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Greece Asserts Sovereignty: Debt Cannot be Paid
Saudi Revelations Up Pressure to Release 28 Pages
British Royals Feel Heat Over Diana's Assassination

**On the Brink: Only a Global
Alternative To Threat of WWII**



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EIR

From the Editors

What do you need to know, and how do you have to think, in order to bring mankind out of the current seemingly insolvable crises that have put us on the edge of World War III? In this issue of *EIR*, we do our best to supply those necessities.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche provides the strategic overview, emphasizing what must be done to halt the war threat. The excerpt from Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov's speech at the Munich Security Conference backs up her case, countering the Western media lie that "Russia created the crisis." We also note recent Russia media coverage of Mrs. LaRouche and her Schiller Institute.

Concluding this section is our definitive exposé of what is behind the British Empire's assault on Argentina and its President, a leading collaborator of the BRICS nations in their motion to create a new, just world economic order.

Greece, in its rejection of the murderous austerity that has been imposed on it, has not yet joined the BRICS, but it is putting up a fight that is inspiring other Europeans to fight—as you'll see in *Economics*. And the British and their stooges are also running into major problems on the terror front, as shown by our report on the explosion of coverage of the Saudi role in 9/11, and the motion to declassify the 28 pages of the 9/11 Joint Inquiry report that deals with that.

Even more dramatic is our *Counterintelligence* feature by Australian correspondent Robert Barwick, on how the British monarchy is being shaken to the core by the release of new material on the assassination of Princess Diana, and renewed scrutiny on Prince Charles's Saudi ties. Circulation of this story will shake it even more.

The rest of the issue is comprised of three in-depth reports on the method—economic and scientific—which must be adopted to rebuild the world, after the British monarchy's defeat. First, the Central Asia program from *EIR*'s definitive *The Silk Road Becomes the World Land-Bridge* report, showing the alternative to British geopolitics in that region. Second, "From Kepler to China Today: What Really Is Mankind?", a discussion by Jason Ross of the LaRouchePAC Science Team on the epistemological basis for thinking about man's role in the universe. Last, see our lively story on a breakthrough in nuclear fission—written to bust anti-nuclear axioms in Germany, but applicable everywhere.

As a whole, this issue aims to support our editorial argument: The disasters before us, which "experts" claim to be inevitable, can and must be stopped.

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*The war in
Lysychansk, in
Ukraine's
Donbass region.*



Creative Commons/Lyungking

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Jason Ross of the LaRouchePAC Science Team gave this presentation during the LaRouchePAC weekly webcast on Jan. 30. How does 17th-Century astronomer Johannes Kepler give us the answer to the question, "What is mankind?" Lyndon LaRouche advised the Science Team to take two approaches to conveying the breakthrough of this world-historical genius: the Classical approach of what Kepler did in his day; and the modern approach, how China is embodying this with its work at present.

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ON THE BRINK OF NUCLEAR WAR

Only a Global Peace Plan Can End Crisis in Europe

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Feb. 9—If the last-minute diplomacy of German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President François Hollande, and Russian President Vladimir Putin leads to a realistic chance of achieving a peace plan for Ukraine, this is probably the last opportunity to correct the systemic error of trans-Atlantic policy, which has led the world to the brink of World War III and systemic financial collapse. But nothing can be done with compromises based on the least common denominator and partial solutions: World peace can only be achieved if the West's geostrategic policy of confrontation with Russia and China is replaced by a completely new paradigm. Europe and the U.S. must accept the offer of Chinese President Xi Jinping and cooperate with the BRICS countries in a new, just world economic order.

Apparently anticipating the imminent delivery of heavy weapons from the U.S. to Ukraine, and thus the acute danger of a military escalation to war in Europe, Hollande and Merkel took the initiative with their journey to Kiev and Moscow Feb. 5-6. According to media reports, they first informed U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry on the evening before. In reality, the threat was not only of a war in Europe: The fuse to global nuclear war had burned nearly to the end.

If negotiations among Putin, Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, Merkel, and Hollande, still ongoing, manage to reach agreement on a variant of the peace plan that Putin had submitted in mid-January—more autonomy for the areas in eastern Ukraine held by anti-

Kiev militias, more safeguards for the Russian language and culture in this region, possibly partial recognition of territorial gains that the militias have made since the conclusion of the Minsk Agreement in September 2014, as in the original Minsk arrangements—then the immediate escalation to the potential annihilation of mankind would at least be interrupted. But the danger of war would by no means have been overcome.

Russian State Duma Speaker Sergei Naryshkin warned recently, at a conference on the 70th anniversary of the Yalta Conference in 1945, that the West continuously refuses to consider the consequences of the missile defense shield which surrounds Russia: “Only a blind man can ignore the threat of the missile defense system, NATO's eastward expansion, and the series of U.S. military interventions that bypassed the UN Security Council,” Naryshkin said. In response to these threats, Russia has elevated the readiness status of its strategic nuclear missiles and mobile installations in six regions.

Conflict Over Greece

Although Merkel and Hollande are trying to pull the emergency brake at the last minute in Ukraine (whether this will be successful is still uncertain at press time), when it comes to the confrontation with the new Greek government, it's a different story. The European Central Bank (ECB), the Bundesbank, Merkel, and German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble are reacting more



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Russian President Vladimir Putin, and French President François Hollande meet in Moscow, Feb. 6, 2015, in a last-ditch attempt to find a peace solution for Ukraine.

like the notorious hardline blockheads in the last days of the GDR [communist East Germany—ed.]. For they will neither discuss a debt haircut, nor a debt conference as was held for Germany in London 1953.

The ECB has even pressed toward confrontation with its decision not to accept Greek government bonds any longer as collateral for loans, and to direct the country instead to take the more expensive emergency loans. European principles and agreements must be complied with, insists Schäuble, even if that arrogance and intransigence accelerates the demise of the euro.

However, these same principles and agreements are the problem. For it was the austerity policy of the Troika [ECB, European Commission, IMF] which made economic recovery impossible in Greece, destroyed a third of the Greek economy, and plunged the population into despair. From the outset, I warned that this austerity, in the tradition of Weimar Germany's Chancellor Heinrich Brüning, could not work, and as early as February 2008, shortly after the signing of the EU's Treaty of Lisbon, I warned that the ratification of this treaty would mean the signing of a second Versailles Treaty—and indeed for the whole of Europe. No one should forget that the first Treaty of Versailles, in 1919, was the root of the Second World War.

Greek Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis stressed

in an interview with *Die Zeit* that much suffering could have been prevented back then if they had broken off the Treaty of Versailles, and that in Greece today, the Nazi party "Golden Dawn" has already become the third strongest party in the country in response to the prescribed austerity.

But the blockheads' tunnel vision was directed only to the interests of the banking sector—and it was solely for the sake of the banks that the austerity was imposed. This plunged the whole of Southern Europe into misery, as well as the "rescue packages" which benefited not the Greeks, but the European banks. As a result, in Europe and many other parts of the world, people now have an image of the brutal Germans, whose medicine has poisoned the Southern

Europeans, and who are too mean-spirited now to give the Greeks the same opportunity that the U.S. gave to Germany after the Second World War.

Without the Marshall Plan and the Debt Conference of 1953, which halved Germany's total debt and tied its payment to export surpluses, Germany would have never developed from a rubble field to the country of the German economic miracle, admired throughout the world.

In response to the bank's policy and Schäuble's hard line, tens of thousands of people immediately took to the streets in several Greek cities, in support of the new Tsipras government. In Madrid, 300,000 people had demonstrated on the previous Saturday. If the EU, ECB, and the German government stick to their uncompromising attitude, the euro threatens to collapse in a chaotic manner. The demonstrated heartlessness of the Schäubles of this world can only worsen the social disaster; they apparently did not grasp the historical processes that are in play.

Take Up China's Offer

There is a solution, but it requires determined action by the thinking part of the European population. President Xi Jinping's offer remains on the table, that the U.S. and other major countries—e.g., Germany, France,

Italy—together with the BRICS countries [Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa], should build the New Silk Road and create new credit institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB), and other banks that will be focused only on financing the real economy. With this offer, the contours of a new order of peace for the 21st Century are clearly in sight.

There is a package of measures that would bring the world back from the abyss, and lead it, on the basis of tested and proven examples, into a new era of international cooperation:

First, an immediate debt conference must be held, as in 1953—not only for Greece, but for all the European, or even better, trans-Atlantic debts, because it is not only Greece that cannot repay its debts; rather, it is much more the “Too-Big-To-Fail” banks which are hopelessly bankrupt in the U.S. and Europe, with outstanding derivative contracts which account for more than 20 times the gross domestic product of the whole world.

The first step taken by such a conference must be the introduction of a two-tier banking system in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall Act, which places the commercial banks under state protection,

and compels the investment banks to get along without so-called rescue packages, without so-called “quantitative easing” (money-printing), without access to the accounts of commercial banks, and, where appropriate, declares them insolvent. That is to say, the casino economy must be closed down once and for all.

The second step should be the creation of a credit system based on the principles of Alexander Hamilton’s National Bank, as it was reactivated by others in American history, such as Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt with his Reconstruction Finance Corporation (which was the basis for the creation of the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Germany after the Second World War, without which there would never have been a German economic miracle).

Third, this new credit system can be the basis for cooperation with the new banks in the BRICS countries. The extensive projects that have already been decided upon by the BRICS and the countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa—the development of infrastructure, energy, water management, scientific cooperation, space, etc.—offer the prospect of economic growth for many decades into the future, a real “win-win” policy for all participating states, as Xi Jinping

There Is Life After the Euro!

Program for an Economic Miracle in Southern Europe, the Mediterranean Region, and Africa

AN **EIR** SPECIAL REPORT

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http://www.larouchepub.com/special_report/2012/spec_rpt_program_medit.pdf

has emphasized again and again.

Fourth, the Marshall Plan proposal that [EIR](#) published in 2012 under the title “An Economic Miracle for the Mediterranean and Southern Europe” can be placed on the agenda in this context. It can become a natural extension of the Eurasian Land-Bridge over multiple routes, with an infrastructure network in Africa.

Thus, there is a way out of the existential crisis, based on already proven concepts, and it is already being implemented by a large group of nations, which together constitute more than half of the human species. The Schiller Institute has launched an international campaign to make this option of the cooperation with the BRICS countries for a new, just world economic order known all over the world—because it is virtually unknown now, due to the controlled mainstream media—and to mobilize the greatest number of supporters and activists for this. A petition to this effect has been signed by several thousand people, including more than 300 major institutional representatives.

This resolution and the names of prominent signatories can be found at SchillerInstitute.org.

Translated from German by Daniel Platt.

Lavrov Reviews the Strategic Conflict

The following are excerpts from Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov's speech to the Munich Security Conference on Feb. 7. The full text is on the [Russian Foreign Ministry's](#) website.

...The structure of stability, based on the UN Charter and the Helsinki principles, has long been undermined by actions of the United States and its allies in Yugoslavia, which was bombed, as well as in Iraq and Libya, NATO's expansion to the east, and the creation of new lines of separation. The project of building a common European home failed because our Western partners were guided by illusions and beliefs of winners in the Cold War rather than the interests of building an open security architecture with mutual respect of interests. The obligations, solemnly undertaken as part of the OSCE [Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe] and the Russia-NATO Council, not to ensure

one's own safety at the expense of others, remained on paper and were ignored in practice.

The problem of missile defence is vivid evidence of the powerful destructive influence of unilateral steps in the development of military capabilities contrary to lawful interests of other states. Our proposals on joint operation in the anti-missile field were rejected. In exchange we were advised to join the creation of global U.S. missile defence, strictly according to Washington's templates, which, as we underlined and explained based on facts a number of times, carries real risks for Russian nuclear deterrence forces.

Any action undermining strategic stability will inevitably result in countermeasures. Thus, long-term damage is inflicted upon the entire system of international treaties dealing with control over armaments, the feasibility of which directly depends on the missile defence factor.

We do not even understand what the United States' obsession with creating a global missile defence system can be connected with. With aspirations to indisputable military supremacy? With faith in the possibility to resolve issues technologically, whereas these issues are in reality political? In any case, the missile threats did not become weaker, but a strong irritant emerged in the Euro-Atlantic region, and it will take a long time to get rid of it. We are ready for this. Refusal of the United States and other NATO members to ratify the Agreement on Adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, which buried this treaty, was another destabilizing factor.

At the same time, our U.S. colleagues are attempting to lay the blame on Russia in each complicated situation they themselves created....

There is a pinnacle in the course pursued by our Western colleagues in the past quarter of a century on preserving their domination in world affairs by all possible means, on seizing the geopolitical space in Europe. They demanded of the CIS countries—our closest neighbors, connected with us by centuries economically, historically, culturally, and even in terms of family ties—that they make a choice: either with the West, or against the West. This is a zero-sum logic which, ostensibly, everyone wanted to leave in the past.

The strategic partnership of Russia and the European Union failed the test of strength, as the EU chose a path of confrontation over the development of mutually beneficial interaction mechanisms. We cannot help remembering the missed opportunity to implement

Chancellor Merkel's initiative put forward in June 2010 in Meseberg, to create a EU-Russia Committee on Security and Foreign Affairs at the level of foreign ministers. Russia backed that idea, but the European Union rejected it. Meanwhile, this constant dialogue mechanism, if it were to be set up, would allow for solving problems faster and more effectively, and for resolving mutual concerns in a timely manner.

Ukraine

As for Ukraine itself, unfortunately, at each stage of the development of the crisis, our American colleagues, and under their influence, also the European Union, have been taking steps leading to escalation. This happened when the EU declined to involve Russia in the discussion of the consequences of the economic bloc's implementing the Association Agreement with Ukraine, which was followed by direct support of a coup d'état, and anti-government riots prior to that. This also happened when our Western partners kept issuing indulgences to the Kiev authorities, who, rather than keeping their promise to launch nation-wide dialogue, began a large-scale military operation and labelled terrorists all those citizens who defied the unconstitutional change of power and the rampage of the ultranationalists.

It is very hard for us to explain why many of our colleagues fail to apply to Ukraine the universal principles of settling internal conflicts, which presuppose, above all, an inclusive political dialogue between the protagonists. Why do our partners in the cases of Afghanistan, Libya, Iraq, Yemen, Mali, and South Sudan, for instance, urge the governments to talk with the opposition, with rebels, in some cases even with extremists, whereas in the Ukrainian crisis, our partners act differently, in fact encouraging Kiev's military operation, going so far as to justify or attempt to justify the use of cluster munitions?

Regretfully, our Western colleagues are apt to close their eyes to everything that is said and done by the Kiev authorities, including fanning xenophobic attitudes. Let me quote: "Ukrainian social-nationalism regards the Ukrainian nation as a blood-race community." Which is followed by: "The issue of total Ukrainization in the future social-nationalist state will be resolved within three to six months by a tough and balanced state policy." The author of those words is Andrey Biletsky, the commander of the Azov regiment, which is actively engaged in the military activities in Donbass. Some other activists who gained a position in politics and

power, including Dmitry Yarosh, Oleg Tyagnibok, and the leader of the Radical Party in the Verkhovna Rada, Oleg Lyashko, publicly called a number of times for an ethnically clean Ukraine, for the extermination of Russians and Jews. Those statements failed to evoke any reaction in the Western capitals. I don't think present-day Europe can afford to neglect the danger of the spread of the neo-Nazi virus.

The Ukrainian crisis cannot be settled by military force. This was confirmed last Summer, when the situation on the battlefield forced the participants to sign the Minsk Accords. It is being confirmed now as well, when the latest attempt to gain a military victory is failing. Yet regardless of all that, more loud calls are being made in some Western countries to step up support of the Kiev authorities' vector toward militarization of society and the state, to "pump up" Ukraine with lethal weapons, to drag it into NATO. Hope is being instilled by the increased opposition in Europe to such plans, which can only make the tragedy of the Ukrainian people worse.

Russia will continue to strive for establishing peace. We are consistently calling for the cessation of military activities, the withdrawal of heavy weapons and the start of direct talks between Kiev and Donetsk and Lugansk on practical steps to restore the common economic, social and political space within the territorial integrity of Ukraine. Numerous initiatives by President Putin were dedicated to exactly that within the Normandy format, which helped launch the Minsk process, and our further efforts on its expansion, including yesterday's talks in the Kremlin among the Russian, German, and French leaders. As you know, these talks are ongoing. We believe that there is every possibility that we will reach results and agree on recommendations that will really allow the parties to untie the knot of this conflict.

It is crucial that everyone should be aware of the real magnitude of the risks. It is high time we abandon the custom of considering every problem separately, unable to see the forest for the trees. It is time to give a comprehensive assessment of the situation. The world is now facing a drastic shift connected with the change of historical eras. The labor pains of the new world structure are manifested in increased proneness to conflicts in international relations. If short-sighted practical decisions with a view toward the nearest elections at home prevail with politicians over a strategic global vision, the risk will emerge of losing global management control....

Russian Media Cover LaRouche Campaigns

Feb. 7—The Copenhagen bureau of TASS, official news agency of the Russian Federation, on Feb. 3 released an interview with Schiller Institute leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche, done during her visit to Denmark for an event with diplomats on Jan. 30 (see last week's *EIR*). During the same week, a Russian news outlet in France, and Russian news services, international and domestic, published an interview with Jacques Cheminade, a French political leader who is close friend of LaRouche, and covered the Schiller Institute's demonstration in New York City against the "anti-Russian sentiments" being fueled in the U.S., outside a performance by world famous Russian conductor Valery Gergiev and opera singer Anna Netrebko.

The Russian-language wire from the Copenhagen bureau has appeared, so far, on the news site ru.euronews.com. The English translation below was done by *EIR*, using the original English text of Zepp-LaRouche's replies, from which the published form was excerpted.

'Schiller Institute Leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche Calls for Uniting the Efforts of the European Union, the United States, and the BRICS'

"COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3—Nikolai Morozov, TASS. The need for a new world economic order and new international relations is the central idea in the speeches being given by German politician Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder and president of the Schiller Institute, during her current tour of several European capitals. In Copenhagen she addressed a workshop for diplomats,

held at the Russian Center for Science and Culture.

"Zepp-LaRouche believes that the world is now on a pathway leading to a dead end, with the threat of economic collapse and nuclear war. In order to avoid such catastrophes, the direction of world events must be changed. For this purpose, she thinks, the European Union and the United States should join the BRICS nations in building the Eurasian land-bridge initiated by Chinese President Xi Jinping—the New Silk Road. Zepp-LaRouche also suggests that Greece could now become a bridge between the West and the BRICS.

"'None of the promises given to Russia at the time of the disintegration of the Soviet Union were kept, and none of her offers for cooperation responded to,' Helga Zepp-LaRouche told TASS in an interview. 'This was because the U.S. neocons of the Bush, Sr. administration, at that moment, went for the policy of the Project for a New American Century (PNAC), which embodied the idea of the USA ruling the world as a world empire.

"'All the policies which followed, such as regime change with the help of the so-called "color revolutions," the construction of a global Ballistic Missile Defense system, and the eastward expansion of NATO and the EU up to the borders of Russia, were simply an elaboration of that strategic goal,' she said. 'At the same time, the NATO doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction, MAD, was replaced by the conception of a first strike doctrine. This is why there is, right now, a growing chorus of eminent strategists in the West, who are



Russia's Channel 1 TV covers the Schiller Institute rally at New York City's Lincoln Center, Feb. 6, 2015.

warning of the immediate danger of a Third World War.

“‘Since the repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999, which eliminated any banking regulation,’ continued the Schiller Institute leader, ‘the world has fallen into the hands of predators, who enrich the few, at the expense and suffering of billions of human beings, with the help of a financial system that has essentially become a big casino. There is an enormous unpayable derivatives debt, which is the real cause of the war danger.’

“‘There is, right now, a big fight for the true identity of the United States,’ Zepp-LaRouche reported. She said that the fight is between the imperial faction, which wants world domination, and the forces who want to restore America as a republic, as it was intended by the founding fathers.

“‘There is also a serious fight to end the dictatorial power of Wall Street over the Congress, with the reintroduction of the Glass-Steagall law. If the USA went back to its original economic system, it could cooperate very well with the new credit institutions of the BRICS nations, such as the New Development Bank, and the AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank),’ she told TASS. ‘Then the United States could return to the foreign policy of John Quincy Adams, ... and that is exactly the foreign policy concept of Xi Jinping, with his win-win approach of building the new Silk Road, or Narendra Modi or Vladimir Putin.’

“Zepp-LaRouche holds that ‘everything will depend on our ability to put the alternative of a new paradigm of collaboration on the agenda in time. Mankind has reached a branching point: Either we can define our common interest from the standpoint of the future, or we may not exist. That is why the Schiller Institute is presently involved in an international campaign, to convince more and more individuals and institutions, that joining hands for the common aims of mankind, is the only reasonable alternative to World War III.’

“Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute in 1984, in the context of the intermediate-range missile crisis of the early ’80s. Its main aim was to put a different conception of foreign relations on the table, and it was named after Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) because it was the founders’ view, that a new just world economic order can only succeed, if it is accompanied by a renaissance of Classical culture.”

The New York Intervention

The Schiller Institute’s demonstration in New York City came in the wake of a number of protests against

the Russian Classical musicians, allegedly because of their support for Russian President Putin’s policy in Ukraine. The Institute issued a leaflet entitled “Are Anti-Russian Cultural Protesters the Shock Troops in an Obama/Wall Street Thermonuclear Countdown?” (See www.schillerinstitute.org)

In a press release announcing the counter-protest at Lincoln Center, a Schiller representative declared: “In this year of the 70th anniversary of the defeat of international fascism, in which the United States and the then-Soviet Union were close allies, what could now be more absurdly tragic than a deadly confrontation between the two? Our nations have never fought each other, and such a confrontation today, no matter what anyone thinks, would launch a Third World War.”

The leaflet characterized the violent February 2014 power shift in Ukraine, not as “a brokered transition,” as President Barack Obama recently termed it, but rather an illegal criminal coup against an elected head of state. “These attempts to misinform, and even intimidate audiences that have come to hear great artists perform, must be countered with the truth. The coup in Ukraine was a great injustice. We speak out against it, because as Dr. Martin Luther King stated, ‘Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.’”

“A crazy faction of the City of London policy establishment, represented by the likes of former British prime Minister Tony Blair, believes it can fight and win nuclear war with Russia,” the leaflet pointed out. It went on to quote conductor Valery Gergiev: “I have known Mr. Putin for a long time and I was very hopeful that when he became prime minister we would not lose completely the integrity of Russia. People forget that in 1999 the question was whether Russia would survive at all. Mr. Putin had a historical role simply to save the country from collapse. That’s quite a big task. History will judge, and of course history judges already. After the collapse of the Soviet Union there was no state support for the arts, or very little, and no private sponsorship. Today there is state support and also sponsorship.”

In fact, Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly stressed, the coup in Ukraine has brought a government full of *Nazis* to power, who are now being backed by the British oligarchy, Obama, and NATO. Until this Kiev government, which came to power with the intention of confrontation with Russia, is cleared out of those Nazis, there is no hope for peace.

Behind the Nisman ‘Scandal’: British Gunning for the Argentine President

by Cynthia R. Rush

Feb. 8—The British Empire and its assets on Wall Street and in the City of London, including Barack Obama, are determined to overthrow—if not kill—the President of Argentina, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner.

Having failed to force her into submission through the blackmail and bludgeoning by their predatory vulture funds—Fernández turned the tables on them by breaking with the bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial system and allying with the BRICS nations instead—these imperial factions have now launched a desperate drive to bring her down, plotting a “color revolution,” through the thoroughly orchestrated scandal surrounding the suspicious death of federal prosecutor Alberto Nisman on Jan. 18.

Lyndon LaRouche has labeled the attack on Fernández “a complete fraud,” carried out by British imperial gangsters for the sole purpose of overthrowing the Argentine President, or setting her up for assassination.

An Orchestrated Scandal

Nisman allegedly committed suicide one day before he was scheduled to testify in Congress on the criminal complaint he had filed Jan. 14, charging Fernández, Foreign Minister Héctor Timerman, and some local political allies of “aggravated coverup” of Iran’s alleged role in the 1994 bombing of the AMIA Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, which killed 84 people and injured hundreds more. After ten years heading up the investigation into the bombing, with nothing to show for it despite ample financial resources and a large staff, Nisman suddenly raced back from a vacation in Spain to make the sensational accusation against Fernández, having not even informed the presiding judge in the case, Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, that he intended to file the case against the President.

The 300-page dossier Nisman filed as his evidence against Fernández is so lacking in legal foundation, and so sloppily written, that many legal experts who’ve examined it question whether Nisman, an experienced lawyer and prosecutor, could have possibly written it. Wiretapped conversations cited as evidence are largely based on speculation and hearsay, such that, these legal

experts concluded, the document couldn’t have held up in a court of law. President Fernández labeled the charges as “patently absurd.”

But, armed with Nisman’s corpse, Wall Street and London-controlled factions of Argentina’s media, the judiciary, and the political opposition, backed by the Empire’s international media outlets, went into a frenetic flight forward, implying that Fernández must be guilty of a crime that, in reality, stinks of a foreign intelligence operation—probably MI5, the Mossad, or CIA.

