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LaRouche: The Deadline for Glass-Steagall Is July 4
German Nuclear Phase-Out: Deindustrialization, Genocide
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World Food Supply in Crisis; First Step Is Remove Obama

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Did you think Lyndon LaRouche was exaggerating, when he said that the intersection of the financial meltdown and the "galactic crisis" of earthquakes, volcanoes, and extreme weather would create a global catastrophe of undreamed-of magnitude? For those who remain stubborn advocates of sense-certainty as the criterion for what is real, the photo on our cover may serve as a wake-up call: That's America's food supply under water! And the flooding of the Mississippi River Basin is ongoing. Then, along the Pacific Ring of Fire, on June 3, came an earthquake in northern Peru, and on June 4, the massive eruption of Chile's Puyehue volcano, for the first time in 50 years.

Our *Economics* section shows what the floods and droughts in the U.S. farmbelt will mean for our food supply, and what should be done to prevent such disasters in the future. Of particular note is Anthony DeFranco's 1994 article on the history of development projects and proposals for the Missouri River, in the context of the American System of Physical Economy.

As for the global financial crisis, the usual pundits who talk about "the recovery" are getting worried. The *Washington Post*, house organ of Wall Street's subsidiary in the nation's capital, headlined the news that the Federal Reserve is running out of options to "fix" things; then, it was President Obama's plummeting support because of—guess what?—the economy. Who knew?

For the real picture, from those who "told you so," see *International*. Spain, Greece, and Portugal are at the edge of the precipice, while Germany is leaping over the edge on its own accord, with Chancellor Merkel's insane propitiation of what she takes to be political exigencies. There is resistance, but not yet enough.

So, how did LaRouche know what was going to happen? Several articles this week are relevant. First is our *Feature*, a discussion among him and several associates, on the difference between statistics and real science. Anyone who attempts economic forecasting, or any kind of science, on the basis of statistics, is an absolute fraud! The argument is summed up in a short piece, "A Timely Note." Then, see *Strategy* for LaRouche's discussion of "A Certain World Map," in which he slams the Schumpeterian ideology of "creative destruction" that is currently in vogue among certain insane people.

The bottom line? Restore the Glass-Steagall standard now! Nancy Spannaus reviews the state of the mobilization, in *National.*

Susan Welsh

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Cover This Week

USDA/Lance Cheun

Mississippi River floodwaters have pushed into the Yazoo River and into this cornfield near Yazoo City, Miss., May 26, 2011.

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MISSOURI RIVER FLOODING

World Food Supply in Crisis; First Step Is Remove Obama

by Marcia Merry Baker

June 4—As of this month, the extensive flooding throughout the Missouri River Basin has taken a huge toll on agriculture, and caused destruction across the nine-state region. Losses to crops in this Northern Plains wheatbelt, and Western cornbelt, are now piling on top of the already drastic agriculture damage from flooding in the Lower Mississippi/Ohio Basin, and in drought-stricken Texas and the Southern Plains. This all adds up to a world-scale food supply crisis, given the impact of extreme weather on other grainbelts around the globe, e.g., the drought in France (see below), underscoring the point that there is no bountiful harvest potential elsewhere in the world to "compensate" for the sweeping losses in the United States.

In the United States now, because of the extent of ruined fields, delayed planting, and soggy conditions or drought, crop losses are mounting across all the basic grains—corn, rice, and wheat, and also to hay and fodder for cattle. The prospect of high feed costs is a disaster for all livestock. This is a meat supply crisis in the making. Emergency measures are urgent.

Where is President Obama in all of this? In London, inside his head. Look at the timing of his Springtime royalty tour in Britain, which he refused to alter, no matter what devastation was hitting at home. Obama left Washington on May 22—the evening of the Joplin tornado, and did not return until late May 28. Obama stayed away from a disaster visit to Missouri until May 29, longer than George W. Bush's infamous five-day lapse before visiting New Orleans after Katrina.

The day the mega-twister flattened Joplin, the storm wave brought other tornadoes, hail, and torrential rains across this farm region of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and nearby states. At the same time up north, on May 23, Montana Gov. Brian Schweitzer declared an state emergency, as flooding was gathering strength from the record snowmelt and Spring rains; water was high and rising throughout the Missouri Basin.

But Obama, when asked repeatedly by Irish and English reporters, why he wasn't on his way back home, said, "No need." He kept to all his scheduled dates, including two dinners with the queen and her court, including a 41-gun salute at her palace. He laid it on thick, praising the royals, and discounting the entire anti-British Empire history of the United States, and Ireland too.

In fact, the Obama Administration is not even acknowledging the food crisis impact of the extreme weather disasters. The media is likewise blacking it out. Thus, the storms, drought, and food shortages all point up the real disaster: allowing Obama to remain in office,

USDA/Lance Cheung

The Spring flooding throughout the nine-state Missouri River Basin continues to wipe out huge swaths of farmland, threatening the food supply. Shown: an aerial view of Mississippi River flood of farms, wilderness, and populated areas, as of May 19, 2011.

and allowing the continuation of the dying monetarist system of bailouts, speculation, and destruction. The mobilization in the United States to reinstate the Glass-Steagall law and its principle of credit for public-good activities, is urgent.

The scope of the U.S. agriculture crisis is presented below in excerpts from the May 28 LaRouche Show (www.larouchepub.com/radio) by Texas cattleman Rich Anderson and by Ron Wieczorek, a South Dakota farm leader, who is in the midst of the Missouri Basin flooding. Anderson is sounding the alarm about the drought disaster, expressed the mood of his countrymen: "I cannot believe this fellow Obama. He's gone over there to lick the boots of the British people, and you know, we kicked them out of this country once, and they came back in 1812, and tried to take us over again, and burned our capital down. . . . And he's over there licking their boots. . . . He ought to be over here, working with Congress to do something about these disasters."

The Policy Needed

Two policy responses, in line with the Glass-Steagall mobilization, are critical: First, immediate emergency measures can and must be taken. Lyndon LaRouche addressed this on the LPAC-TV Weekly Report April 27 (see *Feature*), issuing a call for maximum effort for replanting, and related measures, as the Ohio/Mississippi Basin flooding was ruining newly sown crops. In France this week, a statement outlining emergency measures to deal with the drought was issued by Jacques Cheminade, an international co-thinker of LaRouche, who heads up the Solidarity and Progress party, and is running for President (see below).

Secondly, there must be a restoration of the *scientific outlook of intervening in the natural, that is, man-*

made land and water system of our planet. This year's flooding in the Mississippi Basin—including the Ohio and Missouri systems, makes clear that wherever flood-control and water-management systems are in place, built mostly by the Army Corps of Engineers, the flooding damage is far, far less. These projects and outlook must be renewed, especially by launching the long-delayed, continental-scale program, the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

The plans for the Upper Missouri River improvements—the Pick-Sloan Plan (1944)—for flood control, irrigation and navigation, were never completed. We now see the consequences of that in vast flooding and destruction. Below is a reprint of a history of the Pick-Sloan, and the obstruction of it by neo-British Empire networks of monetarism and pseudo-environmentalism.

Missouri Basin—Weeks of Flooding

The Missouri River Basin, part of the huge Mississippi drainage area, is now in full flood. The heavy snowmelt in the upper reaches of the Rockies, where the Missouri River rises, combined with heavy Spring rains in the entire multi-state basin, has produced record runoff in the tributaries and mainstem. This has created emergency conditions across a huge area of the High Plains, affecting all or parts of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, the Dakotas, western Iowa, Kansas, southwestern Minnesota, and down through the state of Missouri, where the Missouri River joins the Mississippi. Depending on the daily rain volume, the situation will go on for weeks.

Since the May 23 Montana declaration of emergency, the states along the Missouri River have done likewise. The capitals of North Dakota (Bismarck) and South Dakota (Pierre), are both on the River. Some 2,000 residents of Pierre are expected to have to evacuate. Many are warned to be prepared to leave their homes for two months. River neighborhoods and businesses—some of them huge agri-processing plants—are rushing to sandbag, if they think this has a chance to work. Prison inmates and volunteers are deployed. For example, in Yankton, volunteer teams are working alongside the 600 National Guardsmen deployed at present.

The basin-wide flood-control system, although not fully completed by the Corps, is nevertheless now being used to the maximum, to try to prevent deaths and to mitigate damage. But the extreme conditions are causing evacuations, heavy flooding, and huge agricultural damage.

The Corps operates a sequence of dams on the mainstem of the Missouri, whose reservoirs are all now at gigantic volumes. There is a constant monitoring of the inflow at points along the river, the height and extent of the impoundment, etc., in order for the Corps to determine the optimum time to release some flow, and from which dam, to mitigate flood damage. The night of May 30, the Corps of Engineers began the first of what are now daily telephone briefings with government leaders, emergency response teams, and the media, to inform people of the latest developments.

The Corps' Missouri River Basin Water Management Division, headquartered in Omaha, is where the decisions are made on how to best "regulate" the river flow. For instance, over Memorial Day weekend, the Corps announced that releases at Gavins Points Dam would commence, reaching a volume of 150,000 cubic feet per second by June 14. This will surpass the previous record high of 70,000 cfs, set in 1997. People came out to watch the spillway spectacle, surpassing anything ever before seen in the community. The Corps has posted an inundation map for Gavins Point to Sioux City, Iowa.

Jody Farhat, the chief of division supervising decisions on each dam, said May 30, "The bottom line is, the sooner we can reach maximum release rates, the less risk there is that we will eventually have to go higher. Once we have evacuated some storage in the reservoir system, we will have more flexibility to respond to these rapidly changing conditions."

Unplanted, Waterlogged Crops

Large areas of wheat, barley, and corn were never planted in this flooded basin. Some fields which were successfully sown, are now so waterlogged that the crop is jeopardized. There is flooding along dozens of tributaries of the Missouri, besides the mainstem itself.

The North Dakota State Extension Service is sounding the alarm. Joel Ransom, agronomist for the Service, warns that there is oxygen depletion in fields with water-saturated soils, and this can affect crop growth

USDA

While President Obama turns a deaf ear to the cries for help from the flood-ravaged Plains, Mrs. Obama, joined here by Ag Secretary Vilsack, promotes "healthier choices" of foods that will no longer be available. The two are shown here passing out fruit at an elementary school, in November 2009.

in the short and longer term. Crops can differ in their tolerance to waterlogging. The most tolerant, down to the most susceptible, are rice, soybeans, oats, wheat, corn, barley, canola, peas, dry beans, and lentils. Other than rice, many of these crops are produced in the Missouri River Basin. Some farmers cannot reach their fields, because roads are flooded out. Bridges are unsafe.

Along with the flooding, the traditional season of tornadoes is now in play, but with prospects of extreme events, as are occurring elsewhere on the planet, given the heightened solar and galactic activity. The first week of June, torrents of rain, and high winds blew across the Northern states, resulting in several confirmed twisters, in a large band from the Dakotas through Michigan and eastward. In southern Michigan, an EF-1 tornado hit Shiawassee County on May 29. The storms uprooted trees, knocked down power lines, destroyed a barn, and tore up fields and roads. Power was cut to at least 138,000 residences, farms, homes, and businesses during the storm wave.

Huge Agriculture Losses, Disruptions

New estimates are coming out daily from state agriculture extension services and private analysts on the dimensions of damage and loss for key crops. On May 31, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) also issued its weekly *Crop Progress* report from the NASS (National Agricultural Statistics Sevices). Of the 325+ million acres currently utilized in the U.S. field crop base (for some 21 major crops), millions of acres were not planted, are damaged, or otherwise the crop is delayed, because of weather extremes, flooding, and lack of Federal intervention to assist farmers. Ranchers in drought areas are selling off cattle. There are disruptions throughout the food chain, and worse to come.

The U.S. corn acreage decline could easily drop to below 87 million acres, down from 88 million in 2010, and certainly far below the March forecast of the USDA of 92 million acres.

At least 2 million acres of corn have been lost, because of the lower Mississippi River flooding, and the soggy conditions in the eastern cornbelt in Indiana and Ohio. Added to this, are the losses in the flooded Missouri River Basin. Estimates are coming in that up to a million acres of corn will be out of production in Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and South Dakota.

Spot shortages of corn are already showing up, as domestic stocks are at a 15-year low, and under pressure from ethanol and continued exports.

Spring wheat acreage is also down. North Dakota expects that as much as 500,000 acres won't be planted at all. The USDA reported May 31 that, in the six states which account for 99% of the Spring wheat (North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, Washington, and Minnesota), only 68% of the wheat had been sown as of May 29, in contrast with the five-year average of 95% by then. In North Dakota, only 55% was sown, compared with 93% in a normal year.

Disruptions are occurring all along the food chain. Cattle numbers are dropping, as ranchers in Texas and other drought areas reduce their herds. Other producers of meat animals and eggs are doing likewise, or soon to do so, as they face soaring feed costs.

Nationally, the U.S. cattle inventory was down to 93,881,200 in January 2010, way down from 98,198,000 in 2000, and dropping year by year. The Texas cattle herd—biggest in the nation—is falling rapidly under drought conditions.

Beef slaughtering capacity can't keep up with the selloff. Now there is worry that the Missouri River flooding will force Tyson Foods' 5,000-head-a-day packing plant in Dakota City to temporarily close, which will cause huge problems in the tenuous supply chain.

Cal-Maine Co., the biggest single shell-egg producer in the U.S., accounting for 18% of all consumption, has seen a 16% rise in the cost of chicken feed in recent months, and it continues to rise. Based in Mississippi, the company sells eggs in 26 states (Eggland and other brands), and has 26 million laying hens, and 7 million pullets and breeders.

Emergency Measures Required

The scale of the U.S. food-supply disaster to date, from agriculture damage under extreme weather and flooding, shows that only Federal intervention, with emergency measures and a Glass-Steagall restoration, are sufficient to the task of reducing losses and rebuilding farming capacity.

In contrast to this task, Obama's Department of Agriculture, along with other agencies, are only going through the motions of disaster-aid-as-usual, while diddling with foody fads and biofuels, and backing genocidal globalism for "transformational agriculture" in the proposed 2012 Food Bill.

On the state and local level, farmers and community leaders are raising specifics about the kind of emergency measures urgently required. State agriculture extension services and land-grant and other colleges, have the networks to connect with farmers, and to work with the relevant Federal agencies, to see through what must be done.

Crops. Even at this late time, where crops can be still planted, or replanted, in the various latitudes, farmers must have Federal government support to carry through on this, in the form of seeds, fuel, chemicals, fertilizer, field preparation. Additional lands can be identified and brought into crop production. There must be a stay on food crops going for ethanol. This will free up corn for livestock feed, for other food-chain processing, and for export.

Livestock. Multi-state efforts must be initiated to reverse the impact of liquidating cattle herds in the drought regions, to build up livestock inventories in the flood and storm areas. Cross-state efforts must be initiated to muster hay and fodder, and ship it to areas of need. Help must be provided to move livestock where required, and provide water and protection.

Stable prices. Speculation must be banned in farm commodities on the exchanges, price controls set for retail foodstuffs, and stable prices set for farm inputs. The principle involved, is parity pricing for farming, as a guarantee for reliable, ample food for the general public.

Farm region restoration. Farmers must be provided with the full confidence that their entire region will be restored, at levels higher than before. This means a Federal commitment to build roads, rail, levees, bridges, water management, and other infrastructure. In floodways, where farmers sign water-flow-easements to operate, the farmers must be given full Federal support to continue farming there, or support to relocate, if they choose to do so.

National interest agriculture. The period of emergency measures must be undertaken, from the perspective of departing the collapsing "markets-based" system altogether, which is dominated by private cartels of commodity firms under the pretense of the WTO, etc. Instead, restore national-interest agriculture and parity pricing. Bust up the cartels, including the retail control by Wal-Mart, Carrefour, and the rest. End the wrongful private patent-control of seeds, breeding stock, and bio-research, by Monsanto, DuPont, BASF, BayerCrop Science, and all. Make way for NAWAPA.

Obama's USDA: Denial, Disaster-Aid-as-Usual

The Agriculture Department is offering only the inadequate raft of disaster-aid programs under the Farm Service Agency (FSA), covering livestock and other loss reimbursement, but for a maximum payment of only 75% of the farmer's outlay; and otherwise offering loans to already debt-burdened farm operations.

Moreover, the Obama Administration has requested a cut in the FSA/disaster-assistance budget line in its original FY 2012 budget request for the Department of Agriculture, from $2.028 billion, down to $1.523 billion. This is crazy, given the number of federally approved disaster farm counties, and unapproved ones as well; but the Obama proposal for cuts is consistent

with the playing down of the threat to the food supply.

The USDA in its March 31 forecast for this crop season, titled, "U.S. Farmers Report Increased Corn, Wheat, and Cotton Planting Intentions in 2011," completely overstated likely plantings, crops, and harvestings, ignoring the reality that farmers are faced with soaring prices for farm inputs, and threats of violent weather. Now, as of its May 31, "Crop Progress" report, the USDA has had to tone down its earlier, exaggerated projections, but still, there is no acknowledgment of the food-supply threat.

In fact, on May 24, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack again reiterated the Obama Administration line extolling corn-for-ethanol, saying that "biofuels played only a minor role" in increased food prices over the last two years, and all is swell. He was speaking at a Washington, D.C. event sponsored by the Bill Gates-funded Global Agricultural Development Initiative (sub-group of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs), co-chaired by Dan Glickman, a board member of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, who is an international spokesman for "transformational" agriculture, meaning genocidal food control.

Overall, the Obama Agriculture Department budget for 2012 ($145.4 billion) was originally less than that of 2011, and as of May 31, the House Committee has cut it back to $125 billion. There is no nation-serving principle involved on any side between White House and Congress over the cuts-mania. Over 60% of the USDA budget now goes to domestic food aid programs, which are cut back, despite 44 million poor being on the roster for foodstamps. All USDA spending is eliminated entirely from maintenance of upper watershed structures (some 10,000 small dams and related) for flood control and other purposes. There is empty boasting about cutting commodity price-support payments to farmers with big off-farm income. The same miasma prevails in the Senate field hearings for the new 2012 Farm Bill (to replace the 2008 Bill to expire next year), which began in Michigan May 31.

On June 2, Michelle Obama and Vilsack staged a fanfare press briefing to announce the First Lady's new "MyPlate" icon (choosemyplate.gov), on how to "help consumers make healthier choices" among foods. Vilsack said, "With so many food options available to consumers, it is often difficult to determine the best foods to put on our plates when building a healthy menu." Yes, especially when you are making it difficult for there to be any food at all.

The LaRouche Show

Farm Leaders Say U.S. Food Crops Endangered

June 1—On The LaRouche Show May 28, the Saturday Internet radio program (www.larouchepub.com/radio), hosted by Marcia Baker, longtime farm leaders John R. "Rich" Anderson of the Texas and Southwest Cattlemen's Association, and Ron Wieczorek of South Dakota gave firsthand reports of the devastation to crops, livestock, and farm operations, from the combination of extreme weather, and extreme inaction by Washington, D.C., on national protection measures. As Anderson stated, "all the foodstuffs in this country" are endangered.

Dennis Mason, who worked with the team that produced the new LPAC-TV feature report, "Weather or Not, Obama Must Go,"[1] began the discussion by pointing to the incompetent media coverage, in which they feature one event (tornado, flood site, etc.) with great fanfare, and then flit to the next one, giving no sense of the reality of the entire situation. The new LPAC video does present the entire picture, and shows that the non-response in Washington, D.C. is tantamount to treason.

Anderson and Wieczorek amplifed the picture from their firsthand experience.

Southern High Plains Drought

Rich Anderson, Texas cattle rancher and dryland cotton farmer from Borden County (near Lubbock), said that he has seen droughts before in his 82 years, but this is the worst ever.

"I want to tell you that several years ago, I read a book by a Dr. Browning, and he discussed weather, and he went back centuries and centuries and centuries, to talk about weather. And he came up to modern day; and in the 1960s and '70s and '80s, and '90s, were moderate weather. We had rain. We didn't have all the floods. We didn't have all the problems. But he said, after about 2005 or 2006, people were saying, we wish the weather would go back to normal, and he said, 'You're mis-

1. http://larouchepac.com/node/18280

National Ranching Heritage Center

EIRNS

Texas cattle rancher Rich Anderson (left) and South Dakota farmer Ron Wieczorek painted a sobering picture of the devastation of U.S. food production in the Great Plains heartland, a result of the combination of extreme weather and criminal neglect by the Obama Administration.

taken.' He said, 'After about 2005 or 2006, the weather's going to turn to normal, and you're not going to like it. Because you're going to have storms and floods and bad weather.'

"And so, this has happened, and it's something that anyone who has planned for the future, has to look at the past, and this is not the first time I've gone through this. I went through the drought in the '50s, the five- or six-year drought that we had. And we've had small droughts ever since that time. But since about 1980, we're in a 20- or 30-year drought cycle, and this has happened before. Because, if you remember, people wonder in New Mexico what happened to the Anastasi Indians: Well, hell, they had dried out! They ran out of water; they couldn't grow food or anything; they moved. They just disappeared, and went to other areas.

"And we're in one of those periods right now. And it's drastic where we live right now. Texas has lost over 2 million acres just to fire. Part of Texas is in good shape. You take, you get east of Abilene, 50, 60, 75 miles, and Fort Worth and Dallas—they've had good weather, they've had water, the grass is green down there, but La Niña has just changed the weather pattern, and these things happen. But it's bad right now.

"But, one of the things that bothers me about not only this Administration, but the Bush Administration, is the burying of our food supply—corn, to make ethanol—which no one wants. Nobody wants ethanol. It's just the environmentalists that have forced this upon us, like they forced the wind power on us—which is not a good way to make electricity. The Administration is putting this on us. . . .

"And it's a disaster here in Texas, and it's going to have long-term consequences, because our cattle herd has been decreasing for the last several years. And this is going to decrease it more, so that's going to drive the price of meat up. Besides, we're exporting a lot of meat, and the people are going to have, they're going to reach a point where we just can't afford this meat any more—it's going to get too high.

"So, this drought has long-term consequences."

Wieczorek pointed out that cattle are showing up in northern sale barns, from ranchers forced to reduce or sell off their herds in the South, because of the water and feed crisis.

"The first bunch of cattle that came to the sale barn here in Mitchell, last Wednesday, was from the drought region," Wieczorek said. "It came from someplace in the Panhandle, southern Texas or somewhere. They wouldn't tell us where they came from. There were a couple hundred cows, semi-ed in here on trucks. They were starved out. They said they were out of the drought area, but they wouldn't tell us the name of where they came from. They wouldn't even tell us what the cows were bred to, and they had calves at their side."

Baker asked Anderson to describe the implications of the fact that a lot of Winter wheat wasn't planted, or what was planted got scorched and didn't produce at all:

"We drove up to Oklahoma City here, oh, two or three weeks ago, and I noticed in the wheat country around Wichita Falls, and all up in through there, people had turned cattle out on their wheat, because they had not had any rain, and so instead of being able to harvest the wheat, they put their cattle on, out of necessity, and so, there's going to be a wheat shortage here in Texas.

"During the Winter, they graze the wheat, and in March, they take the cattle off and let the wheat grow, and it's harvested. But this didn't happen this year, so there's going to be a shortage of wheat."

Baker then noted that the region comprised of West Texas through Oklahoma, and up into Western Kansas

Anderson described the drought in Texas as the worst he's seen in his 82 years. "It's drastic where we live right now," he said. At the same time, the Missouri River floods are destroying cropland all along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, "So, it's a disaster all the way around," summed up Wieczorek.

represents over half the wheat of all varieties of the country.

"That's right. It's the old Dust Bowl."

Northern Plains Flooding, Cold

Ron Wieczorek, from southeast South Dakota, in Aurora and Davison Counties, gave a detailed report on the scope of the crisis in the Northern Plains:

"The Missouri River Basin here has—if you convert the snow-pack to water—it's an increase of 250% almost over average. And in the last two weeks, much of that area has had 10 to 15 inches of rain on top of that. The Missouri River now, all the basins, all the reservoirs are full. In Pierre, they're letting water out, they're flooding parts of Pierre and Fort Pierre, that have never been flooded before, since they put the dams in.

"I just got an e-mail from a gal in Niobrara, Neb., who said Niobrara would be shut down because the water was backing up the Niobrara River, which runs into the Missouri, and the roads were underwater in her town.

"So, I mean, it's a disaster all the way around, as far as the weather situation, and crop production.

