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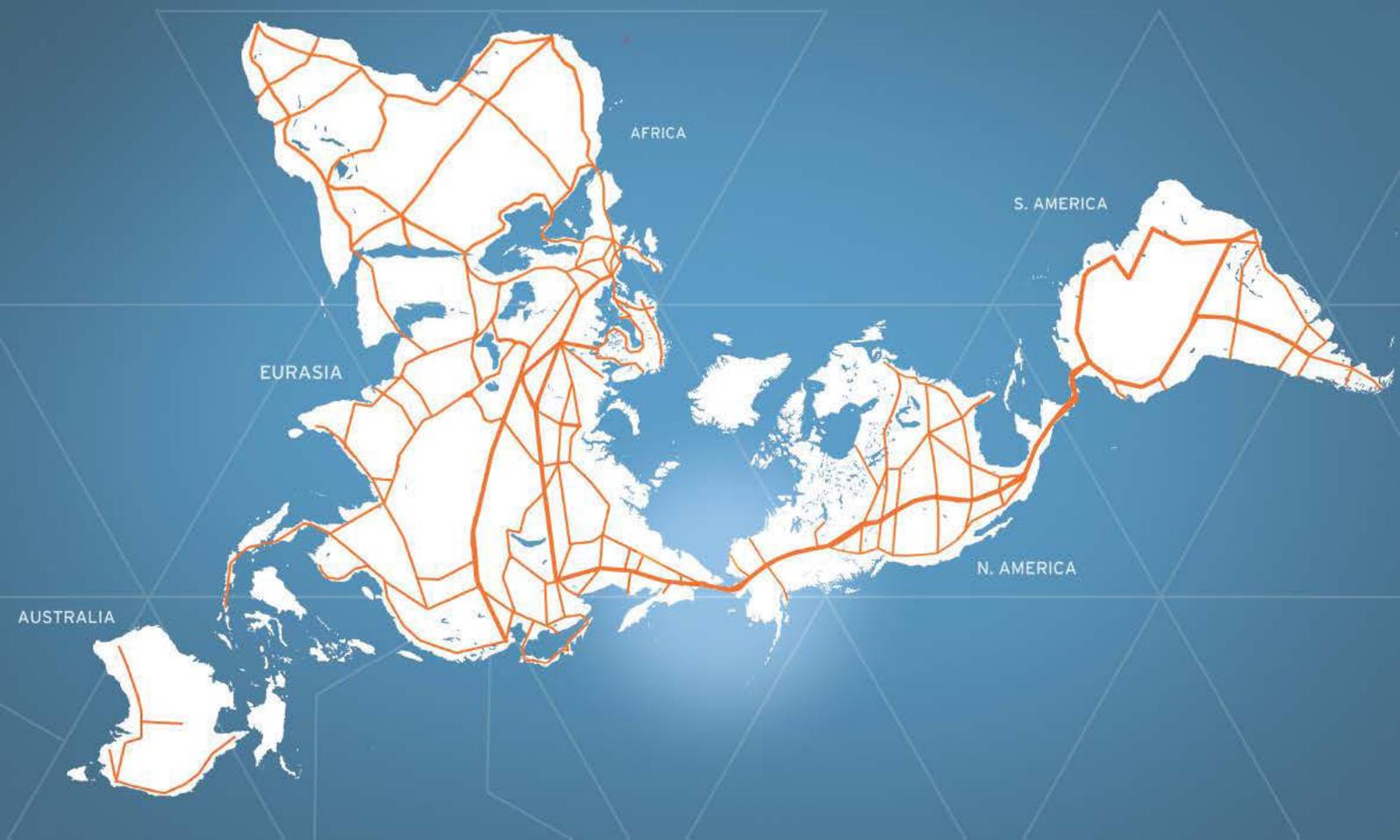
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Obama's Summary Execution of U.S. Citizen al-Awlaki
Why London Finds Argentina 'Odious'
Astronauts: Do We Want a Real Space Program, or Not?

Trans-Pacific Alliance Can Re-Launch Bankrupt Economy



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

We begin this week with Lyndon LaRouche's historic Presidential Address of Sept. 30, given in the wake of Russia's strategic surprise just days before (see last week's *EIR*). Prime Minister Putin and President Medvedev have, in their turn, seemingly responded to LaRouche's recent call for a trans-Pacific alliance, to lead the way out of the current global crisis, as the trans-Atlantic nations sink further and further into paralysis. This welcome development, LaRouche said, presents the opportunity "to open a new chapter in human history, a chapter which will be determined by the leadership worldwide of a Great Pacific Alliance: Russia, China, and a post-Obama United States." LaRouche's opening remarks are followed by a dialogue, in which members of the Basement Team discuss how to create a system of sovereign nation-states, based on Hamiltonian methods.

Filling out this picture is a "Status Report" on the collaboration of Russia and China in development of the Russian Far East.

LaRouche's demand that Obama be immediately removed from office based on his increasingly erratic and unconstitutional behavior, took a step closer to being realized with his ordering of the summary execution of American citizens (*National*). Does this not require the invocation of Section 4 of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution?

An inspiring David vs. Goliath tale, "Why London Finds Argentina 'Odious'" is recounted in *Economics*. It is the story of how the proud nation of Argentina stood up to the international bankers and lived, not only to tell about it, but, in the words of the late President Néstor Kirchner, found that "there is life after the IMF, and it's a very good life." Now, under the leadership of his wife, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Argentina is once again against sending the London and Wall Street bankers into apoplexy, as Greece and other victim-nations of the banks whisper the word "Argentina!"

A provocative proposal to resolve the decades-long Palestine-Israeli conflict is offered in an interview with Dr. Ghada Karmi (*International*); and in *Science*, we cover the powerful testimony of America's space heroes, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Gene Cernan.



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The World Land-Bridge of the future; projection from the Arctic.



LPAC

4 LaRouche Emergency Address: Trans-Pacific Alliance Can Re-Launch Bankrupt Economy

Lyndon LaRouche's response, in a webcast Sept. 30, to the "Russian surprise"—the announcement that Vladimir Putin would stand for election as President, and that the London-controlled Finance Minister Kudrin was out on his ears. Given the current, imminent collapse of the global economy, an orientation toward the trans-Pacific region is now in order, said LaRouche, combined with the immediate removal of Obama from office. This will clear the way for the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall, and adoption of a credit system, as elaborated in the discussion with members of the LPAC Basement Team that followed.

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As more details emerge about the extra-Constitutional execution of a U.S. citizen, Anwar al-Awlaki, and the death of a second American, Samir Khan, by a CIA drone attack in Yemen on Sept. 30, the urgent issue of President Obama's impeachment takes center stage.

23 Campaign for NAWAPA Hits Pennsylvania

A breakthrough LaRouchePAC Town Hall Meeting was held on Sept. 24, just north of Valley Forge in Pennsylvania, featuring two LaRouche Congressional candidates.

Economics

24 Why London Finds Argentina ‘Odious’

The British Empire has never forgiven Argentina for unilaterally defaulting on its debt in December 2001, imposing a 75% “haircut” on the vulture fund bondholders that had been looting the country for decades—and for achieving record economic growth after that. To London’s terror, the word “Argentina” is now on the lips of everyone in Greece.

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A brief history of Argentina’s courageous—and successful—resistance against the IMF/World Bank hit men.

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The original plans for NAWAPA were developed alongside those for the space program and for civilian nuclear power, into the years of the aborted Kennedy Administration.

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International

37 German Bundestag Betrays Nation: Ignoramuses Plan for Weeks; Russia, China for a Century

When the German parliament voted up the expansion of the EFSF euro bailout facility, few had even a vague idea of the actual sums involved, writes Helga Zepp-LaRouche. But while Europe is heading deeper into hyperinflation, Russia and China are paving the way for real economic expansion.

40 Interview: Dr. Ghada Karmi: Is Palestine’s UN Bid the Final Chance for a ‘Two-State Solution’?

“I have earnestly sought to persuade the international community that there really is no way forward,” for the Israel-Palestine conflict, Dr. Karmi told *EIR*, “unless we return the people of Palestine who were expelled, to live together with the current community in Israel, and the two of them to share the land...”

Science

44 Astronauts Ask Congress: Does America Want a Real Space Program, or Not?

Testimony by America’s veteran Apollo astronauts Neil Armstrong and Gene Cernan Sept. 22 to a House committee, confronted by members of Congress, by contrasting the “can-do” leadership of President Kennedy, to the “been there, done that” attitude of the Obama White House. Nothing less than the future of the U.S.A., and its upcoming generations, is at stake.

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LAROUCHE EMERGENCY ADDRESS

Trans-Pacific Alliance Can Re-Launch Bankrupt Economy

This program was broadcast on LPAC-TV¹ on Sept. 30, 2011. Matthew Ogden was the moderator.

Ogden: This broadcast tonight comes in the wake of the dramatic events that we saw last weekend unfold at the United Russia party convention, with Vladimir Putin and Dmitri Medvedev, who announced their joint candidacy, with Vladimir Putin announcing that he will be standing for reelection as the President of Russia. This was immediately followed by the public humiliation of now-former Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin, by current President Dmitri Medvedev.

These events present to us an historic opportunity, an opportunity to open a new chapter in human history, a chapter which will be determined by the leadership worldwide of a Great Pacific Alliance: Russia, China, and a post-Obama United States. Now, in order to seize this opportunity, patriots in the United States will have to rise to the occasion and take the responsibility to reciprocate the bold and courageous actions which we saw exhibited by our friends in Russia, last weekend.

Tonight, we have a special international address by Mr. Lyndon LaRouche. Mr. LaRouche will present an opening statement, which will be followed by a short discussion, in which we'll take a few questions from members of the audience we have gathered here.

So without further ado, I'm proud to present to you, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche.

LaRouche: There's going to be some sad news in this, tonight. There also is, as compensation, the opportunity for a great step forward, in terms of the conditions of humanity.

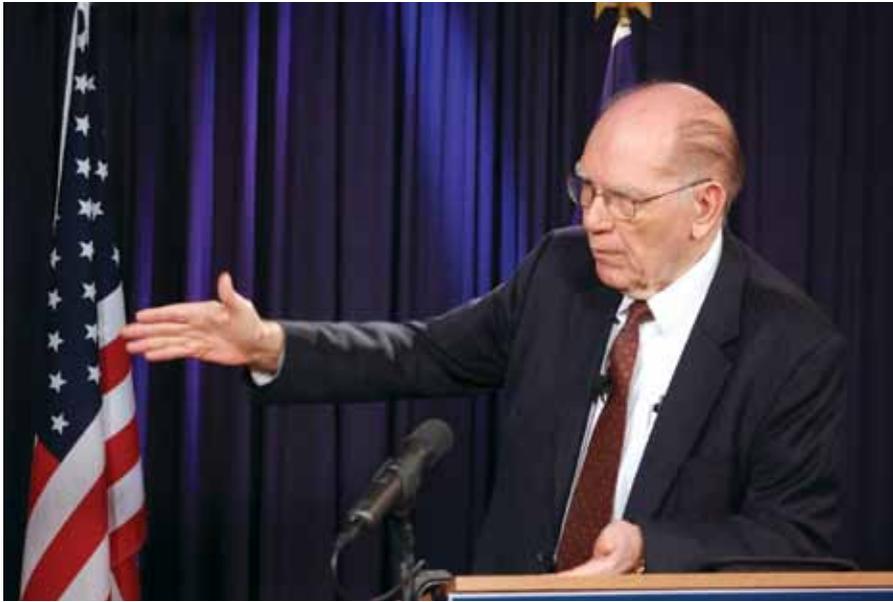
Now, there are about three sections to what I have to say today. One has to recognize that we have entered into the most dangerous period in known history of civilization. We're at the point of a general breakdown crisis of the entirety of the trans-Atlantic region, especially the north trans-Atlantic region, in which the only alternative is to shift the center of attention, from the disaster in the trans-Atlantic region, to the optimism we can hope for in the trans-Pacific region.

That's generally the nature of the situation.

The situation otherwise is this: There is a general breakdown process underway now. We are nearly at the terminal end of the existence of the order of the trans-Atlantic world as we've known it up to now. Exactly what hour or even what day, this thing is going to collapse, we don't know, but the collapse is now, in its present form, barring a miracle, inevitable.

The first condition to be considered is the following: Since the trans-Atlantic region is in a breakdown crisis—that includes the United States, implicitly Canada, and Western Europe, and so forth—then we

1. <http://www.larouchepac.com/webcasts/20110930.html>



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

LaRouche at the Sept. 30 webcast: "We can expect the program we might launch on a global scale will have its first prominent attention in the trans-Pacific region."

have to look at the alternative for organizing a recovery, which is in the Pacific region.

The condition for the measures which can be taken to overcome this crisis, is the immediate removal of President Barack Obama from office. Because, if President Barack Obama remains President, his presence will prevent the taking of those kinds of actions, which could save civilization from a deadly—most deadly—new Dark Age, a dark age which would explode in the trans-Atlantic region, and would spill over into the trans-Pacific region. That's the general condition.

Now, in order to save civilization, we start with our role in the United States. The role of Russia has already been mentioned, and things connected to that. But the solution starts in the United States, because Western Europe is in a hopeless situation: There is no national sovereignty in terms of Western and Central Europe today. There is no option for a recovery to be initiated in the trans-Atlantic region, that is, in the European sector, because the nations of Europe, or what had been nations of Europe, no longer exist as sovereign nation-states. They have no sovereignty with which to equip themselves. The British Empire, which is the owner of these nations, in fact, is of course an absolute disaster. So therefore, we have to turn our attention to the trans-Pacific region, which is also threatened, but is not in the stage of disaster that the trans-Atlantic region, including the United States otherwise, is involved in.

So therefore, what that means, is that we're going to look forward, with the help of this development in Russia recently, we're going to go to the trans-Pacific region—which of course includes our own West Coast, and it includes the East Coast of Asia as well. And we're going to go there, where they are not yet bankrupt, where they still have some semblance of sovereignty, as Russia has secured its own sovereignty with the actions of the past week, and we are going to depend upon our relationship on the Pacific side of Canada, the United States, and so forth, for a trans-Pacific development program, where these parts of the world are still somewhat organized. They function,

they're not totally under British domination, and therefore, we can expect the program we might launch on a global scale, will have its first prominent attention in the trans-Pacific region.

Obama Must Go

Now, in order to describe what we have to do in the United States, to do our part in this global recovery prospect, the first thing we have to do, is we have to fire the President of the United States. That does not mean necessarily that he's going to leave the Presidency entirely, at once. It does mean that he's going to be under conditions, under which he is being impeached or thrown out of office.

Now, the impeachment, or throwing out of office of a President of the United States, may take a little bit of time. First you notify him that he's in trouble; you may impeach him at that point; you may take other actions which could lead to his ouster. But once we decide that this President is going to be removed from office, in which his powers as President are in suspension, we then are ready to go with several actions from the United States, which will be relevant to the recovery we need.

The first thing we have to do, after putting this President out of power—that is, putting him in such a position where he no longer has either the power to make things happen, at least immediately, and in which he is no longer respected. He's not much respected anyway,

but if we can neutralize him so he is no longer a really efficient factor in shaping the policies of the United States, as of that point, the first thing we have to do is Glass-Steagall. We have to re-enact the Franklin Roosevelt Glass-Steagall program. There is now a great deal of support for that, and it's spreading rapidly throughout the United States.

And it's attracting attention, also in Europe, notably. European nations now realize that Glass-Steagall is necessary for them. And the reason they recognize that, is because the European nations *have no sovereignty*: That is, the Western and Central European nations no longer have sovereignty. They are merely puppets and auxiliaries of the British system.

So therefore, what we have to do, is we act from the United States, having once, first, put Obama effectively out of control of the Presidency, by putting him under suspension, either because of charges which he's guilty of, for expulsion, for being thrown into prison perhaps; and because he's incompetent in other ways. He's also mentally insane. That is a fair thing to say. So, he should be out, without respect for him, no real influence anymore. At that point, Glass-Steagall can come through. However, as long as this President is President, with full control of his powers, unless he commits suicide or does something foolish like that, he will be able, probably, to prevent Glass-Steagall from being reenacted, or reenacted effectively.

So therefore, the first condition for saving the United States, in particular, from *early destruction*— Now, let me emphasize what I mean by “destruction”: I mean that the hyperinflation is so bad, has reached such a point, that at almost any time, *money can virtually cease to exist*, which will mean a condition in which people, in the United States, for example, will start dying in large numbers, because that's what the situation is.

So we must have him out of office, or effectively neutralized, and we must have the Glass-Steagall then enacted. Under those conditions, the Federal government will be able to prevent mass death from breaking out inside the United States, and we can be on the first step of the road toward recovery. Without these preconditions, that's not possible.

Shift to a Credit System

Now, once we've enacted Glass-Steagall, you'll find that the total money listed, as being potentially

FIGURE 1
**Weimar Hyperinflation in 1923:
 Wholesale Prices (1913 = 1)**



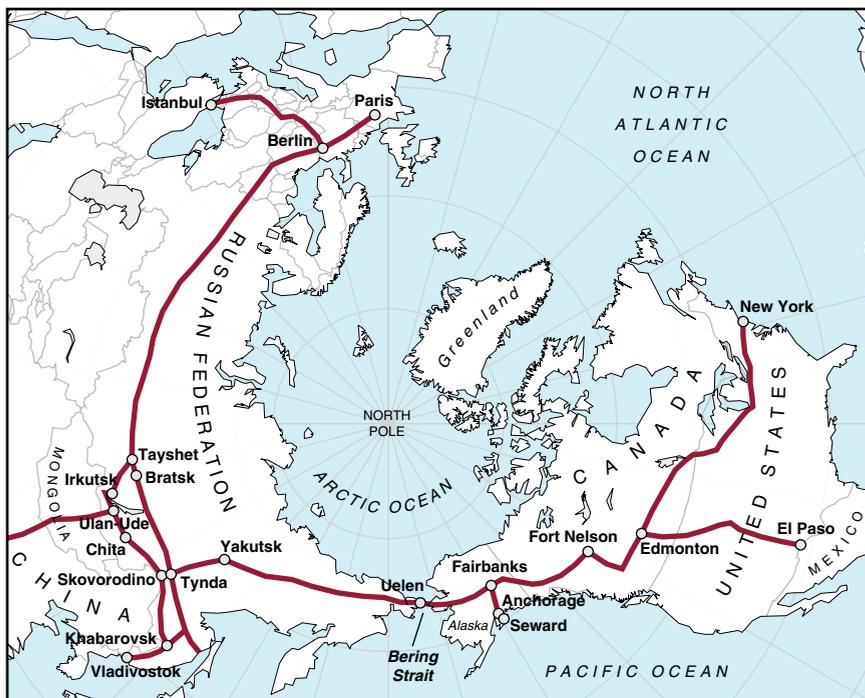
money, or assets, or whatever, in the United States, is going to be not worth much. Most of the claims on money, in the United States, are presently actually *worthless*. The only thing is, they have not been officially declared worthless. We're living on hyperinflation, a hyperinflation which is about the same kind of thing that Germany, in 1923, experienced in October and November of that year [Figure 1]. We're in that situation now; that's our area. So, we're just a short distance, a short bit of time, away from a general breakdown crisis, in which *Americans begin dying of starvation—en masse*. So we must do that!

Now, what do we do next? Now, we've got control of the economy—at least nominally, but we don't have much control, because there's not much value there. We don't have enough credit available, even after enacting Glass-Steagall, in order to save the population of the United States.

So therefore, what do we have to do? We have to do something which was the effective intention of the Secretary of the Treasury when the Constitution was enacted: What we do, is we go to a *credit system*, not a monetary system, not a money system. In other words, the Federal government now says: “We, the Federal government, now pledge ourselves to go into debt, to

FIGURE 2

Future Global Rail Connections, as Seen From North Pole



Redrawn from H.A. Cooper

stone is we're going to launch NAWAPA.² Now NAWAPA is a long-term program, because some of the things will be done after I'm dead, but they have to be done, and they have to be started now. So on that basis, we're going to have a recovery program, which is effectively a full-employment recovery program, but more than just recovery. It's going to be generally high-technology, and capital-intensive, as NAWAPA typifies that.

A Trans-Pacific Orientation

Now, this then leads us to, what's the solution? As I said earlier, the intention is, that China, Russia, and other countries of Asia, or Asia-Pacific, are going to begin cooperating, as Russia and China are doing, and India will join in doing that. Therefore, we will immediately enter into a trans-Pacific orientation, as opposed to the present trans-Atlantic orientation.

provide assets, under which the economy of the United States can function, and the people survive." That will work.

