

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

May 10, 2013 Vol. 40 No. 19

www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

Toward the Impeachment of Barack Obama
Fake Anti-Euro Party Is Really National-Monetarism
Israel Takes the Lead in Empire War Drive

The Empire's Concentration Camps Vs. a Glass-Steagall Revival



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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly

(50 issues), by EIR News Service, Inc.,

P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

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#40683579

Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O.
Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

EIR

From the Managing Editor

“The gods visit the sins of the fathers upon the children.” These words, written by the Greek playwright Euripides some 2,500 years ago, are just as true today, if one understands that by the “gods,” we mean the oligarchical system, which is now shattering what remains of the lives and cultures of the nations of the trans-Atlantic region. Our *Feature*, “The British Empire’s Concentration Camps vs. Glass-Steagall,” documents the destruction, especially of youth, in Southern Europe (and now underway in the U.S. as well), by the imperial predators, whose murderous austerity measures are wiping out the future for entire generations. But now, a backlash has erupted, inspired and led by the international LaRouche movement, as letters, e-mails, etc., begin to flood the U.S. capital, from leading figures from around the world, demanding that the U.S. Congress pass Glass-Steagall, as the necessary first step to recovery. We publish just a few of these this issue.

The focus of this international activity is LaRouchePAC’s Week of Action in Washington (*National*), whose guide is Lyndon LaRouche’s urgent message: “Get Glass-Steagall enacted now, or you’re as good as dead.” Organizing teams are blanketing the capital with the May 1 Call To Action, to immediately pass HR 129—the revival of FDR’s Glass-Steagall Act. At the same time, the walls are closing in on Obama, as calls for impeachment reach a crescendo, and Congressional hearings begin this week begin on some of his most egregious crimes, which we have documented here.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche exposes the “Fake Anti-Euro Party,” in *Economics*, followed by the first part of a fascinating discussion by Dr. Robert Zeigler, head of the International Rice Research Institute, on how to vastly increase the food supply to support a growing world population. A welcome antidote to the greenie/depopulation fanatics! In *International* the clash between the war party, with Israel’s airstrike on Syria being the latest escalation, and the war-avoidance party, reflected in the finding by Judge Carla Del Ponte, that it is the *rebels who are using chemical weapons in Syria, not the government*. There are also reports on the Afghanistan/Pakistan crisis, and on a LaRouche movement breakout in the Philippines.



Cover This Week

Young people demonstrate in Madrid against austerity, April 2013. The sign says, “‘Economic’ Emigrants due to the crisis of the PPPsoe” (a Spanish political party).



Creative Commons/Popicinio

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The British Empire's Concentration Camps Vs. Glass-Steagall

by Dennis Small

EIR Ibero-American Intelligence Director Dennis Small gave this report to the May 2, 2013 LaRouchePAC national activists conference call.

We are now in the early part of 2013. I want you to look back five years, and I want you to look forward for a certain period of time, simultaneously. Look back five years to 2008. At that point, Lyndon LaRouche warned, as the crisis of the meltdown of the trans-Atlantic financial system broke upon the United States and Europe as well, that unless policies were implemented that completely eliminated the speculative, cancerous bubble with measures such as Glass-Steagall, that if that did not happen and if it were allowed to continue, that cancer would grow. It would take over the body of the economy altogether. And we would suffer economic collapse in the physical economy, around the world and in the United States, which would bring fascism down upon us, if we did not reverse this policy.

That policy reversal did not happen. LaRouche's warning was not heeded, and from 2008 to 2012, approximately four and a half trillion dollars of "quantitative easing" was issued. What that means is that money was printed in the electronic fashion that happens now, to try to bail out the speculative cancer. A hyperinflationary speculative bubble was created, on top of the existing speculative bubble. And at the same time, bone-crushing austerity was implemented on the populations of Europe and in the United States, to try to find and channel the resources to keep that cancerous bubble alive.

Standing in 2013, as we now look forward, the stated intention of the British Empire and its allies on Wall Street, as repeated yesterday by the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve, and as repeated today by the European Central Bank, is to continue and accelerate that pro-

cess of “quantitative easing”—in other words funny money, Monopoly-money creation—at a rate that will bring the total amount of hyperinflationary financial cancer from \$4.5 half trillion up to the range of \$11 trillion, in less than two years.

At the same time, they are implementing policies of economic contraction and cutback, that have created conditions—as I will discuss with you shortly—that can be described as nothing other than economic concentration camps in Europe and elsewhere, that are absolutely no different in character than the concentration camps that were created by Adolf Hitler, then under British tutelage, as the policies of Obama here and the policies in Europe under the ECB [European Central Bank] are today as well. If this is not stopped now, we will not be able to look five years forward into the future. We may still have the freedom to look five years into the past right now, but there will not *be* five years into the future, unless this is changed.

‘They Make a Decision and Exterminate a Country’

Now let me be concrete and specific. A leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, a former presidential candidate by the name of Manuel Alegre, a 76-year-old man, a poet widely respected in his country, wrote an article a few weeks ago, in which he said: “‘We are like those prisoners in the concentration camps who lived under the illusion that their time had perhaps not yet come, when others were being lined up for the gas chambers. No swastikas are seen, there are no soldiers barking orders, the phrase *Arbeit Macht Frei* has not yet appeared over the entrance to our country.

“They do not need to invade nor bomb. They make a decision and exterminate a country. Yesterday, it was Cyprus. Cyprus is a small country. They already said the same thing about Greece. As long as they do not put a mark on our lapel, people believe that we are going to escape that fate. But I am already beginning to feel condemned. I cannot stop feeling like a Cypriot.” He concluded, “This Europe is a fraud. It is no longer a project of peace and liberty. It begins to be a totalitarian threat, with the objective of impoverishing and enslaving us countries of the South. That is why it behooves us to feel like Cypriots, before it reaches us.”

And participants in this call will certainly recall that we have been emphasizing strongly over the recent period the idea of the “Cyprus template.” That is, what they did to Cyprus in terms of looting the country dry,

is intended not only for all of Europe, but for the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and other countries as well.

Pearl Harbor, Again

Now, where do we stand? Many of you who know LaRouche or who have followed his thinking for some time, will have heard him discuss—because he has done so repeatedly—what happened on Pearl Harbor Day [Dec. 7, 1941] in the United States. He has described how, from one morning, to the afternoon of that same day, an entire nation was transformed from a people who wanted to keep the war at arm’s length, and hoped it was somehow something happening “over there,” to a nation that mustered up, because they realized what had to be done to save Europe from the concentration camps and economic fascism to which they were falling prey, and that the fate of our country and the entire world depended on that.

And many of you may have wondered yourselves what you would have done, or what your generation would do, whether you’re older or younger: What would *we* do, faced with the same type of situation? What would *I* do? What would my generation do under such circumstances? How would I respond to a Pearl Harbor?

Well, this is your chance to muster up. Because we are now, *again* facing a situation where the majority of Europe, especially Southern Europe, is being turned into a concentration camp. It is happening *again*, in service of the centuries-old policy of intentional depopulation that the British Empire has long defended. It’s being done *again*, in such a fashion, that they are hoping that people will not fight. And, the single best way to defeat the spread of this policy today is by the application of the Glass-Steagall Law, *again*.

Because you will recall that, in fact, it was Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall Law of 1933—along with other things, but this was the key policy that actually allowed the United States to defeat fascism, not only abroad, but in this country as well. Because there were fascists rallied around Wall Street to try to do here what happened in Germany, what happened in Italy, what happened in Spain and elsewhere, also under British direction.

But it was the Glass-Steagall Law which completely clipped the wings of speculative financial interests. It not only separated investment in speculative banking from commercial productive banking; but it also pro-

hibited the government from providing subsidies, in any form whatsoever, to such speculation. Separate it the way you separate a cancer from healthy tissue. Separate it in such a fashion that it cannot be allowed to rule the destiny of our nation and the world. And that is what Roosevelt did in 1933, and it was the basis on which our economy was able to industrialize and produce the mighty war machine which, of course, was instrumental in stopping Hitler. Because it channeled productive credit, not into speculation, but into great development projects, technological advance, and the other things that characterize a productive economy. And it was also Glass-Steagall that was politically critical to stopping those interests in the United States, financial interests on Wall Street, who wanted to do here what they had achieved under British direction in Europe as well.

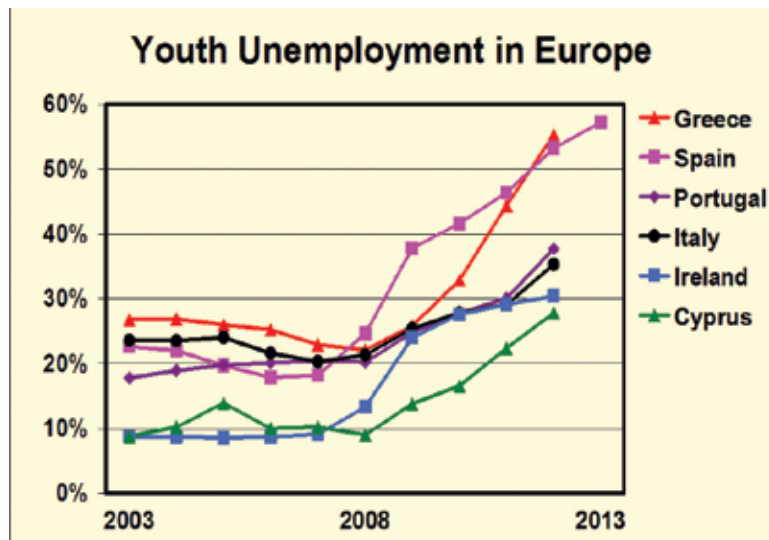
So the question of Glass-Steagall, and Glass-Steagall's role in stopping the advance of the British Empire's economic fascism, is a central issue today, again, as it was then.

The basic idea on Glass-Steagall is very simple, and should require no great somersaults of rhetoric to explain this, even to Congressmen. The idea of the Glass-Steagall Law, as is stated in its preamble, the opening sentence of that law, is that it is an act, "to regulate inter-bank control, to prevent the undue diversion of funds into speculative operations and for other purposes." So anyone who today comes up with a cockamamie argument such as: "Oh, even if we'd had Glass-Steagall in 2008, we still would have had the crisis," is either imbecilic, or lying through their teeth. Glass-Steagall *absolutely would have stopped the crisis*, for the simple reason stated in the very preamble to the Glass-Steagall Law.

Youth Unemployment

Today we face a situation which is actually even more extreme, because it is, in fact, just as Manuel Alegre described it. I want to paint that picture for you. I want to focus on the issue of youth unemployment in the age bracket of 16-24, as a marker of the progress or decline of a society as a whole. It's a real marker of the development of economic fascism when you create youth unemployment. Why? Because youth are the future. Because if you don't have an educated youth, if you don't have an employed youth, if you're not giving

FIGURE 1



Source: Eurostat

the youth of our nation and other nations the sense that they have a future for which they have to develop their own capabilities—moral, intellectual, physical, and so on—to contribute to the benefit of the species, what you're telling these kids is: You have no future. What you do will not change the future, and therefore you are in fact no different than any animal.

Because what actually distinguishes us as a species from any animal, from other living beings, is that we *are* endowed with creativity; we *do* have a capability of acting to conceive of, and shape, and change, and make our own future. If you tell youth that they have no future, then you're telling them that they are beasts. And you're telling society that we are a society of beasts.

Youth unemployment is the best cauldron to create a fascist movement, not just because it drives people into drugs, and into crime, and into the utter psychosis we are seeing, of homicides and suicides, and into a breeding ground for terrorism. All of those things are true, along with every imaginable kind of perversion.

But the most important thing is that massive youth unemployment deliberately induces the kind of cultural pessimism, the sense of "Why should I even bother?" that is the breeding ground for the kind of fascism which the British Empire thrives on. They tried it before, and we stopped them; and they are trying it now, and we have to stop them again.

Our generation too is facing its Pearl Harbor. Look at the situation of youth unemployment in Europe. Look at the graph (Figure 1) that shows that from 2003 to 2008,

FIGURE 2



Source: Eurostat

the main countries in Southern Europe, what the British love to call the “PIIGS countries”—and it’s not accidental that they call them that—Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Spain, plus Ireland. These European countries had very high youth unemployment from 2003 to 2008 (**Figure 2**), in the range of 20%. But it was stable, it was flat. It was not getting worse, and it was not getting better. And then, starting in 2008, exactly as the financial crisis exploded, on Barack Obama’s watch, youth unemployment in Europe zoomed up, and more than doubled, from the range of 20-25%, up to 50% and over, today.

You have in Greece today, for example, youth unemployment of 55.3% at the end of 2012. That is a 150% increase since 2008. This was done deliberately, intentionally, because of the failure to implement policies such as Glass-Steagall. Had there been Glass-Steagall, this never would have happened. Spain, at the end of 2012, had youth unemployment of 53%, an 116% increase over four years. And so on down the line.

In Europe back in 2008, there were only a half-dozen countries that had a youth unemployment rate of more than 20%. Today, there are 19 countries with a youth unemployment rate of over 20%, and it is spreading like wildfire (**Figure 3**). And it is completely out of control, because the policies which created it are policies which are being continued, insistently, even as the authors of those policies recognize—as the IMF has recognized—that they are producing these results. Now, are they really that stupid, or is this intentionally genocidal?

It is intentional genocide. They’re stupid too, don’t

FIGURE 3



Source: Eurostat

get me wrong; but this is intentional genocide. This kind of youth unemployment, the way it is being done, creating 50%, 60% youth unemployment, is second best only to gas ovens. And it’s happening *again*.

Not Only Europe

Now, it’s not only Europe. There are some countries in Europe where this is going on, where one might have a problem pronouncing the name of the country, and even more difficulty locating it on a map. But there are other parts of the world outside Europe where the same policies are going on, places that you might consider even more esoteric, and whose names you might not recognize. Let me mention some such places, where there is now real youth unemployment of more than 40%.

Well, here’s a place. It’s called . . . *California* (**Figure 4**). Here’s another place. It’s called . . . *Illinois*. There’s also Mississippi, North Carolina, Nevada, Rhode Island. They all have real youth unemployment rates of more than 40%. Other U.S. states are in the range of 35-40% real youth unemployment, including New York, Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Georgia, South Carolina, and Oregon. And there is another whole slew with more than 30% real youth unemployment, in the 30-35% range (**Figure 5**).

Back in 2008, there were “only” three states in the United States of America where there was youth unemployment of more than 30%, and those states were California, Michigan, and Rhode Island. Today, in the first quarter of 2013, after four and a quarter years on Barack

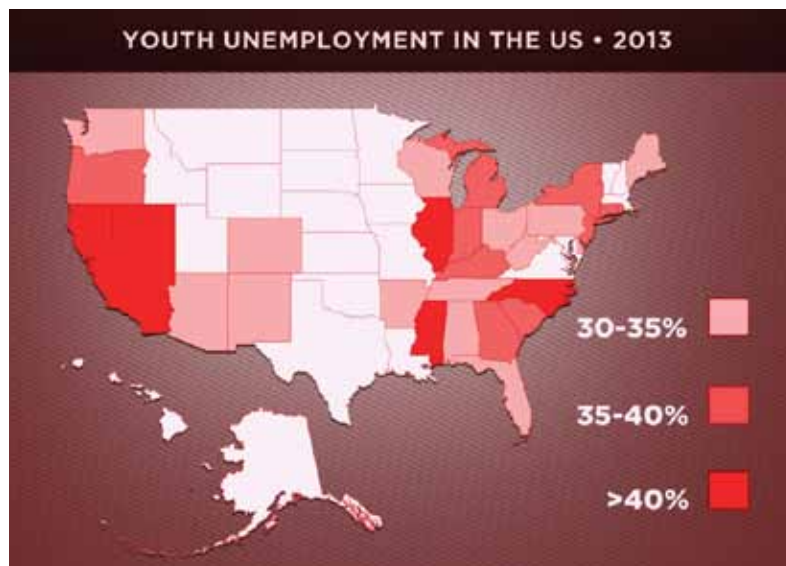
FIGURE 4



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/EIR

Obama's watch, the three states with more than 30%

FIGURE 5



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/EIR

unemployment of 2008, are now 30 states with more than 30% unemployment. That's a ten-fold increase in the number of states. Sixty percent of the states of the United States have youth unemployment rates greater than 30%.

Now, this is not accidental in this country, just as it is not accidental in what is going on in Europe. And it is a situation that we must stop. We must stop it in Europe, because as LaRouche as stated, they may have

the strength to identify the problem, as Manuel Alegre did in no uncertain terms. But they do not have the political strength, they don't have the historical institutional strength, to fight this battle and win it alone.

We in the United States *do*, if we choose to muster that strength and those institutions; if we choose to act on the basis of what this nation was actually built upon, as opposed to the lunacy which we have been induced to tolerate—looking the other way, even as the smell from the concentration camps is under our noses. Yes, it doesn't take the form of cattle cars going there, but it certainly takes the form of 30, 35, 40% youth unemployment in our some of our biggest states. And then people tell us the Obama recovery is going just fine, thank you very much!

We have to take up this responsibility. And the specific way of dealing with this problem, the

unique way of completely destroying the power of the people that are behind this policy of destroying entire nations intentionally through youth unemployment and related policies, is by passage of the Glass-Steagall Law. Because what this would do, is it would *bankrupt and banish and obliterate*—not “regulate,” not say “would you please change your ways”—it would banish the kind of criminal speculation which has destroyed our cities, is destroying our government, destroying our scientific capabilities, including NASA, and destroying our future, destroying our youth. If you destroy NASA, which is another form of our future, and if you create 30 states with youth unemployment greater than 30%, then you don't have a country—unless you act soon.

The Honor of Doing Good

So in conclusion I would say that there are three reasons why we have to take up this responsibility for the world, and the European situation, in particular. One reason is a negative reason, the second reason is a positive reason.

The negative reason is that, if Europe goes down—both financially and also in terms of the physical econ-

omy—we are going to go down too, because this is a single integrated world financial system. It is a single trans-Atlantic banking system. The banks operate across the entire zone, and there is no way in the world that you will have a hyperinflationary blowout of the sort that's occurring in Europe, without it bringing down the United States as well. So that's a strong argument, a negative one, in the sense that, if they go, we go.

There's a positive reason to act to save Europe as well. The positive reason is that we need those forces to win this fight. We need allies in Germany, in Spain, in France, in Italy, in order to win the battle that we share against the common enemy, which is the British Empire. We will be strengthened to the degree to which they are also fighting, because it is a unified battle against a common enemy. So it's important to have them as allies in order for us to win our battle, so that we are not subjected to these policies of de facto economic concentration camps.

But there is a third reason that we must act, which I think is the most important one of all. It's really very simple: The reason is that, if we don't act, *we will be the lesser for it*. We will not be who we are. We will not be the nation that was founded on the concept of man that our intention is to *do good*. Not to be “do-gooders,” but to do good, to actually improve the general condition of mankind as a whole. This was the founding concept of the United States.

People will have perhaps heard of Cotton Mather. I want to read you a quote from a book of his from 1710, which is generally known as *The Essays To Do Good*, but the full title is *Bonifacius, an Essay Upon the Good That Is To Be Devised and Designed by Those Who Desire To Answer the Great End of Life and To Do Good While They Live*. What Mather said in this book—and these became the guiding principles upon which our country was founded—was: “It is an invaluable honor to do good. It is an incomparable pleasure. A man must look upon himself as dignified and gratified by God, when an opportunity to do good is put into his hands. He must embrace it with rapture as enabling him to answer the great end of his being.”

Now, this is a very profound idea. It is completely contrary to the British notion that everyone should just act on the basis of his own perversions and hedonistic pleasures, and avoidance of pain of the moment. The kind of theory of Adam Smith in economics, or the theories of Bernard Mandeville in his *Fable of the Bees*,

where they encourage people to be as perverse as possible, and somehow or other, the common good will supposedly emerge from that. And the British specialize in being as perverse as possible.

But the American idea, the basis on which our country was founded, and which is, in fact, that which distinguishes mankind as a species: the idea which, if we do not foster, we will be the lesser for it, is an idea which comes from the most profound ideas developed over the course of human history, during the great Renaissance periods of humanity. Because Mather, for example, was in touch with the closest associates and allies of the great philosopher and scientist Gottfried Leibniz in Germany. And what Leibniz developed was an idea which was in fact identical to this later expression by Mather, and which I think you will find quite familiar, if you have ever read the U.S. Constitution, for example.