"Rich was talking about the drought in the South. I remember in the '50s, I think it was '57-58, when as a young man, I helped bale hay, and we put it in boxcars and shipped hay to Texas. It was a government program that helped do that, to help save the Texas herds there, and then also in '74 and '75, we had a severe drought here, where we had to move cattle and get hay moved in. And the government had a program which helped move cattle to areas where they had pasture, and also helped us bring hay into our area, with trucking and funding, and organized a situation where they could locate the hay in the pastures, run by a coordinator like I think Dennis [Mason] had mentioned.

"This is the type of government we need. I mean, this concept of doing away with our government, and 'the least government you can have is the best,' is an insane notion that's going to take us to a food crisis, the way it looks to me.

"The other thing is, that Rich touched on, was this ethanol situation, with 40% of our corn production from the past year, going to ethanol production. I mean, much of the grassland in this area, and hay lands in this area, have been plowed up, along with an almost privatized crop-insurance program that will guarantee you a crop, if you farm the bottom of the ocean. In this area, the preventive crop checks are probably going to be the biggest source of income for a number of farmers in North Dakota/South Dakota, and probably Montana and Wyoming. I mean, basically Wyoming and Montana have turned into the Louisiana bayous, and I doubt if there's going to be much barley, or Spring wheat planted in Montana, in western North Dakota, probably even in eastern North Dakota, because of the flooding along the Red River up there, and going north, in the water situation.

NOAA/George E. Marsh

The region now struck by drought, from West Texas through Oklahoma, and up into Western Kansas represents over half the wheat produced in the U.S. "It's the old Dust Bowl," remarked Anderson. Shown: a dust storm approaching Stratford, Texas, April 18, 1935.

"Right here, locally, in South Dakota, they have made some pretty good progress. Last week, we had three and a half days where we could probably have planted some things, and people were out there, and they have about 73% of the corn planted. But that's a figure that the Department of Agriculture has put out. And when they say that, I mean, some of these people have finished the field and called it planted. But there's probably 50% of the field that was not planted, because it was too muddy, and probably a portion of it was even underwater.

"So, when they come to the final crop figures, and acres on how much they have planted, they're going to be way short of what they're commenting right now.

"So, I think we've got a situation that is really a disaster, And as somebody said, here's Obama on vacation, celebrating, rather than being on top of what's going on here with the weather crises that we have.

"Another thing that I noticed here just a couple days ago, was, there was a report out on FEMA being a billion dollars short as of the first of January; and in the past several months, they've had 28 disaster declarations. And where's the money going to come from? And when I think about—our tornado period is usually June, and that's just coming. And with the still cool temperatures, and the extreme heat in the Southwest, we have nothing to look forward to except the same thing that the South has seen with the tornado damage, and maybe even worse.

The Future of America

"Another thing—I've never met Dennis, but I personally feel like I've known him for a long time, just from following him on the LaRouchePAC website, and the reports that those young people are putting out—and I know the commitment they have made to a new renaissance, and I've been following that. So, that is one of the things that really gives me hope, is the Basement Team, and the commitment of these young people under Lyn [LaRouche]'s guidance.

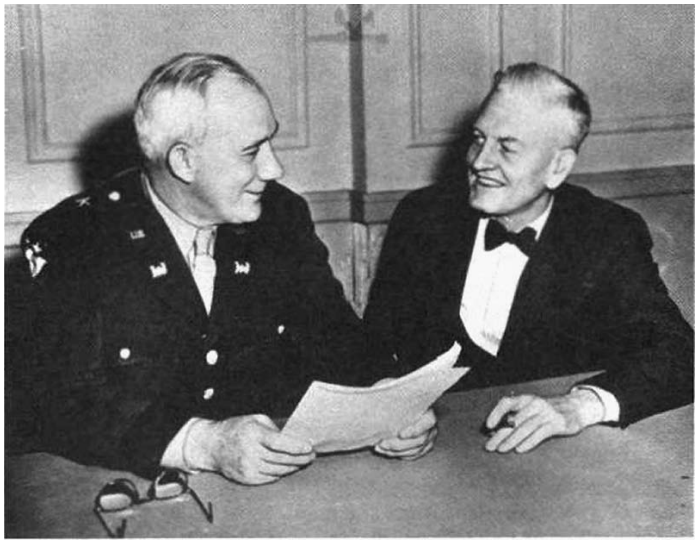
"This is the future of America. We need a new renaissance. We need a total change of our culture, back to the American political-economic system, and I want to thank Dennis and the crew on the Basement Team, and all the young people that are involved around the country, that are fighting to do this. It really inspires me to stand up, and do whatever I can to get things passed, like Glass-Steagall, which is an absolute necessity, so again we could move with projects like NAWAPA, which were engineered clear back in the '50s when we had people with some sense of natural law, and scientific mind. . . .

"Again, I see here on the Missouri River, all the reservoirs are full, and if they would have encouraged the Corps of Engineers to manage it the way it was originally intended, and if they had followed through with the Missouri River Basin Development [See following article], there would have been a lot more dams in the area to control the problem. We would have drainage ditches. I think of the Dakota Canal that has been proposed to be built, kitty-corner across North Dakota, taking water out of North Dakota, and taking it into the Mississippi on a different route; I mean, there's so many things that could have been done that could be preventing the crisis that we're facing now."

No More Floods! Build the Missouri River Development Project

by Anthony DeFranco

This article originally appeared in the ***New Federalist American Almanac*** *on June 27, 1994.*



Gen. Lewis A. Pick and William Glenn Sloan

The Upper Mississippi-Missouri flood of Summer 1993 was an enormous tragedy. Rising to record levels, the two rivers claimed 50 lives, damaged or destroyed 100,000 homes, inundated 15,600 square miles—an area the size of Switzerland—and damaged or ruined 8 million acres of farmland. Nine states were declared Federal Disaster Areas. The total dollar loss was put at $20 billion, but there is no cost-accounting the millions of manhours spent sandbagging and rescuing people and livestock, or the suffering inflicted.

The great flood of 1993 never should have happened. Nearly 50 years ago, plans to tame the Missouri were completed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Project. By 1993, the upper Missouri flood control was in place; but rains struck the unprotected lower section of the river, causing the worst flood in history.

For a total investment of $6 billion, flood protection could have been built for the entire lower Missouri. In the great flood of 1993, the damage done along the Missouri River and its tributaries was $10 billion. The Federal government has spent or allocated $6 billion in flood relief for the Mississippi-Missouri. This does not count the billions lost in state, local, and Federal tax revenues.

Among all of America's great rivers, only the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri remain to be harnessed. The great flood of 1993 should have triggered immediate demands to complete the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Project. It didn't. Just the opposite occurred.

Congress is now contemplating spending billions to "buy out" those living near the Missouri River, abandoning this land, and letting the river run wild. Let Great Gaia, "Mother Earth," repossess her lands, cry the press, the media, and environmentalists, with echoes in the halls of Congress. People? Croplands? Navigation? Recreation? Hydroelectric power production? Protection of the cities? Safe drinking water? These are not in Gaia's lexicon.

Completion of the Missouri River Basin Project is now doubly urgent. Not only must we protect the cities, towns, farms, and people of the river basin, but we must prepare to build our way out of an economic collapse. The moment the financial system snaps, America must be ready to re-employ its workforce rebuilding roads, bridges, urban water and sewage systems, rail transport—and building America's unfinished river projects.

The Pick-Sloan Plan, named for its engineer-creators, is high on the list of those urgent projects. When completed, it will irrigate over 5 million acres, provide 6.1 million kilowatts (kw) of electrical power

(enough for a city of 6 million), protect 1,500,000 acres of prime farmland and cities on the river with 1,500 miles of levees, save 9,000 acres of topsoil from being washed away every year, and provide navigation as far north as Williston, North Dakota. And the Missouri, "Big Muddy" as the Indians called it, will never flood again.

The Grand Design for the Missouri River Valley consisted of 147 multipurpose dams and reservoirs, 5 million acres of irrigation, 38 hydropower plants, and from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa, a nine-foot deep, 300-foot wide channel for navigation, and 1,500 miles of continuous levees. . . .

Bureau of Reclamation/Lyle C. Axthelm

The Boysen Dam, about 19 miles south of Thermopolis, Wyoming, completed in 1952 as a unit in the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.

Tackling the Big Muddy

It must have been a source of amazement to many in 1993 that the entire Mississippi Valley was not devastated clear down to New Orleans. The record volume of water flows on the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri all poured down the Lower Mississippi. Yet almost no flooding occurred south of Cairo, Illinois, the junction of the Ohio River. The reason was the Flood Control Act of 1928.

In 1927, one of the nation's greatest floods occurred on the lower Mississippi. Some 300,000 died, 700,000 were left homeless, 36,000 square miles were inundated (an area the size of Hungary). Instead of claiming that this great flood was a once-in-a-100-year or once-in-a-500-year occurrence to be passively tolerated, Congress voted to build a flood-control system that would hold against a flood one and half times greater. Water flows greater than 1927 occurred in 1937, 1950, 1973, and 1983, with little damage.

The disastrous $20 billion Ohio River flood of 1936 was met with the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and 1938, and the nation's wildest river, the Tennessee, was tamed and harnessed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the same period.

Although the Missouri's average flow is only about 50 million acre-feet (over 2 trillion cubic feet of water—about equal to the Tennessee), the nation's longest river had discouraged many engineers in the past. The muddiest of all rivers, it was prone to many channel changes, chutes, sandbars, and wild, unpredictable meanders, with a flood plain from 1.5 to 17 miles wide. The reliable depth of "Big Muddy" was only 30 inches, but it regularly flooded twice a year, in Spring from the ice thaw, and in Summer from the mountain snow thaw and downstream rains.

The incentive to the nation to tame this river was great: The Missouri River Basin is very large and very rich. It drains one-sixth of the total land mass of the United States, or 530,000 square miles. That area is four times the size of Germany, and six times the size of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland combined.

This huge basin contains 25% of the nation's cropland—113 million acres, on which grows half of the nation's flax, and one-third of America's wheat, oats, barley, and corn. Here, a quarter of the nation's livestock is raised.

The first move to control Big Muddy came in the whirlwind of President Franklin Roosevelt's first "Hundred Days," during the Spring of 1933. An appropriation was made to build the Fort Peck Dam in northeastern Montana, to ease the Spring and Summer floods and make the lower Missouri navigable. The first of a chain of six upstream dams, Fort Peck is 250 feet high and 4 miles long, storing 19.4 million acre-feet (6.4 trillion gallons) of water. It remains today the world's largest earthen dam.

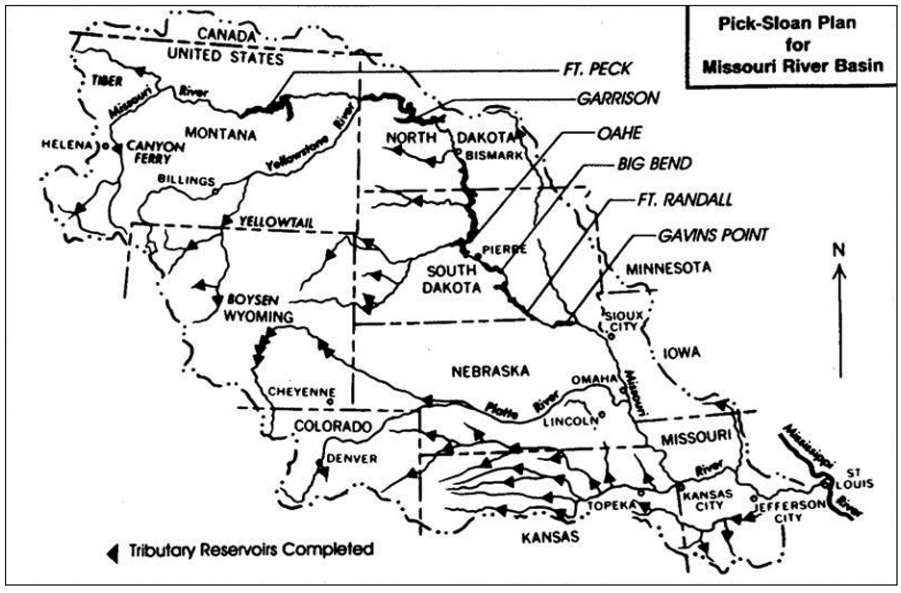
The highly destructive floods of 1942-43 proved

that Fort Peck alone could not control the river. On May 13, 1943 the House Flood Control Committee authorized the Army Corps of Engineers to devise a plan for Missouri flood control. That job fell to Col. Lewis Andrew Pick, division engineer of the Army Corps for the western Missouri Basin.

Colonel Pick was a great builder in the American System tradition. A 1914 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, he first became a railway and municipal engineer, and after 1921 devoted his life to the U.S. military.

In May 1943, at the height of World War II, Pick may have realized that his stateside days were numbered. He drafted a succinct 13-page report on the Missouri Basin and laid it before Congress within three months. Meanwhile, Pick began an organizing tour of the Missouri Basin, visiting every state, every major city and many small towns, presenting his plan at rallies and meetings of officials and citizens.

Pick-Sloan Plan for the Missouri River Basin



Weeks after presenting his plan to Congress, Pick was assigned to the China-Burma-India Theater, where he proved himself one of the greatest military engineers of the century. Pick was assigned to build the Ledo Road, a crucial supply link to the Burma Road. The story is told that Pick reviewed the engineers' surveys and scrapped them. The plans were fine, he said, but they would take too long. Pick successfully directed the construction himself, as he said, "by God and by guess."

Pick's brilliant counterpart in what later became the Pick-Sloan Plan was William Glenn Sloan, in 1943, the Assistant Engineer at the Billings, Montana office of the Bureau of Reclamation. Also a man of American System vision, Sloan's focus was more on irrigation and farming than flood control and navigation. There was some conflict between the two aims since the more water used for irrigation, the less water would be available to maintain channel depth for navigation.

As Congress moved to consider the plans, a third element was added. David Lilienthal, the head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, had the support of President Roosevelt and some powerful Eastern bankers to put a private authority in charge of the project. The engineering designs were the same, but under the Missouri Valley Authority (MVA) plan, the Eastern financiers would retain the profits on projects that were largely government-built; and the authority, a private corporation, would have greater power in the basin than any level of government, including the Federal government. The fear that the MVA, with interstate powers, would usurp control from elected representatives loomed large in the minds of many Westerners.

As Congressional deliberation approached in the Summer of 1944, the proponents of both the Pick and Sloan plans decided on a "shotgun wedding" in order to pre-empt a Missouri Valley Authority. The plan was signed into law on Dec. 22, 1944, as the major part of the Omnibus Flood Control Act of 1944.

The Pick-Sloan Plan

The world had never seen a project of such magnitude. The Grand Design for the Missouri River Valley consisted of building 147 multipurpose dams and reservoirs, 5 million acres of irrigation (the size of Massachusetts), 38 hydropower plants generating 2,000 megawatts (later upped to 6,100 megawatts), and from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa, a 9-foot deep, 300-foot wide channel for navigation, and 1,500 miles of continuous levees that would contain any possible flood, with special flood walls for populated areas. Total cost was estimated at $8.5 billion, or approximately $100

billion 1994 dollars.

The core of the Pick-Sloan Plan was six large dams on the Missouri River itself, combining flood control, irrigation, hydropower, sediment collection, fish and wildlife protection, and recreation. "A muddy stream would be transformed into a chain of blue lakes" across Montana and the Dakotas, was the vision of Colonel Pick. That vision, today complete, was to store 76 million acre feet of water, equal to one and half times the total yearly river flow. Some 17 million acre-feet of storage was allocated to control the floods from spring thaw and summer mountain snow-melt.

Missouri River Basin

Army Corps of Engineers

While Americans, especially Westerners, were enthusiastic about Pick-Sloan and other major infrastructure projects, very powerful elements opposed the plan. The Rockefellers didn't like it at all. Instead of creating the conditions for 600,000 more Americans to farm and run businesses in the Missouri Basin, the Rockefellers wanted to *move 900,000 people out of the Basin*.

This proposal to return the basin to a primitive state by removing one-third of the population, came from the Rockefellers' Social Science Research Council (SSRC). With SSRC funding in 1936, the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of Finance published a report claiming that "on irrigation projects the income is insufficient to permit the farmer without capital to assume the financial obligations which go with the land."

The report assumed that the grain cartel would keep the farm prices at rock bottom, that all farmers were penniless or unable to borrow, and that we ought to let "the deer and the antelope play." In the 1950s, this became the dogma of "cost-benefit analysis," leading into the 1960s cult of environmentalism.

Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University in New York, leader of the pack of eight economists who wrote this "study," was a ferocious advocate of global population reduction. He was a leader of the Malthusian Population Association of America, a member of the League of Nations Commission on Demographic Problems, and a consultant to the U.S. Resettlement Administration in 1936. Goodrich then joined the science committee of the National Resources Commission, later transformed into the Rockefeller National Resources Defense Council, which sought to derail the Pick-Sloan Plan.

History of the Project

In 1945, the week that Japan surrendered, representatives of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Reclamation, the Agriculture Department, and the governors of 10 states, formed the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee (MBIAC). This committee was to make decisions on the scheduling, financing, and other specifics of the Pick-Sloan Plan, as well as on projects already under way.

The MBIAC drew up six-year plans for projects, with expected costs and expenditures, which were revised and updated annually. It met once a year, with public participation in each of the nine major states of the basin. Colonel Pick chaired the meetings in 1946-49, succeeded by Sloan, who chaired them through June 1950.

Once the MBIAC had a hands-on grasp of the potentials of the basin, they realized that they had laid the basis for a transformation of a huge expanse of arid semi-wasteland into highly useful farm, grazing, and forest land. In 1949, they put forward the Young Plan, the world's largest land-management program.

The Young Plan was conceived to complement the Bureau of Reclamation's irrigation and power supply,

Lower Missouri River near Lupus, Mo.

USGS

The Pick-Sloan Plan envisioned planting trees on 5 million acres, an area as large as Massachusetts; 2.5 million acres of shelter belt trees to prevent wind erosion and seed loss; and ***2 million miles*** *of terraces to prevent topsoil erosion of agricultural fields.*

and the Corps of Engineers' flood control, becoming a third major component of the Pick-Sloan Plan. The Young projects included seeding grass and legumes on 20 million acres (twice the size of Denmark); providing cover crops to protect 13 million acres then barren; construction of half a million stock ponds, 30,000 springs and seeps, 78,000 wells, 5,000 miles of minor floodways, 12,000 miles of small stream channel improvement, and 70,000 miles of diversionary ditches and dikes, as well as swamp drainage.

Most extraordinary were the plans to plant trees on 5 million acres (an area as large as Massachusetts) to stabilize the soil and retain water; plant 2.5 million acres of shelter belt trees to prevent wind erosion and seed loss; and build *2 million miles* of terraces to prevent topsoil erosion of agricultural fields.

William Sloan estimated that 53,000 new farms would arise, and that for every new farm resident, two people would be needed in the towns to supply goods and services. That would create 14,000 new businesses and a total new population of over 600,000. New wealth generated would be $600,000,000 yearly ($6 billion in 1993 dollars). Sloan envisioned this new wave of settlement as merely the initial basis for the growth of cities and industrial centers.

Predictably, there came a counterattack against the Young Plan by the Rockefeller faction—a gang of frontmen for a less visible Anglo-Venetian oligarchy opposed to the American System. Rather than attack the plan itself, which was so obviously beneficial, they geared up two time-tested shibboleths, "Stop Big Government" and "Cut the Budget."

In 1947, the Army had lost cabinet status in the creation of the unified armed forces under the Pentagon. This began the transformation of the armed services from a republican citizens' army dedicated to the defense of the United States and its interests into the Anglo-Venetian-United Nations "rapid strike force" it is becoming today. With this change, the Army Corps of Engineers came under intense fire for its non-military, "civilian" operations—particularly its protection of America's rivers and river basins.

In 1949, the old Rockefeller-sponsored Bureau of the Budget, which had waged war on all major Federal internal improvements but was largely ignored by Congress, got a new lease on life through the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization. Hoover was none other than Herbert Hoover, the Rothschild mining-shares swindler, who was President from 1928 to 1932. The brains behind the commission was its executive director, Arthur Maass, a Harvard professor, former employee of the Bureau of the Budget, and staff member of the Rockefeller National Resources Task Force.

In the final draft of the Hoover Commission report, Maass called for stringent "cost-benefit" standards for all water projects. Maass also wrote a vicious attack on the work of the Army Corps of Engineers, titled *Muddy Waters: The Army Engineers and the Nation's Rivers.*

A major controversy arose after a 1951 flood devastated the Kansas City area. The Army Corps wanted to build the Tuttle Creek Reservoir to hold back the flood waters of the Kansas River. The proposal was reviled in a major *Reader's Digest* article rallying its readers to "wage the fight to keep the American way of life from being swallowed up by Big Government," and preserve "fundamental American values" against the "rapidly enlarging corporate state." The article provoked local opposition to the reservoir, and stampeded Congress

FIGURE 1

Damage from Missouri River Floods

(includes damages on tributaries)

Year	Dollar damage (1993 million$)
1942	$ 1,420
1943	890
1944	990
1947	1,200
1951	4,520
1952	3,540
1973	530
1986	535
1993	10,000
Total loss 1942-93	$ 23,625
Estimated loss (if Pick Sloan is not completed)	
1994-2042	$ 21,180
GRAND TOTAL	$ 44,805

If Pick-Sloan is not completed, economic losses will total nearly $45 billion by 2042. This table shows merely the losses that can be averted, not the positive value of navigational, hydropower, land reclamation, and other benefits resulting from Pick-Sloan.

FIGURE 2

Projects for Immediate Implementation

Project	Project Breakdown	Flood Storage (acre feet)	Dollar Cost (1994 million$)	5-Yr jobs
Grand River	7 dams/reservoirs 1 power plant 105 miles channel 175 miles levee	3,369,000	$850 million*	2,125
Gasconade	2 dams 2 power plants	1,000,000	$300	740
Osage	2 dams 5 power plants 171 miles navigation	340,000	$590	1,470
Fishing	2 dams	180,000	$150	375
Platte	50 miles channel	none	$ 40	100
Chariton	40 miles channel	none	$ 30	75
Meramec	5 dams 40 miles channel	1,150,000	$850	2,125
TOTALS	18 dams	6,040,000	$2.81 billion	7,010

*levee only, power cost not included

The total cost to harness the Missouri tributaries and the Meramec River is $2.81 billion. Add $3.35 billion for mainstream levees and the Missouri will never flood again. These plans have already been prepared. The Meramec, which flows into the Mississippi, is added here since it is contiguous to the Missouri watershed.

FIGURE 3

Projects to Finish the Missouri Valley Basin

Major construction	Cost (1994 billion$)	Man Years*	5-yr jobs
Hydro power			
Completed: 2.5 mn kw			
Planned (1950): 6.1 mn kw			
To be built: 3.6 mn kw	2.52	31,500	6,300
Irrigation			
Completed: 450,000 acres			
Planned (1950): 5,000,000 acres			
To be built: 4,550,000 acres	22.75	284,000	56,900
Navigation			
Completed: 750 miles			
Planned: 1,600 mi			
To be built: 850 mi	2.52	31,300	6,250
Levees			
Completed: 150 miles**			
Planned: 1,675 miles			
To be built: 1,525 miles	3.35	41,900	8,380
Non-levee flood control (Missouri only)***			
Dams, reservoirs, channelization	2.81	36,100	85,050
GRAND TOTAL	**$33.95**	**424,800**	**162,880**

*Jobs are estimated by assuming wages are half the cost of construction and the average cost per worker per year is $40,000.

**Existing levies will be raised from 14 to 22 feet; new levies are 22 feet.

***Includes the Meramec River, since it is contiguous to the Missouri watershed area.

For about $40 billion (including urban flood walls and other improvements, not counted above), the entire Pick-Sloan Plan can be completed.

FIGURE 4

Irrigation Development Under the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Plan

State	Acres Planned	Developed	Percentage
Montana	967,130	45,582	4.7
Wyoming	281,560	71,773	25.5
N. Dakota	1,266,440	10,344	0.8
S. Dakota	961,210	71,929	7.5
Colorado	101,280	0	0
Nebraska	989,445	199,930	20.2
Kansas	193,335	65,798	34.0
TOTAL	4,760,400	465,356	9.8

Crops from irrigated land are three times that of dry-land yields. Irrigation is one part of the solution to the world's hunger.

into an investigation by the Special Subcommittee on Civil Works. Only Colonel Pick's brilliant point-by-point refutation of the budget-cutters saved the project.