Now, this means, that in order to keep this credit we are creating, valuable, so it can do us some good, means we've got to do some big investing: We've got to launch a long-term program of physical investments, primarily, as well as health-care and the care for our citizens generally. But the basic thing is to increase our productivity, under a credit system, with large projects, especially large projects of very high rate of gain in technology and capital-intensity. It means we're going to have to cancel all that legislation, since what Teddy Roosevelt did to prevent the development of the Western lands of the United States.

We're going to cancel all the green policies: We *have* to cancel the green policy. Reasonable things against bad poison, and so forth, that's fine; but we're going to cancel the entire green program, and we must do it by one single act of Congress, immediately. Because otherwise we can not save the people of the United States: Green goes, or die.

So therefore, we're going to have to invest in some very large, high-gain policies, in investments. The key-

tion. That is, the U.S. economy in recovery, under these conditions, will shift the center of its action to the trans-Pacific region, rather than the present trans-Atlantic region. Why? Because the Western part and Central part of continental Europe is no longer functional. We're going to try to save it, we're going to work to save it, but it can not really carry its own weight right now.

Therefore, we're going to live on the basis of high-powered investments in the trans-Pacific region, from the Arctic Ocean on down. The key thing on our side, on the Western side, and the Central States side, in the United States, will be NAWAPA. NAWAPA will be the driver, which goes together with giant projects, which are now underway, in terms of Russia, in the Pacific coastal area, and the adjoining area of Russia; it means that China has got major projects. And China and Russia have cooperation, because Siberia has vast assets, which are being developed now under current Russian policy, under former President Putin and current President Medvedev.

Those projects are going to develop the resources,

2. The proposed North American Water and Power Alliance. See <http://www.larouchepac.com/infrastructure>.

and the Pacific Basin of Russia. Russia, in turn, has a partner to the south: China. China has a large population, where northern Russia has a relatively small, or not a dense, population. Siberia has resources, physical resources; China has people. Russia has a commitment to advanced technology; China now has a commitment to advanced technology. So therefore, the United States, and Canada, cooperating with Russia and China, and other nations—Japan will be happily jumping in on this; Korea will be happily jumping in on this; nations of South Asia will be happily jumping in on this; India will join on this. So therefore, we'll have large degree of activity, of high-technology, capital-intensive activity, as the characteristic in the trans-Pacific region.

During this period, we will then, at the same time, move to restore Western Europe to a system of sovereign nation-states. No more of the present policy of the British Empire. In fact, we will be very happy to see the British Empire disappear entirely! The English can live; the Irish have a right to live, finally, hmm? But the point is, Europe is going to be in a recovery mode, and it must *regain its national sovereignties!* The present system has destroyed continental Europe, at least the Western and Central part, which has to be rebuilt, and it has to be rebuilt by help from us and others. Because the market for German goods and for other goods from Europe, still exists, potentially, in terms of areas like India, China, and so forth. So we will have a recovery program in the trans-Atlantic region. But, it will be very slow, relative to what we will get quickly in the trans-Pacific region. That's our orientation.

High Technology: From NAWAPA to Space

Now, this means, of course, that high-technology projects are going to have to take over the United States. We're going to be the center, together with our friends in Asia, of a driver for this. We're going to operate on the basis of a credit system, not a monetary system; not just a money system, but a credit system. (That's not well understood by most people, but that's fine.) But this is the only option that we have, and it's a real option!

With the United States under a decent President and under decent leadership, we could actually spark this.



Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (center) at the Second International Arctic Forum, in Arkhangelsk, Russia on Sept. 22, 2011. The forum was titled "The Arctic: A Territory of Dialogue," and discussion focussed on cooperation to develop the region's vast resources. Left: Prince Albert II of Monaco. Right: Russian Emergencies Minister Sergei Shoigu.

Russia is now fully committed to moving in that direction; China is committed to moving in that direction; other parts of Asia are ready to move in that direction. The trans-Pacific effort is going to be successful. The completion of the election process in Russia will make this clear. The entry of India, which may be initially reluctant to buck the British, entirely—India will come in, too. So therefore, we will have a massive driver, in the greatest concentration of population in the trans-Pacific area. And that's going to be the hope for the future.

So, now we are shifted, then, from a trans-Atlantic focus, which has been our experience, ever since the beginning of modern European civilization; we're now shifting to the emphasis on a trans-Pacific region, and we're going to start developing some very high-technology developments. We're going to have extreme capital-intensity, which I'll explain; *we need extreme capital-intensity. Small is not good. Big is better! High technology makes it good; capital-intensity makes it better.* And that's the way we're going to go.

Also, we're going to go into space. Obama's gone, space is back; NASA is back, and similar kinds of programs are back. We need them! We need the technology. We need advanced technologies of a type which are now virtually banned by this present U.S. government! We can not *make it*, without those technologies. So we're going to do it!

So, NAWAPA then becomes the driver from the United States side, of the development of the United States, as it had never been developed up to this time before, as was *intended* by John F. Kennedy, before he was slaughtered, before he was murdered. The murdering of Kennedy is what killed NAWAPA! It was ready to go! Kennedy had signed onto it. And only the assassination of John F. Kennedy *stopped* NAWAPA! So, as revenge, against the murderers of John F. Kennedy, we want NAWAPA fully back. And that is going to be the driver which is going to play a key role, from the Arctic throughout the Pacific region, of a transformation of the economic character of this planet.

And on the basis of this, we're going into space, as space has never been considered before. And John F. Kennedy would be happy. He'd be happy with the Pacific Basin program; he'd be happy with NAWAPA. He would be happy with defeating the people who murdered him. And we're going to do that. We're going to keep our honor.

We also have another challenge, as one astronaut said recently, in a meeting, we can not confine the human beings' population to Earth alone. We must develop mankind's occupation of space. Mankind must take over more and more influence over the galaxy within which we live. And these are the kinds of projects which are required, to bestir the imagination and hope of the people of the United States.

Everything I've said here, I know well, is perfectly feasible. The problem is, we don't have much in the way of guts, recently, in our United States, or in Europe, the guts to undertake these kinds of projects which are perfectly feasible—projects which had been intended, as is typified by the case of NAWAPA: NAWAPA was clearly intended, it was clearly designed, to be implemented at the time that Kennedy was murdered, was assassinated. And he was assassinated because the British wanted a war in Indo-China, a decade of war in Indo-China. And the United States and the world has never retreated from these meaningless wars, these bloody, meaningless wars, which are typified by the Indo-China War, and the wars that have followed, and followed, and followed, and followed since that time.

A Galactic Perspective

So therefore, we have to go along with a galactic view, for many reasons—and our Basement Team is well aware of some of the features of this: just why it's important for us, to move in on the galaxy, and begin to

take a hand in shaping the future destiny of the galaxy, at least on the fringes of it, to start with. We've got to do something. I'm not suggesting putting a pilot station in the galaxy someplace: We're in the galaxy already, anyway. But we're going to look at some of our neighbors in the galaxy, and see which ones are susceptible for our encroachment. And that, soon.

So that's our challenge.

We have the opportunity, we have the necessity. We shift, immediately, with the help of our allies in Russia, China, and we know that India will come in; we know that Japan will be happy to come in; we know that Korea will be happy to come in; we know that Indo-China will be happy to come in. We know that Australia will be looking, "Who are the British?" the Australians will say. "We don't need them anymore." And with that organization and that approach, we have the possibility before us, of a future for mankind; it's a future for us to lead.

And with what has just happened this past Saturday, with the conference in Russia, the ice was broken, a new era has entered. And you're going to find out soon, if we don't all go to Hell in the meantime, and we get this thing going, you're going to find out that the United States, Russia, China, and also India, will be the leading nations which will define the driver for the transformation of this planet, from the threat of doom to a generous recovery, and to a great future.

Okay, thank you.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Ogden: Thank you very much, Lyn.

So, as I said, we have time for a brief discussion period. Let me ask Michael Kirsch to come up to the podium first.

Michael Kirsch: You started out discussing the fact that we have to move toward a Pacific orientation, because we see where the physical wealth is being built on the planet, and the question of loss of the currency value of the United States, due to the hyperinflation that's going on. If we were to cut that, reinstate Glass-Steagall, we'd be sitting there with a lot less than we need.

Now, one thing you said, that I think some people might have missed, is the word "commitment," which you used a number of times to describe a different government than our own. The question of the relationship between the commitment of a government, and the creation of physical wealth, and the creation of value of the

currency. What I'd like you to elaborate on, is why is it the case, and how does it work, that the process of building physical wealth is the basis for a restoration of our credit, as a currency?

A Deeper Conception of Credit

LaRouche: Well, credit, you know, is a funny thing. Because, when you're talking about credit, you're not talking about peanuts. You're talking about an investment by more than one generation. All of the great projects which we need now, as in the past too, are projects which require multigenerational investment. They require the incurrence of debt, a debt which spans generations. And one of the great things that we have to master in this respect, is what is the nature of human beings, or what should be the recognized nature of human beings and their adopted purpose in living?

Now, we think, well, we die, and that's it. That's the popular view. There're some mystical views, which really shouldn't be popular, because they don't make any sense. But what is the thing that can be done which bridges from one life, through death, to another life? What is that connection?

So mankind, after all, is *not* simply another animal, which dies in its time as every animal does. Mankind is something different. Mankind has something that no animal has: the power of creativity, the power of introducing a higher state of organization by the human will, and no species on this planet otherwise, has ever been able to do that. Therefore, we do not simply die! Though that often happens to us, that people go on, from one life to another life following, and they don't see much of a connection between the two.

The point is to have a purpose in life which transcends death. And this is only possible through the creative powers of mind of the human individual. And therefore, this leads to what? It leads to something that no animal knows: credit. Credit! Because the things we invest in are the things we create, things which transcend the death of people, of individuals, the investment of a life in a transition to a new life which is a continuation of the old, even though the persons who were succeeding one another have died.

So therefore, the idea of credit is not a physical or financial conception. The idea of credit, first of all, is *human*. And no species known to us, other than human beings, knows what credit is! It doesn't exist for anything except for human beings, to our knowledge.

Therefore, we design a monetary system, or a finan-

cial system, based on a system of credit, which means the development of one individual, who transmits something which is of use to a second generation. And this is not a process of continuation; it's a process of development. And the unit of development is what we should call "credit."

Now, this was something that has been understood for a long time by some people. But this system, this concept of credit, is unique as a worked-out system, to the United States. The Massachusetts Bay Colony, for example, was a system of credit. The system authored in the founding of our Constitution was a system of credit. And the system of credit is not a monetary system; it's not a cash collection! The system of credit is the transition, and the continuation, of the activity of *a life*, through the transmission of a continuation of an effort, an intended effort, to a second life, and a life beyond that!

Credit is history: Credit is *human* history.

And what we're going to require now, in order to get out of this mess, which has been created for us in the United States and other places, we're going to have to *cancel this idea of money* the way it's conceived now. It's conceived as animals, who eat, or whatever they do, and then die. But human activity, a human economic system, is not animals dying! A human credit system is the advancement of mankind, the powers of mankind, the accomplishments of mankind, from generation to generation. And the connection among the living, and the living that follow them, and the living that follow them, is credit. That's the true meaning of credit: that we pledge something to the future. We praise and protect something which was given to us, from the past, for the future.

And the idea of an economic system, a true economic system, a physical economic system is that: the system of credit. But the content of credit is not cash, the content is not money, the content is not notes and bills of exchange. The content is human creativity, from generation to generation.

People die, but humanity must never die. And once we have that concept, we've got it right.

Ogden: Thank you. For our next question, Meghan Rouillard. Why don't you come up to the podium?

NAWAPA and Galactic Processes

Meghan Rouillard: Yes, Lyn, on the subject of the U.S. recovery, in the context of this new trans-Pacific alliance and orientation, I wonder if you could say more about the NAWAPA project. It also coheres with what is

coming out of Russia, with Putin, not only as a project for the United States, but a project representing the colonization of the Arctic, which is also our interaction with cosmic radiation, and relates to this question of the prospect of man in the galaxy, mastering this domain. I wonder if you could say more about NAWAPA from that standpoint.

LaRouche: Well, see, mankind does something that no animal can do. Animals in a sense seem to do it—not by intention, but by accident, by the way they’re designed. That mankind actually creates *Earth*. We take this thing called Earth, and we change it. And again, it’s the same thing, it’s the principle of credit: that our existence is the creation of a transformed Earth.

For example, this is exactly what we’re facing now—NAWAPA’s a perfect example of this. We’re building a change in the weather, with water. We are now managing the water, at the same time we’re building the works which transform the surface of the Earth, in its character, and therefore, we take control of our destiny. Again, it takes generation to generation: credit to credit to credit to credit. And this process is the legacy—or should be the legacy—of every human being. They never really die, in the sense that they may die mortally, but the meaning of their existence never dies, the meaning of their having contributed to mankind never dies. They become implicitly immortal in what they contribute to the future of the universe.

We have to think in these terms! We’ve got to get rid of this idea of money as being something filthy. I suppose it does get really dirty now and then, especially when it passes through the hands of our Presidents. But, nonetheless, we have to understand, that all economic values have to be seen as specifically human values, as tied to the proper function of the creative powers of the human being, powers that we don’t know of as existing in any other species familiar to us. And therefore, we have to look at all of these things, not in terms of the cash nexus, but in the terms of a system of credit.

And that’s the way to look at this thing.

Ogden: Michael, do you have a follow-up question?



PRNewsFoto/Randy Santos

“The characteristic of life itself, and also of human life in particular,” said LaRouche, “is that which is lied about by the Greenies.” Here, a Greenie demonstration in Washington.

Leave the Greenies Behind!

Kirsch: Thank you. Something that I’d like you to elaborate on more, is something you just touched on here, the question of energy flux-density and economy. It’s something that you’ve discussed over the years, and I think, hopefully we’re now in a position to demonstrate this over a period of time in the coming years, and show how this works.

We’ve recently demonstrated this, on our Basement page on this website, the question of all preceding evolutionary periods of the Earth, from the Silurian to the Devonian, with the colonization of land by plants, to the Mesozoic to the Tertiary period, with the transition from dinosaurs to mammals, a continuous increase of work accomplished by the Biosphere. And we’ve seen that this is what the Earth has done continuously over time, and should give us a new metric for why human beings should do the same.

But could you elaborate on that as a new metric for economy?

LaRouche: Yes, yes, yes. Delighted to do so! We have to settle some accounts with some evil fellows who’ve been lying to people for a long period of time.

The characteristic of life itself, and also of human life in particular, is that which is lied about by the Greenies, by the so-called environmentalists. All environmentalists are by nature, liars, and perverts. Why?



Britain's Prince Philip, co-founder of the World Wildlife Fund, wants to reduce the human population from the current 7 billion to about 1 billion. "It's a policy of mass murder!" said LaRouche.

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Because contrary to the Great Lie, nature is not fixed, nor is there a Second Law of Thermodynamics, except in the minds of idiots. The record shows, for particularly over a half-billion years of life within this galaxy, under the influence of this galaxy, and what has happened? There is constantly an *increase*, there is not a decrease, there is not a depletion! There is no such thing as zero growth. There's positive growth! The universe as we know it, and especially life, is characterized by positive growth.

Why do some animals become extinct? Because the standard for existence of animal life is increased! The species which have not improved their energy flux-density become extinct, like the dinosaurs. And the Second Law of Thermodynamics is one big lie, based on the oligarchical system. There's no truth to this idea, of that kind of system—it's not true! Therefore, mankind's existence is based on the fact that mankind is the only species of which we know, which has the willful power to increase the energy flux-density of *life as a whole, on our planet Earth, and beyond*. And that's the meaning of this process.

The universe is moving upward, and leaving the

Greenies behind! We have to understand that this process, that life—the work of Vernadsky and others points in this direction; there are many indications that point in this direction. But the nature of the thing is that an increase in energy flux-density throughout the planet, among the species that inhabit the planet, is the precondition for the survival of any species.

Any species that does not rise to a higher level, to progress, to greater energy flux-density—look, there's an explanation for this, which is rather important to consider. What's the problem? Why do people say that we're using up energy? Why do they say we have these kinds of problems? Well, because the planet is polluted by a certain kind of human being, who believes that there are too many human beings on this planet. Or that mankind is consuming and producing too much power. They want it to stay back to a more modest population, like the British now have ordered,—the British royal family has demanded, that the population, the human population of the planet be reduced, from the order of magnitude of 7 billion people, down to 1, *or less!* This is the official policy of the British Empire! It's a policy of mass murder!

It also is a policy which, if carried out, means that the human species will become extinct, by the virtue of this policy!

The fact of the matter is that mankind's ability to exist as a species, on the one hand, is the fact that mankind is able to increase the energy flux-density, which we're able to apply to the existence of human beings on this planet. And those who have a contrary view, are called the oligarchical system.

The oligarchical system is a bunch of fruitcakes, to use the term politely, who believe that mankind is divided into two groups of people [LaRouche uses British accent]: "a small, but honourable group of people, who believe that there are too many of the lower folk, and we have to reduce, and keep down, the number of lower-class folk," in order that the degenerates who call themselves oligarchs will be able to enjoy themselves more freely. That's what Bertrand Russell said: If we could kill enough people in each generation, people could procreate quite freely, because they were going to die conveniently, after having their little pleasures.

And so, the issue here, is that the destiny of humanity, as the destiny of any species, depends upon—as has been demonstrated, by a half-billion years of living processes’ we’ve investigated—depends upon increasing the energy flux-density per capita. It means increasing the size of the human population. Without those measures, there is no future! And the oligarchs will have to become extinct if they continue their policies. Well, if they wish to become extinct, that’s their business, but they should not meddle in our bedroom.

Ogden: Okay, we have time for one more question, so let me ask Meghan to come up and ask a follow-up question.

Rouillard: Lyn, I’d like to address this trans-Pacific orientation from the highest standpoint, which you addressed in what you started with, which is the galactic crisis, which we’ve elaborated on the LPAC website. Given this known threat, we have a looming threat of an extinction, the galactic weather, the extreme weather which we face, and I do think—and I’d like you to say more—that this trans-Pacific orientation bodes well, or is a much improved situation for mankind with respect to that, much improved with respect to what we face in the United States currently, under Obama.

You have, in Russia and China, for example, a commitment to manned space exploration. You have the [Russian] Spektr-R telescope with 1,000 times resolution of the Hubble. The Chinese just launched an unmanned space station. You also have a serious commitment, for example, to serious scientific work on earthquake precursor research. So that’s what the trans-Pacific alliance represents with respect to this crisis. I think people, though, need to get the counterpoint between that, and the prospects for mankind in the galaxy, under that system, contrary to what we have here in the United States, with Obama still.

The Creative Universe

LaRouche: Well, our Basement Team has done, over the past year or so, a good deal of study on this question, as we studied the history of life in the recent half-billion years, for example, within the range of this galaxy—not so much the galaxy as a whole, but, implicitly in the galaxy as a whole, in what we have been studying—we see, first of all, the progress, the evolution of living processes, and we have some intimation of processes which were pre-living. But what we know of living processes: there’s a constant evolution of spe-

cies, from the simplest form of proto-life, to unicell life, and so forth all the way up.

And we see the evolution, of life in the planet as rising, in terms of energy flux-density, and we find this is natural! We didn’t decide on this! The universe itself, the galaxy, decided to do this. And the existence of the galactic system, and the existence of life on Earth, and so forth, all depend upon the continuation of this *increase* of energy flux-density, which affects all kinds of things. It affects life, non-life; it affects human beings, and so forth, living species. And that’s what we depend upon.

So we see that the universe is creative, in that sense. And this, of course, is quite an interesting theological point, that the universe itself is a product of pure creativity! And we have to look at ourselves, and look at the human species in completely different terms: What we have to look at, in terms of that creativity per se, is the idea of the *Creator*. And the disposition of the Creator is creativity.

We don’t know exactly what this means, in total, because it’s way beyond our experience as a living human species. But we see the universe out there is a very complicated thing, as far as we can get a hold of it. And we realize the one characteristic of this universe is creativity per se, the idea of a principle of a Creator, a constant process of Creation. And we have the pleasure, of having reached the point that we are *willfully creative*, as no other species known to us has been, and that we express the principle of the Creator, in the expression known as “mankind,” the ability to carry creation willfully, into higher levels.

We feel a great optimism, because we know this thing called “creativity” which we experience in human behavior, *is* the principle that drives the universe. And therefore, we, as human beings, can feel the utmost confidence, the utmost pleasure and pride, in the fact that we are creative, a creative species, a willfully creative species, an epitome of what the universe is, as we otherwise know it: The universe *is* creativity per se. We express that principle of creativity as human beings, and we have a sense that humanity has struck upon a principle, which is beyond our imagination. But, being beyond our imagination, is nonetheless true. It can not be doubted.