Leibniz says: “It is the highest liberty to act in perfection according to the sovereign reason.... I hold, therefore, that on these principles, to act conformably to the love of God, it is not sufficient to force oneself to be patient. We must be really satisfied with all that comes to us according to His will. I mean this acquiescence in regards to the past, for as regards to the future, one should not be a quietist with the arms folded, open to ridicule, awaiting that which God will do. It is necessary to act conformably to the presumptive will of God, as far as we are able to judge of it, trying with all of our might to contribute to the general welfare, and particularly to the ornamentation and the perfection of that which touches us.”

We Can Change Our Future

Now, I'm not presenting this argument in theological terms. If you don't want to think of this in terms of acting according to “the presumptive will of God,” just add another “o.” Act according to “the presumptive will of the Good.” It's the same concept. Man is creative. Man has free will. We can change our future. We have morality.

And all of that which is best about our species is now being threatened. And if for no other reason than that, we owe a debt of gratitude to such great Europeans as Leibniz, we must now muster, as did our predecessors during World War II, to stop what is clearly the rise of a new form of fascism, which threatens the very existence of the nation and the world.

The LaRouche movement, and LaRouchePAC in

particular, have devised a very specific strategy and approach to this, which *will work*. It's not guaranteed that it will work, but it's the only thing that *can* work: We have to destroy the power of those people who have the contrary view of man, the evil concept that encourages deliberate genocide. And that approach is the mobilization around Glass-Steagall. We have them on the run. We have a mobilization going. The crisis is extremely great. We have Europeans whose eyes are upon us. There are letters and messages now pouring

in from people in Europe, appealing to, urging the Congress of the United States to act, and appealing to and urging us, the activists in the LaRouche movement, to act as well, to bring about the necessary changes.

We can do it, if we muster up. And I think that's what we have to set our minds and our arms to do now.

A Note on Our Calculations Of Youth Unemployment

The sources for the data contained in our report on "The British Empire's New Concentration Camps" are as follows.

For *Europe*, unemployment rates for youth (ages 16-24) came directly from the European Commission's official statistical agency, Eurostat; the data was not further elaborated, despite the fact that the reported numbers unquestionably *understated* the actual level of unemployment, since the [method used by Eurostat](#) is similar to that used in the United States. It omits consideration of those individuals who: a) have gotten discouraged and have stopped looking for work, and are therefore no longer considered part of the labor force; and b) hold only part-time jobs, despite the fact that they would like to have a full-time job.

For the United States, we began with the official national unemployment rate, both for the total labor force and for youth, which is provided by the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). For the end of 2012, the official youth unemployment rate was 16.2%, which is slightly more than double the overall official unemployment rate of 7.9%.

However, *real* unemployment is far greater than the official rate, as even the BLS has been forced to admit. In fact, the BLS itself provides a measure called "U6," which it defines as: "Total unemployed, plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor

force plus all persons marginally attached to the labor force."

The [BLS additionally explains](#): "Persons marginally attached to the labor force are those who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months. Discouraged workers, a subset of the marginally attached, have given a job-market related reason for not currently looking for work. Persons employed part time for economic reasons are those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule."

For 2012, that [U6 unemployment rate](#) for the total labor force was 14.7%. However, U6 only considers those looking for a job in the last 12 months, and excludes those that were previously looking, but did not do so in the last year or longer, in many cases out of discouragement. When that category is added in, a better estimation of real unemployment at the end of 2012 is 16.9%—more than double the official rate.

A state-by-state breakdown of [official total unemployment rates](#) is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and this was then used as the basis for pro-rating each state's *real youth unemployment rate*, based on the total national parameters explained above. Although this method of calculation may slightly distort the specific state results (some on the low side, some on the high side), the presentation of the *rate of change* between 2008 and 2013, which is the central point made in the "The British Empire's New Concentration Camp," is fully justified and valid.

—Dennis Small

The Eyes of the World Are Upon Us

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the international Schiller Institute, issued the following appeal on May 1, 2013, under the headline, "Appeal to the People and Congress of the United States: Mobilize and Pass Glass-Steagall Now!"

I am appealing to you from Germany, to you, the American people, and to the American Congress. We are facing right now, an existential crisis in Europe. The entire trans-Atlantic world is in a breakdown crisis which is much, much worse than that of the 1930s. But still, the memory of what policy choices were taken in the 1930s, is extremely important. Because in the United States, you had President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who implemented Glass-Steagall, the separation of the banks; he called in the Pecora Commission; he went with a credit policy of the New Deal, and reconstructed the American economy in such a way, that by the end of World War II, America was the strongest economy in the world.

As you know, in Europe, unfortunately, things went in a completely different direction. We had Mussolini in Italy, Franco in Spain, Pétain in France, and in Germany, after the brutal austerity of Brüning, it went to Hjalmar Schacht and Hitler, with all the known consequences.

Unfortunately, today, the policy of Brüning, that is, severe cuts in the living standards of the population, is the policy of the Troika—the European Central Bank, the IMF, and the EU Commission—in their prescriptions, especially for Southern Europe. As a consequence, the economies of Southern Europe are completely collapsing, disintegrating. The living standard is going downhill, life expectancy is shortened. These are life-shortening measures. Youth unemployment in some countries is up to 60%! The suicide rate goes up.

The Nations of Europe Have Lost Their Sovereignty

These are human rights violations. This was the finding of a special rapporteur of the United Nations who just visited Greece. Because of the character of the euro, which is a failed experiment, and the *de facto* diktat of the Brussels bureaucracy, the European nations have lost their sovereignty. However, the tensions between the southern Europeans—the Greek people, the Italians, the Spanish—and the Germans, is increasing, because they blame the German people for what is the policy of Brussels and of Chancellor Merkel.

Also, the tensions between France and Germany are on the rise again. This is very dangerous: One of the evil-doers, one of the architects of this failed euro policy, the former head of the Eurogroup, Jean-Claude Juncker, even made the parallel to 1913, saying one should not think that a repeat of those developments which led to World War I would not be thinkable.

Because of the disunity of Europe, there is *no way*, with the present EU dictatorship, that this policy will be changed; and as long as countries are in this system, they have no control over their own policies. In addition, the political system in Europe, the parliamentary system, makes it much, much harder for the average person to talk to their parliamentarians, because they are bound by what is called "the faction duty."

Therefore, you in America, have a very good advantage: You have the privilege of the American Revolution, the American Constitution, and a political system which allows the average citizen to talk to their Congressman, their Senators, and have a direct relationship, and remind them that they are responsible for the common good of the people. This is a big privilege. We in Europe right now have no sovereignty, and it is a question, which is very doubtful, whether the solution will come from Europe.

So, please be aware of your proud tradition of the American Revolution, of the heritage of Abraham Lincoln, of Franklin D. Roosevelt, of Martin Luther King. I'm appealing to you to go into the biggest mobilization you have ever made, to implement Glass-Steagall, because if the American Congress implements Glass-



Steagall, then very soon, all of the European countries will follow, and that is the only way I can see how the world can escape a terrible catastrophe.

Amaya Moro-Martín

From a 21st-Century Spanish Emigrant

Spanish astrophysicist Amaya Moro-Martín has been outspoken in defense of scientific research and development in Spain, against the budget cuts which threaten its existence. This message was sent to the April 13-14 Schiller Institute conference in Frankfurt, Germany.



Moro-Martín's research ranges from solar and extra-solar planetary systems, to the formation of circum-stellar disks. She serves on the governing boards of Euroscience and the Royal Spanish Society for Physics, and is a founder and the spokesperson for Investigación Digna—Dignified Research—a grassroots science-policy lobby at the Spanish Congress and Senate, which played an active role in sponsoring the "Open Letter for Spanish Science" in March 2012, warning that budget cuts threatened to bring about a "collapse" of the Spanish research system, signed by over 46,000 Spaniards and foreign scientists.

Moro-Martín titled her message "From the Diary of a Spanish 21st-Century Emigrant."

I am crossing the Sonoran and Mohave deserts of the Southwestern U.S. Their native inhabitants live in Indian reservations, confined to regions with limited natural resources. A fictitious independence allows them to modify some laws so that casinos and the sale of tobacco—activities strongly regulated in the rest of the U.S.—are the basis of their precarious economy. I think of Eurovegas, the macro-complex of casinos and golf courses that Las Vegas Sands wants to build near Madrid. To please that corporation, the Spanish government plans to under-

mine immigrant and labor laws, modify tobacco regulations, and offer generous tax breaks. I think of the biology PhD, a former employee of the Spanish National Research Council, to whom the Bureau of Labor in Spain recently assigned a course to become a croupier. How ironic that the destiny of the people of this land that once belong to New Spain, and our destiny, that of the old Spain, may end up converging in a slot machine.

My daughter sleeps in the carseat next to me. We have been traveling since she was ten weeks. By the time we go back to Spain she will have spent half of her life traveling. These trips are not for pleasure. I am a scientist and I am looking for a job. I work at the Spanish National Research Council and my supposedly "tenure-track" contract ends in a few months. There are thousands of researchers like me. But we are invisible. The recent words of the Spanish ruling-party Congressman in charge of R&D still resonate in my head: "There is no brain drain, it is no more than an unjustified cliché."

I am thinking about the last of our many meetings at the Spanish Congress with him and the "young" scientists who were present. Diego just moved to Australia. Andy has an offer in Brazil. I am applying for jobs in North America. It would not be the first time I leave my country. I lived in the U.S. for 11 years, but this time my departure would not be triggered by curiosity. I am running away. I think about giving this Congressman a call from the next gas station; no, better from the next roadside casino. The Spanish National Research Council just lost 1,208 science jobs in the last 15 months—205 in January and February 2013—and the only measure adopted by the Spanish government to stop this brain drain is to offer them courses to become croupiers. This is no brain drain, it is a brain annihilation.

There are too many scientists and not enough croupiers. In a June 2012 letter to *Nature*, the Spanish Secretary of State stated that "the Spanish R&D system is not large enough to justify paying as many researchers as it currently does." Retiring scientists are not being replaced, and the number of new permanent science positions released (at all levels, and for all research centers in Spain) has been slashed steadily, from 681 in 2007 to 15 in 2013. But the latest indicators available (corresponding to 2009) show that in Spain, the percentage of the active population working in R&D is 9.6 per thousand, below the EU-27 average (10.4 per thousand), and far from leading EU countries like Germany (12.7 per thousand), Sweden (15.4 per thousand), and Finland (20.8 per thousand).

But their denial goes beyond the brain drain. In a January 2013 letter from the Spanish Presidency, we were reassured that the Spanish government is “firmly convinced of the importance of research and innovation in the economic and social development of Spain,” and that “despite current difficulties, a considerable effort has been made to maintain the investment in R&D, trusting the potential of our researchers...”

Luis de Guindos, the Minister of Economy, now in charge of R&D after the Ministry of Science was dismantled by the new government, went even further, affirming that the R&D budget was not only maintained, but it was increased by 5% in 2013. Compared to the preceding year, R&D spending has been slashed by 14.5% (2010), 5.1% (2011), 22.2% (2012), and 13.7% (2013), accumulating a loss of approximately 40% since 2009. Where he is getting that 5% increase for 2013 is a mystery. Interestingly, he was a top official of Lehman Brothers at the time it went bankrupt.

To pretend that research can survive the standstill imposed by these drastic budget cuts is like asking someone to stop breathing for an hour. In spite of all this, policymakers keep talking about the need to shift to a knowledge-based economy. Pure rhetoric. At best we will achieve a borrowed-knowledge economy with little domestic know-how. They are shredding our children’s future into casino chips. Literally. The tax breaks under considerations for Las Vegas Sands may be of the order of the entire yearly budget for R&D grants.

This negation of reality is the context of the newly approved “Spanish Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation,” a document that does not mention the drastic budget cuts in R&D of the last few years, makes no assessment of their impact, and does not suggest any measures to stop the brain annihilation. It does not even specify the human and financial resources that will be available for R&D in the short- and medium-term. The document tell us an old fairy tale: to reach an R&D investment of 2% of GDP in 2020, ignoring that 2% was the government’s goal for 2010, that the European Commission agreed on 3%, and that the average in the EU-27 today is just over 2%. In other words, cheerfully delaying the convergence with Europe by more than a decade.

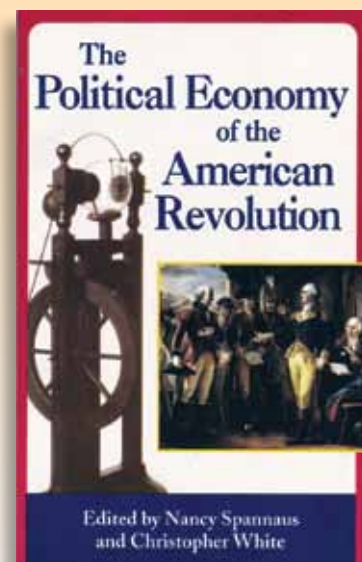
But this so-called “Strategy” is much more than uninformed wishful thinking. Maybe following directives from the Chicago School of Economics, it establishes the transfer of resources from basic research in the public sector to innovation in the private sector.

Which private sector? The one that did not invest in R&D even when the economy was booming? And how would they innovate? Basic research constitutes the building blocks of all scientific progress, and this magical word, “innovation,” will go nowhere without the scientific progress achieved by the public sector. And more fundamentally, the Spanish government should take into consideration what is valued by our society, not only by the stock market. How to put a price tag on the search for life on other planets, or the cure for a rare illness?

Another buzz word is “excellence.” Scarce resources, the government asserts, will make excellence flourish, as if research followed the Darwinian rule of survival of the fittest. But like evolution, research is not predictable. By whom and using what standards can excellence be identified? Would they have foreseen the impact of the serendipitous discovery of penicillin? As a species, research will not be able to flourish in a rapidly changing environment without a diversified portfolio, in particular, when the best trained “young” scientists—in their late 30s and 40s—are leaving the country (or becoming croupiers).

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the entire scientific community, including the confederation of scientific societies, the conference of Spanish university chancellors, the two major trade unions, and the federation of young researchers. Has the government listened to our warnings regarding the irreversible dismantling of a research system that has taken four decades to build? Absolutely not.

My baby daughter is waking up. I raise my eyes from the laptop and I see a desolate landscape. A billboard announces a nearby casino.

Giancarlo Giorgetti

U.S. Role Is Key To Save Europe

May 3—*The following message to U.S. Reps. Marcy Kaptur and Walter Jones, sponsors of HR 129, the Return to Prudent Banking Act (Glass-Steagall), was sent today by Italian Deputy Giancarlo Giorgetti, chairman of the Special Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, who earlier was one of the ten “wise men” chosen by President Giorgio Napolitano to prepare a program for the new Italian government. Giorgetti belongs to the Lega Nord party, which introduced a bill for Glass-Steagall in March.*



From: pres_giorgetti@mera.it
To: walter.jones@mail.house.gov; rep.kaptur@mail.house.gov
Subject: Glass Steagall Reform
Date: Friday, 3 May 2013 11:15:07 +0200

To the kind attention of Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur and Congressman Walter Jones

I would like to congratulate you on your bill HR 129 to

reinstate Glass-Steagall in the United States.

We in the Italian Parliament have been closely following the debate about banking separation in the U.S., since the future of our nation and of Europe depends on it as well.

With the Monte dei Paschi and Deutsche Bank scandals, both of which are under investigation for heavy losses in derivatives, it has become clear to all our citizens that the harsh sacrifices imposed on us by the Troika (European Union, European Central Bank, and IMF) are only aimed at bailing out investment banks with taxpayers' money, while the real economy in Europe crashes and millions of people are losing their jobs.

Without a Glass-Steagall reform, it will be impossible to promote any growth in Europe. That is why the Lega Nord introduced a bill similar to yours in March, a bill for banking separation and productive credit, which we hope will soon be discussed in our Parliament.

But it is also clear to us, that the key to such a reform of the banking and credit system is the role of the United States, and the rapid approval of your HR 129 bill.

Trusting that your bill will be soon approved by Congress, and also introduced in the U.S. Senate, we shall keep you informed of the progress of our own legislative proposal in Italy.

Best regards,

MP Giancarlo Giorgetti
Chairman of Special Commission of the Italian Chamber of Deputies

Mexico

To the U.S. Congress: Glass-Steagall Now!

May 1—Mexican nationals are signing a “Message from Mexico,” addressed to members of the U.S. Congress, calling upon them to “immediately” enact HR 129, to restore Franklin Roosevelt’s Glass-Steagall Act. Signators are also endorsing the Schiller Institute’s [Frankfurt Resolution](#), which is also being forwarded as part of their message.

The LaRouche Movement in Mexico began circulating the statement this week as part of the week of international mobilization for Glass-Steagall. The manifesto identifies the threat of global hyperinflation and the nature of the HR 129 bill, and warns: “Without a Glass-Steagall-style regulatory standard for the financial system, in the United States and the world, a world economic collapse shall be imminent, and, as our former President José López Portillo stated before the United Nations in 1982, our nations shall be the victims of ‘a new medieval Dark Age with no possibility of a Renaissance.’ We ask that you not lose this historic opportunity, this ferment which has crossed the border, that is discussed in 17 states in the United States, in Europe, in international banking circles, and which we are discussing in Mexico due to the work of Mr. LaRouche’s Movement for a new economic system. Sign onto HR 129 and you will be a patriot and a citizen of the world.”

The letter is posted at Larouchista.com on the International Week of Action for Glass-Steagall, where links can be found to material on the worldwide mobilization.

Germany

U.S. Congress Told: Europe Needs You

May 1—*The following letter has been sent from a German City Councilwoman to members of the U.S. Congress.*

Dear Honorable Ladies and Gentlemen,

Europe is breaking up, falling apart into pieces. We have almost reached the very edge of the precipice; but a small push will send thousands to their deaths, by hunger and by the illnesses they suffer, to a terrible end.

It is therefore just a question of time, until the EU Troika sends millions of innocents to lurch over the edge.

This monetarist policy robs the human individual of everything: first, their freedom; second, the legacy for which their parents and grandparents worked so hard; and third, their own work, through which they are still able to lead a life in human dignity. All that counts, are the profits; whole populations pay the price.

This Imperial System must find its end, and it must start in America—America must act to immediately halt the Empire. I ardently implore you to reinstate Franklin D. Roosevelt’s banking separation as quickly as possible, indeed in the original form of Glass-Steagall. It is indispensable for the continued survival of humanity. May God aid you to this end.

Free us Europeans, and the rest of humanity, from entering into a very dark period, which could go down in history as the new plague of the 21st Century. If you have a conscience, can you really take it upon yourself, not to have acted and not to have known, and instead to have acted to allow a small, greedy elite to carry out such a crime against God’s Creation? This was allowed already once before in history and we all know how that ended: tragically, in pure Fascism. What is taking place in Europe and our country since the introduction of this disastrous euro, is worse than any description; we are developing back towards the Stone Age. And the Troika laughs!

Europe needs you. We need your courage, the courage to take back that freedom for humanity, of which the American people were once so infinitely proud.

I therefore urgently ask of you, to reinstate Glass-Steagall as quickly as is possible.

REVIVE GLASS-STEAGALL Now!



“The point is, we need Glass-Steagall immediately. We need it because that’s our only insurance to save the nation.... Get Glass-Steagall in, and we can work our way to solve the other things that need to be cleaned up. If we don’t get Glass-Steagall in first, we’re in a mess!”

—Lyndon LaRouche,
Feb. 11, 2013

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Israel Takes the Lead in Empire War Drive on Syria

by Jeffrey Steinberg

May 6—FLASH: Judge Carla Del Ponte, the Swiss jurist who is conducting the United Nations inquiry into the alleged use of chemical weapons in Syria, gave an interview to Swiss media today, in which she reported that the investigation to date has confirmed the use of deadly sarin gas. Based on eyewitness accounts and interviews with medical doctors who treated the injured, Del Ponte announced the preliminary conclusion that the chemical weapons were used by Syrian rebels. There was no evidence so far indicating any use of such weapons by the Syrian Army.