In this environment, President Truman used an old Executive Order, EO 9384, to declare that states must pay 50% of the cost on all new flood-control construction, and that each component of a project, separated from the whole, must be subject to narrowly defined "cost-benefit analysis."

The "bottom line" of this policy was: no more project authorizations.

Then America entered its "lost years" under Eisenhower, whose economic policy was guided by Treasury Secretary Charles "Bird Dog" Wilson, a former chairman of General Motors, and William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Wilson labelled any government projects "socialistic," while McChesney Martin's monetarist tight-credit mania ensured the severe 1957-58 Eisenhower Recession.

In this sanctimonious atmosphere of tight budgets, the Eisenhower Administration created the theory of "non-structural alternatives to flood control." Army Engineers funding took a drastic dive.

The American System

If the leaders who built our nation during the 19th Century had succumbed to the post-World War II dogma that "government should be run like a business," this country would not have been built, nor would many of us be here today.

The formula of running a country like a business comes from the method by which the Venetian-controlled British East India Company ruled the British Empire. For the East India Company and its Bank of England, the "state" was merely a tax collection instrument to provide liquidity for the financial schemes of the company. The "state" would enforce the imperial ventures of the company with a tax-funded military. That was "good business."

The American System statesmen, including most of our Founding Fathers, saw the government's function as promoting internal improvements to develop the wealth of the nation, rather than acting like a private business or serving the interests of a private group. American System nation-builders like Abraham Lincoln were great fighters for internal improvements such as roads, railroads, canals, and waterways.

Lincoln, in his years in the Illinois State Legislature, had persuaded that body to appropriate millions for the Michigan and Illinois Canal and the "Northern Cross" railroad system. Lincoln knew that the value of farmland depended on the farmers selling their product, which in turn depended on water or rail transportation.

Did the Michigan and Illinois Canal, which linked the Great Lakes into the Mississippi River, ever pay the State of Illinois back its full cost? Did the Northern Cross "pay"? Neither one did, but those two essential transport routes created the city of Chicago, and opened up the greatest agricultural basin in the world.

Was it worth it? From a "cost-benefit" standpoint, from the standpoint of government being a "business," not at all. But these internal improvements, fought for by our American System statesmen, made America the greatest industrial and agricultural power in the world. The population of Illinois has increased 20-fold since Lincoln's day, and now lives at a far higher standard of living than a century and a half ago.

In 1847, when President Polk vetoed a rivers and harbors appropriation on the grounds that it would use Federal tax funds to build them, but the benefits would be local, Congressman Abraham Lincoln rose to eloquently rebut the President:

"Now for the second position of the message, namely, that burdens of improvements would be *general,* while their benefits would be *local* and *partial,* involving an obnoxious inequality. That there is some degree of truth in this position I shall not deny. No commercial object of Government patronage can be so exclusively *general,* as not to be of some peculiar local advantage; but, on the other hand, nothing is so *local* as not to be of some general advantage. . . .

"The driving a pirate from the track of commerce on the broad ocean, and the removing a snag from its more narrow path in the Mississippi River cannot, I think, be distinguished in principle. Each is done to save life and property, and for nothing else. The Navy, then is the most general in its benefits of all this class of objects; and yet even the Navy is of some peculiar advantage to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, beyond what it is to the interior towns of Illinois. The next most general object I can think of, would be improvements on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. . . .

"But the converse is also true. Nothing is so *local* as not to be of some *general* benefit. Take, for instance, the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Considered apart from its effects, it is perfectly local. Every inch of it is within the State of Illinois. That canal was first opened for business last April. In a very few days, we were all gratified to learn, among other things, that sugar had been carried from New Orleans, through the canal, to Buffalo in New York. This sugar took this route, doubtless, because it was cheaper than the old route.

"Supposing the benefit in the reduction in the cost of carriage to be shared between seller and buyer, the

Were federally funded regional infrastructure projects worth it? From the standpoint of government being a "business," no. But these internal improvements made America the greatest industrial and agricultural power in the world.

The Oahe Powerhouse, a hydroelectric plant at the Oahe Dam, near Pierre, S.D.

result is, that the New Orleans merchant sold his sugar a little *dearer,* and the people of Buffalo sweetened their coffee a little *cheaper* than before: a benefit resulting *from* the canal, not to Illinois where the canal *is,* but to Louisiana and New York, where it is *not*.... [This] shows that the *benefits* of an improvement are by no means confined to the particular locality of the improvement itself..." (emphasis in original).

Bureau of Reclamation

President John F. Kennedy at the dedication of the Oahe Dam, August 1962.

JFK and Great Projects

When, on Aug. 17, 1962, the 35th President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy stood atop the Oahe Dam to dedicate it to the nation, he must have felt some personal satisfaction. Kennedy, who had been chosen by the oligarchic Eastern establishment to usher in the "Small Is Beautiful Post-Industrial Society," turned out to be of the opposite disposition. He rather liked to build things—big things.

Dedicating Oahe, the largest rolled earth dam in the world, Kennedy told a crowd of 10,000: "This dam provides a striking illustration of how a free society can make the most of its God-given resources." In 1962, Kennedy himself organized the 25th anniversary celebrations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Typifying his enthusiasm for great projects, JFK told students at Rice University in September 1962: "But if I were to say, my fellow citizens, that we shall send to the Moon, 240,000 miles away from the control station in Houston, a giant rocket more than 300 feet tall, the length of this football field, made of new alloys, some of which have not yet been invented ... carrying all the equipment needed for propulsion, guidance, control, communications, food and survival, on an untried mission, to an unknown celestial body, and

then return it safely to Earth, re-entering the atmosphere at speeds over 25,000 miles an hour, causing heat about half that of the Sun, almost as hot as it is here today, and do all this, and do it right, and do it first before the decade is out, then we must be bold."

When Kennedy took office in 1961, the nation underwent the "second dip" of the Eisenhower Recession. Moving quickly on the economic front, Kennedy passed a very effective investment tax credit for industrial expansion, and opened up numerous stalled public works projects, including the 448-mile Arkansas River Navigation Project, which provided flood control and navigation as far west as Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Bureau of Reclamation's Yellowtail Dam across Bighorn Canyon in southeastern Montana. This is the largest concrete dam in the Missouri River System.

Kennedy was denounced by the entrenched budget cutters when his public works and tax credits threw the 1962 budget $7 billion in the red.

The Kennedy Administration's river and water development policy was expressed in Senate Document 97, passed in May 1962. This American System-style policy statement held "that the objectives of water and related land resources planning were economic development, preservation of natural resources, and the well-being of the people."

The document set project planning on the basis of the Kennedy Administration's target of a 4.5% yearly rate of economic growth. Therefore, *all plans were to be considered without restrictions based on reimbursement or cost-sharing policies.*

Abolition of reimbursement and cost-sharing, as Pick and Sloan insisted, is essential to any great project. Oahe Dam in South Dakota cost $400 million to construct, but South Dakota's total state revenue for that year (1962) was only $50 million. South Dakota could not possibly have contributed anything significant to the cost of the Oahe Dam; North Dakota or Montana, whose total revenues were only slightly higher, could never have seen the dams go up in their states. Only the national government could fund such large projects, from which the entire nation would benefit.

Senate Document 97 further established 100 years as the useful life of a project; set price levels used in planning on the exchange value expected when the costs would be incurred and when the benefits would be accrued; and set the discount rate at 3.5% for Federal credit extended to implement projects.

When a project's benefits are estimated in terms of the growth of the national economy, rather than "cost-benefit" fiscal return, the true value of a project can be measured. The Kennedy space program, which cost the government many tens of billions, returned $14 to the national economy for every Federal dollar spent. Such an investment "pays back" the government indirectly in larger tax revenues generated, rather than directly from proceeds of a project.

One of Kennedy's strong Congressional collaborators was Missouri Rep. Clarence Cannon, a Democrat, who served as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee from 1941 until his death in 1964. Cannon was a major supporter of the TVA, rural electrification, Adm. Hyman Rickover's Nuclear Navy, and Kennedy's space program.

Coming from Missouri's 9th C.D., which is bounded by both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, Cannon stood firmly with the President on water projects funding. A major dam west of Hannibal was named in his honor.

Missouri's Senator during the passage of the Pick-Sloan Plan in 1944 was Bennett Clark, the son of former House Speaker Champ Clark. Bennett Clark was so favorable to inland water projects that he was once accused of being "an agent of the Army Corps."

The McNamara Debacle

Kennedy-Johnson Defense Secretary Robert Strange McNamara, apart from his addiction to the quaint habit of baying at the Moon while stark naked, was a "bottom-line" cultist. The "bottom line" meant whatever short-term profits can be snatched after all possible cost corners have been cut. McNamara's obsessive "bean counting" later became his Vietnam "body counting," and the "bottom line" cult converted America, the industrial envy of the world, into a speculative bubble with feet of rust.

The dogma was called "Planning-Programming-Budgeting System Analysis." Each part of any project was separated from the whole and subject to the greatest cost-cutting. It was this bean counting that McNamara imposed on the Army Corps of Engineers.

Only months after the murder of JFK, Army Secretary Cyrus Vance (recently distinguished as one of the butchers of Croatia and Bosnia), commissioned a study attacking the Army Corps for having too many engineers and too few economists.

That same year, 1964, President Johnson, always fearful of becoming the recipient of a few well-aimed bullets, shifted the U.S. budget targets from domestic economic growth to changing the landscape in Vietnam. Congress agreed to decommission all water-related projects not yet started.

In 1968, the Environmental Protection Act stipulated that all Federal actions required an "environmental impact statement." Five years later, the odds for building any project, public or private, were again greatly lowered by the lunatic Endangered Species Act, which gave preference to Great Gaia's mollusks and mosquitos over any construction for the benefit of human beings.

By 1970, the budget-cutting ecology Furies had gnawed America's future internal improvements spending to the bone. Pick-Sloan was put on stand-still. The massive irrigation plans championed by William Sloan, and the Pick-Sloan levees and dams on the lower Missouri were *less than 10% complete*. The Young Plan to foliate the High Plains was never begun. In 1970, Congress authorized the last new Federal water project.

The momentum of the 1944 Flood Control Act, given brief new impetus by Kennedy's 1,000 days, had resulted in completion of the six major upstream dams. They were Fort Peck (19.4 million acre-feet of water storage); Garrison Dam and Sakakawea Reservoir between Bismarck and Minot, North Dakota (25 million acre-feet); Oahe Dam near Pierre, South Dakota (24 million acre-feet); Fort Randall (6 million acre-feet); Gavins Point Dam (0.5 million acre-feet) and Big Bend Dam, 40 miles south of Pierre, South Dakota designed to produce electrical power.

The nine-foot deep, 300-foot wide navigation channel was extended 735 miles northwest to Sioux City, Iowa, by 1981. Many smaller dams, channelization and other flood control projects on the upper Missouri's tributaries were also completed.

In 1977, Jimmy Carter used his Executive Office to give remaining water projects the "capital chop." The old Bureau of the Budget had been replaced by an aggressive Office of Management and the Budget in 1970; it deemed water spending "highly discretionary." Carter exercised his discretion to make sure that water improvements were the first to go.

Carter relied on a 1975 Ford Administration Executive Order mandating the Army Corps of Engineers to study three alternative ways to solve water problems: "structural," meaning construction; "environmental," meaning allowing "wetlands" to soak up flood waters; and "non-structural," meaning a policy of relocating highways, putting buildings on stilts, and removing the people—then letting the river flood.

Carter enforced these choices with two executive orders in 1977, the first managing flood plains, the second preserving wetlands. The following year, the Kennedy policy of full Federal funding of major projects was replaced with a mandated 25% local cost-sharing.

In the Reagan years, with the zealot David Stockman as head of the Office of Management and the Budget, and $200-billion-a-year budget deficits created to fund the junk-bond mania, little was left for the economic development of the nation. In 1986, all the levees from Sioux City, Iowa to St. Louis were placed on "inactive status"—wiped off the books, and no longer maintained. The Great Flood of '93 was a disaster waiting to happen.

The Great Flood of 1993

It is difficult to capture the horrors of that flood, the millions of man-hours devoured in attempts to save farms, homes, and whole communities, the agony of watching the waters rise hour by hour, and waiting to see if a levee would hold, the bankruptcy of thousands of businessmen—some were insured against property damage, but there is no insurance against loss of cus-

FEMA/Andrea Booher

The Great Flood of 1993: Here, an aerial view of floodwaters from the Des Moines River in Iowa, a tributary of the Mississippi, in July 1993. A total of 435 counties in 9 states were declared for Federal disaster aid.

tomers for three months; or the sorrow of seeing one's farm, the labor of decades or generations, disappear. Perhaps the most ghastly image was of dozens of caskets, unearthed by the flood from a village cemetery, floating down the swollen river.

But why did it happen? Some 60% of the Pick-Sloan Plan had been completed. The great dams and reservoirs were in place. Why didn't they hold back the flood waters?

In normal times, 55% of all water enters the Big Muddy south of the Missouri state line at Nebraska City, Nebraska, far south of the great dams in Montana and the Dakotas. In 1993, not only did a higher percentage enter the river south of the great dams, but it entered in deluges.

At the peak of the rainfall, July 14, 1993, a soil moisture map taken by satellite showed southern Minnesota, Iowa, eastern South Dakota, and Nebraska almost as wet as the Great Lakes. Unhappily, western Kansas and a band through Missouri exactly parallel to the river showed similar hyper-flooded soil.

Terrible blight from the flood continues. Thousands of acres of prime farmland were permanently damaged, while a larger area will be unusable this year and perhaps for years to come. The flooding river had dumped great amounts of silt and sand on the bottomlands, while scouring huge craters and ravines in the fields. When the waters drained, the craters were filled with rotting fish and uprooted trees. The flood drowned the crops and trees, and killed the organic life in the soil, leaving large tracts as lifeless as a lunar landscape.

For an outlay of $6.2 billion to complete the levees and tributary dams and channelization on the lower Missouri River, all this could have been prevented.

Devotees of the Great Gaia, Mother Earth, took solace from the flood. This was the living Mother Earth coming back to take what was hers. Her great elemental force was reasserted over the puny powers of mere mortals, and those mortals were punished for transgressing her will.

At the height of the flood, July 18, 1993, the druids at *The St. Louis Post-Dispatch* editorialized: "Will millions of people who live near the Mississippi and Missouri rivers continue futile attempts to tame the water? Or will they seek a more harmonious, balanced existence that is better for both nature and human beings in the long run?.... Will they rebuild every levee that this flood has breached ... or will the Army Corps of Engineers, local leaders and politicians show a new respect for the river and accept that flooding is a necessary part of the renewal of these areas? After all, flooding cleanses the watershed and restores the agricultural lands by depositing rich top soil.

"What about paying homeowners, business and de-

velopers who have built buildings on flood plains?... Will these people realize that flooding is a natural part of a riparian ecology and that they must pull back from the rivers, leaving flood plains undeveloped to act as sponges that soak up the excess water?"

Futile attempts to tame the water? When President John F. Kennedy organized the 25th anniversary of the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1962, there hadn't been a flood on that tempestuous river in 25 years. Nor has a flood occurred in the subsequent 32 years.

Since completion of the Ohio River flood-control project authorized after the 1936 flood was completed, no major flood has been seen on that river.

The Lower Mississippi has not flooded since the completion of the flood-control measures authorized by Congress in 1927, despite the avalanche of water poured into it by the Upper Mississippi-Missouri in 1993.

Most of the important rivers in the United States have already been successfully "tamed." The only two major flood-control projects left incomplete are the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri, the rivers that flooded in 1993.

It may be impossible to stop a hurricane or an earthquake, but floods can be controlled. Heavy rains cannot be stopped, but we humans can determine where that water goes. The total Federal outlay for flood control in the United States over the past century, a mere $25 billion, today protects property worth more than ten times that amount, in which millions live and produce many billions worth of crops, manufactured goods, and other essentials of life.

Should Americans "withdraw" from the flood plain? Should we withdraw from the paths of hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, hailstorms? Perhaps we should give no further assistance to victims of natural disasters, since it was their fault for choosing to live in harm's way?

These Gaia-loving environmentalists, who seek to "withdraw" hundreds of thousands of people from the most productive lands in the Midwest—are they not the very same ones who rage against removing residents from "ancestral homes" or "Indian sacred ground" when a reservoir, road, or airport is to be built?

We are told to show "new respect for the river" by allowing it to "renew" itself with every flood, out of respect for the elemental forces of Great Gaia.

Should we show a new respect for cholera by allowing it to spread among humans? Should we show a new respect for lightning by taking down lightning rods and letting it destroy structures?

Allow "wetlands" and flood plains to act like a "sponge" for floods? It is easy to picture water dropping on sand and disappearing. But if that sand is in a swamp, will the water be absorbed? Wetlands do not absorb water, because they are already saturated, and flood plain land soaks up little water because the water table is very near the surface.

Nor does extensive flooding significantly lower the flood crests. Despite numerous levee breaks in 1993, which flooded an area the size of Switzerland, 90% of the flood waters stayed in the channel. When a major levee broke in the 1993 Upper Mississippi flood, inundating an area of 15,000 acres, the river dipped less than a foot and returned to even higher levels less than two days later.

The reason is simple: The volume of water flowing down the river is enormously greater than that which floods surrounding land. The only relief from high water is to allow it to flow. Thus, channelization and levees are vitally necessary.

Who Is Gaia?

The finest irony is the argument that allowing the river to flood "renews" the wetland habitats of various flora and fauna like the Interior Least Tern and the Piping Plover (they're birds). Floods destroy wetlands. According to Missouri State conservation officials, 15-25% of Missouri's wetlands were destroyed in the 1993 flood.

Floods are as beneficial to frogs and fish as a forest fire is to Smokey the Bear. The 1993 flood killed great numbers of animals, fish, and floodplain vegetation, including whole stands of bottomland nut trees. The first levee the Army Corps of Engineers chose to rebuild on the Upper Mississippi will protect a wildlife refuge destroyed by the 1993 high waters.

If wetlands are wiped out by floods, why are the Gaia Greenies so anxious to allow the river to flood? They want to return the rivers to their "natural" state, so that Mother Earth can reign free of "interference" from man. Therefore, they want to move the human "occupiers" (as they are called by the present-day Army Corps of Engineers) out of the flood plain, shut down economic activity, and eventually halt river transportation.

This is not the outlook of modern, Western society. It is the modern revival of the ancient pagan cult which worshipped Mother Earth, the goddess Gaia. The modern Gaia cult has been pushed to the foreground in

the past decade, through such features as the Public Broadcasting System's NOVA series, "Goddess of the Earth," glittery books like *Gaia: An Atlas of Planetary Management* appearing on college reading lists, hundreds of press articles, pop magazine and *National Geographic* full-color spreads, and plenty of TV and radio hype.

Great Gaia was given a 15-page glossy spread in the *Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook of Science and the Future* entitled, "Gaia: A Goddess of the Earth?" There exists a Gaia Foundation, which spawned the Forest People's Support Group and Education of the Awakening Earth. Directors of the Gaia Foundation are closely connected to the British royal family, particularly Prince Charles, and to New Age movement circles like the Lucis Trust.

Gaia's chief spokesman since the early 1960s, British ecologist James Lovelock, explains: "Gaia is to all intents and purposes immortal. She has lived three and a half thousand million years, which is longer than quite a few stars have lived.... She is the source of life everlasting. She is certainly a virgin; there is no need to reproduce if you are immortal. She certainly is the mother of us all, even Jesus...."

Because Gaia is "ruthless in her destruction of those who transgress," if humans stand in the way, "we shall be eliminated with as little pity as would be shown by the micro-brain of an intercontinental ballistic missile in full flight to its target." (Better stop "occupying" Gaia's floodplains, you mortals!)

The Commonwealth Institute of London wrote the following hymn for its annual Christmas festival:

"Gaia is the one who gives us birth. She's the air, she's the sea, she's Mother Earth. She's the creatures that crawl and swim and fly. She's the growing grass, she's you and I."

Instead of urgent demands to complete the Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Project, the 1993 flood brought a great rush to do Gaia's bidding. Along with the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, Gaia's pied piper in Missouri was Sen. John Danforth, the grain cartel heir.

At the height of the flood, in July 1993, Danforth demanded new Federal funding for buyout programs to "encourage people to move out of the flood plain." He also insisted that flood insurance should be made both scarce and expensive to prod people to leave their homes, farms, and businesses.

Federal flood insurance was itself a sick jest. By 1987, Congress was forced to bail out the insurance fund for $1.2 billion, only to find it bankrupt again by March 1993 in the aftermath of a major Eastern Seaboard storm. How many billions the 1993 Summer floods cost the insurance fund is unknown, but the policies outstanding add up to $210 billion.

It is obviously cheaper to build the flood control systems—not to mention the benefits of hydropower, recreation, and preventing enormous misery to hundreds of thousands of flood victims—than to issue insurance, but Gaia seems to prefer that humans suffer for "occupying" her floodplain.

The next Gaia disciple was Congressman Harold Volkmer, who inherited the river-bound 9th C.D., the earlier bailiwick of Champ Clark and Clarence Cannon. Considered a conservative glad-hand, but no mover and shaker, Volkmer suddenly got Gaia spirit and went hell-bent to get a buyout bill passed. With the help of House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, his Congressional neighbor in Missouri, the bill sailed onto the President's desk within five months.

The fluid druids at the *Post-Dispatch* gave unctuous praise: "The popular buyout bill has made Volkmer—an often crusty critic of environmentalists in the past—the temporary darling of some environmental groups. 'You have to give Harold Volkmer credit—he kept at this and helped get it through,' said David R. Conrad of the National Wildlife Federation."

The bill steals money from flood victim relief to pay the costs of the buyout. The Federal Emergency Management Agency doles out the lump sums to states to buy out properties that are then demolished. Nothing can be built on the land again, which is held by the local government "in perpetuity." The deputy director of the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency has claimed that this was the largest Federal buyout program ever.

By the Spring of 1994, the once-valiant Army Corps of Engineers had "gone Gaia." Brig. Gen. Gerald Galloway of the Army Corps, and head of the President's Interagency Floodplain Management Task Force, drafted a proposal to overturn America's two-century commitment to internal improvements, and give America's rivers to the environmentalists.

Every Gaia incantation was repeated in Galloway's draft: "Floods are natural repetitive phenomena"; "The loss of wetlands and upland cover and modification of the landscape throughout the basin ... dramatically increased runoff"; "Human activity throughout the basin has caused significant loss of habitat and ecosystem di-

National Weather Service

The results of the failure to follow through on the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Development Plan can be seen in today catastrophic flooding of the River. This photo is from May 2011.

versity"; "Levees can cause problems … by backing water up on other levees or lowlands."

Galloway's agenda:

• Give "full consideration" to "permanent evacuation of flood prone areas."

• Periodically review all "completed projects" to see if they reflect "current national, social, and environmental goals." (Dismantle existing dams and other construction on environmentalist grounds.)

• Reduce disaster relief to those who didn't buy insurance, then, increase the price of insurance, and add a surcharge after every flood claim.

• Enforce local and state cost sharing (to knock out all remaining projects), then make the states—in consultation with the Indian tribal governments—responsible for watershed management. (The states cannot fund the projects, and environmentalist-manipulated tribal governments block them.)

Anxious to proceed at once, the Army Corps announced May 9 that it would alter the Missouri's flow to simulate the Spring floods that occurred before the six great upstream dams were built. By adding a 20,000 cubic feet per second flow to the river in the spring, the fall navigation season would be cut by a month for lack of water.

The Corps said it was taking this measure to preserve "environmental resources," including "Historic Properties; Riparian Habitat; Cold Reservoir Fish Reproduction; Cold River Fish Habitat; Warm River Fish Habitat; Wetland Habitat; Interior Least Tern and Piping Plover [bird] Habitat; and Physical Habitat for Native River Fish."

Missouri's junior senator and former governor, Christopher Bond, issued a stinging rebuke to the Corps the next day:

"[T]he Corps' alternative is based on fantasy, not on the laws governing the river. The Corps has no statutory right to put navigation and recreation on the same level of consideration. The statute governing river priorities, 'The Flood Control Act of 1944,' places a higher priority on flood control and navigation than on fishing, bathing or boating. . . .

"Second, the nation has invested billions of dollars in engineering and construction to gain control of the Missouri River and alter its natural flow. The Corps built dams and constructed levees to protect people from flooding, facilitate river navigation and generate electric power. The Corps now wants to use these billion-dollar structures to simulate the river's natural flow that we were originally trying to change. . . .

