. It begins at the Imperial Dam on the Colorado River, and irrigates 630,000 acres (**Figure 4**). Built by the Bureau of Reclamation and funded by



The Colorado River Aqueduct

FIGURE 4



FDR's Public Works Administration, construction began in the 1930s and was completed in 1942.

The Future

Forty years ago, California was the most productive economy in the world. That productivity relied on the economic platform mainly built over the prior 40-year period, beginning in the 1930s. As the major water projects were being built, millions of people were moving to California, which was seen as the land of opportunity and production. In the World War II years, Los Angeles became the second-most-industrialized city in the country. California became a center for the auto, steel, rubber, and aerospace industries. In those same years, in California, machine-tool production increased by 1,000%. The higher education system of the state was vastly expanded to produce the trained and skilled workers who were employed in industrial production. And any state resident could go to college for just a few dollars a year.

Today that is all gone. The last 40 years of increasing deregulation, environmentalism, and the insane idea that "government is the problem," have produced the disaster the state and the nation are in today. California relies for its tax base on a shrinking productive work force at low-wage jobs. Why does the state have a perpetual budget crisis, despite cutting \$102 billion from the state budget since 2002? One reason is that

between 2000 and 2009, the state lost 471,000 manufacturing jobs.

This can all be reversed, by "returning to the future." Beyond the specifics of the story and scope of the California Water Management System, is the point that it represents the American System at work. This is the system that those who, then, lived "in the future," used their imagination to create, in their minds, that which did not exist before. They then went to work and made that creation of their minds a reality.

Or, as Lyndon LaRouche stressed this Summer, "You only know truth by the imagination. But you have to know what the imagination should be: It's creativity. You make something that had not yet existed! You make it in the imagination. You then demonstrate that what you made in the imagination is the real thing."

There is no short-term solution to the present severe water crisis in California. There are actions that can alleviate it somewhat, like crushing the environmentalist menace, but the crisis will only be truly solved by a full return to the principles of the American System. That begins with the removal of Obama from the Presidency, and the reinstatement of the Glass-Steagall banking law. Then, like President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gov. Pat Brown did in their time, we, in our time, can rebuild the country, and the world with projects like the Nuclear NAWAPA XXI.

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Calif. Water Crisis Threatens Food Supply

by Patrick Ruckert

Sept. 19—There is a severe shortage of water in California, with crippling effects on agriculture from the imposed limitations and rationing. In the San Joaquin Valley so far this year, farmers are receiving only 20% of the water they have requested from the Bureau of Reclamation, which makes such decisions. The same occurred in 2009.

In the Imperial Valley, on the border of Mexico, 40,000 acres of the most productive farmland in the world have been taken out of production, because the water has been diverted to San Diego. This year that amounts to 180,000 acre feet.

And it will get worse, as the drought continues. Last year was the fifth-driest on record, and this year is heading to be the fourth-driest. Without rain, by October Lake Mead at the Hoover Dam could be at less than one-half its capacity. The San Luis Reservoir in the San Joaquin Valley, the main storage facility for both the California Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project, as of early July, was filled to barely 20% of capacity.

The consequences for San Joaquin Valley farmers are that 3.75 million acres of farmland did not get the water needed this Summer. Tens of thousands of acres of agricultural land were idled already in the Spring, since farmers knew, as early as March, that they would not be getting the water.

The shortage in the San Joaquin Valley this Summer is not solely due to the drought. Last December and this January, more than 800,000 acre feet of available water was not pumped into the two main projects' canals because such

pumping would have killed high numbers of Delta Smelt, an inedible fish that is on the Endangered Species list.

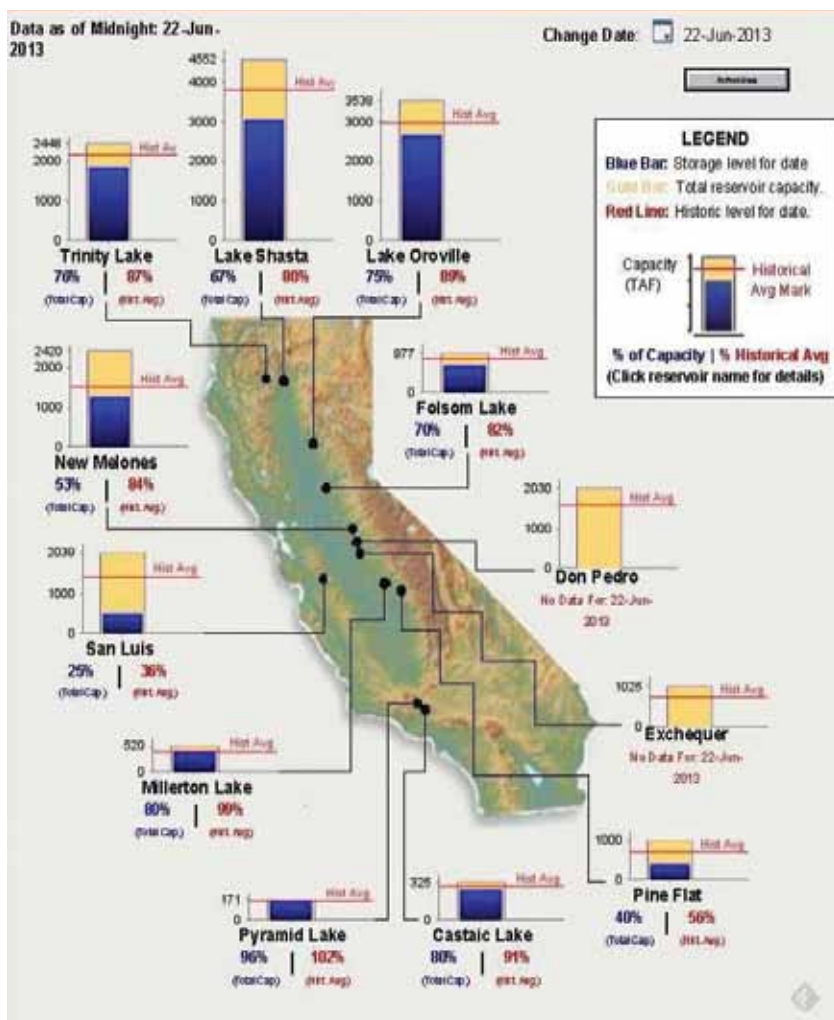
Destruction of Agriculture Capacity

Of California's 100 million acres of land, 43 million are used for agriculture, of which over 9 million are irrigated. Thus, about one-third of California's irrigated acreage did not get enough water this Summer. Westlands Water District officials, on the west side of the Valley, forecast that farmers in the district will lose a total of \$350 million as a consequence.

Worse, since tree crops die if they don't get water in the Summer, the long-term damage would be in the billions of dollars. The state's almond crop could be devastated for years, and it is big—780,000 acres of producing almond trees.

FIGURE 1

Conditions for Major California Reservoirs, June 2013



This impacts the entire nation, since California produces a huge portion of the nation's food. The Central Valley, which includes the San Joaquin Valley and the Sacramento Valley, is the largest semi-continuous expanse of irrigated farmland in the world, and provides one-third of all produce grown in the United States. The Valley produces more than 200 crops. The Valley grows more than 50% of world production of some of them.

Twenty percent of U.S. milk production comes from California, and the state is losing dairy herds at a rapid pace due to the lack of water, skyrocketing costs of production, the burning of corn for fuel, and the lack of a parity policy for agriculture due to the cartelized global free-trade policy.

If the state is to recover from the ongoing destruction of this capability, and build that which future generations will require, then the state and the nation must return to the policy outlook that built the system in the first place. Otherwise, everyone will



EIRNS

The trees in this orchard in the San Joaquin Valley have died due to lack of water.

fight everyone else for a share of an inadequate and shrinking supply of water.

Conflict over Peripheral Canal

The insanity of “each against all” can already be seen in the intense debate now raging, over building the Peripheral Canal in the Delta area. Farmers in the Delta and southwest of Sacramento oppose the Peripheral Canal, while those in the San Joaquin Valley favor it. It's Northern California vs. Southern California.

The particulars are simple. The Delta is an area encompassing 738,000 acres of waterways—where the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers come together, involving levees, islands, and farms in the northeast corner of San Francisco Bay. The proposal, now being promoted by Gov. Jerry Brown, to build the Peripheral Canal (originally proposed in 1965, even before his first term as governor), will route water under the Delta instead of through it, supplying the canals for the Central Valley and State Water Projects.

The Peripheral Canal would begin north of the Delta on the Sacramento River, tunnel under the Delta, and end at the pumps for the Central Valley and State Water Projects. Had the tunnel been in place when the water cutbacks occurred last December and January, that volume of 800,000 acre feet of water would have been pumped into the projects' canals, and the short water supply in the San Joaquin Valley over the Summer would have been somewhat alleviated.

NAWAPA 1964



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

... until now.

<http://larouchepac.com/nawapa1964>

Will War-Avoidance Paradigm Extend to Iran Crisis Next?

by Nancy Spannaus and Jeffrey Steinberg

Sept. 24—As the United Nations gathering of world leaders begins today, hopes are high that the agreements reached 10 days ago between Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry for defusing the danger of a wider conflagration resulting from the Syria war will be solidified and expanded. That agreement, forced upon the British and the Obama Administration by institutional forces in their nations, determined to abort the danger of thermo-nuclear war, represents a huge opening for the replacement of the policies that have led to war and dictatorial, genocidal measures to dominate the planet, especially since the onset of the George W. Bush Administration.

Developments since the Sept. 14 agreement in Geneva show both its fragility, and the determination of war-avoidance factions throughout the world to consolidate the shift away from global confrontation, and expand that policy shift to other hotspots, particularly Iran.

A Grand Bargain with Iran?

If the Syria deal is implemented, the potential for even greater shifts is immediately on the table, including the possibility of a long-overdue grand bargain with Iran. The new Iranian government of President Hassan Rouhani, with his offers to “engage in constructive interaction with the world,” has brought significant attention to this potential.

President Rouhani has clearly signaled that his gov-

ernment is prepared to reach an agreement with the P5+1 (the permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany) and with the United States bilaterally. Last week, Presidents Rouhani and Obama exchanged letters setting the basis for direct negotiations. Iran’s Foreign Minister arrived in New York City on Sept. 19 and immediately began consultations with many governments in preparation for the UN General Assembly and the upcoming P5+1 talks.

Also on Sept. 19, Rouhani gave an interview to U.S. TV in which he stressed that Iran is “solely seeking peaceful nuclear technology”—a commitment that has, in fact, been underscored in a *fatwa* against seeking nuclear weapons, issued by Iran’s top religious institutions.

Then, on Sept. 20, Rouhani contributed an op-ed in the *Washington Post* in which he elaborated on his desire to “to engage in constructive interaction with the world.” He argued strongly for the end of the “age of blood feuds,” and the rejection of the “use of brute force,” the “Cold War mentality,” and the pursuit of “one’s interests without considering the interests of others.”

Stating that his approach to foreign policy seeks to resolve problems such as those that plague Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan, through fostering national dialogue, he offered to aid in facilitating that process. His positive orientation is underscored in the following statement:

“We and our international counterparts have spent a

lot of time—perhaps too much time—discussing what we don’t want rather than what we do want. This is not unique to Iran’s international relations. In a climate where much of foreign policy is a direct function of domestic politics, focusing on what one doesn’t want is an easy way out of difficult conundrums for many world leaders. Expressing what one does want requires more courage.”

The Iranian President then applied that approach to the question of Iran’s nuclear program and relations with the United States. “We all need to muster the courage to start conveying what we want—clearly, concisely and sincerely—and to back it up with the political will to take necessary action. This is the essence of my approach to constructive interaction.”

If a grand bargain with Iran can be reached with a cornered Obama Administration under increasing control by patriotic elements of the institution of the Presidency, this can also pave the way for realization of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the development program that China is pursuing, and that the LaRouche movement has elaborated programmatically since the mid-1990s. The U.S. and NATO are leaving Afghanistan, and any plan for stability in that crucial part of the world is premised on regional cooperation involving Russia, China, the Central Asian states, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Iran.

Institutional Backup

Since the election of President Rouhani on July 14, there has been an increasingly vocal section of the U.S. establishment advocating a diplomatic approach to Iran, in which the West would drop sanctions in response to certain guarantees, and Iran might even be brought into the Geneva II discussions on resolving the Syrian crisis.

On July 16, twenty-nine former diplomats and military figures issued a letter to the Obama Administration urging a new diplomatic approach to the Iranian government. More suprisingly, on July 19, no fewer than 131 U.S. Congressmen, including 17 Republicans, signed a letter to the Administration urging a similar approach.

Since then, the push for a new approach to Iran has expanded beyond the nuclear issue, to Syria. Calls for bringing Iran into negotiations for peace in Syria have been issued by leading British political figures (Labour Party Shadow Foreign Secretary Douglas Alexander has said the same thing, and senior British Liberal Democratic Party peer Lady Williams), and a host of



UN Photo/Rick Bajornas

President Obama addresses the UN General Assembly, Sept. 24, 2013. He ripped into the concept of national sovereignty, if it provides an “excuse” for the international community not to “act.” Will sane forces in the U.S. government box him in and block the imperial drive toward war?