And therefore, we have an affinity toward our universe in that sense. I think that this sense of the affinity of mankind to mankind’s universe, is the ultimate morality. It’s the highest thing we know so far.

Russia and China: Develop the Far East

by Michelle Fuchs

The following report is based on an LPAC-TV presentation¹ of Sept. 30. It gives a small slice of the major projects underway in Eurasia, and concretizes La-Rouche's assertion that two major nations of the Pacific, Russia and China, are engaged in an in-depth, high-technology development drive which the United States can, and must join, to launch a worldwide recovery.

Over the recent weeks, Russia and China have shored up their cooperation on those kinds of high-technology endeavors which will serve as the spearpoint for a global recovery, technologies such as nuclear power and space travel. That cooperation will surely be advanced again as Putin makes his planned trip to China this October. But the already ongoing motion in these nations towards the development of the Far East, with a clear direction towards the development of the Arctic region and a Eurasian Land-Bridge, already demonstrates an intention which goes beyond a near-sighted stabilization of the current economic crisis, to the development of what will come to be the Eurasian world.

A United States which dumps Obama, could join with China and Russia in a commitment to that progress; but at present, the United States is moving ever further away. We will take a glimpse into that process by looking at some of the recent developments in Russia and China that converge on development of the Siberian Far East and the Bering Strait connection. We'll counterpose

1. <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/19662>

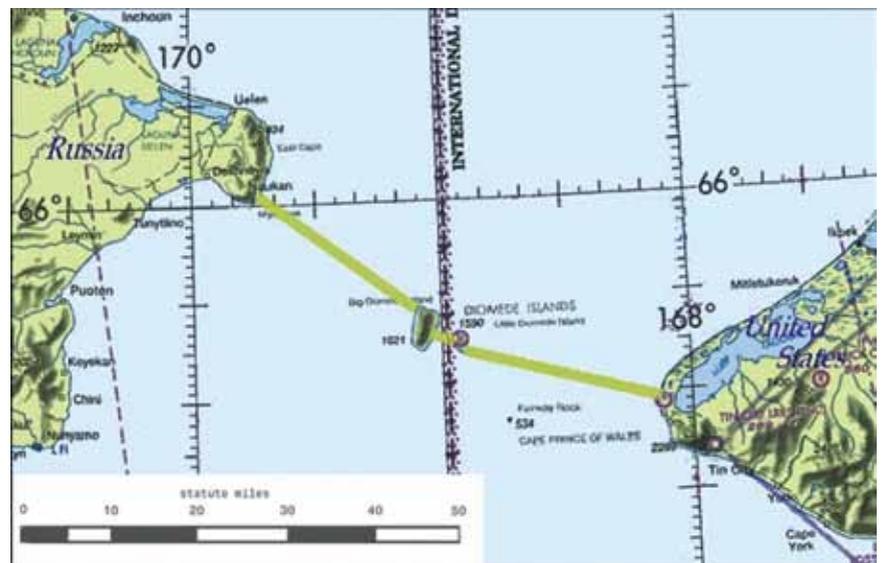
this rapid-paced development to the arrested development of American infrastructure and large-scale projects like NAWAPA, which have been on the books for decades, but have not been supported by subsequent administrations, including the Obama Administration.

Chinese Rail Leaps Ahead

China is currently leading the world in the implementation of maglev technology, the next step in long-distance transport. On Jan. 1, 2004, China completed the Shanghai Transrapid, the first commercial high-speed magnetic levitation line in the world, designed to connect Shanghai Pudong International Airport and the outskirts of central Pudong. Achieving a record test-run speed of 311 mph, the top operational commercial speed of this train is 268 mph, making it the world's fastest in regular commercial service. In very long distances, such as between major cities, or across the Bering Strait, maglevs, elevated above the track using electromagnetic attraction/repulsion, can be run in a vacuum tunnel that eliminates air friction, enabling speeds of thousands of miles an hour.

Scientists at Southwest Jiaotong University are pushing these boundaries. Earlier this year, they broke records when they ran a test model vacuum maglev train at 745 mph at the Traction Power State Key Laboratory. At this speed, passengers would be able to travel from Guangzhou to Beijing by maglev in less than two

FIGURE 1
The Proposed Bering Strait Tunnel



hours, while the same travel distance takes three hours by air.

More maglev lines are planned, and one of the eight rail transit lines currently under construction in Beijing is the S1 medium-low speed maglev line, extending from the western Mentougou district to Pingguoyuan subway station, intended for completion before March 2013.

Another area of Chinese technological development crucial for the Arctic territory is the Qingzang rail, built in the high altitudes of the Tibetan mountains. This line confronted many of the technical difficulties that will be faced in a Siberian environment. About half of the second section was built on barely permanent permafrost, where, in the Summer, the uppermost layer thaws, and the ground becomes muddy. Chinese engineers dealt with this problem by building elevated tracks with foundations sunk deep into the ground, building hollow concrete pipes beneath the tracks to keep the rail bed frozen, and using metal sun shades.

Similar to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, portions of the track are also passively cooled with ammonia-based heat exchangers. As the air in Tibet is much thinner, with the oxygen partial pressure being 35-40% below the partial pressure at sea level, special passenger carriages are used to maintain adequate oxygen, and several oxygen factories were built along the railway.

At this elevation in these latitudes, water in toilets must be heated to prevent freezing. The railway also passes the Kunlun Mountains, an earthquake zone, where a magnitude 8.1 earthquake struck in 2001. Dozens of earthquake monitors have been installed along the railway.

The technologies developed and applied by China in the Tibetan mountains can be applied elsewhere, and China has already made clear its intention to participate in the development of the Far East, which harbors natural resources needed by China. As senior Chinese National Development Commission official Wang Huajiang said at the Sept. 12 opening of the annual Baikal Economic Forum this year, China, which last year invested more in the Russian Far East region than Russia's own federal government did, is planning to establish a special fund to support investment in Russia, and will work jointly with Russia to support small and medium-sized Chinese and Russian businesses investing in Russia.

Russia Moves East

Russia is already moving toward the East. Many Russians, as affirmed in a conference three weeks ago, titled "Comprehensive Infrastructure Development in Northeast Russia: From Limitations to Growth," are ready and prepared to proceed with the most crucial

China Takes Step Toward Permanent Space Station

Sept. 29—With President Hu Jintao and other leaders of the Chinese government looking on at the Beijing mission control center, and undoubtedly many millions watching on TV, the China National Space Agency successfully launched its Tiangong-1 space module into Earth orbit today. Tiangong-1 will orbit the Earth, awaiting the arrival of the unmanned Shenzhou-8 before the end of this year, to carry out China's first rendezvous and docking tests.

Tiangong-1 is made up of two modules, rather than three in the future manned configuration. It is larger and heavier than the manned Shenzhou craft. Tiangong-1 has an experiment module, which is

where visiting astronauts will live and work on future missions. Inside, there are two sleeping bags, adjustable lighting systems for sleep, exercise equipment, and entertainment and communications equipment. Experiments will be conducted while crew members are there, and remotely controlled from the ground when they are not.

China has plans to launch follow-on Tiangong-2 and -3 modules, which will be equipped to extend the capabilities of the orbital facility, and when all linked together, will be able to accommodate crew for 20 days, and then, up to 40 days. An unmanned cargo carrier, similar to Russia's Progress, is also being developed to deliver freight to the crew.

The first test of the module will be the unmanned, then manned docking, and then the assembly of new modules. By the end of this decade, China plans to have a space station that can be permanently manned.

—Marsha Freeman



This is a clip from a Roscosmos animated video of plans for the in-progress Vostochny Cosmodrome, included in the LPAC-TV presentation (<http://www.larouhepac.com/node/19662>).

link between the Eurasian world and the United States, with the construction of the Eurasian connection advocated by Lyndon LaRouche since 1978, of a Bering Strait bridge or tunnel.²

The well-publicized conference, hosted by the government of the Sakha Republic-Yakutia, was attended by the deputy head of the Federal Rail Transport Agency; representatives of important institutions like the SOPS (Council for the Study of Productive Forces) and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Sen. Aslambek Aslakhanov, a former advisor to Putin and a big advocate of the Bering Strait tunnel; and Alexander Levintal, the deputy of Victor Ishayev as Presidential Envoy for the Far East Federal District. In addition, it was attended by 500 people from Russia, China, South Korea, the U.S.A., and some European countries, and focused on the Bering Strait connection.

The Russian side of the project is already underway, with the Russian Railways' two-part plan for building a Russian connection between the more central rail grids and the extremity of Russia in Uelen.

Let's take a closer look at the current Russian Rail-

2. See "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The 'New Silk Road'—Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development," *EIR Special Report*, January 1997.

ways plans. The first leg, intended for completion by 2015, includes a railroad from the Baikal-Amur Mainline to Yakutsk. Yakutsk is the capital of the Sakha Republic, and until now, this city of 270,000 people, located at 66°N latitude, has had no rail connection to the rest of Russia.

The second phase, defined as top priority for 2016-30, is the construction of a rail line to Magadan, then all the way to the Chukotka village of Uelen, the potential Russian side of the Bering Strait. The first 266 km of the 800-km track from Berkakit to Yakutsk, had already en-

tailed construction of 45 bridges and moving of significantly more than 30,000 cubic meters of earth, when it was completed two years ago. The Russians know the pressure is on to increase available railways in Russia. The Trans-Siberian Railway is already operating at capacity, and under current plans it is expected that the Baikal-Amur Mainline freight will increase four- to sixfold by 2020.

But the rail projects will involve more than just laying rail on top of inert ground. This will mean the development of Siberia, both in resource extraction and processing into higher-value materials, and development of new areas fit for human habitation.

Another aspect of the Russian plan for Far East development includes the creation of entire new cities, located far from any areas that may now be considered hospitable, and with vectored scientific objectives.

On Aug. 11, Russian Federal Space Agency head Vladimir Popovkin confirmed the intent to complete by 2018 the construction of the Vostochny Cosmodrome space launch center, the first Russia-based spaceport. Construction of the science city will begin next month. Over five years, 30,000 workers will build research centers, an academy for young scientists, and an astronaut training center, and space manufacturing facilities in the Amur Region near the Russian-Chinese border.

And from Obama? Sabotage

Now counterpose what Russia and China are doing, to the United States under Obama. Look at the Susitna Dam project and the Tanana Valley Bridge project, two necessary components for transforming Alaska into a transportation and research center in the coming Eurasian world.

The 2-mile-wide, 60-mile-long reservoir created by Susitna Dam will be one of many collection points for the vast flows of Arctic water to be channeled southward in the first stage of the NAWAPA system. This crucial project, under Obama, is now lying in

limbo. Despite the recent go-ahead by Alaska Gov. Sean Parnell, and the fact that this project has been on the books and discussed for 30 years, only \$65 million is allocated and is to be used to begin a process of feasibility studies, environmental impact studies, and licensing processes, which are all expected to take 5-6 years, before construction could even begin. The Alaska Energy Authority is expected to need another \$10 million for more licensing and impact studies.

Even were the dam completed and the 6-8 gigawatts of hydropower from the dam brought online, the prob-

Arctic Conference: 'Territory of Dialogue'

The Russian Geographical Society (RGS), with the support of Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, hosted the Second International Arctic Forum at the Northern Federal University in Arkhangelsk, Russia, Sept. 22-23, bringing together 450 scientists, politicians, and reporters from Russia, the United States, Canada, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, China, Japan, and many other countries, to discuss the development of this rich, but largely untapped region of our planet.

Participation in the conference led Alaska Lt. Gov. Mead Treadwell to issue a call in the *Anchor-age Daily News*, for the his state, and the U.S. as a whole, to wake up to the opportunities offered by Arctic development, and both cooperate and compete with Russia in this endeavor.

This year's conference, held in the ancient capital of the Russian North, focused on the urgency of creating an Arctic transportation system, including the development of commercial and research navigation, sea and air transportation terminals and corridors, polar aviation, and cargo and passenger trans-polar and cross-polar transportation, with all the safety issues involved. The Russian organizers argued that without a transportation infrastructure, the Arctic cannot be developed, and development of this region is the guarantee of Russia's prosperity.

In his address to the conference, Putin emphasized that Russia is determined to turn the Northern Sea Route, "the shortest route between Europe's largest markets and the Asia-Pacific region," into "an international transport artery that will rival traditional trade lanes in service fees, security, and quality. States and private companies that choose the Arctic trade routes will undoubtedly reap economic advantages."

RGS president Sergei Shoigu, who also heads the federal Emergencies Ministry, reported that specific recommendations were adopted following the discussions. Russia will establish an Academy of Sciences Arctic Research Center in the Arkhangelsk Region, "to give a fresh boost to science in the North," and Russia will expand its icebreaker fleet, the government committing to build three nuclear-powered, and three diesel-electric icebreakers for use on the Northern Sea Route, with the first of the three nuclear vessels to be completed by 2015-16.

The title of the conference, "Arctic: Territory of Dialogue," points to the new mode of international relations required for mankind's survival. As Vladimir Kotlyakov, honorary president of the RSG, put it: "Cooperation is a must in the Arctic region. It has large reserves which should be used, but it is impossible to explore and develop them independently. On the other hand, there are political territorial disputes around the Arctic region, which can be resolved only through negotiations. If they are resolved unilaterally, new conflicts will emerge."

lem is that they are talking about this project as if it were a local project. The power that's going to be generated is designed from the standpoint of the past, of past energy requirements, not from the standpoint of accounting for growth in Alaska in the future. What energy will be required decades or even centuries down the line, when Alaska will become the linchpin for a global transportation network?

Now, the other project, the Tanana rail bridge crossing, would extend Alaska's current small-scale rail grid further up past Anchorage to Fairbanks. This project has made it past most environmental blocks, including a recent attack from the Obama EPA in late 2010, which slowed the project, when they filed a claim that the current location required a levee that would harm the fish.

However, the Tanana bridge is now embroiled in a labor dispute, as Alaska Railroads, the state-owned rail company, outsourced the work to a Chinese company when it was able to underbid American companies by 22%. The bridge fabrication is going to be done in China, and the steel will come from there as well. Under

economic collapse conditions, and without any Federal government regulation of this process, American companies have little chance of surviving. As in the Susitna Dam, there is little understanding among some, of the Tanana bridge being more than a just a local project, playing a role in an intercontinental rail grid run across the Bering Strait.

So, as we see, China and Russia are on a fast track to the development of the Far East, with all of its extreme weather and related challenges. The United States is currently suffering the effects of small-mindedness and shortsightedness, refusing to acknowledge that the way out of our economic crisis is to think and build bigger than your imagination currently tells you is possible.

Therefore, the disease we must cure is in the head. Russia and China are standing on the eastern edge of the Bering Strait, with their hands extended to the United States for cooperation. The question is, will the United States get its act together, and return that handshake that will seal the deal on the Great Pacific Alliance?

Seven Necessary Steps for Global Economic Recovery

A 40-minute feature video presenting Lyndon LaRouche's Emergency Program to End the Global Depression

<http://larouchepac.com/node/19282>



5. IMMEDIATE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAWAPA PROJECT



6. ENGAGE LATENT LABOR FORCE FOR SUBSIDIARY PROJECTS SUCH AS TRANSPORT AND NUCLEAR



7. EXTEND COOPERATION INTERNATIONALLY TO MEXICO, CANADA, RUSSIA, CHINA AND OTHERS



1. FORCED RESIGNATION OF BARACK OBAMA & IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF GLASS-STEAGALL



3. FOR LACK OF REAL ASSETS REMAINING, ISSUE HAMILTONIAN CREDIT FOR NATIONAL PROJECTS



2. DIVISION OF FICTITIOUS FROM REAL LIABILITIES ACCORDING TO GLASS-STEAGALL STANDARD



4. THE ONLY BAILOUTS WILL BE HONEST BAILOUTS FOR THE BANKRUPT CITIES AND THE STATES

AN IMPEACHABLE OFFENSE

Obama's Summary Execution Of U.S. Citizen Anwar al-Awlaki

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

Oct. 3—As more and more details come out on the unlawful, extra-Constitutional execution of a U.S. citizen, Anwar al-Awlaki, and the death of a second American, Samir Khan, by a CIA drone attack in Yemen on Sept. 30, the urgent issue of President Obama's impeachment is now center stage. Beyond the issue of impeachment, a second question, raised prominently by Lyndon LaRouche in his Sept. 30 Presidential Address (see *Feature*), is also before us: Is the President insane and therefore subject to immediate removal from office under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment? How long can the nation survive as a constitutional republic if a mentally unbalanced President is running around with the self-proclaimed authority to order the military and the CIA to hunt down and assassinate American citizens, without due process and no public accountability?

LaRouche subsequently decried the killings as “Hitler-style operations,” and urged a serious review of Obama's mental capacity to serve as President. “There is a pattern of evidence that suggests that President Obama is not mentally fit to serve as President. With the assassinations on Friday in Yemen of at least two American citizens, this issue takes on a degree of deadly urgency. It cannot be ignored for another moment without putting all Americans at risk.”

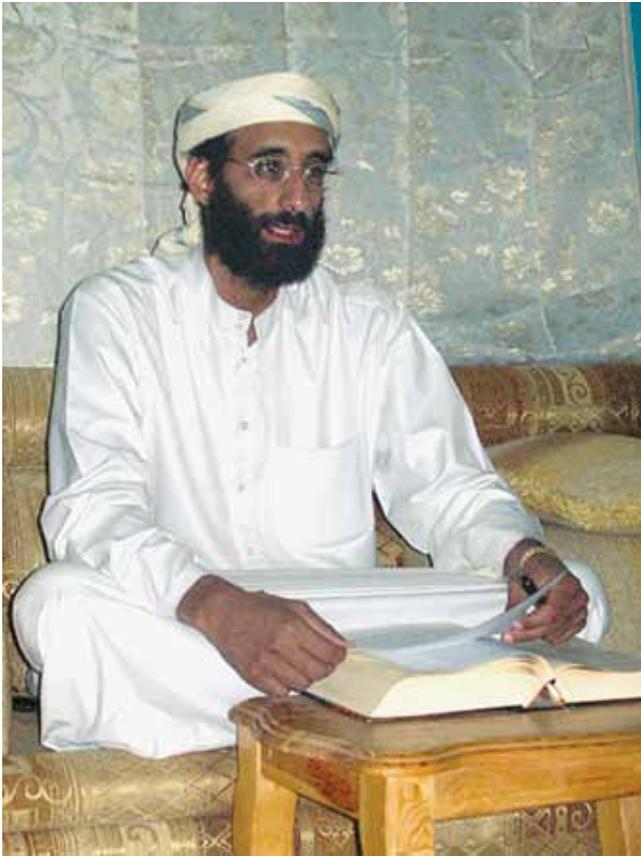
A President, or a King?

“If the President can kill whoever he wants, then he's not a President anymore; he's a King,” declared

Fox News commentator and former Judge Andrew Napolitano on Sept. 30, who explained that Obama is now proclaiming that the Executive Branch of the U.S. government now has the explicit right to attack and murder U.S. citizens, without any due process whatsoever.

In his more rational moments—if he has any—Barack Obama certainly knows better. As constitutional lawyer and *Salon* columnist Glenn Greenwald pointed out last year, in 2008, Obama had explicitly rejected the idea that the U.S. President could even *detain* a U.S. citizen without charges. His written answer to this question, posed by the *Boston Globe's* Charlie Savage, was: “No. I reject the Bush Administration's claim that the President has plenary authority under the U.S. Constitution to detain U.S. citizens without charges as unlawful enemy combatants.”

The U.S. Supreme Court had agreed with this earlier, in the 2004 *Hamdi* case, when it ruled that at least some due process was required before an American citizen could be imprisoned as an “enemy combatant”; and, as Greenwald noted, the ultra-conservative Justice Antonin Scalia, joined by Justice John Paul Stevens, wrote an opinion “arguing that it was unconstitutional for the U.S. Government merely to *imprison* (let alone kill) American citizens as ‘enemy combatants’; instead, they argued, the Constitution required that Americans be charged with crimes (such as treason) and be given a trial before being punished.”



Wikimedia Commons

Anwar al-Awlaki, an American citizen, was hunted down and executed on orders from President Obama, in a drone attack in Yemen, in violation of the First and Fifth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

But now Obama, making a claim that George W. Bush and Dick Cheney never dared to make publicly, asserts his right to authorize a summary execution of a U.S. citizen, without any evidence being presented and tested in any legal proceeding, in violation of the protections afforded all U.S. citizens by the U.S. Constitution.