"Third, the Corps wants to cut a month off the river navigation season, which will devastate transportation on the Missouri River. The Corps' alternative will put barge operators out of business and ruin river transportation. The economic damage in Missouri will be lost jobs, increased transportation costs and higher prices for consumers when they buy food and other products."

Let's Build

Let us put Gaia back in her cave. Let us invite the environmentalists and their Congressional, corporate, media, and journalist supporters to become "nature-friendly" in the nearest "wetland" for the next decade or so. It's time to build.

Let us complete the Pick-Sloan Plan:

• 1,500 miles of levees from Sioux City Iowa to St. Louis, Missouri. These levees could be built from river

dredgings to deepen the channel to 12 feet. This would allow larger barges, and increase the river flow at peak volumes.

The cost: an estimated $3.35 billion—half the total Federal outlay for flood relief in 1993.

Jobs created: an estimated 8,380 for five years.

• The non-levee flood control dams, reservoirs, and channelization on Missouri rivers. This includes, 18 dams, 8 power plants, 235 miles of channeling, and 175 miles of levees on the Grand, Gasconade, Osage, Fishing, Platte, Chariton, and Meramec Rivers.

The cost: including the Meramec River projects, $2.81 billion, less than half the Federal 1993 flood relief costs.

Jobs created: 7,220 jobs lasting five years.

• Moving upstream, let us complete Pick Sloan—especially the 4.5 million acres of irrigation to expand food production in a hungry world.

• Expand the Missouri River navigation channel another 850 miles from Sioux City to Williston, North Dakota, at the new 12-foot depth, as proposed by Colonel Pick.

• With Pick-Sloan underway, let's get the Young Plan moving. That will cover the high plains with vegetation and trees, and, as William Sloan envisioned, lay the basis for new cities.

NAWAPA

A nation that has regained the "Let's get it done!" American Spirit will look beyond the Missouri Basin to the greatest "Great Project" of all: the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).[1] On the drawing boards since the 1960s, NAWAPA would create a whole new river, the size of the Missouri, flowing down the spine of the Rocky Mountains from Alaska and Canada. With tunnels under the Continental Divide, this new river can feed the Missouri and Colorado systems, and deliver water to California, the Southwest, and even northern Mexico. Thousands of jobs, over several decades, would be created to implement it.

It's time to organize the American population to get these projects built. The night of depression is deepening; the financial storm is about to break. The Missouri Basin Project, and hundreds of other improvements throughout the land will be the way we build ourselves back to prosperity.

1. For more on NAWAPA, see http://larouchepac.com/infrastructure

Drought Destroying French Food Stocks

by Christine Bierre

June 2—As of the end of May, the government in France had to begin taking some measures to deal with one of the worst droughts to hit the nation in decades. First, there was a major shortfall of rain through the Autumn and Winter, leading to a drawdown of groundwater. This continued with a major shortfall of rain over the last three months, combined with unusually hot weather in the Spring. This April was the second-hottest in 100 years, 4 degrees higher than the 1971-2000 average, and the driest since 1959. Government measures included aid to cattle growers, and restrictions on non-essential water usage.

This year's wheat crop has been irreversibly damaged. France's soft wheat harvest will be the smallest in at least four years, which is an automatic hit to the world supply. France is the world's second-largest exporter of wheat after the United States, shipping the grain both within and beyond the European Union. This is a catastrophe.

Soils in the north of France, where 80% of the country's wheat is grown, were already the driest in over 50 years, as of April.

Cattle growers are very hard hit, and have run out of fodder for their animals. The only alternative at this point is to turn to the straw left over from the Winter wheat fields. But this will just keep the animals alive, since straw's nutritive value is close to zero. Most of the cattle growers have started slaughtering their animals, and now the meat market is saturated.

The government has begun to take some measures: 50 out of the 100 departments (counties) of France have taken emergency measures to restrict water use; the government will use a disaster fund to compensate cattle growers for their losses, which have reached hundreds of millions of euros. Fund officials will meet on June 15; and aid will be delivered before Sept. 15. Wheat growers expect to turn to their insurers for compensation.

The government moved to get the Crédit Agricole, the main farming bank, to open up low-interest emergency credit lines to farmers: 1.5% for young farmers, and 2% for older ones. Insurance companies have also been pressured by Paris to contribute to the overall effort. They have extended their guarantees to transport and store hay nationwide, in particular, for coverage from potential fire and other hazards—which will increase with this extreme hot weather.

This is, of course, only short term, and *a posteriori* aid. What is really needed—and Solidarité et Progrès Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade is calling for this—is to eliminate the EU Malthusian directives which have been used through laws in every country to discourage the capture of rainwater, either in reservoirs, or artificial lake systems—to limit intensive farming. Only 3% of the rainfall is used in France, whose precipitation is normally among the lushest in Europe.

Statement by Jacques Cheminade

Measures To Combat Severe French Drought

Jacques Cheminade is a French Presidential candidate, on the ticket of the Solidarity and Progress party. His original statement is available at http://www.solidariteetprogres.org

June 1—Earthquakes in Japan, tornadoes in the United States, flooding in Canada, and exceptional drought in China, in Texas, and in Europe. Our planet is everywhere being wracked by phenomena whose violence is growing.

In France, the drought which is rife, is already far worse than those of 1949 and 1976. It is added to the disastrous consequences of an agriculture policy, which, by having penalized producers now for several years, is preventing them from building up reserves of their finances, of fodder, and of seed.

I. Four Immediate Emergency Measures

This is an issue of breaking the speculation which has grabbed farm production and created shortages, and not simply by limiting damages by promising some indemification from the facilities of the treasury, or handouts.

1. Emergency feed for animals: For this, beyond solidarity between those who grow the grain and the those who raise the livestock, the state must, should the need arise, requisition hay and straw, and fully subsidize their purchase by producers. An important detail: The state and regions must take charge of rail and truck transport all the way to the farm.

2. Priority for irrigation: Restrain water use by golf courses, leisure centers, and flower gardens as much as necessary. Water reserves must be prioritized for crops.

3. Freeze on biofuels: The state must block all converstion of cereals into biofuels, especially wheat and maize corn. This production is reserved for livestock feed. If necessary, certain exports can also be revised downward, toward this end. This measure will not inflame world prices if it is accompanied by anti-speculation measures, as we will specify.

4. Finance: cleaning out the Augean stables: Separate the investment banks from savings and deposit banks (global Glass-Steagall). *Speculation on agricultural products* by exchange-traded funds (ETFs, trackers with the effect of financial leverage) *is prohibited*. Is it not intolerable that a bank such as Crédit Agricole (among others), which makes a big show of generosity, offering financial aid to the victims of drought, should continue, via Amundi,[1] to speculate on agricultural prices? As long as nothing is being done to stop this game, all the declarations of our leaders remain hypocrisy at best, treachery at worst.

II. Food Sovereignty

Starting tomorrow, we must rethink farm policy on *the absolute principle of food sovereignty*, in uprooting the Malthusian power of the enviro-speculators.

1. Infrastructure: We must immediately invest in the creation of artificial lakes, irrigation canals, and dams, putting water at the disposal of agriculture,

1. Amundi Asset Management, a partnership of Crédit Agricole and Société Générale.

EIRNS

French Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade: "To find the grass, we have to cut it out from under the feet of the speculators!"

and also for "stocking" for energy. Since the drought of 2003, we have found that, in capturing only an additional 1% or 2% of the annual rainfall, what happened could have been avoided. That means turning back from the current logic, since maintenance on this infrastructure, about to be privatized, wasn't kept up. Farming is a profession of the future. Therefore, it must be given the means, and allowed to improve the tools of its production. Under these conditions, reinforced cooperation between the National Center of Space Studies (CNES) and the National Institute for Agronomic Research (INRA), by gaining better comprehension of soils and the interaction between cosmic radiation and life, will allow for optimized use of water, especially in developing *more resistant varieties*, using satellite guidance for *targetted irrigation*, and possibly drip irrigation.

2. Regulated markets: Rather than pushing our producers to hedge themselves against price volatilities with financial derivatives traded on over-the-counter markets by "dark pools," the time has come both in producing countries and importing countries, in particular in the Maghreb, to reestablish public stockpiles for intervention, either by countries or geographic zones. This was the case with the beginning of the Common Market Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and under American President Franklin Roosevelt—an intelligent management of public stockpiles, allowing limitation of physical shortages, and breaking, via public buying and selling, speculative takeoff. Remember that the "financial hedge products" created a reinsurance expense at a global cost of close to EU40 per ton of cereals, effectively sold at the end of the cycle, whereas the cost to stockpile a ton of cereals was no more than EU10 a year in a silo of a farming cooperative in France.

3. Forecasting tools: Invest in weather forecasting methods (especially by satellite), and push ahead with studies on the consequences of the position of our planet within the major cycles of the Solar System and beyond (solar maximum, biodiversity cycles, etc.).

4. Global productive credit: In the context of a new international order based on productive public credit and not on monetarist gambling, we need to have *a global observatory for consumption of agricultural stocks.* Putting an end to the scandalous neocolonialist stampede for arable lands, price agreements ought to be established for the benefit of the needs of the physical economy, and not the markets.

In conclusion, the challenge of *feeding 9-12 billion human beings in 2050* begins with putting into question the financial madness that has ruled the world for more than 40 years, replacing it with a world order founded on joint projects and priority given to human invention.

The agricultural question is the key to opening the door to the future. It is tied to space exploration, for it is by looking from above and understanding the effects of solar and galactic phenomena, that we can best organize production on Earth. Let us not leave agriculture in the hands of greedy interests attached to possession and not to production.

To find the grass, we have to cut it out from under the feet of the speculators!

LPACTV WEEKLY REPORT

An Economic Revival Needs Real Science, Not Statistics

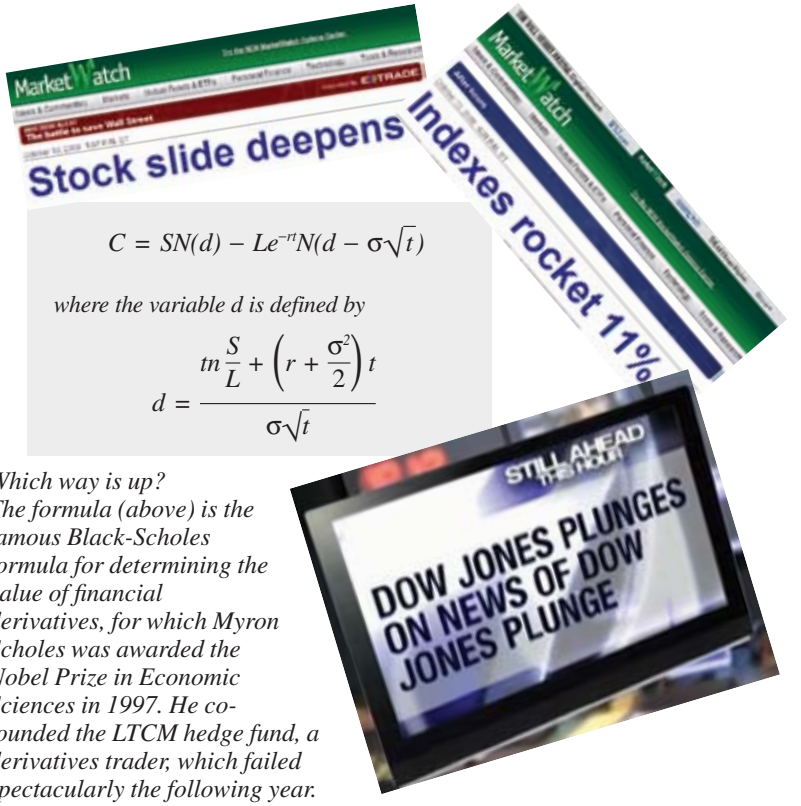
The following is an edited transcript of the LaRouchePAC Weekly Report of June 1, 2011. The video is posted at http://www.larouchepac.com/node/18320.

John Hoefle: Welcome to the LaRouchePAC Weekly Report. With me in the studio today are two members of our Basement Team, Oyang Teng and Sky Shields; and joining us from Germany is Lyndon LaRouche. So, Lyn, what do you have for us, today?

Lyndon LaRouche: Well, we have, to begin with, an interesting topic of discussion. How long it will take in terms of our approximately hour-long event is uncertain; we still have plenty of things to discuss in addition to this.

What's been going on, is, for a long time, essentially since the end of the 19th Century, there has been the understanding, that in order to understand human life, and human relations to the universe, we had to depart from the conventional methods then considered, which took eyesight, or the five-senses version of view, and realized that the five senses are not real. This was understood by Max Planck, it was understood by Einstein. They did not at that time have an answer to the problem, but they knew the problem existed, that it had to be solved.

But, unfortunately, as World War I came on, things got worse; the science community went crazy. Bertrand Russell was coming in then as a leading figure, and



Which way is up? The formula (above) is the famous Black-Scholes formula for determining the value of financial derivatives, for which Myron Scholes was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1997. He co-founded the LTCM hedge fund, a derivatives trader, which failed spectacularly the following year.

there has been very little science, really, since that time. Then you had the Solvay Conferences of the 1920s, that pretty much destroyed science. It went from being science to statistics—and statistics is not science. And it just made the whole mess worse. Our dear friend Einstein, was, in a sense, pushed to one side pretty much. They couldn't get rid of him, but they pushed him to one side.

And after World War II, there was a full-scale lurch in the direction of the crazy people, who actually did not believe in science at all, but believed in statistics. Von Neumann, for example, who was actually an *idiot savant*: He was a human calculating machine, but he couldn't think in concepts; he could think of calculations.

It became worse in the postwar period; economics became totally incompetent—that's how I got to be the best economist around, because I was the one who didn't believe in the rest of them, and I started doing forecasting. I've pushed more and more in this direction, of the belief that sense-perception could not be accepted. I had fortunately rejected Descartes and similar people, and also the "classical" so-called geometry, as incompetent—and they were incompetent! But people were taught these things, they were taught Euclidean geometry, and Euclidean geometry is intrinsically rotten. It is a fraud. But, so, people believed these things.

So therefore, even though we had recognized, as Planck had recognized, and Einstein, notably, that our sense-perceptions, our five sense-perceptions are merely a small fraction of the kind of scientific instruments and various kinds of factors of that type, that we have to combine these other instruments with what sense-perception can do, which is very little, actually, and therefore, get a completely different view of the universe. We had to see the *mind* of the individual, not the sense-perception, but the mind, as the reality of the human characteristics. And that sense-perceptions are merely one of the auxiliary agencies which are used for the overall true perception of the universe.

This conception was well-known, in the time, of, actually, two people—especially Riemann. And their understanding was that the universe is not based on sense-certainty. It's sense-*un*certainty, that is the truth. And you have to find many factors, as Riemann emphasized in the concluding section of his habilitation dissertation. You have to take many factors, and use them as a combined force to substitute entirely, for a naive sense of sense perception.

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Lyndon LaRouche: "Statistics prove nothing, except the idiocy of the credulous person who believes in them." LaRouche is shown here on an earlier Weekly Report (he spoke from Europe on the current program, via Skype).

For example, there is no empty space known to us in the universe. It doesn't exist! But you look: Most of the calculations and formulas you're given involve space! But there is no such thing as empty space! It's jammed full of cosmic radiation—of all kinds! Some will kill you, some will feed you, some will tickle you, some will please you! All these kinds of things. And therefore, we have to explore the full spectrum of cosmic radiation, in all its aspects, in order to get more and more, multiple cofactors, which take the place of simply the five sense-perceptions. And these multiple cofactors give us more and more ways of cross-checking things, and getting a mental image of what the reality is out there, that our eyes don't see, that our ears don't hear, and so forth.

So, I've been writing about this for some time, and I did it recently, in a piece I did which featured this,[1] and then we went to a second piece,[2] which I just did, which had more on this. And in response to that, and this discussion, Sky [Shields] jumped in on the case with Chance [McGee], and they went to work on a very significant addition to the repertoire I had indicated, that of

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "At the Brink of Confusion: When Governments Crumble," *EIR*, May 20, 2011.

2. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "What Happened to Us? What Is Our Constitution?" *EIR*, June 3, 2011.

the medium that they brought in on the question of music.[3]

Sense-Certainty Is Not Truth

Now, the key thing here, is this: What we think we're seeing, is not the truth, it's not the true universe; and the fallacy, which is what Sky referred to in his remarks on the subject, on the case of Newton and the case of Laplace. These two characters are totally incompetent, but they are still treated as if they were scientists, and they are not: They're fakes! So, as Sky has made the argument quite effectively, the Laplace system, the Newton system, simply assumes that what has happened is *past*, and the future comes before you; but you're never able to find any free will, as Sky has laid this thing out adequately. You can never find a free will intervention into the universe which will change a simple, kinematic chain-reaction type of sense perception.

EIRNSN/Ali Sharaf

Bach's statue in Leipzig, Germany, at the Thomas Kirche. Bach's method of composition, LaRouche said, "especially the counterpoint as such, means that what you do down the line, determines the value of what you did at the beginning of the process." The same is true of physical time.

The fact of the matter is, as I have emphasized, and Sky has emphasized in a very good way, very credible way, when we act in the universe, to go from Point A to Point B, in a sequence of physical actions, we are not limited to Point B being pulled and Point A being in the past. Point A is still there. It's very much alive! And this is true in two ways. One, I use it in economics generally: that the function of what some people call infrastructure, is actually a sort of a tableau on which things move. That is, you can have the same technology of manufacturing, and if you raise the technology of the so-called infrastructure, that is, actually, this table, then you have changed all of the values, the resulting values in your system.

For example, if you introduce an oxcart system, instead of a railway, and in every other respect you have a modern economy, your modern economy will be junk. Without the high-technology basic what we call economic infrastructure, your productivity is very poor. So you have a factor, that the table—what people call "infrastructure," is a table. And as you move it up the scale, you increase the productivity of everything within it. That is, without changing the manufacturing facilities, without changing anything in production, if you increase the basic economic infrastructure, as it's called, then you raise the productivity of everything, that is, as a whole.

So, this is a function of time.

Now, if you make a forecast on one basis, and then you look at what the effect is—for example, say you're in manufacturing. You have a manufacturing skill; now, you introduce an invention—you don't change anything else in the whole manufacturing process, but you get a technology which you could introduce into this whole process. Now you introduce this technology somewhere down the line in the production assembly process; that means you change everything.

What Sky does, with his representation, does exactly the same thing. He took the case of the musical scale. When you perform Bach, Bach's system, that is obvious and you can hear it: When you add a new note in a sequence, or two or three new notes in a sequence, to the first, the first is changed in significance. The individual note does not have its individual importance, which is what Sky attacks Laplace for: that you do not leave the past and go into the present and future. What you do in the future, as a change in the technology, affects the conditions from which you started, just as Bach's method of composition, especially the counterpoint as such, means that what you do down the line, determines the value of what you did at the beginning of the process.

So, we're in a world which we know from a physical

3. "A Pedagogical Investigation: Is the Past Fixed?" LPACTV, May 31, http://www.larouchepac.com/node/18310

LPACTV

Albert Einstein, from "A Pedagogical Investigation: Is the Past Fixed?" http://www.larouchepac.com/node/18310

scientific standpoint, and we have people like Planck and Einstein, who pioneered in posing this question. We now realize that we have a different kind of universe than we thought we had. And that we take all the cofactors in physical space-time, so-called—when all these cofactors are added on to the repertoire of five senses, then you have a completely different kind of mind. And it's the poor jerk that believes in sense-certainty, who is left behind. And it's poor jerks who believe in sense-certainty as such, who spoil the pudding for everyone, because they insist that everything be explained to them in terms of five-sense sense-perception. And they say, "That's what I believe in! Nothing else exists! Nothing else is real!"

And when we have that, you have a society, in which you have some people who are actually scientists, qualified scientists, and you have these average blokes, who believe in sense-certainty. The result is, that politically, the mass of the population doesn't understand what you're talking about as a scientist, and therefore the whole society is crippled, by the stupidity of people who've been conditioned to believe only in sense-certainty, rather than being educated competently.

A Diversity of Instrumentation

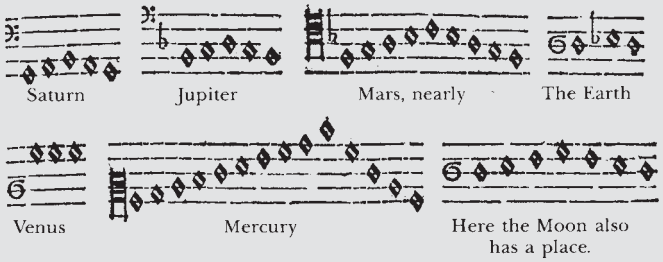
And that's the importance of this for science. Take what is not being done, with the question of forecasting of earthquakes and tornadoes and so forth: You have to get a great retinue of different perceptors, different kinds of indicators, which are like sense indicators, and add these sense indicators to this little collateral group of merely five senses....

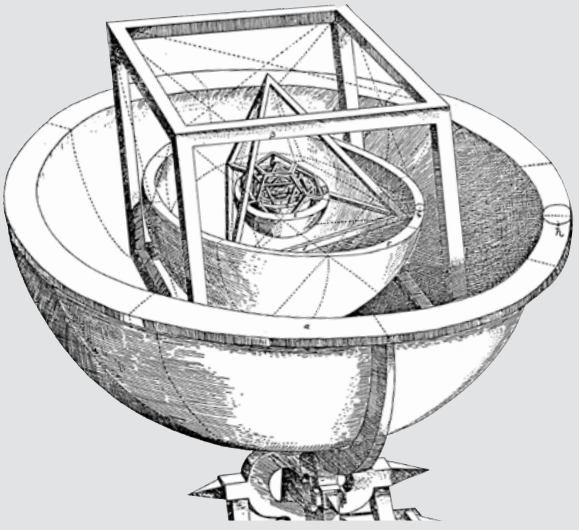
So, that's the vindication of what was intended back at the turn of the last century, by the work of leading people, such as Planck and Einstein. This has introduced us now, with the development of new instruments and broader experience, to an understanding that there are many things we can create, as instruments, which supplement our sense perception, and are independent of the sense perception in their function. And by accumulating these different kinds of perceptions, of synthetic perceptions, and putting them together, with the help of the "water-boy," which is our sense-perception as such, these higher-quality instruments or combinations of instruments, enable us to forecast what the President of the United States, the current President, will always refuse to understand, if he were capable of understanding it.

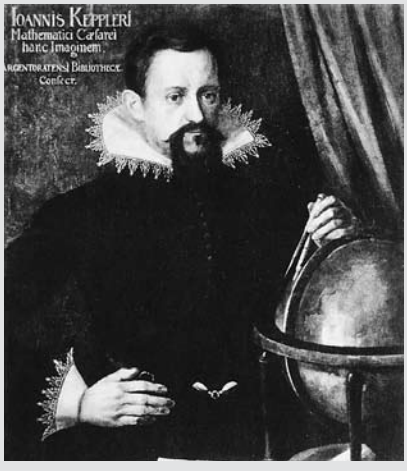
And so, that is the foundation of science, today. We are blocked, to the extent that we are limited by a more or less sense-perceptual view of the universe; we are blocked from making the kinds of progress which we need to deal with the problems of the present and future. Therefore, our understanding, our breaking of this whole process of sense-certainty, which is dominating the planet increasingly, or statistical method—statistics as generally used in economics are completely fraudulent, they're not worth anything! Statistics prove nothing, except the idiocy of the credulous person who believes in them.

And you need *this* kind of investigation, not sense-perception statistics, but this kind of observation, and we *can* see the future. The instruments [weather satellites and the like] that have been taken down by this President, already, would have given us the power to see the future coming at us. Every time one of those instruments that is taken down, you ask, "How many more people is this President going to *murder*, by taking down these instruments which will enable us to forecast in time, to take actions which keep people from being killed, or at least minimize that?"

