

Trash Global-Warming Genocide; Look to Indo-Pacific Frontier!

Here is a transcript of the Dec. 5, 2009 LaRouche Show, an Internet radio program (www.larouchepub.com/radio), this week, hosted by Marcia Merry Baker, and featuring Glen Isherwood of Australia's Citizens Electoral Council and the LaRouche Youth Movement; and EIR's New Delhi Intelligence Director Ramtanu Maitra.

Marcia Merry Baker: Welcome everyone. Our topic for discussion today, is “Trash the British Global-Warming Genocide and Look to the Indo-Pacific Frontier.” I might subtitle this: “The British Empire Is Going Down.”

I'm very glad to have, discussing this with me, live in the studio today, Ramtanu Maitra, who is our *EIR* New Delhi desk, and often goes back and forth between India and the United States. Welcome Tanu.

Ramtanu Maitra: Thank you, Marcia. I'm glad to be here.

Baker: And, from Down Under, Australia, we have Glen Isherwood, in Melbourne, from the Citizens Electoral Council and the LaRouche Youth Movement there. Glen, welcome.

Glen Isherwood: Thank you, Marcia.

Baker: Let me begin by saying, events are very hot and heavy right now in the world, which you can see with the degree of complete collapse being manifest, as

it was some days ago, in the so-called Dubai crisis. It's really like the crisis in Hong Kong during the Opium Wars—the dirty-money drug center. And we have many other examples of complete collapse of the monetarist imperial system.

So, the issue is, are we looking ahead to a new course, and pathway of development and hope, or, if our forces for humanity don't prevail, doom and a dark age? The good news is, there are strategic shifts in a positive direction.

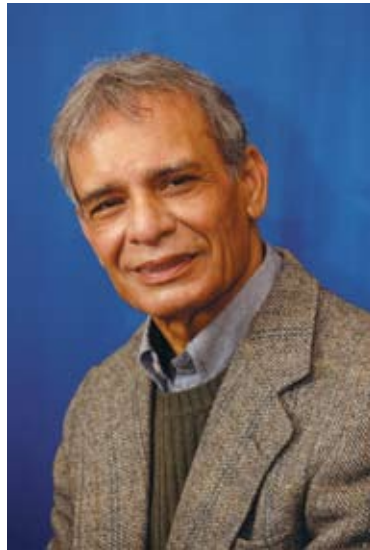
I want to refer people to the LaRouche PAC website (www.larouchepac.com), where they will find Lyndon LaRouche's Dec. 3 webcast, titled, “The Real change Is Coming.” And Mr. LaRouche looked ahead to what must be done in the United States, in particular, but what we want to do in the world to forge a joint initiative by the major powers, the Four Powers—Russia, India, China, and the United States—toward initiating the credit system, the kinds of measures and major infrastructure projects that can make, literally, all the difference on this planet.

And, look on the LPAC website for LaRouche's participation, and also his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, from Germany, in a Moscow-based conference Dec. 3-4, where each of them participated by pre-taped video. And the conference was against globalization. It was held by an association that's focused on that, and also, I think, the Academy of Geopolitics, in Russia.



CEC

Glenn Isherwood, a leader of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Australia: "We've seen a massive shift coming from the population, in response to this push for a Copenhagen treaty, and the policies associated with that."



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Ramtanu Maitra, EIR Intelligence Director, New Delhi: "The large nations, like India and China ... have taken the decision that they have to provide for the population, and they only way they can do it, is by adoption of nuclear..."

So, when LaRouche taped something for this Moscow conference in November, his words were, literally, that the world has shifted, from former domination—think of the globe—by the Atlantic Ocean, as far as what goes on in the world; and now, it's shifted across into the Pacific, into the Indian Ocean, with the nations of Asia, touching Africa, and certainly including Australia: that this is a new period we are looking at, where we can look to developing the vast resources of countries, of eastern Russia, Siberia, Mongolia. And we can look for generations ahead.

Let's talk now, open the discussion, in a kind of parallel, two-track way, where I'd like to have Glen start off, and describe a singular event in Australia, that took place *against* the British Empire and Commonwealth. And then, right after that, Tanu, maybe speak of the orientation towards future development by China.

So, Glen: What happened this week, tell us, in Canberra [the capital of Australia]?

Ironic Upheavals

Isherwood: Well, down here, there have been many ironic upheavals, this last week especially; but leading into last week, we've seen a massive shift coming from

the population, in response to this push for a Copenhagen treaty, and the policies associated with that.

This past week, the Liberal Party of Australia, which is, traditionally, if you look back in history, the pro-monarchy, Anglophile party, which was actually established by the financial establishment very close to London—these guys actually went through an upheaval, where they dumped their leader, Malcolm Turnbull, in a very close vote, 42-41, because he was pro-global warming; he was for this policy of putting a tax on carbon; he was for going to Copenhagen; a policy for Australia to commit to carbon dioxide reduction, and all these types of things. And, what occurred was, the population absolutely rejected this, and they pretty much burned the phone lines, sent the e-mail in-boxes into meltdown, to their political representatives, because they did not want this.