The UN stated that the full report of the investigating team would not be completed for another month. However, the Del Ponte revelations represent a setback for those who are calling for immediate military intervention to overthrow the Assad government, based on the claim that he had “crossed a red line” by using chemical weapons. Sources in Washington report that the Del Ponte announcement strengthens the hand of Gen. Martin Dempsey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), who has been arguing for caution and opposes any U.S. military intervention into Syria.

May 5—Within a period of 72 hours, Israel reportedly launched missile attacks against targets inside Syria, prompting Syrian President Bashar al-Assad to accuse Israel of declaring war on his country—in alliance with al-Qaeda and the other terrorist elements waging a two-year regime-change campaign against his government.

On May 3, and again early this morning, Israeli missiles hit targets in and around Damascus, including a research site at Jamraya in the mountains outside the capital, and at Damascus Airport.

U.S. intelligence sources dismissed Israeli claims that they were targeting weapons shipments to Hezbollah in Lebanon, noting that the sites that were targeted were, indeed, weapons depots. What changed the situation on the ground, according to the U.S. sources, is that the Syrian Army has retaken a vital highway between the capital and the Lebanese border that had been in the hands of Western- and Saudi/Qatari-backed rebels for months. There is no evidence of any planned movement of arms to Lebanon.

Despite fierce opposition from the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, President Obama is moving to directly arm the Syrian rebels, despite the growing power of radical neo-Salafists aligned with al-Qaeda in the Syrian opposition. Under intense pressure from London and Paris to begin providing advanced weapon systems to the rebels, the White House is, according to the U.S. intelligence sources, preparing to give lethal support to the rebels. Those supplies are to begin prior to Obama’s scheduled June meeting in Russia with President Putin, on the sidelines of the G-8 heads of state summit.

U.S. Military Says No

The policy fight inside the Obama Administration over the Syria situation went public in the past week,

when General Dempsey held a meeting with defense reporters at the offices of the *Christian Science Monitor* April 30. Dempsey stated that the United States has no viable military options in Syria, including the establishment of the “no-fly zone” which chicken-hawks in Congress and other mouthpieces for the British imperial strategy are demanding. Any action will draw the U.S. deeper into total war, and do nothing to achieve a peaceful outcome of the crisis.

“About 10% of the casualties that are being imposed on the Syrian opposition are occurring through the use of air power,” Dempsey said. “The other 90% are by direct fire or by artillery,” although those numbers could vary by two to three points in either direction. “So, the question then becomes, if you eliminate one capability of a potential adversary, will you be inclined to find yourself in a position to be asked to do more against the rest?” he asked. So, not only might a no-fly zone, if it were successfully established—and even that’s not a guarantee—not accomplish what its advocates are demanding, but its failure to accomplish those objectives could then create the demand to take further measures, thus sucking us deeper into the war.

But Dempsey didn’t stop there. “I have to assume,” he said, “that the potential adversary isn’t just going to sit back and allow us to impose our will on them—that they could, in fact, take exception to the fact that we are employing a no-fly zone and then act outside of their borders.” This action, he said, could include “long-range rockets, missiles, artillery, or even asymmetric threats”—Pentagon parlance for actions that range from roadside bombs to cyber attacks. The U.S. military could indeed impose a no-fly zone, but whether or not it would generate the desired effect—an end to the violence and a stable Syria—is another question.

“That’s the reason I’ve been cautious,” he said, “about the application of the military instrument of power: because it’s not clear to me that it would produce that outcome” (emphasis added).

Dempsey’s warnings have been echoed in dozens of news stories and editorial comments, many by qualified intelligence officials. A number of news stories made the point that it was premature to assume that the rebels could defeat the Assad government forces. The taking of strategic sites in several parts of the country by the Syrian Army bolstered this assessment, to the point that even the *Times of Israel* touted the possibility of Assad winning. A former British ambassador to Syria published an op-ed in the London *Sunday Telegraph* on

April 30, calling on both the U.S. and the U.K. governments to drop all support for the rebels, and make a deal with the Assad government for a political transition, in league with Russia.

Former CIA intelligence analyst Paul Pillar, in an April 30 column in *The National Interest*, makes the point that tiny pieces of evidence of alleged chemical weapons use in Syria have little to do with *why* the interventionists want war, and raises the specter of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, justified with *lies* about chemical weapons by Tony Blair’s government. Other columnists have emphasized that the opposition is dominated by jihadis, whose victory, to put it mildly, would not be in the interests of the United States, or stability in the region.

Israel Acts for War

It was in the context of this fight inside the United States, that the Israeli Cabinet, on May 2, gave Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu authorization to bomb select targets inside Syria, on the grounds that “game changing” weapons were “about” to be shipped to Hezbollah in Lebanon. Israeli Defense Forces were moved up to the borders with both Syria and Lebanon, and U.S. sources say that Israel has developed plans to create a buffer zone in southern Syria, like the buffer zone it maintained in southern Lebanon from 1978-2000.

The Israeli actions were not unilateral. In the past two weeks, President Obama, Secretary of State John Kerry, and Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel have been conducting non-stop consultations with Israeli leaders and Arab leaders from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, the U.A.E., and Obama is to meet with Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan soon in Washington.

U.S. officials have confirmed that, despite the strong JCS opposition, Obama has told top national security aides that the “Syria problem” must be resolved before the end of the year—meaning that Assad must be removed from power by then. While Obama made a series of public statements in the past 48 hours, claiming there are no plans to put “American boots on the ground” in Syria, this is pure sophistry. The model for the regime change against Assad is the campaign that was conducted in 2011 to oust Muammar Qaddafi from power in Libya—a U.S.-led campaign that has turned the country over to al-Qaeda-linked networks and the Muslim Brotherhood.

The Joint Chiefs opposition to a Syrian no-fly zone is based on the recent Libya war, in which the creation of a no-fly zone was an act of war that guaranteed that

the U.S. would be leading a regime-change effort. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates resigned from the Obama Administration over his opposition to the no-fly zone, precisely because it was an act of aggressive war.

Syria is not Libya, and the ongoing effort against the Assad government will put the Obama Administration on a collision course with Russia.

Next Target: Iran

In addition, President Obama continues to reassure Israel that the United States will never allow Iran to develop a nuclear weapon. Hagel has publicly confirmed that the U.S. will be updating and revising military options against Iran immediately after the Iranian Presidential elections in June. Clearly, the escalation of the regime-change drive against Assad in Syria is linked to the overall war plans for Iran. News reports today indicate that Washington is pursuing a “4+1” military alliance of Saudi Arabia, the U.A.E., Jordan, and Turkey, plus Israel, directed against Iran. While the news accounts claim that the effort is based on the possibility of “containment” of a nuclear-armed Iran, the reality is that Iran is next on the target list after Syria.

Lyndon LaRouche warned back in 2011 that the

British-steered Obama White House had intended to move immediately from Libyan regime change to similar actions against Syria, and then Iran. Strong opposition from the JCS and other patriotic forces had slowed that process, and the accelerated disintegration of the trans-Atlantic financial system had further complicated the effort. At the time, LaRouche had made the point that the real targets of the war drive were Russia and China—not Syria and Iran. Russian officials fully concurred with that assessment, and both Russia and China blocked any action at the United Nations to support regime change, and made clear that they were prepared to respond to U.S. and NATO aggression with asymmetric force.

The situation right now is that the Near East and Persian Gulf are on the very edge of full-scale war. Any delusions that the escalation in Syria can be contained within the borders of that targeted nation are delusional. The real danger in the coming days is that a desperate British Empire will use its tools, Obama and Netanyahu, to take the next step toward World War III.

Netanyahu has already played his hand. The question in the immediate hours ahead is whether Obama will be stopped.

EIR Special Report

The British Empire's Global Showdown, And How To Overcome It

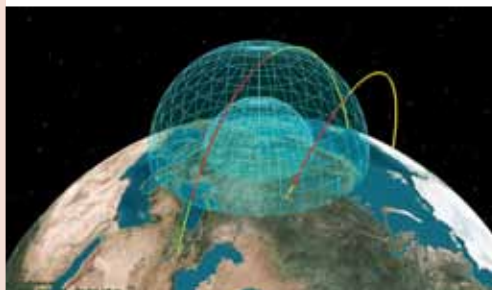
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Special Report

The British Empire's Global Showdown, and How To Overcome It



June 2012

Obama Follows British Afghan Policy Straight Toward a New War

by Ramtanu Maitra

May 5—President Obama's plan to withdraw the majority of U.S. troops from Afghanistan may lead to another war in the region. The most dangerous signal suggesting that such an outcome is indeed on the horizon was the reported May 1 border clash between the armies of Pakistan and Afghanistan that killed soldiers on both sides. Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai's strident declaration that the more than a century-old British-drawn Durand Line, which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan, was never accepted by the Afghans, and the news that the Pakistani military is "rebuilding" check-posts in certain border areas, makes the brew even headier.

But, Obama and his "advisors," shackled to British "knowledge" about how to handle the Afghans, and his dependence on the Saudis and Qataris to "end the Afghanistan war," may even scuttle the vaunted plan of the Obama Administration to bring the majority of the "boys and girls" home in 2014. President Karzai, who knows the python that has a mortal grip on the U.S./NATO troops, said on May 4 that he has decided to allow the U.S. military to keep bases in Afghanistan, after a bilateral security agreement is signed with Afghan authorities that sets certain conditions for the U.S. presence. Karzai had confirmed in 2011 that the Obama Administration had demanded the establishment of permanent U.S. military bases across the country. This could be a bit of relief for Obama.

Bad News, Like Monsoon Rains

On the other hand, bad news is pouring out of Afghanistan in buckets. Obama and his grim-looking advisors do not have a clue how to deal with the problems and keep the withdrawal schedule intact.

On April 27, the Taliban announced their Spring offensive, with new attacks as the weather warms up, making both travel and fighting easier. The statement was issued toward the end of a month that already had

been the deadliest of the year. Since then, worse incidents have happened. On May 3, the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) said that seven of its soldiers and two other NATO troops were killed by an Afghan Army soldier in the far west of the country, in the Bala Boluk district of Farah. Twenty-one U.S. military personnel have been killed in the past week, either at the hands of the Taliban or in air crashes.

Xinhua reported on May 3 that Afghan and ISAF troops had found and defused nine improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the eastern provinces the day before. In addition, according to a statement released by the National Directorate of Security (NDS), Afghan intelligence forces foiled a Taliban attack, during a military operation in Kabul city. The statement added that the militants were looking to carry out missile attacks in the city from the Khak-e-Jabar area, but the attack was foiled in cooperation with local residents. NDS officials later added that Afghan security forces had seized around thirty 75-mm artillery rounds and twenty 82-mm artillery rounds during the operation.

Another piece of bad news is the spurt in opium production in Afghanistan this year. A United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report, the "Afghanistan Opium Risk Assessment 2013," issued on April 28, said that Afghanistan was moving toward record levels of opium production this year, despite eradication efforts by the international community and Afghan government. "The assessment suggests that poppy cultivation is not only expected to expand in areas where it already existed in 2012 ... but also in new areas or in areas where poppy cultivation was stopped," the survey said.

Russia keeps close watch on Afghan opium production, as the Afghanistan-produced opium/heroin supports various Wahhabi-operated secessionist movements inside Russia, and in its vicinity in Central Asia,

and is destroying a significant section of these nations' youth and workforce. At the 56th session of the UN's Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna on March 11, the head of Russia's Federal Drug Control Service, Viktor Ivanov, pointed out that "Afghan heroin has killed more than 1 million people worldwide since 'Operation Enduring Freedom' began, and over a trillion dollars has been invested into transnational organized crime from drug sales." "Metaphorically speaking," he explained, "instead of destroying the machine-gun nest, they [the West—ed.] suggest catching bullets flying from the machine-gun. We suggest eradicating the narcotic plants altogether. As long as there are opium poppy fields, there will be trafficking."

Pakistan, Afghanistan Armies Clash

However, the most dangerous development along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border involves military clashes between the two armies. On May 1, Pakistani and Afghan troops exchanged fire after Afghanistan opposed the Pakistani construction of a military gate at Gursal, which Afghan officials claim is inside Afghanistan's Goshta District, in eastern Nangarhar province.

The firefight resulted in the death of an Afghan border police officer and injury of two Pakistani soldiers, according to Pakistani officials. Kabul claims seven Pakistani soldiers died. "This is not the first time that the heavy fire was initiated from the Afghan side, causing heavy injury and damage to the Pakistani structures," the Pakistani Foreign Ministry statement said. That is true, but these are difficult times and the fire-fights have different contexts.

In the following days, while Islamabad remained busy with its May 11 general elections and dime-a-dozen internal incidents of violence, President Karzai unleashed a barrage of verbal attacks on Pakistan, and

FIGURE 1

The Durand Line and the Pakistan-Afghanistan Border



said that Afghanistan "has never accepted" and "will never recognize" the Durand Line. For the last few weeks, the streets of Nangarhar province's capital, Jalalabad, have been lined with demonstrators chanting anti-Pakistan slogans and demanding military action by the Afghan government. Karzai has directed his Foreign, Interior, and Defense ministries to ask for clarification from the U.S.-led coalition, for "assisting and supporting Pakistan to build these installations," according to a statement from the President's office.

Abdul Karim Khurram, the President's chief of staff, revealed on April 29 that Karzai had sent a letter to President Obama, seeking his help in retaking nearly a dozen border posts which the Afghan President's

office believes Pakistani forces have unjustly occupied in the past decade. Khurram said that Karzai, who sent the letter on April 15, accused the ISAF of handing over military posts it had built along the border to Pakistani forces

Karzai pointed out that those behind such attacks seek to force Afghanistan to recognize the Durand Line, that those who attack Afghanistan “from the other side of the Durand Line” are against Afghanistan’s progress and prosperity, and want to see the country “weak” and “disintegrated.” The Durand Line is the 1893 British-mandated border between the two countries. It is recognized by Pakistan, but not by Afghanistan. Afghanistan maintains that activity by either side along the Durand Line must be approved by both countries.

Karzai also directly addressed the Afghan Taliban, who do not consider Karzai to be a legitimate leader, saying “I want to repeatedly remind the Taliban to drop their weapons against Afghanistan’s people and turn their shoulder and aim at where the hostility is coming from.” Speaking at a press conference on May 4, Karzai urged the militants to “stand with” Muhammad Qasim, the Afghan border policeman killed in the border clash earlier in the week. “On the one side, Afghanistan is responsible for defending its soil, but from the other side, Afghanistan is under attack from the side that uses the name of the Taliban,” Karzai said. Provincial Governor Gul Agha Shirzai said Pakistan should stop interfering in Afghanistan, otherwise, it will face serious reactions. There is no need for the United States’ tanks and artilleries. We defend the country ourselves and Pakistan cannot do anything.”

On the same day, hundreds of people in central Uruzgan province, the birth province of the Afghan Taliban Emir Mullah Omar, staged an anti-Pakistani protest. Nearly 800 people chanted “down with ISI [Pakistani intelligence service], down with Pakistan, long live Afghanistan, and long live Afghan forces.” The demonstrators asked the government to take a clear stance, the head of the provincial council, Amanullah Hotaki, told *Pajhwok Afghan News*. “If we take a look at history, Pakistan has been trying to create problems for Afghanistan, but Afghans have never let it realize its nefarious designs,” he added.

Also on May 4, northern Afghanistan’s Kunar provincial Governor Sayed Fazlullah Wahidi told *TOLO News* that the Pakistani military has started building up checkpoints in the eastern part of the province. “We have

decided and ordered our military forces to stop them and push them back to their areas,” Wahidi said.

Afghan Interior Minister Mojtaba Patang went even a step further, when he warned that Pakistan will face military reaction “if it tries to rebuild military installations in border areas.” Saying that Afghanistan owns modern equipment for defending these areas, Patang said that until foreign hands stop working in Afghanistan, the country will never achieve lasting stability.

British-Run Plan

Having engaged more than 100,000 U.S. troops and spent hundreds of billions of dollars on its “War on Terror” in Afghanistan, the United States has handed over the Afghan policy prior to troop withdrawal to Britain. Britain’s empire-servers have long been influencing Washington to bring Taliban back to power, to “facilitate safe withdrawal” of U.S. troops from Afghanistan and make credible Obama’s promise to the American people. In early February, British Prime Minister David Cameron hosted Karzai and Pakistan’s President Asif Ali Zardari, at Chequers, his sprawling country estate northwest of London. Cameron’s objective was to get an agreement from Pakistan and Afghanistan for the Taliban takeover, prior to the U.S. and NATO troop withdrawal.

While Zardari, who is a puppet on a string, has little to say about this and agreed, Karzai vehemently opposes the Taliban takeover. President Obama and his inner coterie, however, have swallowed hook, line, and sinker the Empire’s formulation. On the ground, both Zardari and Obama are working with the Saudis and Qataris. The Saudis, who fund the Taliban and all the Wahhabi-indoctrinated terrorist groups in Central Asian nations and Russia, see nothing but rosy prospects in a Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

Qatar is purportedly meant to serve as a neutral space, where the concerned parties can come to at least an ad hoc agreement. In many parts of the world, however, tiny Qatar’s intentions are met with suspicion. Qatari officials operated alongside Libyan rebels during the overthrow of Muammar Qaddafi; have been active in arming insurgent groups in Syria; and have been assisting the jihadis following the short-lived Islamist takeover of northern Mali.

Although no robed Qatari official appeared alongside the “pro-peace” troika of Karzai, Zardari, and Cameron at Chequers, the small emirate is no stranger



British Prime Minister's Office

Buddies at Chequers, left to right, Afghan President Hamid Karzai, British Prime Minister David Cameron, Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari, Feb. 4, 2013. Don't believe all the smiles—each has his own agenda, but the British expect to come out on top.

to hosting rogue Islamists of varying stripes. In the 1990s, al-Qaeda's Khalid Sheikh Mohammed was out of the reach of American authorities while he quietly worked as an engineer at Qatar's Ministry of Electricity and Water. On the small, sparsely populated peninsula jutting out from Saudi Arabia into the Persian Gulf, it is highly unlikely that Mohammed or other known al-Qaeda operatives operated without the knowledge and cooperation of government authorities such as Qatar's then-Minister of Islamic Affairs, Sheik Abdullah bin Khalid al-Thani, on whose farm Mohammed is thought to have lived before fleeing to Pakistan in advance of a U.S. dragnet. Al-Thani, currently Interior Minister, would not likely object to the Taliban operating openly in the emirate.¹

Is Karzai a Thorn in the Side of the Obama-Empire Plan?

During U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel's recent maiden visit to Afghanistan in his new capacity, President Karzai issued a statement that said: "America says the Taliban is not my enemy and we do not have war with the Taliban, but in the name of the Taliban, they are abusing people in Afghanistan on a daily basis." This straight talk from Karzai indicates his strong opposition to the British-Saudi-Obama

Administration endgame, which would bring the Taliban back to power in Kabul.

Speaking to the *Tehran Times* of April 22, South Alabama University professor Nader Entessar said: "The Afghan people will be the biggest losers if the Taliban come back to power.... President Karzai does not favor the inclusion of the Taliban in a future Afghan government because he reasons that the Taliban will overwhelm his base of power and will ultimately monopolize power at the expense of other political forces in the country. But we

have to remember that what President Karzai wants may not be important, because his power-base is limited and his administration is at the mercy of his U.S. supporters. So, Karzai does not have much bargaining power."

On the other hand, Karzai enjoys wholehearted support of both Russia and India in his opposition to allowing the Taliban coming to power. China's support will be lukewarm, since Beijing enjoys a strategic relationship with Pakistan and has future plans that involve using Pakistan's territory to bring in Persian Gulf oil and gas to western China. At the same time, China is aware and uneasy about the fact that the Taliban, as before, will encourage the Saudi-British-backed Uyghur militants who are seeking a separate state, East Turkestan, within China, operating inside China from their bases on Afghan soil.

Karzai also knows Pakistan's other vital weakness. The Pakistani military, dominated by the Punjabis, is hated in the border areas, straddling the illusive Durand Line, by the residents of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)—an area where only Pushtuns live. The Pushtuns could remain within Pakistan as long they are left alone, but they will reject violently any attempt to subjugate them by the Punjabi military. The U.S.-led "Operation Enduring Freedom" and former Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf's attempt to militarily subdue the Pushtuns in the FATA, sparked confrontation between the FATA Pushtuns

1. Derek Henry Flood, "Balkanization of Afghanistan beckons," *Asia Times*, Feb. 20 2012.

FIGURE 2



ident Obama will play his deck of loaded cards, handed to him by the Empire.