So this idea of time, and the reversibility of time, in the sense we've described it, is an absolutely essential feature for any science of the present and future. And the old system has to go. Therefore, the more we do in this area, whether we do it in terms of entertainment, whether you do it in terms of physical science experimentation, it's all the same thing. It's all supplements, in the form of synthetic sense perceptions, of many different qualities, which enable us, by taking the conver-



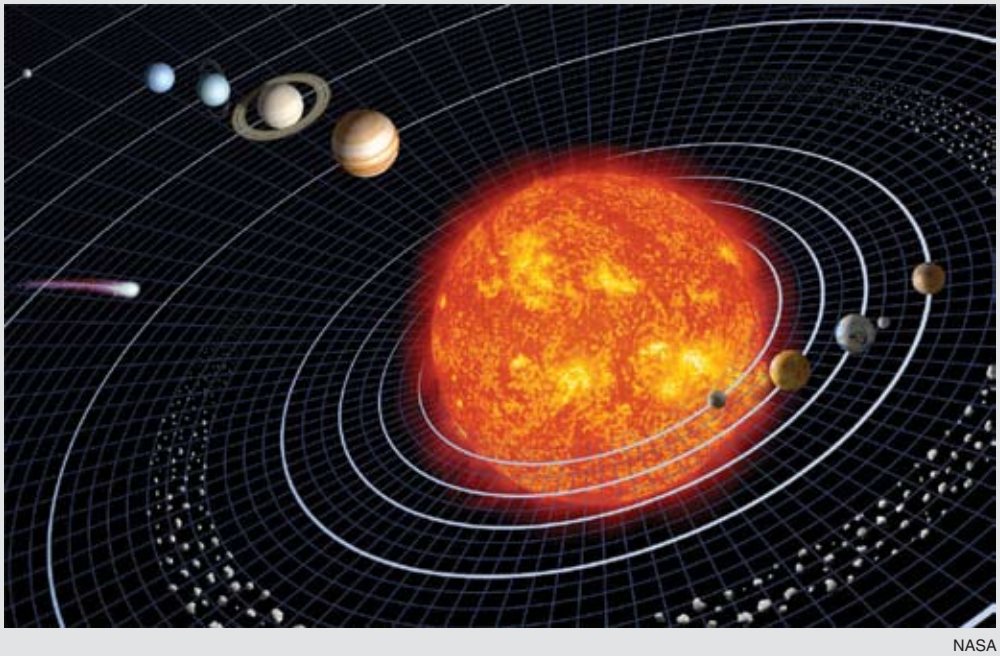




Johannes Kepler.

Right: Geometrical model of the solar system as nested Platonic solids, from "Mysterium Cosmographicum." Above: Harmonic relations of the planets expressed in musical notation, from "The Harmony of the World."

The key to Johannes Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation and the planetary orbits was his emphasis on the conjunction of two, contrasted human sense-organisms: sight and the harmonics of sound.



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gence—just the same way that Kepler discovered gravitation, by taking two sense-perceptions, 1) line of sight—a line-of-sight image of the organization of the Solar System; and 2) harmonics, a completely different sense. And by combining the paradoxical juncture of these two kinds of senses, he was able to discover the principle of universal gravitation.

And what we're doing today, with these many kinds of instruments, as sense-perception instruments, is simply following in the footsteps of the precedent of the

discovery of gravitation by Kepler, a discovery which was understood by Einstein to have redefined the universe, as being finite—not of infinite size, but finite—but not bounded. In other words, there's a self-defining universe, which he adduced from the mere fact of the nature of the discovery of gravitation by Kepler. Today, we're walking the same track.

Today, however, we've got to educate people, to understand what is actually being done, by scientists and other, related people, around the world, by developing the use of more instruments, more studies of the combinations of these instruments; looking at the paradoxes we generate, and the evidence, when we combine more and more kinds of instruments. This is the wave of the future. This is the way that can see man, safely, into space.

LaRouche's knowledge about the U.S. auto industry during the 1950s, the swindles that were going on, enabled him to make his forecast of the 1957-58 recession—not statistics.

Statistics vs. Real Forecasting

Sky Shields: It might be worth revisiting a point you've made in the past, about statistics, which I think gets right to the core of the time question in a real clear way, which is that the real crime of statistics is the assumption that, somehow, there is such a thing as a "present state of affairs," which in and of itself can give you any kind of reading of where you actually stand. The idea that somehow you've got some state of the economy, say, that you could describe, when in reality, you can't define any economic value, you can't define any serious economic measure, in the present, because it's defined by the states that you intend to reach in the future.

LaRouche: Our problem is, it's a statistical state that they're dealing with, and statistics don't tell you anything! You may attribute things to statistics, but that's an attribution made on assumptions which are outside the statistics themselves. When you use a statistical method, you are applying a method which is your choice, and the result you get from the statistics, depends upon your choice. What's an independent fact? As a purely mathematical statistical system, it's intrinsically incompetent.

Most of the great fakery, in economics, is done by people who rely on statistics to try and define what's going on in an economy. You have to *know what the intention is*, of the way the economy is being designed. That will tell you what's going to happen, not statistics. That's why I was always right in these things, and every one of my rivals was always wrong, back since 1954: Every forecast I made has come in exactly as I defined it. It's never been based on statistics.

LaRouche's First Forecast

For example, the first forecast I made was in 1956, actually: I forecast that as of the conclusion of February, or the beginning of March of the following year, there would be a general breakdown degree of crisis in the U.S. economy. And it came exactly as I forecast, and nobody else had. They were all using statistics.

I was using the facts I knew about the auto industry. And I knew their lending practices; I knew their credit practices. I knew the swindle which was their contract agreements with the dealerships. It was a swindle! And therefore, they used statistics, and they were always wrong. I used the other method, the physical method, the real method: What are the factors that are going into this behavior? What is controlling this behavior? What's the kind of mental behavior I can adduce, that is guiding the people who are making the policies that are leading to this result?

So it's forecasting, not statistical forecasting! Statistical forecasting is the least reliable of all kinds of forecasting, because it's based on assumptions, purely ab-

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Oyang Teng: "Everything that's come to be called science today, is almost a bizarro pseudo-science, that really never should have been."

stract, mathematical assumptions, which have no correspondence to any system!

Shields: What you're describing, real forecasting, seems to bring the discussion squarely back into the realm of the cognitive. That is, you're not describing some abstract thing called an "economy," you're describing the expression of human mind, in the physical universe, the way mind expresses itself.

LaRouche: Well, look at us, today: Look at how much the influence of human behavior, and the effects of human behavior, have shaped practically everything that is significant about this planet. So, it's our understanding of these processes, which are largely influenced, increasingly, by the role of mankind, and the role of the mind of mankind. The Earth is getting to be more and more, from its surface levels out, more and more a creation of the human mind, or the collective effects of the human mind's actions. And most of the things that happen, can be forecast on the basis of some SOB deciding to do it! Now the SOB may not know what the effect is he's creating, but he's creating the effect, and an effect which is undesirable, simply because he says that he knows, "that's the way things *should* work," and his method will tell you "what's going to happen." And it very rarely does! Except if you punch a guy in the nose, the nose may bleed. That is predictable, but other things are a little less reliable.

Oyang Teng: Practical cause and effect.

It's interesting, also, going back to the history, because the statistical approach that you fought, that really was the fire out of which your career as an economist came: that whole idea of systems analysis was an explicit rejection of the trend in science, before and around the time of the Solvay Conference. I mean, the divergence was *so clear* coming out of that conference, whereas before—you brought up Planck and Einstein; you know, Planck's collaboration at that time with Wolfgang Köhler, and people involved in the Gestalt psychology movement, is instructive, because the Gestalt psychologists were saying, you have to separate this naive sense-perception from, first of all, what your actual perceptions really are.

The fact is, you don't ever really perceive *point sources*. Your visual field is completely determined by context, which people probably know most popularly through visual illusion. But then, he took it further, in saying that, if you're able to establish the basis for the gestalts in perception, then you also have to recognize that the physical universe is organized that way; that gestalts are actually real, and not simply psychological, in the sense that they're in a separate category.

And I thought the video that you guys [Shields and McGee] just put out, using the pedagogy of music, takes that to a further level, of saying that if you're going to get into the domain of creativity, gestalts in creativity, then music is the most provocative area to do that in. And you have to pose the same question, which is: Here's a real phenomenon, of experience that people know, in listening to music. Now, instead of saying, "How do you fit that into your pre-existing notion of the universe?" you ask, "How do you redefine a universe in which those kinds of processes are possible?"

And so it's interesting that it's such a clear division that this was the directionality, before World War II, and out of that, everything that's come to be called science today, is almost a bizarro pseudo-science, that really never should have been. It never should have taken that course.

Lies and Statistics

Hoefle: Economic statistics—you know, you look at the way they've been used to brainwash everybody; we've had this *long* decline, the build-up of this financial parasite, the long decline of the physical economy, to the point where everything is now collapsed, and we're headed into a death spiral. And all along the way,

we've had statistics which showed us we're getting better! Things are improving, they're recovering. The recovery is here! You know, all these uninterrupted months of economic recovery during all these years … and then it all blows up, and they keep telling us, "But, look, the statistics show, the recovery's here. The jobs aren't quite here yet," But there is no recovery. The whole thing is a complete fraud.

Teng: Well, "Numbers don't lie," that's the rallying cry of the statistician.

LaRouche: It's an intentional lie! It's an intended lie! Like Wall Street. Look: Anybody who's a junior accountant and free to do a little bit of thinking, knows that what they did—especially in the 1970s is when it started, but then really, the 1980s were worse, and so forth. The whole system could have no result but what it had!

You are cutting production, per capita and per square kilometer, you're cutting it! You're cheapening things, you are destroying sections of the economy; you are lowering the productive powers of people, which has been going on since Kennedy was assassinated. Step by step, they've been taking things down, down, down! Mankind was being less productive, raw materials were being depleted, and the failure to develop new kinds of raw materials meant the depletion of the old raw materials was dragging you down. You were going down, down, down. The educational system, the way in which people were motivated, the long Vietnam War, all these things were factors that brought everything down, down, down!

Now, you have somebody on Wall Street who says, "Well, we have this new system, of gambling. And you can gamble, and some of you will win! If you know how to cheat." And that's what you get as forecasting. A Wall Street forecast, is, actually, in the long run, what the British Empire has made clear it means right now, what Her Majesty means. Exactly! "We are fooling people, by convincing them that they're going to get *money*, and they're going to get more money!"

But they can't spend it. Because they're not producing anything. They're producing less and less. So, eventually, all this money, which is added up in various ways, by gambling, upon gambling, upon gambling—obviously the people who built this system *know* what they did! They *knew* they were out to destroy society, and get the suckers to believe in the system. And the suckers who wanted to be respectable, wanted to hope they could steal a little money, too, or cheat a little bit, too, find themselves one day out of work, without a country, practically, as in the case of "governance" in Europe and so forth: It's out of business.

But they intended this! If you look at the history of the Roman Empire, since the first Roman Empire, then the second Roman Empire, Byzantium; then, the third Roman Empire, the Crusader system; the fourth Roman Empire, the British system, the British Empire, they all did the same thing! They always had a period where they would build up power, physically. Then they would say, "This is getting out of control. People are going to get intelligent, and strong, they're going to take it away from us. We've got to destroy the system again"—and that's what they do!

So, it was on the top level, with people like AIG, they knew exactly what they were doing! Take their operation in the Philippines. I know exactly what they were doing. That's AIG, the insurance racket. The legal profession was in on it. The lawyers decided that they were going to make a killing, by these medical [malpractice] lawsuits, and they ran the thing up. So the charge is now to the doctors, with all these fees, paid out to people in so-called medical malpractice cases, piled up; the whole thing goes up. Then AIG and other people come in, and they create the racket!

Automobile insurance, how was it created? The automobile insurance, compulsory automobile insurance, was a racket. They had medical health-care insurance, a racket! You don't think that they knew that this was going to happen? The people who designed this? Of course they knew it was going to happen. Did they know that they were putting out paper money, that was not even paper money, this electronic phantom image of money? And this is the debt that we're supposed bail out—a nonexistent value, we're supposed to bail it out? Flush the toilet, boy! Get rid of that stuff!

And so, the real problem with people is they think what happens to them is somehow, "Oh! Oh! The Creator did it," or something else did it. "That's our money, we should have that money! Somebody took it away from us!" It was never worth anything! But they believed it was worth something, so they would go out and borrow money against the non-money, and that would be fake; and then, they'd have to go out and borrow more non-money, to bail out the other non-money. And that becomes a threat toward hyperinflation, which is what we're on the edge of, right now.

So, people who believe in the education they got in accounting school, or Harvard University, or Columbia

University, these areas, they were being duped! They were being trained, except for a few of them who were really criminals who understood and loved crime. But those who thought they were actually learning a profession, were kidding themselves: This is all fake!

And the problem you have today, when you're trying to deal with this, you're dealing with these two problems: You've got the problem of the people; the average person is not educated to have any accurate understanding of the world they live in. They believe in things which are purely myths. They count on them. They're told that their five sense-perceptions are all they have, and they believe it. And they will base an opinion firmly on five sense-perceptions, which we know is not a good indicator of reality these days! So the population becomes a bunch of suckers, and those of us who know something about what *really* is happening, are the tiny minority. You get a roomful of the average persons, and the roomful of the average persons will tell you they believe in what is absolute nonsense, because they were told, and trained to believe in it! And therefore, because of that, they're suckered.

Wall Street, the whole Wall Street game, the whole London game, all this stuff, is pure swindle! And people should go to jail for just doing it! Because it's a destruction of the economy, to introduce fake money as if it were value. It's not redeemable; it's not credit. It's fake money.

And this is the greatest problem: By keeping people stupid, by these various kinds of tricks, and they believe they're educated because they've learned these tricks! Like statistics. And they believe it.

Shields: You say, it's training people not to think. This makes clear, because sometimes you get this funny pessimism, that, "Oh, people are just like that! People are just controlled by their senses. People are just. . . ." But it's not true; there's a policy to get a population that behaves in that way. Because if you have a population that identifies primarily with their sense-perceptions, you've got a population that can be controlled in this way, that will *believe* a statistical description of reality.

Because the whole point of statistics, as you're saying, is to disguise intent.

But then, going back to our first "time" question, it's significant to really think: What do you really mean, when you say, that there's an *intent* to do something? That's sort of an amazing thing, if you think about it. It's something that really throws out the idea of linear clock-time. Because the very idea of having intent means that you're acting on a future state, in such a way, that that future is acting on what you recognize to be the present.

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Sky Shields: The idea of an "intent" to do something "really throws out the idea of linear clock-time. Because the very idea of having intent means that you're acting on a future state, in such a way, that that future is acting on what you recognize to be the present."

LaRouche: Yeah. That's the time you're functioning in.

Shields: Exactly. And it's you existing in that.

The Imagination

LaRouche: The other thing is fun, which, as I pointed out, is why you and Chance are having such fun—that the real, highest level of knowledge, that man has ever achieved, is in the imagination, and imagination as expressed by Classical artistic composition. This is the area of the imagination, in which the ideas of what might be happening are found. When you are inspired by this Classical kind of artistic equivalent education, then you are able to make discoveries, guided by the inspiration of these forms of Classical artistic composition.

So you don't have science as leading in human progress. The *imagination* leads in human progress. Progress is going where you never went before! Progress is going to do something that you never knew before! And making it successful. And how do you do that? With the imagination. Well, how do you do that? Well, with the principle of metaphor. The role of metaphor in poetry,

in drama, gives you an imagination.

Now, take that idea from the stage, from Classical artistic composition, take that idea into the laboratory, and a scientific thinker will be inspired by these models, which are often literary models or things like that, and they inspire people to say, "Wait a minute! Where'd I get that idea?" And they make a discovery.

So the leading edge of the distinction of mankind from the beast is the Classical artistic imagination, where the ideas of what has not yet been done, are forged. And it's those ideas, which then, in turn, guide and inspire, scientific and related progress. And therefore, the imagination is crucial.

Shields: You made the point, which I think is worth drawing out, in the first of the papers in this series, on "When Governments Crumble," you made the point that it's wrong to say, there's something called "mind" and "imagination" that's studying some other thing, called the "universe." That in reality, what you're doing, the real investigation, is mind investigating mind. And removing that—that's very important! Because you can't have any progress without it, but then taking it out, leads to a very serious, moral slippery slope.

Because if you believe that there's some one set of principles that apply to mind, and some other set of principles that apply to the rest of the universe, you set yourself up for the liberal fascist argument, Which says, "I know what you're saying is right in principle. I agree with you in principle, I agree that we shouldn't let people be foreclosed on; I agree that we should not be throwing families out of their houses; I agree that we shouldn't have people starving in different nations of the world. But, don't you have to pay attention to reality? Reality is, there's only so much to go around. Reality is, we're in this state, we have to be realistic."

Then you bring in the statistics, and you're getting people to look at the current state of affairs as though it were completely defined, and you're ignoring the fact that it's an *intention* that's driving the process.

And so, as soon as you make that separation between mind and so-called "objective reality," then you're introducing the wrong idea of time, as a corollary—you're introducing the Newtonian/Laplacian idea of time as a corollary, *and* you're destroying the ability to act, as actual, moral human beings, for the sake of humanity. All those go hand in hand.

LaRouche: Precisely. Precisely that. That's exactly it.

Teng: Well, I have a question on that. It seems like, as far as experimental science goes, when you begin to think about, for example, what's being raised here about time: It's clear, at least initially it seems clear, in the realm of experiments in, say, the extremes of physics, whether it's in the very small or the very large astrophysical domains, it seems easier and more controllable. You go to the next level, which Vernadsky raised, about the questions of time, and really space-time, in living processes, as subsuming those lower processes, and experimentally, it seems a little bit less clear about how to control certain things, to get clear conclusions; and then, of course, he's already laying the table for the next stage, in terms of the Noösphere, then you have a subsuming domain above that.

The question that I have for you, Lyn, is: In terms of the microphysical or the astrophysical, where do you place human economic, human social organization, in terms of actually acting as policy, on the question that you're raising? It's, to me, still a little bit unclear, how that gets take into the domain of economic forecasting and policymaking.

What Happened to Our Culture?

LaRouche: It's easier for me, because of the advantage of my age, that what happened in the post-World War II period, was a systemic destruction of the ability to think, among people in the United States, and in Europe in particular, which I know the best. Now, you had the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which was a factor, and similar kinds of phenomena. The spread of existentialism, which is a mental disease, same kind of problem.

So these targetted science, yes; but the primary target was in so-called Classical arts, art forms, especially in music. Now, Classical music is very significant, especially because of the factor of Bach, because this introduced an organization, a systemic organization, a musical composition, based on a multi-voiced system. That this expanded what the human mind's imagination could do. This overlapped to other areas of Classical artistic composition.

But what did you get instead? You got existentialism. And existentialism, and various kinds of approximation of it, dominated. Science education became dominated by statistical mathematics, not science. It became that sort of thing. So, we had a systemic destruction of a certain collective cultural advantage, which people in Europe, and people in the United States,

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

A Boomer soaks up some rays in New York City, May 2011. "The acid-head freak of the 1970s," said LaRouche, "became the political leader of the 1980s."

generally had, at least a large part of them.

They were actually rendered relatively stupid, functionally, by these things. They learned things that didn't require insight, like a trick, they could learn the trick. Like teaching a dog to perform a trick. And that's what's killed us. It's the general cultural outlook, and the *intent* of culture.

In other words, culture, the cultural development of the mind, and personality, in habits of a people—*that's* the people! It's not money, it's the habits of the people. It's the culture of the people! And then, the creative function of culture, the imagination, the creative Classical artistic imagination, is the driver of science. If you don't have that driver, you lack what's called inspiration, and you produce gimmicks, rather than insights into new principles.

And we have, to a large degree, lost that. And here I am approaching 89 very soon, when most of the people of my generation are dead, or if they're not dead, most of them are nonfunctional, those who remain; they are no longer an influential factor in shaping the average way policy is made, policy is accepted or not accepted.

Then you have the Baby-Boomer generation, which essentially was a destroyed generation. The destruction, essentially—the killing of Kennedy was deliberate, on the part of very powerful forces, and the killing of his brother, Robert, who was a threat because he might have become the next President of the United States—they killed him, too. We went through the '68er phenomenon as a result of this, and this is what did it. June '68, the murder of Bobby Kennedy was a turning point, where everything got *nasty*! And the degeneration—if you didn't have gonorrhea, you weren't social.

And this whole generation became the leading generation, which was *used* by the oligarchy, at first, and then, it was selected, and trained to be used, and they become leading influences in politics, in universities, so forth. You know, the freak, the acid-head freak of the 1970s, became the political leader of the 1980s. This was the trend. That's what we have today.

We have a *crippled* population, a *crippled* culture. And only a great crisis can break the bonds of that culture. We're going to have that great crisis: We're having it right now. We're in an *impossible situation*. If Glass-Steagall is not enacted, probably before, say, the 3rd of July, the day before the Fourth of July—if it's not enacted, there may be no chance for civilization. Because only the United States, now, could launch the initiative, through Glass-Steagall, which could restore our economy, and would force a restoration of the economy of Europe, and would save China and India from going down, despite their apparent greater strength, today.

It lies with us, to give up all other concerns, those of us who care, but to say, "We're going to get Glass-Steagall through, because it's the only action that enables us to save our nation. And when we save our nation, it gives us the leverage to help other nations save theirs."

And we get rid of this "governance" nonsense, and other forms of Hitler-like obscenity, and get this President out of office! He's a mental case, he's qualified under Section 4 of the 25th Amendment, to go out as a mental case. He should be carried out, to his succor and relief, to some distant place from the White House.

But if these actions are not taken, people who are still complacent, and say, "It's all going to pass away, it's all going to be all right. You'll see, it's bad times now, but good times are coming! Oh, the President's got a new idea; people in Europe got a new idea, a new kind of society! It's going to be jes' wunnerful, when it happens! We're going to Paradise, now. It's going to be a little rocky on the way to get there," but since they're going to die in the process, who's going to hold them to

account for having lied?

And that's where we are now.

And the problem is, we have to recognize that there has been great intellectual, emotional damage to our population, with the passing of my generation, almost totally now, and the incapacitation of the Baby-Boomer generation, because Baby-Boomers now are beginning to get into incapacities, increasing incidents of it. And they're going to be out of business soon; by the end of this decade, they'll be out of business.

And then … what's left? You have nothing. You haven't trained anybody in science, you haven't trained them in skills, most of our young people under 25 *don't know anything*! You couldn't get them to do anything, because they don't even begin to know how to do anything that's important! We've destroyed our own nation with the policies, especially in the past ten years. George W. Bush, Jr. and Obama—that has been the ruin, the final blow of ruin, of our United States, and it's this that has put this Hell upon us!

We were still alive under the former President, Clinton. But under the two successors, we've lost it! And only a very radical and sudden shift, which puts us back on "Go," will save this nation. And it's not something in the far distant future: It's a decision that's going to have to be made in the coming weeks, *now*! *Because if we don't get Glass-Steagall through, by the beginning of July, it is doubtful, that we will ever recover.*

Glass-Steagall Now!

Teng: It makes clear why *incremental* steps right now are absolutely useless. The kind of thing you're describing, about a generational gap that's really profound, is not something you can really build up stepwise. It seems like at this point, the only way you can get that kind of cultural upshift, is through the actual experience of a radical upshift, of actually accomplishing a mission, something akin to, in the living experience of people alive today, maybe the space program, but on a much broader level.

LaRouche: The Egypt revolution is a good example of that. It was a mass-strike effect, which brought a new government into power in Egypt. We had other symptoms of that, but they weren't powerful enough to overwhelm this international system, which is crushing those kinds of movements. But we're getting to the point that everybody else—everybody's running out of options! There's probably a handful of people, percentile-wise, in this population which is not running out of options for the future. We're draining, we're getting to the bottom of the barrel, and then, we find there's no bottom there! But that's where we are.

And therefore, we have to recognize that our people, out there, have been crippled by what's happened to the past three-generation, successive decay in the culture, in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. And that culture, that degeneration is what we're looking at now. The question is, do we have the will, like a man rising out of his coffin, before he's carried off, to get out of that coffin, and to go out there and take the action, which will put the world back into business! We can do it! I know exactly how to do it. It can be done! But the *will* to do it, has to be there. If we can get the will to get Glass-Steagall enacted, by early July, we can save this nation. If we can't, I don't think there's much of a hope for any of us.

Hoefle: I think that's a fair assessment, if we don't do it, we're doomed. It's already locked in, under the current policies. There is no choice. Either we pass Glass-Steagall, either we change this policy, along the lines that you've identified, or, *there is no alternative*: We're all going to Hell.

LaRouche: People have illusions that that can't happen, but it can happen. It's happened often in history before.

Shields: And I'll add that this goes back to the same *time* question again. The idea of no *incremental* change, really is stating that there's no extrapolation from this present state that can get you anywhere. But, if you can identify a clear future state where humanity belongs, act on that, in such a way that it draws you forward from where you are here. You've got that clear reciprocal action across time—if you can do that, you get these huge, what seem to be huge, discontinuous changes that are no way deducible from the current state; but that's the proper human experience of time. That's the only one that we can live in, that will let us survive.