Fernández has not been cowed, vowing in a Jan. 26 address to the nation, “I will not be extorted, I will not be intimidated; I’m not afraid—let them say what they want, make all the denunciations they want.” Soon afterward, the Empire’s toadies ratcheted up their targeting of the President. The coup-mongering *Clarín* media monopoly, whose owner was a collaborator of the fascist 1976-83 military junta, trumpeted in its Feb. 1 edition, based on some evidence found at his apartment, that Nisman had actually intended to issue an arrest warrant for Fernández.

At the same time, known assets of the global Project Democracy apparatus, which organizes London- and Wall Street-backed “color revolutions” against their political opponents, have gone into high gear, trying to whip up popular hatred of the President with “I am Nisman” pots and pans demonstrations, parroting the “I am Charlie” rallies in France following the terrorist attack on the *Charlie Hebdo* offices. Social media jumped in with slogans like “Cristina-assassin” and “Ayatollah Cristina,” claiming that the President is a killer who backs “terrorist” Iran.

Fernández is well aware of the nature of the operation. As she noted Jan. 21 in remarks posted to her Facebook page, Nisman’s complaint against her “was never in itself the real operation against the government. It fell apart almost as soon as he announced it.” Suggesting that Nisman was set up, she wrote that “the real operation against the government was Nisman’s death after he accused the President, and her Foreign Minister ... of covering for the Iranians accused in the AMIA bombing. [Argentina’s enemies] used him alive, and then they needed him dead.”

Multiple Targets

Argentina is not the only Ibero-American nation being targeted for its orientation toward the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). Wall Street and London are determined to smash any nation that dares defy them by aligning with the BRICS nations' global development paradigm. The Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), run by the British monarchy's Nazi-loving Prince Philip, together with other anti-development "Green" NGOs, has already deployed against the Chinese-financed Nicaraguan interoceanic canal, a key component of the World Land-Bridge, claiming it will harm the environment and uproot impoverished peasants.

Through its stooge Obama, the Empire has also aimed its fire against Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto for taking even tentative steps toward cooperating with the BRICS, and inviting China to invest in some key development projects. Bowing to pressure from Obama, last November Peña Nieto abruptly canceled the Mexico City-Querétaro high-speed rail line, the contract for which China's Railroad Construction Company had already won. Subsequently, after Obama's trip to Mexico and Peña Nieto's state visit to Washington, in late January, citing "environmental violations," the Mexican government shut down the Dragon Mart Business Center in Cancún, which China had viewed, according to Sputnik News Jan. 28, as part of its effort to "build a New Silk Road in Latin America."

The same Elliott Associates and Aurelius Capital Management vulture funds that have preyed on Argentina for years to overturn its sovereign debt restructuring and force it to its knees, are also targeting BRICS member Brazil for destabilization, using a corruption scandal at the giant state oil firm Petrobras to either force President Dilma Rousseff into line, or oust her from office. Rousseff was the head of Petrobras's board of directors from 2003 to 2010, during the time an alleged bribery and corruption scandal at the company took place. The London *Economist* has suggested she could be impeached.

Argentina a Thorn in Their Side

But the Empire's special wrath is reserved for Cristina Fernández, who, in the context of the crumbling trans-Atlantic financial system, is a huge thorn in its side because she has not capitulated to the vulture funds which have spent years trying, unsuccessfully, to destabilize the country economically and politically.



The close collaboration between the Argentine government of President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner with the BRICS nations, particularly China, has been the major target of the destabilization against her. Here she is shown in Beijing on Feb. 4, after the signing of 15 trade and investment deals.

Unlike weaker or poorer nations in Africa or Asia that didn't have the means to resist vulture fund attacks, Argentina had the resources and political will to not only fight back, but to go on the political offensive internationally, gaining allies in the BRICS nations, among the G-77 and other developing nations, on behalf of the right of all countries to carry out a sovereign debt restructuring free from vulture interference. Last September, the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly voted up Argentina's proposal to debate the creation of a global framework for regulating sovereign debt restructuring, which debate officially began at the UN on Feb. 2.

To the horror of the murderous Troika—the European Central Bank, the IMF, and European Commission—which has imposed genocidal conditions on Greece to exact payment on its unpayable debt, the newly elected government is reportedly studying Argentina's sovereign debt restructuring, with its hefty 75% "haircut" that was accepted by a majority of creditors—excluding the "holdout" vultures that were then deployed against Argentina. Those same speculators are now poised to assault Greece as well.

In the midst of the current operation against her, Fernández again flanked the imperialists by embarking on a stunningly successful Feb. 3-5 state visit to China, whose political and financial support over the several months since President Xi Jinping's July 2014 state visit to the country, has provided Fernández with im-

portant leverage against the British Empire's destabilization efforts.

The 22 agreements she signed with Xi Jinping, to strengthen their Comprehensive Strategic Alliance, span multiple areas of the political and economic spectrum, with special emphasis on science and technology—nuclear energy and aerospace are key features—energy, transportation, agriculture, defense, and infrastructure. The breathtaking scope of this bilateral alliance, which extends more broadly to the BRICS nations as well, has already elicited hysterical denunciations from imperial financier interests, inside and outside Argentina, most prominently from the vulture fund lobby group, American Task Force Argentina (ATFA), run by Elliott Associates owner, the multibillionaire Paul Singer.

Notably, ATFA loudly backed the claims in Nisman's dossier, proclaiming they proved "the true nature" of Fernández's relationship with "terrorist" Iran. ATFA has been harping on this theme for over a year, generously financing U.S. Congressmen who repeat it.

A Gigantic Fraud

As one observer noted, "What they failed to do with the vulture funds, they're trying to do now with the Nisman case."

The central thesis of Nisman's "criminal conspiracy" charge against Fernández and Timerman is that they had allied themselves "geopolitically" with the Iranian government to cover up that nation's alleged role in the AMIA bombing, in exchange for lucrative oil and grain deals that a "desperate" Argentine government needed to alleviate a supposedly dire economic crisis.

Nisman's targeting of Cristina Fernández is explicit, accusing her of being the "intellectual author" of the "criminal conspiracy" designed to "fabricate Iran's innocence." The vehicle for carrying this out, he alleged, was the January 2013 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that the Argentine government signed with Iran, by which a commission of international jurists from nations other than Iran or Argentina, would travel to Tehran to interrogate the nine Iranians Nisman had charged with the bombing in a 2006 indictment, which law enforcement experts at the time said was based on flimsy evidence. Since Iran was not about to extradite its citizens, the MOU would have for the first time allowed for the questioning of the accused.

Almost as soon as Nisman announced his criminal complaint, which also included the demand for embarguing 20 million pesos in the President's assets and



Moritz Hager/Creative Commons

Hedge fund manager Paul Singer of Elliott Management USA has been the lead operative in the campaign of the vulture funds to crush Argentina. Some observers see the destabilization around the AMIA bombing as a way to do "what they failed to do with the vulture funds."

similar penalties levied against Timerman and the others named in the suit, his case began to crumble.

In a Jan. 16 interview with *El Destape* online, the judge presiding in the AMIA case, Rodolfo Canicoba Corral, denounced Nisman, charging that intelligence agencies, not Nisman, were calling the shots in the investigation, and that the prosecutor's conduct in the case "bordered on the criminal." He had "ruined evidence" and may have illegally tapped phones, the judge said, thus raising questions as to the authenticity of tapped conversations presented as evidence. Nisman's case is so filled with "irregularities," Canicoba told Radio Nacional that his accusations are "very dubious from a legal standpoint."

According to Nisman, in order to facilitate economic and trade deals with Iran, Fernández and Timerman also pressured Interpol to lift the "red notice" arrest warrants it had issued for the accused Iranians. But Ronald K. Noble, who served as Interpol's Secretary General from 2000 to 2014, debunked Nisman's claim. In a Jan. 16 press conference, Timerman read an e-mail he had received from Noble that morning stating that at no time did the Argentine government request lifting of the arrest warrants. Noble told Timerman that he "could not believe" the attacks against Fernández, knowing that for years she, as well as her late husband, President Néstor Kirchner, had used every international forum, at the UN and elsewhere, to seek justice for the AMIA victims, and demand that Iran provide an accounting of its actions.

Official documentation proves that the alleged oil and grain deals never took place. It is only multinational grain cartels such as Cargill, Bunge, and Dreyfuss, among others, that sell grains to Iran, and Argentina

cannot even refine the type of crude oil that Iran produces and would have no reason to import it.

Foreign Intelligence Stench

Four days after Nisman made his spectacular charge against the President, he was found dead in the bathroom of his luxury apartment in the Puerto Madero district of Buenos Aires. Entrance into the building was carefully monitored, and the prosecutor also had a ten-man security detail.

Foreign intelligence paw prints are all over this case. Nisman's primary source of "intelligence" for the AMIA case, and preparation of the dossier, was the state intelligence service's (SIDE) Director of Operations, Antonio "Jaime" Stiuso, a 42-year veteran of the agency known for his close working relationship with both the Mossad and the CIA. He is described as a feared operative, an expert in electronic monitoring and surveillance, whose blackmail and extortion of politicians and judges have earned him enormous power and political leverage. Last December, Fernández fired Stiuso from SIDE, as the first step toward dissolving the agency that had for years served as a rats' nest of foreign subversion and intrigue.

According to several observers, Stiuso fed Nisman huge amounts of unfiltered intelligence on the AMIA bombing, and expected the prosecutor to extract what he deemed "usable." He was in constant communication with Nisman, and in the final hours before his death, the prosecutor placed several calls to Stiuso, who has now been subpoenaed to testify in the case by investigating prosecutor Viviana Fein.

According to a 2011 Wikileaks dump of State Department cables, Nisman also coordinated every step of his investigation into the AMIA bombing with the U.S. Embassy legal attaché (LEGATT), usually an FBI operative, keeping him informed of his progress, consulting on planned actions, and even slavishly apologizing if he did anything without first consulting LEGATT. Before advising Judge Canicoba Corral or any other Argentine official, Nisman reportedly first consulted with the U.S. Embassy on rulings or statements he intended to make on the case.

Stiuso and the Embassy were adamant that Nisman not deviate from the George W. Bush Administration's accusation that Iran and Hezbollah were the culprits in the AMIA bombing, despite the lack of credible evidence. He was discouraged from pursuing other leads, of which there were many.



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The 1994 AMIA bombing in Buenos Aires, which killed 84 and injured hundreds more, has been the subject of investigation for over 20 years, but has never been solved. As such, it has become a useful tool for enemies of Argentina to go after the President and her allies.

In a Jan. 18, 2008 article published in *The Nation*, investigative reporter Gareth Porter, who has followed the AMIA case for many years, reported on his interview with former U.S. ambassador to Argentina Anthony Wayne, as well as with U.S. law enforcement personnel who had assisted in the investigation of the AMIA bombing. Wayne told Porter that "to my knowledge, there was never any real evidence [of Iranian responsibility]. They never came up with anything." That assessment was confirmed by Ron Goddard, then deputy chief of the U.S. Mission in Buenos Aires, and by James Bernazzani, former head of the FBI's Hezbollah unit, who assembled a team of specialists to go to Buenos Aires in 1997 to assist with the AMIA investigation.

Bernazzani told Porter in November of 2006 that when he arrived in Buenos Aires, he discovered that the Argentine investigators "had found no real evidence of Iranian or Hezbollah involvement."

It is instructive that Nisman's death occurred a few months shy of the trial of individuals who deliberately botched the first investigation of the AMIA bombing, destroying evidence, bribing witnesses, and failing to pursue leads pointing to non-Iranian culprits. The June trial for obstruction of justice, whose defendants include former President Carlos Menem, former SIDE Director Hugo Anzorreguy, and Ruben Beraja, former head of the official Jewish community organization DAIA, among many others, is expected to reveal intelligence that was deliberately covered up by the original judge in the case, Juan José Galeano, also one of the defendants.

Greece Asserts Sovereignty; The Debt Cannot Be Paid

by Dean Andromidas

Feb. 9—Demonstrating a boldness not seen in a European politician in decades, Greek Finance Minister Yanis Varoufakis toured the capitals of Europe last week, asserting the sovereign right of his nation to say no to its own destruction. To the faces of rage-filled European finance ministers, he laid out Greece's straight-forward policy: Greece cannot and will not pay the debt. Greece cannot and will not continue the policy of brutal austerity. Greece demands a change not only for Greece, but for Europe as a whole, the cornerstone of which is a call for an international debt conference and a New Deal for Europe.

In every capital, the answer was no, in some cases dressed up with a few polite sophistries. All of which culminated with the European Central Bank (ECB) announcing the cut-off of the Greek banking system and government from credit. On Feb. 4, the ECB disqualified Greek government debt as collateral for ECB short-term loans to Greek banks, thus effectively terminating EU30-50 billion of ECB liquidity credit lines to those banks.

The only potential substitute available to these Greek banks is through the more expensive Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) program by the Greek Central Bank, at higher interest rates, and only with the permission of the ECB. Up to EU50 billion worth of liquidity that had been extended under the normal ECB liquidity operations will have to be converted to the ELA. Furthermore, if Greek banks fail to pay back

these loans, the loss goes on to the Greek national debt. Thus, if the ECB forces the suspension of this program, not only will the Greek banks collapse, but the Greek national debt will increase by as much as EU50 billion, a move that would force Greece out of the Eurozone.

From their standpoint, the bankrupt financial oligarchy has no choice. Any "haircut" or any other change in their system would blow up the multi-trillion euro-dollar derivatives bubble hanging over the trans-Atlantic financial system.

A Question of Survival

By the end of last week, the Obama Administration had joined the Europeans. On Feb. 5-6 a delegation from the U.S. Treasury led by Daleep Singh, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Europe and Eurasia, and Lea Bouzis of the Europe and Eurasia Office, along with U.S. Ambassador to Greece David Pearce, held meetings with Greek ministers and all the new government's top economic officials. After that, the U.S. Ambassador met with Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras, at the former's request.

The Ambassador then posted a statement on the Embassy website, declaring that, despite the "significant sacrifices that have already been made by the Greek people ... Greece should continue to make administrative and structural reforms and exercise fiscal prudence." The statement further declared that "Greece must make reforms that make foreign invest-



Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras (left foreground) with European Council President Donald Tusk (of Poland), in Brussels on Feb. 4. Tsipras is calling for an international debt conference to deal with the unpayable debt of Greece and several other nations; the European Union is so far blocking the initiative.

ment in Greece more attractive so the country can meet its international obligations and return to prosperity.” In conclusion, the Ambassador is quoted: “The United States believes that it is very important for the Greek government to work cooperatively with its European colleagues, as well as with the IMF.” The message is clear: Greece must submit to its own self-destruction.

The Greek government’s answer can be summarized simply: “We were elected because the Greek people will no longer agree to the destruction of their nation.” Full stop.

This is not rhetoric. The latest opinion polls reveal that 72% of the Greek people support their new government. This includes 43% of those who voted for the former ruling party, New Democracy, in the Jan. 25 election.

This was demonstrated on Feb. 5, when tens of thousands of Greeks poured into Syntagma Square in front of the Parliament and in major squares in other cities, in support of the government. Banners were raised with the following messages: “We will not suc-

cumb to blackmail again”; “The Republic has spoken and no one has the right to not hear”; “The era of kneeling Greece and submissive governments is finished”; “Defend the republic and national sovereignty.”

Tsipras: We Don’t Negotiate Sovereignty

Presenting his government policy before Parliament on Feb. 8, Prime Minister Tsipras shot back with a resounding no to blackmail and intimidation.

“We only have one commitment—to serve the interests of the people, the good of society,” he said, adding that it was the “irrevocable decision” of his government to implement campaign promises “in their entirety.” Furthermore, his government would not seek an ex-

tension of the bailout and its notorious memorandum, which he denounced as an “extension of mistakes and disaster.” He reiterated Greece’s demands for a “bridge” deal to be put in place until a “mutually acceptable agreement” is reached with creditors. “We do not intend to threaten stability in Europe,” he said, but “we are not negotiating our national sovereignty.”

Tsipras stated that his government’s chief priority “is tackling the big wounds of the bailout, tackling the humanitarian crisis, just as we promised to do before the elections.” The bailout failed, he said. “The Greek people gave us a strong and clear mandate to immediately end austerity and change policies. Therefore, the bailout was first canceled by its very own failure and its destructive results.”

“We see hope, dignity, and pride returning to Greek citizens. Our obligation and duty is not to disappoint them.... We realize that negotiations [with foreign creditors] won’t be easy, ... but we have faith in our struggle, because justice is on our side.” In a dig at Germany, Tsipras announced that his government sees it as its “historic duty” to seek war reparations and repay-

ment by Germany of loans Greece was forced to make to the Nazi occupiers during World War II.

While declaring that his government would achieve balanced budgets, the Prime Minister said it would no longer produce unrealistic primary budget surpluses, and announced the points in his program aimed at reversing the “barbarous measures” imposed by the Troika of the European Central Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Commission. The new government will offer free electricity and food to poor households, and immediately rehire civil servants who had been fired under orders from the Troika. Reversing concessions made by the previous government as a condition for receiving bailout money, Tsipras announced that collective bargaining would be restored, and the minimum wage raised to EU751 per month from EU586, although this will happen gradually into 2016.

Support for Greece Spreads

In an interview with the German weekly *Die Zeit*, Finance Minister Varoufakis was asked “Mr. Varoufakis, in just a few days, you’ve antagonized half of Europe. Was that your plan?” To which the Finance Minister answered: “I think that’s normal. It will take some time before it’s been understood everywhere that a very fundamental change has taken place in the EU.”

Indeed. While Varoufakis might have “antagonized half of Europe,” more precisely the Europe of the bankers, the other half of Europe is showing enthusiastic support.

Less than a week after the Greek elections, some 300,000 people packed Madrid’s Puerta del Sol Plaza on Jan. 31, at the “Rally for Change” organized by the new Podemos party, the Spanish allies of Tsipras’s party, Syriza. While the rally had been called long before Greece’s elections, it expressed optimism that spread through the country following Syriza’s victory. The slogan of the day was “The time is now,” and many protesters carried Greek flags.

Podemos is a sister party of Syriza in the European Left faction in the European Parliament, a faction which includes Ireland’s Sinn Fein, Germany’s Die Linke, and others. Podemos’s lead candidate, Pablo Iglesias, who has become a close friend of Prime Minister Tsipras, said to the crowd: “We are here to win; we shall defeat the ruling Popular Party in the elections of 2015. The winds of change have begun to blow in Europe.” Spanish opinion polls indicate that Podemos could win the general elections, scheduled for next December.

While the new Greek government was being denounced in Berlin and other capitals, support for Syriza’s call for a European debt conference is rapidly growing, as indicated by new petitions in support of Greece’s proposals (see box) and sympathetic commentaries. Equally significant is support from leading political parties, especially in Ireland and Italy.

Although the Irish government refuses to support a debt conference, the Sinn Fein, which could very well win the next Irish general election, the Socialist Party, and others have voiced strong support.

Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, in an interview with Reuters Feb. 5, denounced the ECB decision to cut liquidity to Greek banks as an “undemocratic” and “almost macho” move, which risks fuelling the growth of right-wing parties across the continent.

Sinn Fein European Parliamentarian Matt Carthy called for a European Debt Conference to be held in Dublin. He said it was in “Ireland’s best interest,” since Ireland is also suffering under an oppressive EU bailout regime. On Feb. 5, Sinn Fein introduced a motion into the parliament to call for a debt conference. Although defeated 72 to 42, the issue will not go away.

In Italy, the call for a conference has even breached layers of the ruling Democratic Party, as well as the Lega Nord (Northern League).

Syriza already enjoyed support from leftist parties, such as Italy’s SEL (Left, Ecology, Freedom), during the election campaign for the European Parliament. Recently, a prominent SEL representative, former Undersecretary of State Alfonso Gianni, who is also a signer of the Schiller Institute’s [BRICS petition](#), endorsed the proposal for a European debt conference, referencing both the 1953 Debt Conference for Germany and Franklin D. Roosevelt’s debt cancellation for Britain as historical precedents.

More surprising is the support coming from the Democratic Party, which has been so far on a strict pro-EU line. While party leader and Prime Minister Matteo Renzi limited himself to a non-belligerent attitude in his meeting with Tsipras on Feb. 2, that same day Stefano Fassina and Marco D’Attorre, leaders of the minority faction in the Democratic Party, published an open letter to Renzi proposing to “terminate the Troika phase and call for a European Debt Conference which can reduce the burden and allow an otherwise impossible recovery.” Daniele Viotti, Democratic Party member of the Budget Committee of the European Parliament, had earlier said in a newspaper interview that

European Commission President Jean Claude Juncker “intervened unduly and arrogantly in the Greek election campaign, when he said that there will never be a Debt Conference. I believe instead that it is time to have it.”

And on Feb. 6, former Prime Minister Massimo D’Alema called for a dialogue with Tsipras. “Slamming the door in the face of Tsipras would be catastrophic,” he told the daily *Il Messaggero*.

The online publication *Il Nord*, run by a Lega Nord faction, covered favorably the Syriza proposal, explaining that it would concern Italy as well: “Syriza is proposing a European Debt Conference which includes also such states as Italy, Spain, Portugal and even France, where the deficit/GDP ratio keeps being well over the 3% threshold” as defined by EU rules.

Building an Alliance To Save Europe

While trying to convince their European “partners” of the reasonableness of their proposals, the Greek government is moving to create other alliances, especially with the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa). Tsipras’s first foreign visit was to Cyprus, Greece’s closest ally, which was the Eurozone’s first victim of a bail-in to save the banks at the expense of their depositors, and which now groans under an unpayable debt.

Speaking before the Cypriot House of Representatives on Feb. 2, Tsipras declared, “In this effort for social justice, to bring back an agenda of growth and employment in Europe, in the effort for the rights of our people, we want you by our side.” In response, Cypriot President Nicos Anastasiades said Greece and Cyprus will work together with other EU countries that share

Scholars Appeal for Greece

Feb. 7—Three hundred economists from all over the world, many associated with the Economists for Peace and Security, backed Greece’s demand for a European debt conference with a Feb. 5 open letter, “Scholars Appeal for Greece.”

Published in “English Club” edition of the French online *Mediapart* newspaper, the [letter](#) reads: “We the undersigned call on the governments of Europe, the European Commission, the European Central Bank and the IMF to respect the decision of the Greek people to choose a new course and to engage the new government of Greece in good faith negotiations to resolve the Greek debt.

“The government of Greece is correct to insist on new policies because the previous policies have failed. They have not brought economic recovery. They have not brought financial stability. They have not brought jobs or foreign investments. They have stressed and damaged Greek society and weakened Greek institutions. There is therefore no value in that approach and no progress to preserve. We urge Greece’s European partners to accept this reality, without which the new government would never have been elected.

“Greece needs immediate humanitarian mea-

sures, a higher minimum wage, new jobs, new investments, and steps to restore and improve basic services such as education and health care. It needs a stronger and more progressive tax system, less dependent on VAT and better able to tax incomes and wealth. It needs to fight, punish and root out corruption. The new government needs fiscal space to implement these measures and to demonstrate their worth....

“The government of Greece is correct to ask for a write-off of debts owed to European partners. These debts are unsustainable and so will not be paid in any event. There is therefore no economic loss involved, for any other nation or its taxpayers, in writing them off. On the contrary, a fresh start for Greece will help bring new activity, income, jobs and profit to her partners. We urge Greece’s creditors to seize this chance, and to explain these facts clearly and candidly to their own peoples....

“Success for Greece can show the path toward renewed prosperity and stability for Europe, with a new role for democracy and a new openness to elections that bring constructive change. We stand with Greece and with Europe, with democracy and with change. We urge Europe’s leaders to recognize the special basis of Greek decision-making in hard-fought and decisive democratic choice, and to choose the path of realistic assessment and reasonable negotiation.”

the same views; “We are on the same page as regards the need for change to benefit European citizens.”

Anastasiades also agreed to Tsipras’s proposal that the two countries coordinate their positions in international forums on the issue of Russia, especially their opposition to sanctions, where “Greece and Cyprus can be a bridge of peace cooperation also between the European Union and Russia.”

It should be noted that, despite its membership in the EU, Cyprus is not a member of NATO (Greece is), and maintains strict neutrality. Anastasiades is expected to make an official visit to Russia on Feb 25.

As for the BRICS, within hours of Tsipras’s swearing-in ceremony, Russian President Vladimir Putin telephoned him to congratulate him and invite him to Moscow in May, to attend the anniversary celebrations marking the end of the war with Nazi Germany.

“The conversation was very warm and constructive. Our President invited Alexis Tsipras to visit Russia,” a Kremlin aide said, according to Sputnik News.

The invitation was accepted. The two leaders are expected to discuss routes to deliver Russian gas to Europe, including such projects as South Stream and Turkish Stream. They will also discuss the situation in Ukraine.

The Defense Minister of Greece, Panos Kammenos, was also invited to Moscow to meet his counterpart, Sergei Shoigu, in the near future. According to a statement posted by the Greek Defense Ministry, they will discuss “strategic cooperation, and the organization of the year of Greek-Russian friendship in 2016, which will take place in both Greece and Russia.”

These efforts to maintain normal relations with Russia have ruffled some feathers in NATO circles. German Defense Minister Ursula von der Leyen, who is said to dream of one day replacing German Chancellor Angela Merkel as Germany’s iron lady, told the daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* that “Greece is jeopardizing its position in NATO by approaching Russian interests.”