If this is not an impeachable offense, what is?

Who Was al-Awlaki?

Anwar al-Awlaki, of a prominent Yemeni family, was born in the U.S. state of New Mexico in 1971. He moved to Yemen with his family at age 7, but then returned to the U.S. at age 19. He was in the United States at the time of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks, which he publicly denounced. Angry at what he considered FBI harassment of U.S. Muslims, in 2002 he went to London—the incubator for much of the world’s terrorism.

According to the British press, he became a jihadist during his two years there.

A statement issued by the Dar Al-Hijrah Islamic Center in Falls Church, Va., said that when al-Awlaki had served as an Imam there, “he was known for his interfaith outreach, civic engagement, and tolerance in the Northern Virginia community.” But the statement went on to say that after al-Awlaki “was arrested by Yemeni authorities and allegedly tortured,” he began “preaching violence . . . [and] encouraged impressionable American-Muslims to attack their own country.”

In recent years, he was often portrayed as a leader, or even the top leader, of al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP), but, as the *New York Times* pointed out less than a year ago, far from being a terrorist kingpin, he was not even one of the top leaders of AQAP. The *Times* described al-Awlaki as a “mid-level religious functionary” and propagandist, who was much better known in the U.S. than in Yemen. In April 2010, *Newsweek* said that within AQAP, al-Awlaki “is a nobody—at best, a midlevel functionary in a local branch.” There were dozens of men in AQAP who could do more harm to the United States, *Newsweek* said, “and killing al-Awlaki would only embolden them and aid in recruitment.”

Nonetheless, al-Awlaki was the first American to be officially placed on the CIA’s list of terrorists to be captured or killed; this was approved by the National Security Council, and, by all accounts, was endorsed by President Obama, a covert-operations enthusiast. Obama probably gets the same kind of “high” from covert operations, that he gets from his constant watching of basketball games and other sports event.

According to an unnamed U.S. Defense Department official, Samir Khan, the second American killed in the air strike, lived with his parents in North Carolina until about four years ago, when he went to Yemen, where, it is said, he started al-Qaeda’s English-language propaganda magazine *Inspire*.

Observers have pointed out that there are a number of other legal steps that could have been taken, other than summary execution—but which would have required some evidence to be presented in a court of law. Awlaki could have been indicted in a U.S. court on terrorism charges, and even tried *in absentia*. Or, the U.S. government could have sought to strip al-Awlaki of his U.S. citizenship, a process which also would have re-

quired some proof to be presented. How much easier, simply to send a drone to kill him, and anyone with him as well.

Bush-Cheney-Obama

A review of news accounts and source reports reveals that President Obama has been pursuing an extra-judicial assassination of al-Awlaki for more than 18 months, and that the first assassination attempt against him took place on Dec. 24, 2009, when a U.S. drone attack against a compound in Yemen failed to kill him.

In a Jan. 27, 2010 *Washington Post* story, national security correspondent Dana Priest confirmed that Obama had fully embraced the assassination program—and had gone steps beyond the previous administration. Obama Administration officials attributed the program to the Bush-Cheney Administration, as Priest wrote: “After the Sept. 11 attacks, Bush gave the CIA, and later the military, authority to kill U.S. citizens abroad if strong evidence existed that an American was involved in organizing or carrying out terrorist actions against the United States or U.S. interests, military and intelligence officials said. The evidence has to meet a certain, defined threshold. The person, for instance, has to pose ‘a continuing and imminent threat to U.S. persons and interests,’ said one former intelligence official.

“The Obama administration has adopted the same stance. If a U.S. citizen joins al-Qaeda, ‘it doesn’t really change anything from the standpoint of whether we can target them,’ a senior administration official said. ‘They are then part of the enemy.’

“Both the CIA and the JSOC [the military’s Joint Special Operations Command] maintain lists of individuals, called ‘High Value Targets’ and ‘High Value Individuals,’ whom they seek to kill or capture. The JSOC list includes three Americans, including al-Awlaqi, whose name was added late last year. As of several months ago, the CIA list included three U.S. citizens, and an intelligence official said that al-Awlaki’s name has now been added.”

Priest also reported that, even as the CIA and JSOC were being ordered by President Obama to hunt and kill al-Awlaki and at least two other American citizens, in January 2010, the Foreign Minister of Yemen, Abubaker al-Qirbi, was visiting Washington, and telling American officials that the Yemeni government

was actively attempting to persuade al-Awlaki to return to the United States to face charges that he conspired with the alleged Fort Hood killer, Maj. Nidal Malik Hassan. The U.S. ignored this opportunity to capture and try al-Awlaki, preferring the assassination route to due process.

In February 2010, then-Director of National Intelligence Adm. Dennis Blair told a House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence that, in the event that direct action against terrorists involved killing any Americans, the intelligence community would be sure to first get permission. In April 2010, President Obama approved a “kill on sight” order targeting al-Awlaki, and the effort to hunt down and kill Awlaki was given a code name: “Objective Troy.” A second attempt to kill Awlaki came in May 2010, when an early rocket attack against him failed.

By late in 2010, the Obama Administration’s plans to assassinate the New Mexico-born cleric had become so public that Awlaki’s father, Dr. Nasser al-Awlaki, a former government minister and university chancellor, filed a Federal court suit in Texas seeking an injunction against his son’s assassination. Dr. al-Awlaki strongly disputed the accusations against his son, saying, “He’s not Osama Bin Laden, they want to make something out of him he’s not.” Dr. Awlaki said he wanted time to convince his son to surrender and come back to the United States. “How can the American government kill one of its own citizens?” he asked. “This is a legal issue that needs to be answered.”

In December 2010, Federal Judge John Bates issued an 83-page ruling, dismissing Awlaki’s case on technical grounds, arguing that it was first a matter to be taken up by the Executive and Legislative branches. The ACLU and Center for Constitutional Rights, the organizations representing al-Awlaki’s father, next filed a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act, to obtain the secret documents prepared by the Obama Administration to authorize the killing. The Administration’s lawyers, defending the hit order, had invoked “state secrets” in refusing to disclose the basis for the order.

Impeachable Offense

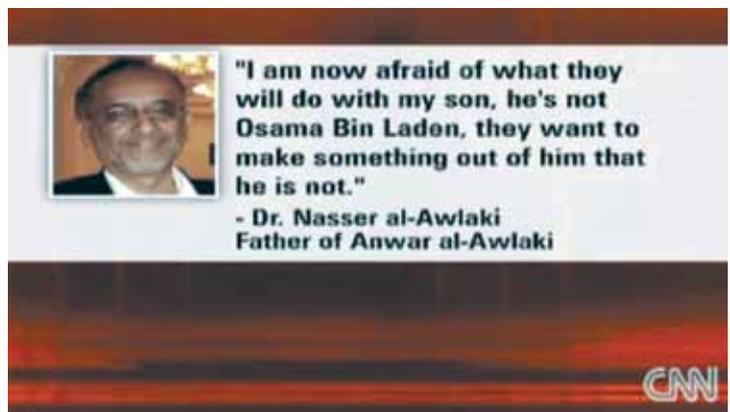
After the execution of Awlaki, an ACLU spokesman said it violated both U.S. and international law, calling the authorization of such targeted assassinations “a program under which American citizens far

from any battlefield can be executed by their own government without judicial process, on the basis of standards and evidence that are kept secret not just from the public but from the courts.”

GOP Presidential candidate Ron Paul, noting that al-Awlaki was an American citizen, said today: “He was never tried or charged for any crimes. No one knows if he killed anybody. We know he might have been associated with the ‘underwear bomber.’ But if the American people accept this blindly and casually, that we now have an accepted practice of the President assassinating people who he thinks are bad guys, I think it’s sad.” Paul told students at the University of New Hampshire that an “impeachment process would be possible.”

Constitutional lawyer Glenn Greenwald, writing in Salon.com on Sept. 30, was blunt in his condemnation of Obama: “It was first reported in January of last year that the Obama administration had compiled a hit list of American citizens whom the President had ordered assassinated without any due process, and one of those Americans was Anwar al-Awlaki. No effort was made to indict him for any crimes (despite a report last October that the Obama administration was ‘considering’ indicting him). Despite substantial doubt among Yemen experts about whether he even had any operational role in al-Qaeda, no evidence (as opposed to unverified government accusations) was presented of his guilt. When al-Awlaki’s father sought a court order barring Obama from killing his son, the DOJ argued, among other things, that such decisions were ‘state secrets’ and thus beyond the scrutiny of the courts. He was simply ordered killed by the President: his judge, jury and executioner.”

Greenwald delivered a powerful warning to the American people as well, holding them co-responsible for this assault on the U.S. Constitution: “What’s most striking about this is not that the U.S. Government has seized and exercised exactly the power the Fifth Amendment was designed to bar (‘No person shall be deprived of life without due process of law’), and did so in a way that almost certainly violates core First Amendment protections (questions that will now never be decided in a court of law). What’s most amazing is that its citizens will not merely refrain from objecting, but will stand and cheer the U.S. Government’s new power to assassinate their fellow



Dr. Nasser al-Awlaki (shown here on CNN Jan. 10, 2010) strongly disputed the accusations against his son, and said he wanted time to convince Anwar to return to the U.S. to face charges. “How can the American government kill one of its own citizens?” he asked.

citizens, far from any battlefield, literally without a shred of due process from the U.S. Government.”

Kevin D. Williamson, writing in the conservative *National Review* online Oct. 2, raised the issue of Obama’s impeachment over the al-Awlaki assassination, but complained that Congressional Republicans would not dare take such action. He wrote: “Awlaki was obviously in the camp (metaphorically and then literally) of our mortal enemies. If propagandizing on behalf of a mortal enemy were enough to justify the assassination of a U.S. citizen, then we would have shot half the faculty of Harvard and 93.8 percent of the Motion Picture Academy a few decades back. But this is wartime, the argument goes. So was Korea, Vietnam and much of the second half of the 20th century, but we managed to get through it without ordering the assassination of I.F. Stone, and his beloved Soviets were a far greater threat to this nation than is al-Qaeda.

“If the Authorization for Use of Military Force does indeed permit all this, then it is only a law legalizing lawlessness... The extrajudicial killing of American citizens—not on a battlefield, mind you, and not in the course of combat—fundamentally changes the relationship between citizen and state. I have my doubts that any sensible person would have let himself freeze to death at Valley Forge to establish such a government.”

No matter how you cut it, LaRouche is absolutely right in calling this a “Hitler-style operation,” and demanding Obama’s removal from office either by impeachment, or by invoking Section 4 of the 25th Amendment.

Campaign for NAWAPA Hits Pennsylvania

by Diane Sare

Sept. 29—A breakthrough LaRouchePAC Town Hall Meeting was held on Sept. 24, just north of Valley Forge in Pennsylvania. Two of the Six LaRouche Congressional Candidates, Rachel Brown (Mass.), and Diane Sare (N.J.), were joined by LaRouchePAC Basement Team scientist Jason Ross for a challenging panel on the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) and the method of thinking required to get it built. Over 130 people were in attendance, including engineers and technical experts whose skills will be essential for the program to succeed.

Up to now, LPAC's campaign for this monumental program to bring water from the Arctic southward through the U.S. and Canada, to supply the arid regions of the U.S. and Mexico, has been mainly through the efforts of the Basement Team, LPAC-TV, and LPAC in the Western states. This Pennsylvania meeting is a first for the East Coast—with more to come.

Just as the meeting was to begin, word was received of the announcement by Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and President Dmitri Medvedev that they will switch positions in the next election campaign. This clears the way for Putin to become the next President of Russia, with the potential to crush the pro-British Empire forces in Russia, and proceed with the Russian programs for the Far East and Siberia that would be a counterpart to NAWAPA.

Therefore, moderator Ryan Milton's remarks were particularly relevant, as he reminded the audience of the history of U.S.-Russia collaboration, starting with Tsar Alexander II's decision to send Russian Naval vessels to harbor at New York and San Francisco, to support Abraham Lincoln's Union, against British threats to back the Confederacy. Pennsylvania's Civil War governor, Andrew Curtin, would later become U.S. Ambassador to Russia. The Rus-

sian scientist Dmitri Mendeleev came to Philadelphia in 1876 for the Centennial Exposition, and it was around this time that the first talk of a Bering Strait connection between continents occurred.

Why We Need NAWAPA

Milton introduced LaRouche candidates Sare and Brown, who addressed the catastrophic nature of the Obama Presidency and the need to immediately build NAWAPA. Sare emphasized the flooding and drought conditions leading to food shortages, and gave an overview of NAWAPA and the massive amount of material and new transport and energy capacity required to build it. Brown began by asking, Who needs Hitler when you have Obama?, and ended up discussing the Earth's magnetic field, and why the polar areas might be so rich in raw materials.

Ross then gave a humorous and polemical class on the subject of economics, whether money has value, and whether anyone in the room could truthfully report ever having seen a straight line. That provoked one person to comment, "That last presentation was something. I flunked algebra, but I understood almost everything he said."

This was a highly successful foray into one of the most historically important productive parts of the United States, which was also the key link between the East Coast and the Arsenal of Democracy, as FDR called the auto-manufacturing center, Detroit, so crucial to defeating British puppet Adolf Hitler almost 70 years ago.



Diane Sare addresses the Town Meeting near Philadelphia on Sept. 24.

LPAC-TV

Why London Finds Argentina ‘Odious’

by Dennis Small and Cynthia Rush

Sept. 30—The newly selected head of the International Monetary Fund, Christine Lagarde, could scarcely disguise her repressed rage at a Sept. 21 press conference on the eve of the annual IMF-World Bank meeting in Washington, D.C., when an Argentine journalist asked her about suggestions that Greece might follow the Argentine model of default and voluntary debt restructuring. “I believe such comparisons are odious,” Lagarde shot back. “You can’t compare the situation of one country with another.”

The British Empire—and its current top cop Lagarde—has never forgiven Argentina for unilaterally defaulting on its debt in December 2001, imposing a 75% “haircut” on the vulture fund bondholders that had been looting Argentina for decades, and achieving record economic growth after that. London is all the more hysterical today, as Greece, followed by other European countries, is being viciously pressured to *not* default on its debt, but to keep decimating its population and economy in the endless process of paying off the country’s bankrupt creditor banks.

To London’s dismay, the word “Argentina” is now on everyone’s lips in Greece, as a precedent which shows that there is, in fact, “life after default.”

Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner—whose late husband and predecessor, Néstor Kirchner, imposed the “haircut” on the bondholders in 2005—is blunt in her assessment of the IMF’s role. “In

a world that was crashing, they tried to give us lessons and [impose] conditionalities,” she said in a speech in Mendoza on Sept. 26. “Even today, in the midst of the most calamitous crisis in memory of the past decades, those responsible for Argentina’s 2001 default . . . insist on making the world swallow the same medicine given to us for a decade, that ruined us. Such idiocy, such stubbornness is inconceivable.”

But there is a broader strategic issue posed by Argentina’s refusal to knuckle under to London. The world today faces two starkly contrary policy options: to go down into the maelstrom of national destruction along with the bankrupt trans-Atlantic banking system, as London demands; or to survive and prosper with Lyndon LaRouche’s science-driven “Great Pacific Alliance” policy, dramatically strengthened with the Putin-Medvedev “Russian surprise” of Sept. 24.

Germany, for example, faces those choices in its own way. “Putin is good for Germany,” said Alexander Rahr, Russia expert at the German Foreign Policy Association (DGPA) in Berlin on Sept. 26. With him, Russian-German economic cooperation and trade will skyrocket. The other option for Germany is to be Europe’s “cash cow” to bail out London’s bankrupt banks. As City of London mouthpiece Ambrose Evans Pritchard put it in the Sept. 27 *Daily Telegraph*: “Sorry Deutschland. History has conspired against you, again. You must sign away EU2 trillion, and debauch your central



presidencia.gov.ar

Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, with workers and national and provincial officials at the launch of the Atucha II nuclear plant on Sept. 28, 2011.

bank, and accept 5% inflation, or be blamed for *Götterdämmerung*.

In the developing sector, Argentina's current policy course under President Fernández—rooted in the country's historic commitment to economic and social justice based on scientific and technological progress—presents a clear option for nations otherwise facing extinction at the hands of the British Empire. As such, it represents leadership in the developing sector's battle to survive, by linking up with an emerging "Great Pacific Alliance" represented by Russia, China, and a United States freed of the Obama pestilence.

Consider, in that light, the extraordinary speech given by the Argentine President at the Sept. 28 inauguration of the Atucha II nuclear reactor, the country's third.

Argentina's 'Greatest Fuel'

President Fernández spoke at the site of the reactor, in the province of Buenos Aires, surrounded by thousands of workers, engineers, scientists, and others, as she drove home the key political point that the development of nuclear energy, the fight against the IMF, and the defense of national sovereignty are one and the same fight.

Her speech was a fervent statement of Argentina's national identity as a country dedicated to scientific and technological advancement. "The best fuel we have is

the Argentine people, . . . and with this incredible nuclear reactor, I feel we are starting up the machine which our country Argentina was, which knew how to be a leader in all fields in Latin America—nuclear, aeronautics, building railroads, automobiles, scientific matters. . . . Look at what a country we have been!"

The speech was also a tribute to her late husband Néstor Kirchner, President of Argentina from 2003-07. She stated that in inaugurating the plant, she felt as she did in 2007, when her husband "decided to put an end to the debt with the IMF, when we decided to also restructure our debt in 2005 and last year [when a second restructuring occurred], to put an end to that sword of Damocles which had continuously hung over the growth of the Argentine

Republic." We are paying off "historic debts, generated over decades of abandonment, mistakes, bad policies, or also of foreign interference so that Argentina would not have nuclear development. We have restored the will and the decision that the country should govern itself."

President Fernández was unapologetic in tone, never once stooping to "defending" nuclear energy or answering "green" arguments. (London-run Greenpeace, however, responded instantly to her speech, arguing that "just months after the Fukushima tragedy, it is a real irresponsibility" to launch Atucha II and announce the building of Atucha III.) In feisty response to the vicious attacks coming from the IMF, the Obama Administration, and others, President Fernández noted that Argentina has the second highest economic growth rate in the world—8% this year—after China.

She praised the dedicated workers present, many of whom served as "guardians of national sovereignty" during those years of paralysis when the plant was mothballed, before Néstor Kirchner revived the nuclear program in 2006. Eighty-eight percent of the plant, she said, was "made in Argentina"—our money, our workers, our technicians (some of whom returned from abroad). And she outlined the future nuclear goals: to complete extending the useful life of the existing Embalse plant for another 25 years; to build Atucha III; and also to build the small 25 MW CAREM reactor, which

can be used at sites in the country's interior to generate electricity. (See *Documentation* for more excerpts from the speech.)

Obama Backs the Vultures

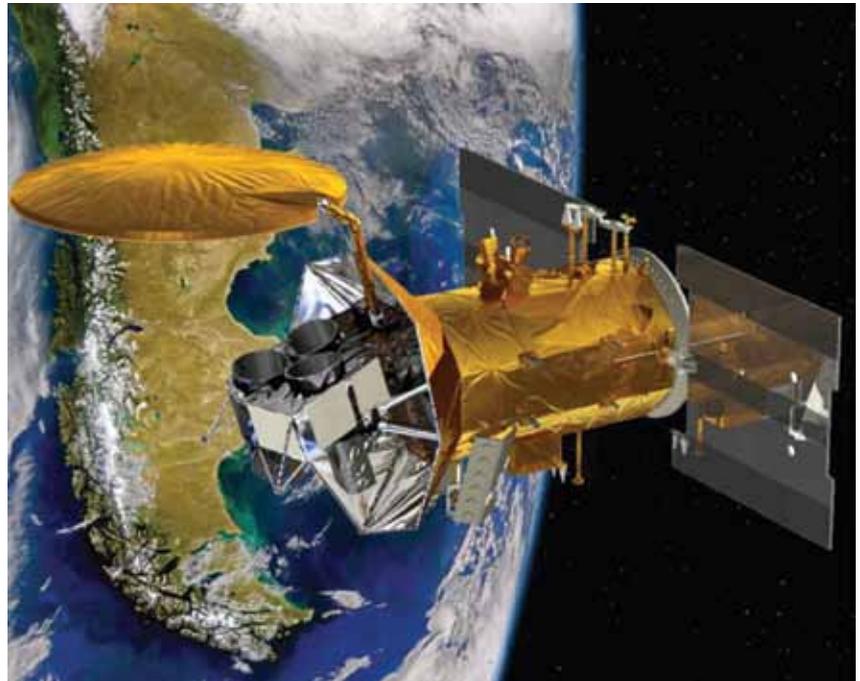
Even before President Fernández's assault on British imperial policies, she and her country were under escalating attack by London's Obama Administration.