Here is a word of caution to Obama and his advisors: There is no doubt that the Empire-servers have “brainwashed” the United States into pushing through the idea of the Taliban as a political player in Afghanistan. A growing number of Pushtun tribes, or clans within tribes, have turned against the Taliban (who are seen as a bunch of gangsters, drug-runners, and hired guns, pretending to be Islamic heroes). In part, this is out of revulsion against the drugs and chaos they bring, but these tribal leaders have also watched the rest of the country grow wealthy while the Taliban keep many Pushtuns in poverty (by chasing away aid operations or any new business that might interfere with drug production and smuggling). They believe that it’s time for a change. But many Taliban and their allies have gotten used to that affluence

and the Pakistani military. There is every reason to believe that this will play out, however violent that conflict turns out to be.

The Pakistani military will also have to worry about Balochistan. Unlike the Pushtuns of FATA, who have grown virulently anti-Pakistan only in recent years, most of the Baloch tribes have faced the Pakistani military’s wrath over decades. What is troublesome for the uniformed men in Pakistan is that the area known as Balochistan borders Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan has earlier allowed British-U.S. operations to destabilize Iran, using the Baloch tribes.

On the other hand, the Pakistani military, which seeks control over Afghanistan in order to deepen its “strategic depth” to counter the Indian military, finds the Empire-Saudi plan to its benefit. More importantly, the military brass is aware of the FATA Pushtuns’ hostility toward them. If the Taliban fails to gain control of Kabul, it is likely, if not certain, that the Pushtuns of Afghanistan and Pakistan will take on Pakistan’s might. One wonders which way then Pres-

ident Obama will play his deck of loaded cards, handed to him by the Empire. They have powerful government officials on their payroll and are not shy about using them.²

This itself is a major threat. Add to that, the ensuing military conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and the mix that one sees is a dangerous development in an area sandwiched between Iran and unstable Central Asia. Maybe that precise British-Saudi plan is what President Obama finds attractive.

But the British plans, however evil and tricky, do not work all the time. “For some, it has brought back memories of the 1842 retreat of the British army from Kabul that went horribly wrong with the annihilation of the entire force down to the last man, woman and child except for a surgeon who survived to tell the tale of Gandamak massacre.”³

But this time, the victims won’t only be the British.

2. “The Long Hot Summer,” [Strategy Page](#), April 20, 2013.

3. Sanjeev Miglani, “From the ground in Afghanistan, uncertain future,” Reuters, April 23, 2013.

Filipinos Rally To 'Save the Nation'

by Michael Billington

May 1—On April 20, the international LaRouche movement emerged as a significant political force in the Philippines, with the first national conference of the Save the Nation movement, organized by Philippines LaRouche Society chairman Butch Valdes, in conjunction with a number of institutions representing scientists, engineers, journalists, and others. Nearly 200 people, including representatives of organizations who spoke for thousands more, gathered in Manila; 20 of them made brief presentations.

The Save the Nation institution was built largely through a weekly two-hour radio show hosted by Valdes on the nationwide Radio Mindanao, DZXL 558, on Sunday evenings (also heard over the Internet by the Philippine worldwide diaspora). Valdes focused on his Three Urgent Steps:

- Nuclear power, including opening the mothballed Bataan Nuclear Power Plant, closed on the eve of its opening in 1986 by the coup carried out against nationalist President Ferdinand Marcos led by George Shultz and the then-emerging neoconservative forces in the U.S.;

- A science-driven agricultural revival to attain food self-sufficiency;

- A moratorium on payment of the foreign debt, based on the clear evidence that the debt is illegitimate.

This program represents an all-out rejection of the current government's insistence on prioritizing debt repayment above the welfare of a population which is becoming increasingly stricken by poverty and hunger.

But Valdes also insisted, repeatedly, that there was no solution to the problem within the Philippines itself, since the entire world was careening into economic

chaos and a threat of global thermonuclear war. He educated his rapidly expanding audience that only a global solution, beginning in the U.S., based on the three-point program proposed by Lyndon LaRouche would work: Glass-Steagall separation of commercial and investment banking; restoration of a credit system through the establishment of a Third National Bank; and large-scale infrastructure projects.

Valdes has regularly hosted LaRouche spokesmen on his program, often including Michael Billington, *EIR* Asia correspondent, for briefings on the interna-



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Butch Valdes, chairman of the Philippines LaRouche Society, addresses the April 20 conference, which was organized to "Save the Nation."

tional crisis and the LaRouche movement's campaigns.

A Call to Action

Valdes opened the conference by introducing Billington, who spoke on behalf of the international LaRouche movement.

In his keynote address, Billington presented an overview of the onrushing collapse of the trans-Atlantic nations and their bankrupt financial system, and a discussion of the history of empire, and the leaders who arose throughout history to combat the collapses brought on by those empires. He reviewed the three points of the LaRouche Plan, using historical examples to show that human advances only come from defeating the system of empire itself, and noting that that any world war today would be thermonuclear, and thus, the imperial principle must be abolished for good.

Valdes then invited the spokespersons for the other participating organizations in the Save the Nation movement to speak for a few minutes each. What ensued was an outpouring of praise for the work of Valdes and the international LaRouche movement, and a call to action, not only from the participating organizations, but from others who were attending the conference. Many of these people had been unknown to Valdes, but they had been listening to his weekly radio show for months, or even years, and at this point, felt compelled to attend, join, and speak out as participants in this battle.

These included: the head of the national engineers' association; the head of a national farmers' association; the head of a nurses' organization which is fielding candidates for the Congressional elections this month; two community organizers from provinces outside Manila; two retired military officers—one a general who is a Muslim, who spoke about the Jews, Christians, and Muslims fighting together against the Roman Empire; the other a colonel who, in his own words, presented an idea often promoted by LaRouche, that development must come first, as the basis upon which to end wars and establish true peace based on the benefit of both sides; the head of a government workers organization from another province; former Sen. Kit Tatad, who praised LaRouche as the only person who had known all along what was happening, and what was going to happen, and told the truth; and numerous other professionals and representatives of labor organizations.

Elaborating the Program

Archbishop Oscar Cruz, the former head of the Bishops Conference, and the most outspoken of the leading clerics in the Philippines, spoke next about how Valdes had opened his eyes to the scope of the global crisis and the necessary solutions. He described the “three monkey” problem (see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil), and that he could see that those who attended had decided not to be monkeys. He reviewed the “three urgent steps” of the Save the Nation movement, giving his full support for the program. Such an endorsement in the heavily Catholic Philippines carries significant weight.

The afternoon session focused on the scientific issues, beginning with a doctor of nuclear medicine,



Valdes, Archbishop Oscar Cruz, and author Michael Billington, at the Manila conference.

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followed by Mohd Peter Davis, the representative of the LaRouche movement in Malaysia. Davis reviewed the role of empires throughout history in destroying food capacity, as a weapon in restricting population growth, and the British Empire's current effort to reduce the world's population to a billion inhabitants. He countered with the role of science, focused on his “Deep Tropical” discoveries for animal production in the tropics, as covered in [EIR](#) over the years.

The nuclear engineer who had overseen the building of the Bataan nuclear power plant then gave a stirring presentation on its history, its safety, and the urgency of finally opening the plant today, 17 years after it was sabotaged by the Washington coup which removed Marcos, and placed Cory Aquino in power. Aquino's son Noynoy is the current President, and a vacuous figure with no credentials other than his mother's name and a subservience to the insane President in Washington, Barack Obama.

In the final presentation, Valdes reviewed the “three vital steps,” describing how “politics, ignorance, and ill-will” had destroyed the promise of the Philippines that had existed under Marcos, and insisting that no one could consider this conference to be a “normal seminar,” but rather a meeting of those self-selected to prevent the nation from dying, as part of the fight to save civilization worldwide. He reviewed LaRouche's [Triple Curve](#) and the “[bankers' arithmetic](#)” which had seen the nation pay its debts twice over, but end up with more debt than it began with.

The discussion period concluded with the question: “Where do we go from here?” Valdes answered: “Where do *you* go from here?” He called on each member of the audience to take the message of the conference back to their friends, their political representatives, and others. Time is short, but the opportunity great, he said. The emotion and enthusiasm with which the Philippine National Anthem was sung by the audience at the end, captured the sense of mission and intention of the event.

The American System Tradition

The Save the Nation movement has intersected two interrelated phenomena in the Philippines—the MacArthur/Roosevelt tradition, and the legacy of President Marcos.

The U.S. victory in the 1898 Spanish-American war ended the imperial power which had controlled the country for over 300 years. American control was problematic, as Anglophiles in the U.S. flirted with colonialism, but in 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the Philippines would be granted full independence in ten years time, and appointed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, whose father had been Governor-General of the Philippines, to be Field Marshall in Manila, to build a Philippine Army and prepare the nation for independence.

The MacArthurs’ commitment to the core American anti-imperial values of progress, education, and national sovereignty, built tremendous support for them and for the United States, among Filipinos.

World War II intervened, during which MacArthur led the military liberation of the Philippines from Japanese imperial control. The pledge of independence was upheld in 1946, although Roosevelt’s death in 1945 allowed a partial subversion of that independence.

The second phenomenon which helped to shape the Save the Nation movement is the legacy of Ferdinand Marcos, who was President of the Philippines from 1965 to 1986. In that time, Marcos built South-east Asia’s first nuclear power plant, made the Philippines self-sufficient in rice production for the first time in modern history, established a broad-based heavy industrial development plan, implemented water-control policies to end the deadly annual flooding, and established scientific and cultural centers, not only for the Philippines, but for all of Southeast Asia. For these “crimes,” and not for the alleged crimes of corruption, Marcos was deposed in one of the first regime-change exercises orchestrated by the emerging British-dominated neoconservative interests in the U.S.

Billington, in his keynote address, reported that he had just visited South Korea, and that flying in from the beautiful, modern city of Seoul to the decaying, poverty-stricken city of Manila was “heartbreaking.” South Korea and the Philippines were in a very similar condition in the 1950s—impoverished, devastated by war, and totally dependent on outside support. Korean President Park Chung-hee and Philippine President Marcos, who admired each other, had similar plans—nuclear power, heavy industrial development, rural development, infrastructural transformation—but Park was able to carry out his plans, while Marcos was ousted by Washington, which wanted to “make a horrible example” of the Philippines: that in the future, Third World nations would not be allowed to break free of their chains, and especially that they would be forbidden to have access to nuclear power.


It is time to reverse that legacy.

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(1997) 260 pages **\$100**
(EIR 96-007)

THE FAKE ANTI-EURO PARTY

Anti-Euro on the Outside, National-Monetarism Inside

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

May 4—More and more citizens sense that Germany is in danger of being drawn into a bottomless vortex. All of Southern Europe is being economically ruined by the austerity demands of the Troika [IMF-ECB-European Commission]; youth unemployment there is up to 60% (!); the European Central Bank, by cutting interest rates to 0.5%, has opened the monetary floodgates in the tradition of Weimar Germany in 1923, just as the Fed and the central banks of Britain and Japan have done; and Germany is supposed to be the paymaster of last resort for everyone in Europe. In short, only an ignoramus does not see that the euro is a failed experiment!

So on Feb. 6, after a couple of metamorphoses, a so-called anti-euro party [Alternative for Germany, AFD] was formed, heralded by amazing media hype, and its chairman, Prof. Bernd Lucke, has since been passed around from one talk show to another. Observant contemporaries must have been wondering what is going on with this new party, given the undeniable control of the media.

Another supposed strength of the new party—that it was founded by a number of economics professors—is actually its greatest weakness. None of these professors forecast the global systemic crisis; so why would you want to trust someone to solve the crisis who has the very mindset that caused the crisis in the first place?

On the contrary, it was precisely the unbridled free-market radicalism and monetarism preached by the so-called Hamburg Appeal (2005), and signed by 243 economics professors at that time, including Lucke, that was the cause of the current crisis. The appeal stated that “labor costs are a key to overcoming Germany’s weak economic growth.” And further: “The unpleasant truth is therefore that an improvement in labor market conditions is possible only by lowering the wages of those who are already low-paid—i.e., by an increased wage differential. This could be cushioned by longer working hours, reduced holiday pay, or greater motivation.” This “increased wage differential,” the widening gap between the super-rich and super-poor, has always been the goal of the German neo-cons from the so-called Initiative for a New Social Market Economy, which supported the Hamburg Appeal, as did the financial interests backing globalization.

Hideous Intentions

If you look at the AFD’s various policies or those of the “Election Alternative 2013,” as the group was called before one of its metamorphoses, it is clear that the talk of leaving the euro is only the soothing sound of a pipe like that of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, to lure the disaffected from the conservative camp—the party program itself is obviously deliberately vague, while the eco-

conomic policies of some of its leading members and supporters make one's hair stand on end.

For example, board member Konrad Adam thinks it's a good idea to withdraw the right to vote from the unemployed. And Prof. Roland Vaubel, a member of the Scientific Advisory Board, who is closely associated with the American Cato Institute, even had the nerve to cite the constitution of Solon of Athens as evidence that members of "the lowest class" should not be allowed "to campaign for political office." Health economist Prof. Peter O. Oberender supports the commercial trade in human organs, saying that welfare [Hartz IV] recipients could solve their problems by selling their organs to rich people who can afford them: "If someone is facing an existential threat, he should be able to finance himself and his family by the sale of organs." It makes sense that the profoundly anti-social Kirchhof income tax model has been proposed, whereby the more you earn, the more benefits you get.

The same ignorance is revealed in the question of energy, so crucial for the real economy. Here again, nothing but lip service against high energy prices, obviously without understanding that the reason for these high prices is the government subsidies for inefficient technologies that are useless for an industrialized nation.

Given the AFD's unfettered market radicalism and blatant social Darwinism, it is no surprise that Great Britain and the policies of Prime Minister David Cameron are touted as a model—that is, the policies of the British Empire, understood as the forces of globalization and the policy of regime change.

Upon closer inspection, this anti-euro party is not at all so committed to an exit from the euro—at least not for Germany. It is rather that the Southern European countries are to be thrown out. That is what the uninvited Professor Lucke said in early April at a seminar of German and French economists in Paris: "Not all countries should return to their original currencies, but only those that have misbehaved. The others could use the euro, as they have done in the past."

To that, the French industrialist Michel Robatel, co-founder of the Pomone Institute and organizer of the German-French Forum, said: "This does not agree with our proposals. [He was referring to the statement that had previously been agreed upon by the French and German economists present—HZL.] We are for a return to all national currencies, with all their advantages. The

European currency should be used only as a common unit of account; the exchange rate of this unit against any of our national currencies has already been discussed on the basis of a common understanding, as well as the exchange rate against the U.S. dollar." None of the others present contradicted this.

Meanwhile, Lucke is talking about a possible German exit from the euro in 2020! Is unclear what part of the universe he actually is in—certainly not the Europe of 2013, where leading politicians in the South are now saying that the policies of the Troika are turning Europe into a concentration camp.¹

A Deadly Medicine

Almost without exception, the "big names" who have come together in the AFD are fundamentally, monetarists, and are mostly oriented toward the so-called Austrian School of Friedrich von Hayek, Ludwig von Mises, and the ultra-liberal Mont Pelerin Society. This also explains why their analysis of the crisis is so clueless, and why their "alternative" would be a medicine that kills the patient (namely, Europe).

Thus, Lucke claimed, in an interview with the magazine *Cicero*, that the privatization and liberalization of the economy that he and his colleagues want and have partially already pushed through, had nothing to do with the financial crisis of 2008-09, and that that financial crisis also had nothing to do with the crisis of the euro! If one starts off, as Lucke does, with the view from inside a mathematical model, and takes the concept of the real, physical economy to be a foreign word, then naturally one ends up with such absurd statements.

The reasons for the financial crisis lie exclusively in the deregulation and liberalization of the financial system, which, beginning with the policy of the U.S. Truman Administration, and continued by President Nixon's abolition of the Bretton Woods System, systematically paved the way for the shift away from production and toward speculation. The rampant deregulation since the 1999 repeal of the U.S. Glass-Steagall Act is the only significant reason for the financial crisis of 2008-09! And the continuing bank rescue packages since then, which have transformed the huge sums of private gamblers' debt into state debt, whereby the taxpayers and citizens have had to pay for the partly criminal behavior of the banks, have brought the crisis of the

1. See [EIR](#), May 3, 2013—ed.

euro's bad design to the catastrophic point at which we find ourselves today.

What the AFD represents, judging by its minimalist program—which reflects no understanding whatsoever of the complexity of foreign and security policy—lets the cat out of the bag about their true intentions, is a form of radical national monetarism, which, in its rejection of the role of the state, specifically precludes the only realistic solution that exists. And that is the reintroduction of the original Glass-Steagall Act, as it was pushed through by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933—not the ersatz Volcker Rule, Vickers Commission, Liikanen Report, or [German Social Democratic Party candidate for Chancellor Peer] Steinbrück or [German Finance Minister Wolfgang] Schäuble's proposals for banking separation, but the real Glass-Steagall Act!

Glass-Steagall Is the Solution

This is the bill, HR 129, that has been introduced to the U.S. House of Representatives by Reps. Marcy Kaptur and Walter Jones; there is growing support for it in the United States, with all the hallmarks of the beginning of a second American Revolution. In this

revolution, the radical-liberal monetarists are on the wrong side, just as the British Empire was in 1776.

Whether the media hype for the AFD is based on the old imperial principle that “if there is an opposition, then take it over!”, or whether the party is supposed to hold the stirrups for the rise of other forces who want to impose a political union in Europe even faster, makes no great difference. If the Pied Pipers succeed in luring too many people to follow them, the effect will be just as bad as in the legend of Hamelin.

Europe can only be saved with a comprehensive program of sovereignty over nations' own economic and monetary policy, a Glass-Steagall-type banking separation law, fixed exchange rates, and a credit system in the tradition of Alexander Hamilton. Then Germany, after being subjected to a scorched earth campaign of green ideology and speculation, will finally have a new perspective, and Southern Europe, Southwest Asia, and Africa can be developed as part of the World Land-Bridge: a real peace policy.

The AFD is a sham: It is an anti-euro policy on the outside, but national monetarism on the inside.

Translated from German by Susan Welsh

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From the Moon to Mars: The New Economics
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Constitutional Principles for a Recovery
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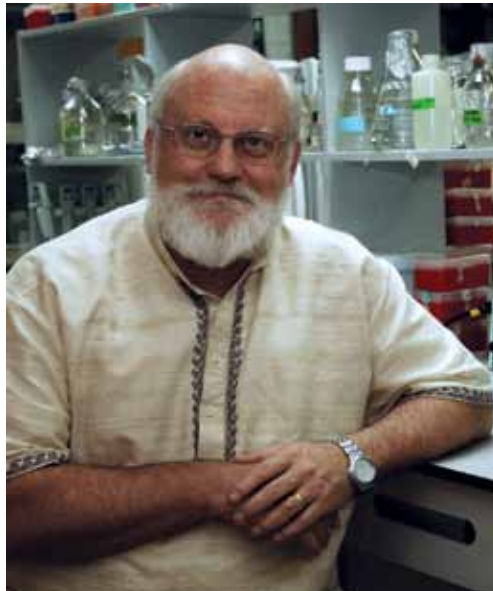
Meeting the Challenge of Expanded Rice Production

April 8—Dr. Robert Zeigler, Director of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), based in the Philippines, gave a presentation in Washington, D.C., Dec. 10, 2012, at the Center for Strategic and International Studies' (CSIS) Global Food Security event, titled, "Promoting Sustainable Rice Production To Meet Growing Challenges."

He addressed the current world food supply situation, and the prospects for scientific advance in agriculture. He called for dramatically increasing rice production.¹

The following are extensive excerpts from the first part of his presentation, on the history, scope, and importance of rice; next week's EIR will carry Dr. Zeigler's discussion of the scientific breakthroughs, which can contribute to transforming agriculture in the 21st Century. (Sub-heads are added.)