In response, Kammenos issued a statement saying, “Greece always was at the side of the allies when they repelled the German occupation troops. The behavior and the statements of German officials who replace NATO and EU institutions are not only impermissible, but coercive as well. They undermine the European institutions, unless Germany aims to disband the European Union and NATO.”

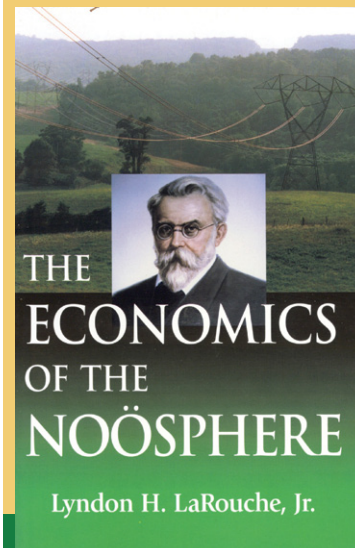
He added: “Of course Greece has political relations with Russia. These relations are not hidden; these are

open relations and we will continue to have those relations.”

Demonstrating that Greece respects its commitments, on Feb. 4, Kammenos, accompanied by the Chief of the Hellenic National Defense General Staff, Gen. Michail Kostarakos, met NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg and NATO Deputy Secretary General Alexander Vershbow at NATO headquarters in Brussels where Kammenos issued a statement saying, “We assured each other about NATO’s good relations with Greece,” adding that he “clarified that relations with third countries, non-NATO members, will not affect our good relations with the Alliance.”

On Feb. 6, Representative of the Russian Federation to NATO Aleksandr Grushko released a statement saying that Russia will continue to develop “the most intimate relations with Greece,” as with all other European countries. He added that such relations create a “more dense” security system in Europe. Besides, he said, there are “deep historical ties” between Russia and Greece.

While the financial oligarchy has fired its first shot against Greece, it remains to be seen whether they will have shot themselves in the foot.



The scientific concepts of biogeochemist Vladimir Vernadsky — the initiator of the idea of the Biosphere — whose concept of the “Noösphere,” has been cited and further developed by Lyndon LaRouche.

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NEW SAUDI REVELATIONS

Up the Pressure on Obama: Release the 28 Pages!

by an EIR Intelligence Team

Feb. 9—A blockbuster court filing on Feb. 3, in the case of the 9/11 families versus the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has triggered unprecedented attention to the Saudi role in the 9/11 attacks, and is intensifying the pressure on President Barack Obama to declassify the suppressed 28-page section of a Congressional investigation which reportedly documents Saudi sponsorship of the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history.

This is a fight which *EIR* has led since our 2007 exposure of the joint British-Saudi “Al-Yamamah” slush fund used to finance terrorism around the world. Over the past two years we have focussed on the demand for declassification of the 28 pages from the 2002 Congressional Joint Inquiry. With the breakout of international and national news coverage since Feb. 3, the genie is out of the bottle, and will be impossible to put back in. As much as Obama and the White House would like to make the issue go away, it won’t.

4,000 Pages of Evidence

Although the press coverage of the 4,000-page court filing on Feb. 3 emphasized testimony by would-be 9/11 hijacker

Zacarias Moussaoui, far more important were other elements of the filing by lawyers for the 9/11 families. These were affidavits from two former 9/11 Commissioners, and from former Senate Intelligence Commis-



LPAC/Matthew Ogden

The years-long efforts of former Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) to get release of the 28 pages of the 9/11 Commission report dealing with financing of the attack, are finally a major focus of discussion. Here, Graham addresses a press conference on the subject on Jan. 7, 2015 in Washington, D.C.

sion chairman Bob Graham, debunking Saudi claims that they were exonerated by the 9/11 Commission, and 9/11 Commission member John Lehman, who called for release of the 28 pages. Also included were thousands of pages of documentary evidence laying out the long history of Saudi sponsorship of jihadist movements and al-Qaeda up through the 1990s, and detailed evidence on the Saudi support network which protected and financed two future hijacker-pilots in San Diego in the period leading up to the September 2001 attacks.

It should be recalled that in 2013-14, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi High Commission for Relief of Bosnia & Herzegovina (SHC), were reinstated as defendants by actions of the U.S. Appeals Court in New York and the U.S. Supreme Court. As a result, the Kingdom and the SHC are now desperately trying to get themselves dismissed from the lawsuit again. An extensive pleading filed last September—incorporated into the Feb. 3 filing—states that the success of the 9/11 attacks “was made possible by the lavish sponsorship al Qaeda received from its material sponsors, including the Kingdom and SHC, over more than a decade leading up to September 11, 2001.”¹ It not only contains detailed evidence of how Saudi-sponsored “charities” financed al-Qaeda in the years leading up to the 9/11 attacks, but it also describes how Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz al Saud (now King Salman), was put in charge of the SHC, and how he personally directed the arming and financing of al-Qaeda during the 1990s.

For example, one of the exhibits attached to the Feb. 3 filing, is a copy of the “Matrix of Threat Indicators” used by the U.S. military at Guantanamo. According to an affidavit by attorney Sean Carter, one of the lawyers for the 9/11 families, “The Matrix of Threat Indicators identifies the ‘Saudi High Commission for Relief’ as one of the organizations within a list of ‘terrorist and terrorist support entities’ and indicates that ‘through associations with these groups and organizations, a detainee may have provided support to al-Qaida or the Taliban, or engaged in hostilities against U.S. or Coalition forces.’” A number of other exhibits also deal with the role of the Salman-run SHC in financing and arming al-Qaeda.

1. See “Saudis Stonewall: Explosive New Evidence of Saudi Role in 9/11,” [EIR](#).

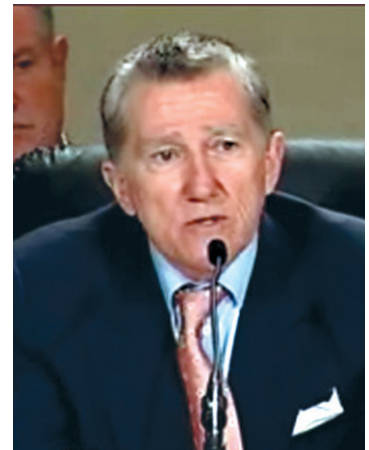
Another 9/11 Commissioner Urges Declassification

The affidavits which were submitted in support of the 9/11 families in their lawsuit against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, who served on the 9/11 Commission; from former Senator Bob Kerrey (also a 9/11 Commissioner); and from former Senator Bob Graham, who co-chaired the Joint Inquiry, have received insufficient attention in press coverage of the filing.

Lehman is adamant in his statement to the court, that the 9/11 Commission did not exonerate Saudi Arabia from either culpability for the 9/11 attacks, or financing al-Qaeda in the years leading up to the 9/11 attacks—as has been claimed repeatedly by Saudi officials and their backers.

Lehman says that he was, and remains, deeply troubled by the evidence the 9/11 Commission developed concerning the support given to two future hijackers in San Diego by Saudi citizen Omar al-Bayoumi, and also by an official of the Islamic Affairs Department of the Saudi consulate in Los Angeles, Fahad al-Thumairy. Lehman notes that the Saudi Ministry of Islamic Affairs is run by Wahhabi imams, who have fueled the rise of jihadism, and whose teachings provide the ideological basis of al-Qaeda, ISIL, etc. All of this warrants further examination, Lehman asserts, adding that he read the 28 pages while a member of the 9/11 Commission, and that there is nothing in them harmful to national security.

“I believe that the disclosure of those 28 pages from the Joint Inquiry report would greatly assist policymakers and the public in better understanding many of the threats we now confront,” Lehman states. Therefore, says Lehman, he fully supports the 9/11 families in their efforts to obtain full disclosure of the records of



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9/11 Commission member and former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman has now called for the release of the 28 pages.

both the Congressional Inquiry and the 9/11 Commission.

In his book *The Commission*, author Philip Shenon quoted Lehman on his inability to get any information out of the White House about the Saudis. “They were refusing to declassify anything having to do with Saudi Arabia,” Lehman said. “Anything having to do with the Saudis ... it had this very special sensitivity.”

Graham and Kerrey Affidavits

Senator Graham’s affidavit includes his statements made to the same court in 2012, that he is convinced that there is a “direct line” between some of the 9/11 terrorists and the government of Saudi Arabia, and that he believes that al-Bayoumi was operating under the direction of the Saudi government and the Ministry of

Islamic Affairs, and was in fact an agent of the Saudi government. Graham states that this evidence has never been fully explored.

Graham adds the Sarasota, Florida story to his previous statements, pointing out that three of the 9/11 hijackers were linked to the al-Hijji family, who abruptly fled from the U.S. shortly before the Sept. 11 attacks. Also new, are Graham’s



CSPAN

Former Sen. Bob Kerrey (D-Neb.), a member of the 9/11 Commission, says the 28 pages do not exonerate the Saudis.

charges about the role of Saudi “charities” in providing financial support to al-Qaeda. The 9/11 attacks could not have been planned and executed without a support infrastructure, he says, adding: “I applaud the 9/11 Plaintiffs for their efforts to use the civil justice system to enlighten the American public concerning those important issues.”

Bob Kerrey’s the same as he submitted to the court in 2012, states that the claims by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi High Commission for Relief of Bosnia & Herzegovina, that the 9/11 Commission exonerated them, are “fundmentally inaccurate and misleading.” Those claims by the Saudis are one of the principal grounds on which they are attempting, once

again, to get the 9/11 families’ case against them thrown out of court.

Moussaoui’s Claims

Leading the news coverage of the Feb. 3 filing, has been the release of the more than 100 of sworn testimony by would-be hijacker Zacarias Moussaoui, describing how wealthy Saudis and members of the Saudi royal family provided financial support to him and other terrorists in the late 1990s. Although Moussaoui was declared mentally ill by his own lawyers in his 2006 trial in Alexandria, Va., and his public behavior was wild and erratic, nonetheless 9/11 families’ attorney Sean Carter told the *New York Times* that his impression during the taking of Moussaoui’s deposition was that Moussaoui “was of completely sound mind — focussed and thoughtful.”

Among those named by Moussaoui in his deposition were former Saudi intelligence head Prince Turki bin-Faisal and Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the former Saudi Ambassador to the U.S., who has previously been identified as providing support to the San Diego hijackers, and whom *EIR* put in the center of the British-Saudi al-Yamamah terrorist-funding slush fund.

Moussaoui also named Prince Salman—now King Salman—as one of those with whom he met in Riyadh in which he carried letters between Osama bin Laden and the Saudi royals. Moussaoui described how he had created a computerized database of donations made to bin Laden and al-Qaeda in 1998-99, and he named many of the names of prominent Saudi donors. He described the network of Saudi “charities” that provided funds, and sometimes weapons, to al-Qaeda, and he stated that bin Laden was operating with the express advice and consent of, and at the direction of, the Saudi ulema—the Wahhabi religious leadership.

In a Feb. 7 interview with CNN host Michael Smerconish, attorney Carter was asked about the Saudi Embassy’s claim that Moussaoui is a “deranged criminal.” Carter responded that, in fact, “that’s what makes him a knowledgeable witness.” Carter went on to explain: “Now, in Moussaoui’s case, the fact of the matter is that our claim against Saudi Arabia doesn’t rise and fall on Moussaoui’s testimony. It’s part of a much bigger mosaic of evidence that documents strong ties between Saudi government actors and hijackers here in the United States, and the filing this week included 4,000 pages of evidence in support of our claims. It wasn’t just Moussaoui’s testimony.”

Asked if he found Moussaoui to be credible, Carter answered: “I did, as well as the other lawyers and investigators who were out with us. We actually brought some subject-matter experts, counterterrorism experts, with us so that we would be able to sort of gut check what he was saying throughout the testimony. And he provided incredibly detailed testimony about al Qaeda’s operations during that period, the organizational structure and who was responsible for certain activities, the nature of al Qaeda’s facilities within Kandahar at that time, and everything he said when he was providing this very detailed, directly responsive testimony checked out for us.”

Carter went on to say that there doesn’t seem to be any justification for withholding the 28 pages on national security grounds. But, he added, “what we think this all reflects, the interest in Moussaoui’s testimony, the interest in seeing the 28 pages released, is this overwhelming sense among the American people that we still haven’t got a full and transparent accounting of Saudi Arabia’s role in the emergence of al Qaeda and the events of September 11th. And that’s what we really need. We don’t simply need the 28 pages. We need all of the evidence available to assess whether or not the Saudis had something to do with that.”

In his regular column in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and Philly.com, posted Feb. 8, Smerconish related more of what Carter said about Moussaoui and the Saudis: that Moussaoui had explained that he had created a database of al-Qaeda’s donors, which included senior Saudi officials and members of the royal family. “He explained to us that it was his understanding that they were making donations to bin Laden in order to maintain their legitimacy in the eyes of the Saudi ulema, who are the Wahhabi religious clerics,” Carter said. “The Saudi state itself is the product of a pact between the House of Saud and the Wahhabi ulema, and the continuing legitimacy of that government resides very much on maintaining that bargain.”

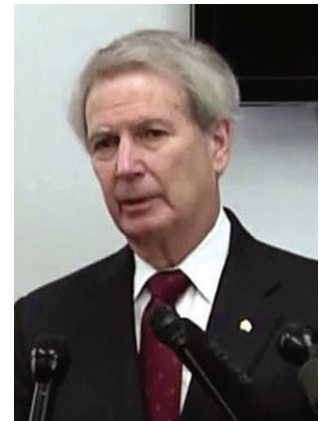
Fight in Congress Intensifies

The reverberations of the Feb. 3 court filing are not only increasing the pressure on Obama, but are also pressing members of the House and Senate to call for declassification of the 28 pages. Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.), who has been leading the fight in Congress, told Fox News on Feb. 5 that the Moussaoui claims are more “justification” to release the pages. “This is all the more reason to declassify the information,” Jones

said. “Let the people see the 28 pages.”

Rep. Stephen Lynch (D-Mass.), Jones’s leading co-sponsor on the bill calling for declassification, told Fox that Moussaoui’s testimony “mirrored” what he had read in the classified 28 pages about the Saudis’ financial connections to the 9/11 attacks. Lynch also said there is some new discussion in Congress about the 28 pages, and Jones said that Sen. Tom Carper (D-Del.) has expressed “renewed interest” in seeking declassification.

An indication of the expansion of attention on the 28 pages was the fact that the lead story in the *New York Times* on Feb. 5 (the second day of front-page coverage)



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Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.) authored H.Res. 14, which calls upon President Obama to declassify the 28 pages.

was entitled “New Light Cast on Secret Pages of 9/11 Report.” Reporter Carl Hulse (who had attended the Jan. 7 Capitol Hill press conference on the 28 pages²) writes that the new claims by Moussaoui have brought renewed attention to the withheld section of the Congressional report, and then quotes Representative Lynch saying “it is the right thing to do... Let’s put it out there,” and former Senator Graham, who “has repeatedly said that it shows



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Rep. Stephen Lynch (D-Mass.) is the lead cosponsor of Jones’s resolution to release the 28 pages.

Saudi Arabia was complicit in the Sept. 11 attacks.”

Obama’s failure to follow through on his promise to declassify the 28 pages is highlighted by Bill Doyle, whose son was killed in the World Trade Center, and Kristen Breitweiser, whose husband was killed. They related how President Obama had promised them in 2009

2. See “Stop London-Saudi Terror: Declassify the 28 Pages of the 9/11 Report,” *EIR*, Jan. 16, 2015.

that he would get the 28 pages released—but has since refused to do so.

The *Times* then cited Representative Jones saying that the Moussaoui claims could give momentum to the declassification drive; Jones reported that on Feb. 4, he was approached on the House floor by members wanting to know how they can view the 28 pages (as is their right as Congressmen). Putting the onus where it belongs, the chair of the House Intelligence Committee, Rep. Devin Nunes (R-Calif.), said, “The authority to declassify this document lies with President Obama.” The *Times* took note of the fact that advocates of declassification have been frustrated by Obama’s refusal to act, and notes that Democrats were much more aggressive in pushing for disclosure when George W. Bush was President, than they are now.

The *Times* story concluded with a White House spokesman saying that they have asked the intelligence community to conduct a declassification review of the



White House Photo/Pete Souza

President Obama, like President George W. Bush, has gone out of his way to woo the Saudis, despite their proven role in financing terror. Here, his visit on Jan. 28 to King Salman, who himself is implicated in that activity in new court filings.

28 pages, and that this process “is ongoing.” That may be true, but now, the pressure on Obama is now far greater—and the stakes much higher—than a week or a month ago.

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AMIDST NEW SCRUTINY OF CHARLES'S SAUDI TIES

British Royals Feel Heat Over Diana's Assassination

by Robert Barwick

Initial British press headlines about Jon Conway's play "Truth, Lies, Diana," which opened Jan. 9, 2015 in London's West End, chiefly highlighted its strong insinuation that Prince Harry was fathered not by Prince Charles, but by James Hewitt, one-time lover of Harry's mother, Diana, Princess of Wales. That soap-opera aspect of the drama, however, is not what is most likely to have sparked hysteria at Buckingham Palace.

Far more explosive for the British monarchy, is the play's presentation of the investigation by Australian researcher and author John Morgan into the Aug. 31, 1997 deaths of Diana and her boyfriend, Dodi Fayed, in the crash of their car in the Pont d'Alma road tunnel in Paris. Morgan has assembled and published evidence in support of the charge that the Queen ordered the assassination of Diana, and that the British foreign intelligence agency MI6 carried it out. Conway credits Morgan with inspiring his play, even working him into the script as an adviser to the investigator (played by himself) who is the central character.

After the show had started its run, major press in the UK acknowledged that its main subject was, as *The Times* wrote on Jan. 15, an "attempt to get to the bottom of the murky events in Paris in August 1997," using the results of new research. Calling it "a little David of a play that the Goliath of the Establishment would probably rather didn't exist," Domenic Cavendish wrote in *The Telegraph*, "The picture formed gives an unnerving amount of plausibility to those who maintain that MI6

were involved and that there was a cover-up. . . . I think [the play's] heart is in the right place, trying to do justice by 'the People's Princess.'"

"Truth, Lies, Diana" had been showing off-Broadway for a year. Conway has said that he took it first to New York, out of apprehension about reactions in the UK. He was emboldened to bring it to London, however, by a new eruption of opposition to the British Royals within the UK itself. This has been caused not only by multiple scandals implicating the degenerate royal family, but also by the British Crown's crucial role in war-



Queen Elizabeth II, of whom John Morgan writes, "Only she could authorise the assassination of the most famous and photographed person in the world, the mother of the future King of England, the increasingly powerful Princess Diana."

mongering and international terrorism. The wave of openly expressed disgust with the Royals is rising toward levels as high as in 1997-99, immediately after Diana's death.

Storms Over the House of Windsor

First and foremost is the ties of Charles, heir to the throne, with the Saudi sponsors of Wahhabite terrorism worldwide. With momentum building in the United States for disclosure of the 28 suppressed pages of the Congressional Joint Inquiry into the 9/11 terrorist attacks, concerning the relationship of the Saudi royal family to those crimes, Charles cannot escape attention to his Saudi connections: Not only did Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Saudi Ambassador to the USA in 2001 and undoubtedly a subject of the 28 pages, pour tens of millions of dollars into Charles's private "charities" and the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies (known as "Charles's OCIS," because of his active patronage), but Charles himself negotiated mega-deals within the Anglo-Saudi arms trade.¹ Bandar's brother-in-law Prince Turki bin Faisal, who resigned as director of Saudi General Intelligence 10 days before 9/11, is a member of the OCIS Board of Trustees and chairs its Strategy Advisory Committee. The pair were among only eight foreign royals whom Charles invited to his wedding to Camilla Parker-Bowles in 2005. Both are named in the 4,000-page lawsuit filed on Feb. 3 in New York by the families of 9/11 victims. [See article in *National*—ed.]

Already in 2005, a book co-authored by British former prisoner of the Saudi regime Sandy Mitchell pointed out that "Prince Charles's relationships with

prominent House of Saud members have created serious problems and obstacles to UK agencies investigating claims of Saudi financing of international terrorism, according to Special Branch sources," citing how lawyers for 9/11 families encountered such a stone wall on a visit to the UK in 2003.²

Outrage at the Windsor-Saud connection is now spreading. Human rights activist Joan Smith, for example, blasted Charles in a Jan. 25 column in *The Independent*, for "sucking up to the Saudis." She cited the role of "Saudi Arabia, with its two-faced royal family," in "the 9/11 attacks, Madrid, the 7/7 bombings, the kidnapping of the Chibok girls [and] the massacre at *Charlie Hebdo*."

Charles is feeling the heat. A new biography of the Prince of Wales claims that he "no longer wants to promote UK arms sales in Gulf States," according to the BBC on Feb. 4.³ And with Charles visiting the Persian Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, yet again on Feb. 6-12, Clarence House (his residence) issued a defensive-sounding statement that "the Prince of Wales's



Flickr, Dan Marsh

Charged by Diana with planning her murder, Prince Charles has also played a crucial role in covering up the Saudi authors of 9/11, several of whom have been his close associates for decades.

return to the region only one year after his last tour demonstrates the importance that Her Majesty's Government places on its association with key partners in the area. These connections are underpinned by the long-standing and respectful relationships which exist between the Royal Family and the ruling families in the Gulf." The BBC reported that a spokesman followed up with a pre-emptive denial of new arms deals, saying: "The Prince of Wales' upcoming visit to the Middle East is not about sales of defence equipment."

In other developments potentially contributing to the fall of the House of Windsor:

- Revelations about a pedophile ring operating in

1. Richard Freeman and William F. Wertz, Jr., "Charles of Arabia. The British Monarchy, Saudi Arabia, and 9/11," *EIR*, May 23, 2014; and Richard Freeman, "King Faisal and the Forging of the Anglo-Saudi Terror Alliance," *EIR*, June 27, 2014, document ties between the Saudi and British Royals, particularly Charles.

2. Mark Hollingsworth with Sandy Mitchell, *Saudi Babylon: Torture, Corruption and Cover-Up Inside the House of Saud* (Edinburgh and London: Mainstream Publishing, 2005).

3. The book is *Charles: Heart of a King* (London: WH Allen, 2015), by *Time* magazine journalist Catherine Mayer.



The London Evening Standard in 2013, after deceased entertainer Jimmy Savile was exposed as a sexual predator of children, whom the Metropolitan Police described as an abuser “on an unprecedented scale”; Savile had been Prince Charles’s friend and “aide” for over three decades.

high society, including within Buckingham Palace, continue to rock the UK. At the same time, Catherine Mayer’s biography has drawn attention to the status Prince Charles accorded the late Jimmy Savile—a TV personality and notorious pedophile (exposed as such only after his death in 2011)—as friend, confidant, adviser, and even “key aide,” as one newspaper account put it. A 2013 Scotland Yard report cited abuse by Savile “on an unprecedented scale,” shown in complaints by 450 people, covering the period 1955-2009 and victims aged 8 to 47.

- Sworn testimony is sought from Prince Andrew, fifth in line to the throne, in a sexual abuse claim against convicted child-abuser Jeffrey Epstein by a victim who testifies she was pimped to Andrew by Epstein, his friend, when she was a minor.

- Charles’s “fury” over a BBC documentary called “Reinventing the Royals,” was widely reported. It concerns the PR campaign waged after Diana’s death to get the public to accept Charles’s longtime mistress, Camilla Parker-Bowles, as his next wife. Scheduled to air on Jan. 4, the program was pulled because Clarence House refused to provide archival footage. After an

uproar over Charles’s heavy-handed intervention, the program is now supposed to air on Feb. 19.

A Challenge to the Throne

Diana’s death, and the cover-up and suppression of evidence during its investigation, remains the biggest scandal of all. The crux of the matter, and of John Morgan’s impressive dossiers, is not the sad personal drama of the Princess of Wales as such, but the allegation that she was killed for challenging the very institution of the Crown.

After her separation from Charles in 1992, it was openly discussed in Britain whether Diana, the beloved “People’s Princess” and mother of future King of England Prince William, had the power to reshape the Windsor dynasty in a more human direction, as she herself proclaimed to be her goal, or even to bring it down altogether, as was publicly talked about by prominent British Establishment figures at the time. While the Queen herself had carefully maintained an image of being “above politics,” her consort, Prince Philip, was already widely despised as arrogant, and as a notorious racist with family connections to the Nazis, even by those unfamiliar with his expressed desire to be “reincarnated as a deadly virus in order to help solve the population problem.”

The publicity around Conway’s play puts the Windsors’ enmity for Diana back in the spotlight. Like the ghost of the murdered King of Denmark who stalks the parapet in *Hamlet*, Diana’s spirit wields the power to shake the Windsor throne. Half of all Britons still today regard her death as “suspicious.”

Conway and his colleagues are convinced that if the 2007-08 Royal Courts of Justice (RCJ) inquest into the deaths of Diana, Dodi, and their chauffeur, Henri Paul, were held today, there would be “a totally different verdict,” because of Morgan’s work as well as the growing public recognition—thanks to the revelations by Edward Snowden and others—of malfeasance by top government institutions, especially the intelligence agencies.⁴

Amplifying the appearance of “Truth, Lies, Diana” was a Jan. 14 commentary on the play in the *Daily Mail* (readership 40 million), by the tabloid’s Investigations

4. “Truth, Lies, Diana at the Charing Cross Theatre,” interviews with [Jon Conway](#) and Barry Bloxham, WhatsOnStage YouTube channel, Nov. 24, 2014.