U.S. policymakers and influentials. Bill Keller, a *New York Times* columnist and its managing editor until recently, called in his Sept. 16 column, “The Missing Partner,” for Iran to be invited to the Geneva talks.

The same proposal has come from the International Crisis Group; the new online Mideast intelligence journal *Al-Monitor* (www.al-monitor.com), and their well-known Syria specialist, Barbara Slavin. *Al-Monitor*’s editor and CEO, Andrew Parasiliti, wrote an op-ed for *Time* magazine saying essentially the same thing, in the same period.

This is some of the background to what Obama said in his ABC-TV interview on Sept. 15, where he twice hinted in general terms at the advantages of Iranian participation in negotiations on Syria.

Potential Roadblocks

Despite what appears to be broad support for resolving both the Syrian and Iranian crisis through diplomacy, however, the war faction within the Obama Administration, and associated British Empire-controlled groupings in Europe and the Gulf states (notably Saudi Arabia and Qatar), continue to try to sabotage the Syria peace conference. This sabotage has been playing out at

the United Nations, where a Security Council resolution in support of the Kerry-Lavrov deal has been blocked by the insistence from France, the United States, and Great Britain that a threat of military force against Syria be included in it. Russia has steadfastly resisted such an inclusion, noting that the rules governing Syria's accession to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) should be governed by that body, and any violations dealt with accordingly.

Such sabotage has drawn a sharp response from the Russian government. Foreign Minister Lavrov said in a Sept. 22 interview on Russian TV's *Vremya* program: "Our American partners are starting to blackmail us: If Russia does not support a resolution under Chapter 7, then we will withdraw our support for Syria's entry into the OPCW. This is a complete departure from what I agreed with Secretary of State John Kerry." Chapter 7 of the UN charter would allow military intervention in Syria.

Lavrov said he was surprised by the West's "negligent" approach. "Our partners are blinded by an ideological mission for regime change," said Lavrov. "They cannot admit they have made another mistake."

He attacked the previous interventions in Libya and Iraq, and said that military intervention could only lead to a catastrophe in the region. If the West really was interested in a peaceful solution to the conflict that has raged for over two years, it would now be pushing for Syria's entry into the OPCW in the first place, not for the ouster of President Bashar Assad, Russia Today reported. "I am convinced that the West is doing this to demonstrate that they call the shots in the Middle East. This is a totally politicized approach," said Lavrov.

A military strike would bring the militants to power and Syria would no longer be a secular state. Up to three quarters "of these guys are jihadists," including the most radical groups such as al-Nusra Front and the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant, which want to create an Islamic Caliphate in Syria and in neighboring territories, Lavrov said.

"If our Western partners think at least two steps ahead, they cannot but understand it," Lavrov added. As to why the West would want an intervention, Moscow has so far received no clear answer, he said. It is hearing "mantras" on the necessity to promote democracy and protect human rights. This is important, but not to care about stability in a key world region is absolutely irresponsible, Lavrov said.



Iranian President Hassan Rouhani is emphasizing his readiness "to engage in constructive interaction with the world."

Who Used Chemical Weapons?

Meanwhile, progress on the accession of Syria to the OPCW proceeds. President Assad has appeared on Western television to both deny his government's use of the weapons, and to agree to the UN chemical weapons treaty, and Syria has turned over the preliminary paperwork for admission to the OPCW. Inspectors from the UN are anticipated to return to Syria for further work, on other alleged chemical warfare attacks, on Sept. 25.

Meanwhile, the Russians and others have kept raising questions about the authorship of the chemical attack in the Damascus suburb of Ghouta, Syria, on Aug. 21. In a visit to Damascus Sept. 18, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov announced that the Syrian government has given Russia evidence that the attack was carried out by the jihadi rebels, *not* the Assad government.

One aspect of the evidence, pertaining to the rocket parts with Cyrillic lettering found by the UN inspectors in the Ghouta area, has cast even more doubt on the idea that the Assad government could have launched a chemical attack in the area.

On Sept. 17, the Russian news agency RIA-Novosti reported the evaluation of the director of the Center for Analysis of Strategies and Technologies, Ruslan Pukhov, that the parts of Soviet-made munitions found by UN inspectors near Damascus belong to projectiles used in multiple-launch missile systems that the Syrian

army took out of service long ago, and have probably been improvised to carry chemicals. Pukhov noted that the rockets were identifiable by their serial numbers, and were produced in the 1950s and '60s.

The same issue was taken up in a Sept. 22 article in the London *Independent* by respected British Middle East journalist Robert Fisk. Fisk wrote that if the Russian assertions of the date that the gas shells were manufactured are true—although he complained that the evidence has not been made public—they would have been manufactured in 1967, and exported to Yemen, Egypt, or Libya—not Syria. He went on to discuss the dispersion of weapons from Libya since the fall of Qaddafi in 2011.

Fisk then cited numerous other sources he interviewed, including UN and international officials in the region, expressing “grave doubts” that Assad’s Army fired sarin gas missiles.

Similar doubts about Assad’s authorship of the attack were raised by noted Israeli journalist Ben Caspit in a Sept. 11 article in *Al-Monitor*. Caspit cites an unnamed former Israeli Defense Forces intelligence officer whom he considered qualified, saying that it was unlikely the attack came from the Syrian Army. “According to my source, most of the complaints and reports on the ground, from the mouths of the victims or their relatives, describe chemical gas characteristics that do not typify sarin, the gas used by the Syria Army.”

Other Sabotage

Any objective reporting on the authorship of the chemical weapons attack, of course, is being rejected by the the British Empire’s forces, including the Obama Administration and the Persian Gulf states, on the basis of their predetermined conclusion. These forces, particularly the Saudis, have gone into a flight forward, to try to maintain the war momentum in the region, utilizing the array of jihadi terrorist forces built up by the British Empire over decades.

A foretaste of that offensive was evident in the terrorist offensive that hit Southwest Asia and Africa over the weekend of Sept. 22, when more than 200 people were killed in terrorist attacks in Kenya, Iraq, and Pakistan. In every case, the perpetrators can be traced to the Saudi-British nexus, which is determined to use sectarian war to destroy the nation-state system, and create global chaos—preventing any lasting solution to the current crisis.

A Lasting Solution

Ultimately, the potential for a lasting shift out of a world of war, depression, and chaos depends upon the removal of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchical system from power. This system maintains a vise-grip over global finance and economy, despite the relative economic success of China and some other Asian countries. The key to breaking that grip is reinstatement of the Glass-Steagall law in the United States, and then a bankruptcy reorganization of the global financial system, leading to a New Bretton Woods agreement based on national banking systems that use sovereign credit to fund great projects such as the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA XXI).

Lyndon LaRouche addressed this question in his Sept. 20 webcast, when asked about the potential of the paradigm shift underway. The current war avoidance moves will “not solve the problem,” LaRouche said. “Because when you come to the point that the existence of society depends upon thermonuclear fusion [power], you no longer have the option of simply negotiating peace.

“So, the idea that this is an opportunity to avoid collision, doesn’t work. Because the problem is, if you don’t develop thermonuclear fusion, now, we’re not going to be able to maintain an assured defense of the existence of the human species. Therefore, while the peace orientation as I’ve just summed it up, yes, that is necessary. But what’s the positive basis for it? The fact that you refrain from doing something bad, does not mean that you’re going to do something good. So you have to have a driver of self-interest, which goes beyond these kinds of considerations. And what we need to do, is drive now, and stop this nonsense, and get a thermonuclear fusion driver!”

What we need, LaRouche said, is to get rid of the system of empire, which is driving the push toward war.

“And therefore, we need projects which do a multiple number of things that we need done. We need to protect man, now, as a species! We need to free man from the slavery that Wall Street merely typifies. *Shut down Wall Street!* It doesn’t earn anything, it’s not good for anything! If it doesn’t do anything of good, it’s an accident. We need bigger accidents of that kind, to take them out. We need the *end of the oligarchical system!* And if we don’t get that, then the very weapons which we could use to save mankind, would be used by mankind against itself.”

Putin Poses Russian 'National Idea'

by Rachel Douglas

Sept. 22—On Sept. 19, Russian President Vladimir Putin held a discussion with participants in the Valday International Discussion Club, among them former European government officials Romano Prodi (Italy), François Fillon (France), and Volcker Rühe (Germany).¹ On the heels of decisive Russian diplomacy to defuse the crisis around Syria over the past two weeks, Putin took the opportunity to expound his conception of Russia's role in the world today. Not surprisingly, the discussion included several references to Putin's celebrated 2007 speech at the Munich Security Conference, where he made clear (while underscoring, with substantial references to President Franklin Roosevelt, that he intended no hostility toward the USA) that Russia will be nobody's pushover in a liberal-imperial world.

In one of several joking exchanges—which in fact were serious—in this instance, with former French Prime Minister Fillon, Putin gave a clear signal that he will likely run for re-election in 2018. Thus, his remarks, as a whole, express a perspective for Russian policy over the next decade to 2024.

Most impressive to listeners were Putin's remarks on Russia's traditional values, his explicit dismissal of "political correctness," and his charge that the Western world was smashing its own fundamental moral precepts: "We can see how many of the Euro-Atlantic countries are actually rejecting their roots, including the Christian values that constitute the basis of Western civilization. They are denying moral principles and all traditional identities: national, cultural, religious, and even sexual. Without the values embedded in Christianity and other world religions, without the standards of morality that have taken shape over millennia, people will inevitably lose their human dignity. We consider it natural and right to defend these values. One must respect every minority's right to be differ-

ent, but the rights of the majority must not be put into question."

Putin described Russia's own national identity as being under assault from "objective pressures stemming from globalization," on top of the radical collapse of the state, twice during the 20th Century (1917 and 1991). Those events dealt "a devastating blow to our nation's cultural and spiritual codes; we were faced with the disruption of traditions and the consonance of history, with the demoralization of society, with a deficit of trust and responsibility." After 1991, he said, "the lack of a national idea stemming from a national identity profited the quasi-colonial element of the elite—those determined to steal and remove capital, and who did not link their future to that of the country, the place where they earned their money."

At the conclusion of the discussion, Putin replied to a question from Izborsk Club founder, *Zavtra* editor-in-chief Alexander Prokhanov, who asked if there existed a great project called "Russia." Said Putin, "Russia is not a project, it is a destiny. You know, it is life." He went on to discuss the enormous infrastructure deficits in Russia's Far East and elsewhere, and how to redress them.

Putin said at the outset, that the need for "new strategies to preserve our identity in a rapidly changing world ... confronts virtually all countries and all peoples in one form or another: Russian, European, Chinese, and American—the societies of virtually all countries." Every country, he went on, "has to have military, technological, and economic strength, but nevertheless, the main thing that will determine success is the quality of citizens, the quality of society: their intellectual, spiritual, and moral strength. After all, in the end, economic growth, prosperity, and geopolitical influence are all derived from societal conditions. They depend on whether the citizens of a given country consider themselves a nation, to what extent they identify with their own history, values, and traditions, and whether they are united by common goals and responsibilities. In this sense, the question of finding and strengthening national identity really is fundamental for Russia."

The dialogue following Putin's opening remarks included many important elements. He came down hard on Israel for building a nuclear weapons stockpile, reiterating his recent statements that Syria only acquired a chemical weapons arsenal in response to that. He explained the process that led to his *New York Times* op-ed on the 12th anniversary of 9/11.

1. The transcript of the discussion is being posted in English in installments on the Kremlin website at <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/6007>.

Germany's Future Will Be Very Different: The Bell Jar Will Crack!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Sept. 21—Historians will one day assess the 2013 election campaign in Germany as the most extreme example of how an already washed-up establishment tried ruthlessly to keep any reality out of the public debate, so as not to endanger its own power. It was afraid that the political situation would go out of control if the voters grasped what was really going on. Ironically, it made no fundamental difference which coalition came to power, because no combination of parties was mentally able to go beyond the limits of the post-democratic zoo into which the Federal Republic of Germany has deteriorated.

Since there is no doubt that all the leaders of the parliamentary parties know very well that the objective of the European Union's and the financial elite's draconian austerity measures is to reduce living standards and even shorten lives, we are talking about deliberate fraud against the voters. It will become clear very soon after the election, at the end of the fiscal year, that it is not only Greece that needs a new bailout. The escalating economic collapse of all the southern European countries will reveal the collapse of the euro experiment, and all indications are that the entire trans-Atlantic financial system will disintegrate very soon; it is not a particular bank, but the whole system of "Too Big To Fail" banks, that is threatening to go under.

With this in mind, the Fed, the European Central Bank, the Bank of England, the European Commission, the Financial Stability Board, the Bank for International Settlements, and the various finance ministries are gung-ho to push through the so-called "bail-in," also known as the Cyprus template. This means that, just as happened in Cyprus in March, depositors will have to pay the banks' debts, and, with a hierarchy of creditors that favors the banks and derivatives bets, a large portion of the general public's accounts will be expropriated. This would amount to cold-blooded expropriation of the population's sav-

ings, radically driving down the real economy and living standards.