Zeigler was introduced by Kristin Wedding, Deputy Director and Fellow of the CSIS Food Security Project, who said, "He has run IRRI since 2005. Dr. Zeigler is a plant pathologist by training, and an expert on food security and poverty issues, especially as it relates to rice. He has an impressive career, working across Africa, Latin America, the United States, and Asia, and he's worked with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture at Kansas State University, and with the Generation Challenge program, which is part of the CGIAR system." He is a Fellow of the American Academy of the Advancement of Science. He serves on the Golden



Dr. Robert Zeigler

Rice Humanitarian Board.

We thank CSIS for their Dec. 10, 2012 event and [archive](#) of the audio and illustrations. The transcription was done by EIR.

Rice: More than Just Food

I think it's always useful for a group that's not intimately associated with rice, to just walk you through, for a couple seconds, what exactly is rice. Rice is probably the first domesticated crop in the world. It's incredibly diverse genetically. It was probably domesticated several times. So, it has a huge genetic reserve and resource, unlike many of our other crops.

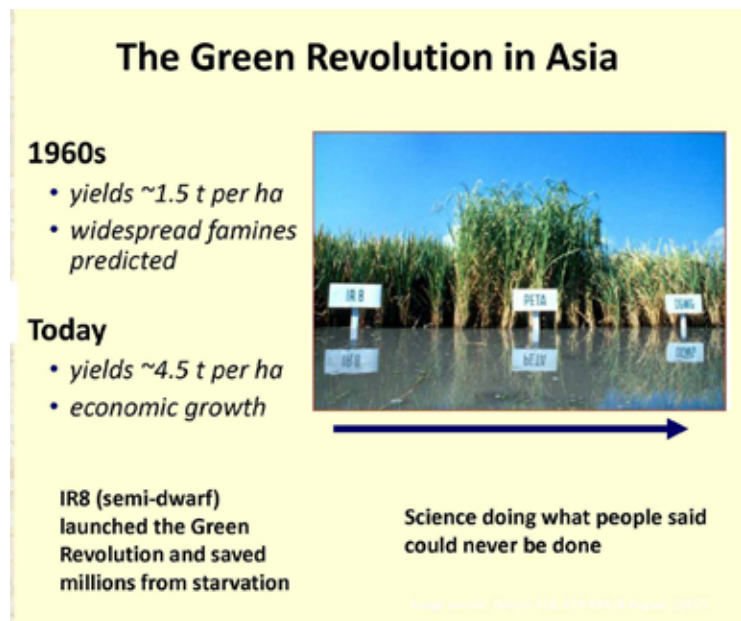
It's also the most important food for the world's poor—but it's also more than a food for much of human society, particularly in Asia. It really penetrates all aspects of life in rice-eating countries. Many cultural events, from birth, weddings, death, all have rice interwoven through them. So, if you're short of rice in half the world, it's much more of an existential crisis than just having to eat potatoes instead.

And also, very importantly, it grows under a monsoon environment. Rice is an Asian crop. Half the year in Asia, there's so much rain that no other crop can really survive, and so, in the great areas where rice is grown, for half the year, there's really no other alternative. So, I think that's something to keep in mind.

Now, I want to just also remind you of what the world was thinking in the 1950s and the 1960s. When I was in my formation at university, I was reading books like *Population Bomb*, *Famine 1975*, etc., and the prevailing wisdom was that the world was going to starve to death; Asia was a basket case—forget about South

1. See "Leading Crop Scientist Warns of Potential Rice Crisis," an interview with Dr. Zeigler, EIR, March 2, 2007.

FIGURE 1



Asia, Southeast Asia—there’s no hope. The future is in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Well, the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation had very deep roots in Asia. They felt that that was one vision of the future, but it didn’t have to be fact; that we could change the way things were going to develop. And they embarked on an aggressive program to invest in science to, in fact, change the calculus on food security for Asia. And they created the International Rice Research Institute in 1960, with the express purpose to change those predictions.

Basically, we had the mission then, which we have today, a very well-focused mission, to reduce poverty and hunger; improve the health and well-being of rice farmers and consumers; do that in a way that the technology that we create, and distribute this year, does not destroy the environmental base for production for future generations. And very, very importantly, recognize that the mission was so large, that we had to work with a rich array of partnerships, and that’s something that will be a theme that I hope permeates.

The Green Revolution

What came out of our work in rice was a Green Revolution in Asia, that most of you, I’m sure, have heard of. At that time, yields were very low, a ton and a half per hectare. When you added fertilizer to those rice varieties, they grew more leaves, grew taller, and fell over,

and your yields could actually be less. My predecessors—I happen to know the guys who actually did this—took and transformed the architecture of the rice plant, so that when you put fertilizer on it, it actually filled more grains, rather than just adding leaves.

Today’s yields in Asia are over four and a half tons per hectare. It’s really a phenomenal achievement (**Figure 1**). There’s the rice in the field; you can see there’s a two-meter tall or more rice plant which isn’t going to be able to hold up its grain. And basically, to me, that’s one of the many examples of science doing what people said couldn’t be done.

One of the things that bothers me most is when I look at projections for the future, I see they are almost all built on linear extrapolations from today. And an institution like mine, and other sister institutions—the very reason that we exist, is to change the curve.

The progression of increasing rice yields across Asia, primarily, and also Latin America—there was a breakthrough in the terms of a new plant architecture, new plant type, we call it, but there were many, many other advances that were made over the years, since the 1960s. A colleague of mine put this together (**Figure 2**):

The line shows a steady growth in world rice yields. Below the line are a number of advances in plant biology; above the line a number of advances that were made in the way we manage the crop. Because you have to address both issues. You can produce a genetically superior crop, but if it’s poorly managed, it won’t express its potential. You could provide the best management practices to a crop which has little genetic potential, and you won’t realize the yield. So, it’s a yin and yang sort of relationship.

Now, just a word, some hard numbers, on economic impact. The Australian Center for International Agricultural Research, ACR, has been funding IRRI for quite a number of years, and the ministers started to ask questions about, what’s the return on the investment? And so they contracted an economic analysis of Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam, and asked the question: What has been the economic return on IRRI’s investment in rice breeding for these three countries? That’s only IRRI, that’s only rice-breeding, and they calculated that the return for those three small countries, was \$1.46 billion *per year*, every

year, from 1985 to 2009 [emphasis added].

\$1.46 billion is more than has been spent on IRRI for its entire existence. So, it's an unbelievable, unbelievable impact.

A Global Staple

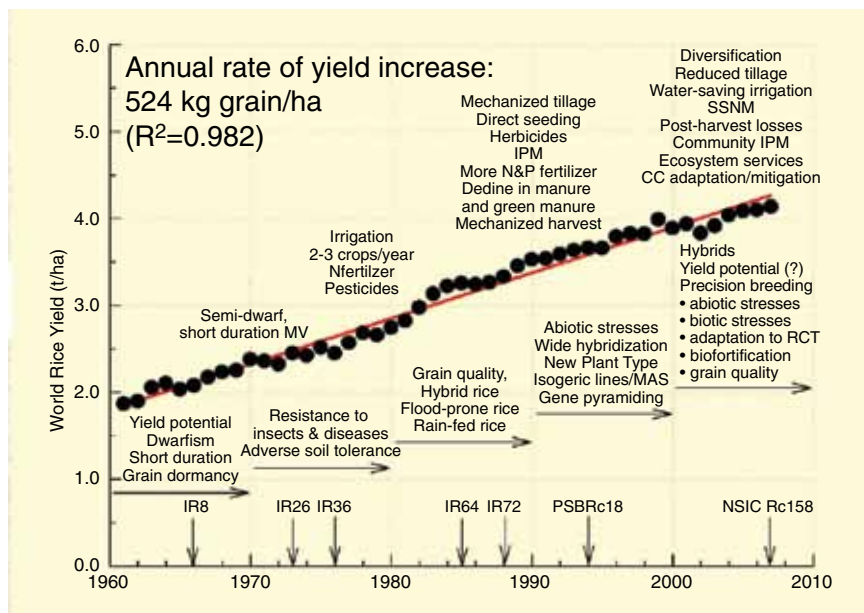
Rice is, in fact, a global staple. It is the primary food for more than two-thirds of the world's population. Half the world's population derives a very significant portion of their caloric supply from it. It's the fastest growing food in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly very well suited for urban populations, and for Africa, improving rice supplies is essential, given how much they import. It's also very important in Latin America, particularly, again, in urban areas.

So, rice is, and will continue to be, a global staple.

Now, if we look at the rice consumption levels (**Figure 3**), the very dark areas are countries where rice consumption exceeds 100 kg per person per year; obviously, very high levels of consumption across Asia, but important levels in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well. When you overlay the distribution of poverty on that, where each of those dots represents a quarter of a million people living on less than \$1.25 a day, you can see that where there's a concentration of poverty, also there's a very large consumption of rice. And basically the equation is: If you want to do something about poverty, doing something about cost of rice, rice supplies, is going to be part of any equation.

Put in other words: Poor people may spend 50% or more of their income on food; and so any increase in the price of rice, if their primary staple is rice, is like a cut in pay. Conversely, when prices

FIGURE 2

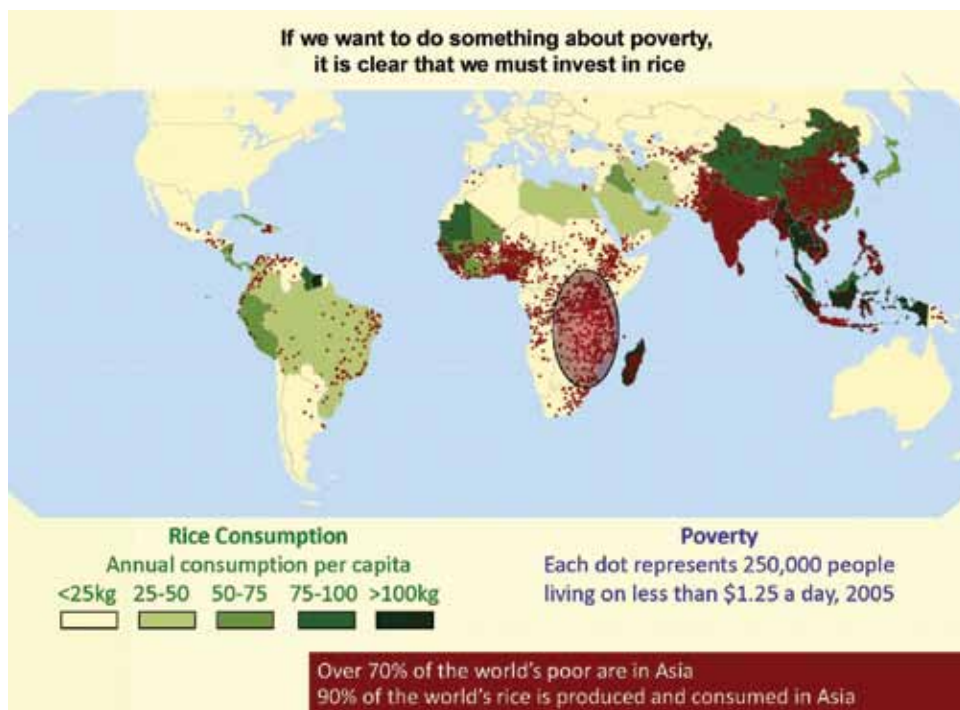


Courtesy of Robert S. Zeigler

are low, it's like providing more disposable income.

Every time I see those red dots of a quarter million people, I try to put a human face on what poverty is. And I took this picture [see photo] up in northwestern Bangladesh a number of years ago, and I was driving through

FIGURE 3



Courtesy of Robert S. Zeigler

the countryside, and this was obviously after a rice harvest, and there were all these piles of dirt out in the field, so I asked my colleague, what were those piles of dirt? And he said, come on out and have a look. I think you'll find it pretty interesting.

And so, if you look closely at this, you'll see a little tube down there. And what he explained was going on, was that after a rice harvest, the very poor people would go out into the field and look for rats' nests, and dig up the rats' nests, and steal the rice from the rats. So, that's a level of poverty that, to me, is almost unimaginable, that you end up stealing from rats.

And of course, the real issue of poverty is not just not having enough money—it's the consequences of poverty, such as malnutrition. That is something that we need to pay very close attention to. Think back to the rice price spikes in 2008, where prices just shot through the roof, and rice became unaffordable in large parts of the world for a significant period of time. Even today, rice prices are 70% higher than they were just a few years ago. All of that translates into people not having enough money to spend on food. And for a child who's under the age of 3 to be malnourished, can have very serious consequences for the rest of his or her life. And so I think we need to keep that in mind.

And when we talk about rice, let's also keep in mind that it's grown by, typically, very, very small farms. Today, much of the labor that goes into rice production is by women and children. It's still very labor-intensive. And I think the way the world is going, we're going to see a very great transformation in the way rice is grown over the next couple of decades, as people, economies, evolve, and people really don't want to do the back-breaking labor that they have in the past.



Courtesy of Robert S. Zeigler

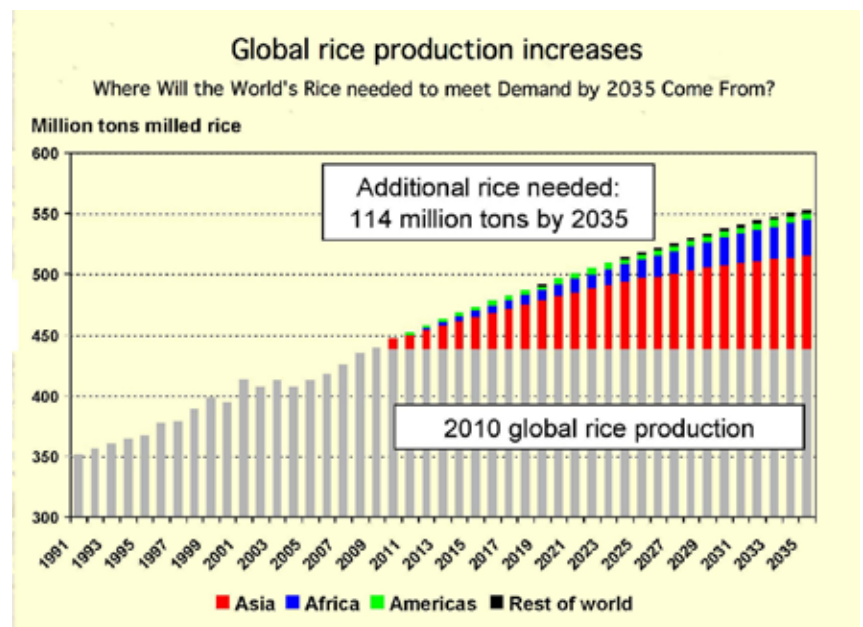
In Bangladesh, the poor are reduced to raiding rats' nests for the rice they can glean from them, as seen in this photo.

When we look at rice demand, all of our projections have been very conservative. We are looking at a continued growth in rice demand, an additional 114 million tons, or 25% increase, just by the year 2035 (**Figure 4**). And most of that growth will be in Asia, which is the red bars, but with continuing demand in Sub-Saharan Africa. So, for the foreseeable future, global rice supplies are going to have to continue to grow.

Where Will More Rice Come From?

Now the question is, where is that rice to come from? Ideally, if we don't want to clear pristine lands for further agricultural growth, it's going to have to come from existing rice lands. But in Asia, in particular, where 90% of the world's rice is grown, land is moving out of rice. You go to areas around Manila, or Bangkok, or Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, or Dhaka, very good prime rice land is being converted into non-agricultural uses. Labor is moving out of rice, and there's increasing competition for water.

FIGURE 4



Courtesy of Robert S. Zeigler

So, we've got a major challenge. We're going to have to increase the productivity of our existing lands just to stay where we are, let alone improve our productivity. So, we have some major challenges facing us. And it may be, that more rice lands will have to be opened up, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, but that's a much longer term prospect that is not going to solve any problems over the next decade, that's for sure.

Now, if we consider climate change, global temperatures are increasing; that's a fact. It's also a fact, that rainfall patterns are changing, and we've seen that very spectacularly this year in North America. It's a fact that sea levels are rising. And there certainly seems to be a trend of more severe storms, particularly in tropical areas.

So, given that we've got to increase productivity on existing lands, and that we have all these challenges facing us, it is, I think, a situation more daunting than faced by predecessors in the 1960s. And if we consider climate change, that's a reality.

And work that's come out of our institute that's really sort of mind-numbing, or mind-blowing—and this completely caught the world by surprise—we did a long-term analysis; we have a set of long-term experiments, that have been running three seasons a year since 1963, and they continue. And it turns out that there was a tremendous database on yields, and temperature records. And we found a relationship between nighttime temperatures and yield. And for every one degree increase in nighttime temperature—not daytime temperatures, but nighttime temperatures—yields dropped by 10%. That's an *enormous* hit. In fact, it was so large that nobody believed it. But it has since been repeated in very carefully controlled studies in wheat, and other field studies, around the world. So, that's a pretty shocking figure.

Note: The final part of Dr. Zeigler's presentation, on developing rice varieties that will be able to deal with changing climate, will be in next week's EIR.

Discussion

Michael Billington (EIR): I wondered if you could address the big picture, just briefly. When you were here five years ago, you warned that we were facing a very, very severe global food disaster, if things weren't changed. And obviously, they weren't changed.

In the meantime, we've had this global financial

breakdown, and all you hear is, austerity, austerity, austerity. There are alternatives. There's discussion of a Glass-Steagall/Roosevelt approach to the debt, so that we can start generating credits for big infrastructure. It's a fight. Could you give us a sense of your vision on this?

Zeigler: Well, yes—it's precarious, because in some areas, like South Asia, which is a real pressure point, there's a very deep awareness that investments have to be made. The political structure is so paralyzed, that I'm not as optimistic as I would like to be.

China, in my opinion, is very concerned, and they are actively seeking to source rice supplies elsewhere, which means it is a warning sign. And I would say that we're going from season to season, year to year. Two successive completely failed monsoons in India would be catastrophic. We had a delayed monsoon last year, but they had built up their strategic reserves, and so they were able to meet the demand.

I think you need to have policies in place that will allow grain to be traded. Now, this is a very touchy question. I don't pretend to know the answer, because you can come down on either side. A country, if it's facing a population that's starving, politically has no choice but to stop exports. It's just the way it's going to be.

But then, when that happens, you have exactly what happened in 2007, when it was a set of dominos. Vietnam stopped its exports in July because of food inflation and huge shortages. India blocked its exports because of a cyclone that hit Bangladesh, and they knew that Bangladesh was going to be demanding rice from them. Philippines then, in a panic, went out and issued a tender for 2 million tons, and all hell broke loose. And it was a very difficult situation.

And that wasn't even a bad weather year. That was a political panic. If you have a bad weather situation, which, I don't think is avoidable—we will eventually have it. And we had it this year, and look what happened to maize and soybean prices. We're extremely vulnerable to weather shocks. And the best, I think, we can hope for, is that our policymakers wake up a little bit about their response, and try to put some forward thinking in place.

Could there be triggers where there would be a temporary suspension of the requirement to use X-amount of harvest in ethanol? Could there be a lifting of the WTO rules on grain prices and trades, and things like

that? I don't know—you need some people with political courage to make those decisions.

Not Enough Investment in R&D

Keith Fuglie, USDA Economic Research Service: Last Friday [Dec. 7, 2012], the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology released a report that said that, in the United States, we're not making sufficient R&D investment to meet the challenges facing this country. And my question is, what are the implications of something like that, for a place like IRRI? You talked about the importance of science partnerships, and so forth. So, if countries like the United States don't make the investments in agricultural science, what are the implications for a place like IRRI?

But I also want to relate it to the fact that, in places like China and Brazil, we see a big expansion of research capacity, so is that going to be sufficient to, say, offset the kinds of scientific advances that an institution like yours has relied on from the United States in the past?

Zeigler: No. It's very troubling, what's happening in the U.S. and Western Europe. It's troubling for a couple of reasons. One, you're probably familiar with the work

of Phil Pardey and his colleagues. Well, they were able to demonstrate that the drop in public-sector investments in ag research wasn't felt until about 15 years later, in terms of total factors of productivity decline. So, as the pipeline shrinks—cuts that are made this year—the effects aren't felt for a decade or more, and so, there's no short-term incentive for the politicians.