The cast of “*Truth, Lies, Diana*,” now playing in London, with playwright and lead actor Jon Conway in the front center.

Editor Sue Reid. She wrote, “I have also investigated the events that led up to the crash and what happened afterwards. I have spoken to eyewitnesses, British and French police, MI6 officers based in Paris that night, friends of Diana and Dodi, and hospital medics in the French capital who tried to save her life. Despite the official line that the crash was a terrible accident, many are still convinced she was killed . . . and that shadowy figures in the British Establishment have covered up the truth.” Even in this short article, Reid set forth abundant evidence for both charges.⁵

A Forensic Investigator’s Approach

Like Sue Reid, playwright Conway did independent research, as well as studying John Morgan’s work. These investigations have revisited all the issues brought out in *EIR*’s early, exclusive coverage of Diana’s murder—evidence-tampering; the almost two-hour delay in taking Diana to a hospital, whereas she likely would have survived the car crash with prompt treatment of her internal injuries; fakery in the claims that driver Henri Paul was drunk or speeding; the role of a Fiat Uno car and unidentified motorcyclists around and in the d’Alma Tunnel; the blinding of Paul by a flash of light in the tunnel; and the role of intelligence

agencies, especially Britain’s MI6.⁶

The thousands of pages of documentation assembled by Morgan, and published in 11 volumes, treat all these issues, and more. Morgan brought to the project his professional experience as a forensic accountant, that is, a career of dealing not only with minute detail, but with issues of evidence-handling and court admissibility. In addition, Morgan’s research has been informed by leaks from dissident sources within the British Establishment, enabling him to examine previously suppressed evidence.

Morgan’s minute-by-minute account of Diana’s mistreatment after the car crash is especially gripping. Morgan called his volume on medical evidence (Part 2 of *Diana Inquest*), “including deliberate mistreatment in the ambulance,” the “most

distressing volume” of his 10 years of work. It evidently struck playwright Conway that way, too, as the John Morgan character in Conway’s play says at one point, “You don’t get it, do you? They killed her in the ambulance.”

From the outset, a distinguishing feature of Morgan’s work has been that he examines the evidence not only in its own right, but also through the prism of what was, and what was not, included in the 2006 findings of the official British Metropolitan Police (“Scotland Yard”) inquiry called Operation Paget, or even during the 2007-08 RCJ inquest. Those hearings were only convened, over the Crown’s bitter opposition, because of Mohamed Al-Fayed’s tireless pursuit, through publicity and legal actions, of justice for his son and Diana. The inquest, despite being presided over by a judge who swears allegiance to the Queen and who heavy-

5. Sue Reid, “So is there ANY truth in the tawdry new play about Diana?”, *Daily Mail*, Jan. 14, 2015.

6. *EIR* published 30 articles on the d’Alma Tunnel murders between September 1997 and November 2002. Many of them broke certain elements of the events and the cover-up of them, for the first time internationally. In the June 4, 1998 *Daily Telegraph*, then owned by the now defunct Hollinger Corporation of Canadian Conrad Black, journalist Ambrose Evans Pritchard laid the blame for all “theories” about Diana’s death at the door of Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* (Jeffrey Steinberg, “New ‘Diana Wars’ in Britain Put Focus on LaRouche,” *EIR*, June 19, 1998). Highlights of our coverage were summarized in [EIR](#) on May 27, 2011, in articles by Jeffrey Steinberg, “Battle Royal Shattering the British Empire,” and Susan Welsh, “The 14-Year Cover-Up of Princess Diana’s Death.” Key *EIR* articles on the topic are listed in “Additional Reading,” below.

handedly directed the jury away from calling the deaths intentional, nonetheless returned a verdict of “unlawful killing,” meaning that they were not accidental, but were *homicides* by perpetrators unknown. “Unlawful Killing” became the title of a feature-length documentary by British filmmaker Keith Allen, which debuted at the Cannes film festival in 2011, but has been almost entirely suppressed ever since.⁷

New Zealand-born John Morgan is a longtime resident of Australia. The head of state of both countries is the British Queen. Forced by illness to retire in 2003, Morgan was prompted to look into the death of Diana upon seeing, in the book by her butler Paul Burrell published that year, a photostat of a 1995 handwritten note in which she worried that Charles was planning to have her killed in a car accident.⁸ Morgan’s first book, *Cover-Up of a Royal Murder: Hundreds of Errors in the Paget Report*, analyzed Scotland Yard’s published report. It was followed by the six-part *Diana Inquest* series, published in 2009–13, and five other volumes on the case, including a 2012 synopsis titled *Paris-London Connection: The Assassination of Princess Diana* and, in 2014, *How They Murdered Princess Diana: The Shocking Truth*, a more thoroughly documented, 800-page summary of the *Diana Inquest* series.⁹

Diana Inquest analyzes the 2007–08 RCJ inquest, highlighting errors in its procedures and findings, as well as what evidence was withheld from the jury. Its volumes are: Part 1, *The Untold Story*, covering the pre-crash events at the Ritz Hotel and what happened in the d’Alma Tunnel; Part 2, *How & Why Did Diana Die?*, on her post-crash medical treatment and possible motives for murder; Part 3, *The French Cover-up*; Part 4, *The British Cover-Up*; Part 5, *Who Killed Princess Diana?*, on evidence concerning, in Morgan’s words, “the involvement of MI6 and senior British royals in



Princess Diana’s prime time BBC Panorama interview, Nov. 20, 1995, terrified the Crown.

the assassinations of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed”; and Part 6, *Corruption at Scotland Yard*. Especially Part 4, published in 2011 at the length of 722 pages, drew on a supplementary volume Morgan had issued the previous year under the title *The Documents the Jury Never Saw*, a compilation of documents leaked to him by a source familiar with Operation Paget from the inside, but not included in its 832-page published report.

Diana vs. the ‘Way Ahead Group’

In a bombshell interview on the BBC’s primetime Panorama program in November 1995, Diana said that by 1984, after the birth of her two sons, her three-year-old marriage with Prince Charles had gone “down the drain.” Morgan’s summary of her situation echoes the famous funeral eulogy by Diana’s brother, the Earl Spencer, about “the most bizarre-like life imaginable,” in which his sister had been caught. Writes Morgan, “She ends up finding herself living in a gilded cage, but with her every move analysed by an increasingly intrusive media. . . . In the end the pressure of the royal mistreatment and the public misperceptions becomes too much for her, so she decides she must tell the public her story. This is unprecedented. And that action is completely unacceptable to the Queen—it is unacceptable that a princess feels she can speak out about unpalatable royal truths.”

7. Robert Barwick, “Suppressed Film Exposes Royal Stonewall of Diana Murder Probe,” *EIR*, May 9, 2014.

8. Paul Burrell, *A Royal Duty* (New York: G.P. Putnam’s Sons, 2003).

9. Issued through various publishers, the volumes are listed and available on Morgan’s [website](#) “Princess Diana Death; The Evidence; John Morgan’s Investigation,” as well as through Amazon and other sellers.

Morgan's formulation is remarkably similar to one written by former Prime Minister Tony Blair, which Morgan cites: "[Diana] was radicalising [the image] of the monarchy.... For someone as acutely perceptive and long-termist about the monarchy and its future as the Queen, it must have been deeply troubling. [The Queen] knew ... that while there was a need for the monarchy to evolve with the people, and that its covenant with them, unwritten and unspoken, was based on a relationship that allowed for evolution, it should be steady, carefully calibrated and controlled. Suddenly, an unpredictable meteor had come into this predictable and highly regulated ecosystem, with equally uncertain consequences. [The Queen] had good cause to be worried."¹⁰

In 1991, Diana began secretly recording interviews with Andrew Morton, whose book, *Diana: Her True Story*, was serialized in *The Times* starting in Summer 1992. The Crown's reactions included letters to Diana from Prince Philip, described by her friends as shockingly vicious, and the formation of the so-called Way Ahead Group (WAG) on the future of the monarchy, chaired by the Queen and comprising Philip and their four children, Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward. The formal separation of Charles and Diana came in December 1992, one month after the WAG's first meeting.

Diana's bodyguard Ken Wharfe wrote about 1992, "These were dangerous times. The knives were being sharpened for the Princess."¹¹ In October 1995, shortly before the Panorama interview, Diana at least twice—once in the note to Burrell and once verbally to her lawyer, whose notes on the conversation were revealed only years later, at the inquest—expressed fear of being killed at Charles's behest, through sabotage of her car's brakes. The lawyer, Lord Victor Mishcon, was so shocked by "the serious statements made by Her Royal Highness" in their Oct. 30, 1995 conversation that he made an unusual decision "to write this entry and to give instructions that it should be securely held." Among other things, Mishcon recorded that Diana told him that the information about a threat to her life came from "reliable sources whom she did not wish to reveal."¹² The next month, as Morgan cites Diana's

Diana's October 1995 note to her butler Paul Burrell, released only in 2003, warned that "My husband is planning 'an accident' in my car. Brake failure and serious head injury...."

friend Simone Simmons, she did experience brake failure in her Audi.¹³

Describing herself as "a liability" to the Royals ever since the separation, Diana in the Panorama interview declared, "I shall not go quietly." She vowed to play a role in raising the next heir to the throne, her son Prince William, and expressed hope of being "a queen of people's hearts." She also questioned Charles's fitness to be King, saying, "I know the character, ... and I don't know whether he could adapt" to the rigors of "the top job."

In retaliation, the Queen promptly cancelled the BBC's sole rights to broadcast her annual Christmas message, while Charles's former equerry, Minister for the Armed Forces Nicholas Soames, went on national TV to question Diana's mental stability. Prominent Establishment figures pointed to the profound issues at stake in the conflict between Diana and the Windsors, placing it on the canvas of several centuries of British history.¹⁴ Referring to Diana's descent from the Stuart dynasty, ousted in the Dutch invasion known as the Glorious Revolution of 1688 and replaced by the Hanoverians (later called the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, after Queen Victoria's spouse Albert, and then

10. Tony Blair, *A Journey: My Political Life* (London: Random House, 2010).

11. Ken Wharfe with Robert Jobson, *Diana: Closely Guarded Secret* (London: Michael O'Mara Books, 2002).

12. John Morgan, *How They Murdered Princess Diana: the Shocking Truth* (Australia: Shining Bright Publishing, 2014), p. 80.

13. Simone Simmons and Ingrid Seward, *Diana: The Last Word* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2005).

14. Scott Thompson, "Princess Diana's War with the Windsors," *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1997.

renamed as the Windsors), *The Times*' former editor Lord William Rees-Mogg wrote in the paper on Nov. 20, 1995, "Like other historic co-inheritors of Stuart PR gene, the Princess is brilliant at the kingcraft of public image building," but Stuart brilliance "almost always ends in personal tragedy, like that of Mary Queen of Scots."

"God Help the Princess of Wales," was the title of a column by Germaine Greer, recounting the tragic fate of earlier Princesses of Wales at the hands of the Hanoverians. Military historian John Keegan, writing in *The Telegraph* of Nov. 24, 1995, warned that Diana must not "go too far," or else "it is she who will become the casualty, not the monarchy." British author A.N. Wilson laid out the stakes in the Nov. 25, 1995 *New York Times*, calling Diana's Panorama interview "a skillfully organized attack on the institution of the monarchy itself." If Diana were to continue, Wilson warned, "the Establishment will simply get rid of her."

In the wake of the Panorama interview, the Queen demanded that Charles and Diana divorce. That process was completed in August 1996.

Enter the Al-Fayed

That Diana's view of the evil of the British Crown was deeper than merely a reaction to the flawed personalities of her husband and in-laws, was reflected in her 1994-97 correspondence with an *EIR* staff member, which began when she acknowledged receiving the Oct. 28, 1994 issue of *EIR*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor."¹⁵

The first in a series later issued as an *EIR* Special Report of the same title, this feature documented, including from sources within the UK, that the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), co-founded in 1961 by Prince Philip and the notorious eugenicists Sir Julian Huxley and former Privy Council secretary Max Nicholson, was committing genocide in Africa through the deployment of mercenary units to stoke armed conflicts, in order to control the continent's riches. It also showed that big-game hunter Philip and others of the WWF had contributed to the extinction of the endangered species they claimed to protect. In the final, March 1997 letter in the exchange, responding to documentation received on strategic issues (including the threat of world war arising from Russia's devastation by "free market" re-

forms), Diana's secretary wrote, "The Princess of Wales asked me to thank you for your letter of 19th February and the most interesting enclosures. The Princess was touched that you took the trouble to write following her visit to Angola [where she had been campaigning against land mines]. . . . Your letter meant a great deal to the Princess, who has asked me to send you her sincere thanks."¹⁶

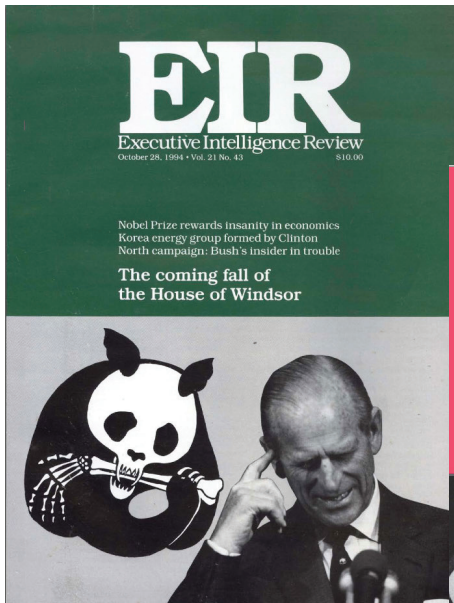
In July 1997, Diana accepted an invitation from Mohamed Al-Fayed to holiday with her sons at his villa in Saint-Tropez on the French Riviera. The Egyptian-born billionaire Al-Fayed had already incurred the Crown's wrath himself, during a protracted struggle in the 1980s and 1990s for control of Harrod's department store in London. His opponent in the battle for Harrod's was Tiny Rowland, a longtime MI5 agent and head, since 1961, of the Crown-linked giant multinational firm Lonrho, specializing in the looting of Africa.¹⁷

By the end of this holiday, during which she met Dodi Fayed, Diana had less than six weeks to live. Events unfolded rapidly. As the vacation ended, the *Daily Mirror*, alluding to leaks from the Royal household, wrote: "Speculation about Diana's future, which is as strong at Buckingham Palace as it is in the Princess's camp, comes as plans are made for the next meeting of the Way Ahead Group. . . . Top of the agenda at the forthcoming meeting is Diana." Morgan suggests that that WAG meeting, held at Balmoral Castle on July 23, may have been moved up from later in the Summer, out of urgency. The Diana-Dodi relationship blossomed quickly, leading to a second Mediterranean vacation and exchanges of gifts and love letters. Diana had ex-

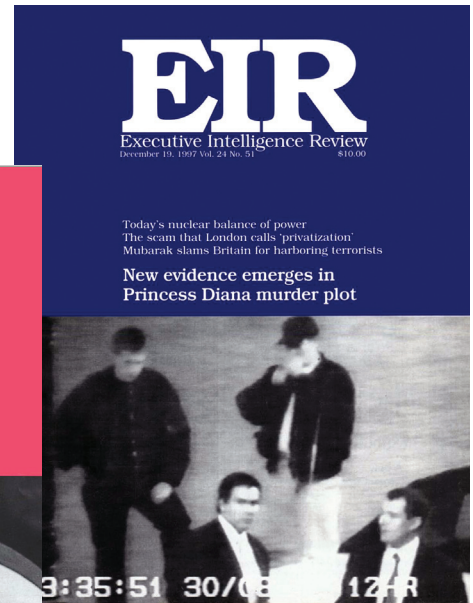
16. "Can the House of Windsor Survive Diana's Death?", *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1997. In his books, Morgan explores Diana's anti-land-mine activity itself as another dimension of her conflict with the Royals, who are personally committed to the British arms industry, starting with the giant munitions company BAE Systems.

17. *Tiny Rowland. The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa* (*EIR*: Washington, D.C., 2003). The old London and Rhodesia Mining Company, reinvented as Lonrho in 1961 under the guidance of Crown financier Harley Drayton, has a history of tight links with the Crown's household. On the board sat Drayton's longtime personal assistant, Royal family member Sir Angus Ogilvy, who was married to the Queen's first cousin Princess Alexandra of Kent. His brother David Ogilvy, 13th Earl of Airlie, was Lord Chamberlain of the Royal Household in 1984-97, whose activity on the day of Diana's death and thereafter is documented by Morgan in *Diana Inquest: Part 4*, along with the failure of the 2007-08 inquest to question him. Sir Joseph Ball, former head of MI5, was also active in Lonrho.

15. "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," *EIR*, Oct. 28, 1994.



Princess Diana was well aware of EIR's exposure of the Royals' plots for genocide, led by the "Royal Virus" Prince Philip himself through his World Wildlife Fund.



pressed a wish to spend time or even live in America (hoping to take her sons there), a desire that meshed with Dodi's purchase of a house in Malibu, California.

On Aug. 30, Dodi and Diana flew to Paris from their cruise, and dined at the Ritz. That night they headed by car to Dodi's apartment, but crashed in the d'Alma Tunnel. Dodi Fayed and Henri Paul died there, Diana at the hospital—where she was taken only nearly two hours after the crash. The morning of their deaths, Aug. 31, coincided with a second, now famous *Mirror* article, which reported: "At Balmoral next week, the Queen will preside over a meeting of The Way Ahead Group where the Windsors sit down with their senior advisers and discuss policy matters. MI6 has prepared a special report on the Egyptian-born Fayed which will be presented to the meeting.... The delicate subject of Harrods and its royal warrants is also expected to be discussed.... A friend of the Royals said yesterday, 'Prince Philip has let rip several times recently about the Fayed.... He's been banging on about his contempt for Dodi and how he is undesirable as a future stepfather to William and Harry. Diana has been told in no uncertain terms about the consequences should she continue the relationship with the Fayed boy.'"¹⁸

18. Jeffrey Steinberg and Allen Douglas, "French Police Hush Up New Leads on Diana's Murder," *EIR*, Dec. 12, 1997.

Morgan devotes many pages to documentation and analysis of the inquest coroner's failure to allow either this report, or the minutes of the WAG meetings in question, before the jury.

Evidence Withheld and Testimony Not Taken

John Morgan has examined in detail all of the above events, and more: how Diana was treated at the crash scene and thereafter, the handling of her body after death, and the subsequent investigations. Many of his conclusions are necessarily in the nature of surmise (often prefaced by Morgan with "I suggest that" or a statement that the evidence "may point to" a given conclusion), but for each case, he provides the relevant documentation. That evidence is available to readers of Morgan's books, but the amount of it that was not heard, and the number of interested parties who were not called to testify, in either Operation Paget or the subsequent RCJ inquest, are astounding. Two instances exemplify this pattern.

Movements of key British personnel. Morgan gives extensive citations from newspaper articles, testimony, and other sources on the relationship between MI6 and the Crown, which may operate through government channels, or directly, under the "Royal prerogative power" still held by the Queen. Then, in his *Diana Inquest: Part 5* compendium, he has gridded the official staffing lists of the British Embassy in Paris around the

time of Diana's death, against the inquest testimony of MI6 officials identified only by numerical designations. He found evidence identifying the officer who testified as "Mr. 4," the chief of MI6 in France, as Eugene Curley, posted under cover as a political officer at the British Embassy. Morgan then posed a number of questions concerning the man who arrived to succeed Curley at the Embassy apparently the very day Diana died—career diplomat and intelligence operative Sherard Cowper-Coles, whose autobiography recounts his training at the Foreign Office's Middle East Centre for Arab Studies (MECAS) in Lebanon, dubbed by Egyptian President Nasser "the British spy school."¹⁹

And yet, Morgan points out, no testimony from Cowper-Coles was taken at the inquest, although presiding Lord Justice Scott Baker had announced that the involvement of British security services was a major topic for review. That omission is even more striking in view of Cowper-Coles's relationship to the Anglo-Saudi Al-Yamamah arms deal,²⁰ in which Prince

19. Sherard Cowper-Coles, *Ever the Diplomat: Confessions of a Foreign Office Mandarin* (London: HarperCollins, 2012).

20. Jeffrey Steinberg, "Scandal of the Century Rocks British Crown and the City," *EIR*, June 22, 2007.

Cowper-Coles had headed the Hong Kong Department of the British Foreign Office, until the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997. As Ambassador to Saudi Arabia (2003-07), he played a decisive role in 2006 in shutting down the British Serious Fraud Office investigation of the Al-Yamamah deal, which Prince Bandar had negotiated with the huge British arms company BAE Systems. Al-Yamamah generated a slush fund of \$100 billion, used to finance the Afghan mujahedin networks that gave rise to Al-Qaeda. Cowper-Coles was later the British Ambassador to Afghanistan (2007-09) and the Foreign Secretary's Special Representative to Afghanistan and Pakistan (2009-10). In 2007, Afghan President Hamid Karzai expelled two MI6 agents caught funding the Taliban, one of whom, Michael Semple, was a close associate of Cowper-Coles. (Ramtanu Maitra, "Does the U.S. Understand What Is at Stake in Afghanistan?," *EIR*, Sept. 24, 2010, details the involvement of Cowper-Coles in the matter of British dope-promotion in Afghanistan, while also mentioning his track record with respect to Diana's death and the Saudi arms scandal.) After leaving the Foreign Office, Cowper-Coles became a senior executive at BAE Systems. He left BAE in 2013 and is currently Senior Advisor to the CEO of another elite British company, one with a background in the narcotics trade, HSBC Group. In 2004 Queen Elizabeth made Cowper-Coles a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Phases of Al-Yamamah, as well as other BAE-Saudi arms deals, were negotiated by Charles himself, most recently during his February 2014 state visit to Saudi Arabia. In November 2010, major British press reported on Andrew's advocacy for BAE, as revealed in a U.S. diplomatic telegram, exposed by Wikileaks, expressing shock at how he had "railed at British anticorruption investigators, who had had the 'idiocy' of almost scuttling the al-Yamamah deal with Saudi Arabia."

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'Our man in Saudi' takes top job with defence company

A senior diplomat who was central to the Government's decision to halt an investigation into alleged bribes paid by BAE Systems to the Saudis has been given approval to start working for the defence firm, the Daily Telegraph can disclose.

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Sherard Cowper-Coles

By Andrew Porter, Political Editor
10:00PM GMT 18 Feb 2011

Sir Sherard Cowper-Coles was Britain's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia when the highly controversial decision to halt the Serious Fraud Office inquiry was taken.

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In Politics

New Year Honours 2015

The Telegraph's Britons of the year 2014

Morgan has documented the exact timing of career British intelligence operative Sherard Cowper-Coles's presence in Paris during the 1997 assassinations of Diana and Dodi Al-Fayed, yet Cowper-Coles (shown here) was not called to testify at the inquest. He is famous for intervening, as British Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, to halt the Serious Fraud Office's investigation of the Al-Yamamah arms deal.

Charles and Prince Andrew have both directly participated.

Motorbikes/paparazzi. The presence of "other, unidentified motorcyclists, who may have cut in front of [Dodi and Diana's] Mercedes Benz, causing the crash," has been part of the case from the beginning.²¹ The outrageous dismissal in September 1999 of all evidence concerning them, by the first French investigating prosecutor, who also dropped manslaughter charges against 10 identified paparazzi photographers who showed up at the scene minutes after the crash, drove Mohamed Al-Fayed to undertake the series of lawsuits resulting in the Paget and RCJ investigations. The latter, 2007-08, inquest jury ultimately went beyond the French attribution of all blame to "drunk driver" Henri Paul—it added

21. Jeffrey Steinberg, "Can the House of Windsor Survive Diana's Death?," *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1997

that the “unlawful killing” of Diana and Dodi was also caused by the “grossly negligent driving of the following vehicles.”

There were genuine paparazzi following Diana and Dodi in Paris on Aug. 30, as there were wherever Diana went. But a handful of them were different from the usual photographers. They began swarming around Diana and Dodi as soon as they arrived at Le Bourget Airport that afternoon. The genuine paparazzi did not know the ones on powerful motorbikes, calling them “the fans.” Fabrice Chassery, one of the genuine paparazzi, told the French police that the newcomers “were behaving like madmen,” an observation buttressed by bodyguard Kez Wingfield, as reported by Morgan: “This was the first time in my experience that I had seen the paparazzi behaving so dangerously.” With six sections titled “Unidentified Motorbikes” and “Other Motorbikes” in his summary volume, Morgan presents all the testimony collected by various agencies about these suspicious vehicles. No law enforcement agency has ever followed up satisfactorily on their identity.

The CCTV cameras in the d’Alma Tunnel, which normally recorded 24 hours a day, were unaccountably turned off that night, but numerous eye-witnesses have testified to what happened as the Mercedes approached the tunnel. *Daily Mail* investigator Sue Reid, in her article, reminds about long-standing reports of “a powerful black motorbike, with no connection to the paparazzi,” which “emerged from a slip road and began chasing Diana and Dodi as their Mercedes was about to enter the tunnel. Fourteen eyewitnesses say it was the bike’s rider and pillion passenger who really caused the crash.” Continued Reid, “Some 15 ft. in front of the Mercedes, witnesses say, a fierce flash of white light came from the motorbike and shone straight into the eyes of Henri Paul. The Mercedes ploughed into the 13th pillar on the tunnel’s left side, instantly killing Paul and Dodi who sat in its front left and back seats respectively. Within seconds, the mystery motorbike had sped away and the two men on board have never been traced.” British and French police also claimed they had been unable to trace the white Fiat Uno, which witnesses said had bumped the Mercedes, although Morgan provides evidence that the French did trace it

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WikiLeaks: Duke of York received Serious Fraud Office briefing over BAE Systems investigation

The Duke of York received a private briefing from the Serious Fraud Office on its investigation of BAE Systems months before he denounced the “idiocy” of the inquiry, it emerged last night.