On Sept. 21, Marisa Lago, U.S. Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Markets and Development, announced at a hearing of the House Financial Services Committee's International Monetary Policy and Trade subcommittee that, from now on, the Obama Administration would vote against granting development loans to Argentina from such multilateral lending agencies as the World Bank or the Inter-American Development Bank. It has already voted against \$232 million at the IADB. Why?

Argentina has failed to honor its "international commitments," Lago said, referring to \$3.5 billion which ATFA—the unsavory group of financial predators known as vulture funds, grouped in the American Task Force Argentina—says is owed to "U.S. citizens." But as Argentine officials have stated repeatedly, those "citizens" are in fact the vultures that speculate on developing-sector debt defaults, in order to make a financial killing.

Treasury Department spokeswoman Kara Alaimo also complained that Argentina has failed to honor its commitments to the G20 and its obligations to the IMF—it hasn't invited the IMF back to evaluate its economy—as well as to the Paris Club of creditors, and the World Bank's International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), which has ruled several times in favor of foreign corporations that sued Argentina.

ATFA, run by three former officials from the Clinton Administration, has been gunning for Argentina since its 2001 default, arguing that the vultures that failed to participate in the 2005 debt restructuring should be paid the full face value of the defaulted bonds they still hold, instead of accepting the 75% "haircut." ATFA put out a euphoric press release Sept. 21, follow-



NASA

Artist's conception of the Argentine SAC-D/Aquarius science satellite, launched on June 10, 2011. The space program is an important aspect of Argentina's high-tech orientation.

ing Lago's remarks, crowing that "the U.S. government has now sent a signal that it will no longer tolerate Argentina's misconduct," and has responded positively to "lawmakers' concerns" about Argentina's behavior. (See accompanying article on the actual history of Argentina's default and ensuing "haircut.")

But Argentina is not likely to be forced to kneel by such imperial diktats, and remains solidly on course with its commitment to science, technology, and sovereignty.

The LaRouche movement's new Spanish-language website, www.larouchista.com, based in Argentina, has just posted a new video on "The Potential of Argentine Science," which discusses the crucial role that this South American nation can play within an emerging Pacific Alliance of Russia, China and a U.S. "free of the Obama dictatorship."

The video, narrated by Rosina Castillo, points to Argentina's success in developing satellite technology, seen in its cooperation with NASA and several European space agencies in the SAC-D/Aquarius satellite launched on June 10, as one example of its preparation for moving beyond the Earth—and beyond the five senses—to understand reality and "see Earth with different eyes." The video quotes Sandra Torrusio, the SAC-D's chief researcher, documenting the satellite's

role in identifying natural disasters and establishing early-warning systems that can save lives.

“If we don’t go beyond Earth and the Solar System, and discover where we belong as a species,” Castillo underscores, “we will never find the causes or the solutions” to the problems afflicting mankind.

Dmitri Medvedev’s 2010 visit to Argentina was the first time in 125 years that a Russian head of state had visited the country, and, as Castillo notes, resulted in agreements for cooperation in geological research, aerospace, rail transportation, and nuclear energy. Rosatom, Russia’s nuclear energy agency, has proposed to build Argentina’s next two reactors.

In 2012, China and Argentina will celebrate 40 years of a bilateral relationship, the “strategic” nature of which was reaffirmed last month in China by Argentine Foreign Minister Héctor Timerman. It was in 2004 that Argentina’s late President Néstor Kirchner had insisted on characterizing the relationship in this way. The two countries have now joined forces and agreed to double food production, and to seek a solution to the problem of speculation on food and raw material prices which contribute to global crisis and hunger.

Castillo also emphasizes how significant it is that Russia and China have supported Argentina’s demand, as have many UN resolutions, that the British imperialists sit down to seriously negotiate the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands with the Argentine government.

Documentation

Fernández: Argentina’s Best Fuel Is Its People

The following are excerpts from the speech delivered by Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, President of Argentina, at the inauguration of the Atucha II nuclear plant in Zárate, Buenos Aires, Argentina, on Sept. 28, 2011. The speech is translated from Spanish.

The truth is that when I first pressed the two buttons—one which started the rotor of the turbine, and the other which brings water in for cooling, as we begin the work of this Atucha II plant, which was also the

symbol not only of the postponement of something in which we were pioneers when our country almost 40 years ago, to be more precise, in 1974, started up Atucha I, becoming the first country in Latin America to operate a nuclear plant—I felt the way I did when recently we were in Yacyretá, the way I did when he [then-President Néstor Kirchner] decided to put an end to the debt with the International Monetary Fund, when we decided to also restructure the debt in 2005, and last year, to put an end to that sword of Damocles which had continuously hung over the growth of the Argentine Republic. . . .

Just a few operatives kept the *Adolfo Storni* [submarine] alive, perhaps the same operatives who here maintained this marvelous plant during the years of paralysis. Today I thank you who have been the guardians of national sovereignty, the workers. . . . When they entered the plant where the turbine is today, there was a huge warehouse full of owls and rats, because this was paralyzed in 1994. When he [Néstor Kirchner] decided to once again activate the Argentine Nuclear Plan, in 2006, he was restoring one of the most important bastions of Argentine technological development, which has been a pioneer in Latin America.

I believe that we, the generation of the Bicentennial, are repaying all the historic debts generated over decades of abandonment, mistakes, bad policies, or also of foreign interference so that Argentina would not have nuclear development. We have restored the will and the decision that the country is going to govern itself. . . .

I remember when I came here with him [Néstor Kirchner] for the first time, in 2007, for the closure of the pressure vessel. And the truth is that I feel great emotion today, because I know that he is watching this from somewhere, and he is seeing that everything he did was not in vain, that it was worth it. There are 2.2 billion pesos here in this project; but there is something more. Eighty-eight percent of that money is in Argentine inputs, and the labor of Argentine workers. It’s also the more than 800 technicians and skilled operatives who returned, after we began to once again push the nuclear issue. More than 900 nuclear welders have been trained here over these years, more than 100 technicians, more than 200 specialized workers. . . .

Hear the numbers clearly: We have added 8,122 megawatts of power, I repeat, 45.4% more than we were generating in 2003. And it’s not just power that has been added: We were able to add that power be-

cause over these eight years we opened factories, workshops, businesses, which demanded that power. Therefore, we had to generate that much power and we still have to keep generating more.

Because over these eight years, we Argentines have achieved the most important economic growth of our entire history. And last year, in 2010 and 2011 to date, we also have the pride of being the second country in the entire world, after China, in economic growth. I feel proud, as President of all Argentines....

What a Country!

And we have to go for more in the Argentine Nuclear Plan. That is why the next goals have to be to extend the life of Embalse de Rio Tercero [nuclear plant]; second, the construction of Atucha III [nuclear plant]; and also the construction of the CAREM nuclear reactor, which has already begun....

Here today, with this incredible nuclear plant, I feel we are starting up the machine that our country Argentina was, which knew how to be a leader in all fields in Latin America—nuclear, aeronautics, building railroads, automobiles, scientific matters.... Look at what a country we have been!

And allow me to tell you that, of course, in the things that have happened to us, we Argentines have also been responsible; but I also think that perhaps there are those who did not want Argentina to be able to achieve that magnificent development which it was achieving back in the 1970s, where we were taking off in all fields, and where workers also had achieved a very important level of participation in national income, where we excelled in science and in the full development of our industry.

I also want to tell you that my commitment is not only to be a generation which pays its debts, but also the generation which again starts up that formidable and marvelous machine which is Argentina, and which also, as in this plant, has nuclear fuel. I say that the Argentine machine has the best fuel: the Argentine people and its strength. That is the fuel of the machine, and all of us Argentines have to stand up to make sure that that machine can never be stopped again by anybody, that it continues its unstoppable march to achieve more growth, more justice, more equality, more liberty, more democracy, more of a country for all.

Thank you very much, and congratulations to all of you.

Argentina: There Is Life After Default

by Cynthia R. Rush

Oct. 1—The hysteria so evident among London and Wall Street banking circles over any suggestion that Greece adopt the “Argentine model” of default and debt restructuring, is not hard to understand.

Argentina is, after all, proof that there is life after default, after suffering almost three decades of the International Monetary Fund’s savage austerity, which earned it the dubious distinction of becoming the poster child for the “success” of the IMF’s insane free-market model.

From the military dictatorship that began in March 1976, until the swearing in of President Néstor Kirchner in May 2003, the IMF and its local waterboys took this proudly nationalist country, whose economic and scientific achievements during the 1950s and 1960s rivaled those of industrialized nations, and plunged it into the worst economic and social catastrophe of its history, culminating in the December 2001 default on \$88 billion in foreign debt—the largest sovereign default in history.

Lyndon LaRouche explained in a Jan. 24, 2002 webcast in Washington, D.C., that Argentina was always a special target for destruction by the Anglo-American financial oligarchy, because it was “in the last century, at various points, third and fourth-ranking in the world in standard of living, productivity, and so forth. Despite all the smears, it was a great economy. And, therefore, that is an insult to those in North America, who think that South Americans have to be stupid and incapable.”

Much to London and Wall Street’s chagrin, Néstor Kirchner, who took office on May 25, 2003—Argentina’s Independence Day—was neither stupid nor incapable. He refused to impose the same IMF austerity that caused the crisis in the first place, instead putting the interests and economic survival of the nation and its people before debt payment. He successfully restructured the defaulted debt in February 2005 with a 75% writedown, and then, with great satisfaction, pro-



Presidency of Argentina

Outgoing President Néstor Kirchner and his wife, incoming President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, at the end of her election campaign, Oct. 27, 2007. Both of them have fought tirelessly for national sovereignty and economic development.

claimed on April 15, 2005 from Munich, Germany that “there is life after the IMF, and it’s a very good life.”

IMF ‘Not Exactly Like Heaven’

What Argentina went through to get to that point is worth examining in more detail. As Kirchner told his German audience during that 2005 visit, “Remember, being in the IMF’s embrace is not exactly like Heaven.” In fact, as he would say repeatedly throughout his Presidency, the IMF drove his nation “into Hell”: The Fund demanded the same genocidal austerity measures demanded of Greece today. That it eventually emerged from that process to become the world’s second-fastest-growing economy today, after China, with a renewed sense of its national identity grounded in a commitment to scientific and technological advance, was only possible because a political leader had the guts to tell the IMF and its oligarchical allies that killing Argentine citizens was no longer on the agenda.

Consider the following important inflection points

in this process:

March 20, 2001: Against a backdrop of growing social and political crisis—official unemployment hovered near 20%, while the official poverty rate stood at an unprecedented 40%—Domingo Cavallo, the Harvard-trained “Rasputin” who served as President Carlos Menem’s Finance Minister from 1989-96 returned to the same post under President Fernando De La Rúa, whose government was disintegrating at breakneck speed.

Under Menem, Cavallo had not only overseen the dismantling of the country’s industrial economy through brutal IMF-dictated austerity and privatizations. He also set up a British-style currency board, pegging the peso to the dollar in a one-to-one relationship, thus effectively handing over the country’s economic sovereignty to the U.S. Federal Reserve.

From March until his political demise on Dec. 19, Cavallo subjected the country to more barbaric austerity, including a “zero deficit” program that gutted living standards to ensure the servicing of the foreign debt. Yet the destruction of the economy caused by his policies made it impossible for the country to pay the debt.

The previous December’s \$40 billion IMF bailout had failed to produce any economic relief or political stability. So, under the tutelage of his mentor David Mulford, then head of Credit Suisse-First Boston’s international division and former Deputy Treasury Secretary under George H.W. Bush, Cavallo orchestrated the scandalous \$30 billion “mega-swap” in June, which was also supposed to provide some debt relief. But, Mulford chortled at the time, “people will have to pay dearly for that little favor.”

Pay they did. Cavallo and Mulford ended up offering bondholders usurious interest rates, as high as 16%, while handing over \$140 million in commissions to the foreign banks that served as intermediaries in the deal. Bankers publicly laughed at how easy it was to steal from Argentina.

Dec. 1, 2001: As ever greater economic and social instability wracked the country, thanks to Cavallo’s continuous budget-slashing and other austerity measures, he announced a package of emergency measures in a frantic attempt to stop the hemorrhaging of the

banking system. That year, almost 25% of the banking system's total deposits was withdrawn, mostly after Cavallo took office.

The measures partially froze bank accounts, giving rise to the hated *corralito* (little corral), which allowed only \$1,000 in cash to be withdrawn monthly, no more than \$250 weekly. The program also prohibited any loans in pesos, and imposed exchange controls, among other things.

The impoverished population exploded in rage, taking to the streets over the next ten days, looting supermarkets and engaging in other violent actions, often egged on by provocateurs. A psychotic Cavallo nevertheless announced on Dec. 8, from an IMF meeting in Washington, that he would cut \$4 billion more from the 2002 budget, because "the country's problem is that there isn't enough austerity."

Foreign Debt Payment 'Is Suspended'

Dec. 19, 2001: First Cavallo, and then De La Rúa, were forced to resign, De La Rúa fleeing ignominiously in a helicopter from atop the Presidential Palace. Protests, which had initially been Jacobin in nature, took on a patriotic character, in response to De La Rúa's nationally televised message pathetically urging people to be "patient." Tens of thousands of citizens in Buenos Aires spontaneously poured onto the streets and walked toward the historic Plaza de Mayo, carrying only the Argentine flag, symbol of the national upsurge that was quickly taking shape. Upon hearing that Cavallo had resigned, they began to sing the national anthem.

Senate President Ramón Puerta, a Peronist, briefly became the "transitional" President, but was replaced on Dec. 22 by legis-



President Carlos Menem (1989-99): Wall Street's man

lator Adolfo Rodríguez Saá, of San Luis province.

Dec. 23, 2001: In an address to the Congress, Rodríguez Saá announced that payment on the foreign debt "is suspended," and emphasized that "today, we begin the transformation of our beloved country... We are perfectly conscious that today, a new republic has been born." His statement that the debt moratorium is the "first act of a government of rational character, to deal with the foreign debt correctly," brought legislators to their feet, applauding wildly and chanting, "Argentina! Argentina! Argentina! Argentina!" The new President concluded by appealing to a sense of Argentine nationhood, telling the Congress, "I believe it is possible to have an Argentina without poor, without unemployed, without hunger and misery. I believe in social justice." He vowed to create a million new jobs.

Rodríguez Saá lasted seven days. Some legislative power-brokers feared that his proposed new, non-convertible currency, the *argentino*, backed by physical goods, might lead to a national banking system, or even breaking with the IMF altogether. That would be going too far! Subjected to enormous pressure and citing threats against him, Rodríguez Saá resigned.

Jan. 2, 2002: Eduardo Duhalde was sworn in as President, and moved immediately to end the peso-dollar peg, the British colonial currency board system that Cavallo had established in 1991, followed by a massive devaluation of the peso. Any hopes that Duhalde would stand up to the IMF, however, were quickly dashed, as he continued to impose austerity and refused to end the hated



Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo (1989-96) "The country's problem is that there isn't enough austerity."

ABR/Antônio Cruz

corralito. His Presidency was characterized by financial chaos, including continued hemorrhaging of the banking system. By the time the first round of Presidential elections occurred in April 2003, an unprecedented 57% of the population was living in poverty, with an unemployment rate of over 25%. Hunger stalked the country historically known as “the granary to the world,” with its plentiful food and nutritious diet.

A Revolt ‘Down on the Farm’

May 25, 2003: Néstor Kirchner was sworn in as President, having won just 22% of the vote. He vowed to put an end to the model of “permanent adjustment,” warning two days before his inauguration, “We can live without the IMF.” At his swearing-in, he emphasized that creditors will only be paid if “Argentina is doing well,” and policies will be judged by whether they “approximate the goal of concretizing the common good.” Internal consumption “will be at the center of our strategy of expansion,” and the state will be an active agent in national development.

Kirchner announced that the centerpiece of his policy would be an aggressive public works program. Countering the British neoliberal argument that investment in big infrastructure projects is “unproductive,” Kirchner responded that “we aren’t inventing anything new. In the decade of the 1930s, the United States overcame the deepest economic-financial crisis in a century by such means,” under Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal.

Jan. 14-March 2, 2005: Provoking hysteria among foreign creditors and their allied speculative vulture funds, Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna announced the government’s proposal to restructure \$88 billion in defaulted debt, with a 75% “haircut.” To creditor shrieks that Argentina was “not playing by the rules,” Lavagna responded that the nation would not repeat the “errors of the past, when the government ignored its own limited ability to pay in order to secure rapid bondholder acceptance.”

Disproving creditor warnings that the restructuring would fail, on Feb. 25, the government announced the successful conclusion of the bond swap, with bondholder participation of 76.07%. Kirchner emphasized

that the writedown, which had been slightly reduced to about 60%, wasn’t an attempt to steal anything from anyone. “It was rather the ultimate will of the Argentine people, to try to meet their [debt] obligation—one which was created, built, and structured to *loot* them.”

On March 2 in Montevideo, Foreign Minister Rafael Bielsa said in more colorful terms that “the Monetary Fund has ceased to be a corral, and the little animals are beginning to escape... It’s like a revolt down on the farm.”

April-September 2005: During his mid-April trip to Germany, Kirchner used strong language to condemn IMF policies, reportedly confiding to some of his closest aides that he would consider pulling the plug on the Fund altogether, revoking its status as a “privileged creditor.”

Speaking at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Berlin on April 14, he stated that the IMF model which had been “imported and imposed” on Argentina unleashed the “worst social-economic catastrophe in our history, which exploded at the end of 2001.” That catastrophe, he said was the product of “a political-economic model at the service of interests alien to the common good, which favored the proliferation of the corrupt, the genocidalists, and thieves.”

If any institution needed restructuring, Kirchner said, it was the IMF, because it was not serving the purpose for which it was originally intended. “As it operates today, it has no future, and the developed world has to understand this.” As for Argentina, he said, it is prepared to work “actively and constructively on behalf of a new world economic order,” without renouncing the “autonomy of its decision-making.”

Taking this a step further, Kirchner authorized Foreign Minister Bielsa to call for the convening of a New Bretton Woods conference of international heads of state, when Bielsa addressed a development conference sponsored by the UN General Assembly, on Sept. 19 in New York City. Bielsa was speaking on behalf of the 19-nation Rio Group, of which Argentina was a member.



Presidency of Argentina
Foreign Minister Rafael Bielsa (2003-05): “The Monetary Fund has ceased to be a corral, and the little animals are beginning to escape.” (Shown here with First Lady Cristina Kirchner in 2005.)



ABr/Rose Brasil

Economics Minister Roberto Lavagna (2002-05) announced in 2005 that the government was restructuring Argentina's debt, giving the IMF a 75% haircut.

Rio Group members “raise the necessity of reforming the international financial architecture [which is] anachronistic and inefficient,” Bielsa said, because the international system “places concrete obstacles in the way of building the necessary favorable economic environment” for development, job creation, and ending world hunger.

The Argentine President thus joined a growing chorus of voices internationally, including that of the Italian Parliament, which were echoing Lyndon LaRouche’s call for a New Bretton Woods. This was a substantive step beyond Kirchner’s earlier useful, and ongoing sharp criticism of the IMF and its allied global speculators, for their role in destroying Third World nations’ efforts to develop.

Dec. 13-15: Two days after the Brazilian government announced it would use Central Bank reserves to pay off its \$15.56 billion debt to the IMF, President Kirchner followed suit and announced that he would also use Argentina’s Central Bank reserves to pay the \$9.8 billion owed the IMF. Brazil’s monetarist Finance Minister Antonio Palocci attributed the government’s ability to make this prepayment to the Fund to the success of the orthodox IMF policies Brazil had enforced for the previous three years.

Kirchner explained it differently. The debt owed to the IMF, he said, “has been a constant vehicle for interference, because it is subject to periodic review and is a source of demands and more demands. The International Monetary Fund has acted toward our country as a promotor of, and vehicle for, policies which provoked

poverty and pain among the Argentine people at the hand of governments that were lauded as exemplary students of permanent adjustment.”

The experience of Argentina’s Dec. 23, 2001 default on \$88 billion in public debt, and the devastating crisis that ensued, is sufficient proof, he noted, that “that international agency first backed real political failures”—Cavallo’s insane currency board policies of the 1990s—and then “wouldn’t give one penny of aid to [help us] overcome the crisis or to restructure the debt.”

For a long time, Kirchner explained, “we have been instructed in impotence and told that we can’t do anything . . . They wanted to instill in our soul the certainty that *reality is untouchable*. . . . They wanted to make us believe that not to do anything new is the only realistic option.”