So for us, it's very bad, because we depend upon what's coming out of the U.S. university and public research arena. What's coming out of the private sector is very difficult for us to get access to. The investments by China and, to a certain extent, Brazil, while large, they don't like to share as much as others. And a lot of that work is not as accessible, not for language reasons only, but some of it is just not—it's held more strategically—and a lot of the effort is towards developing relationships in developing countries.

For example, the hybrid rice goes from China out to other countries. The parental lines aren't shared; only the seed is shared. So the technology, the core technology, is held at home.

So, although I'm always happy to see more investment in ag R&D, the key is for it to be available. That's my concern.

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AS WEEK OF ACTION STARTS

LaRouche: Free the Captive Nations with Glass-Steagall

by Nancy Spannaus

May 7—Speaking on the eve of a Week of Action To Restore Glass-Steagall, called by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), Lyndon LaRouche laid out the stakes to the organizing teams: “Get Glass-Steagall enacted now, or you’re as good as dead.”

“The condition of the formerly sovereign states of Europe, of Western and Central Europe, is that they are no longer sovereigns. They have not been sovereigns. They are now captive nations going into poorer and poorer circumstances of life. They have no true freedom, except in the sense that the British Empire, or the British system, with its collection of captive nations working under the Queen, that’s their kind of sovereignty.

“But, under the present policies of the United States, under the past two Presidents, in particular, since the rejection of Glass-Steagall, the United States has also been a captive nation.

“Now if we want anything good in the United States, you have to restore Glass-Steagall. Because only Glass-Steagall will make the United States a sovereign nation-state. And only that kind of sovereignty will bring the nation into survival. Otherwise, you have no life before you. Because the way this road is going, the road of the British system, you are going to be destroyed. And everything you do, that you think is going to work, particularly those fat-headed people who think they know everything, are going to find out they’ve lost everything, along with the rest of us.

“So if they want to survive, they have to look at the

terrible example that we see in Western and Central Europe, under the so-called euro system. *There is no true sovereignty among the nations of continental Europe—it does not exist!* And our job in the United States is to make sure they get their rights back again, minus what the British Queen is trying to shove down our throats.

“That’s the position you actually have to take. You cannot say there are other things that have to be considered. If you don’t consider this challenge, you are nothing. If you don’t get Glass-Steagall, you will not be able to have a United States again, *never again*. To deny Glass-Steagall is a peculiar kind of *treason* against the United States. You are a traitor, because the effect of what you will do by not putting Glass-Steagall into operation, means that you haven’t got a prayer, not even a prayer for anybody.

“The fact is, get Glass-Steagall enacted now, or you’re as good as dead.”

Going into Action

The day after LaRouche spoke, citizens began a week of rallies, press conferences, and lobbying across the nation. The center point of activity will be in Washington, D.C., on May 7 and 8, when delegations from East Coast states, led by the LaRouchePAC, will descend on the nation’s capital to deliver the message to Congress: Glass-Steagall Now!

The purpose, as laid out in the Call to Action issued May 1, is to provide the necessary push for immediate

passage of HR 129, the bill by Reps. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) and Walter Jones (R-N.C.) in the House of Representatives, which would reinstate Glass-Steagall, and to get a companion bill introduced, then passed, in the Senate.

As the week began, HR 129, the Return to Prudent Banking Act, had 61 sponsors in the House, with predominantly, but not only, Democratic support. It has been referred to the House Committee on Financial Services. The sponsors come from 28 of the U.S. states, spanning the country.

In support of this bill, memorial legislation demanding that Congress act has been introduced into 18 state legislatures, and has passed in four: South Dakota (both Houses); Maine (both Houses); Indiana (the lower House); and Alabama (the lower House). Many of these state memorials feature strong bipartisan support, with a few being all-Republican (Colorado), or all-Democratic (Rhode Island). The 18 states are: Louisiana, Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

In addition, memorials demanding the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall have passed in nearly 20 townships in Pennsylvania. Nine townships have also passed resolutions calling on their Congressmen to sign on to HR 129, and on their Senators to introduce a companion bill in the Senate immediately.

National organizations that endorsed Kaptur's bill during the last Congressional session have inexcusably lagged behind this year, but the National Farmers Union reiterated its support for Glass-Steagall at its March convention.

Broader Support

While the campaign for the urgent restoration of Glass-Steagall has been spearheaded by LaRouche and his Political Action Committee, starting in the Fall of 2008, since then, a host of prominent economists

and regulators, led by FDIC Vice Chairman Thomas Hoenig, and including such notables as David Stockman, former chair of the Office of Management and Budget under Ronald Reagan, economist Luigi Zingales, and Robert Reich, former Labor Secretary under Bill Clinton, have come forward to support the bank separation law. Among prominent international figures joining these Americans are Daisuke Kotegawa, the former executive director for Japan of the International Monetary Fund, and a former official of the Japanese Finance Ministry; and Italian Sen. Giulio Tremonti, formerly Italy's Economics Minister.

Even some top bankers who previously had fought to kill Glass-Steagall—most notably, former CEO of Citibank Sanford

Weill—have reversed their positions, and called for its restoration.

Over recent weeks, faced with the murderous austerity being imposed by the European Commission, IMF, and European Central Bank (the Troika), and the “bail-in” theft policy carried out in Cyprus, growing numbers of European notables have raised their voices for the United States to take the first step to economic sanity by restoring Glass-Steagall, and are sending messages to Congress urging action. These include Italian Deputy Giancarlo Giorgetti, a leader of the Lega Nord caucus in the Italian parliament; Icelandic parliamentarian Álfheidur Ingadóttir; and hundreds of mayors from cities in France.

At an April 13-14 conference of the Schiller Institute in Frankfurt, Germany, more than 300 participants from countries on every continent signed an appeal for the U.S. to pass Glass-Steagall. Inspired by that conference appeal, activists in Spain, Mexico, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere, have begun to collect statements and signatures on appeals to the U.S. Congress to immediately act.

Find further details on these appeals, see www.larouchepac.com.



EIRNS/Sylvia Rosas

LaRouchePAC organizing in Phoenix, Ariz., April 20, 2013

Impeachment Closes in On President Obama

May 6—On Nov. 2, 2012 economist and LaRouchePAC founder Lyndon LaRouche held an election-eve press conference at the National Press Club, where he and *EIR* Counterintelligence editor Jeffrey Steinberg presented the incontrovertible evidence that President Barack Obama's behavior concerning the terrorist attack on the Benghazi, Libya consulate on Sept. 11, 2012 represented an impeachable offense.

They further made the point that, if the President were permitted to continue on this course of action, he would, on behalf of his British controllers, lead the United States, and the world, into World War III.

Since that press conference, LaRouchePAC has uncovered extensive documentation of the President's impeachable, even treasonous behavior, including his alliance with, and cover-up for, known enemies of the United States, including the Saudi-funded terrorist network which carried out both 9/11-One, in 2001, and 9/11-Two. These have been detailed in LPAC fact sheets, the latest of which was issued this week; they have gotten wide circulation on Capitol Hill.

Now, finally, it appears the Congress is preparing to act. The hearings scheduled to occur May 8, by the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, represent the potential for exposing the White House's coverup for jihadi terrorists who are *still* being protected by the Obama Administration. What will be critical is whether Congress focuses not just on the lies and coverup by the Administration, but on the nature of the illegal arms-smuggling operation that was being run from Benghazi to the Syrian rebels.

It should also be clear that the continued coverup for these terrorists, whom the Obama Administration is supporting in Syria, is not only aiding and abetting avowed enemies of the United States, but also leading the world directly toward that World War III confrontation of which LaRouche warned.

In other words, the failure to remove Obama from office for his treasonous alliance with these enemies of the United States, could lead to the extinction of the nation.

Impeachable Offenses

Obama's impeachable offenses, as defined by the Constitutional standard of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," are by no means limited to the Benghazi atrocity.

LPAC first identified the leading elements of Obama's impeachable offenses in January of 2010, focussing on the President's adoption of a genocidal health-care plan, which was, and is, dedicated to carrying out mass murder against the population of the United States, and his economic proposals, such as the destruction of NASA, that would destroy the economic basis for survival of the nation.

In April 2011, former Assistant Deputy Attorney General under President Reagan, Bruce Fein, issued a draft bill of impeachment which charged the President with usurping the exclusive prerogative of Congress to commence war, under Article I, Section 8, Clause 11 of the Constitution, specifically in the case of the President's war against Libya.

On Oct. 29, 2011, Constitutional law Professor Francis Boyle offered to draft bills of impeachment against President Obama on the same basis as Fein, as well as for the President's violation of the Constitutional right to due process, by killing at least three American citizens, without due process of law.

Since that time, evidence has arisen of even more offenses, and, most importantly, of other ways in which Obama has "acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States." That, by the way, was the standard used in the articles of impeachment filed against President Richard Nixon, which led him to resign, rather than be convicted.

Itemization

A draft outline of Obama's impeachable offenses, in addition to the treasonous alliance with British-Saudi terrorists which is being exposed in the Benghazi case, follows. Counts 1 and 3 are *prima facie*, and require *no further investigation* to make the case. The only question is whether a sufficient number of Congressmen have the guts to act to defend the Constitution, in the face of the President's obvious offenses.

- **Count 1:** Violation of Article I, Section 8, the Constitutional provision that Congress has the unique

responsibility to declare war, through his preemptive war against Libya without Congressional approval.

- **Count 2:** Prosecution of aggressive war in pursuit of regime change in Libya, an action explicitly condemned as a war crime by the post-World War II Nuremberg Tribunal, and in treaties signed by the United States.

- **Count 3:** Violation of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the “due process clause,” through his murder of American citizens, including Anwar Al-Awlaki, his 16-year-old son, and Samir Khan.

- **Count 4:** Violation of the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, the “right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures,” through the expansion of the Bush/Cheney program of warrantless interception of electronic communications of millions of Americans.

- **Count 5:** Conspiracy to commit Crimes against Humanity, through the crafting and promotion of a health-care “reform” which he, and his co-conspirators, “knew or should have known” would lead to the “inadequate provision of surgical and medical services,” or

worse, to large sections of the population, and lead to an increase in the death rate among those considered having lives “not worthy to be lived.”

- **Count 6:** Conspiracy to violate the separation of powers provision of the U.S. Constitution, Title I, Sections 7 and 8, through pre-emption of Congress’s powers on behalf of imposing fascist austerity programs, and the express intent to continue that policy.

- **Count 7:** Conspiracy to commit the United States to an international genocide policy, through embracing a Green genocide, depopulation agenda, which includes the destruction of the high-technology capabilities of the United States, especially NASA.

- **Count 8:** Conspiracy to destroy the sovereignty of the United States, through acting to cede U.S. sovereign powers to institutions loyal to the British Empire, and supranational institutions such as the International Monetary Fund.

For more information, see “Toward a Bill of Impeachment of Barack Hussein Obama,” EIR Nov. 11, 2011; “LaRouche at National Press Club, Benghazi 9/11: Obama’s Impeachable Crime,” EIR Nov. 9, 2012; and www.larouchepac.com

LPAC-TV Weekly Report



Each Wednesday afternoon, Lyndon LaRouche joins colleagues from the “Basement” scientific team and/or the LaRouchePAC editorial staff, for an in-depth discussion of the most important issues of the week, be they political, economic, strategic, or scientific, at www.larouchepac.com

www.larouchepac.com

Prof. Boyle Repeats Case for Impeachment

International law Prof. Francis A. Boyle, who currently teaches at the University of Illinois in Champaign, was interviewed on [LPAC-TV](#) May 1. Among his many activities on behalf of Constitutional and human rights, he served on the Board of Directors of Amnesty International from 1988 to 1992, and as legal advisor to the Palestinian delegation in the Middle East peace negotiations 1991-93.

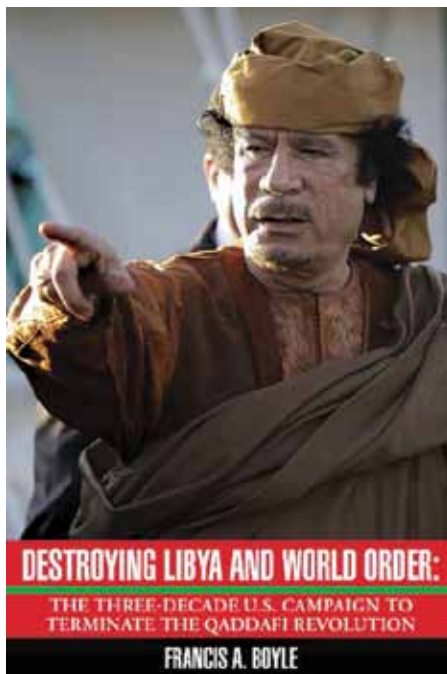
While the main subject of the interview was his work on British genocide against the Irish, the discussion began with a question as to whether Professor Boyle was still offering to work pro bono to develop a bill of impeachment against President Obama, for any member of Congress with the guts to proceed. He indicated that he was, and continued:

*“The situation is even more dire,” he said, than when he made the offer on [LPAC-TV Oct. 29, 2011](#). Referencing his new book, *Destroying Libya and World Order: The Three-Decade U.S. Campaign To Terminate the Qaddafi Revolution*, he elaborated the reasons for impeachment:*

“In addition to Obama waging the unconstitutional, illegal war against Libya, he has also murdered three United States citizens, in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, guaranteeing due process of law, as well as other provisions of the Constitution.”

Boyle then condemned Attorney General Eric Holder for defending the murder of U.S. citizens by their government, as well as those in the legal profes-

sion who not only stand aside as these crimes are committed, but actually applaud their defenders, as the faculty of Northwestern University Law School did recently when Holder appeared spoke before them. “I think it shows you the degradation of American law schools,” he said, “where you have a law school like Northwestern ... applauding the Attorney General of the United States for his speech for justifying the murder of United States citizens.”



‘Beyond the Pale’

Boyle then pointed to Obama’s notorious “kill lists”: “Every Tuesday morning, [Obama] has his murder meeting ... where he decides who he is going to murder, which is bad enough. But murdering U.S. citizens is beyond the pale. This man has to be stopped. He could start murdering U.S. citizens here in the United States.”

Referring to the Senate confirmation hearings on John Brennan’s nomination as CIA director, Boyle recalled that Brennan had refused to confirm that Obama would not murder U.S. citizens within the United States itself, “and when you add that to the United States [National Defense] Authorization Act, you have the

U.S. military basically being able to pick up and disappear anyone they want to, on the President’s say-so. ... We’re really moving in the direction here—we’re already at a police state, we’re already moving in the direction of a military dictatorship” under this President.

In conclusion, Boyle pointed out that regardless of political affiliation, all would agree that “war against Libya was unconstitutional and impeachable, and murdering United States citizens—now three of them—was unconstitutional and impeachable.”

“So those are two articles of impeachment I recommended,” he said, adding, “Obviously there are many other articles of the Constitution that Obama could be impeached on, but we only need one, and those two, I think, are a Constitutional slam-dunk, and we would not need hearings on those two, so there’s no excuse for delay.”

Drones Kill Innocents; Stir Hatred of U.S.A.

Farea Al-Muslimi is a Yemeni journalist who lived in the United States as a student. He testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Human Rights on April 23, 2013, on “Drone Wars: The Constitutional and Counterterrorism Implications of Targeted Killing.” Here are excerpts from his remarks. (The complete transcript is available on the [Committee website](#).)

...My name is Farea Al-Muslimi. I am from Wessab, a remote mountain village in Yemen, about nine hours’ drive from my country’s capital, Sana’a. Most of the world has never heard of Wessab. But just six days ago, my village was struck by a drone, in an attack that terrified thousands of simple, poor farmers. The drone strike and its impact tore my heart, much as the tragic bombings in Boston last week tore your hearts and also mine.

I have visited locations where U.S.-targeted killing strikes have hit their intended targets. And I have visited sites where the U.S. strikes missed their targets and instead killed or injured innocent civilians. I have spoken with grieving family members and angry villagers. I have seen Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (“AQAP”) use U.S. strikes to promote its agenda and try to recruit more terrorists.

I am here today to talk about the human costs and consequences of targeted killing by the United States in Yemen....

My family lives off the fruit, vegetables, and live-

stock we raise on our farms. We raise cows, goats, sheep, and hens. My father has been a farmer all his life. His income rarely exceeds \$200 per month....

My life changed forever in the 9th grade when I was awarded a scholarship from the U.S. State Department....

That scholarship allowed me to spend a year living with an American family and attending an American high school. The year I spent at Rosamond High School in Rosamond, California was one of the richest and best years of my life....

Working in Yemen as a Journalist, Speaker, and Activist

I will carry the experiences of my time in America with me for the rest of my life. As a high school student, I served as an ambassador to America for the Yemeni people. After that year, however, I returned home and became an am-

bassador for Americans to my country. I will happily retain this role for the rest of my life. I am a defender of the American values I learned when I studied and lived in the United States.

Today, I am a writer, speaker, and freelance journalist. I have worked with many local, regional, and international non-governmental organizations, including the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, USAID, and Resonate! Yemen. At the age of 17, I was elected chairman of the Supporting Democracy Committee in the Yemeni Youth Consultative Council....

A Drone Strike in My Home Village

Just six days ago, this so-called war came straight to my village. As I was thinking about my testimony and preparing to travel to the United States to participate in this hearing, I learned that a missile from a U.S. drone had struck the village where I was raised....

For almost all of the people in Wessab, I’m the only



C-SPAN

Yemeni journalist Farea Al-Muslimi gave testimony to a Senate committee on the horrors visited upon his nation by U.S. drone strikes.



alhattin.com

The bloody aftermath of a drone strike on the village of Radda in Yemen, in which 12 civilians and 0 jihadis were killed, September 2012.

person with any connection to the United States. They called and texted me that night with questions that I could not answer: Why was the United States terrifying them with these drones? Why was the United States trying to kill a person with a missile when everyone knows where he is and he could have been easily arrested?

My village is beautiful, but it is very poor and in a remote part of Yemen. Even though the region it is in is about the same size of Bahrain, there isn't a single meter of asphalt road in it. Developmental projects by the central government rarely reach my village and humanitarian aid from international organizations like USAID never does. I know that most people have never heard of Wessab. But I could never have imagined that it would be the location of a drone strike.

My understanding is that Hameed Meftah, who is also known as Hameed Al-Radmi, was the target of the drone strike. Many people in Wessab know Al-Radmi. Earlier on the night he was killed, he was reportedly in the village meeting with the General Secretary of Local Councilors, the head of the local government. A person in the village told me that Al-Radmi had also met with security and government officials at the security headquarters just three days prior to the drone strike. Yemeni officials easily could have found and arrested Al-Radmi.

After the strike, the farmers in Wessab were afraid and angry. They were upset because they know Al-Radmi, but they did not know that he was a target, so they could have potentially been with him during the missile strike. Some of the people that were with Al-Radmi when he was killed were never affiliated with AQAP and only knew Al-Radmi socially....

The people in my village wanted Al-Radmi to be captured, so that they could question him and find out what he was doing wrong so they could put an end to it. They still don't have an answer to that question. Instead, all they have is the psychological fear and terror that now occupies their souls. They fear that their home

or a neighbor's home could be bombed at any time by a U.S. drone....

I personally don't even know if it is safe for me to go back to Wessab, because I am someone who people in my village associate with America and its values. I don't know whether it is safe to travel to visit my mom, because the roads are dangerous.

There is nothing villagers in Wessab needed more than a school to educate the local children or a hospital to help decrease the number of women and children dying every day. Had the United States built a school or hospital, it would have instantly changed the lives of my fellow villagers for the better and been the most effective counterterrorism tool. And I can almost certainly assure you that the villagers would have gone to arrest the target themselves.

Instead of first experiencing America through a school or a hospital, most people in Wessab first experienced America through the terror of a drone strike. What radicals had previously failed to achieve in my village, one drone strike accomplished in an instant: There is now an intense anger and growing hatred of America....

Visiting with Victims of Targeted Killings

In my work with foreign journalists, I have visited many areas struck by drones or warplanes that residents believe were dispatched as part of the targeted

killing program conducted by the United States. I have traveled most frequently to Abyan, an area in southern Yemen, which had been seized in early 2011 by Ansar Al-Sharia, a group aligned with AQAP. One of my trips to Abyan, with National Public Radio, was in mid-January 2012, just two days after the area was freed from AQAP. Traveling in the area was dangerous, both because some AQAP members had simply gone underground by shaving their beards and remaining in town, and because we did not know whether we might find ourselves in a place where a drone might strike next.