Teng: This is the platform idea, of economics, that you have to—

Shields: That's it exactly.

Teng:—act on all levels, simultaneously.

LaRouche: Yes. We have the projects. We can name the projects that'll do it. We have the NAWAPA[4] proj-

4. For more on the National Water and Power Alliance including videos, see http://www.larouchepac.com/infrastructure

FIGURE 1
NAWAPA, the TVA of the 21st Century

LPAC

The proposal for a North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), first developed in 1964 by the Ralph M. Parsons Co., was never implemented. LPAC has taken it up and expanded it, both geographically and conceptually.

ect, which is typical of that, NAWAPA project which would mean, right off the hand, *4 million jobs*, right away. Not immediately realized, but 4 million jobs are on the line.

We've destroyed our railway system, we've destroyed much of our trunk system, our power systems, and other things: That will give you another couple of million jobs. So if you want to talk about getting 7 or 8 million jobs, which are really productive jobs, back into business, in this economy, you can do it! Just pass Glass-Steagall, and take these kinds of projects, plus, putting the repair process back into the states which have been ruined by this shakeout. Help the states recover; get the essential institutions in there, in each of these states.

But at the same time, drive the whole thing, by a high-technology driver program, largely with engineering, science-driven engineering programs! You can get about 7 million jobs of that type, right off the top of the list! It's possible, right now! We just have trouble finding the people who are qualified to do those jobs, but we can train them; we can bring them into training programs. We've done it before.

We Can Win

And we can rebuild this nation—if we want to. If we want to badly enough, to fire the President, who's a mental case, and therefore should be out of office because he's a mental case! He shows that, all the time. And Wall Street? We don't care if Wall Street goes to Hell! We don't need it! We've had too much Wall Street!

What we need is a good commercial banking system, a good, American-style, classical commercial banking

system, with a decent interest rate. Not an exorbitant one, not a too cheap one, maybe 2% baseline. On that basis, with a high rate of gain of productivity, we can do what has to be done. And we have some horrible choices to make, in part, in some of the things we have to do. *But we can win! And that's what's important.*

Teng: Before we end, I think it's worth it to point out, that when you defined the NAWAPA project last Summer, it was a definition, not just of jobs creation, not just a reindustrialization of the country, but it was defining the relationship between the human species and what's called our "environment," from sort of a passive, to an active role. And you said that this is going to be a necessary platform from which to have a revival of the space program.

And now, if you take those two concepts—fast forward from August of last year, to the Spring and Summer of this year—you see exactly where the lack of that perspective has put us. We're being destroyed—again, something that you had forecast in pretty explicit terms, that we're facing an increase in these kinds of extreme weather events. And you can see, in kind of negative relief, the importance of not just these policies, but the kind of paradigm, that this is the way that you have to actually take an active approach, an active role in shaping, in acting on the underlying basis of the environment.

And that seems to be, how you would define physical economy: It really defines, not just our relationship to our immediate environment; it really defines our relationship to the global environment, but into the future—it's the place where you universalize an individual's experience, to all of humanity, and it has to be done from the standpoint of economic policy.

Because without that, we're just stuck here, getting slammed by a hyperinflationary crisis, and getting slammed by these weather events, and the net result of that, or maybe the best expression of that, is Obama saying, "You know, this is just the way it is. This is just the way it is, and there's nothing we can do about it."

LaRouche: When we put him into the slammer, and close the door, and lock it, someone will speak to him, through the grill in the doorway, "That's just the way it is.…"

Teng: There we go!

Hoefle: All right! On that note … that wraps it up for this week, and we'll see you next week.

More on 'Crumble':

A Timely Note

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. -

May 31, 2011

Physical science runs in second place; Classical artistic composition, the science of the Classical imagination, came first. That is what Sky Shields demonstrated, in his just presented first piece, presented on the LPAC site "Is the Past Fixed, Part 1",[1] of a new series on the subject of the concept of "physical time," instead of the greatly over-rated notion of "simple-minded, and what have been rather irrelevant notions of clock time" on this account. The famous physicists and musicians Planck and Einstein, should have been pleased with the specific result now being introduced afresh under Sky's authorship.

As Sky argues there, his approach has been the most useful way for presenting, afresh, the argument I presented in my May 8, 2011 "When Governments Crumble,"[2] is best found in the set of preludes and fugues composed by Johann Sebastian Bach. Briefly: in the well-tempered system of composition, the source of the meaning of a musical note is to be located in the notes which precede a certain given one. "Time reversal"?

Sky has demonstrated, from the evidence supplied by Bach, the character of the physical principle for which I had argued in the description which I had given in "Crumble," and noted in "What Is Our Constitution."[3] The best real-life illustration of that same principle of "physical time" is to be located in the domain of a science of physical economy, my field of practice.

Sky will do "just fine" in his own continuing series of arguments for this case. My own, essential duty in ths present report, is to show two things. First, exactly how the physical principle demonstrated by Bach is located in an applied physical science of physical economy. Second, how that same principle of physical economy encompasses all physical science, when the actual

1. http://www.larouchepac.com/node/18310
2. *EIR*, May 20, 2011.
3. *EIR*, June 3, 2011.

conditions of a successful physical economic process are properly considered.

For this purpose, consider how net physical-economic progress actually "works." Few economists, perhaps almost none, know how a modern national economy actually succeeds, or fails. Bach would readily understand the relevant argument, as would the composers Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, et al.; at the least, they would recognize the principle, which is otherwise involved in economy, as having a precedent in modern Classical musical composition.

Both, the economies, and the Classical musical compositions performed according to a principled character comparable to that of Bach's works, are, each, physically, integrated processes, rather than merely an aggregation. Living processes, similarly; they are processes which are to be measured, when considered as integrated processes, according to a concept of "development:" whether upwards, or downwards, or both combined, and to be describable in terms of a definable process. The process may be described in terms of both entropic and anti-entropic changes of state, concurrently.

Man in the Universe

It is clear, so far, that the Earth is presently dominated by the human species, and that this has been the trend over the course of the several millions of years the presence of mankind is presently known to have been on this planet. Contrary to the hoax known as a "Second Law of Thermodynamics," the history of life on Earth has been in a net upward direction, and, that has been the overall trend of human development for as long as our species has been estimated to have existed on this planet.

Such trends are the characteristic of our planet. That is to emphasize the evidence, that the behavior of life itself has been in such a trend over the hundreds of millions of estimated years of the trend of life on this planet. This correlates with strong evidence to the effect that the universe itself is to be recognized as being anti-entropic, when the ups and downs of the whole process are taken into account. More significant than that, is the special characteristic, unique to our species, of the manifestly willful character of the characteristically anti-entropic potential of human life.

So far, considering the fact that the Solar System is a junior figure within our galaxy, we have no evidence so far that there are not species comparable to our own on older planets within the galaxy, or elsewhere. Since the record of life on Earth shows clearly that life on Earth is characteristically anti-entropic, and that the conscious powers which are the potential of mankind are within the expression of an evolutionary trend, we must say that we have no reasonable proof that species with something akin to human-like forms of willfully-driven creative potential should not have appeared somewhere in what appears to us to be this vast universe. If that were not so, we would be compelled to wonder, why not?

The aforesaid considerations taken into account, the following hypothesis is to be presented.

What we can know, is that Earth has become under increasing control of the progress of living species generally, and, lately, the human species' anti-entropic trends of development. Moreover, this development of and by mankind is an increasingly dominant characteristic of not only life on Earth, but with respect to Earth itself. Or, to put the same point in a different way. Mankind's upward development has emerged as the definition of life on Earth. Or, said otherwise, the Noösphere has emerged as the foreseeable being of our planet, its ontological characteristic.

This has implications which are of particular relevance to the subject-matter posed at the outset of this report:

Let us measure, hypothetically, the characteristic potential of the human species as a species. Let us measure that potential in terms of the physical-economic anti-entropic phase of a particular society, or a large part of the planet's surface-areas, or of the planet as a whole. Observe such evidence in terms of the clearly manifest, anti-entropic characteristics of the evolution of societies in anti-entropic phases; observe the characteristics of a physical-economic process under such circumstances. The result is a normal characteristic of increase of net energy-flux density per capita and per square kilometer of territory, which is characteristic of any viable state of existence of the economy as a whole.

In other words, protracted zero-growth would be an adequate pre-condition for the probable extinction of the human species. The evidence is that a net increase in power, per capita and per square kilometer, is required to achieve the future effect of even a fixed standard of living of the human population. This is in accord with the net result of the biological evolution of the species over the period during which life has shown a significant role in the net value of the pattern. Life itself is inherently anti-entropic, and human life is the most

powerful in its capability for performance.

The case becomes much more interesting as soon as we examine the record over the span of the post-glacial interval.

This brings us to the matter of the theses on creativity which I presented in "Crumble." I choose to emphasize globally extended modern North Trans-Atlantic society since A.D. 1401, the date of birth of Nicholas of Cusa, the principal founder of modern European science. Its particular significance for us here, is the dramatic character of the evidence presented as experience since the crucially significant discoveries of Filippo Brunelleschi and Nicholas of Cusa in shaping all of the commendable features of modern European-centered civilization since the calamitous Fourteenth-century "New Dark Age."

Focus on two most conspicuous factors of net physical-economic growth. Call this subject, "the principle of the enhancement of a semi-finished work, by means of a change induced in a preceding phase of the process.

For example: the enhancement of the value of a net output, by a change in an earlier phase of the cycle.

The Case of 'Platforms'

The popular use of the term "infrastructure," was neither wrong, nor entirely useless; nonetheless, it was never sound for purposes of scientific practice. A few years ago, I found myself pressed to abandon that term, and to replace its use with the notion of "platforms." During the present year, I stated this view, and featured it, with a virtual sigh of sweet relief, from that point on.

The point is, that the relevant net effect associated with what had become the customary use of "infrastructure," is that it was used to identify an expenditure, but was not a proper identification of the physical economic benefit to the economy at large.

On a number of occasions, I have referenced the complex of economic revolution under Charlemagne. These were typified, in chief, by his originality in defining a systematic form of a modern notion of national physical economy, and by the creation of a system of rivers and canals which was the first qualitative leap upward in inland economy. This notion of intertwined rivers and canals was, for example, typical of inland development of the territory which became the United States, as augmented by the higher technology of regional and later transcontinental railway systems. These measures of reform brought about leaps, which were often revolutionary, in the net productivity of society, even by their own catalytic effects.

Similarly, such improvements which intervene in a preexisting economy are applied to an earlier stage in the productive process than the end-product, but, at the same time, act within an earlier stage in the process. Similarly, the collapse of modern railway systems have caused a collapse in the economic cycles as a whole.

That sort of example, while it does illustrate the relevant point somewhat broadly, does not yet do justice to the general, categorical principle involved. The principle were better typified by the case in which an end-product of the physical-economic chain of productive events applies the qualitative benefit of the new technology to bring about the cause of that net benefit at an earlier stage of the productive chain of events. Thus, capital is expended at the expense of a later phase in the process, to increase the net productivity of the economy at an earlier stage of the productive-consumption process.

Sky's reference to Bach's principle of composition, is to be recognized as a correlative of the example I have illustrated above.

The June Death-Rattle of the British Empire's Eurozone

by Dennis Small

June 6—With the British Empire's hyperinflationary bailout strategy derailed by the May 14 detention of the IMF's Dominique Strauss-Kahn in New York City—after he was caught displaying "irrational exuberance" on the wrong front—the second half of June is shaping up as a full-scale financial train wreck for Greece, Portugal, and Spain's bankrupt creditors, and for the rest of Europe as well.

Europe's creditor banks—principally the Rothschild-run Inter-Alpha Group of banks—are doubly desperate. Not only are the bailout scams organized by the troika of the IMF, the European Union, and the European Central Bank now finished; but the banks' spigot at the U.S. Federal Reserve, which funneled trillions of dollars in freebie funds to them over the last three years under Bush-Obama, is also about to run dry. On June 30, the Bernanke-Geithner QE2 gravy train comes to an end, and, try as it might, the Obama Administration finds itself politically unable to ram through yet another massive bailout. The angry and mobilized U.S. population will have none of it; nor will growing circles within Establishment and other institutional circles. They are increasingly turning to FDR's Glass-Steagall law as a viable option—indeed the only one—to the current catastrophe (see *National* for the latest on the Glass-Steagall fight).

On June 3, Bill Gross, the head of Pimco, the world's largest bond trader, put it bluntly in an interview with Bloomberg radio: "We don't see a QE3. There has been too much discussion and dissent within the Fed to permit that type of program."

Indignant Spain

There is also a mass-strike explosion sweeping Europe—from Spain, to Ireland, to Greece—which is demanding that the deadly bailouts stop. The most recent round of protests was kicked off by demonstrations across Spain on May 15, which drew upwards of 160,000 people, largely youth calling themselves "*Los Indignados*"—translated variously as "The Indignant" or "The Outraged"—who have continued to demonstrate and camp out in the central plazas of Madrid and many other Spanish cities.

Organized largely through social networks outside the traditional parties and institutions, as in the Egyptian and Tunisian revolts they took as their inspiration, the Spanish movement includes elements of leftist groupings, existentialist and other Green fruitcakes, and some clearly more thoughtful youth who are looking for the real cause of the crisis, and are studying the Glass-Steagall solution which Lyndon LaRouche has placed front and center on the international stage.

The demonstrators marched under the slogans "We're not merchandise in the hands of bankers and politicians," and "Real Democracy Now." One of their banners called for mobilizing the country's huge unemployed population, officially over 21% of the labor force, and 45% among youth, with the message: "Un-

Wikimedia Commons

On Sunday, June 5, a half-million Greeks, calling themselves ***Los Indignados*** *after the Spanish protestors, demonstrated in Athens' Syntagma Square, against the government's capitulation to the bankers' troika. This photo is from May 29, in front of the Greek Parliament.*

employed people: Move. If you don't fight, what will you have?"

Others have targeted Emilio Botín, the hated head of Spain's largest bank, Banco Santander, which is one of the key Inter-Alpha banks, with slogans such as: "We won't pay for your crisis;" "Botín, you bastard, go work as a peon" (which rhymes in Spanish); "Usurer! Usurer!" and, "Their Botín, Our Crisis"—which in Spanish plays on the double entendre that the word "botín" also means "loot."

LaRouche's programmatic ideas, including his demand for an immediate return to Glass-Steagall, have begun to spread significantly in this tumultuous environment.

One youthful participant from Valencia wrote on the NuestraCara blog: "Why can't they design a law that sets the path for [the banks] to follow? In 1933, the U.S. Congress approved the Glass-Steagall Act, a measure which separated the banks from the stock market, as a measure to deal with the Great Depression. What it sought was to differentiate the financial activities of those entities from speculation."

Likewise, in the lead-up to the May 22 regional elections in Spain, copies of the editorial from the latest issue of the LaRouche movement's Spanish-language paper *Nuevo Federalista*, with the headline "Glass-Steagall or New Dark Age," circulated among the tens of thousands of youth camped out in the center of Valencia. And nationally prominent investigative journalist Daniel Estulin promoted the discussion of Glass-Steagall that is going on within the *Indignados*; Estulin's interview with this author on his May 20 radio program was heard live by well over 100,000 listeners, and millions downloaded it later from his website.

The results of the May 22 municipal elections only served to stoke the fires of revolt, when the party of Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero got smashed at the polls. His PSOE lost in 11 of the 13 regions where elections were held, including historic defeats in Castilla-La Mancha, and in the city of Barcelona, both of which had been held by the PSOE for decades. The Spanish daily *El País* described the results as a "tsunami," which, in effect, pulled the plug on the Zapatero government nationally, which has obsequiously imposed every single austerity measure demanded of it by banker Botín's bosses in London.

Governments Falling, Right and Left

With the May 22 elections, Spain joined the long and growing list of European countries whose governments have either been toppled or fatally weakened by the popular revolt against London's bailout and austerity policies: Portugal, Finland, Ireland, Greece, Germany, Italy, France, and so on.

The Portuguese case is instructive . . . and explosive. Portugal held national elections on June 5, to choose a

replacement for the outgoing government of José Socrates, which fell on March 23, when Parliament rejected the austerity package that Socrates had agreed to with the IMF and EU. As in Spain, Socrates received a drubbing at the polls on June 5 because of his capitulation to the banks, with the Social Democratic candidate Pedro Passos Coelho winning handily.

However, Passos Coelho has also promised to implement the same economic policies that led to his predecessor's overthrow. London-run bankers will now scramble to get him to sign on to their plan—which he will be politically incapable of implementing, regardless—in the few days remaining before the June 15 deadline when over EU3 billion in Portuguese government bonds come due. If there is no austerity deal with the discredited IMF, Portugal will not get even the promise of a bailout package from the IMF-EU-ECB troika. And if it doesn't get that money, it will default on its bond repayments to the banks—and that could instantly spread across Europe, and bring down the whole lot of bankrupt creditor banks.

Now turn to Greece, where an earlier bailout package from the Strauss-Kahn-led troika has predictably failed to stem the crisis. The troika is now demanding that the Papandreou government agree to massive privatizations of state enterprises, and allow international financiers a hand in collecting national taxes (!), or it will not issue the next EU12 billion tranche of the bailout, which is due on June 29. Not only that: The IMF is now also demanding that, before it will disburse that tranche, the June 23-24 EU Summit must commit to a *new* bailout package for Greece, which, in practice, means that Germany must once again pick up the tab for London's bankrupt banks—which is politically nearly impossible for the Merkel government to do. If Greece does not receive those funds—and probably, even if they do—they will be forced to default on their debt obligations to the banks, which again could instantly spread across Europe and bring the whole system down.

Papandreou, like Zapatero in Spain and Socrates in Portugal, has signed memoranda with the troika agreeing to all their demands, and would like nothing better than to comply … but he can't. On Sunday, June 5, a half-million Greeks demonstrated in Syntagma Square of Athens, demanding that "the Memorandum government must leave." The Syntagma demonstrations have been steadily growing over the last two weeks, and are explicitly modeled on the Spanish *Indignados*; they now refer to themselves as "*Apogoitevmenoi tou Syntagmatos*" (the Indignant Ones of Syntagma). Late reports indicate that the Papandreou government could fall before the middle of June, as a revolt against him is said to be growing within his ruling Pasok party.

Bankers' Dictatorship?

London has an answer for this indelicate conundrum, caused by the fact that every government across Europe that is committed to its policy of looting is being tossed out on its ear: Forget the governments; just impose a bankers' dictatorship. That policy was stated unambiguously by the outgoing head of the ECB, Jean-Claude Trichet, in a June 2 speech in Aachen, Germany:

"If a country is still not delivering" on austerity measures after receiving EU bailout funds, "I think all would agree that the second stage has to be different," Trichet said. "Would it go too far if we envisaged, at this second stage, giving euro-area authorities a much deeper and authoritative say in the formation of the country's economic policies if these go harmfully astray? A direct influence, well over and above the reinforced surveillance that is presently envisaged?

"We can see before our eyes that membership in the EU, and even more so, in the EMU, introduces a new understanding in the way sovereignty is exerted.… In the new concept, it would be not only possible, but in some cases compulsory, in a second stage, for the European authorities—namely the Council, on the basis of a proposal by the Commission, in liaison with the ECB—to themselves make decisions applicable in the economy concerned."

LaRouche had a few choice words for those, like Trichet, who would press ahead with fascist austerity policies to try to salvage London's debt bubble, regardless of the consequences:

"They forgot about the explosion of hyperinflation. Take the collapse of the productive action of the economy and the effects of that collapse; then you take the rate of increase of monetary aggregates, and you have a built-in hyperinflation. You have an accelerating collapse caused by any attempted such remedies. And that's elementary; and anybody who says they are a financial officer or an economist, who says the contrary, is obviously either a mental case or a criminal liar, if he's an official of government. Any member of government who says that this is going to be beneficial, is committing a crime against humanity, and shall be held accountable for such criminal behavior."

Germany's Nuclear Phase-Out Means Deindustrialization and Genocide

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

This article is translated from German.

Wiesbaden, June 4—The Merkel government and most of the German party establishment, as though dominated by some deviant swarm-intelligence, are plunging to their own demise, and that of Germany as an industrial nation. The consensus behind a nuclear phase-out reflects about as much survival instinct as lemmings display in their periodic migrations. The phase-out of nuclear energy—in the context of the final stage of the collapse of the global financial system—will soon lead to the deindustrialization of Germany and the collapse of its social system; the massive reduction of German industrial potential, in a world of hunger and poverty, means genocide, plain and simple.

Even among energy experts, there seems to be some mental block to a clear understanding of the costs of this reckless adventure, and the public, dazed by the constant static from the media, is permitting itself to collectively ignore the massive cuts in living standards that are going to hit it. And even though the utility companies are forecasting that very cold days this Winter will pose a serious threat to the power supply, and the Bundestag's Office of Technology Assessment fears the consequences of a major power failure, on the level of a "national disaster," in which, after a few hours, basic power supplies would collapse, the watchword is still obviously: "Shut your eyes and keep on going!"

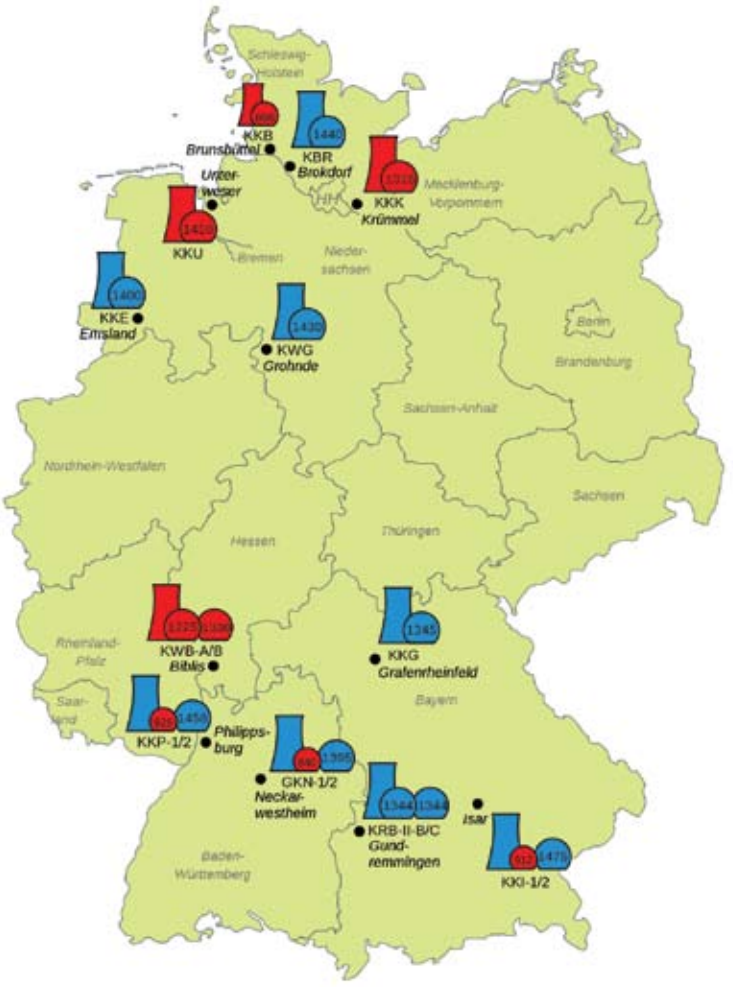
There will, of course, be direct costs—in the form of costly investments in the expansion of offshore and other wind farms, transnational electricity networks, new coal and gas power plants, geothermal plants, pumped storage hydropower stations, etc., meaning an increase in consumer prices—and then indirectly through the increase in production costs. We hear that supposedly something like EU200 billion will be spent on plant conversion by 2020, and households will pay EU40-80 per year in additional costs. There are supposed to be "winners" in this business, such as craftsmen, contractors for solar and wind energy, etc.—as well as "losers," namely the operators of energy-intensive industries such as aluminum, steel, and paper. But these alleged costs, which are calculated in monetarist categories such as euro sums, do not give the entire picture at all.

What about the warnings from EU Energy Commissioner Gunther Oettinger, who attacked the German government on Feb. 27—just under two weeks *before* Fukushima—for Germany's high electricity prices, which would lead to "gradual deindustrialization," he said, because companies will relocate their production facilities—no longer due to high domestic wages, but rather to the high cost of importing electricity? And where does the government really get the confidence that financially precarious energy companies that are hit by the nuclear phase-out will still want to invest in Germany at all? That *gradual* deindustrialization threatens to turn into *precipitous* deindustrialization.