And, in a sense, what you saw was, what Lyndon LaRouche has described in the United States as a mass strike: You had, down here, such a pressure from the population not to support what these policies were for Copenhagen, and a tax on carbons, that it forced a massive upheaval in the Liberal Party.

And, to look at what happened this past week: They dumped Turnbull, a leader of the Liberal Party; he's a former Goldman Sachs banker; he went to London, earlier this year—I think in July or August—and he came back supporting the policy of our Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd, to ram through, in the shortest possible time, targets and a treaty and policies to take to Copenhagen. On the basis of that issue, he was dumped, and they brought in a pretty conservative guy called Tony Abbott, who is a Liberal protégé of [former Prime Minister] John Howard.

So, what you see is, there was a mass strike reaction, and the Liberal Party realized that if they did not dump their support for the Queen's policy, and the British policy of carbon reduction and genocide that that includes; if they did not dump that, then the party would disintegrate, because the population would revolt.

And so, you had this real irony, because this is supposed to be the party loyal to the Queen's intention.

In 2007, the CEC launched a nationwide campaign to defeat the genocide agenda behind global warming: “We put out half a million copies of our newspaper, The New Citizen, with the headline, ‘Global Warming Is a Fraud.’ We said, we have to educate the population; we have to show the population why this is completely a fraud.”



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policies of our fight to defeat the genocide agenda that lies behind global warming and this fraud of carbon dioxide production. And we on mobilized that. We put out half a million—500,000—copies of our regular newspaper, called *The New Citizen*, with the headline, “Global Warming Is a Fraud.” And, the way we approached this, is we

said, we have to educate the population; we have to show the population why this is completely a fraud. And, act on the population, because that’s what is really going to make the difference in getting rid of this tax, and getting rid of this policy altogether.

From there, we managed then to force the national TV station to screen “The Great Global Warming Swindle,” and then, through a process of continuing mass e-mailing and mass organizing around the country, we were able to shift the population to reject this policy. And so, yes, you see the developments in the recent few days as a consequence of really taking the fight to the population, and telling the truth on this whole policy, and on what the outcome is intended to be.

So, that’s the short version.

The Queen Outed in Trinidad

Baker: Right. Well, before we get to Tanu, we could draw out what kind of shift in strategic terms this is, because, speaking of the Queen, and the way the Liberal Party was loyal to her bidding, she was here in the American Hemisphere, at Trinidad & Tobago, just ten days ago, at a 53-nation Commonwealth gathering, saying that there must be global warming agreements and forced pacts. So this goes directly against it—this Senate vote in Canberra—

Isherwood: Yes, absolutely.

Baker: Could you just add on that?

Isherwood: Well, yes. The Queen came out, and pretty much, in Trinidad there, gave this speech, saying that the British Empire, or what they call the British Commonwealth, today, has been at the center of policy

And, for a bit of extra spice in there: Tony Abbott, who is an arch-monarchist, takes over the party from Turnbull, who is supposed to be, ostensibly, a republican.

So, what we’ve seen is a complete irony; however, to add to this, I think it’s important: the overhaul of the leadership of the Liberal Party meant that Kevin Rudd and the Labor Party’s push for a carbon tax and the Copenhagen treaty was defeated in the Senate, which means it was off the agenda. Rudd could not take any policy to Copenhagen, and this is a consequence. And this is absolutely the case, that our role—the Citizens Electoral Council’s role, and the LaRouche movement’s role in Australia—has brought this about.

If you go back, and you look at the beginning of 2007, more than two years ago, we made it one of the frontline

of the world for the last several decades. And the Queen basically said, we must make sure we not only continue to have such a strong influence on world affairs in the future, but we must expand our influence. We must make the issue of the empire global warming, and we must push for policies of genocide, at Copenhagen—reductions of emissions, and this type of thing.

So this issue is the policy of the British Empire, of the Queen. She had to personally come out and say the Commonwealth *must* take the lead on pushing for the whole policy on global warming: on reduction in industry, reduction in development. And, if you throw in there this clown called Prince Philip, who said that if he were to be born again, or reincarnated, that he wants to come back to the Earth as a virus, to wipe out *people*, I mean, that captures the mindset of the British Empire. And the fact that she had to come out and say this publicly, means that she's really desperate. And you can see the desperation among these guys. And when you have, inside the Commonwealth, well, inside the Empire, so to speak, Australia and other nations sticking up their middle fingers at the Queen—that's what we're seeing, and it's really quite exciting!

Baker: Right, congratulations.

Maitra: Yes. Good job!

The Shift to Asia and the Pacific

Baker: And we want to come back to this. But Tanu, you have made the point, frequently, that the orientation—there's an intrinsic necessity about also going for just the opposite of genocide—going for increased population potential support, by high-technology, in China and elsewhere. Could you develop this now?

Maitra: Yes, absolutely. I think that the reason that the Copenhagen summit is going to fail, is because of the fact that the major nations, as Mr. LaRouche has pointed out, have made their shift toward the Asia-Pacific at this point in time. They are making the shift; the shift is not complete.