But now, he warned, the Argentine President will use his “popular mandate” to act as a protagonist in the best interests of the Argentine people.”

A Future for All

Today, just a year after Kirchner’s untimely death in October 2010, the IMF and its London and Wall Street allies are still ranting and raving about the Kirchners—Néstor and his wife, current President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner.

Despite the fact that the government carried out a second debt restructuring in 2010 for some of those bondholders who did not participate in 2005, the Fund is still apoplectic that Argentina refuses to bend to its demands. Now President Barack Obama has teamed up with the filthy vulture funds that speculated on Argentina’s default to make millions, and is threatening to sanction the Fernández de Kirchner government, if it doesn’t cough up the money the vulture funds say they are owed, and follow the IMF’s advice on economic policy.

President Fernández answered the IMF threats brilliantly with the Sept. 28 inauguration of the Atucha II nuclear reactor and an impassioned assertion of national sovereignty. There’s no question that this is an unwavering commitment on her part, just as it was for her husband. But with the collapse of the trans-Atlantic system, it will take a dramatic shift in the global monetary system along the lines proposed by LaRouche, if Argentina is to have the opportunity to create the future for its children that both Kirchners envisioned.

Step Five: National Mobilization For the Construction of NAWAPA

by Tony Papert

On Aug. 24, 2011, Lyndon LaRouche outlined a Seven-Step program as the only possible solution for the present threat of a global breakdown crisis. Having presented the overview in our Sept. 2 issue, and in-depth attention to Steps One, Two, Three, and Four—the removal of Obama from office and re-enactment of Glass-Steagall; the reinstatement of the Glass-Steagall standard; the application of Alexander Hamilton's credit system; and "honest bailouts" for the bankrupt cities and states, we now turn to Step Five: NAWAPA (North American Water and Power Alliance), of which LaRouche said:

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

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

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

"So NAWAPA becomes the major driver.

"But you have to understand why it becomes a major driver: First of all, NAWAPA restores the water balance of the United States, so we don't have a food shortage. It also reverses the long depletion of water resources of the Western Plains, for example: We have been drawing down the water reserves of the Western Plains by pumping, without putting anything back in to restore those water supplies. The control of weather, through control of water, in this water system: For example, we had recently a case where we had, first, a massive flood of water accumulated in a basin defined by the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri rivers. That area is still affected by this. There are some parts that are immune, but in general the entire area is affected.

"So therefore, you have two questions: the water supply of the Western Plains, in general. You have the recent flooding problem in the north of the United States, going into Canada. You have also the vast drought which hit subsequently in the Spring and Summer months of this year, in another part, the Southern part, of the United States.

"So, what NAWAPA will do, among other things, is create a water-balancing system, through a system of canals, other connections, which bring the entire water system of that part of Canada, the United States, and northern Mexico, into a system with an augmented amount of water. Because NAWAPA will mean an aug-

mentation of the sheer mass of water available. It also means, for the distribution system, a minimization of the misdeployment of the available water supplies.

“So that is the potential driver.”

Credit Must Start Flowing

Within minutes of the removal of Obama from office, and simultaneous restoration of Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall protections, Federal credit must start flowing out through the 50 states, to rescue our people from the pestilence of homeless vagrancy, disease, and penury to which Obama has condemned them,—roughly as Harry Hopkins acted to rescue us, virtually within minutes of the passage of Franklin Roosevelt’s FERA Act in the relatively easier circumstances of 1933. Of itself, this action will simultaneously work to restore our gutted state and local governments.

Every sane patriot knows just why this must be done. But this by itself will not bring economic recovery.

For a recovery, we must reverse the entropic decay which has increasingly rotted out our economy, from the time of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, until its nadir under traitor and mental case Obama today. Or, in other words, reverse the circumstance that our economy is now operating at a massive and ever-increasing *loss* (in physical terms). The only possible way to do that, is through high-profit investment in enormous projects at the furthest outer edge of scientific breakthroughs. (We are speaking here of physical profitability; the notion of financial profitability as such will disappear with the coming end of monetary systems in favor of an American System style of Hamiltonian credit system.)

FDR and his allies, such as Republican Sen. George Norris of Nebraska, seem to have understood this, as witness the nation-spanning Four Corners project of which the Tennessee Valley Authority was a part. And this Four Corners project, as massive as it was, was only one part of the mobilization which ended the Depression and made the United States the greatest eco-



LPAC

The initial NAWAPA projects will take large amounts of freshwater from Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, divert it before its runoff into the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and channel it through Canada, into the United States, and down to northern Mexico; this will solve some of the most severe water shortages on the continent.

nomie power ever seen: It must be subsumed within Roosevelt’s great mobilization of science and industry for the war and the subsequent peace, prominently including the Manhattan Project. And yet still, taken as a whole, that entire effort pales beside what we need in today’s more severe crisis.

The only project big enough for our needs today is NAWAPA, which is by far the biggest project ever undertaken by our species.

NAWAPA, Space, and Nuclear Power

The original plans for NAWAPA were developed alongside those for the space program and for civilian nuclear power, into the years of the aborted Kennedy Administration. It aims to remedy nature’s faulty distribution of freshwater on this continent, by moving it from an area where it streams directly back into the ocean, never having performed any useful function on the land, to especially the water-starved areas west of the Rocky Mountains.

The initial NAWAPA plan is a series of projects designed to take large amounts of freshwater from Alaska and the Canadian Yukon, divert it before its runoff into the Pacific and Arctic Oceans, and channel it through

Canada, into the United States, and all the way to northern Mexico. This will be achieved by a series of dams, reservoirs, canals, tunnels, and pump lifts, many several-fold larger than any existing today. They will guide the water down the continent, allowing for the potential irrigation of an estimated 86,000 square miles in the three countries, transforming the arid landscape along the way.

By the intention of the original NAWAPA design, some of the most severe water shortages of the United States will be solved. For example, large amounts of water will be added to the desperate water systems of

California. This will reverse the depletion of the massive Ogallala Aquifer, which is supplying a diminishing amount of fossil groundwater to millions of acres of farmland in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and other states.

Nearly 50 million more acres of irrigable land will become available in the United States, almost doubling irrigated acreage west of the Mississippi. The U.S. will be transformed from a country which cannot even feed its own people under Obama, to a breadbasket for today's world.

Small Projects Won't Work

Only NAWAPA provides the high level of physical-economic gain required to rescue our economy from today's last stage of prostration. For example: Local U.S. water projects were only able to develop 2 million acre-feet of water per year during the four years preceding 1979—itsself a high level of development for the post-New Deal period. But at that rate, it would take 65 years to provide the benefits of NAWAPA, rather than 10 to 20. That, while the Ogallala Aquifer may be exhausted before 2020! Sixty-five years, that is, assuming it were possible to provide those benefits through local projects at all. But it isn't, because the greatest sources of available water are not in the continental U.S.A., but Alaska and Canada!

A fuller exploration of this point requires an understanding of why Lyndon LaRouche recently replaced the obsolete concept of "infrastructure," by what he calls "platforms." While it is impossible to do any justice here to LaRouche's concept of "platforms," we can at least point towards the area where that concept resides:

Note first that significant increases in productivity do not start with changes at the local "point of production," contrary to a myth common to Marxists and so-called "free-market capitalists." The revolution in the productivity of grain farming in the 19th/20th-Century United States, for example, first required the inexpensive long-distance transport

provided by our network of canals and railroads.

But those canals and railroads, in turn, did not appear in isolation from an entire, interwoven system of revolutionary simultaneous physical-economic, scientific, and cultural improvements. Leaps in human productivity, longevity, and quality of life, only occur when brought about by such a new, higher "platform."

An early example was the revolution based on astronomy, which occurred during the last Great Ice Age (approximately 110,000 to 10,000 years ago), and permitted regular transcontinental travel by means of celestial navigation, allowing us, for the first time, to find our way in the trackless ocean by knowing how to read the map of the heavens. Once you recognize that all Greek and Sanskrit mythology, and even religion, are rooted in this new, revolutionary astronomy, you must recognize that it marked a dramatic upgrading of all aspects of human life, a "platform" in LaRouche's terms.

And if you read Prometheus' mythical account of the benefits he brought to mankind in Aeschylus' play, you will see that what he brought was precisely this "platform."

The NAWAPA project as we are proselytizing for it—inextricably linked with a new age of space exploration and then colonization, with an enormous renaissance in nuclear, and then fusion power, with scientific advances reflecting Vladimir Vernadsky's advance beyond Bernhard Riemann, with a linking of the Old and New Worlds over the Bering Strait, and with a Great Pacific Alliance then spreading out to encompass most or all nations—is such a "platform."

Water will even be diverted into the Great Lakes system, refilling the supply in the Eastern United States. In total, the majority of all the States in our Union will receive direct benefits in terms of water supplies.

The modifications of the original plan being developed by LaRouche and his “Basement Team,” elaborate the project by building high-speed rail lines for both passengers and freight, new nuclear reactors, and even new cities.

NAWAPA itself creates directly and indirectly 4 million jobs, plus an additional 3 million jobs in such necessary auxiliary areas as nuclear power-plant production and others, as well as the conventional, high-speed and maglev rail development needed for transport to the construction sites, which are heavily concentrated in Idaho and other under-populated states and Canadian provinces which lack adequate transport.

These 7 million jobs are not make-work, but highly productive employment. Scientists, engineers, and skilled workers will be called back to work; indeed, workers in the numbers and with the skill levels required for NAWAPA no longer exist in today’s ruined economy, and extensive on-the-job training will be required to provide them.

A Vernadskian Program

NAWAPA may not appear as frontier science to the misinformed, who limit the use of those terms to quantum particle physics and such, but for those who have begun to contemplate the breakthroughs by Russian-Ukrainian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky during the 1930s, it should be readily apparent. Vernadsky showed that no part of the universe can be understood apart from the interpenetration everywhere of the distinct phase-spaces of the so-called abiotic, the biotic, or living, and the noëtic, that of human creative cognition which is superior to both.

Note, in this connection, that NAWAPA brings mankind much more fully as a force for positive change, into two of the most challenging environments on our planet: the Great American Desert, and the Arctic region.

Massive irrigation of the U.S. to the west of the present 20-inch rainfall line, to develop it despite Teddy Roosevelt’s prohibition from the early 20th Century, will permanently modify the climate of this area through the organic-inorganic water cycle, moderating the extremes of climate. This must be grasped as part of a

massive project of bioengineering, a preparatory step towards the future terraforming of Mars and other sites of space exploration and colonization. This direction of bioengineering is also one in which leading groups in China have been moving over decades.

Creating a permanent presence of civilization in the northern regions will transform our current scientific perspective of the Arctic, from isolated research stations in remote and dangerous conditions, into an active scientific capability. With the Arctic’s unique proximity to the singular electromagnetic conditions of the Polar regions, the complex of electromagnetic relationships, which define the Earth-Sun-Solar System magnetic interactions and have determined the evolutionary processes of the Biosphere, will finally be integrated into the power of man’s understanding and economy.

Here of course, we join Russia in the pioneering exploration and conquest of the Arctic region, with its incalculable value for science, and for humanity otherwise.

The Bering Strait Link

NAWAPA must be understood today as incorporating a bridge and a tunnel across the Bering Strait, creating the first land-bridge from the Old to the New World, since the ancestors of our Native Americans crossed over in successive waves many thousands of years ago. The Bering Strait link will connect the U.S. to Siberian Russia, whose full development, with its vast mineral resources, is of immediate critical importance for China and the rest of Asia.

NAWAPA is the keystone of what LaRouche has called “The Grand Pacific Alliance,” of the United States, Russia, and China, which is the seed-crystal of tomorrow’s world order of perfectly-sovereign nation-states, cooperating on behalf of what the late scientist Edward Teller called “the common aims of mankind.”

As LaRouche’s “Basement Team” has written, “NAWAPA’s approach signifies a change in the organization of the planet as a whole, and its application will set off a pattern of sovereign nation-states acting as sovereign nation-states, utilizing the full compass of their own territories for the scientific benefit and increasing power of their citizens. The increase of the infrastructural density and land-management techniques will lead to a guaranteed increase in the productive powers of labor, per unit of relevant territory, and at greater rates than ever before, for every continent where the principle is applied.”

GERMAN BUNDESTAG BETRAYS NATION

Ignoramuses Plan for Weeks; Russia, China for a Century

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Oct. 1—With the German Bundestag’s approval of an expansion of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) for further bailout packages, German politics has finally descended to the level of a sumo wrestling match. Brutal pressure and degrading methods were applied to those parliamentarians who had wanted to vote against the bailout in accordance with their own conscience, as well as with Article 38 of Germany’s Constitution (Basic Law). As *Stern* magazine corrected observed, it was a “political and human disgrace.”

This government, along with the pro-euro Members of Parliament, have morally discredited themselves, and therefore must be replaced as soon as possible. But even though this was a vote in which Germany’s very existence and future were at stake, it was revealed by the Panorama TV show that many representatives didn’t even have an approximate idea of the sums involved, nor of how much had already been handed out, or to what country. And soon, we will all be paying the price for their criminal negligence, with hyperinflationary devaluation of the euro and of our own life savings.

Chancellor Angela Merkel’s irresponsible capitulation, along with that of her Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble, to the financial oligarchy’s pressure to accede to what is, in fact, an unlimited (and secretly agreed-upon) bailout mechanism for the moribund banking system, at the expense of the population, is as disgusting as it is incompetent. Indeed, the policies of the U.S. Federal Reserve, the European Union, and the European Central Bank to use electronic money printing in

order to postpone the impending insolvency of many large banks and of some countries, signify nothing less than that Europe’s and America’s trans-Atlantic system is hopelessly bankrupt. It won’t be very long at all before the continuation of this policy leads to the same kind of hyperinflation we experienced in the Spring to Autumn 1923—only this time not just in one country, but on two continents, at the very least.

Resistance Crumbles

The European Union finance ministers’ meeting in Poland on Sept. 16 still had a certain amount of staged theater-play, as if some Europeans were going to make a fuss over U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner’s proposal to implement a so-called “leveraging” of the EFSF on the American model, turning it into an unlimited money machine. But only a week later, at the International Monetary Fund’s annual meeting, the line among all participants was that the Germans would no longer put up any resistance, and that the Merkel government would agree to the leveraging.

Questioned by Green party representative Gerhard Schick about whether the government would reject leveraging the expanded EFSF, Schäuble replied vaguely that he couldn’t rule it out, since the guidelines on how the EFSF was to function had yet to be worked out. But then *Handelsblatt* reported that those guidelines had indeed already been agreed upon, under strict secrecy, but that Merkel had asked EU Commission President José Manuel Barroso not make it public until after parliament had voted.

Such behavior is deliberate deception of elected representatives, and is thus a flagrant violation of the oath of office, which commits the Chancellor to protect the German people from harm. In the meantime, sparrows are singing from the rooftops about how all the “bailout” variants, ranging from the EFSF to the European Stability Mechanism, the eurobonds and the European Economic Government, to the “United States of Europe,” ultimately serve one and the same purpose: to organize a gigantic redistribution of wealth, out of the population and into the banks and speculators.

But this won’t last long, since hyperinflation is going to rapidly wipe out everyone’s assets, anyway. Inflation is already running at 3% officially, but if you include all the basic commodities which the non-wealthy require to live—food, energy, etc.—it is far greater. And it’s going to explode shortly, the moment new problems arise with Spain, Italy, Belgium, and even France. The phantom can be upon us in just days, or perhaps weeks from now.

The ‘Mainstream’ Stinks

And what then? “History shows,” wrote financial expert Stefan Homburg in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, “that when things get serious, governments seize upon radical means, such as expropriation, compulsory levies on property, and prohibition of private possession of gold. Even the ordinary homeowner, pensioner, or life insurance holder will have all the fat cut out of them. And once a national state of emergency has been achieved, even basic civil rights will be suspended.”

The sheer incompetence of the Merkel-Schäuble government, a government which hasn’t the faintest idea of physical economy or of our history—not of how Germany emerged as an industrial nation, nor of the errors that led to the catastrophe of the 12-year reign of terror—the deliberate deception maneuvers that it repeatedly uses to plot intrigues behind the population’s back and to undermine our constitution and our democratic rights; its extreme endangerment of the general welfare of present and future generations—all this, even on the face of it, is fully sufficient to put the immediate resignation of this government onto the agenda.

The only argument against demanding its immediate resignation, is that the so-called opposition is even more dead-set on the British Empire’s policy of saving the banks at the expense of the general welfare, of eurobonds, of a European Economic Government, etc. And therefore, in view of the immediacy of this crisis, a better solution might be for forces within the Christian

Democratic Union (CDU) to induce the outrageous Mrs. Merkel to resign voluntarily.

She could be replaced by people who have demonstrably respected our Basic Law, and who have a sufficient degree of knowledge and conscience, such that they would, at any rate, be a better choice than the current Chancellor, who has clearly lost all sense of the interests of Germany, and even of her own party. The behavior of Bundestag president Dr. Norbert Lammert, and of Wolfgang Bosback, who heads the Committee on Internal Affairs, in the most recent developments, certainly better qualifies either of them, by orders of magnitude, for the Chancellor’s post.

But the more fundamental problem which must be corrected, is the axiomatic failure of Germany’s political “mainstream” over the past few decades. The day before the scandalous EFSF vote, the combined factions of the CDU/CSU, the Free Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Alliance 90/Green party passed a resolution calling upon the government “to commit itself to a marked acceleration of the worldwide transformation of national economies into economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable economic models,” and to “be imbued with respect for the natural limits of our planet as the root of all its political and economic actions.”

Without naming, this is precisely the agenda of the report issued by Hans Joachim Schellnhuber’s German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU), titled “New Social Contract for a Great Transformation,”¹ which calls for the total “decarbonization” of society. Quintessentially, this plan aims at relying solely on energy sources with extremely low energy flux-densities, thus causing a reduction of the world’s population, which would lead to genocide on a scale never before seen in human history. And so, with this combination of a hyperinflationary euro-bailout policy and a green economic policy, Germany and Europe are already as good as dead.

Sanity in Eurasia

Fortunately, however, political conditions in other parts of our planet are not so insane. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin’s announcement that he will run for President in the upcoming elections, while President Dmitri Medvedev will run for Prime Minister, and especially the fact that Finance Minister Aleksei Kudrin was

1. See Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “No to Global ‘Gleichschaltung’: Make June 17 the Day of German Resistance,” *EIR*, May 6, 2011, http://www.larouche.org/hzl/2011/3818day_german_resistance.html

spectacularly thrown out of office, signify that Russia will henceforth focus on high technology, on developing its raw materials-rich Far East and Arctic regions, on constructing the Bering Strait Tunnel connecting Siberia with Alaska, on building a high-speed railway network throughout Russia, on building fourth-generation nuclear energy facilities, on manned space flight—especially in cooperation with China and India—on researching the possibilities of forecasting earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and hurricanes; on researching the effects of galactic processes on our weather—in short, on all areas upon which mankind will depend for its future survival.

So, while Europe is in peril of destruction as the result of British imperial policies, the dynamic of world history has now suddenly shifted to the rapidly developing trans-Pacific alliance. In the United States, efforts to rid the country of Obama’s failed Presidency even before the 2012 election are gaining strength, while the perspective of a new alliance with the Pacific powers Russia, China, and other nations of Asia, as Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for, is also gaining momentum as each day passes. Alaska’s Lt. Gov. Mead Treadwell, while attending a conference organized by Putin in the Russian city of Arkhangelsk, issued an im-

passioned call to Washington to cooperate with Putin’s ambitious program to develop the Northern Sea Route, to open up Arctic natural resources, and to expand air routes, weather forecasting, and communications.

Meanwhile, China has launched the first building block of its own orbiting space station, and extensive cooperation agreements are in preparation for Putin’s visit to China Oct. 11-12. Other nations, such as India, Japan, and South Korea are ready to join as active participants in such a new trans-Pacific alliance. In the United States itself, each new day sees growth in the ranks of enthusiastic supporters of the perspective of joining with Russia, China, and other nations in shaping the 21st Century and its great tasks.

We in Germany, and in Europe’s other nations, have a choice: Either we stick with the hyperinflationary policies of the euro holdouts and advocates of a worldview that says the Earth is flat and the planet is limited, and thus plunge into a dark age—or, we can achieve sovereignty over our own economy and currency, and work with the Asian powers and a soon-to-be-changed America, to shape the 21st Century.

This article was translated from German.