The actual costs, from the standpoint of the physical economy, lie not only in euro sums and the relocation of businesses, but in the reduced total productivity of the economy because of the lower energy flux-density, which is several orders of magnitude less with so-called renewable energies than with nuclear power. This reduction will obliterate the entire complex system, and that will really bring us to the "Great Transformation" propagandized by Hans Joachim Schellnhuber's WBGU[1]: namely, the explicitly desired deindustrializa-

1. The German Advisory Counciil on Global Change (WBGU), which is headed by Dr. Hans Joachim (John) Schellnhuber, Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (CBE), on April 6 issued a report titled *World in Transition: A Social Contract for Sustainability*. Schellnhuber is a climate advisor to German Chancellor Angela Merkel. See See Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "No to Global Gleichschaltung: Make June 17 the Day of German Resistance," *EIR*, May 6, 2011; and several articles in *EIR*, May 13, 2011.

FIGURE 1
Germany's Nuclear Plants



Creative Commons/Lencer

The reactors closed since March 14, 2011 are in red (light tone in black and white); operating reactors are in blue (dark tone).

said, are the "political accomplices" who let lawyers for the financial industry draft the laws that affect the financial sector (e.g., Guttenberg, Linklaters, Freshfields), and allow the State, as Norbert Blüm said, to become the "gamblers' lookout man."

Unfortunately, it cannot be denied that, as Hetzer says, politics has not only been dragged by the nose around the world stage by the financial sector, but also that, equally complicit are those financial interests that are switching over to renewable energy, and consider the new sale of Indulgences—CO_2 emissions trading—as the new bubble for their casino economy. For it is quite demonstrably the hedge funds and investment banks that, along with the operators of wind farms, solar installations, dealers in CO_2 emission certificates, and the eco-counterculture "experts," who are among the beneficiaries of the new "enrichment orgies." One need only look at the list of funding partners of Schellnhuber's European Climate Foundation, to see "which way the wind is blowing." And as usual, the "political accomplices" are on the scene.

It is well documented that both the theory of anthropogenic climate change, and the thesis of alleged limits to growth, are swindles invented by these financial interests. The climate on Earth is not determined by the negligible man-made CO_2 emissions, but from long-term cyclical processes in our galaxy and related processes in our Solar System, which are also responsible for the current increased frequency of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, etc. But since you can't make a killing on an investment in relevant research or remote-sensing satellites, both have been scaled down by the Obama Administration, as well as the EU.

In light of these real threats, which will increase in the coming years, Schellnhuber's "Great Transformation," which is the basis for the government's nuclear phase-out, would be the sure path to suicide of the human species, because we would drive into an ideo-

tion of Germany. Have we really become so collectively insane as to accept that?

'The Kleptocratic Culture of the Elites'

In connection with the financial crisis, Wolfgang Hetzer, Europe's top anti-corruption fighter and the head of Intelligence: Strategic Assessment & Analysis at the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), gave an interview on June 1 in Brussels to *Die Welt*, in which he placed the blame for the financial crisis on a financial mafia, whose sole motives are greed, privilege, and personal enrichment. No less to blame for the crisis, he

logical impasse the very scientific and industrial capacities that are urgently needed to better understand the scientific principles at work in our universe.

Just how fatal such aberrations are, is demonstrated by the current political helplessness and disorientation of the private hospitals in the face of the *E. coli* pathogen, which has, within days, caused "more diseases and deaths than nuclear power in the 60 years of its use as an energy source in this country," as the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* wrote. The health sector is certainly one area that should by no means be privatized, and thereby oriented to the profit motive. But unfortunately, this is an integral aspect of the wrong direction that has been tolerated by what Hetzer calls the "culture of kleptocratic elites" in the past four decades.

Foreign Countries Are Not Deterred

Fortunately, countries such as Russia, China, India, South Korea, France, and many others are not confused by the deviant swarm-intelligence of some Germans, and have intensified their research and investment in all relevant areas, such as nuclear energy—especially the high-temperature reactor and fusion power—manned spaceflight, and earthquake and volcano early-warning systems.

For Germany, however, the path that it is taking poses the greatest danger. It threatens us not only with an eco-dictatorship which, as the WBGU report adequately demonstrates, would subject all areas of life to the fanatics' strict regimentation. And so it is no surprise that Gerhard Schick, the financial expert of the Greens, described the proposal of European Central Bank President Jean-Claude Trichet for a European Financial Ministry, to dictate the national budgets, as an "important impulse." Eco-dictatorship and financial dictatorship are one and the same thing.

Belatedly, but hopefully not too late, numerous articles are appearing both at home and abroad, exposing the unsavory "brown" tradition of the environmentalist movement—from Svante Arrhenius, the Swedish inventor of anthropogenic climate change, racial hygiene, and the idea of the superiority of the Nordic race; to the parallels drawn by *Die Welt* on June 3, 2011, between the current nuclear phase-out and "the U-turn" (*die Kehre*) of avowed National Socialist and technology-hater Martin Heidegger.

The word "irreversible" has a good chance of being declared the 2011 Ugliest Word of the Year,[2] for neither the nuclear phase-out, nor the European Monetary Union, nor the bailout policy, nor globalization, are irreversible. They are all just different aspects of an oligarchical policy whose failure is becoming obvious, not least because young people in Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, and other countries are taking a stand against it; they know that this policy has stolen their future from them.

In the United States, Congresswoman Marcy Kaptur's (D-Ohio) bill, H.R. 1489, reintroducing the Glass-Steagall standard—a two-tier banking system in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt—is winning solid support in both houses of Congress, and on a nonpartisan basis, as well as from leading trade unions, business associations, mayors, city councils, and even bankers and board members of the Federal Reserve. If this bill is adopted—and it probably will be very soon—the oligarchic control of the world and the power of kleptocratic elites will be broken.

2. This "competition" has been ongoing since 1994.

Documentation

World Opposition to Germany's Nuclear Exit

The German government's rush out of nuclear energy is meeting resistance internationally, and increasingly at home as well. Here are some examples:

International

May 23: Nobuo Tanaka, the director of the Paris-based **International Energy Agency**, warns that Germany is threatening Europe's energy security. In an interview with the German edition of the *Financial Times*, she proposes that Berlin work out a joint decision on nuclear power with its European partner: "Otherwise sustainability and supply security are sacrificed in the whole of Europe."

May 26: At the meeting of the **G-8 leaders** in Deauville, France, the seven other governments refuse to go along with Chancellor Merkel's extreme pro-renewables policy. The G-8 agrees on more frequent safety

reviews of nuclear power plants in response to the Fukushima accident, but otherwise to keep nuclear power operating, except in Germany.

May 26: The deputy chairman of the **Chinese nuclear agency CNEA, Xu Yuming**, calls the German decision "wrong for a country that has so few natural resources of its own," adding: "We invite [German] experts to come here, to do research and work."

May 30: Anne Lauvergeon, CEO of the **French nuclear firm AREVA**, tells BFM radio that the German move was irrational. "It's hard to see how they will replace the energy. I'm not sure there is enough Polish coal, and it creates carbon problems. Alternative energy sources are intermittent sources. I think they will do what Austria did in its time: import nuclear electricity from neighboring countries. This will result in higher electricity costs in Germany, with consequences for industry."

May 30: French Industry Minister Eric Besson issues a statement saying that "Germany will be even more dependent on fossil fuels and imports and its electricity will be more expensive and polluting." Electricity is twice as expensive in Germany as in France.

May 30: Belgian Energy Minister Paul Magnette is quoted by AFP saying that "in the case of [German] closure, it will be necessary to import energy, probably from France, in other words, produced by the nuclear sector." Belgium has seven nuclear reactors.

May 31: Swedish Environment Minister Andreas Carlgren defends the Swedish government's pro-nuclear power policy, and criticizes the German phase-out of nuclear power, in an interview to the daily *Dagens Nyheter*. "The Swedish nuclear power policy will remain unchanged," he said, "and nothing indicates that any other countries are intending to follow Germany. But, if this means that Germany will be forced to change its climate goals, then it will affect the rest of Europe, and that would be extremely unfortunate."

May 31: Daniel Johnson writes in the London *Daily Telegraph* that "Mrs. Merkel's appeasement of nuclear hysteria is disturbing far beyond Germany's borders because it represents a capitulation to irrationalism by the leader of a nation that once led the world in science and technology. The land of Leibniz and Humboldt, of Goethe and Gauss, is now indulging the fantasies of cynical scaremongers."

June 1: In Denmark, the conservative daily *Berlingske Tidende* editorializes that "when the German government decides to close the country's 17 nuclear plants in a relatively short time, without having an alternative plan for the nation's energy supply, it is a decision that will have serious consequences for the country itself, for European energy policy, and for the climate."

June 1: In a radio interview with Voice of Russia, **Sergei Novakov** of the Russian state-owned nuclear company **Rosatom** says: "It is very hard to replace the share of nuclear energy by green sources, because in several countries, such as in Belgium, for example, more than 50% of all the electricity generated in the country is of nuclear origin. So to replace 56% in Belgium by green sources is an extremely ambitious purpose which cannot be reached in the mid-term, let us say. So it is clear that, for example, for householders, wind and solar power plants could provide electricity; but for industrial customers it is impossible, because, for example, for metal plants, where you have to be provided with electricity all the time, day and night, it is impossible to use wind or solar farms."

June 1: The Russian daily *Pravda,* under the headline "Germany Fights Nuclear Windmills," warns of political tensions in Europe, because 1) the Greens are anti-Russian, and 2) the three German-speaking countries—Germany, Austria, and Switzerland—want other countries in Europe to exit from nuclear power as well.

June 2: From the **United States**, the *Washington Post* editorializes against the German decision, which it characterizes as "bowing to misguided political pressure from Germany's Green Party." The nuclear shutdown will cause more carbon emissions, and "Germany is also likely to import more power from its neighbors, regardless of how well it does in ramping up renewables, since sometimes the wind does not blow and the sun does not shine."

Within Germany

May 27: Fritz Vahrenholt, the CEO of **Innogy**, a subsidiary of the electric utility RWE, attacks the role of the anti-nuclear, anti-technology German Advisory Council on Global Change (WBGU) in formulating the government's new energy strategy. It is published in *Die Welt,* under the headline, "Pure Ecology Dictatorship." He denounces the "anti-democratic Jacobin

thinking" of the WBGU, saying its goals could never be achieved by democratic means. He warns against the WBGU call for a "world security council for sustainability," which would restrict democracy, as well as for a third chamber of Parliament to act as a watchdog for every single piece of legislation; it would be a non-elected body which would "limit the powers of the Parliament."

"The price to be paid for the utopian climate Jacobinism of the WBGU is too high," he writes, noting the "increasing signs that the climate warming of the past 12 years has stopped," and that many experts expect a long period of cooling. As for the total "decarbonization" promoted by the WBGU, "that comes down, very simply, to deindustrialization," which is apparently what some politicians want.

May 27: Labor representatives of Germany's nuclear power plant operators issue an open letter calling on the government to refrain from an overhasty phase-out of nuclear power, warning that 30,000 jobs in that sector, and another 90,000 in the supply industries, were at stake.

The letter is signed by heads of the labor councils of E.ON (EOAN.XE), RWE AG (RWE.XE), EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EBK.XE), and Vattenfall Europe. They emphasize that German nuclear power plants are among the world's safest, and can continue to provide "sufficient affordable" energy for many years.

"We are here in Germany, not in Japan," the letter says, and there is no need here for any emotionally heated debate on nuclear power. As a matter of fact, it is "indisputable that nuclear energy has been an important basis for the positive development of our country over the past decades." The labor leaders denounce the government's refusal to meet with them and discuss the matter, while at the same time, "casting the dice on the future of the national energy policy."

May 28: The four companies that operate nuclear reactors in Germany, **REW AG, E.ON, Vattenfall, and EnBW** warn of severe power blackouts should the government attempt to make the country totally dependent upon renewables. They have presented a scientific survey to the Science and Education Committee of the Bundestag by the Bureau for Technology Impact Assessment (TAB), which warns that power blackouts lasting for more than two weeks would drive Germany and its industry into "a national collapse."

The companies also warn that Merkel's intent to keep the seven older reactors, which account for a combined capacity of 8,000 megawatts of power, permanently shut beyond the three-month moratorium which expires on June 17, could lead to widespread blackouts this coming Winter. Days with little sunshine and low winds could lead to outages, particularly in Germany's industry-heavy southern states. "A safe supply to customers in these cases could be severely compromised," they warn.

Only 4 of Germany's 17 nuclear reactors are currently producing power, with 7 shut down because of the moratorium, another 5 undergoing maintenance, and another shut down since the Summer of 2009.

May 31: Dieter Zetsche, CEO of automaker **Daimler**, warns that Berlin's decision poses "the risk that we will turn our backs on an affordable energy supply." **Hans-Peter Keitel**, head of the **BDI** industry association, states that electricity prices will definitely rise. **RWE**, the power generator, says the company is looking at legal possibilities to counter the government's move. In the **Christian Democratic Union** (Merkel's party), the **Wirtschaftsrat**, or council of party-affiliated companies, says that Merkel's "go-it-alone" nuclear policy in Europe may add billions of euros to power bills paid by industry and consumers. "I've heard lots about a phase-out of nuclear power, but little about the costs of phasing in renewable energy," its president, **Kurt Lauk**, tells reporters.

June 6: Arnold Vaatz, a deputy chairman of the **Christian Democrats'** group in parliament, says in an interview published by *Focus* weekly, that "the rapid exit from nuclear power is the most disastrous mistaken decision, which has been taken in German politics since 1949."

Without any pressing necessity, "relatively safe and cost-effective nuclear power is being sacrificed in favor of a energy policy adventure which is not well calculated," Vaatz charges, adding that "this over-hasty decision to exit is a case of command economy," which, as with the communist German Democratic Republic (where Vaatz grew up), "sets targets that are motivated by mere politics, but not by any real competence." Power blackouts caused by the nuclear exit would knock Germany out of the first tier of industrialized nations, Vaatz warns.

LaRouche: The Deadline For Glass-Steagall Is July 4

by Nancy Spannaus

June 8—In his message to the LaRouchePAC membership June 1, Lyndon LaRouche laid out an urgent timetable for the unique action which must be taken to save the world economy from plunging into a New Dark Age, and for removing President Obama from office: ramming the Glass-Steagall legislation through the U.S. Congress by July 4. There's no room for "maybe" under the current circumstances of increasingly violent weather, and financial-economic breakdown, LaRouche argued. We have to get this done now.

Leaders within top-level political circles, and in constituency organizations throughout the United States must take this perspective immediately, LaRouche stressed. This is an era of command decisions, as in war—specifically, the kind of war which Franklin Delano Roosevelt waged against the Wall Street-London financiers who brought on the Great Depression, and whom he fought to a standstill with Glass-Steagall, and other New Deal measures. The "go along to get along" mentality in Congress must be broken now.

In the week since LaRouche's marching order, LPAC supporters and many others have dramatically escalated their mobilization for the passage of Rep. Marcy Kaptur's (D-Ohio) Glass-Steagall bill, H.R. 1489, with interventions at city councils, state capitals, town meetings, and private discussions. And there are clear indications that their activity is bearing fruit.

Motion in Congress

As of this writing, 14 Members of Congress have come forward to co-sponsor Kaptur's "Return to Prudent Banking Act," including two Republicans. The submission of a complementary bill, also bipartisan, is widely anticipated in the Senate.

The Democrats who have recently signed onto H.R. 1489, represent significant clout to help get a steamroller moving. At present, three of the Democrats are ranking members on important House committees, or their subcommittees: Financial Services, Rules, and Ways and Means. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) is the ranking member on the Rules Committee, which functions as an arm of the House Leadership. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.) is the chief deputy whip, and the ranking member on the Financial Services Subcommittee on Capital Markets and GSEs. And Jim McDermott (D-Wash.) is the ranking member on the Ways and Means Committee's Trade Subcommittee.

EIR is aware that Secretary of the Treasury Tim Geithner has been deploying to try to prevent additional co-sponsors for H.R. 1489, with a special emphasis on the House Financial Services Committee. The fact that Waters signed on is therefore a significant defeat for him, and his boss, Obama.

The two Republicans who have signed on are Walter Jones, a ninth-term Congressman from North Carolina, who has taken leadership on the issue of the wasting

LPAC-TV

The fight for Glass-Steagall has reached a fever-pitch, and, LaRouche declared, must be accomplished by Independence Day. Here, LPAC organizers in Columbus, Ohio campaign for Glass-Steagall and Obama's impeachment, April 9, 2011.

foreign wars launched by Republican and Democratic Presidents alike, and Roscoe Bartlett, a tenth-term Member from Maryland, who is distinguished by being one of three scientists in the Congress. They are expected to be joined by many others in the immediate future.

Of the other Democrats who have signed on, six are members of the Congressional Black Caucus, who are acutely aware of the President's choice of Wall Street, not African-Americans and the poor, as his major constituency. They include, in addition to Maxine Waters, Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.), John Conyers (D-Mich.), Jesse Jackson Jr. (D-Ill.), Marcia Fudge (D-Ohio), and Danny Davis (D-Ill.) James Moran (D-VA) was an initial co-sponsor, and he has been joined by Kurt Schrader (D-Ore.), Lynn Woolsey (D-Calif.), and John Garamendi (D-Calif.).

Institutions Get Active

Crucial to getting more Congressmen to act, of course, is pressure from their constituencies, ranging from the local officials on whom they depend for reelection, to trade unions and bankers, who provide similar backup. LPAC headquarters reports that there are increasing signs that these groupings are "burning the tails" of their Congressmen on the need for Glass-Steagall.

On the trade union side, members of the International Association of Machinists (IAM) are working with LPAC, as well as on their own, to demand Congressional action. The IAM international leadership has endorsed Kaptur's H.R. 1489, and lobbied for it on Capitol Hill. In parallel, the National Farmers Union (NFU), which restated its support for restoring Glass-Steagall at its national convention in March of this year, is in motion.

As for local officials, some are writing letters to their Congressmen, as well as making calls. Their attitude is becoming increasingly tough, as in, "We won't take 'no' for an answer."

Perhaps more notable is the outspoken promotion of Glass-Steagall coming from the banking community. Robert G. Wilmers, the CEO of M&T Bank for 30 years, appears to be on a campaign against the continued predatory role of Wall Street, which has been, if anything, strengthened since the 2008 collapse. Wilmers, who took the bank from a $2 billion operation to today's $68 billion, told the *New York Times*' Joe Nocera recently that the American banking system was designed for "the prudent extension of credit that furthers commerce," but has become "a virtual casino. To me, banks exist for people to keep their liquid income, and also to finance trade and commerce. Yet the six largest holding companies, which made a combined $75 billion last year, had $56 billion in trading revenues."

Wilmers, pointed out Nocera, said that "banks were taking excessive risks that were never really envisioned when the government began insuring deposits.... Trading derivatives and other securities really had nothing to do with the underlying purpose of banking. He told me that he thought the Glass-Steagall act should never have been abolished and that derivatives need to be brought under government control."

Even some of the skunks are seeing the handwriting on the wall. Carl Icahn, the infamous hedge-fund speculator and corporate raider, told CNBC that the next

crash is imminent: "Now, will it happen next week, next year, I don't know and certainly nobody knows, but I don't think that the system is working properly. There's just way too much leverage and way too much risk-taking, with other people's money. I know a lot of my friends on Wall Street will hate my saying this, but the Glass- Steagall thing or something like it wasn't a bad thing. In other words, a bank should be a bank. Investment bankers should be investment bankers."

Kaptur Ups the Profile

To create momentum in Congress requires nothing less than a political blowtorch, which has obviously not yet been applied. Yet, the understanding among some Congressmen there, that action must be taken *now*, due to the fragility of the bankrupt world financial and economic system, is obvious. One clear indication was the speech given during a meeting of the House Budget Committee on Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac on June 2.

Rep. Marcy Kaptur, author of H.R. 1489, for reinstating Glass-Steagall.

On that day Kaptur gave powerful testimony to the House Budget Committee's hearing on "Taxpayer Exposure in the Housing Crisis," chaired by "Catfood Commission" fascist Paul Ryan (R-Wisc). Rather than sticking to the traditional line of blaming Fanny Mae and Freddie Mac, Kaptur went directly at the repeal of Glass Steagall:

"High-risk behavior in America's housing market began during the early 1990s, when financial deregulation pushed by some here in Congress allowed the private financial sector to turn formerly prudent mortgage loans into bonds and then securitize them into the international market in a manner that bore no relationship to true value nor the local real estate market. . . .

"And when the Glass-Steagall Act that had separated banking and speculation since 1933 was wiped off the books in 1998 under that Leach-Bliley, the speculators were unleashed full-bore.

"I have a bill, H.R. 1489, that would restore important Glass-Steagall provisions. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac were not the quarterbacks in this game of market manipulation. Wall Street was. But Fannie and Freddie were very important wide receivers in this high-stakes, big-bank hyperventilation of the mortgage market. . . .

She calls on the committee to follow up on the Angelides Commission report, by supporting another bill she has proposed, the Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac Investigative Commission Act, and she also put into the hearing record the article by Joe Nocera titled "The Good Banker," about M&T Bank head Robert Wilmers, who attacks the repeal of Glass-Steagall. She says Wilmers and other "good bankers" out there should come to the committee to testify.

Mobilization en Masse

The six Congressional candidate slate of LaRouche Youth Movement leaders is spearheading the national on-the-ground campaign for Glass-Steagall. Kesha Rogers, Rachel Brown, Diane Sare, Bill Roberts, Dave Christie, and Summer Shields are out on the streets every day, in addition to attending meetings of constituency groups, including the Democratic Party.

Of particular note was Brown's intervention, along with a team of LPAC organizers, to the Massachusetts State Democratic Convention June 3-4. The LPAC crew began the event by circulating two resolutions for signatures, both of which needed at least 50 signatures in order to be voted on by the Convention as a whole. One called for the removal of Obama; the other called for the immediate installation of Glass-Steagall.

While the response to the anti-Obama resolution was more positive than expected, mostly likely because of the President's persistent, anti-Constitutional warmongering, the Glass-Steagall resolution won well over the necessary number of signatures, at least 150. Thus, it came to the floor of the Convention for a vote, after the other eight resolutions which passed muster.

It was then that the atrocity occurred. Party official James Roosevelt, a grandson of FDR, was presiding, and proceeded to massacre the reading of the text, in such a way as to "signal" that it should be defeated in the voice vote that followed. Thus, as Rachel Brown later pointed out, James Roosevelt basically spit on the grave of his grandfather, who had struck holy terror into the ranks of the Wall Street/London bankers with Glass-Steagall. The question is, are the ordinary people of Massachusetts going to let these officials keep sabotaging the only pathway to a future?

CHINA, FOR EXAMPLE:

A Certain World Map

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

June 2, 2011

A feature, titled "Schumpeter: Bamboo Innovation," which had appeared in the "Business" section of the May 7, 2011 edition of ***The Economist****, had prompted me to present my contrasting view on the present global strategic-economic outlook, that as soon as immediately pressing obligations would be satisfied. I had thought such an unusual communication to what might be considered as one among my traditional intellectual adversaries,* ***The Economist****, were warranted by the exceptional fact that the prospects for the British system in what had been its present form, had now become implicitly hopeless for even the near term. Under such circumstances, what had once appeared as unlikely alternatives, have now become the choices which offer competence, and, perhaps, even the survival of a nation.*

We are, after all, rivals, so to speak, in the proverbial same, presently rather leaky world-economic ship.

The great, world-wide crash of the present monetarist system, is now on. The immediate situation for Europe, were virtually hopeless, unless what might seem sudden and radical changes were adopted in much of the world at large. So, the inherently indigestible, monetarist waste must be neatly cancelled, and a fresh start now promptly launched on the basis of more solid stuff than the present financial fluff.

What ***The Economist****'s circles would have surely rejected summarily as hateful, a resumption of the original U.S. Glass-Steagall law of 1933, is now the only viable option for the world at large. I had therefore intended, since reading the piece in the indicated, May 7th edition, to respond to the following effect.*

Prefatory

That doctrine named "creative destruction," the doctrine of such most notable followers of Friedrich Nietzsche as the Nazi fellow-traveller Werner Sombart, and Joseph Schumpeter, has gained such increasing influence in the world at large presently, that the global system of economy, and much of the world's population, now lurches at the brink of a threat of even its own prospective, self-induced demise. The time presently remaining is short.