The outrageous scandal is that the plans for expropriation of citizens' savings were kept out of the election campaigns by all the parties represented in parliament. The proponents of the bail-in only organized "internal" meetings, such as that with former Deutsche Bank chief economist Thomas Mayer and Hesse Minister of Finance Thomas Shepherd, at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Wiesbaden, where the inner circle was given the line that "there is no alternative to the Cyprus method."

Only when activists of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) spoke at other parties' campaign events, were the issues of the coming crash and the intention to pay off the gamblers' debts with the citizens' earnings presented to shocked audiences. The cynical and facetious remark on the Heute-Show, that after the elections, a Grand Coalition (multi-party government) will send our bank accounts on a "Cyprus holiday," shows that the proposed expropriation is actually a done deal.

Fed Chairman "Helicopter Ben" Bernanke did not dare to scale back the wonderful (hyperinflationary) monetary expansion during the recent Federal Open Market Committee meeting, knowing that without a permanent flow of virtually unlimited liquidity, the collapse would be triggered in an instant. Advocates of high-risk, globalized speculation have long behaved like junkies who cannot do without their next fix.

House of Cards in Germany

Yet, there is another house of cards that will collapse in Germany: the model of the energy shift, derided by the whole world, in which the phase-out of nuclear power was adopted whole-hog, without an even remotely workable economic alternative. Institutions and experts at the behest of the federal government are now pushing for the so-called Premium

Model, a scheme for modernization of heating systems, which threatens to be even more expensive than “green” electricity. The Heinrich Böll Foundation, which is close to the Greens, also knows very well how this is supposed to be paid for: A levy system will pass on the costs to customers. Small and medium-sized enterprises that can, are trying to outsource their operations abroad, while many others are threatened with imminent insolvency.

Germany faces a blowout, from many standpoints. Chancellor Merkel succeeded, with her “asymmetric demobilization” of the population, in keeping reality out of the election campaign, replacing it with staged “debates” orchestrated by PR firms. But this threatens to tragically backfire, if those who are presently doing well, soon fall from the media’s cloud-cuckoo land to the hard ground of the financial collapse. Another section of our compatriots know that they are being literally betrayed and sold out, from the Hartz-4 workfare program and one-euro jobs, to pension reduction and planned bank account expropriation.

But the crisis in Germany has a much deeper dimension. The NSA scandal has forced us once again to be painfully conscious that we are not a sovereign nation. Closely related to this, a growing proportion of the population is suspended in a virtual, ahistorical vacuum, apparently without any relationship to its cultural roots, for which younger people often do not even know the names. Behavior modification by the Congress for Cultural Freedom, a huge CIA operation after the Second World War to change the axiomatic basis of German consciousness using social engineering, did its work: Only relatively few today identify themselves with the best period of German history, the “German Classic,” or with the enormously long list of pioneering scientists and inventors who would entitle Germany to a premier place among nations.

The lack of a collective sense of national identity, reinforced by an ever-deeper distrust of politics (whose representatives are seen as law enforcement officers for the financial oligarchy), has created a dangerous sense of political powerlessness, which in turn promotes escape into mindless consumerism and a supposed “fun society.” In other words, German society’s identity is extremely fragile, and the moment that the bottom falls out, and neither technical gadgets nor the illusion of three-day weekends can assuage the inner emptiness, an implosion with unforeseeable consequences threatens.

Grounds for Optimism

But there is hope! President Obama’s star is setting, and with it the whole war faction in the U.S. and the U.K. Opposition voices are multiplying, like former CIA analyst Philip Giraldi calling for impeachment of Obama, because the intelligence agencies under his command are working with avowed enemies of the United States, such as the Saudi-financed al-Qaeda groupings. The truth about the real sponsors of terrorism, especially the ominous role of Saudi Arabia’s intelligence chief and former ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, is even penetrating the columns of the *Wall Street Journal*, stiffening the will in Congress to clean up treasonous elements within its own ranks.

There is also hope, because the ideas of the BüSo are being heard, even if the election results reflect the dynamics of the post-democratic zoo more than strategic reality. Chinese President Xi Jinping, at the latest conference of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, placed on the agenda the expansion of the New Silk Road, a program that the BüSo has been developing since the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. For Germany, cooperation with the Pacific nations will be the way out, when the collapse of the trans-Atlantic financial system and the euro, and the failure of the shift to green energy, have made it clear that the post-industrial, Green, monetarist paradigm was a tragic aberration.

The chances are good that the United States will re-adopt the Glass-Steagall Act. Among other indications of this, is that the six major Wall Street banks have already made the provision of outsourcing their riskiest derivatives transactions to offshore markets. If the United States were to return to its republican tradition, and Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, India, and other nations were to put together a crash program for the development of thermonuclear fusion and achieve the next higher economic platform, then sovereign Germany, freed from the stranglehold of the EU dictatorship, would have reasonable partners for the creation of a design for our planet that is not a zoo, but rather, part of our Solar System and our galaxy. (Voyager 1 has, incidentally, just left our Solar System and entered interstellar space.)

Germany may again find her identity! We can again become the nation of poets, thinkers, and inventors!

Translated from German by Daniel Platt

150th Anniversary of Russian Navy's Arrival in New York Harbor

In his [open letter](#) to the American people published in the *New York Times* on Sept. 11, Russian President Vladimir Putin referenced the history of U.S.-Russian collaboration, especially in World War II. He could have also mentioned Russia's support for the League of Armed Neutrality, which served as an invaluable aid for America in its war for independence, and the alliance between President Abraham Lincoln and Russian Tsar Alexander II, in preventing the British Empire from coming to the aid of its client state, the Confederacy, in the U.S. Civil War.

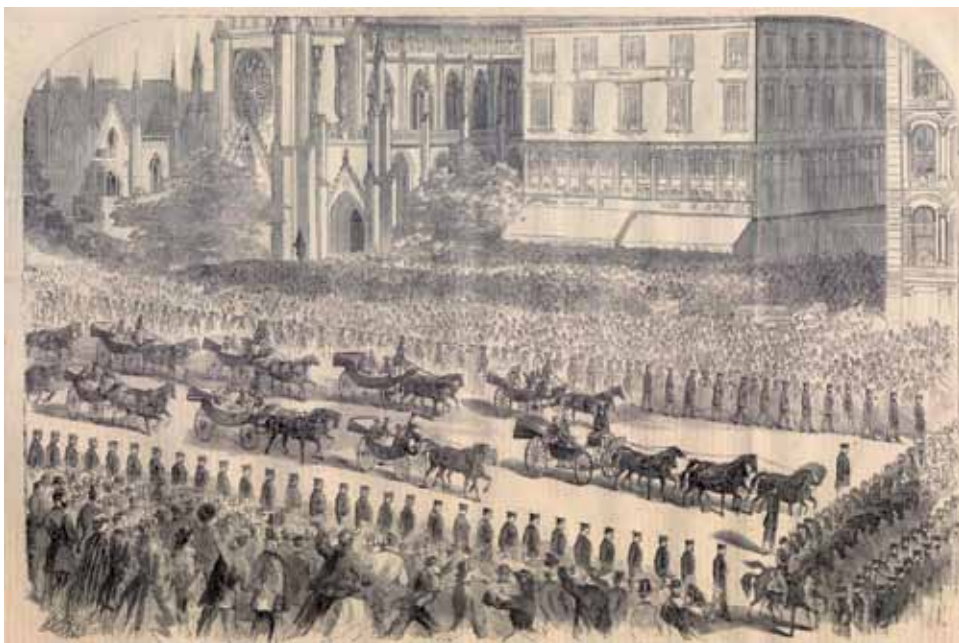
The LaRouche movement has published extensively on this Lincoln-Alexander alliance, beginning with a piece in *Campaigner* magazine in July 1978. That article was reprinted in large part in [EIR](#), June 26, 1992.

One of the high points of that Civil War alliance between Russia and the United States occurred on Sept. 24, 1863, when the Russian fleet dropped anchor in both the New York and San Francisco harbors. The ports of call were the fruit of a U.S.-Russian alliance which had been forged by U.S. Ambassador to Russia Cassius Clay, and which involved U.S. aid in building up the technological capacity of the Russian Navy, including the construction of ironclad ships.

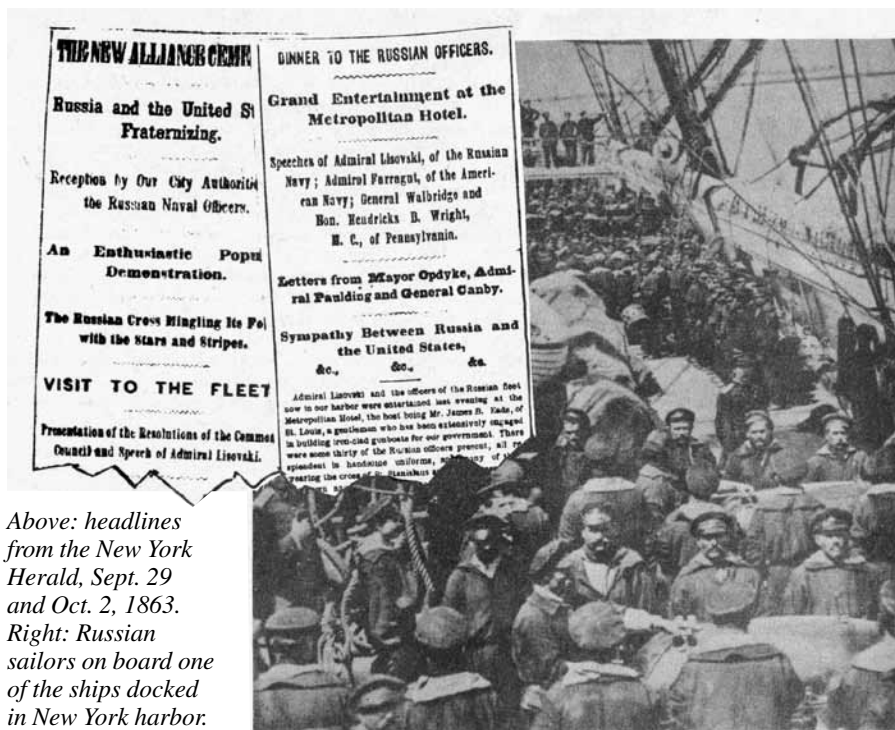
The arrival of the Russian fleets was timed to deal with the danger, discerned by Russian intelligence services, that the British Empire was on the verge of military intervention against the United States. Tsar Alexander II, who had, through his

Foreign Minister Alexander Gorchakov, stated his “most friendly sentiments” and “most cordial sympathy” toward the United States in a message to President Lincoln in July 1861, was determined to do what he could to protect the young nation. Gorchakov's letter, and the collaboration between the two nations over most of the 19th Century, attest to the fact that this alliance was based on a common commitment to technological progress and development, in direct opposition to the imperial designs of their common enemy, the British Empire.

Thus, despite the great differences between the Russia's absolute monarchy and the American Republic, Russia and the United States collaborated for a great good—the preservation of the Union. The strategic significance of this collaboration, as well as its spirit, are writ large in this excerpt from the *Campaigner* article:



The Russian Navy parades down Broadway in New York City. Harper's Weekly, Oct. 17, 1863.



Above: headlines from the New York Herald, Sept. 29 and Oct. 2, 1863.
Right: Russian sailors on board one of the ships docked in New York harbor.

‘God Bless the Russians’

On Sept. 24, 1863, the Russian fleet dropped anchor in New York harbor. America exploded with joy. *Harper’s Weekly* took special pride in pointing out the American design of the ships and the armaments on board:

“The two largest of the squadron, the frigates *Alexander Nevsky* and *Peresvet*, are evidently vessels of modern build, and much about them would lead an unpracticed eye to think they were built in this country.... The flagship’s guns are of American make, being cast in Pittsburgh.”

New York City was “gaily bedecked with American and Russian flags,” the fleet’s officers were given a special parade with a United States military honor guard escorting them up Broadway past cheering crowds.

British newspapers began an angry howl, denouncing “Lincoln’s threats of war” against Britain and launching a press campaign “poking fun” at the “Americans, who have been hoodwinked by the Russians.”

Harper’s Weekly ran an editorial in reply to this English psychological warfare campaign which expressed the prevailing consensus in the United States:

“John Bull thinks that we are absurdly bamboozled

by the Russian compliments and laughs to see us deceived by the sympathy of Muscovy.... But we are not very much deceived. Americans understand that the sympathy of France in our Revolution for us was not for love of us, but from hatred of England. They know, as Washington long ago told them, that romantic friendship between nations is not to be expected. And if they had latterly expected it, England has utterly undeceived them.