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Is Palestine's UN Bid the Final Chance for a 'Two-State Solution'?

by Michele Steinberg

On Sept. 29, EIR interviewed Dr. Ghada Karmi, a Palestinian leader and activist, about the Palestinian resolution for statehood now before the United Nations. Dr. Karmi was born in Jerusalem, the Holy City sacred to the three Abrahamic religions. She was forced to flee from her home in May 1948 as war broke out between Jewish militias and Palestinian citizens, and to become, in her words, one of the "legions of Palestinian displaced people." She has authored numerous articles and books about the Palestine-Israel conflict, and the Palestinians fight for justice, including *Married to Another Man: Israel's Dilemma in Palestine*, *The Palestine Papers: The End of the Road?* (co-author), and an autobiographical work, *In Search of Fatima: A Palestinian Story*.



to Another Man: Israel's Dilemma in Palestine, The Palestine Papers: The End of the Road? (co-author), and an autobiographical work, In Search of Fatima: A Palestinian Story.

Dr. Karmi resides in England, where she is an Honorary Fellow at the University of Exeter's Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies (IAIS) of the School of Humanities and Social Studies (Exeter, U.K.), and is a founder of the British political group Palestine Action. From exile in England, Dr. Karmi has been an impassioned Palestinian leader and activist, who, in 1977, began practicing medicine in a Palestinian refugee camp in South Lebanon. She describes that experience in *In Search of Fatima*.

Nearly two years ago, in its Oct. 23, 2009 issue,¹ EIR published an interview with Dr. Karmi in which she discussed the 1948 experience where she and her

family left Palestine when war broke out, expecting to return soon. But they and millions of other Palestinians have remained stateless ever since. She also explained the reasons that she advocates what has become known as "the one-state solution."

"I have earnestly sought to persuade the international community that there really is no way forward for this conflict," she told EIR, "unless we return the people of Palestine who were expelled, to live together with the current community in Israel, and the two of them to share the land, which must

not be partitioned."

Since EIR's Sept. 29, 2011 discussion with Dr. Karmi, events have been developing rapidly. The Executive Council of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) met in Ramallah and rejected the last-ditch call by the Quartet (U.S., Russia, UN, and EU) for the resumption of talks with Israel "with no preconditions." The PLO and Palestinian Authority (PA) rejected—again—any talks that do not begin with halting the building of Jewish settlements on Palestinian lands, and the acceptance of the 1967 borders. On Oct. 3, PA President Mahmoud Abbas embarked on an international tour to build support for Palestine's application for full United Nations membership.

Here is the interview:

Will Abbas Stand Firm?

EIR: Your article, following the UN Speech by President Mahmoud Abbas, has appeared in the *Guardian* of London and many other papers throughout the

1. http://www.larouche.org/eiw/public/2009/2009_40-49/2009_40-49/2009-41/pdf/38-47_3641.pdf

world. Can you tell us how you see what this UN action means for the future—both of negotiations, and the future of the Palestinians?

Karmi: I must say the speech that Mahmoud Abbas gave at the United Nations last Friday was really quite impressive. We were, whatever our views—and I certainly had my own reservations about the whole project—impressed. I could not help but be impressed, by the firmness of his tone, by the way that he brought up all the basic issues for the Palestinians, by the way he did not hesitate from alluding to Israel and talking about apartheid, and criticizing Israel’s policy against the Palestinians in very forthright terms.

And, it was also very moving. Not only were many of us impressed, but the speech really, really made him popular amongst Palestinians. I mean, this was a man who had enjoyed very little popularity, who was considered to be far too subservient to the Israelis and the Americans. Nobody had very much faith in him being able to speak in the way that he did.

When you ask what this will mean for the future, it really depends on how he conducts himself from now on.

Now, if Mahmoud Abbas stands firm, and he does not allow himself to be cajoled, or intimidated into returning to negotiations with the Israelis in the same way as has been happening since 1993; if he stands firm by that speech, and continues to show backbone we had not suspected, then he will continue a future that is much better, and he will continue to be popular. But if he succumbs to pressures, and undoubtedly there are huge pressures on him from the members of the Quartet, particularly the United States, particularly the Israelis—if he succumbs, then I think it would have only been a short-lived triumph, and he will sink back into the usual unpopularity, and low opinion that people have had of him all along.

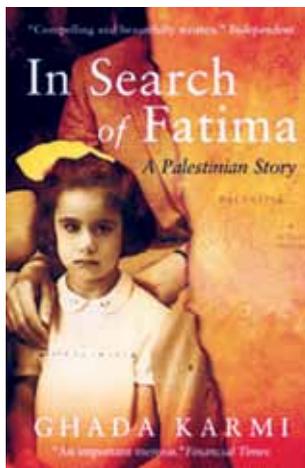
Blair Should Have Been Thrown Out

EIR: According to recent press reports, the PLO appears ready to declare the Quartet’s envoy, Tony Blair, *persona non grata*. Some Palestinians say he was acting more as a diplomat for Israel than as a representative of the Quartet. What are your thoughts?

Karmi: Absolutely. Many of us have looked on with dismay at Tony Blair’s behavior in the years that

he has been this Middle East envoy. And it has been very clear that not only has he been ineffectual in helping the Palestinians, but, he has acted in a partisan way, clearly partial to the Israelis, and we do not know why this man can remain in this position. We resent it; we don’t understand why he is paid money to play around in the Middle East.

He feels very good about himself, but nobody else feels that he’s been any good at all, and he really should have been *thrown out* by the Palestinian leadership *a long time ago!*



EIR: Apparently there are questions being raised in Britain about his activities. We understand that there was a Channel 4 program called “Dispatches” about how he’s become quite wealthy in this Middle East envoy shuttle diplomacy role.

Karmi: Precisely. You see, even before the exposé in this really interesting documentary on British television, there had been concern about Blair’s accumulation of wealth from various sources, and the way that his finances are opaque. That has been known for some time.

As far as the Middle East in particular is concerned, what had been striking was the way that he had not acted properly at the time of the huge assault on Gaza by the Israelis, which was widely condemned by international agencies, and humanitarian organizations. He had nothing to say. And worse still, he never even went to Gaza. . . .

Now, in view of the fact that Gaza is such an important place; it is such a place of misery and so much the victim of Israeli assaults, attacks, siege, which is really inhuman. The idea that this Middle East envoy can’t bring himself to go there, let alone speak up in defense of these helpless people, is disgraceful. So, he seemed to have no role to play, except to promote the Israeli point of view.

Blair talked many times about the fact that he helped various economic projects to get “off the ground.” Well, the one thing that he should have done, was not get economic projects going, but to remove the reason *why* the Palestinian economy is so shattered. The reason is: the Israeli checkpoints, the Israeli military restrictions on Palestinian freedom of movement, and the siege imposed on Gaza, the curfews, and the seizures that



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The suffering of 3.5 million Palestinians in Gaza under Israeli military occupation “is clearly of no importance” to President Obama, who “does not deserve the Nobel Peace Prize, and the people who conferred this on him, should really consider revoking it,” said Farmi. Here, a funeral, part of everyday life in Gaza.

happen regularly on the West Bank.

That’s what he should have been doing—trying to get those lifted, not to promote the idea that he got some mobile network to be operational in the Palestinian areas. That is neither here nor there. He was frankly, at best irrelevant, and at worst, he was actually dangerous, and a menace.

Obama Will Do Anything To Be Re-Elected

EIR: Could you give us your assessment of President Obama’s UN speech, in particular where he said that the road to peace is not through UN resolutions, and promised to veto statehood at the Security Council? Does this remove the U.S. from any role in future of Palestine?

Karmi: Well, for many of us, long before this speech, the U.S. had proven itself to be such an ally of Israel, that is, on one side of this conflict, that it is inconceivable that it could play any useful role as a mediator or as an honest broker,

Now, we all understand that there is a very powerful pro-Israel lobby, and that is why American politicians, even the President, cannot offend this lobby without paying a huge political price. We realize that this is the case. But, no matter what is the reason, the result is the same: The U.S. is not an impartial judge; it is not there

to help both sides; they’re simply there to represent the Israeli side. And these last moves by President Obama have been some of the most depressing, as long as I can remember, in the history of the U.S.-Palestinian relations.

It is quite obvious that President Obama is desperate to be elected; he will do *anything, anything at all*, not to offend the pro-Israel lobby in order to ensure the Presidential election. And whether that means that 3.5 million Palestinians continue to suffer the military occupation by the Israelis, whether their children keep dying, whether their people get shot, and whether people are starving in Gaza, is clearly of no importance to him at all in comparison. That, *baldly*, is how it is seen. The U.S. President has not distinguished

himself; quite frankly, he does not deserve the Nobel Peace Prize, and the people who conferred this on him, should really consider revoking it.

Time To ‘Stop Playing the Game’

EIR: It has been more than 20 years that the U.S. has been in the middle of Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. How do you see getting to the point of Palestinian sovereignty without the U.S. being in the middle?

Karmi: Well, let us for a moment read the Abbas maneuver, or the Palestinian maneuver at the United Nations, as a sort of last throw of the dice. That is, it is the final end of a road in terms of a negotiated settlement for this conflict. And of course, it logically follows, since the negotiations have gone on for a very long time, and they have not led anywhere. On the contrary, they [the negotiations] have allowed Israel to colonize Palestinian territory, and therefore that situation had to come to an end.

Now, a Palestinian leader says to himself, “We have to go to the absolute limit of this process; we will take our case to the UN, since we are not getting a just hearing from the U.S. and we are certainly not getting any kind of agreement from the Israelis. Let us go to the international community and say, ‘Please help. This is our problem. Would you help us? Would you give us

your recognition?’ And that will improve the situation.”

Now, if, as is very likely to happen, the U.S. will veto the move at the Security Council, there will be no full membership for the Palestinians. At the General Assembly, there will be an upgrading of the status of the PLO from what had been an observer entity, to an observer state, which improves the situation for the Palestinians in diplomatic terms. But, this is not going to solve the problem.

Only a radical shift of strategy now, on the part of the Palestinians, will have any future at all. What I mean by that is, what the Palestinian leadership should do—what Abbas should do—is to resign, and to ask all the members of the Palestinian Authority to resign. Then, say to the Israelis, “Now, there is no Palestinian Authority any more. We are an occupied people, and quite frankly, you, Israel, are the sovereign here. You have not been willing to give up your sovereignty over us; therefore, the time has come for us to stop playing this game, where we are making out that we have a President and state-in-waiting, while you colonize our territory. We are colonized by you; you are the ruler, therefore, we wish to become your citizens. And what we would like to see, is equal civil and political rights for our people under Israeli sovereignty.”

EIR: That would immediately raise the apartheid question, wouldn’t it? Is this along the lines of a resolution that you and some friends drew up some time ago, to force the issue of civil rights, equal rights? There are already about 1.6 million Palestinians living inside Israel as second-class citizens.

Karmi: Exactly. Well, if you think about that, that is the cleverest thing the Palestinians could do, because what are the Israelis going to do with a thing like that? They’re faced with a very difficult situation.

Here are 3.5 million people saying, “Enough is enough; we stop playing these games. We’re fed up with the fact that you are actually ruling us, and colonizing us, and we were pretending you weren’t. We’re now saying: You are. So, we wish to be your citizens.”

So, when it becomes a struggle for civil rights, I think it then becomes a very important change in the way the struggle will be seen. It will have turned the tables on the Israelis, and, by the way, on the United States as well.

In addition, there is a movement in Israel itself, by the Palestinians living there, for equal rights, to be equal citizens. And they talk about Israel being a state

of its citizens—not a Jewish State, a state of its citizens.

So, the action that I propose to be taken by the Palestinians under military occupation currently [in the occupied territories] would be very much in coordination with that movement within Israel.

I think that would actually be a very smart move, and it’s actually very difficult to see what the Israelis could do about it. As long as the Israelis have had something called the “Palestinian Authority” that they can kick around; as long as they’ve had these presidents and prime ministers and so forth, they’ve been able to say, “You’ve got your own government, don’t talk to us. Your government’s not doing this or that.” They’ve had somebody to blame and to kick around. When you no longer have something you can do that with, you’re faced with the actual people themselves.

If you think about it, it’s the only logical way forward. After all, any time you visit the West Bank, just look at it, and you can see that it is so full of Jewish colonies—Jewish settlements—that you can’t extricate them from the surrounding population. So, in the strategy that I am suggesting, you say, “All right, we’re not going to separate. We are all of us—we’re the population.”

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ASTRONAUTS ASK CONGRESS:

Does America Want a Real Space Program, or Not?

by Bonnie James

The future of U.S. space exploration and human space flight was the subject of a hearing of the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology Sept. 22 (see below for excerpts from the transcript). For anyone who lived through the Presidency of John F. Kennedy and the Apollo years that followed, the testimony of astronauts Neil Armstrong (Apollo 11) and Eugene Cernan (Apollo 17) was both powerful and deeply poignant. Their remarks, as well as those of former NASA administrator Michael Griffin and Prof. Maria Zuber of MIT, dramatically highlighted the inevitability that, as a result of the distorted priorities of previous administrations—but especially those of the current Obama Administration—we will soon see the final nail hammered into the coffin of America’s leadership in space, unless there is an immediate shift away from Obama’s science-killing policies.

This testimony has the power to awaken among the younger generations, the inspiration to fight for a future in space; it is crucial reading for every American.

Sharply contrasting the “been there, done that” attitude of the Obama White House to that of the “can-do” approach of President Kennedy, Cernan reminded the members of the Committee: “JFK did not just challenge us to go to the Moon—he believed it was time to take a leading role in space—a role he thought might well hold the future of our nation on Earth. . . .”

In an unmistakable swipe at the Obama Administration, Cernan added: “We need an Administration that

believes in and understands the importance of America’s commitment to regaining its preeminence in space—an administration, which provides us with a leader who will once again be bold—just as JFK was—and challenge our people to do what history has now told us is possible. . . .”

While the Democrats on the Committee were mostly silent, perhaps because they understood that the unspoken subject was the criminal neglect of the space program by the leader of their party, the Republicans, for the most part, while offering eloquent lip service to their love of space exploration, and respect for its “heroes,” harped on the “reality” that the funds just aren’t there for space, and that the “solution” is commercial space flight. Fortunately, they were effectively challenged by the witnesses on both counts.

Griffin put the issue most succinctly, when he stated, “The central issue to be decided by our nation’s leaders at this time, is simply this—do we want to have a real space program or not?”

The answer to that question, which came up repeatedly during the course of the hearing, bears most heavily on the younger generations, as the veterans of the 1960s and ’70s retire and pass from the scene. As Cernan put it, “People have spent 50 years learning what they didn’t know they didn’t know, are turning that experience over to this new enthusiastic young group. And the question you ask is, how do we keep them? We’re losing them in droves.”



NASA

Astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first human to walk on the Moon (shown here, July 21, 1969). As Gene Cernan noted, “Neil’s name is the most known name in the universe . . . for a reason. He’s a human being. He can come back and tell you what it feels like, what it looks like, what it was like to be there.”

At another point, Cernan reminded the lawmakers, “We did not join NASA to build—to design windmills and rebuild brake pedals for some other country. We joined NASA to do something unique and different than our parents, and grandparents, and aunts, and uncles did.

“This is the key to the future—are those young people. . . .”

‘Budget Is a Real Thing Here’

California Republican Dana Rohrabacher, a notorious budget hawk, was the most blunt in his questioning of the “costs” of the space program. “Budget is a real thing here,” he blustered. “We believe in vision and dreams, but we have to rely on budgets or those dreams and visions will never come into reality. . . .” He then demanded of Griffin, “How much does it cost for a shuttle flight? We’re talking about a billion dollars, aren’t we?”

A billion dollars? What percentage is that of the trillions that have gone to bailing out Wall Street?

As Armstrong noted, “The severe reductions in space activity have caused substantial erosion in many critical technical areas and are creating negative economies of scale, cost increases throughout the aerospace industry. . . . Our choices are to lead, try to keep up, or get out of the way. A lead, however earnestly and ex-

pensively won, once lost, is very difficult and expensive to regain.”

Later in the discussion, Cernan placed the issue in context: “You’ve got to have somebody, a Commander-in-Chief who is giving the orders to move forward, to believe and commit himself and understand that this is one of the most important things this nation can do to maintain its leadership. . . .

“No one understands what a half-percent of our budget is, but people understand that we’re spending more money to feed the cat and dog in this country, than it’s going to cost me to support the space program. . . .”

The only Democrat to speak in the hearing, other than Ranking Member Eddie Bernice Johnson, was Rep. Jerry F. Costello (D-Ill.), who addressed the “cost” issue: “I would repeat Captain Cernan’s question: How can we afford *not* to do it? What is the value of U.S. leadership? That’s the question to be answered—not what the cost is.

“If the U.S. fails to lead in space, it is unimaginable to me that we will remain a leader on Earth, and I submit that the cost of that is far higher than the NASA budget many times over.”

Manned/Unmanned?

Another discussion that ran through the hearing was the question of manned, versus unmanned space flight. Cernan, who was the last human to walk on the Moon, answered it this way: “Neil [Armstrong]’s name is the most known name in the universe, you said that—the world, the universe—for a reason. He’s a human being. He can come back and tell you what it feels like, what it looks like, what it was like to be there. Lewis and Clark didn’t send an empty canoe up the river.”

Near the end of the hearing, Cernan beautifully summed up why we must go back into space: “Tell your kids and every other kid you ever see, tell them the guys who went to the Moon said, ‘Oh, we’ll shoot for the Moon, because even if you miss, you’re going to land somewhere among the stars.’ That’s all they need. That’s all they need to foster their dreams.”

Yet, there is something more that they need, if we are to ensure the future for the next generations: We must rid ourselves of the mentally unstable occupant of the White House, and Congress must pass, with all deliberate speed, the Glass-Steagall bill (H.R. 1489), so that funding of space and other urgent programs can begin again.

‘Shoot for the Moon; Even if You Miss, You’ll Land Among the Stars.’

The House Committee on Science, Space and Technology held hearings Sept. 22, 2011, entitled, “NASA Human Spaceflight Past, Present, and Future: Where Do We Go From Here?” The Committee is chaired by Ralph M. Hall (R-Tex.); Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-Tex.) is the Ranking Member.

The witnesses were: Neil Armstrong, Commander, Apollo 11; Eugene Cernan, Commander, Apollo 17; Michael Griffin, former NASA Administrator, Professor of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Alabama, Huntsville; and Maria Zuber, Professor of Geophysics, head of the Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, MIT.

Here are excerpts from their testimony (subheads have been added):

Hall: . . . For the agency with a budget that consumes less than one-half of one percent of federal spending—and human space exploration is about a 20 percent of that—NASA is renowned at home and around the world as certainly an American enterprise whose feats no one has been able to duplicate. . . .

And we’re now at a crossroad. The 30-year-old shuttle program has been retired; the International Space Station is built; and for the next several years our country is without any domestic capability of getting American astronauts to and from our own space station. . . .

America needs leadership with a compelling vision, and the strength of commitment. Our bright young engineers about to enter our workforce will likely look to disciplines other than aerospace if faced with such a protracted development cycle. . . .

Johnson: . . . I know that there will be some who will say, “The space race is over. We won it more than forty years ago, and supporters of human space exploration are just as capable to nostalgia.” Well, I was proud of what this country had accomplished in the Apollo pro-

gram, but I’m not nostalgic about that time. Instead, I support space exploration because it is about the future, not the past. . . .

There will also be those who will say, “It’s time to get the government out of space exploration—let the private sector do it.” Such a statement ignores the fact that our nation’s space flight program—and NASA in total—represents one of the most effective public-private partnerships in pursuit of challenging goals that this country has ever seen. The facts are clear—almost 85% of NASA’s budget already goes to the private sector to provide the hardware, software, intellectual energy, and services that help NASA push back the space frontier.

And of course there are those who say that we should pause our human space flight program until we have a clear exploration policy, so that NASA doesn’t wind up building a “rocket to nowhere.”. . .

And finally, there will be those who say, “Times are tough. We can’t afford it right now.”

I would respond to that—we can’t afford not to pursue a meaningful human space program. The amount of funding that would be cut will have no significant positive impact on our fiscal situation, but it will result in the loss of tens of thousands of good-paying jobs, skilled jobs in the aerospace industry.

It will slow the development of advanced technologies that could wind up creating new jobs in the future, will forfeit American leadership in space, and will inevitably lead some of our best and brightest young minds to turn away from studying science and engineering. I don’t think that makes sense, and I don’t think most Americans will either, if presented with the facts. . . .

Substantial Erosions Throughout Aerospace

Armstrong: This past year has been frustrating for NASA observers, as they tried to understand NASA’s plans and progress. The NASA leadership enthusiasti-



House Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Eugene Cernan, Commander of Apollo 17, the final mission to the Moon, speaks on the panel with (left to right) Neil Armstrong (Commander, Apollo 11), MIT Prof. Maria Zuber, and former NASA Administrator Dr. Michael Griffin.

cally assured the American people that the agency was indeed embarking on an exciting new age of discovery in the cosmos.