But there is a general understanding developing,



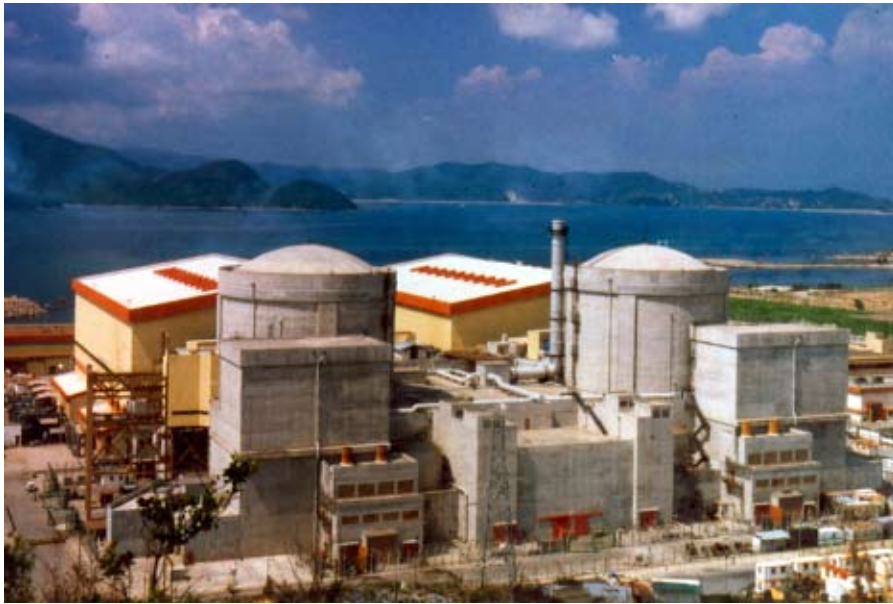
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Nuclear power, explained Maitra, is capable of providing not only urgently needed electric power, but also, desalination of seawater. India's nuclear desalination plant at Kalpakkam, in Tamil Nadu (shown here), is scheduled to go operative in 2011.

pretty deep-rooted, between Russia, China, India, in particular, as of now, that the population location is the Asia-Pacific, the requirements are very high, and there is an enormous amount of capabilities that this area has developed over the years, vis-à-vis science and technology, skilled manpower, and all that, such that now they have to make certain decisions that cannot depend on these kinds of global monetary operations, which have led to non-development and the deaths of many people.

So, basically, the Indian nuclear program goes back to the 1950s, so that was long before “climate change” became an issue. Nobody was talking about that in the '50s, because India realized, at that point in time, that, because of its large population and limited resources, that they would have to develop the capability for power generation, capability through a medium that does not require an enormous amount of resources. So, that is one side of it.

The second side of it is that, that source itself brings in a very high level of technology; this technology is not only power generation technology, high energy-flux density, and all that, but also, it brings in a lot of materials, which otherwise you would never develop. And these materials, and the machine-tool industry that comes with it, provide the population with an enormous tool with which to develop in many other areas. And, as we have found out, we have not done as well [as we could have].



Hong Kong Nuclear Investment Co.

Much to the chagrin of the climate mafia, by the early 1990s, the Chinese had already decided to develop nuclear power in the long-term, while using coal and other sources in the short-term, to provide their people with power, food, and jobs. Shown: Guangdong Nuclear Power Plant, Guangdong Province, China.

But we have developed the capability to use nuclear power, not only for power generation, but for developing potable water. Because, when you have a large population, the first thing that is required is to get food security. And, in order to have food security, you have to adopt modern agricultural technology, which requires not only a large amount of fertilizer, but a lot of water. So you have to have an enormous amount of capability to have water, and the water—you can't depend on rain-fed agriculture—it is impossible because a billion people's lives depend on it. So you have to think about how to utilize the seawater, how to get the saline water converted into, semi-, or, I would say, to minimally saline water, which can be used for agricultural purposes. And then, also, potable water for domestic and other commercial and industrial uses.

So, nuclear energy comes in, providing all these options, and there is no other single technology that exists which provides all these options, simultaneously, and also raises the skill level of the population. So, anybody who has a little bit of insight, and a little bit of foresight, will immediately know that this is the only way a nation can survive.

China, which, of course, is a civilizational nation, and although it did not adopt a development policy until, I would say, 1979-1980, it had already, for its own

military security, started looking at the nuclear technology, particularly its military strength. But when you do that, you also have to do an enormous amount of neutral science, neutral technology, and various other areas of power generation, which then can be fitted into any future program for nuclear power development.

And they went, in 1979-1980, and they made it very clear—I still remember: It was around 1993, '94, it was the Clinton Administration—that in Delhi, an international conference took place, and this thing was brought up; the global warming was not discussed, but carbon emissions, carbon dioxide generation, greenhouse gases, all that stuff. And a whole bunch of the young scientists from other states, sort of herded in by a

Clinton Administration guy, who was connected with the scientific advisory board of the President, went in there with an international conference. The Indians were there, the Chinese were there, and many other nations were represented.

And the Chinese went up and—I still remember—and this Chinese scientist said, I agree with you; this greenhouse gas emissions, and all these other things, could be pretty dangerous and could be difficult for us to remove, and which will cost a lot of money to remove those pollutions, and all that. So we decided that we will go for nuclear. The moment he said that, I still remember, the Clinton Administration fellow—I don't remember his name exactly—he just put his hand on his forehead, and said, “Oh, for God's sake!”