“Americans do not suppose that Russia is on the point of becoming a Republic, but they observe that the English aristocracy and the French Empire hate a republic quite as much as the the Russian monarchy hates it; and they remark that while the French

Empire imports coolies into its colonies, and winks at slavery, and while the British government cheers a political enterprise founded upon slavery, and by its chief organs defends the system, Russia emancipates her serfs. There is not the least harm in observing these little facts. Russia, John Bull will remember, conducts herself as a friendly power. That is all. England and France have shown themselves to be unfriendly powers. And we do not forget it.”

The Russian fleet was to remain in U.S. waters for seven months, departing in April 1864 only after both Russia and the United States had fully satisfied themselves that all danger of war from Europe had passed. Throughout the stay, there were continuous celebrations, festivities, and a daily public outpouring of American gratitude.

The Russian ships stationed off New York sailed in December for Washington, and made their way up the Potomac River, dropping anchor at the nation’s capital. This commenced another round of celebrations. With the unfortunate exception of Lincoln, who at the time was suffering a mild case of smallpox, the entire cabinet and Mrs. Lincoln hosted the Russian officers at gala receptions on board the flagship. The Russians toasted Lincoln, and Mrs. Lincoln led a toast to the Tsar and the emancipation of the serfs.

Japan Without Nuclear Energy Is a Disaster for the World

by Ramtanu Maitra

Sept. 21—On Sept. 15, Japan shut down its Ohi 4 nuclear reactor for routine maintenance. This means that all of Japan's 50 nuclear reactors are now off-line, and the 30% of the country's power that had been generated by the nuclear reactors will have to met by imported oil and gas, at a much higher cost and greater environmental risk. Except for a brief period following the earthquake/tsunami-destroyed Fukushima reactors, when all but two of them were shut down for safety reasons, it is the first time since 1966 that the country is without nuclear power. Japan imported its first commercial nuclear power reactor from the UK—Tokai 1—a 160 MWe gas-cooled (Magneox) reactor built by GEC. It began operating in July 1966, and continued until March 1998.

Despite negative assessments dished out by the anti-nuclear lobby around the world on a daily basis, and the radical green policy of the previous DPJ governments, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has abandoned all talk of phasing out nuclear power, in the way that Germany chose to do in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident in March 2011. Japan's Trade Minister Toshimitsu Motegi warned that the government would not allow its plans to revive the economy to be derailed by a commitment to going non-nuclear. "We need to reconsider the previous administration's policy that aimed to make zero nuclear power possible by the 2030s," he said, in January.

But it is not only Japan which will suffer should the anti-nuclear policy prevail. Japan's advanced industrial capability is central to answering the world's need for power to fuel an industrial and economic renaissance. As outlined below, many nations depend upon the output of Japan's nuclear-supply industries, and with the needed leap worldwide to a thermonuclear-powered economy, Japan is situated to play a central role.

Promise of Restarting Some Reactors

In fact, plans are afoot to restart some of the shut-down nuclear power plants. Japan's major supplier of nuclear-power-generating equipment, France's state-owned Areva nuclear group, recently announced Tokyo's plans to restart six reactors by the end of 2013. The chief executive officer of Areva, Luc Oursel, announced at a press conference in Paris in March that "there could be half a dozen reactors that will restart by the end of the year." "I think two-thirds of the reactors will restart" within several years, Oursel said, Russia Today reported March 5.

Not everyone agrees with Oursel's timetable. For instance, Japan's Kyodo press agency believes that the country's nuclear facilities will remain frozen through 2013. That could be true only if the Abe Administration chooses to go that way, given the fact that a significant portion of Japan's population wants nuclear power back. To begin with, the return to office of the conserva-



Creative Commons/JoshBerglund19

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has abandoned all talk of phasing out nuclear power in Japan, a stance that is supported by a majority of Japanese citizens.

tive Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) last December effectively killed the idea of a non-nuclear Japan, which the previous administration was seemingly committed to. Abe had made it a point during his election campaign to project the importance of nuclear power for Japan's economy. Apart from backing a return to nuclear power, Abe made the export of nuclear technology a major component of his economic plan.

Japan Macro Advisors managing director and chief economist Takuji Okubo told Oil and Energy Daily, a trade news website, on July 22, that other industries besides the nuclear industry itself were potential winners in the latest national election, notably "the nuclear-related industries, like heavy machineries industries, such as Toshiba, Hitachi, etc. I don't know how popular that nuclear push policy is, but it is the policy of the LDP to revive nuclear industries in Japan."

In addition, on the domestic front, despite the best efforts of the national and international anti-nuclear lobby, in September 2011, the pro-nuclear Mayor Shigemichi Kashiwabara was re-elected in Kaminoseki, over his opponent who ran on an anti-nuclear platform. That election took place a few months after the Fukushima catastrophe, at a time when images of Fukushima were being exploited to the full by the anti-nuclear lobby. This election, therefore, can be judged as a watershed that clearly showed the majority of people's loyalty to the Kaminoseki mayor who supports the building of a new nuclear plant.

What Is at Stake

Hence, it is a certainty that some, if not many, of the off-line nuclear reactors will be put back on the grid over the next couple of years. However, that delay itself could cost Japan, along with the rest of the world, dearly. In this context, what Abe must also ensure in the coming days is that Japan's nuclear power growth and all its inter-related aspects, such as the power-generation, heavy engineering industry associated with the nuclear industry, and research and development, do not get compromised. Such a compromise could deliver a heavy blow to Japan's economic, scientific, and technological future.

Last December, after he took office, Abe made clear that nuclear power remains essential for Japan (the growth in capacity from low energy-flux-density "green" sources, such as solar, wind, and other so-called "renewables," can never meet the world's growing need for energy), and that the world's number-three economy cannot afford the mounting costs of importing gas and oil. This is a challenge that he will have to face, now that the nuclear reactors are all off-line.

When he came to power in December 2012, Abe made clear that his administration would focus on reviving the nation's economy from the moribund state it has been in for at least 15 years. He announced a big fiscal expenditure program, despite Japan's heavy debt burden.

Abe said he would relax a variety of government controls, to attract private investment in medical, health, information technology, agriculture, energy, public infrastructure, etc., and to finance these programs also through a supplementary government budget filled with new public-works spending; and a program of reforms to achieve growth through stimulating private investment more broadly. The administration quickly swung into action with policies aimed at lifting the economy out of its long-lasting doldrums.

Abe appointed Haruhiko Kuroda, who had served for eight years at the Asia Development Bank, to implement a strong reflationary program through the Bank of Japan (BoJ).

Increasing Trade Deficits and Uncertainties

It is evident that the prime minister's economic program could run aground because of the huge additional expenses that the shutdown of the nuclear reactors will incur to the national economy day in and day out. The bad news is already out. Japan posted its widest August

trade deficit on record last month, as the country's soaring energy costs overshadowed a rise in exports to a three-year high. Exports climbed 14.7% in August to 5.8 trillion yen (£36.5 billion), as the weaker yen continued to boost demand for Japanese motor vehicles.

However, the rise in exports was more than offset by a 16% jump in imports, to 6.7 trillion yen. Coal imports rose 5% to 200 billion yen in August, while liquified natural gas (LNG) imports from the Middle East rose 19.1% to 182 billion yen. Japan, the world's largest buyer of LNG, imported a record 87.3 million metric tons (mt) in 2012, up 11.2% year-on-year. Its LNG imports last year cost an average of \$864.07/mt (\$16.60/MMBtu), up 13.4% from 2011. As the imports continue to mount, and the cost of LNG goes up, the fuel import bill for 2013 will be significantly higher, some analysts point out.

Japan's reliance on imported oil and gas has surged from about 60% of energy consumption to about 85%, thanks to the shutdown of the nuclear power plants. Japan posted a trade deficit in 2011 for the first time in 31 years, and another deficit of 8.2 trillion yen (\$82.4 billion) in 2012. About half of the increase stemmed from rising fuel costs, according to Trade Minister Motegi.

Without nuclear power, Japan would have to build natural gas power plants. According to Paul Joskow, president of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation and a former professor of economics at MIT, "In Japan, natural-gas power plants can cost several times as much to operate as nuclear power plants,"

Moreover, Japan cannot but realize that the Middle East, a major source of LNG, is mired in turmoil, which threatens to disrupt the normal flow of oil and gas out of the area. Under those circumstances, Japan's industries, which are the backbone of its economy, will come to a halt, posing a threat the population as a whole.

Makoto Yagi, chairman of the Federation of Electric Power Companies, told reporters in Tokyo on Sept. 13



Kansai Electric Power Co.

With the shutdown of the Ohi nuclear reactor (shown here) for maintenance, all of Japan's 50 nuclear plants are now off-line. But there is strong support from Prime Minister Abe for reviving the nuclear industry.

that Japan may not have enough capacity this Winter without nuclear power. Japan's 10 regional power companies are still assessing Winter power demand and supply, Yagi said.

The World Needs Japan's Nuclear Industry

In addition to the economic and social turmoil that awaits Japan itself because of its decision to close down its nuclear reactors, even temporarily, the entire world's nuclear industry may undergo another shock. The hype about the "Fukushima disaster," and how it threatens the entire world, has become the mantra to convince the world to reject nuclear power, without pointing out that the so-called "Fukushima disaster" did not claim a single life. The cost of abandoning the Fukushima reactors was substantial, but it did not kill anyone.

Here are some of the reasons that the slowing down of Japan's heavy industry threatens the world nuclear power generation capability:

- The largest and best-known supplier of heavy forgings in the world is Japan Steel Works (JSW), founded in 1907 by two British companies and a Japanese partner, Hokkaido Steel & Iron Co. It produces large forgings for reactor pressure vessels, steam gen-

erators, and turbine shafts, and claims 80% of the world market for large forged components for nuclear plants. It has the distinction of having supplied the pressure vessels for the first two 1650 MWe Areva EPR plants in Finland and France. It has a 2008 contract with Dongfang Electric Corporation (DEC) to supply forged components, including for reactor pressure vessels to Dongfang (Guangzhou) Heavy Machinery Company Limited (DFHM) in China. JSW is contracted to supply Areva with large forged parts until at least 2016.

The United States has *no* capacity to build heavy forgings.

JSW's Muroran plant has 3,000-14,000-ton hydraulic forging presses, the largest of which is able to handle 600-ton steel ingots, and a 12,000-ton pipe-forming press. Its capacity in 2007 had been to produce only 4 reactor pressure vessels and associated major components per year, but this had been tripled to 12 by early 2011.

JSW has been manufacturing forgings for nuclear plant components to conform to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission standards since 1974, and some 130 JSW reactor pressure vessels are in service around the world today. The company has said that one of its main targets is to supply nuclear reactor pressure vessels to the Chinese and American markets, and it has advanced orders from GE-Hitachi for ABWR and ESBWR components, as well as EPR pressure vessels. New orders are coming from China, India, the USA, and Europe. And if Abe can bring back nuclear power usage to what is required, JSW will be called on to supply pressure vessels for the future Japanese reactors as well.

The world's nuclear industry is inter-connected and inter-dependent on Japan-manufactured engineering products. For instance, France's Areva has secured a contract from India to supply two 1600-MW reactors for installation in Jaitapur in Maharashtra. India has a plan to set up 9,900 MW of nuclear-generated power in Jaitapur, which would make it the single-largest nuclear-power-generating cluster. However, Areva cannot deliver these large pressure vessels. Those have to be forged by JSW.

Moreover, India has plans to build 20 GWe of new nuclear reactors in the next 10-15 years. Some of those pressure vessels have to be cold-forged at JSW, no matter who in the West gets the contract to set those up. If the Abe Administration cannot revive nuclear power generation in Japan, and resolve the ensuing power shortage crisis, it is unlikely that JSW will be able to

deliver any of these pressure vessels to India, China, or any other nation in the coming years.

- IHI Corporation, formerly Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, is one of Japan's leading heavy machinery manufacturers, with its 19th- and 20th-Century origins in shipbuilding. Its energy plant segment provides boilers, gas turbines, nuclear power equipment, BWR pressure vessels and containment vessels, and also oil and gas plants. It holds a 3% interest in Westinghouse, and collaborates with Toshiba in building power plants. It expects to make pressure vessels and steam generators for Toshiba and Westinghouse PWR nuclear plants, and in 2011, completed a new Japanese 2 billion yen factory for steam generators at Yokohama. In February 2009, IHI received an order from Westinghouse for two AP1000 reactor containment vessels for a U.S. plant.

- Babcock-Hitachi KK was set up by Babcock & Wilcox of the U.K. in 1908, as a boiler parts supplier. In 1953, it became a joint venture of Hitachi Ltd with B&W, and in 1987, the Hitachi Group took it over. It produces reactor pressure vessels, steam generators, containment vessels, and other nuclear power equipment. It has supplied 15 pressure vessels for nuclear plants, and is also focused on major components for high-temperature gas-cooled reactors and fast breeder reactors.

It goes on and on.

Beyond Japan's heavy engineering capability that allows many capital-rich companies in Japan, Europe, and the United States, to receive orders and build nuclear power plants around the world, Japan has done an enormous amount of research and development in the field of nuclear technology. Even in the midst of the present turmoil that surrounds the nuclear power sector, on Sept. 6, Osaka University and Sumitomo Corporation, both of Japan, announced that they have finished developing a practical system for boron neutron capture therapy (BILLIONCT).