In Abyan and other places in Yemen, I visited many locations where local residents were suffering from the consequences of targeted killing operations. I have met with dozens of civilians who were injured during drone strikes and other air attacks. I have met with relatives of people who were killed by drone strikes as well as numerous eyewitnesses. They have told me how these air strikes have changed their lives for the worse.

In early March 2013, I was working with *Newsweek* in Abyan when I met the mother of a boy named Muneer Muhammed. Muneer, an 18-year-old boy, transported goods for shops via his donkey in the local souk of Ja'ar town. He had recently been engaged and was preparing for his wedding. Muneer was at work when a missile hit and killed him in May 2012....

The people with whom we spoke in Abyan told us that Muneer was not a member of AQAP. But that has not stopped AQAP from trying to use his death to recruit supporters to their cause. Local residents told us that they approached one of Muneer's relatives, urging him to join AQAP in order to seek revenge for Muneer's death....

Days after Abyan was freed from AQAP control in June 2012, I met a fisherman named Ali Al-Amodi in a hospital in Aden. The day before, his house in Shaqra, on the sea side of Abyan, was targeted by a U.S. air strike. Al-Amodi told me that he stood helplessly as his 4-year-old son and 6-year-old daughter died in his arms on the way to the hospital.

Al-Amodi had no links with AQAP. He and other locals said that his house was targeted by mistake. In that same strike, four other children and one woman were killed. Witnesses said none were militants.

Later in June 2012, I visited Al-Makhzan, a town outside of Ja'ar, where a drone strike targeting Nader Al-Shadadi took place. Al-Shadadi is identified by the

Yemeni government as a terrorist and a leader of Ansar Al-Shariah. He has been targeted at least three times in different places, but the strikes have missed him every time. This time, it targeted his aunt's house. Neighbors say he was not there, and his aunt's only son was killed. There is no evidence that the son was affiliated with AQAP.

In Aden, I spoke with Saleh Bin Fareed, one of the tribal leaders present on December 17, 2009 at the site where a U.S. cruise missile targeted the village of Al-Majalah in Lawdar, Abyan. In the poor village that day, more than 40 civilians were killed, including four pregnant women....

Widespread Impact of Targeted Killing in Yemen

The killing of innocent civilians by U.S. missiles in Yemen is helping to destabilize my country and create an environment from which AQAP benefits. Every time an innocent civilian is killed or maimed by a U.S. drone strike or another targeted killing, it is felt by Yemenis across the country. These strikes often cause animosity towards the United States and create a backlash that undermines the national security goals of the United States. The U.S. strikes also increase my people's hatred against the central government, which is seen as propped up by the Persian Gulf governments and the United States....

But the main issue is not whether AQAP recruits more terrorists because of drone strikes. AQAP's power and influence has never been based on the number of members in its ranks. AQAP recruits and retains power through its ideology, which relies in large part on the Yemeni people believing that America is at war with them....

The U.S. War Against AQAP Is a War of Mistakes

If it's not already clear from my testimony today, let me say this very plainly: I hate AQAP. I don't support their ideology. I don't like the way they have distorted my religion. And I despise their methods. The fight against AQAP, however, is not a traditional war. And I fear that these air strikes undermine the United States' effort to defeat AQAP and win the hearts and minds of the Yemeni people....

To be clear, I am not only referring to the mistake of killing innocent civilians. Of course, the death of an innocent civilian is the most tragic mistake of all. Never-

theless, even when no civilians are harmed, the United States makes a huge mistake when missiles fail to reach their intended target. Drone strikes that miss their targets make these terrorists look brave. They become role models, simply by evading weapons being launched by the greatest military power on Earth. Perhaps the greatest source of satire, ridicule, and propaganda against the United States and Yemeni government occurs when they claim to have killed ranking terrorists, like Saeed Al-Shahri or Nader Al-Shadadi, only to be proven wrong days later....

Conclusion and Recommendations

...As someone who has lived and worked on this issue very closely, I cannot help but feel that the American and Yemeni governments are losing the war against AQAP. Even when drone strikes target and kill the right people, it is at the expense of creating the many strategic problems I have discussed today. Every tactical suc-

cess is at the expense of creating more strategic problems. I do, however, believe that things can still be fixed. If the United States wants to win the battle against AQAP in Yemen, I strongly suggest that it consider taking the following steps:

- Stop all the targeted killing strikes.
- Announce the names of those already on the “kill list,” so that innocent civilians can stay out of harm’s way.
- Issue an official apology to the families of all civilians killed or injured by targeted killing strikes.
- Compensate the families of innocent civilians killed or injured by strikes conducted or authorized by the United States.
- In every village where there has been a targeted killing, build a school or hospital so that the villagers’ only experience with America will not be the death and destruction caused by an American missile.

Thank you very much.

Rand Paul: End Killing of Americans Without Trial

April 28—On April 23, Sen. Rand Paul (R-Ky.) submitted testimony to the Senate Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Human Rights, chaired by Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.). Paul, who held a 13-hour filibuster on the drone question March 6, temporarily blocking the nomination of CIA Director John Brennan, expanded the issue beyond killing Americans on American soil. In his testimony, Paul said, “even overseas, even traitors deserve some due process if they are American citizens....”

In his written statement, Paul said:

“We now know that the President has a kill list, which has already included American citizens, such as terror suspect Anwar al-Awlaki. But particularly if they are not actively involved in combat. If he was actively engaged in combat against our soldiers, there would’ve been no question you take him out. But he was riding in a vehicle nowhere near American troops when he was killed.

“My preference would be that we try Americans

accused of aiding and abetting terrorism as traitors. But if they don’t return, or won’t return, try them in absentia. The Constitution makes clear that treason is a federal crime.

“We should also remember this was the same man who was invited to dine at the Pentagon just months after 9/11. Could the same people whose judgment we trusted to invite al-Awlaki to wine and dine in Washington, also be mistaken in their judgment in their decision to assassinate him? We will never know, because this American citizen never received any trial or due process.”

In his April 23 testimony, Paul also quoted members of the military community who have “argued that our current drone program makes the nation less safe and undermines our national security.” He said:

“Kirk Lippold, Commander of the *USS Cole*, which as we all know, was attacked by al-Qaeda in 2000, said recently of our drone policy: ‘This president, in my opinion, has fundamentally undermined our ability to defend this nation by killing terrorists rather than capturing them.... I think ultimately the drone program is setting us up for failure because for each high-level terrorist you kill, that is a high-level intelligence asset that is no longer available to exploit.’”

THE PERSIAN GULF

Peace and Construction, Or War and Destruction?

by Hussein Askary

Askary is EIR's Arabic Editor and chairman of the Swedish European Labor Party. He gave this speech at the Schiller Institute's April 13-14 "Forum for a New Paradigm" in Frankfurt, Germany. The video is at <http://newparadigm.schillerinstitute.com/>.

As many of you might remember, last November we were in this same place, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche presented an idea of how to deal with the danger of war in South-west Asia, including the terrible developments in Syria, and the barbaric attack, not only on the Syrian people, but on a whole culture, a whole civilization, from inside Syria. And also the threat of an attack on Iran. She presented a concept for how to find a common goal for all nations to work toward together, and I, with some of my colleagues, collaborated to elaborate what we could present as a solution, and also as a goal, to unite the nations of the region. And also to get international powers, who now otherwise will end up in conflict—the United States, the whole British Empire, in conflict with Russia, China—through a world war.



EIRNS/Daniel Grasenack-Tente

Hussein Askary: "If people are looking at the horrors of war, but you bring them to a higher platform, to see the world from a different viewpoint, then their minds open up, and they say, 'Great! Why didn't we think of that ourselves?'"

This was the original idea, and then we had a discussion about how we could deal with the extension of deserts, from Africa to Asia, which is a threat to societies. And also how to work, scientifically, politically, economically, to limit the effect of the desert, and eventually to green the deserts. That this would be a planetary program, where all nations can cooperate.

The [details](#) of this, of course, were presented at the previous conference; I'm not going to go through them. I want just to show you what progress has been made.

Just be forewarned that this project cannot be implemented today, as it is. It's impossible right now to finance any infrastructure project, industrial project, of this magnitude, or even any other magnitude, because of the present financial and economic system. So

the first prerequisite will be to eliminate the current financial system by what Lyndon LaRouche said: solving the mystery of money, with Glass-Steagall. That is the first requirement.

The second point is that the nations of the region cannot stop these wars. There is nothing Syria can do,

other than defending itself, to stop the war. Libya could not do anything to stop the invasion. Iraq could not do anything. Because there was an intention, there was a policy, to invade Iraq. There was a policy, which was not Saddam Hussein's intention. And it was the same thing for Qaddafi. There is also an intention to attack Iran. Iran cannot do anything to stop an attack on Iran, or a war, other than trying to defend itself.

It reminds me of the story of a young man who was run over by a car, and his father went to the prison to meet the driver, and to ask why he did it. And the driver said, "Well, I tried to warn your kid; I honked at him; I sent a signal with a light; I waved at him, but he did not get out of the way." So, the father went to the hospital and told his son, "The driver says he did all these things to get you out of the way." And the boy said, "I know he did these things, but how could I get out of the way? I was sitting in a restaurant."

So, these nations are sitting there. They can't get out of the way.

We have been having discussions with government representatives in the region, with experts, with the organizations, to bring this idea into the forum of discussions where people try to talk about solving political problems. Because we cannot have peace without economic development, and that this should be included in every peace initiative. And also it's very important that Russia, China, other nations, that discuss with the United States or Europe, any discussion about peace in Southwest Asia must include a perspective for improving the living conditions of the population.

I have a message that I'll show after my presentation, from an Iraqi official [see next article]. We have been getting in contact with many officials and experts on water and desertification, and so on. As I said, we have to have a new economic order. We have to stop the war policy, as LaRouche and [LaRouche candidate for governor of New Jersey] Diane Sare said, by impeaching Obama; but we cannot wait for the future, like people

FIGURE 1

The Schiller Institute's Proposed World Land-Bridge



EIRNS

wait for a bus to come and try to get on the bus. *We have to build the bus*; we have to prepare for the future.

Intervention in Iran

The first qualitative response we got from Helga's and my presentations, which we continued as a campaign, was from the Iranian government. Helga and I were invited in March to a conference organized by the Iranian Foreign Ministry's International Center for Political Studies, to present these ideas. The conference was about the security of the Persian Gulf after the Arab Spring and revolutions, and what implications that had.

Unfortunately, Helga could not attend the conference. I attended, but Helga's paper was published with the conference proceedings. The problem at the conference was that all the discussions, which reflect the danger in the region, were about the threat of sectarian war, the geopolitics, and the Shi'a/Sunni divide, and all these horrible things that take place. People are living inside that hell right now, and of course, it's difficult for them to see a solution other than trying to survive and maneuver within that situation.

But I had the chance to speak and present our idea. I actually started by bringing up the meteorite explosion over Chelyabinsk to the audience, to get their attention. But when I presented the perspective for greening the deserts and the Eurasian Land-Bridge (**Figure 1**) as the Schiller Institute's Peace Plan, there was a change in

their minds. Because if people are down there looking at the horrors of war, but then you bring them to a higher platform to see the world from a different viewpoint, then the mind opens up, and says, “Great! Why didn’t we think of that ourselves?”

This is the impact of getting out of the smaller issues, and getting to the global planetary aspect of this.

This conference was organized not in Tehran, the capital, but in Bandar Abbas. This is the governor of Hormozgan (**Figure 2**). We have an interview with him; it’s in the *EIR*,¹ and a report from the conference. Hormozgan is the province which controls the islands which lie in very important Hormuz Strait. There was a discussion yesterday about the flow of oil from there. The Gulf—people call it the Arab Gulf on the Arab side, the Iranians call it the Persian Gulf—but 40% of all oil exports from the Gulf to international markets go through the Hormuz Strait. Ninety percent goes to primarily China, Japan, Korea, and India. Japan increased its imports of oil as a way of diversifying there, because this was the easiest and quickest to get more energy, after Fukushima—to import more oil from the Gulf. So, they’re getting more dependent on that.

And it’s in that narrow area where all this is taking place (**Figure 3**). I visited these islands on the Iranian side. You can see that this is one of the most important and most sensitive areas in navigation and transport, in the world, but it also can become one of the most terrible places on Earth. When American aircraft carriers pass by there, people can see them from the Iranian side. Somebody was telling me that there might a hotline between the American and

FIGURE 2



Hussein Askary interviews Governor General of Hormozgan Ibrahim Azizi, in Bandar Abbas, Iran, on March 6.

FIGURE 3

The Strait of Hormuz



Iranian military, or an indirect hotline, to avoid an accident that could lead to a major outbreak of fire, and that could lead to an outbreak of war.

So, the Hormuz Strait is very, very important. And you have these three islands, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb, and Abu Musa—these are contested by Iran and the United Arab Emirates. The Emirates claim that these belong to them, and the Iranians have sovereignty there.

1. See “Report from Bandar Abbas, Iran: EIR Attends 21st Persian International Conference on the Persian Gulf,” *EIR*, April 5, 2013.

FIGURE 4

The Port of Shaheed Rajaei, Iran



FIGURE 5

Regional Railroads



A British Game

This was a British game. In 1971, when the British left, they handed over the place—not handed over, but they left the Shah of Iran in control of these islands, and now the British are encouraging the United Arab Emirates to take it back! So, the Hormuz Strait has the potential of becoming a major breakout point for war.

Now, Hormozgan, the Iranian province, is one of the fastest growing provinces in Iran, because the Iranian government has built a railway which extends from Northern Iran to Bandar Abbas, and they built this port, Shaheed Rajaei, a container ship port, a very, very

large port (**Figure 4**). And now, many nations in Central Asia are totally dependent on cargo and trade going from Bandar Abbas, coming from Asia and elsewhere, to the landlocked countries of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakstan. So this has become one of the most vital trade routes between the Indian Ocean region and Central Asia. We can call this the “Silk Road strategy.”

The Iranians, in spite of all the economic sanctions, threats and so on, have been very consistent in building infrastructure projects which have transcontinental significance.

In 1996, they built a small section to connect with the old Soviet railway system, and to China (**Figure 5**). China had simultaneously built a connection to Kazakstan, so the old Silk Road was rebuilt. And later, Iran built a connection to Turkey, where Europe and Asia were connected through this. And then there’s the North-South Corridor, which goes from Russia to India. There’s an agreement among Russia, Iran, and India to build a trade route through the Caucasus, through the Iranian railway network, and this is being built right now to Chah Bahar on the Arabian Sea.

India is very interested in this, because shipping by sea takes about three weeks to the Black Sea, while the railway system through Russia takes one week. So this is an enormous change.

The Iranian strategy has been to position itself in an economic way, in a peaceful economic way, to make other nations dependent on it for their trade and livelihood. This is a very good strategic defense method. They’re also building gas pipelines to Turkey, and they have just built a gas pipeline to Pakistan, which is very important to get Pakistan on board, to solve the problem in Afghanistan, and leave the Anglo-Saudi party, which is destabilizing Iran, by creating economic cooperation.

FIGURE 6



Idle Iranian ships in the Persian Gulf, because of the economic sanctions.

Most of the Iranian officials at the conference were actually speaking about getting an agreement in the Gulf, among all the Gulf countries, a peace agreement, based on economic cooperation. And also cultural cooperation.

FIGURE 7

Dubai 'Theme Park' for the Ultra-Rich



So they all realize now that the way to get out of this is not religious agreement, is not strategic or political agreements, but economic dependency among nations.

The Economic Sanctions

I want to talk about the sanctions. I was going to one of the Hormuz islands by ferry, and there were many, many ships in the sea, just standing there (**Figure 6**). There was a man sitting next to me from Customs, and he said, these ships, they're not there waiting for something. They're just parked there because of the economic sanctions. And he said that along Iran's 2,000-kilometer coast there are about 5,000 major ships standing still because of the economic sanctions. Because the Iranian Central Bank cannot have contact with international banks, and the ships cannot get letters of credit, they can't get insurance. This is an enormous loss for Iran, but also an enormous loss for world trade.

The Iranians are hit hard by the sanctions. The Iranian currency has gone down 300% against the dollar. Capital is flying from the country. Young people are trying also to find ways to go out of the country to find jobs for the future. But despite that, the Iranians are trying, with the little resources they have, to do something for their country, with the hope that there will be peace, that their country will be able to continue its economic development.

Global Casino Economy

I just want to show you the insanity of the current economic system.

On the other side of the Gulf, we have Dubai (**Figure 7**), the allies of the British; and besides being one of the largest drug-money-laundering centers in the world, it's also the shopping capital of the world. But it's a completely arid country. And this was not built by the rich Arabs. This was one of the biggest Ponzi schemes in modern history, because Dubai doesn't have many resources—Abu Dhabi has the resources, the neighboring city. But in order to build these things, they were selling future projects to investors with brochures.

This is one of their ideas (**Figure 8**). Instead of greening the desert, they offer to build artificial islands in the sea, for tourists, nightclubs, shopping centers, and so on and so forth. You have all these fancy things, by dredging the sand and building artificial islands. (Actually the environ-

FIGURE 8
Man-Made Islands for Sale



FIGURE 9
Advertising: Buy Your Own Island



FIGURE 10
A Vanishing Island



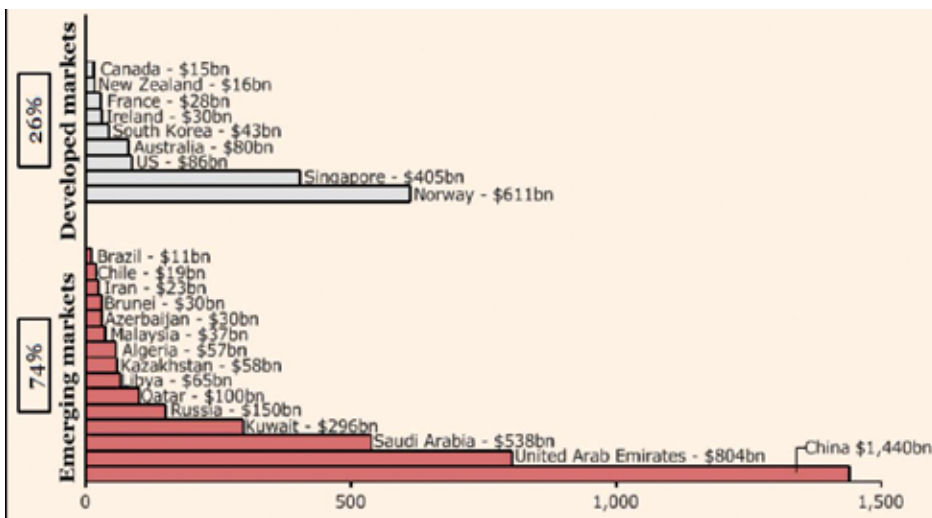
mentalist movement said nothing about this, although they are burying all the corals.)

This is, for example (**Figure 9**), one of the projects they tried to sell in 2006. You have artificial islands, and you can buy a country, and build whatever you want on that country! Seventy percent of it was sold to international so-called developers, billionaires and so on, but this is what the brochure looked like. But the company in Dubai, with the economic crisis hitting it big, was not able to finance it anymore, and the real estate prices in Dubai collapsed in 2008, and they were not able to get any new money for the future projects to finance the current projects.

So, this is how it ended up (**Figure 10**). It's sinking in the sea! There are only two islands which are built, and there are more lawyers who are working to solve this than engineers. Because all the people who bought the islands—they can't do anything. There's no infrastructure. And it's also destroying the waters of the Gulf.

So, one more thing that we have in the Gulf, which is connected directly to the international financial system, is the so-called sovereign wealth funds (**Figure 11**). The Arab sovereign wealth funds, jointly, make up about \$2 trillion. And this makes a lot of big bankers and financiers in the City of London and Wall Street drool

FIGURE 11
Sovereign Wealth Funds
Assets under management (countries over \$10bn)



over it. China is the largest one in the world, but the Chinese are using their capital in a wise way. They're not included in this.