But, the Chinese, at that time, had already made up their mind that they would develop the power generation capability, long-term. Short-term, in order to provide people with food and jobs and things like that, they went for coal, and they will continue with coal and whatever else, gas, and whatever else they can get their hands on, in order to provide at least a living standard and skill standard of the population.

But, for the long term, they have made up their mind, that—and I have seen it very clearly—there is no other option for them, but to go for nuclear technology. And

it is coming together: The recent caucus that India, China, Brazil, South Africa—Sudan also joined that caucus—that took place at the end of last month at Beijing, at which they decided that, at the Copenhagen conference, they will go in—basically, they are not going to disrupt anything, but if any binding solution is proposed, by the developed nations, or any other nations, then they will jointly walk out.

Now this strength, the basic understanding of this thing, comes from the fact that they realize that the only way that their countries will develop is with nuclear. And the nuclear capability they will have to develop by themselves; they're going to have to develop the engineers; they have to develop the science; they have to develop the industry. And once they do that, then, they really don't care what this international mafia, this climate mafia, and all these people say.

But, at the same time, the decision to go for nuclear was not based upon the fact that they are doing it in order to reduce greenhouse gases, or global warming. It is a decision that this is the only way. And this is always—as Mr. LaRouche has pointed out a long time before anybody thought about climate change and global warming—that any nation which wants to be an economically powerful nation, and that wants to provide the population with the necessary capabilities, has no choice but to go nuclear. That's the only way they can go.

And so, that is what is basically the driving force behind these decisions that were made in China and India respecting nuclear. And I believe that there are a lot of other countries that are looking at it; Japan had already done it a long time back; South Korea has already done it; but also, in Southeast Asia, you're seeing some countries coming in.

The Necessity for Going Nuclear

Baker: Right, and you wanted to say something on this, Glen?

Isherwood: Oh yeah. It's interesting that Ramtanu mentioned this push, the response from China and India, naturally, to this attempt to force a reduction in CO₂, which, obviously, for the British, means shutting down industry and “going green” with these terrible technologies, like solar power and windmills and these ludicrous ideas, is, they saw the necessity of going for nuclear. And it's interesting: In Australia, the recent break that's occurred has also forced the nuclear question back into the discussion. Because if you're not going to support the Queen's plan, what kind of policy

are you going to have in terms of long-term development? And what we've seen is, a few guys out of this upheaval have begun to say: Well, look, the world is moving in a different direction than the types of ideas coming out of Copenhagen. We have to look at this question of nuclear, and see where Australia can move in that direction.

Now, that's just a natural consequence of rejecting British policy, is the nuclear science and this thinking is the alternative. This is the answer. And we're seeing that, also, in Australia as a consequence of this.

Maitra: Right.

Baker: Right. I'm just pointing out here, we were just looking at an interactive map, of the 400 nuclear power plants in the world—big, small, research or not. And of course, Australia stands out so vividly as empty.

Maitra: So does Ibero-America.

Baker: Yes, with very little. And Africa. By the way, I'll point out one thing here, and Tanu may add to this, that among the announcements, [Russian] Prime Minister Putin, when he was giving the annual speech and a question-and-answer—I think they get something like 2 million e-mail questions. But it was announced that Russia is going to commit to 32 nuclear plants—by when, Tanu?

Maitra: In ten years.

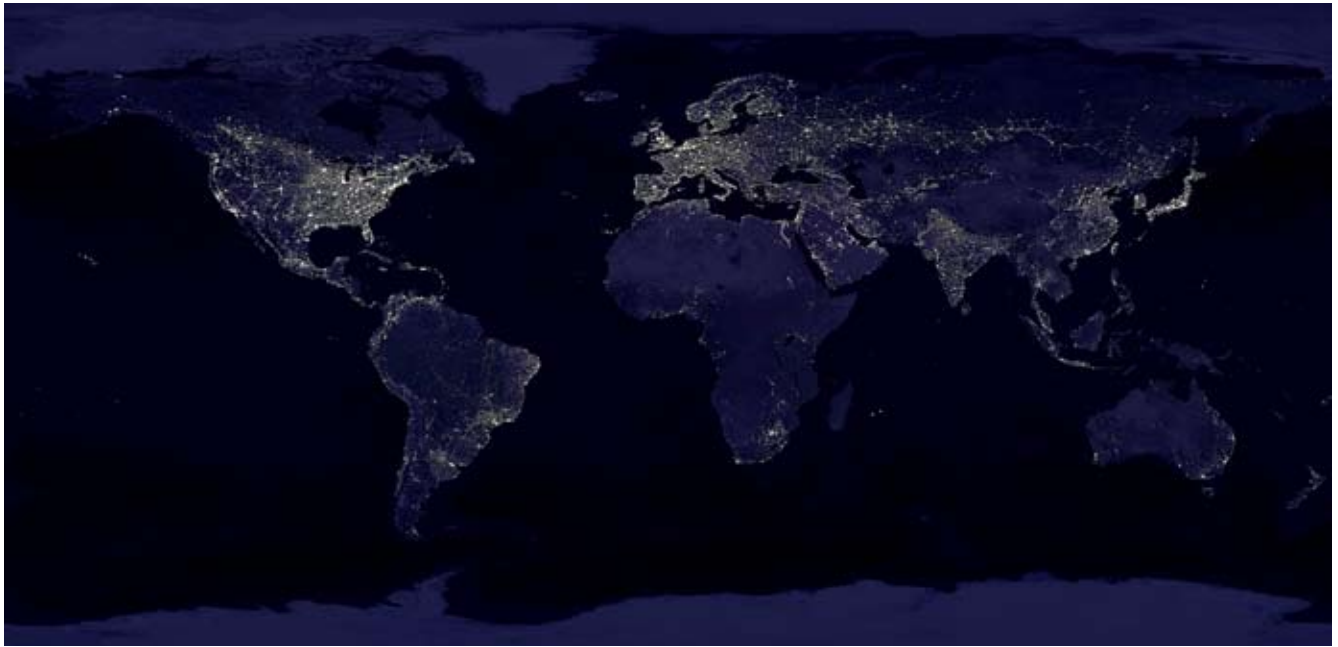
Baker: That is a mobilization.