BILLIONCT systems employ a state-of-the-art method to treat cancer, utilizing boron's neutron-capture properties. The boron is first delivered to cancer cells, which are then irradiated by neutrons, leading to the internal selective destruction of the targeted cancer. Such systems are innovatively effective in the treatment of refractory cancers (those that do not respond to treatment), as the whole body receives a low exposure. This will be the first time such a system will be made available for hospitals.

Troika Austerity Devastates Europe

by Our European Bureau

Sept. 19—According to a new study, entitled “A Cautionary Tale,” by the British-based anti-poverty charity Oxfam, if the austerity policy now imposed in Europe continues, the number of people living in poverty by 2025 will have increased by 25 million, bringing the total up to 146 million, or almost a third of the European population. In 2011, 121 million people were at risk of poverty in the EU, representing 24.3% of the population according to Oxfam, which used the EU’s official definition of poverty.

The report, to be released today, is the latest account showing that the IMF-EU austerity policy violates basic human rights. In April, the United Nations declared the EU’s bailout policies a violation of human rights, based on the finding of Cephass Lumina, the UN Human Rights Council expert on foreign debt and human rights, who spent four days on an inspection tour of Greece.

The Oxfam Report

Max Lawson, Oxfam’s Head of Advocacy, said: “Austerity is making an already bad economic situation far worse in the UK and across large parts of Europe. Cuts to social security and public services are combining with falling incomes and rising unemployment to create a deeply damaging situation in which millions are already struggling to make ends meet. The unprecedented rise in the number of Britons needing emergency aid from food banks is just one example among many of how poverty is on the march in the UK.”

Oxfam warns that 800,000 children and 1.9 million adults in the UK could be pushed into poverty by 2020, with the loss of some 1 million public sector jobs by 2018. And in Spain, 115 families *per day* are being evicted from their homes.

Lawson said: “We were founded in 1942 because of the famine in Greece; no one would have believed we would be here more than 70 years later, saying, Greece is in a terrible state.” In 1942, one million Greeks died

of starvation because of the Nazi occupation and the shipping blockade of Europe established by Great Britain.

“The UK, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain—countries that are most aggressively pursuing austerity measures—will soon rank amongst the most unequal in the world if their leaders don’t change course,” he added. “The only people benefiting from austerity are the richest 10% who have seen their share of income rise whilst the poorest have seen their share fall.”

Oxfam’s report points to the diktats imposed by the IMF on Ibero-America and Asia countries in the 1980s and 1990s, which meant slashing public spending and liberalizing their markets. “These policies were a failure: a medicine that sought to cure the disease by killing the patient. They cannot be allowed to happen again.”

“The European model is under attack from ill-conceived austerity policies sold to the public as the cost of a stable, growing economy, for which all are being asked to pay,” said the report. “Left unchecked, these measures will undermine Europe’s social gains, creating divided countries and a divided continent, and entrenching poverty for a generation.”

The Horrors in Greece

Meanwhile, anecdotal reports reaching the media confirm that the health “reforms” imposed on Greece by the Troika are killing people. In a huge “reorganization” of the hospital network in metropolitan Athens, five hospitals were turned into “health centers,” with patients transferred to other hospitals, where, for lack of room, patients are relegated to beds in the hallways. The same hospitals are reporting severe shortages of personnel, equipment, medicine, and even syringes and toilet paper.

The Greek blog KeepTalkingGreece.com reported that a 70-year-old patient was transferred from his local hospital, which was unable to perform an emergency operation, to another 70 km away, which could not perform the surgery for lack of operating rooms and staff. When transferred again to an Athens hospital, 210 miles away, he died en route.

There is a critical shortage of intensive-care units because of the cuts. While the European average is 12 ICU beds per 100,000 residents, in Greece, the ratio is just half that. The shortages of medicines, and long waits to see a doctor, are only getting worse.

'New Central Europe' Program Put Forward

by Rachel Douglas

Sept. 22—A programmatic report titled, "Toward a New Central Europe! Addressing the Crisis in Central Europe through Building a New Macroregion," was released Sept. 17 at a press conference in Minsk, Belarus. The report's lead author, Yuri Tsarik, presented the document, which received extensive coverage from the Belta news agency, the state newspaper *Zvyazda*, the opposition press, and other newspapers.

The report, drafted by the Center for Strategic and Foreign Policy Studies (Belarus) for the Belarusian Development Group, is a 24-page outline of a prospective infrastructure and industrial renaissance in an area spanning EU members Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, and Romania, as well as Belarus, Ukraine, and the parts of Russia west of the Urals. Separate chapters look at Belarus, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine from the standpoint of activating their surviving industrial potential in joint real-economy projects to overcome the political tensions built up in the region in recent years.

Coverage in the Belarusian paper *Yezhnednevnik* emphasized that the report proposes to close down the EU Eastern Partnership program for relations with former Soviet republics, in favor of a real-economy-centered New Central Europe (NCE) concept. Indeed, the report strongly attacks the geopolitical premises of the Eastern Partnership, tracing them to 19th-20th-Century British geopolitics, which was subsequently adopted by the Nazis. "The Eastern Partnership program," *Yezhnednevnik* quoted the report, "initiated by Carl Bildt and Radoslaw Sikorski as a way for Brussels to extend its political influence into the six post-Soviet republics of Central Europe and the Caucasus, has already been shown up as completely untenable. Devoid of any economic policy content and, in particular, paying no attention to the real political situation in the designated countries or their need for comprehensive moderniza-

tion, especially in the area of infrastructure and industry, this program has done a lot to discredit the very idea of close cooperation between the countries of this region and the European Union."

The Principle of Development

The press conference was attended by academic and think-tank economists, journalists, and diplomats from Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. Several questions focused on the recent scandal involving the arrest in Belarus of Russian executives from the Uralkaly fertilizer company, to which Tsarik replied, "The principle of development can be described very well, as a contrast to the recent potash scandals. Instead of fighting over existing assets and whom they belong to, the principle of cooperation means relations based on creating new assets, new economic projects, and essentially a new physical economic basis for a shared market in the New Central Europe."

Tsarik criticized the "confrontational" reaction from within the EU, against the formation of the future Eurasian Union. "This confrontational attitude limits the possibility for these countries to cooperate," he said. "The region thus becomes less stable and secure." In reality, Tsarik said, countries that are members of the EU and those participating in the Eurasian Common Economic Space have a common interest: "We emphasize infrastructure and industrial development because we think it is undeniable, that industrial labor is the basis of a good quality of life in any country, from the standpoint of demography and social development."

In particular, the report calls for expansion of the existing nuclear power programs of all countries in this region. "We need to move toward creation of a nuclear zone in Eastern Europe," Tsarik told the press conference, according to the Belta news agency. "This would be a major shift in the geopolitics of the region and would create cheap energy for industrial development." In discussing infrastructure, the report cites *EIR*'s 1997 report "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road'—Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development." We quote:

"The tremendous role the New Central Europe can play as a transit bridge between various parts of Eurasia is obvious. Of critical importance for full realization of the New Central Europe's transit potential is the Eurasian Land-Bridge project, which is designed to unify



Republic of Belarus

The “New Central Europe” program proposes to create an industrial renaissance in the region, recognizing the need for modernization and infrastructure development. Shown: a Belarus-Austrian glass factory in Elizovo, Belarus.

Eurasia on the basis of next-generation technologies. It is most appropriate to apply the approach developed by project-design groups in Russia, the USA, and Europe, which envision the transformation of these transportation projects into the basis for development corridors, including development of the infrastructure for a population influx, as well as for building new industries and power sources.

“It is also crucial to upgrade the transportation infrastructure itself, through building high-speed rail lines and other advanced types of land-based transportation. The exigencies of establishing a Eurasian development belt should determine how the NCE’s transit potential will be used and should govern all smaller-scale projects in the region.

“Equally important is the development of transportation connections within the region, as well as improvements in North-South transit between Northern Europe and the Mediterranean. Here the emphasis should be not only on ground transportation, including high-speed transportation corridors, but also on developing the regional aviation, based primarily on cooperation among the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Ukraine, and Russia. In addition, defining unified transportation systems for the region will require instituting special,

simplified procedures for border crossings by passengers and cargoes.

“Energy policy is the second essential dimension of the New Central Europe.

“The NCE should become an energy-surplus region through the comprehensive development of generating capacity, especially nuclear power. The expansion of nuclear power plant (NPP) capacities in Slovakia and construction of the Belarusian NPP, the Baltic NPP in Russia’s Kaliningrad Region, and a new NPP in Romania are the first projects of this type. They need to be continued and expanded. Bulgaria and the Czech Republic are preparing to implement nuclear power projects. At the same time, the parallel development of energy corridors and power transmission capacity

will serve to shape a unified energy system in Central Europe.”

Organizing an Economic Upsurge

The authors of the New Central Europe report look beyond their own region, writing: “The chief objective of such an industrial renaissance is not only to address the task of developing Central Europe itself, but to organize an economic upsurge in regions of critical importance for Greater Europe, such as North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia.”

Also noteworthy is that the report calls for financing the projects through “intergovernmental credit agreements among the participating countries, relying on a sovereign credit system in each of them.” It says that private agencies or EU funds could participate “to the extent that they are prepared to reconcile their commercial interests with the goals and specific joint development projects defined by the countries in the region.” It calls for the New Central Europe countries to “present a united front to the great powers in pushing for the initiation of a revision of the existing financial architecture, in order to promote industrial and infrastructure development.”

The [report](#) is available in English online.

Kaptur and Warren Agitate For Passing Glass-Steagall

by Nancy Spannaus

Sept. 24—LaRouchePAC organizers have repeatedly told Congress how to get out of the trap which the current hype around the debt ceiling, continuing resolution, and budget crisis represents: Reinstate Glass-Steagall and foreclose on Wall Street's phony debts, thus paving the way for restoring a credit system based on physical-economic growth. The next days ahead, as the phony crisis comes to a head, provide the perfect opportunity to act.

Three bills are before the House and the Senate for restoring FDR's Glass-Steagall: H.R. 129 in the House, and S. 985 and S. 1282 in the Senate. They provide the immediate handle for decisive action out of the disastrous choices being put before the Congress by both the Obama Administration and the Republicans. What's missing is the overwhelming popular pressure on Congress to act *now*.

Leaders Speak Out

Two of the Congressional leaders for restoring Glass-Steagall went on the public offensive last week, in the attempt to get action. This is a welcome, and absolutely necessary, show of aggressiveness on the decisive issue before the nation.

Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), the principal sponsor of the Return to Prudent Banking Act (H.R. 129) in the House of Representatives, gave a speech on the floor on Sept. 18, directly challenging her colleagues to join her in co-sponsoring the bill (see box). Seventy-five Congressmen have already co-sponsored the Kaptur bill,

with the most recent being Rep. Ann Kirkpatrick, a Democrat from Arizona. While only a few of the co-sponsors are Republicans, support for the reinstatement among Republicans nationally, as shown in the state memorials for Glass-Steagall, is huge, and growing.

Following an indictment of Wall Street for ripping off the American population, Kaptur concluded with a direct appeal for co-sponsorship, and the demand that "the Executive branch should prosecute the predatory practices of those institutions that have led to this harm to the American people. There should be no statute of limitations on the justice that is owed to the American people."

On the same day, the sponsor of one of the Senate bills, "The 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act," Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) sent out a mass mailing and wrote an op-ed motivating support for her legislation, which has nine co-sponsors. While also documenting the enormous ripoff carried out by the Wall Street banks, Warren chose to emphasize the danger of a new financial crash, which, as financial insiders attest, is already knocking at the door, as the leveraging of bad debt in the banking system is even larger than it was in 2008. "The 21st Century Glass-Steagall Act would reduce the risk of another crash," read the subhead on her article as published in the *Boston Globe*.

Warren used her op-ed to describe how her Glass-Steagall bill would "reduce risk in the system and dismantle the behemoths." While erroneously claiming

that the Dodd-Frank bill was a positive step toward financial reform (in fact, it was intended to stop the drive for Glass-Steagall in 2010, and mandates a “bank resolution” procedure that amounts to the looting of bank deposits to save the predator banks), Warren insisted that the battle for Glass-Steagall can be won today, in the same way that “David beat Goliath.”

During the days these Congressional leaders were addressing their colleagues on the real solution to the problem, LaRouchePAC organizers, led by the LaRouche Policy Committee, were holding meetings and buttonholing Congressmen on Capitol Hill, on the approach needed to deal with the financial crisis which is devastating their constituents. Glass-Steagall must be reinstated because it’s the necessary first step toward creating a thermonuclear-fusion-power economy, they emphasized—the kind of economy required to put both the United States and the world back on the path to economic progress.

Policy Committee members reported a particularly positive response to their “changing the subject” to the vision of what must be done, at the Congressional Black Caucus convention being held on Capitol Hill last week, as Congress members acknowledged that what is required is not a return to the “good old days” prior to the 2008 collapse, but a whole new economy, more like that which was last dominant in the United States under the Presidency of John F. Kennedy.