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The Duke of York received a private briefing from the Serious Fraud Office on its investigation of BAE Systems. Photo: IAN JONES

By Gordon Rayner
7:20AM GMT 01 Dec 2010

The head of the SFO met the Duke at Buckingham Palace in May 2008 despite protests from case officers in the BAE inquiry, who thought his

Like his brother Charles, accused pedophile Prince Andrew, the 2001-11 UK Special Representative for International Trade and Investment, has acted as a promoter and protector of the massive British-Saudi arms deal Al-Yamamah, still today a centerpiece of international terrorism.

to photographer James Andanson, who a few years later was found dead inside a locked, burnt-out vehicle with two bullet holes in his head (the French police ruled it “suicide”).

Morgan’s books provide tables of potential witnesses, not called to testify in Operation Paget or the RCJ inquest, as well as item-by-item annotation of Paget evidence and testimony, withheld from the inquest jury. Lord Justice Scott Baker, presiding over the inquiry, in his formal presentation of 20 topics for the inquiry, included the following two:

- Whether and, if so in what circumstances, the Princess of Wales feared for her life;
- Whether the British or any other security services had any involvement in the collision.

Despite their obvious relevance to both counts, no Royals were called to testify, only the Queen’s Private

Secretary Robert Fellowes (Diana's brother-in-law), who was later demonstrated to have lied his head off about his role in the crucial events of the hours and days following the crash.

Near the end of Keith Allen's "Unlawful Killing" film, clinical psychologist Oliver James delivers his own verdict, one shared by many friends of Diana, as well as her high-powered enemies: that she "could have started a movement to end the monarchy." Or, as Allen summed up, "The British Establishment think that they have got away with murder. But then, what's new? They've been getting away with murder for centuries." But, he concluded, with the murder of Diana, the Royals have gone one too far: "We may soon witness what the British Establishment fears the most—the end of the monarchy."

Additional Reading

Robert Barwick, "Suppressed Film Exposes Royal Stonewall of Diana Murder Probe," *EIR*, May 9, 2014.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "Battle Royal Shattering the British Empire," *EIR*, May 27, 2011.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "French Magistrate Caught in Princess Diana Murder Cover-Up," *EIR*, Dec. 1, 2000.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "Al-Fayed Charges 'Murder' in Anniversary Lawsuit," *EIR*, Sept. 29, 2000.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "New Diana Wars in Britain Put Focus on LaRouche," *EIR*, June 19, 1998.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "The Murder of a Princess," *EIR*, March 13, 1998.

Jeffrey Steinberg, Allen Douglas, "French Police Hush Up New Leads on Diana's Murder," *EIR*, Dec. 12, 1997.

Jeffrey Steinberg, Allen Douglas, "French Cover-Up of Diana Assassination Exposed!", *EIR*, Nov. 21, 1997.

Jeffrey Steinberg, "Can the House of Windsor Survive Diana's Death?"; Scott Thompson, "Princess Diana's War with the Windsors," *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1997.

Interview: John Morgan

Diana Predicted How She Would Die

EIR's Melbourne bureau chief Robert Barwick interviewed John Morgan, author of the "Diana Inquest" book series, on Jan. 16, 2015.

Barwick: How did you get involved in this investigation?

Morgan: In 2003 I was diagnosed with a serious illness and I had to decide what I would do. And then I thought, "Well, I can write." That's something I'd always wanted to do, so I decided to write. And in 2003, the same year I got sick, Diana's butler, Paul Burrell, produced a book.

Now, I'm not a person who follows royalty, so I didn't get the book, but I did see in the papers a handwritten letter Diana had written predicting her death. That prediction was an incredible thing. You've got a lady predicting not only that she might die, but the way she was going to die. I saw that, and that was the thing that got me in.

Barwick: What is it about your background that makes you good at mastering details, as is evident in your work?

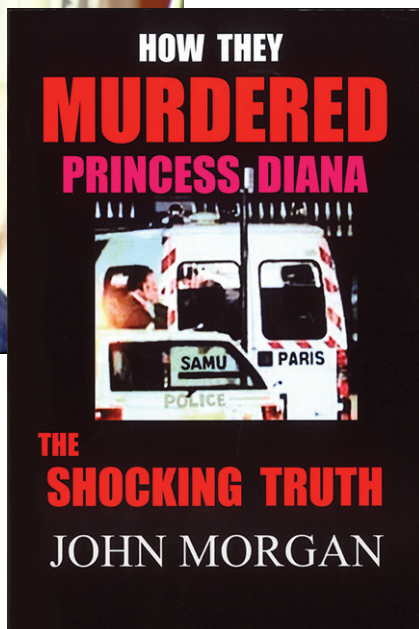
Morgan: I was an accountant for many years, and I've got that sort of mind, I suppose, for looking at details. I just try to logically work through everything. I've got patience with it. I've been working on it now for ten years this year, and I've remained focussed on it.

Barwick: And seven or eight books later, are you still working on it?

Morgan: Yes, I'm still working on it. I've got another volume, which will be the last volume in the series. I've got a very severe illness, and I just don't know how long I can keep writing, so I thought I'd better do that summary book, which is an 800-page book that condenses, is an abridgement of, the six volumes. I thought I'd better do that, because that



Above, author John Morgan. Right: His 800-page summary volume of John Morgan's "Diana Inquest" series on the murders of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed.



book is more important than finishing the whole series.

'Filling in the Jigsaw'

Barwick: In terms of the information you've published, it would appear you got leaks from within the Establishment.

Morgan: Yes. In 2010, I'd finished a number of volumes, and then I received a huge volume of documents that were from within the British police investigation. These were documents that had been withheld from the jury during the inquest, and they are things like the post-mortem report for Diana and Dodi [Fayed]. The jury is expecting to be looking into the cause of death, and yet they withheld from the jury the post-mortem report!

There were hundreds of documents, and as soon as I got them, I thought, well, I've got to publish. I can't hang on to this stuff—it just makes you a target.

There was actually a press conference in Brisbane at the time, and I took some of them to show to the media there. And then I thought, I've just got to publish the documents, so I published a whole book, about 700 pages, of documents. That's the main leak, and that made a huge difference to my investigation. I had the Paget Report [the 2004-06 British Metropolitan Police investigation]; I had the inquest transcripts; and I had the books written by witnesses, like Paul Burrell, and it was a matter of connecting them all together. When I got these documents, that sort of

filled in the jigsaw.

Barwick: Did that leak confirm to you that people inside the Establishment knew you were on the right track?

Morgan: Yes, I suppose that's right.

Barwick: Is it not the case that MI5 and MI6 report directly to the Queen, and not to any government office—although there is apparently a weak oversight body in the Parliament, in terms of accountability, they report directly to the Queen?

Morgan: Yes, I think they do. I think they go to both. The evidence I found, when I studied MI6, indicates they work on behalf of the

government, but there's also evidence they work on behalf of the Royals, particularly the Queen. People say they work off their own bat, but I didn't find much evidence of that. They are doing the work of the government and also the Queen and senior Royals.

Barwick: The movie and your books both demonstrate that the notion most Britons have of the Queen, that she is above politics, is absurd. Would you agree?

Morgan: Absolutely. This is something they admit themselves. Every week there is a meeting between the Queen and the Prime Minister, and if the Prime Minister is out of town, he has to call her. Why? Are they talking about the corgis? What are they talking about? They are talking about things of consequence to the state.

Barwick: Diana's willingness to go outside of the Royal Family and speak out, made her a threat to the survival of the Monarchy as an institution.

Morgan: Absolutely right, I agree with that. I draw a line from 1992, when she first went public with Andrew Morton's book [*Diana: Her True Story*], and then 1995, when she went on national TV. These things all contributed to the trouble she was causing. And once outside the Royal Family, she was a loose cannon.

CENTRAL ASIA

End Geopolitics With ‘Silk Road’ Development Plans

by Ramtanu Maitra

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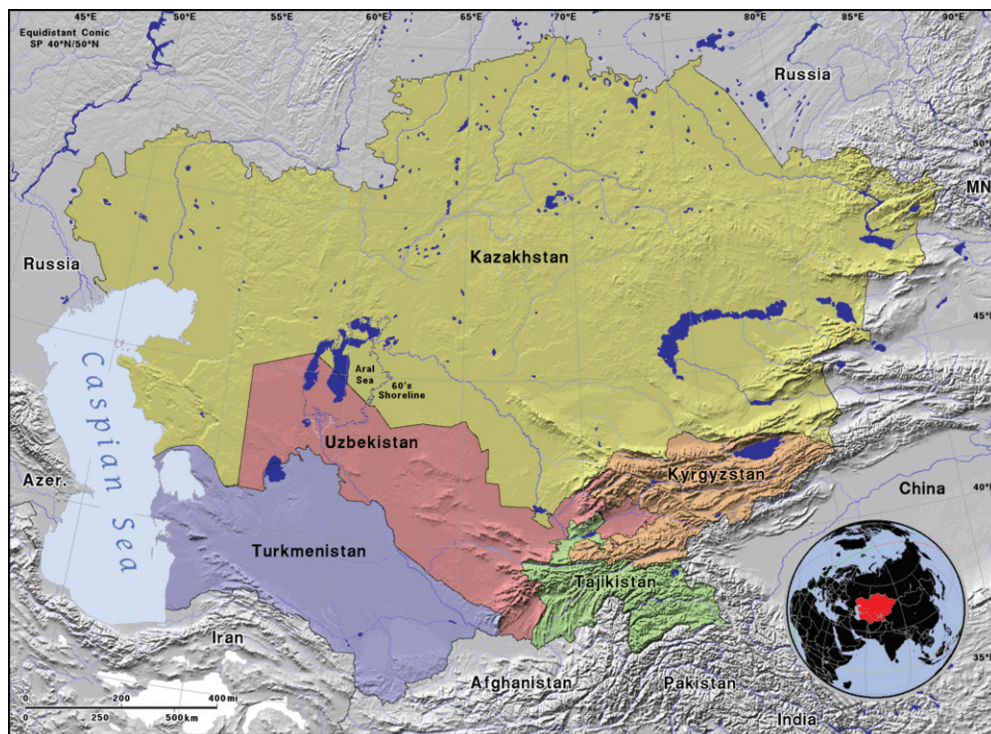
Central Asia, the geographic midway of the Old and New Silk Roads, has also been dead center in the Arc of Crisis—the target zone for a geo-strategy of strife in Eurasia, conducted by the decayed British Empire. The very name, “Arc of Crisis,” was coined in the 1970s by Zbigniew Brzezinski, taking from the concepts of British intelligence operative Bernard Lewis, to refer to the region stretching from Egypt, across Central Asia, to the Indian Subcontinent, for warfare power-plays in a renewal of the Great Game of 19th-Century British Imperialism. For this and related reasons, Central Asia today ranks at the top, with Southwest Asia and Africa, of world priorities for deliberate, collaborative intervention to end the destruction, rebuild, and foster peace through development.

The physical geography itself is a challenge, including the world's highest mountain ranges, advancing deserts, and recession of the Aral Sea. But the biggest challenge is the legacy of deadly geopolitics.

If geopolitics can be defeated in Central Asia, it can be defeated anywhere.

We are now at a breakpoint. By the beginning of 2015, the pull-out of U.S. troops from Afghanistan is to occur, after a 12-years-long NATO operation, whose character was textbook “Great Game” devastation. The nation of 31 million people is in shambles. Because of the modern continuation of the British East India Company's 19th-Century opium policy, Afghanistan today accounts for 90% of the world's output of opium poppy, and much hashish. The area of poppy cultivation has risen in Afghanistan

FIGURE 1
Central Asia—Political Boundaries, Topography



Bodies of water other than the Caspian Sea are colored dark blue on the map. In Kazakhstan and northwest Uzbekistan are the remains of the Aral Sea.

from 8,000 hectares (ha) (roughly 18,760 acres) in 2001 up to 209,000 ha (516,230 acres) in 2013.

Nor has the problem remained within Afghanistan. Transit routes for the drugs into Russia and Europe, and terrorist gangs that thrive on the drug and arms trade, have permeated Central Asia as a whole, exacerbating the tensions created by underdevelopment and poverty.

Russia's Federal Drug Control Service director Victor Ivanov has called for international cooperation on an all-out "alternative development" program in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a whole, to completely end the "planetary crisis" of drug production. A Russian program to accomplish this through "crash industrialization" was prepared for the June 2014 Group of Eight meeting in Sochi, Russia (see Appendix to this Chapter). But the meeting was scuttled by London and the Obama Administration. Now the Eurasian BRICS nations—Russia, China, and India—are themselves taking the lead to back development in Central Asia.

The BRICS members' commitment to develop this region (**Figure 1**) is embodied in the venue chosen for the inaugural announcement of the Silk Road Eco-

nomic Belt (SREB), which Chinese President Xi Jinping made Sept. 7, 2013 at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan. In the latest expression of the expanding BRICS involvement with Central Asia's future, Afghanistan's new President Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai spent four days in Beijing, Oct. 28-31, 2014, where he committed Afghanistan to participate actively in the new SREB; and, in turn, Chinese leaders, including Premier Li Keqiang, announced concrete ways China will help rebuild Afghanistan and the region. "In the past 13 years, the Chinese government has rendered enormous help to Afghanistan, to facilitate its peace and reconstruction process.

That assistance has focussed on projects promoting people's livelihoods, like education, medical services, and water resource exploration," and much more is to come, said the Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan, Deng Xijun, in an Oct. 28 CCTV interview. Support for Central Asia security through economic growth also comes from the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a regional grouping active since 2001 (members: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan). At the 14th SCO heads of state meeting, Sept. 12, 2014, Chinese President Xi called for full membership for the SCO observer nations: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Mongolia, and Pakistan. SCO also has official dialogue partners: Belarus, Sri Lanka, and Turkey. It is from this activist vantage point for development that key initiatives and impediments can be reviewed in the Central Asia region at large.

Economic Geography

The current regional population numbers 97.6 millions, with 47.9 millions in the four inner nations of Central Asia—Kyrgyzstan (5.6 million), Tajikistan (8.2



Wikimedia Commons/Arian Zwegers

The ship graveyard at Moynaq, Uzbekistan, formerly a seaport on the Aral Sea.

million), Turkmenistan (5.2 million), and Uzbekistan (28.9 million)—plus 17.9 million in Kazakhstan and 31.8 million in Afghanistan. Minus Afghanistan, these countries were formerly republics in the south central part of the Soviet Union; the Soviet administrative boundaries became national ones in the early 1990s, upon independence.

The physical landscape, depicted in **Figure 1**, includes the dramatic mountain ranges in the eastern areas, of the Alai Mountains, Tien Shan, and Pamirs, sloping down westward to the extensive desert plains of the inner Aral Sea Basin and the Caspian Sea. Some of the world's highest peaks are here, including Ismoil Somoni Peak, 7,595 meters (24,590 ft) above sea level, in Tajikistan.

The two major river systems, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, arise in these mountainous regions, flowing westward to the Aral Sea. Their flow comes from the highlands rainfall, snow, and glacial melt; but the highest mountain ranges are so tall, they block potential precipitation from the monsoonal currents coming from the southeast. Water scarcity is present in many places, except Kyrgyzstan. The shortages have been aggravated by the prevalence of cotton monoculture. Central Asia's cotton industry dates from soaring prices during the U.S. Civil War (when King Cotton was kept off the market), but monoculture intensified in the Soviet period and beyond. The cultivation of cotton—a very thirsty crop—reduced the river flow reaching the Aral

Sea so much, that its volume has declined 75% since 1975.

The mineral and fossil fuel wealth in the region is significant. The underlying sedimentary formations of the western areas have sizable oil and gas deposits. Coal reserves are present in Kazakhstan and elsewhere in the intermontane. Deposits of iron and other ores, and minerals, gold, and uranium are identified, and many are being mined.

Central Asia has been densely settled for more than 2,500 years, with population concentrations in the piedmont of the southeast, and along the river valleys. Agriculture and mining are major areas of economic activity, but in most of

the nations, except Kazakhstan, the poverty level is extremely high. Now, the prospect of new corridors of development, to allow the creation of new, man-made natural resources of water, fertile land, and power sources, opens up a new era for the region.

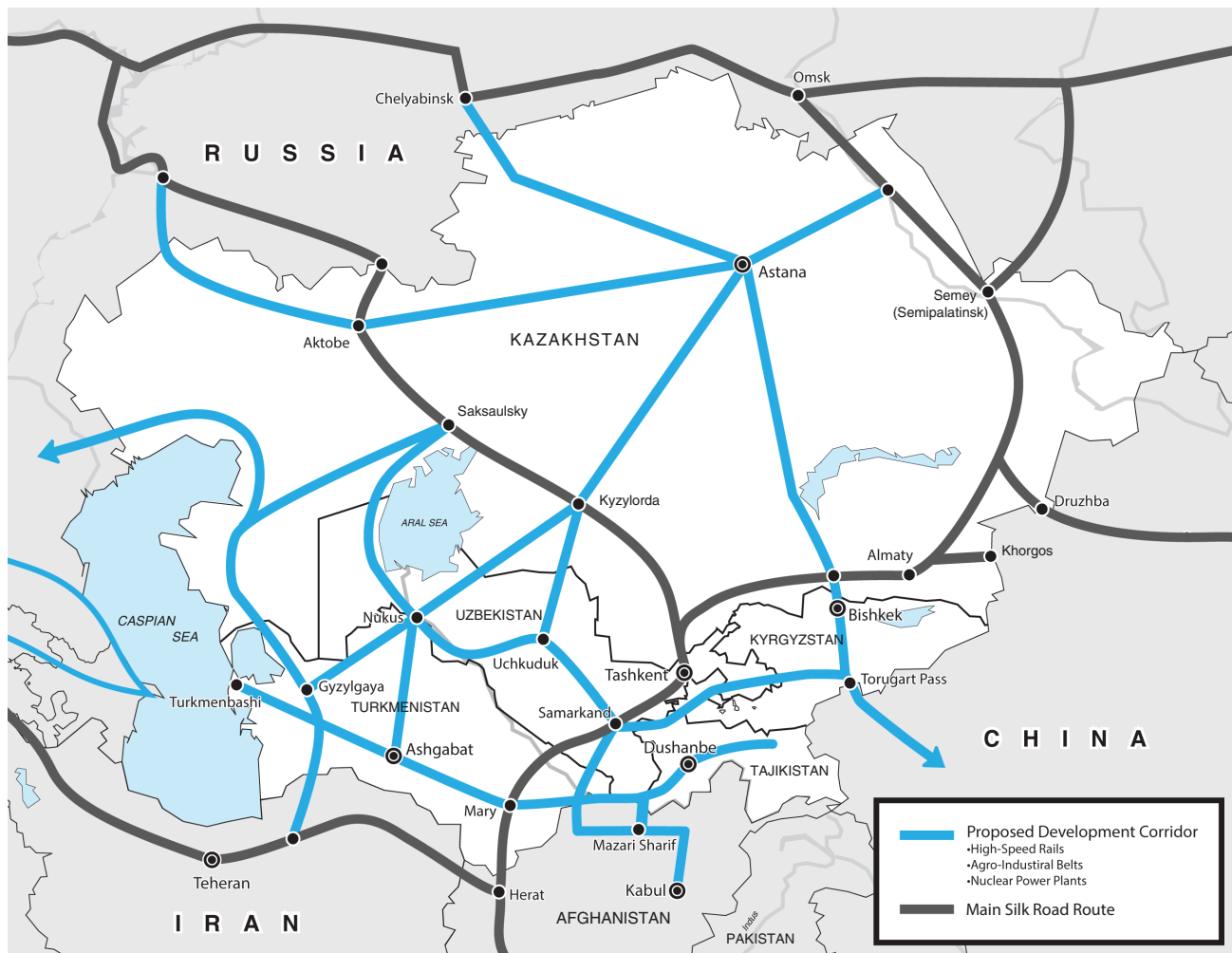
Rail Corridors and Connectivity

The Central Asia region has a unique role, along with Xinjiang Province in China, as the “traffic hub” of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. The old Silk Road Asian stopovers here are now legendary names—e.g., Samarkand and Tashkent in Uzbekistan and Xi'an in China. But as the new Eurasia-spanning rail corridors come into being, they give rise to potentially new growth-point cities. The challenge is to build nation-serving webs of rail networks and new settlements, to foster overall regional development, not just “stopover” towns, serving through traffic and out-of-region trade.

The concept map in **Figure 2** presents this idea schematically. The black lines indicate the main Eurasian Land-Bridge lines. The Trans-Siberian Railway (TSR) runs across Russia, at the top of the map, through Chelyabinsk and Omsk. Running off the TSR, northwest to southeast, is the line going through Kazakhstan, via Aktobe, Saksaulsky, and Kyzylorda, into Tashkent, thence either southward through Mary in Turkmenistan, to Herat, Afghanistan, and onward to the Arabian Sea coast; or from Tashkent to Almaty, the former capital of Kazakhstan, and thence to China through Xinjiang.

FIGURE 2

Central Asia—Silk Road Rail Lines and Proposed Regional Development Corridors



Ramtanu Maitra, Asuka Saito/EIR 2014

In addition to the Trans-Eurasia rail routes of the Silk Road crossing Central Asia, these nations require the development of their own regional rail network, for which key segments are shown here schematically. Some are under way, planned, or intended.

From Omsk runs another trunk line off the TSR, through Semey (formerly Semipalatinsk) in far eastern Kazakhstan, thence to China, via the border crossing at Druzhba; or southward, via Almaty, through the core central Asian region and to South Asia.

The blue lines show several of the other proposed, planned, or in some cases, under-construction, rail routes that constitute the potential for development corridors for high-speed service, agro-industrial belts, and siting of nuclear power plants for plentiful electricity and desalinating and purifying water.

Several new rail projects stand out as transportation initiatives; what is required is collaboration for an inte-

grated system in this heartland of Eurasia. Even the track gauges pose a problem, but it can be dealt with. Because Central Asia's railroads were built when these nations were part of the Russian Empire and then the Soviet Union, they have the broad gauge of 1,520 mm, while most neighboring countries use the standard gauge of 1,435 mm. In Pakistan, the width is the wide Indian gauge of 1,676 mm. As a result, trains going, for example, between Iran and Turkmenistan, or China and Kazakhstan, or into Pakistan, must change bogies (wheel trucks), or the passengers and goods must transfer to new rail cars. Among the notable new or anticipated Central Asia rail links:

North-South

- Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan have launched a direct railway linking their oil-and-gas-rich Caspian Sea regions, bypassing the former circuitous route through Uzbekistan, and going directly on to Iran. This forms the first phase, scheduled for completion in Winter 2014, of a north-south 1,520 km (945 mi) rail corridor linking Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Iran, which is the spine of the new International North-South Transport Corridor from India to Russia, by sea and rail. Within Iran, construction is under way on key links from the Turkmenistan border to the existing Iranian rail grid entry point at Gorgan, and thence to the coast.

- A short, but critical new rail track into Afghanistan from Uzbekistan, was completed in 2011 by UTY, the state-owned Uzbekistan Railways. The 75 km (47 mi) line connects Hairatan on the Uzbekistan-Afghanistan border to Gur-e Mar, outside of Mazar-i-Sharif in northern Afghanistan, that nation's second largest city. The new line has been important in transport of humanitarian aid as well as commercial merchandise. Formerly, these goods had to be offloaded onto trucks at the border.

East-West

- Kazakhstan, in late 2013, completed a 293 km (183 mi) stretch of rail from Zhetygen (just north of Almaty) to Khorgos at the Chinese border, looping it into its existing national railway, thus opening the second China-Europe link across its territory. As a result, it takes just 15 days for trains carrying all kinds of cargo, to cover the 10,800 km (6,750 mi) route from Chongqing in southern China to Duisburg in Germany's industrial Ruhr region. Khorgos, straddling the Kazakhstan/China border, is now a rapidly expanding land port.

- China is planning a rail link west from the far western Xinjiang city of Kashgar, through the mountains into Kyrgyzstan (Irkeshtam Pass into the Alia Valley), through Tajikistan (Rasht Valley), into Afghanistan (across to its western city Herat), thence to Iran, and westward. This would create yet another band of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

- Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan agreed in March 2013 to build a 160-km (99.4 mi) rail section across far northern Afghanistan, which will be Tajikistan's first line to several major Eurasian rail routes.

National

- Uzbekistan is expanding its internal rail routes and service, in order to forego using parts of the old Soviet-era lines through neighboring countries. New Uzbek rail projects link cities in its far west directly to the capital, Tashkent, in the east. Previously, rail service was possible only via Turkmenistan. Tashkent is also seeking to link its densely populated part of the Fergana Valley, with the rest of the country, via the Kamchik Pass, thus avoiding transit through Tajikistan.

- Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan have very few internal rail lines and little service. Tajikistan has only 680 km (420 mi) of track, all of it 1,520 mm broad gauge. The system connects the main urban centers of western Tajikistan with points in neighboring Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and soon, Afghanistan. Kyrgyzstan is virtually "rail free." The small bits of rail lines within the nation add up to only about 370 km (230 mi) of 1,520 mm broad gauge track.