Maitra: That's a mobilization, yes.

Baker: Or, the beginning of a mobilization, rather than an indefinite, somewhat of a commitment.

Maitra: Russia, of course, has 100% capability to develop every aspect of nuclear reactor and nuclear power. The most important thing for Russia at this point in time—and they're not a power-short nation—the most important thing for Russia will be what goes in, in the developmental policy. Because 32 nuclear reactors, you can say approximately, there'll be about 32,000 MW of power, in ten years, coming in, and that consumption of that power has to be connected with large-scale development of either industries, you know, manufacturing industries, or opening up new areas like Siberia and places like that.

So it will be very interesting to note what their developmental policy vis-à-vis usage of this nuclear



NASA

The Southern Hemisphere—South America, Africa, Australia, plus Russia's Far East, stand out in this NASA satellite map of the Earth at night, as lacking sufficient power to generate the economic development desperately needed to support their growing populations. Only nuclear power can provide that.

power is. Because nuclear power by itself in Russia is not a novelty, which to many parts of the world it is. But for Russia, it is more important at this point in time, to develop its industrial capabilities' strength; and then, because Russia is one of the Four Power nations. And so, Russia—that entire, huge Siberian area, development will bring about a sea-change in the Eurasian land-mass, and will also involve an enormous amount of population involvement. Because Russia by itself cannot develop Siberia: Russia doesn't have the population; Russia has a negative population growth. So they have to involve the Chinese, and the Indians, and others, to develop this area.

But to do that, the utilization of the power, the nuclear power that they'll be generating, it has to be seen how well it is being channeled and directed. If it is done in the right way, then basically, what they will be going for is what Mr. LaRouche and the Schiller Institute had proposed on the Eurasian land-mass development. It will be a very important part of the Eurasian land-mass development. I think that it will be a very interesting thing to watch what comes up next, in Russia's developmental program. Power generation is fine, but they are not a power-short nation, so really, they don't need, and their population is not growing, so definitely, these 32,000 MW will be utilized for very high power-

density-required economic development, and that is one thing I am very interested in.

Thorium Reactors for India...

Baker: I'd like to ask both of you, two follow-up questions on that. One thing is, you, Tanu, over the decades, sketched in for India what the landscape would look like, if you were going for—which we are—smaller, modern, fourth-generation nuclear plants—what the geography of development would look like on the Indian Subcontinent. And for you, Glen, I know your Citizens Electoral Council has put out what kind of big projects in Australia would be part of the Pacific Basin development. But, Tanu, on the Indian Subcontinent?

Maitra: I am very hopeful, and of course this will come about with the help of the Russian cooperation, for the thorium breeder reactors. India has developed the very basics of the thorium reactors, and Indian design is basically—thorium is not a fissile material; it's a fissionable material. That means that thorium can be converted into fissile material, and thorium-232, when it gets hit by a neutron, it absorbs the neutron and becomes uranium-233, which is a fissile material. Now, to generate this uranium-233 from thorium-232, the old U.S. design, which was used in Shippingport, Pa., in the 1960s [in operation 1957-82—ed.], was basically, use a

particle accelerator to hit the thorium, and to make it into uranium-233. But in order to do a large number of reactors, you cannot depend on the particle accelerator, so you have to develop a breeder reactor, where thorium can be converted into uranium-233, while at the same time, that breeder reactor is generating power.

So, India has developed that, and the demo reactor probably will go into action next year, or in 2011.

Baker: Where is it?

Maitra: It is in a place called Kalpakkam, which is in Tamil Nadu, in the southern part of India.

And the Russians, on the other hand, also are quietly doing this thorium breeding process. And exactly at what level they are, we do not know, but with India, in 2001, they signed a memorandum of understanding, to broaden this area of cooperation in the thorium breeder reactor.

Now, what I'm looking at, and what I think is of particular importance—thorium is, for all practical purposes, the best nuclear power generation fuel, because thorium is not fissile, but it's a thirsty fissionable material: That means that it absorbs a neutron very quickly. The problem with U-238 or U-235, is that their cross-section is so small, that it doesn't really absorb neutrons, so you need quite a bit of effort, quite a bit of design, in order to get into a geometry in which the neutron will be absorbed and a chain-reaction will start.