More Clarity Needed

The political and psychological meltdown of President Obama is clearly aiding the environment for forcing through Glass-Steagall in the short run, and this improved environment is evident outside Washington, as well.

Notable was the Sept. 18 op-ed by former Labor Secretary Robert Reich, now a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, who has supported the restoration of Glass-Steagall for years, but often expressed his view that it would not be politically possible. In this particular piece, written, as many others, on the five-year anniversary of the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers, Reich took a more decisive tack.

“The gambling addiction of Wall Street’s biggest banks is more dangerous than ever... Legislation is needed, however, to resurrect the Glass-Steagall Act that once separated commercial banking from casino capitalism... So forget the Volcker rule. Just bring back Glass-Steagall. Congress should have an up-or-down vote on whether to bring it back, so that America

can see for itself which of our representatives are in the pockets of the Street.”

It is well known to Wall Street lobbyists, who, LaRouchePAC organizers report, can still be seen going from office to office on Capitol Hill to press their insistence that nothing be done to destabilize their flow of loot, that any such vote on Glass-Steagall would lead to its overwhelming passage—and doom for the predators’ looting game.

At the conclusion of the Sept. 23 Policy Committee discussion with Lyndon LaRouche, the centrality of the Glass-Steagall reinstatement once again came to the fore. “You can’t just have an idealized solution, but a concrete one,” LaRouche emphasized. And Glass-Steagall is an example of just that kind of concrete solution, which would represent a liberation of American citizens from their submission to “things as they are,” and raise the hope of returning to the American identity last seen in the Kennedy years.

Policy Committee member Diane Sare identified the stakes: “If Americans can liberate themselves to be Americans, this will have such a profound spiritual impact on the planet—particularly Western Europe as a whole—it could transform everything.”

It’s now on the agenda of those Americans prepared for fight for that transformation, to force through Glass-Steagall, as the gateway to a fusion economy.

Kaptur: Glass-Steagall To Rebuild the Nation

Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), sponsor of the Return to Prudent Banking Act, to restore Glass-Steagall, made the following speech on the floor of the House Sept. 18. Her bill now has 74 co-sponsors.

This week marks the meltdown of Lehman Brothers, the five-year anniversary of the greatest financial crisis in a generation, that struck our country. This economic disaster nearly caused the destruction of our country’s entire financial infrastructure, and led to what we now call the Great Recession.

However, Wall Street, during the past five years, has actually profited greatly from this crisis, and its profits have caused the continuing financial failures of millions of Americans. JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citi-

group, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley have all reported record profits during the recession. Wall Street, in the past five years, has regained all of its pre-crisis wealth—with interest! Wouldn't the American people like to be in that position? Meanwhile, Main Street has yet to see a real robust recovery.

The roots of the recession began in the late 1990s, when a majority in this Congress first overturned something called the Glass-Steagall Act, which separated speculative banking from prudent banking, and then in 2000, refused to regulate the trading of derivatives, by hamstringing the Commodities Futures Trading Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Wall Street turned once stable investments into the toxic assets that brought down our economy. American taxpayers were then asked to bail out these same banks responsible for trashing our economy, and facilitating the single greatest redistribution of wealth from the poor and the middle class, to the rich, in our history.

Our middle class has shrunk. And guess what—the ranks of the poor shot up. It's no wonder people can't afford to pay for food. American citizens continue to struggle to recuperate their lost wealth from a clever banking system that stole their equity.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas recently reported that the cost of the collapse to the U.S. economy was up to \$14 trillion. Is it any wonder we have rising debt levels? It could be more, when you factor in potential permanent losses in earning power by Americans who aren't paying taxes any more, because they're not working yet.

According to the Economic Policy Institute, from 2000 to 2011, the median income for working-age households, fell from approximately \$64,000 a year, to \$55,000. This is a decline of nearly 13%. The U.S. Census Bureau paints a similar bleak picture of the precipitous decline in American household income. It shows that the overall median income of households has continued to fall since the start of the recession, and now, people are earning—guess what—similar to what their median income was in 1988. They've lost decades of growth. Income inequality has only widened during the crisis. Only the top 5% of income earners in our country saw an increase in their earnings between 2010 and 2011. The top is doing fine; everybody else is not.

In addition, a GAO report earlier this year estimated that the total loss in household equity from the crisis, to be \$9 trillion. Those are some of your neighbors, and mine. What a property-taking that is!

Losses on this level prevent Americans from owning



Creative Commons/House Committee on Education
Rep. Marcy Kaptur

their own homes, opening their own businesses, or going to college, and ultimately creating their own American dream.

Meanwhile, on Wall Street, we see the enormous accumulation of banking assets, and vast financial power in a handful of institutions. JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Goldman Sachs—all of them—are making enormous profits, indeed, the highest profits in the nation, along with the oil companies. Fifteen years ago, the assets of the six largest banks were approximately 17% of Gross Domestic Product. Today, estimates for the assets of those same banks are equivalent to over half of our Gross Domestic Product. So six institutions—JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, Citigroup, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs, and Morgan Stanley—control an enormous percentage of our banking assets, and, in turn, your future and our nation's future. That is too much power in the hands of the Big Six.

America is currently in the midst of the slowest recovery from a recession since World War II, and it's important that Congress not sit idly by. In the five years since the recession, we have only managed to put more money in the pockets of the top 1%, ignoring the difficulties of the bottom 99%.

One way to begin rectifying this situation, is to reinstitute the Glass-Steagall Act. Co-sponsor H.R. 129, the Return to Prudent Banking Act. And the Executive Branch should prosecute the predatory practices of those institutions that have led to this harm to the American people. There should be no statute of limitations on the justice that is owed to the American people.

The Case for a Select Committee To Investigate the Benghazi Massacre

by William F. Wertz, Jr.

Sept. 21—As of Sept. 20, a total of 175 of the 233-member Republican caucus in the House of Representatives had co-sponsored resolution H. Res. 36, sponsored by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), calling for a Select Committee to investigate the Benghazi attack of Sept. 11, 2012. In the Senate, 24 of 46 Republicans have co-sponsored a similar resolution, S. Res. 225, sponsored by Sen. Ted Cruz (R-Tex.).

Not a single Democrat in either chamber has endorsed the call for a Select Committee, which would be tasked specifically to uncover the unanswered questions about the attack on the U.S. compound in Benghazi, Libya. Wolf's resolution seeks answers to policy, as well as technical, questions—including *why* Amb. Chris Stevens was in Benghazi (the embassy is in Tripoli), and what the function was of the CIA annex to the diplomatic mission. The latter issue points to the most important strategic question at issue: Was that annex being used to ship arms, illegally, to the jihadi rebels in Syria?

Stonewalling

Rather than bring the resolution to a vote in the House, the Republican leadership under Speaker John Boehner has instead insisted on carrying out the investigation through the standing committees. The Senate Democratic leadership has no intention of allowing an investigation, either by standing committees or a select committee.

On Sept. 19, Rep. Darrell Issa (R-Calif.), chairman of the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, announced that he had issued subpoenas for two State Department officials, John Martinec, the Regional Security Officer who was in Tripoli at the time of the attack, and Alec Henderson, the Regional Security Officer who was in Benghazi at the time of the attack.

Wolf welcomed these subpoenas, but asked, "Why has it taken more than a year for these first subpoenas to be issued? Will another year go by before the next subpoenas are issued?" He also called for subpoenas for public hearings to be issued immediately for all of the

other nearly 30 survivors of the Benghazi attack. "Among these additional subpoenas must be the CIA employees and contractors. In addition to the survivors, the committees also must immediately subpoena the key eyewitnesses from the State Department, Defense Department, CIA, and White House officials who were involved in monitoring the attack and making decisions about the response that night."

Unless such subpoenas are issued and a select committee is created which is committed to finding out the truth and making that truth public, the U.S. population and the world will never know if the CIA annex was illegally involved in gun-running from Libya to Syria. A corrupt agreement has been reached by the top Democratic leadership, which is committed to defending Obama, and the Republican leadership, which is also effectively defending Obama by diverting the entire investigation into an attack on former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. It is obvious that the policy toward Libya and Syria *was and is* decided by the White House.

Gun-Running to al-Qaeda Is the Issue

In an interview on the Hugh Hewitt radio program Aug. 6, Issa was asked if he were investigating whether weapons were being run out of the Benghazi CIA annex to Turkey, and then to Syrian rebels. Issa responded:

"It's not one of the items that we know, although I've seen it on the Internet too." When pressed, Issa added "There's a specific committee chairman, Mike Rogers, who deals with sources and methods and clandestine activities. Our investigation really is about two questions. When you deny an ambassador security he needs, are you denying it because of gross incompetence, in which case, nobody's been fired? You've got to ask why people aren't being held accountable. Or was this a political aim to make it look like the war on terror was over, that it had been won once Osama bin Laden had been killed? And we need to figure out which one of those two occurred, because whether there were, as you've heard, arms trafficking or not, would have

absolutely nothing to do with whether or not you provide the security necessary for a longtime loyal ambassador, who was a specialist in the Middle East.

“I visited him in multiple Middle Eastern countries over his tenure—he was asking for more security. He was denied it. And ultimately, that becomes the primary scandal in Benghazi, that we know it was wrong to say no to security, it was wrong not to send an effective rescue mission quickly, and it certainly was wrong to flat lie about the cause of this attack for more than a week in a Presidential [election] year.”

Thus, it is clear that Issa, who is leading the investigation run by the standing committees, in collusion with Boehner, has no intention of investigating the primary crime underlying Benghazi, on the part of the Obama Administration.

The Coverup

Nor is there any indication that Mike Rogers (R-Mich.), the chairman of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and a former special agent of the FBI in Chicago (1989-94), is interested in pursuing this issue.

On June 13, 2013, Breitbart news reported that

Rogers was confident that no gun-running, “in any shape or form,” took place in Libya. “I get to see all of that stuff. I have seen nothing that would allow me to conclude that the U.S. government was in any way, shape, or form involved in gun running in Libya. I looked at it all. If it’s there, I have not seen it. I think I would have found it,” he said. “I think there were some other things that were happening, and people got confused, but the United States government was not running guns” from the annex.

On Jan. 24, Boehner told talk radio host Laura Ingraham: “I’m somewhat familiar with the chatter about this and the fact that these arms were moving towards Turkey, but most of what I know about this came from a classified source and I really can’t elaborate on it.”

The duplicity of these statements is underscored by the availability of extensive *public* information pointing to such gun-running.¹

1. See “LaRouchePAC to the U.S. Congress: Obama Gun-Running to Syria Is Already Happening” (www.larouchepac.com/node/27204); “Foreign Policy Magazine Presents Further Documentation on Libyan Gunrunning to Syria” (www.larouchepac.com/node/27337); and “Benghazi Gunrunning to Syria: The Tale of Two British Libyan Agents” www.larouchepac.com/node/27709).

LPAC-TV Weekly Report



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Profile in Courage: Congressman Neil Gallagher

by Bonnie James

LaRouchePAC has produced a remarkable new 100-minute [video interview](#) under the above title, which digs up long-buried and forgotten secrets, presented in the voice of one individual who was at the center of the dramatic events of the 1950s, '60s, and early '70s; this was the period of the McCarthy witchhunts; the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and Martin Luther King; the upsurge of the rock-drug-sex counterculture, and much more. That individual, Cornelius (Neil) Gallagher, now a feisty 92-year-old, served as the Democratic Congressman from Bayonne, N.J., from 1959 to 1973—when he was driven out by the spider at the center of the secret government's web: J. Edgar Hoover.¹

Given the vast expansion of the secret government today—NSA spying on Americans; the corruption of our political process and institutions of government (especially the Congress) by the Wall Street financial imperialism—it is urgent that the story presented here be given the widest circulation.



LPAC

Neil Gallagher, who was a member of Congress from New Jersey (1959-73), tells the story of his efforts to expose and defeat the secret government during the 1950s and '60s, in which he risked his political career—and his life—by speaking truth to power.

The Kennedy Assassination

Gallagher's friendship with Jack Kennedy dated from the 1956 Democratic Convention, when Kennedy was a young Senator from Massachusetts and Gallagher was a Freeholder from Bayonne. In 1958, Gallagher was elected to Congress, and by then, Kennedy was contemplating a run for the Presidency. Kennedy's

election in 1960, and Gallagher's position on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, put the two men in frequent contact, and they collaborated on the creation of the Peace Corps, among many other things.

Asked in the interview, who he thought was behind the assassination of JFK, he said: "I was convinced that, if there was a conspiracy, there was only one group that could have brought it off, and that was [FBI Director J. Edgar] Hoover. And Hoover hated the Kennedys.... I never could figure out whether or not he really set up Oswald.... And this guy, Lee Harvey Oswald had been to Russia.... So here you had a guy came back from

1. Ron Felber's book, *The Privacy War: One Congressman, J. Edgar Hoover and the Fight for the Fourth Amendment* (2003), covers Gallagher's battle to protect Americans' from the intrusions of the secret government.