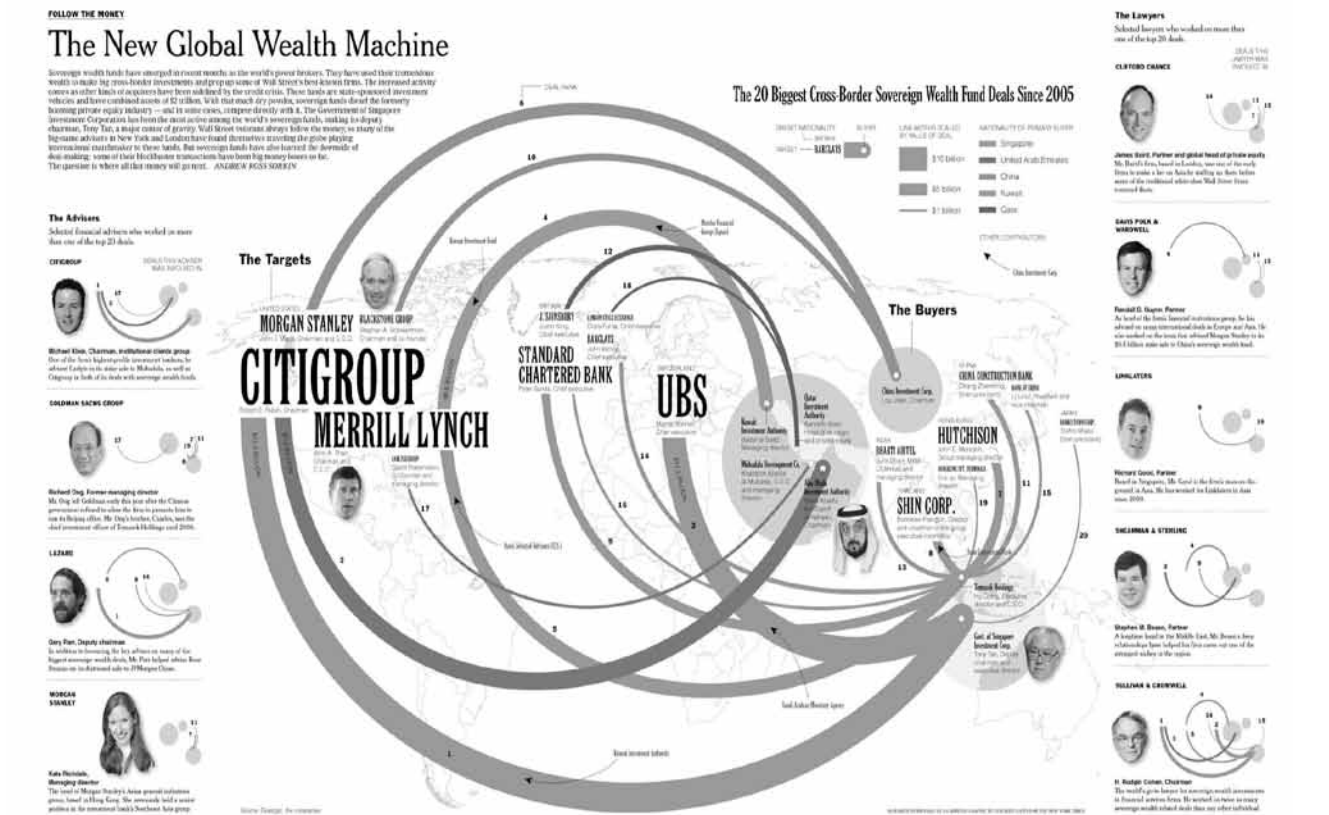
But the Arab countries were lured into supporting the financial bubble, and also the bailout bubble (Figure 12). This is a list of the transactions that were made by these sovereign funds between 2007 and 2008. Like the Kuwait Investment Authority: They bought shares in Citigroup; 2012, a billion dollars in Citigroup also; Abu Dhabi, \$7 billion; Merrill Lynch—Kuwait, \$6 billion, and so on and so forth. But the oil money and all these things are going. I mentioned this to our friends from Norway, and the Norwegians have the same situation with their oil fund.

And this is called the new Global Wealth Machine (Figure 13). The dia-

FIGURE 12
Top Sovereign Wealth Fund M&A Transactions 2007-2008

Target	Target Nation	Sovereign wealth fund	Value (\$m)
Citigroup	United States	Kuwait Investment Authority (KIA), GIC (Singapore)	12,500.0
UBS	Switzerland	GIC (Singapore)	11,535.0
Citigroup	United States	Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (UAE)	7,500.0
Merrill Lynch	United States	KIA (Kuwait), Korea Investment Corp	6,600.0
Merrill Lynch	United States	Temasek Holdings (Singapore)	5,600.0
Morgan Stanley	United States	China Investment Corp (China)	5,000.0
Laureate Education	United States	Caisse de Depot et Placement (Canada)	3,677.5
OMX	Sweden	DIFC (UAE)	3,551.4
Barclays	United Kingdom	China Development Bank (China)	2,980.1
Budapest Airport	Hungary	Caisse de Depot de Placement (Canada)	2,610.4
London Stock Exchange	United Kingdom	DIFC (UAE)	1,648.0
Related Cos	United States	Mubadala Development Co (UAE)	1,400.0
Carlyle Group	United States	Mubadala Development Co (UAE)	1,350.0
Och-Ziff Cap Mgmt Group	United States	Dubai International Capital (UAE)	1,258.6
Alliance Medical	United Kingdom	Dubai International Capital (UAE)	1,248.7
Mausser	Germany	Dubai International Capital (UAE)	1,159.8
OMX	Sweden	DIFC (UAE)	1,100.6
Bharti Infratel	India	Temasek Holdings (Singapore)	1,000.0
Chapterhouse Holdings Ltd	United Kingdom	GIC Real Estate (Singapore)	954.2
Barneys New York	United States	Istithmar PJSC (UAE)	942.3
Pearl Energy	Singapore	Mubadala Development Co (UAE)	877.5

FIGURE 13



gram shows you where the money comes from, and where it ends up. And it's all British and Wall Street banks. And then to the left, you have the advisors: You have Lazard, you have all kinds of so-called advisory groups; and you have the lawyers on the right. These are the people who are advising the Arab Gulf states on financial affairs, and where to invest their money. And it's completely British-controlled, by the City of London or Wall Street.

And this is where the money went (**Figure 14**): financial transactions—\$160 billion since 2008; real estate—\$60 billion; infrastructure and utilities. And this is not building *new* infrastructure and utilities—like Dubai Ports Company, they buy ports that are already built in Europe, or in the United States. (They couldn't buy one in the United States, because people in Congress were talking about national security.) And at the bottom of the list, you have investments in health care. This is where all the investments are going.

And the people who are advising them: This (**Figure 15**) is from the London School of Economics, Mark Thatcher. But this is not the infamous son of Margaret Thatcher, the arms dealer. This is another infamous Mark Thatcher who works in the London School of Economics.

And it's an interesting study, because it says that the United Kingdom gets the most investments from the Arab countries, because they follow free trade. The United States gets very little Arab money because it is more cautious about national security and allowing the Arabs to come into its system. But in spite of that, they did pay.

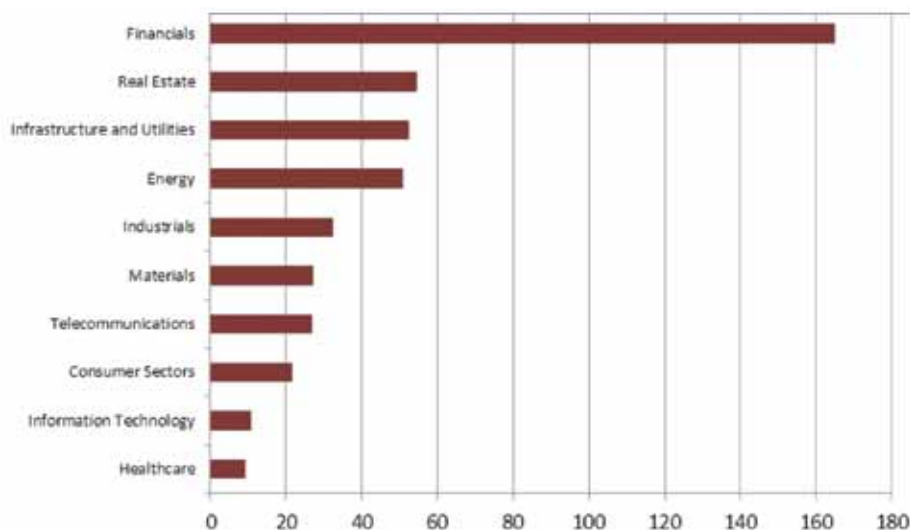
So, this is how the show is run on the Arab side.

Potential for Development

But this is not the end of the road. Most of the money is gone, but to hell with the money. We have nations in these regions. In Dubai, you still have one of the world's largest airports. You have the largest port. In Abu Dhabi, they're building four nuclear power plants, with the help of South Korea. So, you still have potential for development. And it's not that we are not talking to them;

FIGURE 14

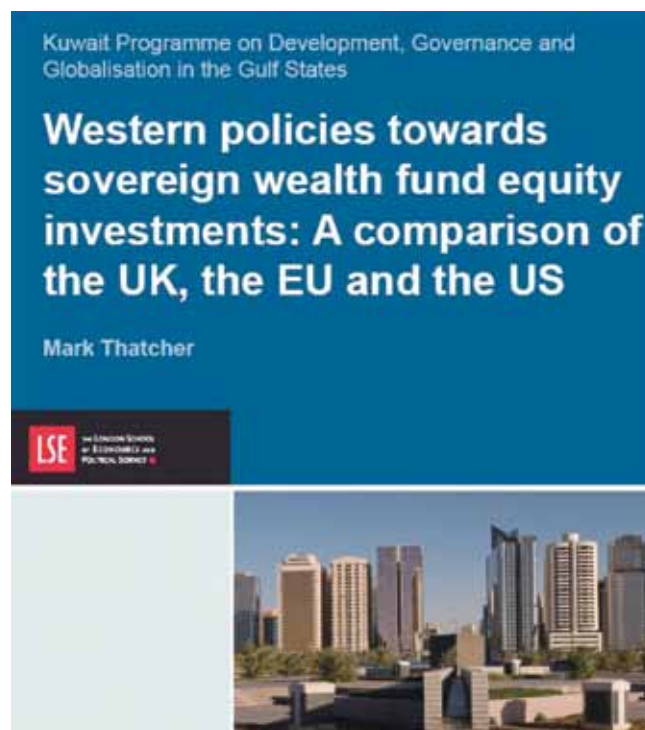
Where Has the Money Gone?



we are trying to talk to these governments on this side of the Gulf, but it's difficult to have a dialogue with Saudi Arabia, for example, when the national security chief is Prince Bandar bin Sultan! They will not allow anybody to talk to us.

This is Mr. Lyndon LaRouche in Abu Dhabi in 2002

FIGURE 15



(Figure 16). This was a very big conference on the future of oil and the international economy. The Oil Minister of the United Arab Emirates is there, and Mr. LaRouche was treated as a guest of honor. And actually, the United States, Britain, New Zealand, Canada, and Australia—all the ambassadors—sent letters to the Zayed Centre asking them to disinvite Mr. LaRouche, that he should not come to attend this conference. They even got threats. But they didn't care about that; there were some interesting people there at the time.

Mr. LaRouche issued a very strong warning² to the people—and there were people from Saudi Arabia, from all the Gulf countries, very important people—a very strong warning about the coming financial collapse. That was in 2002. And he said that we should get to the lifeboats! (I remember LaRouche said that, because I translated the speech.)

But he also, in a very friendly way, advised them on how to invest in their economy by focusing on nuclear power, focusing on petrochemicals instead of selling oil as a raw material, focusing on greening the desert, water desalination, and building a real industrial economic base.

Of course, they lost these years, and the whole region has lost these years, as Japan lost ten years, as Europe is losing time. We have been losing time; but the issue is, that we still can go back there and have a totally new policy. But we have to have a new world economic order, based on the principles that we discussed here, the Glass-Steagall, and stopping the war policy.

When I was in Bandar Abbas—because if you stand somewhere new, you see things from a different viewpoint—in this region, from Iran to Turkey to Iraq, Syria, the Gulf States, Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan, you have about 400 million people, and these are potentially, very, very rich countries. The population is very young, and actually in many of these countries, people are very well educated, but the current policy is killing this region, and also killing the possibility for other na-

FIGURE 16



Lyndon LaRouche at a conference at the Zayed Centre in the U.A.E., June 2, 2002. To the left is the Centre's Executive Director, Mohammad Khalifa al-Murrar; to the right is U.A.E. Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Resources Obeid bin Saif al-Nasiri.

tions to invest, or to have this as a market for both capital goods and consumer goods.

As I said, 90% of the oil in the Gulf goes to Asia. But in return, 80% of all imports—capital goods and consumer goods—also come from Asia. So Asia is dependent to a large extent on trade with this region. But imagine, if you develop this region in the correct way, which we have proposed—to have 400 million people with great resources, and also in a very strategic position between three continents, you could create an economic miracle in that region.

‘People Want To Live’

And also, when you talk to people there, and you see the children, you see that people love life there. They love beauty. I was standing in Bandar Abbas on a huge boulevard, and the people around, they love to have picnics, but usually they have picnics in the evening because it is hot there. And you see all these kids playing, you look at the Strait of Hormuz, the water, and you imagine that there may be an aircraft carrier there the next day. And totally horrendous thoughts came to my mind. But people there want to live, they want to have a future.

On the flight from Tehran to Bandar Abbas, there was a young Iranian man, 24-25 years old, sitting next to me. And he was studying a huge map of an electric device or machine. It seemed that he was going there to work. And then before we landed, he put it away and

2. See [EIR](#), June 14, 2002.

quickly took out a notebook, and started writing things in Persian. I'm not good in Persian—I can manage, but—. He was looking out the window, and then he was writing something and smiling.

And then, from the shape of the lines, I realized that he was writing a poem. He was smiling and looking through the window, and then writing things. It really moved me to see those young people—and this is where the issue of culture is coming in here. Because it's not material things we are talking about. We are talking about uplifting the human soul. And I think the ingredients are there, both in Iran and Iraq, in the Arab world. We do have the Renaissance, for which we are grateful to the Greeks and Plato.

But we have the ingredients for progress, for a cultural renaissance in the region. But the problem is that we don't have a just world economic order, and I think this is the challenge which is presented today, and we have to all work to that end.

Dr. Hassan Janadi

Greening the Desert

Dr. Janadi is Iraq's Ambassador to the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome, and an expert on water systems and desertification. Hussein Askary reported in his presentation that Janadi was unable to attend the conference, but sent the video (transcribed below) instead. At the time of the November 2012 Schiller Institute conference, he had written an open letter to the Iraqi government, calling on it to build the Green Belt—a project that Askary presented at the Schiller Institute conference. "But we did it simultaneously, and without knowing each other," Askary said. "But then when I contacted him, he studied our proposals, and he wanted to comment on them."

I would like to thank you all, and wish you a very productive proceedings. I would also like to thank my friend Hussein Askary, who *insisted* on my involvement in this.

Of course, water and food are interconnected, and if

there is proper access to water, then you would expect food production to be high and the poverty level to be lower. The Tigris-Euphrates river basin in West Asia used to have plenty of water, which historically used to flow to the Gulf, through Iraq. However, starting in the 1970s, major infrastructure was constructed in the upper reaches of the river basin, in Turkey, Syria, and of course in Iraq as well. All of these major infrastructures were established without proper agreement between the riparian countries, all based on unilateral actions. And this was unfortunate, particularly in the Middle East, where [political tensions are] very high.

And so with the [unilateral national] control of water, of course food and agriculture production became an issue. My view is that reasonable investments were made in the river basins of West Asia, particularly the Tigris-Euphrates river basin, but it was only investment in building infrastructure. These projects have major environmental impacts, and the environment was a victim of the investments, unfortunately.

The Process of Desertification

Desertification is a process that is also linked to the availability of water. If there is water, there is green cover, there are trees, there is production, agriculture. Natural processes that cause desertification could be mitigated, and the man-made causes of desertification could be absolutely eliminated, if constructive efforts took place among the neighboring countries. It is not only a national and regional phenomenon, but it is also a global phenomenon.

Iraq, of course, has been falling victim to major expansion of desertification, coming from the western part of Iraq. What has been suggested is to build a major Green Belt (**Figure 1**), to stop the expansion of the desert into the historically fertile soil of the Mesopotamian land, which is at the western part of the Euphrates River. What I am



Dr. Hassan Janadi: "This is a future-oriented approach, so that the communities, the countries, the nations of the area are not stuck in the past."

suggesting is not only a reforestation project, where millions of trees—more than 200 million—would be planted, but it's also a major development project, where environmentally friendly technologies would

have to be used; with human settlement, engagement of the communities, because social conditions and social involvement in these projects are the ingredients for a successful program to combat desertification in the country and in the area.

This is a national initiative that needs to be supported across the region, involving the communities.

Technology and engineering, by themselves, are not the solution. They are part of the solution, but the solution has to be much bigger, by basically involving the community, providing jobs, human settlement, a sense of responsibility, and sharing the benefits of that. These are the ingredients for a major achievement in building this national Green Belt in the Iraqi desert.

The Schiller Institute initiative is a highly respected approach for the issues of environment, poverty reduction. You bring together economy, science, and human dignity. Actually this is what needs to be promoted. This is the approach where governments and communities are involved in improving the living conditions. It is a future-oriented approach, so that the communities, the countries, the nations of the area, are not stuck in the past. This is a way forward to improve conditions in the area.

FIGURE 1

Proposed 'Green Belt' To Stop Iraq's Desertification



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The Genius of Alexander Hamilton

As the mobilization for restoring the vital 1933 Glass-Steagall law of banking separation, which would *cut off* trillions in gambling debts from Federal government support, comes increasingly closer to potential victory, Lyndon LaRouche has raised the fundamental issue. Glass-Steagall, properly understood, is based on the same principle as Alexander Hamilton's credit system, he argues. Thus, if the American political leadership cannot be brought to understand the genius of Hamilton, a lasting recovery of the world economy cannot be achieved.

LaRouche himself will be addressing the Hamiltonian principle in the days and weeks ahead, and it clearly cannot be developed in depth here. But it's time to begin to face the crucial issue.

In his State of the Union address in 2011, LaRouche provided a provocative summary of Hamilton's principle—which can otherwise be found in Hamilton's voluminous writings, especially his Reports to Congress in 1790 and 1791. We quote LaRouche:

“The principle is elementary. It is the principle of the Pine Tree Shilling of the original Massachusetts Bay Colony. *Honest debt to the future can be paid only through honest creation of future physical and equivalent wealth, including the development of the relevant creative powers of the individual citizen and also the children and adolescents of those families.*

“*Such debts of a credit-system must be paid by the fruitfulness of future production, as this principle was already understood by the Winthrops and Mathers of the original Massachusetts colony. Such debts require that the government delimits such accumulations of debt to the efficient commitment to promote that production. Such debt can be*

lawfully incurred only by a decision premised on a reasonable expectation of the relevant creation of the increased physical wealth, and of the increased physical productivity of the nation. Debts incurred on the account of financial speculation are not legitimate debts of a government.

“This describes, in rather plain language, Alexander Hamilton's great principle *as embedded in the subsuming intent of the Preamble of our Federal Constitution.*

“Debts are good, when they are designed to be made good, as by a credit system based on a commitment to increase the creation of net wealth per capita, and per square kilometer of the territory of a nation.”

Ah, but how did Hamilton know how to increase that net wealth per capita? That required his understanding what goes into increasing the *productive powers of labor*, specifically, the need to promote the conditions appropriate to an increase in the creative powers of the human mind, including through increased investment in infrastructure and technology that would increase man's power over nature.

There is a passage in Hamilton's Report on the Subject of Manufactures which points to his grasp of this requirement. In elaborating the reasons for the Federal government to promote manufactures, he writes: “To cherish and stimulate the activity of the human mind, by multiplying the objects of enterprise, is not among the least considerable of the expedients, by which the wealth of a nation may be promoted.” Hamilton's system was devised to do just this.

Stimulate *mind*, not money—that is the key to the Hamiltonian principle, and to the successful application of the Glass-Steagall principle today.

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