Secondly, it produces U-233, which has a very short half-life, which means it's highly radioactive, which means it can not be taken out by terrorists. There doesn't exist any protective material, protective stuff with which you can handle U-233, and you can transport it or anything like that. So, from the non-proliferation point of view, thorium is a natural product.

And thirdly, thorium is the second-largest, naturally abundant mineral resource on this Earth—number one is bauxite. So therefore, thorium is a natural choice. But uranium-235 is an easy thing to do, and we did that.

Now we have to go into this doing a little more difficult engineering, a difficult neutron science, to get this thorium thing done. The initial requirement was for the developed nations, that nuclear power was mostly for the developed nations—this is decades ago—and the developed nations have a good grid system. That means, you can hook into the grid system, a very large nuclear reactor, like 1,000 MW.

Now, the development, the design of these grid systems, is very complicated: It's like designing a water pipe distribution system. If you put in too much power,

it gets clogged; if that large input point suddenly goes bust, then the whole system becomes unstable. So therefore, the grid system is very, very complicated. But if you have a very strong grid system, through which thousands and thousands of megawatts of power are passing on a regular basis, and you put in a large reactor, it has less possibility of creating any instability.

But, in a developing nation, these grids are weak, and often the grids are not nationwide, and therefore if you put in a large reactor, then the problem comes in. Then it's like having your main water pipe distribution system as a one-inch pipe system, and you try to put a four-inch pipe full of water into that main pipe distribution, so it will not go. It will just black out.

So therefore, one of the requirements for developing nations was to—there are two—one is, that you have to develop a grid system, which is big enough to absorb a large input of power, and since the grid system of a country like India or China, these are nations with grid systems, but they're weak, the development of a grid system needs a lot of money, but it doesn't create any new power. Therefore, the tendency is basically to generate power, and do the grid system bit by bit, by doing the grid system regionally, and then strengthening the grid regionally, and then connecting them up.

But the point is, that, in a developing nation like India, or in Africa, or even China, there is no requirement to develop this kind of huge grid. You can develop small reactors and the small reactors are very useful, in the sense, that your grid will not be disturbed; you can locally consume that thing. For example, in the villages you can put in a small 50 MW reactor, and that 50 MW reactor serves the village. And then the heat that it creates can be used for flash desalination of water. And then, when the village becomes a little wealthier, you put in or two of these 50s and make a cluster—you can keep on making these clusters, and you can put in as many as you want. And the good thing about it, is that when you put in the first one, that is, a 50 MW reactor, you need a very small infrastructure to make it work, and very little capital expense. So you are introducing a very high technology with little capital expense and which doesn't need a huge infrastructure. So the whole thing can be put up in one or two years. In my book, it's a very wonderful option that you have.

...And for Africa

And when I look at Africa, there is no way, other than probably in South Africa, that any other part of

Africa can absorb these large reactors. So among other things that the thorium reactors, since it is being developed in India, and with Russian collaboration, India must go for these small reactors. These small reactors will not only help India, but will help a huge section of China, and probably the entirety of Africa. Because, nobody in Westinghouse, or in Hitachi, Toshiba, or Areva, would be interested in doing these small reactors. Because selling one small reactor, you don't make any money; you know, a 50 MW reactor doesn't bring you any money. And until and unless you have a huge number of reactors on order, you do not go into that manufacturing line at all. You rather go with the 1,000 MW, and if you sell one, you make a substantial amount of money, which can then be channeled into more reactors and research work.

So, it is of utmost importance that those nations who are developing nuclear reactor technology at this point in time, must think about: This is the requirement of the future. Because the large populations that are without power, and without water—they will be served very well by these reactors. And as I said, you can add clusters, you can add a 50 MW reactor, and then a 300 MW reactor, in the same cluster—it doesn't create any problem.

So therefore, this is one of the areas we are pushing very hard in India, to go for these small reactors in large scale. And if you look at India's entire southern peninsula, anything below the middle of India, there is really no river. The rivers are very short, and they do not have enough water. So therefore, the only way that area can become what it should be, is through desalination—and of course power can always be used—but it is the [lack of] water which I think is the bottleneck for India's development, in the southern peninsula. And nuclear power can serve that very well. And you can dot the entire coast with these little reactors, which will be doing the desalination, and also will provide a little power which can be consumed by the local industries, small and medium-scale industries, that the area has, or will have.

So, in my thinking, at this point in time, the British Empire's biggest target is Africa. Because Africa has no



www.chinese-embassy.org.uk

A Chinese engineer (second from left) teaches workers who are building coal mines and power stations in western Tanzania. Like India and other developing nations, Africa will benefit enormously from the introduction of small thorium reactors.

option, other than burning coal, or burning any other kind of fuel. They don't have the nuclear capability, and they do not have any nuclear technology going anywhere in Africa. So, with this climate change and the global warming and all this kind of thing, the first thing that will happen to Africa—and already there is huge starvation—starvation will be incorporated, it'll be installed in perpetuity; and secondly, then, whatever little money they generate out of selling their mineral resources, that will be then channeled into developing solar and wind power, and things like that.

