

Zepp-LaRouche: Defeat Threat of Nuclear War

March 17—A Berlin [webcast](#) by the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) today, under the theme “Stop the Acute War Danger! A Referendum on the ESM Treaty Now!”, heard BüSo chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche give an extensive briefing on the war danger and the destruction of human civilization under globalization, counterposed to the “common aims of mankind,” which must immediately be taken up to ensure human survival on the planet.

Zepp-LaRouche declared that she intended to shock her audience with the reality of the threat of a global nuclear war, and what it would actually do to human civilization. She reviewed in some detail the current danger, as laid out in a March 15 *Ha'aretz* article by Aluf Benn, and buttressed by U.S. war preparations. She also noted various Russian statements making it clear that they are aware of the threat to their nation, behind the attacks on Syria and Iran, and are preparing to meet it.

For example, Academician Yevgeni Velikhov, the president of the Kurchatov Institute, the leading nuclear science lab of the Russian Academy of Sciences, proposed last month that Russia re-arm its anti-missile defenses around Moscow with nuclear bombs, to achieve a “nuclear interception” capability against potential strategic nuclear missile attack. This refers to the explosion of a nuclear bomb over one’s own territory, in the trajectory of an incoming missile. It would mean massive fallout and damage on Russian territory, but far less than what a successful nuclear missile hit would bring. He described the proposal as a “wake-up call” to NATO about the realities of nuclear war.

Zepp-LaRouche then provided a detailed picture, taken from a scientific study in 2007 by Rutgers University professor Alan Robock, about what the consequences for life on Earth would be, should as few as 0.03% of the explosive yield of the current nuclear weapons arsenal, or a “mere” 100 Hiroshima-sized bombs, be launched. The environmental effects, espe-

cially the blocking of the Sun’s rays by clouds of dust and the pulverizing of the ozone layer, would lead to a “nuclear winter,” with such cold and darkness that vegetation would not be able to grow, animal life would die out, and human life would become impossible.

Leading military and political figures are well aware of this situation, she stressed, noting the resolution submitted to the U.S. Congress by Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.), which says that if a President were to launch war without the explicit support of Congress, this would be an impeachable crime.

Replace the Dying Financial System

She then shifted to the strategic-economic front, describing how a dying financial empire is using globalization to destroy sovereign nations. Her key examples were the devastation of Afghanistan, and the European Union’s policy of genocide (as in Greece) and supranational dictatorship.

This is why we are demanding a referendum on the European Stability Mechanism, she said.

Zepp-LaRouche then described the solutions to this crisis: a global Glass-Steagall, a credit system that would fund projects with ever-higher energy-flux densities, and international agreements for cooperation around the common aims of mankind.

She outlined five such “common aims of mankind”:

1. Overcoming famine;
2. Assuring long-term security for raw materials and energy;
3. Development of the Arctic, including as a launchpad for space exploration;
4. Construction of the world land-bridge; and
5. Development of the frontiers of science, which her husband Lyndon LaRouche is working on with the LaRouchePAC Basement Team, which can protect humanity from the galactic dangers we now face—and without which, mankind faces the fate of the dinosaurs.

In conclusion, Zepp-LaRouche addressed the need for mankind to take the “next evolutionary step,” by making breakthroughs on the order of those taken by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa in the 15th Century, the founder of the idea of the nation-state and of modern science. This step is not just in the realm of science, she said, but also in aesthetical education—the creation of what Friedrich Schiller called beautiful souls.