The history of this limitation is that, during the Soviet Union period, Kyrgyzstan's Chuy Valley in the north and the Fergana Valley in the south, were endpoints of the rail system in Central Asia. At independence, rail lines that had been built without regard for administrative boundaries, were suddenly in different countries. The dysfunctional railways of these countries are a priority to remedy.

Nuclear Power

A top priority for the region is the provision of plentiful power through nuclear fission, including for large-scale desalination along the Caspian Sea littoral, and at other sites, for recycling and upgrading wastewater, as well as for electrified rail.

None of the four core Central Asian nations operates, or is in the process of building, a nuclear power plant. To their north, Kazakhstan has an active intention to do so. In the past, Kazakhstan had a long-running nuclear facility, including producing desalinated seawater. In 1973, the Soviet Union opened an experimental fast breeder reactor on the Caspian Sea near Aktau, which ran until 1999, when it was decommissioned and taken down. On May 29, 2014, the day on which the Eurasian Economic Union treaty was concluded in Astana, the country's Kazatomprom nuclear corporation signed a memorandum of understanding with Russia's Rosatom, to build a 300 to 1,200 MW nuclear power plant with the water-cooled, water-moderated Russian VVER reactor model, near Kurchatov in far

eastern Kazakhstan. A town with a long nuclear history, named after the Russian physicist Igor Kurchatov, this was a Soviet “closed city,” housing research facilities for the nuclear weapons test site at nearby Semipalatinsk, modern Semey.

Uzbekistan possesses two operational nuclear research reactors. One is outside Tashkent, at the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Ulugbek. In addition to the reactor (a 10 MW VVR-SM), the institute has two cyclotrons, a gamma source facility, a neutron generator, and a radiochemical complex. The other research reactor, a 20 KWt (static) pulse reactor, is operated by owner JSV Foton.

Within the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan provided much of the country’s uranium. The Navoi Mining and Metallurgy Combine operates six in-situ leaching mines, with nine additional mines under development, and five other commercially viable deposits identified. The processed yellowcake is shipped to various countries, including the United States and South Korea. All these installations and activities are useful precursors to building out a full-scale nuclear power platform in the region.

The current profile of energy supply throughout the region, is that certain areas rely on their fossil fuel for electricity, while several areas rely on hydro-power, a legacy of Soviet dam-building for both the energy grid and agricultural water management.

Kazakhstan is the leading oil producer of the region, with output of roughly 1.6 million barrels per day (bbl/day), of which approximately 90% is exported. The first pipeline connecting the Caspian Sea shore oil patch with Xinjiang, China’s westernmost province, is one of the longest in the world, at nearly 2,300 km (1,429 mi).

Turkmenistan possesses the largest known natural gas deposits in central Asia, and among the largest anywhere in the world. It is the main gas exporter in the region. Turkmenistan itself gets almost all its electrical power generation of 4 GW from natural gas. Adjacent Uzbekistan currently produces even more gas (60 billion cubic meters annually) than Turkmenistan, but uses 85% of its output for domestic electricity production, leaving little for export. In fact, Uzbekistan serves as a transit country for gas conveyed from Turkmenistan, on its way to China and Russia. In 2007-2010, the first two lines of the Turkmenistan-China (or Central Asia-China) natural gas pipeline, largely financed by China, were built from the Bagtyyarlyk gas-field area in southeastern Turkmenistan, through Uzbekistan and

Kazakhstan, crossing into China at Khorgos and connecting to China’s second West-East Gas Pipeline. A third pipe on the nearly 2,000 km (1,243 mi) export pipeline started operating in June 2014, and a fourth is planned.

Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan rely on hydro-power, because they have no substantial developed hydrocarbon deposits, although it is believed that Tajikistan’s Bokhtar field has sizable oil and gas reserves. A regional plan exists on paper to construct the “Central Asia-South Asia” (CASA) electrical transmission line, the CASA-1000, to run Summer-surplus electricity from the dams in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, south to Pakistan and Afghanistan, a distance of 1,173 km (759 miles). There are objections and threats of violence against it along the way, but the technology is realistic.

The Power-Water Nexus

Central Asia is an arid region that grapples with serious constraints related to the water resources necessary for advanced agro-industrial development. However, action on multiple fronts, in a growing economy, can provide for “new” water resources, despite the stark example of the eco-disaster in the Aral Sea Basin. This region is a planetary priority for the earliest application of yet-to-come breakthroughs in knowledge and methods of “rain-making.”

Most of the region’s water comes from the mountain ranges of the upstream nations of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (and to a lesser extent from Afghanistan) channeled to the downstream nations of Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, mainly through the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, and some lesser rivers. In short, roughly two-thirds of the water resources is generated in the mountains, and two-thirds of that is consumed downstream.

Concern over future patterns of water supply, comes from various weather shifts. For example, the glaciers are shrinking. Between 1957 and 1980, the Central Asian glaciers diminished by about 19%, according to most estimates. The glaciers surrounding Lake Issyk-Kul in Kyrgyzstan shrank by about 8% over this time period.

Technically, however, much of Central Asia is not among the world’s most water-short regions. Uzbekistan, for instance, has almost double the amount of water available per capita as Spain, one of the major agricultural producers in Europe. Thus part of the in-

terim solution to the problem of water supply lies on the demand side, if the most effective uses of water are introduced, and the water-consuming production systems modernized.

Modern water-storage methods are being implemented in Turkmenistan and can be expanded widely. In 2013, Turkmenistan began building Turkmenkol, an artificial lake at a natural depression in Garashor. The lake will collect drainage water and sewage from the provinces, for purification and reuse. Two more such reservoirs are planned for construction in 2014.

One aspect of improving infrastructure to reduce water losses, is to rehabilitate the sections of Soviet-era irrigation canal systems that are in disrepair. The big contributing factor to the problem is that national boundaries now cut through what were formerly Central Asia-wide systems on the mid-level Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers.

The challenge in the coming decades will be to accommodate large-scale industrial development and natural growth of population, which would put a great deal of stress on regional water availability. Because Central Asia is land-locked, desalination of sea water is not an option. The western parts of Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, however, will be able to generate significant amounts of potable water by nuclear desalination on the Caspian Sea. In the short term, this does not relieve the environmental aridity from the drying up of the Aral Sea. The exposed beach on the receding shoreline, for example, has resulted in toxic sand storms, which must be dealt with. But nuclear power is essential for water for the future.

Another legacy of the Soviet era in Central Asia was the creation of an electricity-water nexus, whereby the generation of electricity from hydro-power dams in upstream countries was linked to supplying the power and water needs of those downstream. This system operated



Wikimedia Commons/Ibrahim

The Nurek Dam reservoir on the Vakhsh River, Tajikistan.

relatively smoothly under a common management system, and shared energy arrangements through regional electricity grids. This mode came to an abrupt end with the collapse of the Soviet Union, and overnight emergence of international borders. Now a stance of opposition is in effect between the “upstream” dam operators—Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan—and the water- and electricity-dependent downstream nations, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Although the 1992 Almaty Agreement reduced water use by “upstream” countries, and Kazakhstan is currently promoting formation of a Central Asia regional water committee, what is needed is more water.

The advent of nuclear power throughout the region can remove the apparent necessity for competition and no-win trade-offs for power and water. It can also open the way to other beneficial uses of natural gas, instead of electricity-generation, thus lifting up the entire economic platform for each nation in the region.

The story of one large dam project underscores the principle involved. Since 1960, the Rogun Dam, on the Vakhsh River, a major tributary of the Amu Darya in Tajikistan, has been proposed, designed, and partially built, but never completed. Downstream nations now oppose ever going ahead with this dam project, for fear

of losing river flow, while Tajikistan is trying to finally get it under way. As originally envisioned, Rogun (at 335 meters, the highest dam in the world) was to have been one of a trio of dams contributing to water-for-power swaps with the Uzbek and Turkmen Republics. They would provide power for the Tajik Republic and these downstream neighbors, and water for the neighbors. When power-generation was suspended, seasonally, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan would compensate Tajikistan with power generated at fossil fuel-burning plants.¹ One of the other two dams in the plan, the Nurek Dam, was built in the Soviet period, while a second, Sangtuda-1, went operational in 2008.

Agro-Industrial Development

There is great potential for expansion of agriculture and industrial activity in the pre-existing zones of light and heavy manufacturing concentrations across Central Asia, as well as in new urban centers and potential croplands.

The region is rich in industrial raw materials, as well as oil and gas, all of which are disparately distributed. In the piedmont and intermontane basins in the east, are deposits of iron ore and coal, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, gold, and others. The large natural gas fields are in the dry western lands.

The task ahead is to foster expansion of the industrial base. Heavy industry in recent times has been concentrated in northeastern Kazakhstan, also in the foothills of the Tien Shan range near Tashkent, and in places in Kyrgyzstan and elsewhere. This is connected to steel-making, processing minerals, ore-smelting and refining, and certain kinds of manufacturing—for example, agriculture implements for high-slope field work, and other specialties—as well as food processing and other light industry.

There is a vast agricultural land area of 306 million ha (756 million acres) currently in use in the four core Central Asian nations and Kazakhstan combined, and still more potential area in the future, with plentiful power and water. Kazakhstan, according to its Ministry of Agriculture, has 222 million ha (549 million acres) of farmland, a majority of which (189 million ha, or 85%) is being used as pasture land, and 24 million ha (10%) as cultivated land. Nearly two-thirds of

the latter is devoted to growing cereals and one-third to fodder crops. Kazakhstan is an exporter of winter wheat.

A priority in the existing irrigation regions, is to upgrade the physical systems, not only those used for the conveyance of water, but also water-saving methods of precision irrigation and soil-drainage. Switching from cotton to less water-consuming crops is also important, and can provide an increase in fruit and vegetable output for better nutrition regionally and for export. Expanding meat production to improve the diet is another priority, which includes not only cattle, goats, and sheep, but also poultry, which can increase production the quickest.

The Fergana Valley Challenge

The Fergana Valley is one of the world's leading agriculture centers, home to almost 25% of the population of Central Asia, in a land area only 5% of the region's total. The Valley is a major food supplier to all Central Asia, including rice, wheat, fruit, and vegetables, as well as cotton. The Fergana Valley is strife-ridden, however, because of water and land disputes, and for political reasons. The only solution lies in the overall Land-Bridge transformation of Eurasia.

The triangular-shaped valley is defined by the Tien Shan Mountains to the north, and the Gissar-Alai range to the south. It is a flat plain of 22,000 km² (8,500 square miles), with fertile soils, and water resources, due to being at the intersection of the Naryn and Kara Darya rivers, which, entering the Valley from the east, then join up near the town of Namanagan, to form the Syr Darya River.

The population density in the Fergana Valley is more than 250 people/km², in contrast to the average of 14 persons/km² in Central Asia at large.

The challenge arises from the fact that Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan share convoluted borders, a relic of Soviet so-called “nationalities policy” in the 1920s. Moreover, a significant portion of the national population of each country resides in the Valley: 30% of Tajikistan; 50% of Kyrgyzstan, and 27% of Uzbekistan. There have been endless cross-border conflicts, mostly related to access to and management of land, water, and other natural resources, and of physical assets (for example, canals, gates, and pumps) put in place during Soviet times. Borders cut across local roads, orchards, fields, sluices, and even private home properties.

1. Eli Keene, “Solving Tajikistan’s Energy Crisis,” Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, March 25, 2013, provides a detailed history of the planned arrangement.

Violence periodically erupts among the Kyrgyz, Tajiks, and Uzbeks from territorial disputes, especially in densely populated areas. As the newly independent states began to privatize state farms in the 1990s—and this program was carried out throughout the region—these private operations became the only reliable sources of family income, or, at least, subsistence farming. Agriculture in the Valley shifted from cattle breeding to subsistence farming. As a result, individual demand for irrigation water on small fields has increased sharply, along with conflict.

At the same time, there is less water available, because after the end of the Soviet Union, there have been no entities to fund maintenance of the distribution systems—mostly open concrete canals—which have fallen into disrepair. Parts of them have been broken up and sold off for scrap.

All these conditions can be superseded, and untold new productivity take place in agriculture and industry, under the impetus of the Silk Road Economic Belt, criss-crossing this region with corridors for progress.

A Future for Afghanistan

The importance of a stable Afghanistan is not to be underestimated. Its stability is not only crucial for its 30 million people, but, as one good look at the location of Afghanistan makes evident, unless Afghanistan is stabilized, Central Asia, parts of South Asia, and even western China cannot be secured. All of the core Central Asia countries have been affected by Afghanistan's wars of recent decades and its transformation into a huge narcotics producer—from their relationships with the heavily Tajik and Uzbek ethnic Northern Alliance movement within Afghanistan since 1978, to the extensive activity of drug-running networks through the Central Asian mountains.

The damage inflicted on Afghanistan by almost continuous warfare over the past 35 years has been devastating. Two million Afghans have died in those conflicts.

A reconstruction plan must start by looking at the state of Afghanistan's infrastructure, including the fundamentals such as water, power, food security, transportation, and skilled manpower—and the lack of them. It is fair to say that the priority must be adoption of a comprehensive development plan, which would include agricultural, industrial, infrastructure, and energy projects. The requirements include those listed below.

Agriculture. Afghanistan's agricultural sector needs development of bulk transportation capability, preferably a railroad network. The rough Afghan terrain means that the initial transportation network will have to be based on roads. However, in the southern part of the country, in the fertile lands of Dasht-e-Khas, Dasht-e-Margow, and the Rigistan plains abutting Iran, an extensive railroad network can be developed to facilitate interaction between agricultural lands and urban centers. The agricultural sector will also require agromachinery, such as tractors, harvesters, and cultivating machines. The manufacture and maintenance of such machinery will introduce industries that will help train skilled workers and technicians.

In 2010, the Afghan government announced a 25-year plan to develop its railroads. The study on railway development for Afghanistan was completed for the following routes: (1) From Hairatan at the border with Uzbekistan to Herat in the west, via Mazar-e-Sharif; (2) from Sher Khan Bandar at the border with Tajikistan, via Kunduz to Naibabad (which is on the line under construction from Hairatan), joining Mazar-e-Sharif to Herat; (3) from Torkham at the border with Pakistan to Jalalabad; and (4) from Spin Boldak at the border with Pakistan to Kandahar.

The first Afghanistan or Central Asia program issued by the Russian Institute for Demography, Migration, and Regional Development, in 2008, concentrated on a plan for reviving agriculture in Afghanistan, to address a situation where, at that time, more than half the GDP was based on cultivation, production, and illegal trafficking of drugs. The program pointed to the fact that the southern provinces of Afghanistan are famous for their fruit, and proposed creation of a nationwide network of agricultural educational institutions, and delivery of agricultural machinery and the prerequisites for a processing industry. The researchers proposed Nangarhar and Helmand as model provinces for establishing agro-industries in sugar, olive, citrus, sunflower, pomegranate, and vegetable production (see *EIR*, Feb. 27, 2009).

Minerals. Afghanistan sits on a treasure trove of mineral resources, but their exploitation begs the question of developing the necessary infrastructure.

The Hajigak iron ore project, located 180 km from Kabul, has been awarded to a consortium of Indian companies, but has been delayed beyond the six months stipulated time because of some conditions that Kabul has set which the consortium has not yet

agreed to meet. When Chinese investors won a bid in 2006 to mine copper at Mes Aynak, 50 km south of Kabul and the site of one of the world's biggest copper deposits, they had pledged to lay a stretch of rail, according to Afghanistan's Finance Minister Omar Zakhilwal. The copper mine project, under a 30-year lease to the China Metallurgical Group Corporation (MCC) and Jiangxi Copper Company, is hanging fire because of security concerns. The \$3 billion contract includes a railroad to carry coal to the mine area, a smelter, and a 400 MW power plant. It could provide Kabul with as much as \$500 million in royalties. However, MCC now wants to renege on building the railway, power plant, and processing factory, as stipulated in its deal to mine at Mes Aynak.

In addition to copper and iron ore, according to Paul A. Brinkley, U.S. Deputy Undersecretary of Defense and director of Task Force Business and Stability Operations, Afghanistan has significant deposits of niobium, cobalt, gold, molybdenum, silver, and aluminum, as well as sources of fluorspar, beryllium, lithium, and other resources.

What, however, should be key in developing

Afghanistan's mining industry is to build the basic infrastructure—power; bulk transportation; water for industrial, commercial, and domestic use; and communications—to make it a success. Because these mineral reserves are dispersed, that also requires setting up institutions to train people throughout the country, cutting across ethnic backgrounds.

Electricity. Afghanistan is almost without electric power. Currently, the country produces about 500 MW of electricity—less than some Caribbean islands. It imports another 500 MW from neighboring countries. Afghanistan ranks among the countries with the lowest electricity production per capita in the world. Despite billions of dollars in projects over the past decade, at best one-third of the population has access to regular power.

Like the rest of the world, Afghanistan has no alternative but to develop nuclear fission power to stabilize the country, exploit its mineral wealth, set up agro-industrial corridors, and educate and provide people with water, food, education, healthcare, and a future. Nuclear power plants in clusters will be necessary to provide the power necessary to meet those demands.

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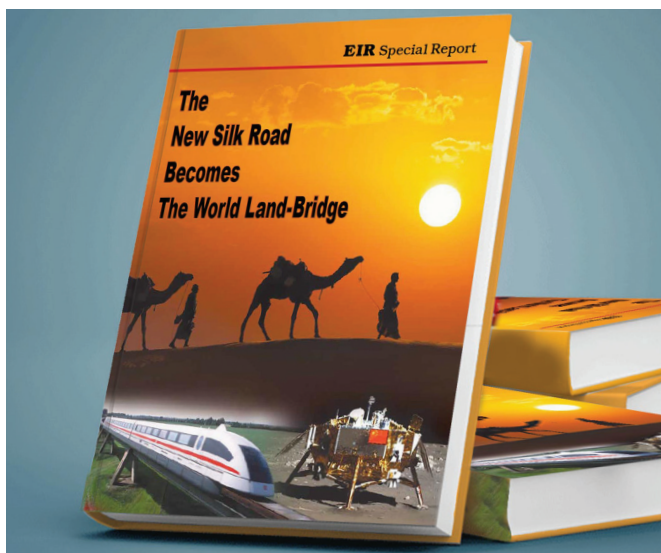
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From Kepler to China Today: What Really Is Mankind?

by Jason Ross

Jason Ross of the LaRouchePAC science team gave this presentation during the LaRouchePAC webcast Jan. 30. <https://larouchepac.com/webcasts>

This presentation is part of an ongoing discussion. On the [Wednesday, Jan. 28](#), weekly Basement Science Team discussion, this topic was addressed from the standpoint of Vladimir Vernadsky, and the ability to look at the human species as a geological force, or, as a biological force, and how, if you examine the characteristics of the human species over historical time, it would seem as though you were observing a different species; that we change in ways that are seen only over evolutionary time in the biosphere itself.

What I'm going to take up today, is the Keplerian dimension of human identity. Kepler, the scientist, had put on the table and developed—really, created—modern science. And he did it in a way where he was very explicit about how he thought about those things, and about the resonance, the connection, the similarity, between the functioning of our minds, and

the functioning of the universe as a whole, which not only brought us science, but it brought us a proof of the magnitude of the power of the human mind, of the real magnitude of the human soul.

To address this question: How *does* Kepler give us an answer to “What is mankind?”, Lyndon LaRouche

said to take two approaches to this: the Classical approach of what Kepler had done in his day; and the modern approach, and how China is embodying this with their work at present.



Kepler created modern science, and gave us “proof of the magnitude of the power of the human mind, of the real magnitude of the human soul.”

Kepler as Cusa's Legacy

First, the Classical part of things. Kepler used a technique that was developed by Nicholas of Cusa [1401-64]—a technique that Cusa called the “coincidence of opposites.” He used this to develop a new language for science, for astronomy in particular, and to break through the Aristotelian way of thinking, which was based on logic, on syllogisms; frankly, on *words*, on playing with words, categories that concepts are defined in; how phrases, logical phrases, come together. It was not based on letting nature itself speak.

One particular tenet of Aristotle that Cusa and Kepler demolished, was Aristotle's conception that you can't have both "A" and "not-A"—that there are not contradictions. That true knowledge is an avoidance of contradiction—that's how you know that you're right.

Cusa gave examples of how that's actually *not* how to be right; it's certainly not how to *discover* anything. Cusa distinguished between the world of the senses, the rational level of understanding, based upon those senses, and a higher intellectual level of understanding that was reached only by contradictions among those senses. As an example of this, we can take how Cusa uses the "infinite" in Book 1 of his work, *On Learned Ignorance (De Docta Ignorantia)*. There, Cusa uses geometrical analogies extended to the infinite, to give a way for his reader to understand what his conception of God is, as a *specific lack of knowledge*. We're going to be hearing more about that. A *specific* kind of lack of knowledge, a "learned ignorance," a specific kind of ignorance, is itself a form of knowledge for Cusa.

How could that be? Cusa gives some examples: He says, for one thing, in the infinite, a circle and a line no longer oppose each other; they aren't really different shapes any more, when you take these concepts and extend them to the infinite. This is a way of making a point about the infinite, even though obviously a circle and a line are easily differentiated when they're a finite size.

He says that God is the type of maximum to which nothing is opposed, not even the minimum. How can you have a maximum that's not opposite to a minimum? What kind of maximum is that? He says that we would attain a shadow of this vision of God by consideration of ways in which our understanding failed to reach Him, by developing a specific shape of the ineffable by knowing *in what way it was ineffable*, by what way specific contradictions in thought could be created to get at it.

That's really only a shadow of what Cusa does. If people have read it, it's a tough thing to try to summarize briefly, partly because his whole work is a constant *challenge to your thinking*, and not just adding things to your thought. This act of thinking, this discovery process that he enlivens in the mind, is, itself, the way to an understanding of God, in his view.

The Physics of Contradictions

In Book 2 of *On Learned Ignorance*, Cusa takes up the universe, the created world, and he does this by

looking at how the universe itself defies logic, and defies understanding based on sense-perception, based on the senses. One consideration that he uses, is that there is no perfection in the created world, in the universe, including no equality. He says there is only true equality in God; we won't find it in the universe itself, and that would mean that such things as a perfect circle—although you can imagine it geometrically—could never actually exist.

For an actual circle to exist, each point on the circle would have to be exactly the same distance from the center. And Cusa asks, how could it be that they are *so* equally the same distance from the center, these points, that they couldn't have been made more equal? He says, you can't have two lines that are actually exactly the same length. That concept involves an impossibility: Equality itself cannot be embodied in a line. Or in motion: Cusa says that two motions couldn't be identical either. How could two moments of motion be *so* alike, that they couldn't have been made somewhat more alike?

So, from these considerations, Cusa comes to conclusions about astronomy that weren't experimentally shown to be true for some time afterwards. For example, he says that there is no way to have circles in anything, including in astronomy. No planet could move in a circle; circles couldn't exist, because they involve that absolute equality. He also said there could be no absolute equality of motion; there could not be uniform motion, because that would again call on this equality, that could not exist in the universe.

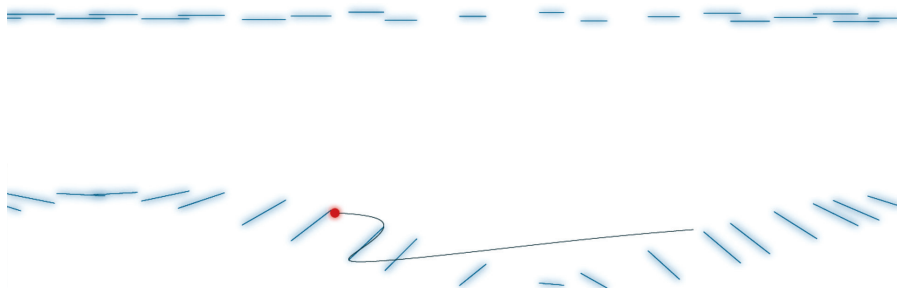
Cusa was addressing a world dominated by an Aristotelian outlook, which said that although the Earth might be changeable, the Heavens are static, they're perfect in their stasis, in their staying the same; the Heavens are perfect in their geometrical existence, they're perfect—you know, God traced them out with a compass and a ruler. Cusa says no, no, it actually can't be like that: It's impossible, and these concepts will not be able to be the guiding understanding behind astronomy. He was way ahead of his day on this.

Kepler's Setting

Now, to get into Johannes Kepler [1571-1630], we have to have some background on what astronomy is, how it got to the state it was in, by the time Kepler hit the scene around the year 1600.

Among the "stars" in the sky, there are some which move; there are also obviously, the Sun and the Moon, which move quite a bit; but also some stars move over

FIGURE 1



As Mars moves among the stars, it periodically appears to go backwards. The sizes and locations of these motions (retrogressions) are indicated here. One part of the Zodiac has more (and longer) retrogressions, while the opposite part has fewer (and shorter) ones.

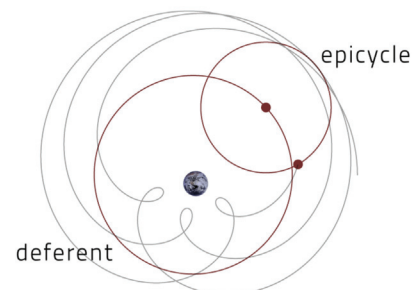
time, so that although almost every star stays in place [relative to the others] from night to night, if you go out and look at them, you find some that are moving, moving stars, wandering stars: The Greeks called these “wanderers”; the Greek word “wanderer” is the origin of the English word “planet.”