Because then, the argument will be the same that I'm giving: The argument will be that since Africa doesn't have a grid to carry power, a large amount of power, it must have local power generation and local consumption, and this power should not be a large amount, but should be a small amount, and that's going to sustain the African way of life. And that's the way second green revolution that Kofi Annan and Bill Gates and people like that, talk about in Africa. They also suggest the same thing: There's an "African way of life" which is basically otherwise, to say, that you live your life in great poverty, and do not worry about deaths, because that's the "way of life" in Africa.

Isherwood: I was going to say, "enjoy underdevelopment—don't let the place develop," and create a culture of that.

Maitra: Yes, yes. “That’s your fate, that’s your destiny.”

Now, the large nations, like India and China, and even Indonesia, can not afford to do that, unless they want to break up their own country. So they have taken the decision that they have to provide for the population, and the only way they can do it, is by adoption of nuclear, and rejecting the climate change policies that are being touted and imposed through this global mafia.

Australia: Breaking with the British Empire

Baker: Well, Glen, the mention of thorium, and even though it’s abundant around the world, it’s handy in Australia—that’s my understanding.

Maitra: It’s number one.

Isherwood: Well, down here, we’re a big island and we have a lot of beaches.

Maitra: Yes, monazite [a mineral containing thorium and other elements—ed.].

Isherwood: We have monazite—we’re very famous for our beaches, but we haven’t been utilizing some of these great gifts that we have. And it has been the policy of the CEC and the LaRouche movement on this continent, to bring Australia into an integration of development with the whole Pacific region. I mean, this was the orientation coming out of World War II, where we had an alliance between Australia and the United States.

What was known as the John Curtin-Franklin Roosevelt partnership, was an intention to really get away from British colonialism, and develop every region of the world. And John Curtin had that orientation, but unfortunately he passed away just after Franklin Roosevelt did. And the British Empire was able to regroup itself and reestablish the influence over Australia, through the green ideology, through the ideas of “conservation,” and all these terms which came out of the eugenics movement, to pretty much keep people in a backward state without real development.

Now, our movement has been pretty much combating this ideology. And the one thing that Australia has to do is develop a solid nuclear industry, to take the thorium in abundance in the sands of the beaches, and also to take the uranium—but not just to dig it out of the ground and send it off overseas for processing, which is the policy now, under Rio Tinto and the British mining cartels; but to take these resources and establish here, the types of manufacturing industries for reactor ves-

sels, to take the minerals, and process and develop them here. And do it in such a way that you’re going to integrate the whole of the nation. Which, I mean, you’re talking about developing high-speed rail corridors, of the best modern rail systems, to link our cities. You know, Australia is very large, and very spread out, so you need the rail to integrate the system.

And then, what you actually need to do, is we need to develop high-speed shipping in the North, to get out our materials, our manufactured goods up there, into the Pacific and into Asia, where this massive development is required.

So, there’s much we’ve said on how we must develop all these things. And really, the break with the British is the key point, being under the Commonwealth, and being in the system under globalization, which Australia has been stuck in for quite some time. It really is the challenge on the plate now, for us: to break with the British Empire of monetarism, to go with the traditions in our country, which are very deep, of a credit system, as it’s understood in the U.S. Constitution; it’s understood from the work of people like Alexander Hamilton. That the only way that you can go towards these types of economic programs, is you’ve got to put this system in the grave where it belongs, and go with a system of cooperation with sovereign nations.

And the first thing that you would do, under an agreement like that, among sovereign nations, is cooperation on nuclear power development: Because that will solve the water problems, it solves the energy problems, as Ramtanu was mentioning with India, and China, and Africa. And the real challenge for us, if Australia is to be a developed nation, which is our cultural impulse, is, we will be involved and cooperate in that. And that’s really our challenge. And that’s why we’ve got—we’re producing the materials to educate the population towards taking that Pacific orientation on themselves, as a personal responsibility.

A Strong Kinship with the American Revolution

Baker: Let me put a plug in here for two things: Your website is www.cecaust.com.au. And just to underscore, you have in tabloid form, this multi-page *New Citizen*, that’s the October and November issue, that has in it, the history of Australia, and the Empire that needs to be defeated from the vantage point you’re just describing—from the development vantage point, going back to the 18th Century. And it’s terrific reading.

You're talking about using it like crazy as a tool in the midst of this upheaval in Australia, but other people will benefit greatly by going to that.

I hear you've had a big reaction to it, when you started to get it into circulation.

Isherwood: Yeah, let me just say, on this *New Citizen*: this is a very historic document. A team of us from CEC have been researching for the last two years, the true history behind the founding of Australia. And really this is absolutely important, as Lyndon LaRouche mentions all the time, that in every nation, there's a deep-seated cultural identity, and the most important thing that everyone must understand, is the true history of their nation. And we in Australia, we've actually been lied to, and we've been told cover stories in the history class, about the true reasons why the British Empire chose to colonize Australia.