Sen. Joe McCarthy's reign of terror against American citizens in the 1950s paved the way for J. Edgar Hoover's gestapo that followed. The link between them was the political hit man Roy Cohn. The photo at left shows McCarthy (left) with Cohn; the inset photo on the right is of FBI Director Hoover.



Russia, was known to the FBI, went to the FBI! The FBI investigated him, and he was unloosed, and nobody knew what the hell was going on. And yet, there's no way that the FBI could not have been monitoring Lee Harvey Oswald, all the time. Because they monitored everybody!"

The Warren Commission

A key figure of the period, and friend of Gallagher, was Hale Boggs of Louisiana, who was the House Majority Leader (1971-73) and member of the Warren Commission. In September 1966, Boggs came to Gallagher's office and told him that Hoover had lied to the Commission, that the lone gunman story was a fraud, and that the investigation should be reopened. Boggs added that, "Hoover and the CIA have bugs planted in the House Caucus Rooms and most of our offices."

"Suddenly everybody is scared of the FBI, is scared of Hoover, is scared of his spooks," Gallagher said.

By this time, Gallagher reported, Boggs had begun to believe that Oswald had been set up. "And if you looked at the committee, the Warren Commission, it was the Chief Justice; and then it was John J. McCloy, the chairman of the board; Allen Dulles," Gallagher said. "McCloy is the guy who did all the work and he wrote the opinion, along with the support of Dulles. And I asked President Johnson, one time, 'How did

you come to put Allen Dulles on there, who was an enemy of Kennedy's?' And he just avoided the whole question."

"If Hoover didn't set this whole thing up," he added, "then there was only one other guy who could have done it, and that was Allen Dulles! Because Allen

Dulles's job, in Europe during World War II, was to run assassination committees, groups, all around Europe, when he was head of the OSS over there." And, he noted, "He was an enemy of Kennedy."

McCarthyism

Gallagher's courage asserted itself as well, in his refusal to have anything to do with Sen. Joe McCarthy and his witchhunts of

Americans based on charges of "Communist sympathies." Even as "a little county commissioner" in the 1950s, Gallagher refused to sponsor McCarthy at a communion breakfast in his church. "I hated everything McCarthy stood for, and I guess it was contrary to what you were supposed to be if you were an Irish Catholic from Bayonne. But I had an innate feeling against injustice, and [McCarthy] was one of the worst provocateurs of injustice in America in those days."

Later, Gallagher, then in Congress, was approached by McCarthy's sidekick, Roy Cohn, who, by that time, was one of Hoover's political hit men, with a huge FBI dossier on then-Presidential candidate Bobby Kennedy. When Gallagher refused to hold hearings on the FBI's charges against RFK, mafioso Sid Zagri, who accompanied Cohn, offered him \$100,000 bribe—and Cohn added a threat, that Hoover would not consider Gallagher a "friend," if he refused. "I'm everybody's friend, Roy," the Congressman replied, "but I'm nobody's whore." Soon after that, Cohn returned with another demand from Hoover, which Gallagher rejected. Cohn threatened, "This is the last chance you are doing to get!"

The Congressman's next encounter with Cohn involved even cruder threats from Hoover: "You'll be



White House

House Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana called for Hoover's resignation on the floor of the Congress, in April 1971. On Oct. 18, 1972, Boggs was killed in a plane crash. He is shown here with President Lyndon Johnson in the mid-1960s.

sorry! Because if you're not their friend, you're Mr. Hoover's enemy."

It was right after that, that "the whole goddamned thing started," Gallagher said, meaning the FBI's witch-hunt against him. In August 1967, just weeks after Gallagher refused to blackmail Bobby Kennedy, *Life* magazine published an article tying Gallagher closely with the mob.

The Takeover of the Congress

Hoover's capo in the Congress was Deke DeLoach: "He would bring over tapes that they had on various Congressmen and say, 'We're your friends and we're in your corner,' but that meant that they owned them. It was tantamount to blackmail. He really was the number 3 guy in the FBI."

"If you were on the Appropriations Committee, which funded the FBI, or the Justice Department, you were in it! If you were on the Judiciary Committee, or in the top leadership, you came under their umbrella and under their threats.... The top three or four people on that Judiciary Committee, they were owned by Hoover."

Ultimately, Hoover & Co. went too far, demanding that Gallagher resign from Congress. Cohn threatened: "If you don't resign, Mr. Hoover wants you out of Congress in seven days." If not, Gallagher's wife would be dragged through the mud, in another smear story in *Life* magazine. How he got them to back off is a story we should let Mr. Gallagher tell in his own words!

Boggs Calls for Hoover's Resignation

In April 1971, Rep. Hale Boggs met with Gallagher, telling him the repairman had found his phone bugged. The next morning, Boggs called for Hoover's resignation on the floor of the Congress.

"The time has come for the Attorney General to ask for [Hoover's] resignation. When the FBI taps the telephones of members of this body and the Senate, it stations agents on campuses, when the FBI adopts the tactics of the Soviet Union and Hitler's Gestapo, it is time, it is way past time, Mr. Speaker, that the present director no longer be the director. I ask again now that you have enough courage to demand the resignation of this man."

At the same time, Boggs pushed to reopen the investigations of the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King.

The Louisiana Congressman was close to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison—the only law enforcement official in the United States who ever brought charges against anyone connected with the Kennedy assassination.² Garrison, like everyone else connected with the efforts to get to the truth about that terrible event, paid dearly: He was hounded and slandered, and driven out of office. But Boggs was convinced that the destruction of Jim Garrison was based on the fact that Garrison was *right*, that there *was* a conspiracy.

On April 10, 1972, a Federal Grand Jury indicted Gallagher on charges of conspiracy, perjury, and Federal income tax evasion.

Gallagher went to the floor of the Congress, and for the first time, put forward the details of the filth thrown against him under orders from Hoover, the origin of the *Life* magazine articles, the broad intimidation of Congress, and the incredible revelations that had been presented to his subcommittee regarding U.S. Army, FBI, and CIA abuses of the Constitutional rights of Americans.

He called for Hoover's resignation, or firing.

Six months later, on Oct. 18, 1972, a plane carrying Hale Boggs disappeared in Alaska.

Hoover died on May 2, 1972, just two weeks after

2. See Jim Garrison, *On the Trail of the Assassins, One Man's Quest To Solve the Murder of President Kennedy*, 1988.

Gallagher had gone before the House, calling for his resignation.

Boggs' courage inspired Reps. Allard Lowenstein and Frank Church to reopen the investigation of the Kennedy murder, leading to the 1975 Church Committee on Assassinations and 1976-1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Congressman Lowenstein, Boggs' close collaborator, was shot and killed in 1980.

In his closing remarks of this interview, Neil Gallagher said: "I worry very much about what the hell's going to happen to this country, unless people become



"I worry very much about what the hell's going to happen to this country, unless people become aware of [the secret government]," Gallagher said. He is shown here with President Kennedy, in the 1960s.

aware of it. The frailty of civilization, and the ability to destroy it, is so widespread now. As long as people in the Congress don't raise these questions about the role of the secret government in America, or the secret *governments* in America; or the real role of the secret societies, in America—as long as there's no protection for them, they can be destroyed overnight."

What we see today in the immorality and dysfunction of our institutions of government can be viewed through the prism of those terrible events described by Neil Gallagher.

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Saudi Bankrolling of al-Qaeda Well Known to U.S. Government

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

“If I could somehow snap my fingers and cut off the funding from one country, it would be Saudi Arabia.”

—Stuart Levey, Treasury Under Secretary,
in charge of tracking terror financing, to
ABC News, Sept. 11, 2007.

Sept. 23—The U.S. government has known for years that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest source of funds for global jihadist terrorism, including funding of the 9/11 attacks against the U.S., but has, to date, refused to take any effective action against it. Behind the Saudis, of course, are the British, a relationship that is exemplified by the British-Saudi Al-Yamah slush fund, used by Prince Bandar and others as a major source of terror funding.

This coverup goes far beyond the suppression of the crucial 28-page chapter from the Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11, concerning Saudi support for the 9/11 hijackers, the concealment of which has continued under the Obama Administration.

Something which has received far too little attention, is the 335-page report issued in July 2012 by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, exposing the role of HSBC (formerly, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) in money-laundering and global narcotics and terrorism financing. This included a 50-page chapter on HSBC’s sordid ties to Al-Rajhi Bank, the largest private bank in Saudi Arabia, with \$59 billion in assets, and over 500 branches. The

bank was founded by the Al-Rajhi brothers, led by Sulaiman Abdul Aziz Al-Rajhi, chairman of the board of the bank, and a pivotal al-Qaeda financier, according to a number of CIA and Treasury reports.

As is recounted in the Senate report, the 9/11 Commission Report and numerous other official government documents show that in March 2002, the FBI and Bosnian authorities raided the Bosnian offices of the Benevolence International Foundation, a Saudi charity known to conduit money to al-Qaeda. Investigators found a computer hard drive documenting al-Qaeda’s funding apparatus, which was dubbed the “Golden Chain.” Among the top 20 funders of al-Qaeda identified in one document on the hard drive, was Sulaiman Al-Rajhi.

The Senate report also noted that at the same time that the Bosnia raid occurred, in March 2002, the FBI was also raiding the Northern Virginia offices of the SAAR Foundation, a front for the Al-Rajhi group, linked both to the Muslim Brotherhood and other hard-core terrorist cells around the globe. “Operation Green Quest” targeted SAAR and the affiliated Safa Group of charitable and business fronts, all tied to the Saudi regime.

Additionally, in 2003, as cited in the Senate report, the CIA produced a classified report that was later leaked to the *Wall Street Journal*, titled “Al-Rajhi Bank: Conduit for Extreme Finance.” According to the Lloyds lawsuit (see below), the CIA report stated:

“Islamic extremists have used Al-Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (ARABIC) since at least the

mid-1990s as a conduit for terrorist transactions, probably because they find the bank's vast network and adherence to Islamic principles both convenient and ideologically sound. Senior al-Rajhi family members have long supported Islamic extremists and probably know that terrorists use their bank. Reporting indicates that senior al-Rajhi family members control the bank's most important decisions and that ARABIC's principal managers answer directly to Suleiman. The al-Rajhis know they are under scrutiny and have moved to conceal their activities from financial regulatory authorities."

Saudi Role Officially Recognized

Other evidence of official U.S. knowledge of Saudi terrorism financing, cited in the Senate report, includes:

- The 9/11 Commission found that the Al-Rajhi Bank was directly implicated in conduiting funds to the hijackers through the International Islamic Relief Organization, which maintained accounts at Al-Rajhi. It was through those accounts that funds were wired to Abdulaziz Al-Omari, one of the 9/11 hijackers, just four days before the attacks.
- The U.S. State Department and the Congressional Research Service reported in 2007 that Saudi Arabia continued to be a source of financing for al-Qaeda and other terrorist organization, including the statement by Stuart Levey quoted above.
- In April 2008, Levey testified that, although Saudi Arabia was taking strong action against terrorists inside its borders, it was not working as hard to prevent money from flowing to terrorists *outside* its borders. "Saudi Arabia today remains the location from which more money is going to terror groups and the Taliban—Sunni terror groups and the Taliban—than from any other place in the world."
- A 2009 GAO report prepared for Congress stated: "U.S. officials remain concerned about the ability of Saudi individuals and multilateral charitable organizations, as well as other individual visiting Saudi Arabia, to support terrorism and violent extremism outside of Saudi Arabia."

Not mentioned in the Senate report, because it only came to light later, through Wikileaks, was a Dec. 30,



HSBC was named by a U.S. Senate Committee in 2012 for its role in in money-laundering and global narcotics and terrorism financing, along with its sordid ties to Al-Rajhi Bank.

Sulaiman Al-Rajhi, the billionaire chairman of Al-Rajhi Bank, the largest private bank in Saudi Arabia, and a pivotal funder of al-Qaeda.

2009 State Department cable which stated that "donors in Saudi Arabia constitute the most significant source of funding to Sunni terrorist groups worldwide." The cable also said that, despite some cooperation from the Saudi government, "more needs to be done since Saudi Arabia remains a critical financial support base for al-Qa'ida, the Taliban, LeT [Lashkar e-Tayyiba], and other terrorist groups, including Hamas, which probably raise millions of dollars annually from Saudi sources, often during Hajj and Ramadan."

Other Links

Other Saudi banks and financial groups have been linked to the same tightly knit apparatus, all operating under the protection of the Saudi Ministry of Religious Affairs. The other banks included Bank of Taqwa, which was identified by the U.S. Treasury Department as a Specially Designated Terrorist Entity. Treasury stated, in November 2001: "Al-Taqwa group has long acted as a financial advisor to al-Qaeda, with offices in Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Italy and the Caribbean."

Akida Bank Private LTD, another Saudi bank tied to al-Qaeda money laundering, listed Sulaiman Al-Rajhi on its board of directors. The bank was run by Youssef Nada, a known financier of Saudi-backed terrorist cells.