We see in this video, a type of motion that these stars might make (**Figure 1**). Here you’ve got, let’s say, Mars, and we’re watching it move—this is sped up over years and years—every couple of years, Mars “moves backwards.”

You have to imagine, against that background, that we have all the constellations, Cancer, Leo, all the other ones, and so Mars moves mostly in one direction, *but also appears to go backwards*. It only goes backwards when it’s opposite the Sun, that is, when it’s in the constellation that’s at its peak at midnight. Mars always moves quickly when it’s near the Sun, when we see it at dawn or at dusk; backwards when it’s at its peak at midnight. And you can see that these retrogressions, these backward motions, have different sizes in different parts of the orbit. So Mars has a backwards motion, which is somehow tied to the position of the Sun; it also has some parts of its orbit, where it seems overall to move faster, and some parts where it overall seems to move slower.

So how to explain that? That’s a difficult thing. Claudius Ptolemy [c.90-168 AD], 2,000 years ago, had written a book called the *Syntaxis*, also known as the *Almagest*—where he explained how the planets move—sort of. He explained how that dot in the sky would move, at least, although he didn’t claim to know anything about what was physically happening. The way he did it was, he used two circles for each planet: Each

FIGURE 2



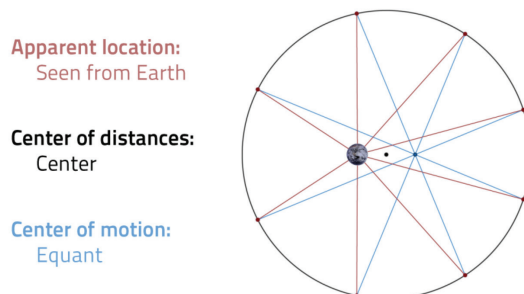
Ptolemy had Mars move around the Earth on two circles: a deferent which went around the Earth, and an epicycle attached to it, which, by its spinning, would make Mars appear to go backwards.

planet would overall move on a circle through all of the stars, through all of the constellations, and on that circle would be a second, smaller circle (called an epicycle), that spun more rapidly and would cause, by their combined motions, the planet to sometimes get pulled backwards, to have these backwards motions (**Figure 2**).

The other aspect of things, was to explain the fact that there’s a part of Mars’s orbit where those retrogressions are shorter, and there’s another part of the orbit where they’re longer, and those occur more commonly. To explain this, Ptolemy used the second thing that Cusa proved couldn’t exist: He used a certain kind of uniform motion.

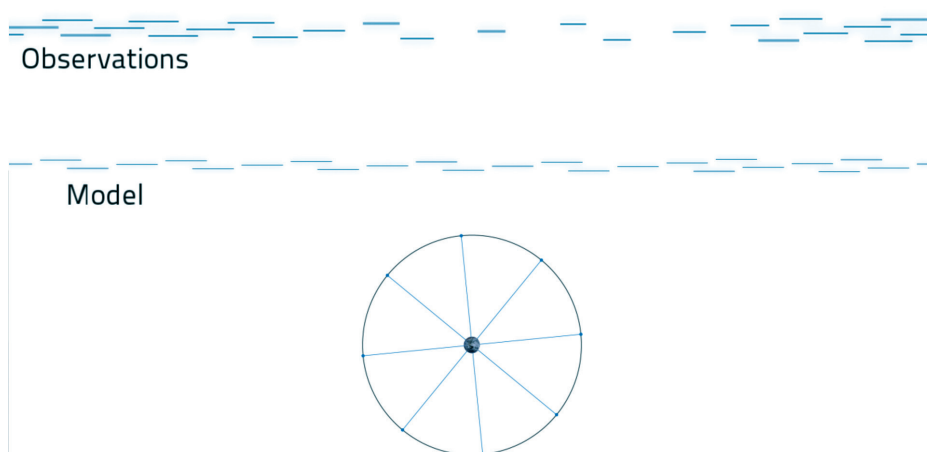
So what he did was, and we’ll see that in this video (**Figures 3a, b, c, d**), that instead of having Mars simply move around the Earth (this is ignoring the second

FIGURE 3a



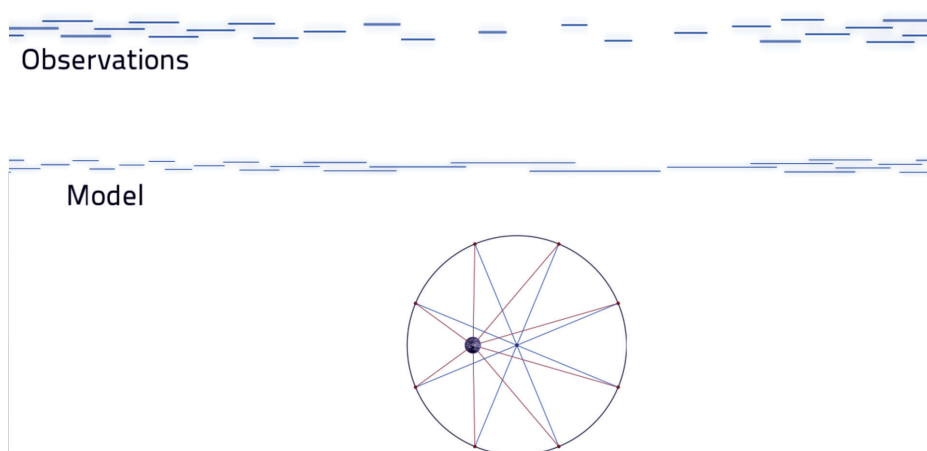
*In order to account for the varying speed of Mars along the deferent, Ptolemy introduced the **equant**. He had the planet move on a circle whose center was not the Earth, and had its speed be determined by moving at a uniform angular speed as perceived by another point, the equant. The eight positions on the orbit you see here are equally spaced in time.*

FIGURE 3b



If the deferent were a simple circle around the Earth (3b), the retrogressions would all be equally spaced and the same size. If it were an off-center circle (3c), they would be correctly located, but have the wrong sizes. If it were an off-center circle with a separate equant point to control the motion (3d), then everything works out.

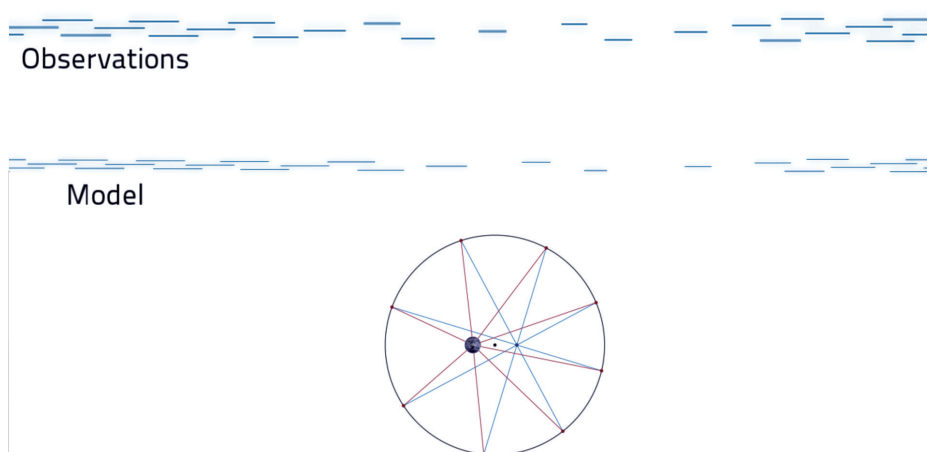
FIGURE 3c



circle upon it—the epicycle), he first tried moving the center of Mars's orbit off to the side, and that helped somewhat. And then he put the center of Mars's orbit between the Earth and the point on the right around which Mars moves at a constant speed. That point on the right is called the *equant*.

That was a difficult thing to take in. Let's watch the video one more time, so you can see how the retrogressions would look if Mars simply moved uniformly (3b). Here we move it off-center (3c); the retrogressions are in the right spot, but the lengths are long. One more adjustment—we separate the center of position and the center of motion (3d); Ptolemy matches the observations pretty well.

FIGURE 3d



And that was his goal, to match the observations. So that point on the right is called the equant point. We'll come back to that with Kepler. So, we've got a circle, which Cusa doesn't accept, and we've got uniform angular motion around another point, which Cusa wouldn't accept.

Then, there's Nicholas Copernicus [1473-1543], who had the planets move around the Sun, or, more accurately, had

the Sun stand in the middle of the moving planets. And he actually had more circles, in a certain way, than Ptolemy. He had the planets move on a circle, on a circle, on a circle around a point near the Sun: That was how Copernicus explained the motion of the planets. And the goal of these guys was to accurately predict where you'd see a dot in sky. It wasn't a physical theory! Physics didn't really have anything to do with the Heavens for their astronomical models.

Kepler's Breakthrough

This is where Kepler comes into things. Kepler was a follower of Cusa, and he was convinced since his youth—when he was in school, he wrote an essay on this topic—that the planets do go around the Sun, but not in the way Copernicus thought; not that the planets are moving, and the Sun's sitting in the middle watching them, but that they went around the Sun because the Sun was the cause of their motions: *a physical hypothesis*, that the Sun *physically* caused the motions, not a celestial geometer with a compass and a ruler.

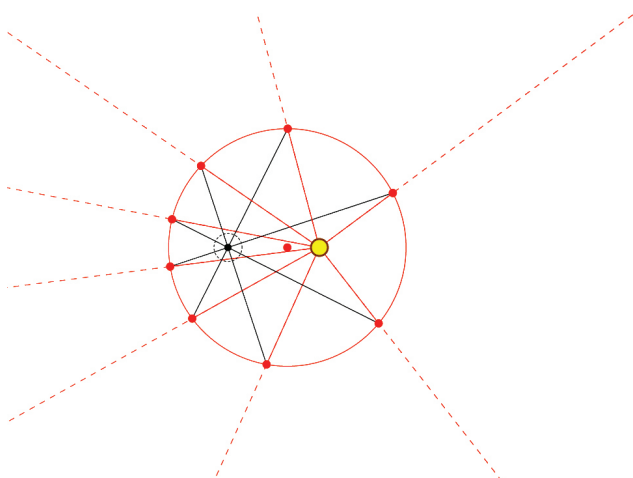
In one of his major works called *The New Astronomy*, Kepler used Cusa's technique of the “coincidence of opposites” in a specific way: to lead to a higher truth, to force people to consider, and he then demonstrated, his physical concept. He did this through what's called the “vicarious hypothesis.” In this, Kepler asked one question, and he got multiple, different answers; he got contradictory answers.

Would he then simply try to avoid the contradiction, or would he *use* the contradiction? He used it.

The question that Kepler asked that got multiple, different responses, was: How far away is the center of Mars's orbit from the Sun? What's that distance? Well, he answered the question twice, by using two different aspects of observations: longitude and latitude. Longitude is the motion of the planet overall around the stars through the constellations; latitude is the motion above or below the central line called the ecliptic, which goes through all of the constellations of the Zodiac.

When he creates his “vicarious hypothesis,” Kepler uses those assumptions of his predecessors—the circle, the equant, geometry, mathematics—he uses them to create a new model, better than anything anyone had seen before. It worked incredibly well, because it was based on the *real* Sun. For the first time ever, the actual Sun itself was the center and the cause of the planetary motion, which were still then made by circles and uniform motion. That worked great; it gave a distance be-

FIGURE 4



Kepler's vicarious hypothesis. Kepler determined the best parameters for Mars' orbit, including the best distance between the Sun, the center, and the equant, to be able to predict where Mars would be seen. It worked fantastically well, to within observational error. Like his predecessors, he used compounded geometrical motions, but unlike them, he used the actual Sun as the basis of the motions. The distance between the Sun and the center of the Mars orbit is determined indirectly: it is what works. (NB: not drawn to scale—the center is actually closer to the equant than to the Sun in the vicarious hypothesis.)

tween the Sun and the center of Mars's orbit.

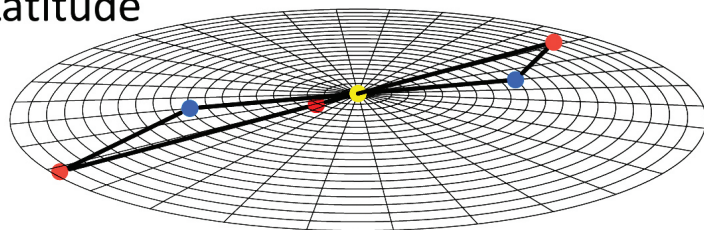
In this video (**Figure 4**), we'll see how he used a different kind of observation to get another answer. Here again, you've got longitude, the motion of Mars around the ecliptic, through the signs of the Zodiac; latitude would be Mars's motion above or below the ecliptic. By using some clever trigonometry, Kepler used the fact that Mars goes above and below this plane of the Earth's orbit around the Sun [the ecliptic], and by solving for some triangles, he was able to figure out all of the distances that you see here. Meaning, he was able to get that distance in the middle: How far away is the center of Mars's orbit from the Sun? He got this green length (**Figures 5a, b**).

Now, there was one trouble: That green length was not the same length that he had gotten gotten earlier, in the vicarious hypothesis. So in this next video, we'll take a look at a comparison between the two. What we're going to see is how, when Kepler adjusts the vicarious hypothesis, to use the length which came from the latitudes, a problem arises, and this problem was key in his work to reform and develop a new astronomy.

So, we have that green length here, and it, there's

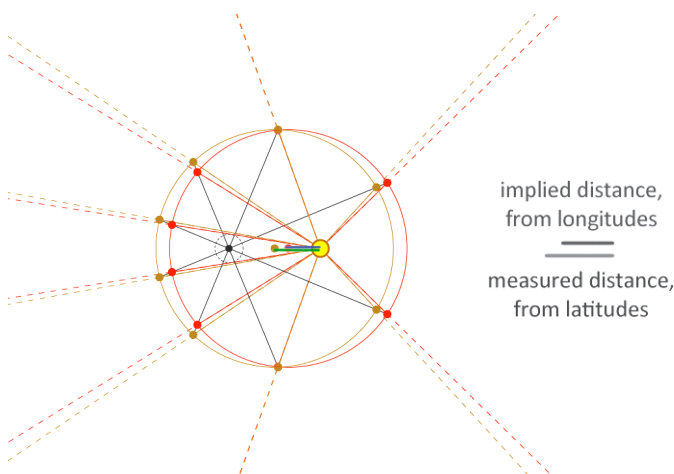
FIGURE 5a

Latitude



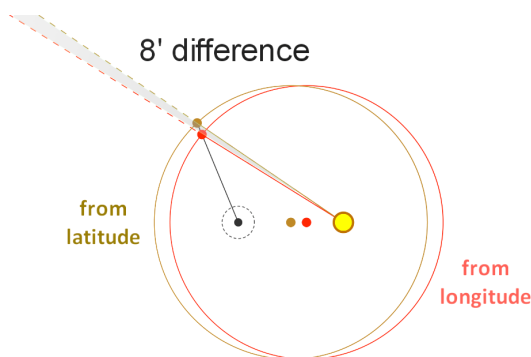
By using the latitude of Mars—its motion above and below the plane of the ecliptic—Kepler could directly calculate the distance between the center of its orbit and the Sun.

FIGURE 5b



The Sun-center distance of the vicarious hypothesis, based on longitudes (purple), is quite different from the distance determined from latitudes (green).

FIGURE 6



When the vicarious hypothesis is adjusted to incorporate the more directly determined distance from latitude measurements, the position of Mars is changed by up to 8 minutes. This 8-minute contradiction between the “senses” of longitude and latitude as applied mathematically to Mars, proved the inherent impossibility of mathematical astronomy, and opened the way to Kepler’s “new astronomy, based on physical causes.”

another purple length—so what you see here, are two different places where the center of Mars’s orbit could be (**Figure 6**). The orange one is based on latitudes, the red one is based on longitudes. The difference between where these models say that Mars will be is 8 minutes (8’); a minute is 1/60th of a degree, just like a time minute is 1/60th of an hour.

To say that again, Kepler created a model, using longitudes; it worked great. It included a distance that was in doubt, that was derived indirectly. He then used latitudes, in that image where you saw Mars coming up and out of the plane (Figure 5a), to get its distance more directly. That new distance, which is indicated in green, doesn’t work with the other one. If he adjusted his vicarious hypothesis to have that green distance, its ability to give direction was broken.

So, he got two contradictory answers: Either the distance is the green distance, or it’s the purple distance; it would either be the orange center or the red center here—those are two different distances. And they’re also two different positions: Is Mars seen along that red dashed line, or along the yellow dashed line? Well, you can’t have it both ways; you can’t have two different distances, and you can’t have two different positions. And what the data showed, was opposite for each: The longitude data suggested one direction; the latitude data suggested one position of that center. So we have two different, contradictory answers here.

What does this mean? Both answers can’t be right. They preclude each other: When you have one, you lose the other one. And Kepler says that this 8 minutes difference in position is the key to a reformation of astronomy, the key to a whole new approach to things. So he concludes that this proves that the approach was wrong: that trying to explain things from the standpoint of the senses, of motion itself, wouldn’t do. We now have to bring in a *physical cause* for why the planets moved the way that they did, going beyond the senses, which have tried and failed.

We have to find a unifying conception, under which the contradictions would no longer exist. Kepler did that. He made a physical astronomy; he explained how the Sun would cause the motions of the planets. He had only one measure for that distance between the Sun and the center of Mars’s orbit; he had only one position where Mars would be; and it was right. And he forced people to

break out of the Aristotelean view, and bring physics out into the Heavens, to make *cause* the reason for why things are, and he used a contradiction to create that new thought.

While Cusa showed that a shape couldn't be the same over time, or be a cause, and that equal motion itself couldn't be a cause, a principle which is always equal to itself—that's a different kind of thing. A relationship between the planet's distance from the Sun and its speed—that's a different kind of thing. And that's what Kepler had done.

Yes, he did say that planets moved in ellipses, but the ellipse was a result, in his view, of two different powers acting on the planets, one moving them around the Sun, the one causing them to come closer and farther from it. So Kepler's ellipse was not a *shape*, like Copernicus's circles. It was a result of a physical process.

I can refer people to science.larouchepac.com for more on this, as well as my [video](#), "On Metaphor: An Intermezzo." So, when multiple, opposing answers all seem equally appropriate, or inappropriate, that indicates that the language we're using lacks the ability to actually comprehend the topic we're looking at. That's the Cusan approach of metaphor employed by Kepler.

Other Contradictions

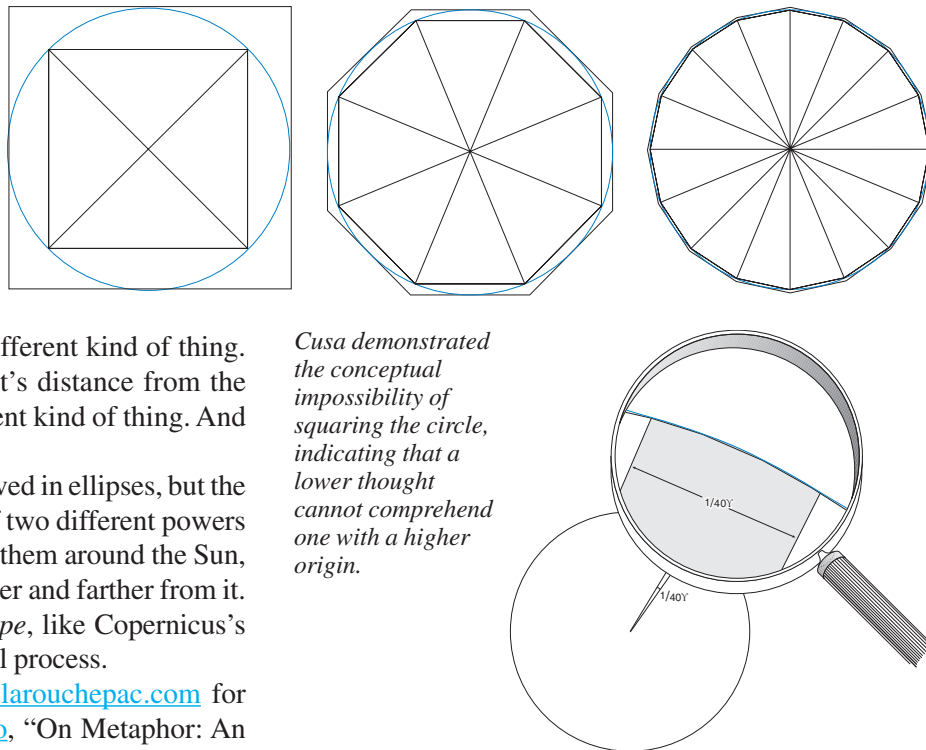
Let me give a few examples of some other questions that have multiple answers that are equally right (or equally wrong, depending on how you look at it).

If I were to ask you: How many sides does a circle have? You probably have an answer you're thinking of. Now, try to think of another answer that somebody else might give. Compare those two answers, your answer and a second answer; do you think you could determine who was right and who was wrong? You might even have another friend who has a third answer!

I asked this to a group a couple weeks ago and I got three answers: one side, just one curved side; infinite sides, a circle is like a polygon with an infinite number of sides; or zero sides, because sides are flat and a circle is not.

Now, I think you could spend a long time arguing over those three answers and who was right. I think the point to take from it, is there's something wrong with the question. There's something about asking how

FIGURE 7



Cusa demonstrated the conceptual impossibility of squaring the circle, indicating that a lower thought cannot comprehend one with a higher origin.

many sides does a circle have, which is inherently a weird question.

Here's another one: Let's go to the idea of "Eureka!" The use of this phrase, "Eureka! I have found it," goes back to Archimedes, who, while taking a bath, figured out how to solve a problem of a potentially dishonest goldsmith. There was a crown or some piece of gold made for a ruler, and he thought that perhaps there was silver mixed into it, that it wasn't pure gold. He asked Archimedes, "Can you figure this one out?"

The story goes that Archimedes got into a bathtub, and as he hopped in, the water rose up over the sides, because his body displaced a volume of water, and he exclaimed, "Ah! Eureka! I've found it!" By putting the crown in water, he could measure its volume by seeing how much the water level moved; if he knew the volume of the crown, and he knew how much it weighed, you could get its density. I looked up some modern-day measurements of the density of gold (19.3 grams/cubic cm) and silver (10.5 grams/cubic cm). So, if you found out what the density of the crown was, and it wasn't 19.3 grams, but it was a lower number, that would mean that it had that much silver in it mixed with the gold, and you could actually find out if the goldsmith was cheating you or not.

Those numbers I gave for gold and silver were their densities. What if I were to ask: What's the density of carbon? Carbon is an element, like gold or like silver. I'm going to leave this one as a puzzle: Make a note on it, look up yourself and see if you can figure out what the density of carbon is, and see if you run into any trouble with that.

I've got another question: What's the atomic mass of uranium? How much does an atom of uranium weigh? It's difficult, or impossible to answer because there are different kinds of uranium. This is the language of nuclear science going beyond the language of chemistry.¹

Another one: How many terabytes or petabytes or exabytes of storage are in your brain? What do you think about that question?

Is LaRouche a conservative or a liberal?

Are you a Fox person or an MSNBC person?

There are a lot of questions where posing the question makes it impossible to give a good answer. And in a most profound way, it's the contradictions between our current best efforts at understanding, that pave the way to the metaphorical breakthroughs of developments of fundamentally, actually, new concepts. And that's what the real history of mankind is; it is doing that.

You might ask yourself, for the *concept* of rightness or of justice, what is that concept's temperature? Is that concept hard or soft? Wet or dry, furry or smooth? These are silly questions.

Among all these questions, some had very specific non-answers, while others were more general, but they all reveal that the subject of discussion cannot be explained in the language used to pose such questions about it.

So, when the answers are *specific* non-answers, that let you go beyond things the way Kepler had done, and the way that other examples illustrate—these contradictions mean there's more to discover. It was those contradictions in logic, the contradictions inherent in trying to make logic universal, that let Kurt Gödel prove that Bertrand Russell was an idiot, and that Russell's approach, to try to turn all of science into logic and mathematics, was impossible.

It is contradiction that makes a joke funny, or a reconceptualization in a great piece of music—that contradiction is a mental process, that resonates with the whole universe, in which creative thought itself is a characteristic principle, and itself a force of nature.

Authoring History

Let's take a look, moving into the future, with this Keplerian approach: By applying new discoveries, in the way that Kepler had done, creating the mental tools for the existence of modern science, we have written chapters and books in our history, we've created human history. As LaRouche has been emphatic: Man is his own maker. We make ourselves, we set our own history. We *have* history! There is no history of penguins. If there is, it's about people's interaction with penguins. Or possibly, over a very long term, about how climates have changed, or predators have differed—but penguins themselves don't write their own history.

But *we* create. Think about some of the things that created the new chapters in the book. We had the Stone Age. What moved us beyond the Stone Age?² The seemingly magical ability to transform rocks into metals—rocks and metals are *very* different substances! You know, it's not very often that you're not sure whether something that you see is rock or metal; they're pretty different. And being able to change them—that was the beginning of the Bronze Age. We had the Iron Age; we had the development of agriculture, being able to plant seeds, to plant food where you would like to find it in the future, instead of looking for it; to create new kinds of food, to develop corn, to do grafting, to develop new fruit trees; this is something that we *did*, we *made* new kinds of life! We've been making new kinds of life for thousands of years—this isn't a new thing.