Just to give a clearer picture of that: Australia came into existence, pretty much following immediately after the American Revolution. And after the American Revolution, the British were completely bankrupt. You had, at the same time the American Revolution was won, the independence of Ireland, and a massive optimism spread through Europe: Republicanism and real optimism to get rid of this tyranny of empire and monarchy, and all this medieval, feudal system. And the British, being desperate, sent these republicans—they gave them a bodgy trial for being treasonous and what-have-you, and they sent them off to Australia. But their real intention was to secure the British Empire in the Pacific. And one of the things that they were terrified about, was, would Australia repeat the type of revolution that America just went through, which threw off the tyranny of oligarchism, and the culture of feudalism and oligarchy which they had rejected.

Australia, in this way, is unique, and this is what this newspaper goes through: We were a nation that was founded without the subservience or respect for oligarchism, which was embedded in European culture, because of the optimism, and because of the inspiration



JCPML: Records of the Curtin family



Australia's wartime leader John Curtin (above, right) worked closely with the United States to win the war in the Pacific. He is shown here with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in 1944. The photo of President Franklin Roosevelt (left) is inscribed, "For The Rt Hon John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia From his friend Franklin D Roosevelt."

that the United States represented. And throughout our history, we've always had a very strong kinship with the ideas of the United States and its Constitution.

I'll just mention, for those who don't know, in Australia, in the beginning of the 1900s, we had an American who came to Australia, called King O'Malley, who pretty much successfully set up a National Bank here in Australia, modeled explicitly on Hamilton's. And King O'Malley said, "I am the Alexander Hamilton of Australia," because no other figure in history could be improved upon on this question of economic policy. And through this, you had this massive influence of development programs, inspired from the United States. And that's been the struggle in our whole history; this is what you're not taught in the classroom, obviously. This is what the British Empire has tried to keep out of the minds of Australians, and keep us in a state of thinking small, thinking local, thinking isolated.

And this is why this *New Citizen* is so powerful, because it's understanding that we share this common outlook that the United States does: that mankind is not an animal, under the yoke of some form of oligarchy. And we go through that, and we go through the founding of Australia, and how this culture was always fighting with the British Empire. And, so it really must be a lesson that Australians and people around the world understand, to have this kind of orientation.



A team of CEC researchers explored the true history of the founding of Australia, which came into existence just after the American Revolution. That Revolution has always been a touchstone for Australian patriots, who reject the monetarism of the British Empire. An indepth study appears in the October-November 2009 issue of The New Citizen.

The Climate Mafia Will Vanish

Maitra: I think the climate crowd, the climate mafia is basically rejected by anyone who has legs to stand up. And you know, I think that they will be on the defensive. But the most important thing that is necessary for all the nations at this point in time, particularly, is to put in place a nuclear-power-generation program, which will—it's like, in my book, like food security; it is what will keep the sovereign nation-state intact. And, that if we will force nuclear power generation in every country, you'll see the climate people will just vanish, because there is nothing to counter that, because it's such a strong argument. And anybody can see why nuclear power is necessary for a country's development; and not the power itself, but the nuclear-power-related technologies, which will give them a long-term potential to develop and become a prosperous nation.

And so, that should be the key, that you know. Okay, climate change is happening, so we will go for nuclear, and we'll develop every bit the entire fuel cycle of nuclear, and generation and manufacture of nuclear reactors, and that's what our goal is. And that itself will completely put them out to sea, and they will not be able to do anything, and that's what is necessary at this point in time. I think so.

Baker: Right, and Tanu, it strikes me that the time period—you mentioned food security and food sovereignty for a nation, that the exact time when India was collaborating with the American, Norman Borlaug, who was working with Mexico—so in other words, tri-nation development, Mexico-the United States-India—that was the period of interest in nuclear power in India.

Maitra: Right.

Baker: The initiation—and food sovereignty. So, India did become food self-sufficient when? 1974?

Maitra: I think by the end of 1970s, they were already food self-sufficient at that time. India's program started in 1958, that was under the visionary nuclear scientist we had, Dr. Homi Bhabha, whose standard statement was, "No power is more expensive than no power." So, he basically convinced the authorities that you can not look at nuclear power as a capital expense. It is the building block of a nation. And not only nuclear power has power, it can create water, it has got radioisotopes which are used in industries all over, nuclear medicine—you are bringing in a host of developments which, through use of *one* technology, which in my book is of extremely great use to every nation.

Isherwood: There's going to be this coming week, in light of these developments, the leader of the Citizen's Electoral Council in Australia, Craig Isherwood, national secretary, is going to be giving his first national webcast address to organize the population and get them on board.

Baker: Give us the time and place, and website, again.

Isherwood: It'll be for us, Dec. 10 at 7 p.m. on our website www.cecaust.com.au—that's at 3 a.m. Eastern Standard Time in the U.S. [The webcast, titled, "Australia's Mission: The Shift to a Pacific-Centered World," is archived at <http://citizens.ibn.com.au/>]

Baker: Well, we'll look forward to it. Good luck! This is very good news. And Dec. 12, we resume here, on The LaRouche Show, at 3-4 Eastern Time. And I hope to have Harley Schlanger as host with one of the newly announced Congressional candidates, Summer Shields, to get rid of the likes of Nancy Pelosi.

Thank you, Glen Isherwood, Ramtanu Maitra. This is Marcia Merry Baker for The LaRouche Show.