But the realities of the termination of the shuttle program, the cancellation of existing launching rocket and spacecraft programs, the layoffs of thousands of aerospace workers, the outlook for American space activity throughout the next decade was difficult to reconcile with the agency assertions. . . .

We will have no American access to, nor return from, low Earth orbit and the International Space Station for an unpredictable length of time in the future. For a country that has invested so much for so long to achieve a leadership position in space exploration and exploitation, this condition is viewed by many as lamentably embarrassing and unacceptable.

The severe reductions in space activity have caused substantial erosion in many critical technical areas and are creating negative economies of scale cost increases throughout the aerospace industry. . . . Our choices are to lead, try to keep up, or get out of the way. A lead, however earnestly and expensively won, once lost, is very difficult and expensive to regain.

The key to the success of American investment in space is a clearly articulated plan and strategy supported by the Administration and Congress, and imple-

It was a bold and courageous President, over a half century ago, who started us on a journey to the stars—a journey from which America never looked back, and a journey that challenged the American people at every crossroad to do what most, at the time, thought impossible. . . .

—Gene Cernan

mented with all the consistency of the vagaries of the budget will allow. Such a program will motivate the young toward excellence, support a vital interest industry, and earn the respect of the world. . . .

Cernan: Lest we forget, Mr. Chairman, it was a bold and courageous President over a half century ago who started us on a journey to the stars—a journey from which America never looked back and a journey that challenged the American people at every crossroad to do what most, at the time, thought impossible. . . .

JFK did not just challenge us to go to the Moon—he believed it was time to take a leading role in space—a role he thought might well hold to the future of us—of our nation on Earth. . . .

We need an Administration that believes in and understands the importance of America’s commitment to regaining its preeminence in space—an Administration, which provides us with a leader who will once again be bold—just as JFK was—and challenge our people to do what history has now told us is possible. . . .

Zuber: . . . Job one in the next phase of human spaceflight is to develop reliable, routine access to low Earth orbit, but NASA should be doing the technically challenging task—transporting humans to unexplored destinations. . . .

The ultimate destination for our human spaceflight program should be astronauts on the surface of Mars. . . .

The American public, and by extension NASA, grows ever more risk averse. Today, I cannot imagine that we would send a mission to the Moon if lightning



Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Mike Griffin asked the Committee: “Do we want a real space program, or not?”

struck the launch vehicle, as happened with Apollo 12....

My mission, GRAIL [Gravity Recovery and Interior Laboratory], was selected solely on the basis of its scientific goal of understanding the structure and evolution of the Moon and its ability to advance similar understanding of the rocky planets, including Earth. However, the new understanding of gravity it will enable also provides distinct benefits for future robotic and human exploration....

A forward-looking endeavor that would be particularly suited to humans on the surface of another planet would be deep drilling. Imagine exploring below the surface of Mars to search where life retreated there when the planet lost its atmosphere early in its history. Imagine drilling deep into the Moon to understand the role of solar heating over the past several hundred years, an activity that would elucidate the role of the Sun in Earth’s climate history....

A Real Space Program, or Not?

Griffin: At this point, I feel a little bit like Zsa Zsa Gabor’s eighth husband. I know what to do, I’m not sure how to make it interesting....

...[I]n my opinion, the principal issue before us has not yet been addressed.

The central issue to be decided by our nation’s leaders, at this time, is simply this—do we want to have a real space program or not? Based upon our behavior lately, I believe that most people would be forced to conclude that the answer is not.

China understands what it takes to be a great power. We have written a script for them. We were not a great power prior to World War II, and since then we have been the world’s great power. They understand that because we showed them how to do it.

—Mike Griffin

What is a real space program? Well, let’s return to NASA’s chartering legislation, the Space Act of 1958.

In that seminal work, we find among other things that, quote, “The aeronautical and space activities of the United States shall be conducted so as to contribute materially to the preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in aeronautical and space science and technology, and in the application thereof.” End quote.

Today, the United States is dependent upon a foreign power for the most important of those applications—human spaceflight—and our recovery plan, if that is the word for it, is to depend upon certain companies, which have yet to show that they can deliver the laundry to the International Space Station, never mind the crew that would wear it. This does not seem like leadership to me....

Armstrong: Well, I think the key is—is having to plan—a master plan that everyone—everyone supports. And with the plan, then there can be various design reference missions established to which the industry can respond and NASA can select the most valuable....

And in both Gemini and Apollo programs—we changed the mission almost every time. I think that will continue in the future, because you have to be flexible and ready to incorporate whatever new changes in the environment and the needs are....

Cernan: The real risk, the real challenge of going forward are those young men and women whose talents we cannot afford to lose. The dreamers whose generation wants to take us back where we belong and they truly believe that.

We did not join NASA to build—design windmills and rebuild brake pedals for some other country. They joined NASA to do something unique and different that

their parents, and grandparents, and aunts, and uncles did.

This is the key to the future—those young people. . . .

The old, wise, or smart, or more mature men and women are now retiring. People who have spent 50 years learning what they didn't know they didn't know, and they're turning that experience over to this new enthusiastic young group. And the question you ask is how do we keep them. We're losing them in droves.

Rep. Jerry F. Costello (D-Ill.): I would repeat Captain Cernan's question, how can we afford not to do it? What is the value of U.S. leadership? That's the question to be answered—not what the cost is.

If U.S. fails to lead in space, it is unimaginable to me that we will remain a leader on Earth, and I submit that the cost of that is far higher than the NASA budget many times over.

'A JFK Moment'

Rep. James R. Sensenbrenner, Jr. (R-Wisc.): I agree with the priorities that have been sent out, but how do we rekindle the imagination of the American public on space in a very, very tight budget time after 15 years of letting the imagination, if not the appropriations, [drown] in Lake Fallow.

And I'd like to specifically ask Mr. Armstrong and Captain Cernan on how to do it, because what we hear now from the President on down as well, [is] we shouldn't go back to the Moon because we've "been there and done that."

You've been there and done that.

Gene, you've been there and done it twice. So, you know, the first thing we've got to do is, we've got to have a John F. Kennedy moment, because the public backed what Kennedy called for in his address. And NASA got the Apollo program done on time—actually early and under budget. So how do we do this?

...What can we do to rekindle the American spirit and make this a can-do kind of thing, because the money will follow if the public supports it?

Armstrong: ...The reality is that people can be highly motivated if there is hope. And right now, the



John F. Kennedy Library

"JFK did not just challenge us to go to the Moon," Cernan said. "He believed it was time to take a leading role in space—a role he thought might well hold the future of us—of our nation on Earth. . . ." President Kennedy is shown here with Col. John Glenn at Cape Canaveral, Fla., Feb. 23, 1962.

sense that I have is too many young people have the view that there is too little going on in American space effort in the next decade, which they are preparing for, so they turn to other directions. And so having something in the pipeline that gives hope to the young people is key. And it's important not only to the young people, but to the existing people of NASA.

I note that in yesterday's *Aviation Week*, there's a quote from the Johnson Space Center director that says his greatest challenge is the retention of the installation's human spaceflight expertise in the face of falling budgets and significant personnel issues and losses. . . .

Cernan: You know, all young kids—all of us [were] growing up with a dream to be something we didn't think we could be, to do something we didn't think was possible.

Neil [Armstrong] had a dream. I'm sure I had a dream—a dream of flying airplanes. Little did I know that that dream, many, many years later would lead me to the Moon. . . .



Committee on Science, Space and Technology

In his testimony, Neil Armstrong (left) told the panel, “Right now, we find ourselves in a box where we’re not able to fully man the [International Space] Station,” because of lack of funding.

...Let me tell you, it’s not good enough for these kids to say, “Oh, when I grow up ... I can solve the problems of global warming,” which is where some people want to take NASA quite frankly. That’s not going to do it. ... We need a mission to somewhere we can put our fingers on, touch, and say, in the year 2022 or 2042—quite frankly, I don’t care. ... It’s a direction that counts, not the time we get there. We can give these kids and these young people something that they can make happen in their generation. ...

There’s an old saying, “Technology makes it possible. People make it happen.” It’s the only way—the only reason Neil and I are sitting here today. The technology was going to come. It’s the people who gave us the opportunity to do what we did. And those are the people we have to stimulate and get excited about doing something today. ...

Armstrong: ...Right now, we find ourselves in a box where we’re not able to fully man the [International Space] Station. And consequently, we are unable to get very much productivity out of it, because with the few people that are there, they have to spend most of their time just keeping the station operating, and there’s little time for the necessary research that is the productive output of the station. That’s unfortunate but true.

Cernan: We’ve got to prove to the rest of the world we’re for real. We’ve got to first get our tails off the ground, and get back into Earth orbit and service a space station that we committed to and service the people who we committed access to that space too. Get

The reality is that people can be highly motivated if there is hope. And right now, the sense that I have is too many young people have the view that there is too little going on in the American space effort in the next decade, which they are preparing for, so they turn to other directions.

—Neil Armstrong

the shuttle out of the garage down there at Kennedy, crank up the motors, put it back and service.

... You want a launch vehicle today that will service the ISS? We got it sitting down there. So before we put it in a museum, let’s make use. It’s in its prime of its life. How can we just put it away?

Are We Losing Our Lead in Space?

Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Tex.): Dr. Griffin, two questions for you. You’ve written in the past and, I think, expressed concerns about the Chinese-manned space-flight program. Are we in danger of losing our lead? Are the Chinese going ahead of us?

Griffin: Well, in my opinion, China understands what it takes to be a great power. We have written a script for them. We were not a great power prior to World War II, and since then we have been the world’s great power. They understand that, because we showed them how to do it.

They are a near peer competitor of ours. And I would worry very much about the future of this nation if we were not seen by all to be a world leader. And I do not understand how a nation which, when the Chinese can reach the Moon and we cannot—I don’t see why any other nation would regard us as a world leader.

Manned or Unmanned?

Rep. Randy Neugebauer (R-Tex.): ...There are people that say, do we really need the manned portion that was the technology that we have today? Can we do space exploration without using [the] manned portion of it? ...

Armstrong: [There] is enormous value in our unmanned programs. Many of them can go places where humans will never be able to go. So there’s information

to be gained. And these knowledge gaining probes are imperative for our continued exploration of space. But the human program is designed with goals to give our future generations options of how to expand, where to expand, where to survive, how to survive—very big questions of the destiny of our human race.

And so I think those kind of questions must be investigated by humans, and they cannot be done by unmanned spacecraft.

Cernan: Well, you know, there's a lot of things we don't know about what's out there about the universe in which we live, and the unmanned program is vital. The Rover is on Mars. The Hubble itself, that's our imagination stretched out.

Neil [Armstrong]'s name is the most known name in the universe, you said that—the world, the universe—for a reason. He's a human being. He can come back and tell you what it feels like, what it looks like, what it was like to be there. Lewis and Clark didn't send an empty canoe up the river.

...Human beings have to follow in the footsteps of everything we can send before them. We send unmanned spacecraft to make it safer, to make sure we're going to get back so we can share these feelings and thoughts with you. . . .

When Kennedy said we're going to go to the Moon, he said that three weeks after Alan Shepard went up and came down—16 minutes of spaceflight experience—we didn't know beans about going to the Moon.

The technology didn't exist, but all the people who were working on this program knew that's where we were going to go; and American ingenuity was going to find a way to get there. And a testimonial to that ingenuity, to American enterprise, is the fact that everyone who went to the Moon, including Apollo 13, came back home to talk about it. . . .

The President Has No Vision

Rep. Michael McCaul (R-Tex.): . . . I'm concerned [about] this Administration, whose President has no vision. I'm also concerned that the next flags that possibly land on the Moon will not be an American flag, but rather a Chinese or a Russian flag. And let's not forget the national security implications that are at stake here, as Dr. Griffin talked about.

So many people asked me. . . . We landed on the Moon in 1969. Why is it taking so long to go back? Why is it taking so long? And why is it important today that we go back to the Moon? . . .

Cernan: After I came back from the Moon on the Apollo 17, I got on a soapbox at Kennedy [Space Center], talking to the people at a homecoming. And I said, you know, the Apollo 17 was the end.

How does it feel to be the tail of a dog, the last one over the fence. And I got up on my soapbox [and said] that it's not the end, it's just the beginning of a whole new era in the history of mankind. And I truly did believe it. I said we're not going to go back to the Moon, we will be on our way to Mars by the turn of the century.

Well, my glass was half-empty for a long time, until Constellation came along, and that became half-full. And it gave this country something I think to look forward to. Again, it re-inspired those young people to dream. And the dreamers of today are the doers of tomorrow, and if we don't inspire those young kids to dream, there ain't going to be any tomorrow. And that's what I was looking at, that's what it was—that's what it was all about.

I forgot the other half of your question, Congressman, but inspiration of these young kids, and a goal for them to put their hands on and look forward to, I think is what this country needs more than anything else. And I'll say it again: I'm at a point in my life where Neil and I aren't going to see those next young Americans walk on the Moon. And God help us if they're not Americans, and that if they're somebody else, or if it's a team of people that is not led by Americans.

We're not going to be here. We're going to take the last trip off to Ceres long before that happens. That's unfortunate. I never believed it would be that way. . . .

As long as I know—when I leave this planet, I want to know where we are headed as a nation—that's my big goal. I just feel so strongly about that, and I feel sometimes helpless other than to share those feelings with ladies and gentlemen like you because I'm not making a decision to make it happen. I can only try and get people enthused about pointing themselves in that direction.

The Moon: 'Been There, Done That'

Rep. Sandy Adams (R-Fla.): Dr. Zuber, you know, some have argued, and the President specifically, that there is no need for the United States to return back to the Moon. The argument is basically, "been there, done that." And you've heard that here today from people questioning that logic. Do you agree with this assessment? Do you think there's anything more that landing on the Moon could teach us?

Zuber: . . . Let me give you an example of one of the

The American public, and by extension NASA, grows ever more risk averse. Today, I cannot imagine that we would send a mission to the Moon if lightning struck the launch vehicle, as happened with Apollo 12. . . .
—Maria Zuber



NASA/Carla Cioffi

Prof. Maria Zuber of MIT, told the Committee, “The ultimate destination for our human spaceflight program should be astronauts on the surface of Mars. . . .”

many scientific questions that you could answer if you go back to the Moon. If you look at the Moon in a telescope, it’s heavily cratered. It was bombarded by all the material that was left over when the planet is formed.

Earth used to look like that, but the record isn’t preserved on Earth because it’s been eroded and subducted—it’s not there. The craters aren’t there. But Earth was that heavily cratered. And the age of the surface of the Moon at the time that that occurred is about the same time that the first single-celled organisms were arising on Earth.

And so by studying the Moon, we can learn about the Moon, but we can also learn about the conditions that must have also existed on Earth at the time.

Adams: So returning to the Moon is not useless then. . . .

And, Captain Cernan, Mr. Armstrong, how do we get NASA to move forward with a solid mission if the authorization bill passed last year—and we’re just now hearing of an SLS [Space Launch System]? Is there any way that we can encourage them to come forward with a solid mission—a vision, I guess, so that we can encourage our young people—our youth—to get more involved again?

Cernan: Well, that’s tough. You got to recreate John F. Kennedy. You got to have—whether he was a dreamer, a visionary or politically astute, we’ll never know. He was probably all three, quite frankly, considering their times.

I’d like to believe he was a dreamer or a visionary. I will leave the politically astute—go to history. . . .

You’ve got to have somebody, a Commander-in-Chief, who is giving the orders to move forward to believe and commit himself and understand that this is one of the most important thing this nation can do to maintain its leadership. . . .

No one understands what a half-percent of our budget is, but people understand that we’re spending more money to feed the cat and dog in this country, than it’s going to cost me to support the space program. . . .

Thousands of Jobs Have Been Lost

Rep. Mo Brooks (R-Ala.): . . . I was reviewing the written testimony of Mr. Armstrong, and one paragraph really jumped off the page to me, and I’m going to quote it. “The uncertainties associated with the radical changes in space plans and policies of the last two years contributed to a substantial erosion of the United States’ historically highly regarded space industrial base.

“Thousands of jobs have been lost, and the space component of the industry is perceived as unstable, discouraging students from considering preparing themselves for entry into this exciting but demanding career path.” . . .

Cernan: Can I get personal for 20 more seconds?

These folks, you folks, and you’re here because you want to be. You’re inspired because of space and aviation.

Thousands and thousands of people out there were the strength behind the bull. Tell your kids and every other kid you ever see, tell them the guys who went to the Moon said, “Oh, we’ll shoot for the Moon, because even if you miss, you’re going to land somewhere among the stars.” That’s all they need. That’s all they need to foster their dreams.

Economics as Human Science

It shouldn't take a whole lot of intelligence to realize that almost all economic "experts" today know absolutely nothing about the real economy. They jabber on about "recovery" when even the average person knows that the trans-Atlantic world is enmired in depression. They claim there's no inflation, just because they have defined the index by *excluding* most of the relevant items people need to buy to live. And then they dare to prescribe the measures that must be taken—harsh austerity and ever-more hyperinflationary bailouts—to allegedly "cure" the continuing problems with the economy.

Why should anyone listen to them? Why does anyone listen? As one economic pundit put it in a recent article about the hyperinflationary prescriptions of Geithner et al., these schemes call for psychiatric, not financial analysis.

Take the most blatant example of the recent insanity—that shown by the case of Greece. The Greek nation has been effectively under European Union diktat for at least a year and a half, mandated by the EU, IMF, and European Central Bank to slash government spending and wages dramatically, and increase tax collections, allegedly in order to reduce the government deficit.

The result? The Greek economy is running at a higher deficit than ever! Yet the "markets" were "surprised" when this news came out Oct. 3, and they went into the predictable tailspin over the looming Greek default.

Of course, no sensible person should be surprised. As in every other situation where this "remedy" was tried—take the state of California, for example—the outcome of reducing living standards and employment is an attack on the very basis for productivity in an economy—and thus worsens real economic performance. Yet, this pre-

scription continues to be demanded, not only of desperate European countries and U.S. states, but also of the entire population of the United States, as the mandate of the so-called Congressional Super Committee shows.

Where does the solution lie? To get an idea, we recommend that you read, and watch, Lyndon LaRouche's Sept. 30 Presidential Address (our *Feature*), paying special attention to the interchange on the question of credit. What LaRouche, the world's most reliable long-term forecaster, says there about the definition of credit, applies to the science of economics as a whole.

The fundamental point is a profound one, which has been understood in principle by relatively few philosophers and statesmen, most of them back in the days before economics became corrupted by "pure mathematics." Economics is the science of human development, and no measurement of the performance of an economy is possible without starting from that understanding. The whole idea of profit cannot be measured in money terms, mathematically, but only in terms of the qualitative improvements in the potential for future human existence. The human aspect is not only indispensable, it is primary.

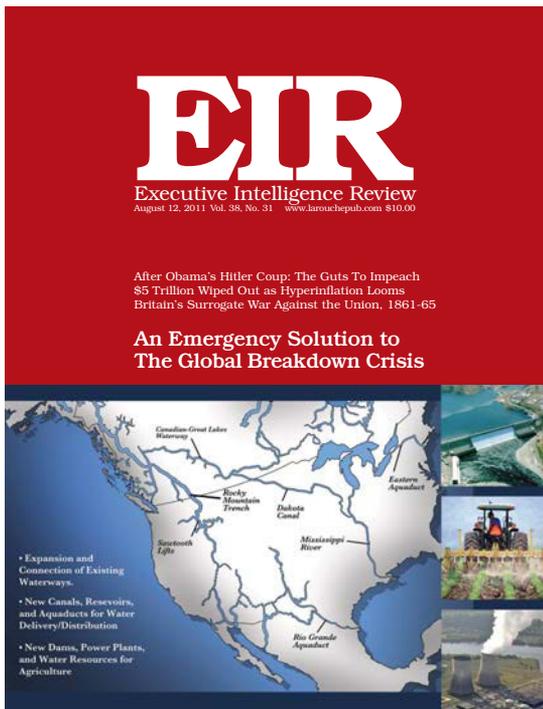
What a contrast with Barack Obama! As his Administration insists (relatively quietly these days) on continuing massive bank bailouts, and accelerated slashing of health and old-age benefits, he arrogantly declares: Just do the math. Forget the fact that the "math" will result in accelerated death rates of human beings, the very core of a thriving economy.

It's time to turn to the alternative—LaRouche's human science of economics, the path to a prosperous future.

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