The HSBC links to Al-Rajhi Bank dated back, according to the Senate report, to HSBC's takeover of Republic National Bank of New York, which was sold to HongShang by Edmond Safra. Under Safra, Republic National Bank was exposed for laundering the profits of a top Turkish heroin-smuggling ring operating out of the Shakarchi Trading Company in Switzerland. When HSBC took over Republic National Bank, the existing Al-Rajhi accounts were taken over by HSBC New York.

‘All the keys are here...’

In testimony before the U.S. Senate on Oct. 22, 2003, Jean-Charles Brisard, a French terrorism expert who was the lead investigator for a civil lawsuit filed by the 9/11 families, summed up the track record of the Saudis this way:

“In June 2001, the late FBI Chief of Anti-Terrorism, John O’Neill, told me that ‘All the answers, all the keys enabling us to dismantle Bin Laden’s network are in Saudi Arabia.’ Today, all of our leads and much of the evidence collected by the 9/11 families put Saudi Arabia on the central axis of terror and shows that this [Saudi] government was aware of the situation, was able to change the path of its organizations, whether banks, businesses or charities, but voluntarily failed to do so. Rather, the Saudi government repeatedly claimed since at least 1993 that the situation was under control, while facilitating the reach and involvement of the charities and the financial institutions of the kingdom, or inciting its citizens to support the terror fronts, when the highest ranking members of the royal family are pouring tens of millions of dollars each year to Islamic charities known for diverting money to Al-Qaida.”

Obama Protects the Saudis

Both the Bush and Obama administrations have gone to extraordinary lengths to block the 9/11 families from holding the Saudi government and its royal family accountable for their role in the 9/11 attacks.

In 2005, the families’ lawsuit against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, several Saudi princes, and various Saudi-controlled charities, was dismissed by a Federal judge in New York City, at the request of the Bush Administration, on the grounds that the Kingdom was immune from such claims under the Foreign Sovereign

Immunities Act. The dismissal was upheld in 2008 by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit.

When the families appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 2009, the Obama Administration rushed to the Kingdom’s defense, repeating the Bush Administration’s claim that the Saudi government and members of the royal family were immune from lawsuits. The Obama Justice Department argued that, since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had never been designated as a state sponsor of terrorism (who could be more deserving of this label than the Saudis?), it therefore possessed sovereign immunity.

“I find this reprehensible,” Kristen Breitweiser, a leader of the 9/11 families, told the May 30, 2009 *New York Times*. “One would have hoped that the Obama Administration would have taken a different stance than the Bush Administration, and you wonder what message this sends to the victims of terrorism around the world.”

(That was just a foretaste of things to come. Since then, Obama has openly allied his Administration with Saudi-backed al-Qaeda terrorists in Libya, and now in Syria.)

The Supreme Court refused to review the dismissal of the suit. However, in 2011, the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals reversed itself and allowed the families’ suit to proceed under a different legal theory, and in April of this year, it reinstated much of their lawsuit.

The Lloyds Suit

Meanwhile, shortly before the 10th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks, another suit was filed which contained an extraordinary compilation of evidence, heavily drawn from government sources, of the direct Saudi responsibility for the 9/11 attacks and for the financing of Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda.

Lloyds Syndicate 3500, a Lloyds of London insurance portfolio, filed its suit in the U.S. District Court for Western Pennsylvania in Johnstown, Pa., near the site where one of the four 9/11 hijacked commercial airliners crashed. Named as defendants were the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a number of Saudi government-run charities, and two Saudi banks; the suit demanded at least \$215 million in compensation for insurance payments the syndicate had made to victims of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

The suit was premised on the argument that, while the costs of the 9/11 attack *per se* were limited, al-Qaeda had a \$35-million-a-year budget that was largely covered by payments from the Saudi royal family and allied circles. The complaint provides extremely de-

tailed allegations about the role of the Saudi regime in sponsoring, financing, and supporting al-Qaeda over the 13-year period from 1988 through the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. The evidence compiled for the lawsuit was based almost exclusively on U.S. and Saudi government documents, including publicly available evidence provided by scores of Guantanamo Bay detainees, who were picked up as “enemy combatants,” and who were affiliated with either al-Qaeda or the Saudi charities named in the suit.

“The success of al Qaeda’s agenda, including the September 11th attacks themselves, has been made possible by the lavish sponsorship al Qaeda has received from its material sponsors and supporters over more than a decade leading up to September 11, 2001,” the complaint stated, continuing:

“Although al Qaeda has in limited instances established its own charities to serve as channels of support for particular initiatives, al Qaeda’s development into a sophisticated global terrorist network was fueled primarily by the massive support it received from purported charities acting as agents and alter-egos of the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, many of which worked with the al Qaeda leadership during the

Afghan jihad. These governmental agents have served as the primary conduits for channeling financial, logistical, operational, and ideological support for al Qaeda’s global jihad for more than twenty years. To this day, many of these arms of the Saudi government remain dedicated to promoting al Qaeda’s goals and operational objectives.”

Among the nominally private *da’awas* (charities) named in the suit were: the World Muslim League, the Saudi Red Crescent, and a variety of Saudi charities that funded the wars in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Chechnya. All of these organizations were controlled by the Saudi Ministry of Religious Affairs, and by Saudi Arabia’s Interior Minister, Prince Nayef, who is now second in line to the throne, and who chaired the government committee overseeing all of the named charities. As the Lloyds complaint put it, these organizations were “created by the government of the Kingdom to propagate a radical strain of Islam throughout the World, commonly referred to as Wahhabism.”

For reasons which were never stated, the lawsuit was withdrawn shortly after filing, although the complaint is still publicly available. However, the same law firm which filed the Pennsylvania suit, Cozen O’Connor

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of Philadelphia, is also representing the plaintiffs in the reinstated New York case, which includes insurance companies, so it is probable that the evidence cited in the Pennsylvania case will be included in the pending New York case.

Treachery

What all of this demonstrates, is that the U.S. government is fully cognizant of the Saudi responsibility for both 9/11, and for ongoing terrorist attacks. Yet, had

the same degree of effort from the U.S. government, including Congress, been directed against Saudi Arabia, as has been aimed at Iran with far less evidence, the world would be free of major terrorist attacks today.

The level of treachery involved in the U.S.-Saudi relationship—particularly following the 9/11 attacks—is beyond belief. It is long overdue for those ties to be severed, and for the full criminal apparatus behind 9/11—the Saudis and their British backers—to be prosecuted, with no holds barred.

Ken Cummings: Profile of a Self-Admitted Saudi Asset

Sept. 19—Congressional staffer Kenneth Cummings, an aide to Congressman Chris Van Hollen of Maryland, was presented Sept. 13 with the evidence that Saudi Arabia was behind both 9/11 attacks on the United States—on U.S. soil in 2001 and in Benghazi, Libya in 2012—and that the Saudis were also funding and arming al-Qaeda in Syria. Cummings's response to LaRouchePAC representatives was to repeatedly insist, "We need the Saudis." Cummings further asserted that the Congressional leadership would never allow the declassification of the 28 pages of the 9/11 Commission report which detail the Saudi financing and operational role in that horrific terrorist assault.

On Aug. 25, the *Wall Street Journal* published an article entitled, "A Veteran Saudi Power Player Works To Build Support To Topple Assad," which documented the role of Saudi Arabia's Prince Bandar bin Sultan in lavishly lobbying members of Congress to support the Saudis' genocidal wars in the Middle East. Multiple intelligence sources have reported that Saudi largesse, in the form of substantial political contributions, is flowing to members of Congress. Bandar was the Saudi Ambassador to the United States at the time of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks; his wife, Princess Haifa al-Faisal, wrote checks to the networks of Omar al-Bayoumi, the handler of the 9/11 terrorists.

Was Cummings speaking for himself, or, was he speaking for Van Hollen, who is part of the Democratic Party leadership? If Cummings was speaking

out of turn, then Van Hollen should fire him. If this is Van Hollen's position, then the Congressman should explain his support for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is an enemy of the United States, as has been documented in the suppressed pages of the 9/11 Commission Report.

Treason

The Constitution defines treason as "adherence to the enemies of the United States," and as "giving them aid and comfort." Lyndon LaRouche has characterized the continuing support for Saudi Arabia by members of Congress or their staffs as treasonous, given what is known or is readily available to be known about the Saudi role in direct attacks on this country.

In a recent press release, Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.) issued a call for the declassification of the 28 pages of the 9/11 Report. "As we commemorate the 12th anniversary of 9/11, it saddens me that vital evidence of this heinous attack is still being withheld from the American people. As a member of Congress, I had the opportunity to read the 28 pages of the Joint Congressional Inquiry into the attacks that have not been made public, and I believe that keeping this information classified is more about protecting powerful interests than our national security."

Jones, former Sen. Bob Graham, and the families of the 9/11 victims have repeatedly called for the release of this information to obtain justice and closure. Congress remains largely silent based on Saudi money, influence, and cowardice in the face of a secret government apparatus which dates from the days of J. Edgar Hoover and Allen Dulles. It is time to end all of this—release the 28 pages now.

—Jeffrey Steinberg

Editorial

The Obama Danger

Some observers anticipated that he might take off his shoe and start pounding it on the podium, in imitation of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchov's performance at the UN in 1960, so "in-your-face" was Barack Obama's assertion of his right to go to war in defiance of international law during his Sept. 24 speech to the UN General Assembly. Obama's repeated assertions of the alleged right to violate national sovereignty during that speech—through spying and various acts of war—should remind everyone of just how unstable the agreements for a peaceful settlement of the Syria crisis are, as long as this President is in office.

At times, the script appeared to come straight from former Vice President Cheney—we're "prepared to use all elements of our power, including military force, to secure" our core interests in the Middle East, Obama threatened. At others, it was a carbon copy of the prescriptions from that architect of the 2003 Iraq War Tony Blair, in asserting his alleged right to violate national sovereignty with acts of war, without authorization of the UN Security Council, and, although he didn't say it, the U.S. Congress.

The U.S. President's lying assertions that the shattered Libya is better off than it was before the invasion, and that it's an "insult to reason" to think the rebels used chemical weapons in Syria, underscore the danger of leaving decisions of war and peace to a man who's either off his rocker, pure evil, or both.

Some might dismiss Obama's UN assertions as pure bluster, an attempt to "save face" after having been boxed in by his own military, the Russians, and the overwhelming opposition of the U.S. population toward going to war. But in a world of ther-

monuclear weapons and seething tensions fed by an Empire determined to destroy nation-states and crush the world's population, such rhetoric itself could lead to miscalculations and set off an irreparable disaster.

There must be no time lost in finishing the job of neutralizing the power of this President by available constitutional means. A decisive blow against his controllers in London and Wall Street, with the imposition of Glass-Steagall, is one urgent measure to be taken. But there are others required as well.

Obama has made a declaration, before the entire world, of his right to launch aggressive war. Even his own military disagree. Former Defense Secretary Robert Gates was outspoken in a Dallas speech Sept. 18, saying that Obama's proposed military strikes on Syria would be like "throwing gasoline on an extremely complex fire in the Middle East." "Haven't Iraq, Afghanistan, and Libya taught us something about the unintended consequences of military action once it's launched?" he asked.

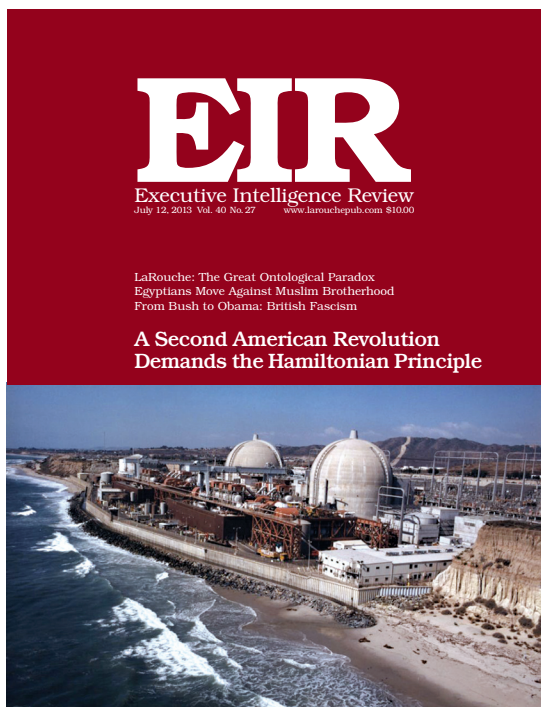
Former CIA officer Philip Giraldi drew the appropriate conclusion in his Sept. 19 column "'I' Is for 'Impeachment.'" Giraldi identified two issues: Obama's leading the nation to the brink of war without the consent of Congress, and his authorization to arm the rebel groups in Syria, including enemies of the United States, i.e., al-Qaeda.

We can't afford to wait. Obama's stated intentions, as well as his previous actions, represent a clear and present danger to the welfare of the United States, and our Constitution provides the means to deal with them. When failure to act may mean nuclear war, all excuses must be put aside.

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