Astronomy, navigation, the use of compasses for your directions; reshaping the land with irrigation, with canals, using mills to do the work of animals or ourselves; the Renaissance, the great breakthroughs in art and music that let us develop a more powerful image of ourselves, which itself would enable us to do more in other fields.

The modern science created by Kepler, Cusa, Leibniz, Gauss, Riemann, others, the list goes on—these things unleashed *tremendous* changes in our relationship

1. One kind of uranium, uranium-235, can be directly fissioned in a power plant, and uranium-238 cannot. These different isotope numbers have no particular importance for chemistry, but a great importance for nuclear science.

2. Today, we may look back to the Stone Age as being quite primitive and backwards. How will the future see our era? In what *specific* ways will *we* look primitive?

to nature! Those acts defined us as a species, as a *changing* species, our most characteristic characteristic.

The creation of new materials, the chemical revolution, electrolysis to create metals that were almost impossible to separate before, like aluminum: It's a common metal now. Go back 150 years, it was incredibly rare, and one of the most expensive substances that existed. It was used to cap the Washington Monument, because it was such an exotic metal and such an expensive one. Today, it almost seems like, "Why would you put aluminum on the top? That seems kind of cheap; wasn't it just Reynolds Wrap?" But not at the time; at the time, it was something very special!

Or, let's give a few other examples: pain killers, antibiotics. You would not have a hip replacement surgery if you didn't have anesthesia. That's sort of a necessity for a lot of the things people get done today, unless it was a life or death surgery. Medical scans, etc.

China's Promethean Future

So these different eras, broad-ranging different eras of mankind, the physical world of the Stone Age, the chemical world of the Bronze and Iron Ages, and the electrical age; the nuclear world that we're moving into, those are creating a new book in mankind's history. We make ourselves in that way.³

And those are the things that are the real subject of economics. Gambling is not going to be an interesting chapter in the history of mankind. When a history book is written a thousand years from now, about all the things that made possible all those breakthroughs around the year 2000, plus or minus a few hundred years, that real shift in mankind's history, when we finally eliminated oligarchy as a predominant force on the planet—when people are looking back at this in a thousand or ten thousand years, no one's going to be very excited about interest rate swaps; no one's going to be very excited about Wall Street gambling. It's not an essential part of what we are.

Now, let's get to where China's going: the Moon! China's going to the Moon! They're writing that next chapter, by moving there on a permanent, industrial basis, that's the outlook; by planning to use the helium-3 that exists there, as the new, most powerful fuel for the next stage of human development, nuclear fusion. China is setting a course, not only in a physical way, with that

next chapter in our history, that next chapter of Man the Maker—but also very powerfully as a self-concept, an extraterrestrial self-concept that doesn't currently characterize most of our thinking. It makes a *new* "us." Sure, it makes profits, it makes money, it makes returns (as does any physical development), but it makes a new "us," it makes a new mankind. We're what we create ourselves to be, in resonance with this characteristically developing universe we live in. *That's economics.*

And what Kepler had done, in surmounting the present to create a future based on that creative resonance—that's the key to redefining ourselves. That's the mankind that we have to create. Economic development, ending empire—those are necessary steps to fulfill this identity for ourselves, which we have to embody.

We yearn for economic justice, we demand peace, we demand an end to violence. And we must develop in our hearts that image of a better mankind that we intend to be, that more beautiful "us" that we will be in the future. We might ask ourselves, what will be that next chapter? Who will be writing it? So, like Alexander Hamilton, I suggest that you take up your pen, and put on your boots.

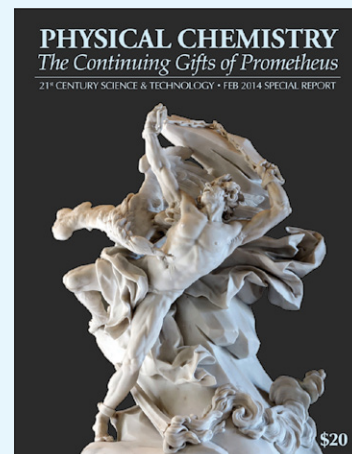
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3. See "Physical Chemistry: The Continuing [Gifts of Prometheus](#)," *21st Century Science & Technology* Special Report, February 2014.

Dual Fluid Reactor: Inherently Safe Nuclear Power Till Fusion Comes Online

by Marco Hebestadt

Many people are afraid of nuclear energy, but know virtually nothing about it. The media likes to report extensively about nuclear accidents, but generally ignores the fact that billions of people are suffering and dying because they have inadequate access to energy. There is a clear connection between child mortality and mortality rates in general, and per-capita energy supply. In the land of “German Angst,” meanwhile, people are proud to have pioneered the phase-out of nuclear energy. That makes us a laughing stock, because the world is counting on nuclear energy in the fight against poverty.

Not without reason! The great importance of nuclear power lies in its high energy density. The same amount of energy could be generated either by 2 million tons of coal, by 1.3 million tons of oil, by 30 tons of uranium (nuclear fission), or by 0.5 tons of deuterium (nuclear fusion). The wear and tear on roads and the environment, as well as the total energy required to put the energy obtained to productive use, are millions of times greater from fossil fuels than from nuclear energy.

Renewable energies are not free, by the way, because the steel production for wind turbines and the silicon crystal production for solar panels consume a great deal of energy. There is only a limited amount of wind and sunlight per square kilometer available to us on this Earth. Finally, the maintenance of energy infrastructure that consisted only of wind and solar plants, would completely devour the energy they themselves produce. With fusion power, however, we could generate almost unlimited energy from seawater (i.e., the deuterium contained in it).

Why Nuclear Fission?

In this article, however, we shall discuss nuclear fission. It has the potential to liberate many people in Africa and other underdeveloped regions from misery, even before nuclear fusion is adequately researched and commercially available. Nature is not so cruel as to allow only a few people a decent standard of living! Nuclear

fission has been thoroughly studied, but many useful technological innovations have not been implemented for the sole reason that the British monarchy and its stooges—such as Hans Joachim Schellnhuber¹—want population reduction and not progress.

People who live in squalor and have to struggle every day just to survive are all that much easier to dominate. Therefore, their Lordships prefer to talk of overpopulation rather than of underdevelopment. The BRICS countries, however, have a daunting task to overcome if they want to end the poverty and underdevelopment of their populations, and therefore prefer to be guided by reason and not by the babbling of so-called environmentalists.

The establishment of the BRICS New Development Bank, which is intended to serve the public interest, was an important step in this direction. Therefore, the age of fossil fuels is now effectively over. The Chinese even want to bring helium-3 from the Moon to the Earth, because that is the best way technically to achieve controlled nuclear fusion. There are still many problems to solve before this can be done, but we need energy now to improve the deplorable living conditions of so many people. The conversion of “nuclear waste” into energy and valuable raw materials could already be a reality today, but cheap oil and greenie opposition have so far prevented it.

There Is No Nuclear Waste!

I will introduce you to a very interesting new reactor concept from Germany and explain a few basics. But, first, you need to know that there is no such thing as nuclear waste. Nuclear waste is full of energy and raw materials, which are as precious as gold (such as the

1. Hans Joachim Schellnhuber is chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board of the German Federal Government for global environmental change. In 2004, Queen Elisabeth II awarded him the title “Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire” (CBE), and he has been pushing the deindustrialization of Germany for years.

rare metals palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium).

Allow me to explain briefly. It is a bit complicated, but once you understand it, you will know quite a bit about nuclear technology.

The fuel in the reactor core consists of two different types of uranium, uranium-235 and uranium-238. Natural uranium ore is only about 0.7% uranium-235 and 99.3% uranium-238.

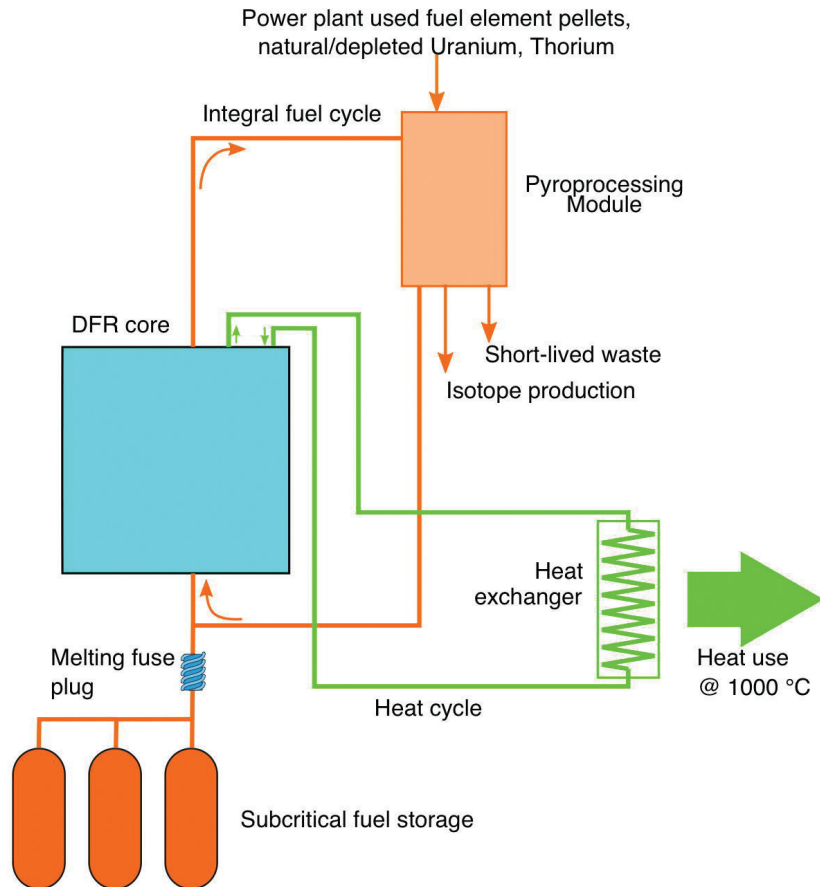
That is because uranium-235 has a shorter half-life than uranium-235 and therefore, since the Earth was formed, almost all of it was split in a natural way. Uranium-238 has a very long half-life, however, which also means that it is barely radioactive at all. You can hold it in your hand without any problem. In any case, nuclear power plants currently can only split uranium-235. That means that only 7 kg out of 1,000 kg of natural uranium ore is directly usable.

The reason is that uranium-235 is only split by relatively slow neutrons (referring to the speed of the neutrons in the reactor core; the term thermal neutrons is usually used instead of slow neutrons), whereas uranium-238 is not. With fast neutrons, even uranium-238 can be split. Then it is no longer just 0.7% of the uranium ore that can be used, and the problem of nuclear waste is solved, because the waste consists of 95% of uranium-238. The remaining 5% contains very long-lived radionuclides, which have hitherto required permanent waste disposal. With fast neutrons these can also be rendered harmless (the technical term for this is transmutation). Fast neutrons have also long been used for energy generation (e.g., the Russians' first BN-350 in 1973, then the BN-600 and BN-800²). So this is not "just theory"!

2. The Russian series of fast neutron reactors have so far been small demonstration models. The BN-800 is the next step, getting up to the commercially viable stage—ed.

FIGURE 1

Dual Fluid Reactor Physical Control Loops



<http://festkoerper-kernphysik.de/dfc>

The two loops are the fuel loop (red) and the coolant loop (green). The liquid lead coolant leaves the reactor core at a high temperature and moves into the heat exchanger, where it transfers the heat to another medium for commercial use. Now at a cooler temperature, it returns to the reactor. The molten-salt fuel moves through the reactor, where its chemical composition changes by transmutation, fission, or breeding.

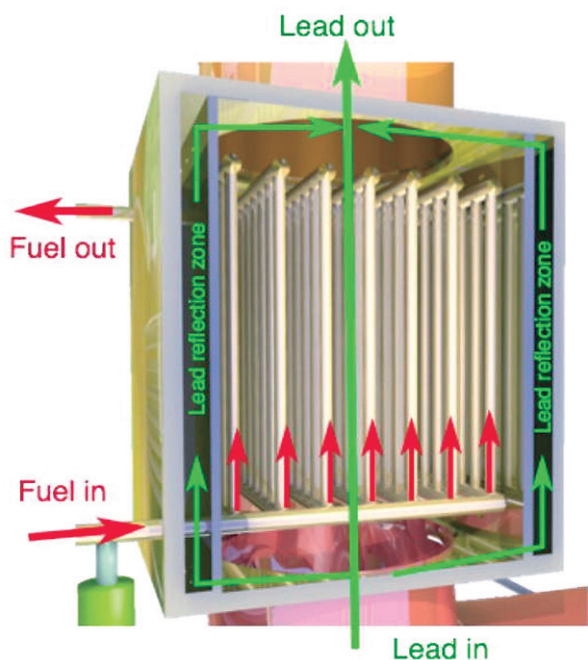
The Dual Fluid Reactor

"Does it makes sense to use nuclear waste? No more permanent repositories? No enrichment or reprocessing facilities? Electricity for less than 1 cent per kWh? Fuel for vehicles at 20-40 cents per liter of gasoline equivalent? Isn't that science fiction?" Those quotes are from the website of the Dual Fluid Reactor (DFR) developer. Because the concept is really very interesting, I want to explain here how the DFR would work.³

Figure 1 shows the entire system. As in an internal

3. This is one of a number of designs for a molten salt reactor under consideration. The Chinese are planning to build a demonstration reactor in cooperation with the U.S. Oak Ridge National Laboratory—ed.

FIGURE 2
The DFR Reactor Core



<http://festkoerper-kernphysik.de/dfc>

The number of thin tubes, actually tens of thousands, is reduced for illustration. Molten lead is the coolant; the fuel is a small amount of fissile material, such as uranium or thorium, mixed with molten salt.

combustion engine, there is only as much fuel in the reactor as needed (about 50 milligrams per second). All of what would today be considered “nuclear waste” can be used as fuel. Today’s nuclear power plants have a much larger accumulation of fuel in the reactor core, which makes it more difficult to handle, so that elaborate and expensive safety systems are required. At the top right is the Pyroprocessing Unit (PPU), where the loop of fresh liquid fuel is mixed in and what has been consumed is filtered out. Underneath is an intermediate storage tank for the fission products. There are also storage tanks for the liquid fuel (below). The reactor core, which is shown (enlarged) in **Figure 2**, is very small, but has tremendous capacity. The fuel dissolved in the molten salt flows here through many thin tubes. Liquid lead flows through the large, thick tube which surrounds the multiple thin tubes, moving from bottom to top, to draw off the heat. Note also the fuse: If the power fails or is switched off, the salt is no longer cooled but melts, and the fuel flows into the safe, subcritical fuel storage tanks.

The Dual Fluid Reactor was developed in Germany at the Institute for Solid-State Nuclear Physics in Berlin. This nuclear reactor can use all the types of uranium (including the nuclear waste) and even thorium, because it works with fast neutrons. Therefore it is also called a fast reactor (or fast breeder). It has a closed fuel loop and needs no additional fuel rod manufacture, which today accounts for half of the cost of nuclear energy (using only uranium-235).

This is the next generation of nuclear power plants: Just put in the radioactive stuff, and out comes the energy and valuable resources. Permanent waste depositories are no longer needed.

This reactor uses no solid fuel rods from enriched uranium, but rather the fuel is mixed in very small amounts with molten salt (ca. 50 milligrams per second, or ca. 200 g per hour). The energy released is constantly extracted and exploited, e.g. for production of electricity.

The concept is reminiscent of an internal combustion engine, in which the fuel is consumed in small quantities, making the whole process very safe. In this concept, there is a chemical pyroprocessing module in the fuel loop, which continuously controls the mixture of fissile materials and fission products. Nuclear reactors with liquid fuel loops have already been built and successfully tested (e.g., the 1965 molten salt reactor experiment).

For reactors of this kind, which have only one loop, however, there is a slight problem: That single loop has to transport the fuel and dissipate the heat at the same time, making it difficult to draw off the heat fast enough. Then you can increase the fluid’s velocity of circulation or the amount of liquid, to cool the system as a whole. Both, however, make simultaneous chemical processing much harder, if they occur during operation, without stopping the system.

With the dual fluid reactor, however, the heat is drawn off through a second liquid cooling loop, which flows around the fuel loop, but is separate from it. The result is a small pyroprocessing module, which only has to deal with the small amount of fluid in the fuel loop per minute. This is a new concept. It allows the DFR to form a closed fuel loop, with everything processed on site. The energy contained in the uranium will be used fully, and no permanent repository is required.

One DFR can, by transmutation, neutralize the transuranic elements and other long-lived fission prod-

ucts that are released by five conventional nuclear power plants in a year (and which currently would require permanent disposal).

Meltdown Is Impossible

A further point which should be even more interesting to most people is that the DFR does not require safety systems, since it cannot overheat. The horror scenario of a meltdown is also impossible, since the melted state of the fuel is normal. Even if an airplane were to crash into the reactor during its operation, only a very small amount of hazardous materials could be released into the environment, because there are only a few milligrams in the loop.

Why is it impossible for the DFR to overheat? Most people know that metals and liquids expand when they are heated. As a result, the atoms are not as close together. Similarly with the DFR, the liquids in the loop expand when the reactor gets hotter.

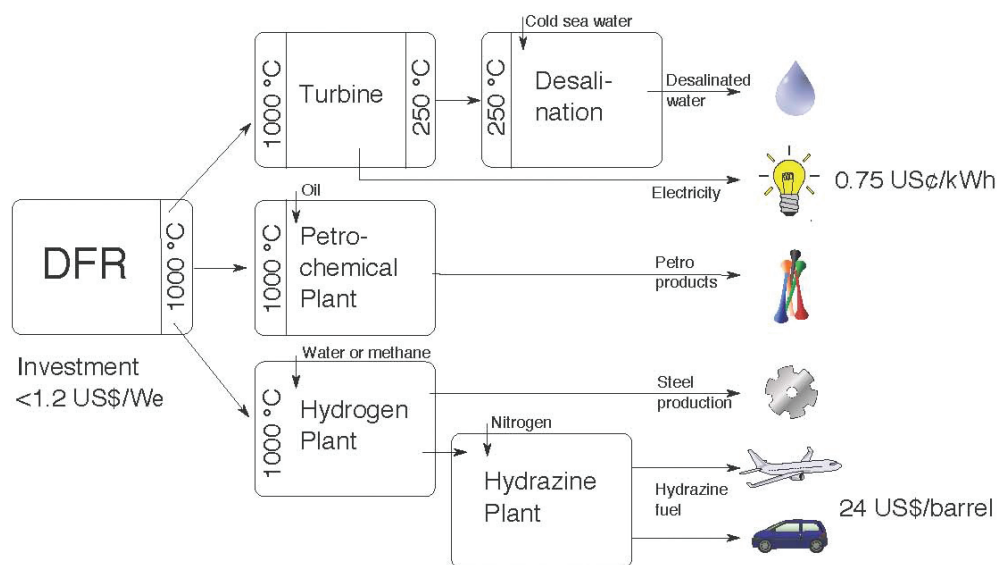
Thus by design, the neutrons (which drive the nuclear fission process) more rarely encounter the fissile material, the fission rate decreases, and the reactor cools down. It is therefore physically impossible to overheat the reactor by nuclear fission.

This technology has already been built and tested (e.g., in April 1986 at Germany's Experimental Breeder Reactor II). It works. However, there is still a fuse. It is really needed only to turn off the reactor, at which point a tube is clogged with solid salt, which is cooled continuously so that it will not melt. If, for example, the power fails or is turned off, the frozen salt melts and the fluid flows out of the fuel loop into the storage tank.

Because there is very little radioactive material in the liquid, the residual decay heat is very slight and presents no problem. The liquid fuel simply cools down and solidifies. When the reactor is started, the solidified liquid fuel is heated up with heating elements. Then it

FIGURE 3

Applications of the Dual Fluid Reactor



<http://festkoerper-kernphysik.de/dfc>

can be pumped back into the loop by the reactor, and the nuclear fission begins.

I hope I have aroused your curiosity, although there is still much to report. If you want to know more, you can visit the website of the developer. I recommend these links:

<http://dual-fluid-reactor.org/>

<http://festkoerper-kernphysik.de/dfc>

Phony Environmentalism and Real Science

In conclusion, I must stress again that this is not just a nice gadget. We see how important a good power supply is in the developing countries, especially Africa, where for decades the austerity policies of the International Monetary Fund have been enforced. The West has failed here completely. Many people still lead a miserable life or die in childhood, because they have no clean water and no sanitation.

With energy, you can desalinate seawater, and grow food in dry regions, where there is a great deal of sunshine and plants can flourish. With electric pumps, every household on Earth could have a refrigerator, a washing machine, and a bathroom with a toilet and sink, as is normal in the West. This would improve hygienic conditions, and the risk of epidemics would be much lower.

With enough energy, everyone on Earth could have

a decent life. The energy consumption of an average person in a developed Western country is 1/3 for electricity, 1/3 for heating, and 1/3 for fuel. The DFR can produce electricity, heat for high-temperature processes, and even very cheap fuel, taking over the entire power system. Currently food is being converted into biofuels, while worldwide a billion people go hungry. The reactor is very small, because it works at normal pressure and therefore requires no large, expensive pressure vessels. As a result, mobile units could be built and deployed in crisis regions.

I would like to conclude with a brief comment about growth and progress in nature. The fairy tale of “limits to growth,” and environmentalism in that context, are just a fraud to justify the policy of population reduction. Living processes in general are connected to flows of matter and energy. Higher energy flows enable greater and more complex life forms (compare, for example, a bacterium with a mammal).

Nobody seriously doubts that a development to more developed forms of life has occurred since the origin of life on Earth, and that this was accompanied

by an increase in complexity and of flows of matter and energy flows. Also, no one will doubt that life is of a higher order than the inanimate. It is obvious that this process of progress occurs not only on Earth, but in the whole universe.

Man, in contrast to all other living things, can increase deliberately increase the flows of matter and energy flows, since he explores nature and therefore increases life on the planet. Man is curious, and his scientific and technical progress is a natural process. Those who work against this principle are working against nature and only cause suffering to Creation. The assertion that man is only a “freak” of nature is a lie. It is spread under the pretext of environmental protection by those who think themselves smarter than nature.

The better we understand nature, the better we will be in harmony with it. The BRICS countries want to follow this path, and we could do it again in the West, if we got the banks under control and threw overboard the ideology of phony environmentalism.

Translated from German by Susan Welsh

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Editorial

The ‘Inevitable’ Can and Must be Stopped

What do you do when the “experts” all say that that it’s “inevitable” that either the new Greek government capitulates to more murderous austerity, or is forced out of the euro, causing global financial chaos? Or when geopolitical “experts” say it’s “inevitable” that either Russian President Putin capitulates to the NATO/Western assault, or the “Ukraine” conflict expands to bring the world to thermonuclear war?

The simple answer, which Lyndon LaRouche has recently stressed, is that you assert your humanity. Being human means exercising “unpredictable” human creativity, capable of changing the “inevitable.” And then fighting for it like hell. The past and present don’t determine the future, *if* you exercise that unique human quality in time.

There is no time to waste in exercising this quality right now. For mankind is on the very edge of both a thermonuclear confrontation with Russia, and a descent into financial Armageddon.

Start by facing the reality of the global strategic disaster. As Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov made clear in his Munich speech this week, the U.S. and NATO have pursued a policy to subordinate Russia to their global geopolitical aims for 25 years, and this has brought us to the edge. Indeed, some Europeans have begun to “get it,” which is why there is even a hope of negotiations going forward over Ukraine.

A good marker for the thinking of these Europeans was an article appearing in *Der Spiegel* online Feb. 8, entitled “NATO-Russia Crisis: The Nuclear Spectre Returns.” The article reports that the Ukraine crisis has thrown NATO and Russia back into the Cold War. Collaboration on nuclear security has ceased; a “red telephone” (hot line) no longer exists. In 1995, when the launch of a

Norwegian scientific rocket set off Russia’s nuclear attack warning system, a decision to launch a counterstrike against a suspected nuclear strike had to be made in less than 10 minutes, and that now the time available is less. Asked what would happen today if what occurred in 1995 were to occur again, former Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said: “I am not sure if the correct decision would still be made. . . . Today the danger of war is greater.”

That there is increasing alarm, even in the top military of the United States, was reflected in a Feb. 10 article by the *Washington Post*’s national security correspondent Walter Pincus, often used to get out leaks from the Pentagon. Pincus writes that U.S. plans to harden military communications to withstand a nuclear strike—for which the Obama Administration has requested funds in its new budget—was a terrible policy, as it “only helps create the impression that this country is preparing for nuclear war, and might strike first.”

That is a recipe for mutually assured extinction.

To escape these horrors requires a leap *above* the normal level of thinking, a determination by the individual to act according to what is necessary to save and advance mankind. The solutions are actually on the table—in the form of the Hamiltonian economic system and the New Silk Road/World Land-Bridge strategies. But, who has the courage to take them up?

If we assert our humanity, what *must* to be done *can* be done. Wall Street and the British Empire can be crushed. The warmongers, like Obama, can be removed from power. Mankind can create a future which respects the sacred nature of all human beings. If enough people act now.

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