Thus, the presently looming threat of a general breakdown-crisis of the trans-Atlantic region, and beyond, has been promoted by the Schumpeter dogma's direct influence on presently ongoing practices of the wretched Obama team and its confederates. Ironically, the actually Marxist roots of Schumpeter's scheme are overlooked by most, but, nonetheless, had been already noted by relevant scholars as having been the effect of those, such as those authors of the French Revolution's Terror, who had, after all, created the British Museum's

and Adam Smith's Karl Marx, rather than the other way around.

The related, present effects of such influences, include a global strategic-economic map, in which the U.S.A., Russia, and China define the principal internal boundaries of the economy of the world as a whole. So, Europe west of Russia, is immediately dominated, presently, by the role of the British policy introduced to Europe in the wake of "the fall of the Wall," as by the officially proclaimed demands of Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and George H.W. Bush, and, more emphatically, the post-1946 legacy of Bertrand Russell's schemes for, first, his 1946 scheme for "preventive nuclear" warfare, and, secondly, Russell's subsequent dealings with a de facto accomplice, Nikita Khrushchov, the latter since the famous London-keyed, 1950s meeting of "World Parliamentarians for World Government."

In the current global-strategic map, China plays a crucial role, along with the U.S.A. and Russia, while Western Europe is presently dominated by the British imperial monetarist influence. Shown: The launch of China's Chang'e One Lunar Satellite, October 2007.

Ironies such as those are the most delicious, and most important, when they are real.

In the meantime, the pattern of "creative destruction" moves on.

Following the assassinations of both President John F. Kennedy and, later, his brother Robert, the election of President Richard Nixon had compounded the skein of disastrous cultural and physical-economic effects, up to the presently threatened disintegration of the trans-Atlantic economic region's systems of national economy. So, the trans-Atlantic region of the world's economy has entered, in Summer 2007, into a present form of a hyperinflationary breakdown-crisis, one tantamount, in effect, to that of Weimar Germany 1923, now, this time, on a probably more or less global scale.

In the resulting state of world affairs, speaking strategically, the U.S.A. remains still a leading factor, such that at any point, a politically very vulnerable President Obama could be toppled from office, according to Section 4 of the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the U.S. Federal Constitution, leading into his discharge at some nearby time of the relevant sort of events. Presently, either Obama's role is soon finished, or, in the alternative, the U.S.A.'s existence were soon finished. That threatened eventuality would send the world as a whole, chain-reaction style, into a general dark age, a darkness beyond the imagination of most.

All this is aggravated by a largely galactically induced modification of the planet's weather and tectonic systems during the present and coming several years.

We must not overlook the fact that there are those persons and circles, which would accept their own extinction, rather than concede to a rescue which they would hate. Before actually jumping into doom, such people should pause to consider the existential consequences carefully.

Meanwhile, a seemingly shabby economy of Russia still has a stubbornly persisting potential for becoming a leading factor in mankind's effort to avoid a disaster. China, for example, is a more weighty factor in the world's physical economy at the moment, while India, while less actively involved in the global issues of the present strategic-economic situation, is not to be over-

looked for its important potential. Unless, and until continental Europe, generally, abandons Tony Blair's notion of "governance," the Europe of the "bail-out" world, is an echo of what one able writer described, back in the days preceding the Hitler dictatorship, as "a seventh-class funeral": a man draped in a sheet, holding a lantern, and carrying a spade over his shoulder, marching by night toward his own self-interment.

In such a situation as then, and now, what is, is what is defined by that which is not. Hence, the crucial, relatively unique significance of the U.S.A., Russia, China and India, as strategic pivots of general recovery from a presently crisis-ridden world reality. The world now depends on the realization of the strategic solution among sovereign nations, which needs to be first defined, before any actual solutions could be realized.

Such are the boundaries of the world process at the present moment. That much said, explore what I had just merely outlined as strategic-economic reality. There are available remedies, but they have been kept off the table of active diplomacy for the alleged reason that they had been considered to be more or less "unthinkable;" and, thus, ignored by relevant monetarist authorities, as realities which the ranking dupes of the present madness had sought, passionately, to evade.

I. The History of the Matter

There are remedies for the presently perilous global situation. Consider the most essential facts of the matter.

Consider a Mediterranean littoral under the superimposed influence of what is known as "the oligarchical principle" associated by Aeschylus with the cult of the Olympian Zeus. Most notably, consider that oligarchical tradition which is associated with the occupation of Mediterranean regions by a specifically maritime culture which had established its reign even prior to what are generally considered as historical times of record. That culture, so inclined, had established what is known as "the monetary principle," which had been derived as an expression of the generality of a maritime form of Mediterranean oligarchical supremacy.

This intrinsically oligarchical form of rule as a maritime-pivoted, monetarist system (e.g., "maritime power"), has dominated the world increasingly, and "geopolitically," throughout a more and more extended form of monetarist hegemony over most of the planet. This has been a monetarist role derived from the heritage of a "genetically" maritime form of reigning oligarchical, hence monetarist, cultures.

Although this oligarchical tradition, which has been inherent in monetarism, had been challenged, as, notably, by Charlemagne's great reforms, and otherwise, at other times, and in other places, the times have undergone qualitative changes. The great ecumenical Council of Florence, while otherwise thwarted during the later decades of that same century, had left a mark in science and other features of statecraft which could not have been eliminated as a participating factor in modern history up to the time of the present threshold of a general economic-cultural breakdown-crisis of the trans-Atlantic region, and beyond.

So, it came to be the present case, that, now, the only significant challenge to the dominant role of monetarism during the recent three centuries, has been that typified by the transport of such originally European conceptions as those of the Renaissance circles associated with crucial Renaissance figures of modern science such as Filippo Brunelleschi and Nicholas of Cusa. This was the Cusa whose contributions found expression in that Seventeenth-century, English-language colonization in North America, a colonization which had been founded by the Mayflower party, and had been led into more notable expressions by the Winthrops and Mathers. This was the colonization which had begun, essentially, with a notion of the alternative to a monetarist system, the alternative known as a credit system, as the latter practice is typified by the use of the Pinetree Shilling of the originally chartered Massachusetts Bay Company.

The essential difference between the two contending systems, a monetarist system versus a credit system, lies in the oligarchical principle's emphasis on money as the standard of nominal economic value. This practice of monetarism is to be as contrasted with the role of credit-for-actual production and physical productivity-related principles as typified by both the original Pinetree Shilling and that adoption of Alexander Hamilton's notion of a credit-system which had prompted the crafting of the U.S. Federal Constitution. The notion of a credit-system was consistent with the practice of national banking by the Federal Constitution of that U.S.A. *as a Federal system*; this was the notion which had later saved the victorious, young, now-independent states of North America from bankruptcy. This was done through the creation of the constitutionally-defined Federal credit-system as a system embedded in

the original Federal Constitution of the United States of America, most notably the Preamble of that Constitution.

The notion of this Federal Constitution had deep roots in the birth of modern civilization.

The Cusa Revolution Itself

With the deaths of such as Socrates and, then, Plato, the oligarchical principle of such as Babylon, the Achaemenids and the cult of Delphi, had seized, and then absorbed the power which emerged in the guise of the Roman Empire. This was the empire established through the negotiations between Octavian and the priests of the cult of Mithra on the Isle of Capri.

The only significant challenge to the dominant role of monetarism during the recent three centuries, has been that typified by the transport of such originally European conceptions as those of the Renaissance circles associated with crucial Renaissance figures of modern science such as Filippo Brunelleschi and Nicholas of Cusa.

Despite certain interesting sorts of exceptional periods of developments, later, as that case is typified by Charlemagne's reforms, the systemically underlying characteristics of the Roman empire remained the scheme of the Mediterranean-centered system, until the great ecumenical Council of Florence and the revolution in science made by Nicholas of Cusa; all this, with a certain special kind of credit to Filippo Brunelleschi.

So, what would emerge as actually the Fourth Roman Empire, as developed under the intrusion by William of Orange, became the basis for what became the British empire of the British East India Company, as established under the hand of the post-"Seven Years War" Lord Shelburne and his role in launching the imperial monetarist role of the British Foreign Office.

To understand the systemic changes which persist within the bounds of trans-Atlantic hegemonies today, we must take into account two principal changes in the passage from a medieval to a modern Europe over the course of the Fifteenth Century and its tumultuous outcomes.

The first of these changes to a modern European civilization, is centered, in retrospect, today, in the changes in notions of physical principle introduced, partly by Brunelleschi, but, more by the effects of Nicholas of Cusa's **Concordancia Catholica** (the modern European form of nation-state) and **De Docta Ignorantia** (modern physical science). The old European systems left over from both Aristotle and the New Dark Age, could not be extended into the life of a modern Europe. A new age, the modern age, had emerged, that around, chiefly, two mutually contending, qualitative revolutions: Cusa's and Paolo Sarpi's.

II. Sarpi & the New Venetian Party

Whereas Sarpi, like his notable follower Bertrand Russell, had radically modified, rather than actually cancelled Aristotle, the new system of modern Europe differed qualitatively from the earlier replicas of the likeness of a Roman Empire as a system. An ancient empire now cast in the role of a pimp in modern European attire.

The nature of a series of changes in the course of development of modern European cultures, emerged as follows.

Since the impact of Nicholas of Cusa, as in his key role in what would become the launching of Christopher Columbus's great expeditions, the threat of the establishment of a system of scientific progress could no longer be stopped altogether. Military considerations of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries alone, could not be overlooked as among the contributing causes; the effect of the circulation of Niccolò Machiavelli's writings on the definition of modern military strategy, was sufficient influence, and also evidence on that account. The pathetic failure of the prolonged Council of Trent, produced, by its own default, the Sarpi essential to that founding of The New Venetian Party, whose flag would later usher William of Orange into the rape of the British Isles.

Sarpi had thus been reincarnated, so to speak, as Lord Shelburne's adopted agent, Adam Smith. So, Sarpi had begotten, among others, Adam Smith, and, with that, the official status of the system of rule by the weapons of pleasure and pain, the weapons of the presently failing system of "modern philosophical Liberalism."

The principled nature of that failure of modern European culture is most clearly demonstrated, in the emphasis on "pleasure and pain" as being Smith's only permitted standard for the herding of the human cattle. The result has been the ordinary processes of judgment prescribed for public deliberations in the British Isles and beyond.

This brings this discussion to the kernel of the issue of scientific method to be considered here: the inherently deadly folly of the substitution of a doctrine of "pleasure and pain" for the alternative of continued reliance on science and the closely related principles of Classical artistic composition as typified by the work of Johann Sebastian Bach and his faithful followers.

Admittedly, Classical culture exists among the British Isles; but, the system which rules there has expressed the pleasure-pain system. Indeed, the custom of the United Kingdom, as expressed by the relevant, most notable doctors of law, has recognized the authority of an imperial system, in which the empire reigns supreme, while mere kings, or the like, are merely local magistrates of a certain territory within the superior reality of the empire as such. Hence Tony Blair's imperialist notion of traditional Roman imperial "governance."

This brings us into confrontation with the domain of the folly of those who are deluded into faith in those meager bounds of pleasure and pain on which the doctrine of contemporary philosophical liberalism relies. That is a liberalism which incurs that folly whose guidance makes fools and ready victims of what should have been fostered in the becoming of individual human beings who are, implicitly, competently sovereign in their own essential nature.

My emphasis here, is on my commitment to the subject of a science of physical economy: *the principle of a credit system, rather than a monetarist system*.

The distinction between the two systems, is fundamental (i.e., categorical), not a matter of difference among approximations, nor over differences in monetary expectations. In the former, the monetarist system, the physical resources of human existence are restricted by a monetary aggregate; whereas, in the latter, in the credit system, the use of that which can be expressed in money-terms, is defined by the effective commitment to a net physically definable input and output.

Which is to say, that monetarism is the expression of the attempted colonization of mankind which does not submit to the principled nature of the distinction of man, a voluntarily creative species, from the mere beasts.

In the past half-billion of years of known forms of life within our Solar system, especially in the record of Earth itself, recurring cycles have destroyed entire categories of living creatures, a destruction which had made way for a more highly developed set of interdependent species. In this entire process, the existence of our species, mankind, for merely a few millions of years, has been unique as a consciously creative species, and therefore less subject to the forces of extinction which have tended to remove, or have actually removed leading species. Indeed, it is mankind itself which adopts and preserves species which were otherwise faced with a process of extinction.

It is those voluntary noëtic powers specific to our species, which are probably the only source of hope for the continued existence of our species, lest we go in the fashion popularly associated with the galactic patterns which brought about the mass extinctions of the dinosaurs. It is mankind's specifically noëtic potential, as expressed through advances into conscious dominion in the use of nuclear-fission, thermonuclear fusion, and so-called "matter-antimatter" reactions, which portends our access to those higher powers for existence which are, to the best of our present knowledge, specific to the noëtic powers of our species.

The Credit System

The systemic quality of error in monetarist systems, lies in the presumption that a value is determined in terms of an elementary quality of a quantity of money, which refuses to recognize the fact that the essential nature of relative value is essentially physical, rather than monetary. The broad measure to be employed to this effect, is most conveniently expressed in terms of *energy-flux density of power, per capita and per square kilometer of standard units of territory*.

To achieve the same standard of living, measured in per capita terms, per square kilometer of mean territory, a continuing upward development in the available *energy-flux-density, per unit of cross-section of applicable power,* is required. Thus, already, nuclear-fission and early phases of applied thermonuclear fusion, are presently required to ensure a constant quality of human existence, per capita and per square-kilometer-cross-section of power.

This also means the requirement of developing the typical human individual into a person capable of wielding that quality of increasing energy-flux-density per-capita and per square-kilometer-cross-section, as from

nuclear-fission power, to thermonuclear-fusion, to what is classifiable, in presently conventional terms of reference as matter-anti-matter reactions. Such, for example, were already the implications of the concluding, third section of Bernhard Riemann's habilitation dissertation, and also the implications of the ontological arguments of such as Max Planck and Albert Einstein.

This same argument defines humanity as a creative being, one whose participation in principled discoveries and their applications, defines what should be considered as the natural obligation of mankind.

It is those voluntary noëtic powers specific to our species, which are probably the only source of hope for the continued existence of our species, lest we go in the fashion popularly associated with the galactic patterns which brought about the mass extinctions of the dinosaurs.

Mankind is designed in its known special capability for performance, as emphasized by V.I. Vernadsky's definition of the Noösphere, as the special nature of mankind's potential, per capita, for advancement of man's power expressed within the universe. Mankind, if only potentially today, is the only known, potentially immortal species in the known universe. We, through our changing ourselves through the qualitative stages of evolution to higher states of practice, are unique in our relative capability to become, willfully, a higher quality of life, through rising to higher levels of expressed power, per capita and per square kilometer of territory.

Such notions as these must be the standard of reference for a physical-economic policy of society now. We have collapsed so far, during the time since the assassination of John F. and Robert Kennedy, that we must race to seek to "catch up" with the ground we have lost during the course of the recent decline in the economy, per capita and per square kilometer, over the course of the 1965-2011 interval, especially the disastrous collapse of the 1971-2011 part. We must, in other words, reverse the effects of the post-World War II decline in energy-flux density per capita and per square kilometer, over the course of the post-World War II interval to date.

The Present Galactic Challenge

Among my collaborators, the known characteristics of our galaxy are, when duly considered by us today, beneficial and terrifying at the same time. In that domain, "keeping up with the Joneses" is a hearty sport. Nonetheless, prudence demands that we come to understand our species' abilities and risks on this account. So, the ionosphere is a great gift, and yet a participant in the process of earthquakes and mass-murderous features of climates. The challenge we must meet is to acquire appropriate capabilities of knowledgeable practice for dealing with such contingencies.

On this account, to come to the greatly needed, better understanding for practice, we must abandon the foolish worship of a system of pleasure-pain. There is a specific aspect of physical-scientific practice to be taken into account for this purpose. The leading and functionally related issues involved are, most notably, the following.

First, there is no hope of the continuation of civilized life on this planet, without a shift from a monetarist, to a credit system. This means the cancellation of an enormous, and now wildly escalating mass of purely fictitious monetarist aggregates formed in the tradition of such as John Law bubbles. That waste-matter must be simply wiped off the books of governments and their economic systems, by dumping such waste matter into the category of gambling debts, this done by way of using a U.S.A. relaunching of the original Glass-Steagall law, to set the pattern for extending that into the trans-Atlantic system, and the establishing of a fixed-exchange system globally, in the form of a credit system.

Second, that emergency reform-action should be informed by my notion of physical-economic "platforms," rather than the accustomed notions of "infrastructure." This means aggressive expressions of increase of the energy-flux density of systems of power, using the markets created by expenditures for "platforms" development as the driver for the private sector of agriculture, manufacture, and trade. An included emphasis on long-term physical-capital improvements of definable "platforms," will create the market and technology-drivers for the national and world economic systems.

Thirdly, given the fact that mankind has been known to have existed on this planet during a span of only several millions of years, we do not share the "biological memory" of species from many tens of mil-

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With our planet now having entered a tumultuous interval of increased violence of natural forces, "we must turn our concentrated attention on that species feature of our nature which distinguishes our species from that of the beasts: human scientific and related creativity." Shown: an eruption of Mt. Redoubt in Alaska, April 21, 1990.

lions of years of experience of life-forms known to have once existed on Earth. We are currently entering a tougher state of galactic, and, therefore, Solar affairs, with emphasis on the wipe-out of the dinosaurs, in favor of much more efficient higher species, such as the mammals and, ultimately, mankind itself. The crucial matter of fact in all this area of policy-shaping, is the uniqueness of those creative powers of humanity which V.I. Vernadsky associated with the concept of a noösphere.

Mankind has the presently continuing potential, of creating synthetic features built into environments, by means of which, mankind is enabled to resist those tendencies of virtually inevitable species-extinctions typical among lower forms of animal life.

As my associates have shown, in their publications, the essentially characteristic principle of anti-entropic evolution of species, finds its crucially important expression in the use of the willful forms of human individual creativity to produce the effect in society generally, of man's potentially willful advance to expressions which, in their effect, are humanity's willfully enabled rise to conditions of development which are comparable to upward evolution of species among the lower genotypes of animal life.

Science-driver programs, in that sense of things, are the natural characteristic embedded in the novelty of the human species.

Nor it is necessary, that we think of our species as inherently limited to our planet. The space program set into motion in Germany during the late 1920s and 1930s, has had the effect of opening our mind's eyes to the reality of what might be done on this account.

Consider the fact that our planet has entered a tumultuous interval of increased violence of natural forces on this planet. The challenges of seismic catastrophes, violent forms of weather, and challenging surges in Solar activity, are precursors of an improved foresight among us. What we have done in the exploration of space, since the initiative associated with President John F. Kennedy, has been, most essentially, mankind's challenging the confining limits which must be surpassed to continue human life safely on Earth, within our Solar system, and beyond.

In all of this, and of related considerations, we must turn our concentrated attention on that species feature of our nature which distinguishes our species from that of the beasts: human scientific and related creativity, with special emphasis on the roots of mankind's actual discoveries of universalizing principles whose emergence lifts mankind's nature upward, as if to becoming a still higher species. Creativity of this nature is a true great good in and of itself, if for what seems often only a delightful sort of creative play. Indeed, it is through the truly Classical forms of artistic composition, that the morality and intellect of mankind is raised out of a customary gutter or cesspool, to a view of the beauty of what mankind's achievements of virtual immortality can be.

The wonderful challenge now immediately before us, is the shift from man as a mere earthling, to mankind in the Solar system, and, on to the galaxy.

Jonathan Swift's Legacy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche wrote this short piece, dated April 25, 2011, specifically for an Irish publication.

We, our patriots of such places as both the United States and Ireland, share what we are properly disposed to believe, is the immortal mission to be accomplished by the work of both our presently living and those often precious, departed souls from whom we have inherited our immortal mission for today and beyond.

On that account, consider the provocative notion of the fact, that today's insight into the special affinity of Ireland's folk to what was to emerge as the United States, owes much to my late friend, the historian H. Graham Lowry, whose 1988 *How the Nation Was Won* proffered a deeper insight into the affairs of both of our respective nations presently.

Graham's achievement as a scholar has pinpointed the direct connection of the great Gottfried Leibniz to what would emerge as the United States of America. Graham's discovery located the precise connection in Gottfried Leibniz's intervention, in the opening decade of the Eighteenth Century, into the resistance to the crushing of both Ireland and that Massachusetts Bay Colony led by the Winthrops and Mathers. He brought our attention to the remarkable role of Jonathan Swift in leading a continuing resistance to the heirs of that William of Orange who was the actual founder of the British Empire as an attempted replica of the Roman empires before it.

The present trans-Atlantic community is in a state of an apparently current submission to such traditionally British imperial appendages, as lately emphasized by Queen Elizabeth II, and also of the United States under rabidly anglophile U.S. Presidents such as George W. Bush, Jr., and, even worse, President Barack Obama. Despite all that, there exists a certain, inherently efficient immortality of those among our presently departed opponents, as among us the living who share our determination to free us from that imperialist evil flowing through the New Venetian Party's William of Orange. So, in all just warfare against the power of evil, a sense of the immortality which is specific to the human soul, persists as the stubborn force whose very stubbornness presages the stirring of the spirit for the prospect of ultimate victory.

Betwixt the troubles we had already shared among us, there is both the onrushing threat of the greatest economic collapse in modern history, and additional great troubles introduced by a menacing turn in our Solar System's currently increased vulnerability to a mix of bad weather, including such troubles as seismic eruptions on the scale of "8" and above, and an addition of very nasty weather to match.

To add to those troubles we have already known all too well, a new peril exists throughout our planet. We are capable, if we have the will, of resisting the effects of this change in the weather; we have the ability to save lives, if we will, and the potential, if we are determined to do so, to bring some effective degree of control over the presently menacing global developments as well. In such matters as those, I am an old soldier for whom a new front in an old war is, in principle, familiar territory.

Bless us all in these most worthwhile endeavors. Consider the evidence which Graham Lowry's work had added to greatly improve our insights into those foundations on which our policy-shaping for today and tomorrow properly depends in large degree.

A Matter of Economic Principle

For the greater part of what we know of the history of the trans-Atlantic regions (and beyond), European civilization, since the awful folly of the Peloponnesian War, has been ruled from the founding of the Roman Empire in negotiations on the Isle of Capri, by an imperial system of monetarism, which began with the Roman Empire, was restarted under Byzantium, was restarted under the Venetian monetarists' control over the abomination of usury and mass murder which was the system of the Crusaders, and, after an interlude leading into, and coming out of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, we have experienced the ruinous pattern of religious warfare which dominated the interval from 1492 until the 1648 Peace of Westphalia. We are thus confronted with the breakdown of European economy and culture which began with that assassination of President John F. Kennedy which permitted that great folly of an Indo-China war, a war which the British Empire had designed and exploited for the purpose

of ruining the power of United States to contain the evil inherent in the British empire of that time. The destruction of the last remnant of economic sanity in the 1999 repeal of what President Franklin Roosevelt had introduced in 1933 as the Glass-Steagall law, has opened the gates of virtual Hell into which the nations of Europe, and the trans-Atlantic region, have been plunged, presently, into the breakdown-crisis now centered in that great reign of madness called "The Euro."

The principal currency blocs of the planet are, thus, locked in an advanced expression of something like what was imposed on Germany in 1923. It now appears that those events of 1923 are now being reenacted on a trans-Atlantic, or even broader scale. Europe, and the trans-Atlantic region more widely, are presently located on the calendar for a probable end-game of the world economy no later than the Autumn of this present year. Thus, we have now reached near to the point of a general, hyper-inflationary breakdown of trans-Atlantic civilization, unless the suicidal folly of the present "Euro" system is aborted, and that, now, very soon, for the benefit of a system of respectively sovereign European states.

The objective which we must keep in mind in working to defeat the terminal moment of a collapse of the "Euro" system, is the reform which transforms the trans-Atlantic, and wider, economic system, a transformation away from the monetarist tradition established by the succession of Roman-like empires, to a fixed-exchange-rate credit system. The potential for success of such a reform as that, lies along a pathway of science-driven progress leading into, and beyond the present brink of a thermonuclear age in the selection of the systems of sources of power needed to enable us to meet the requirements of present and future mankind.

That pathway of progress requires two seemingly ironically juxtaposed, governing intentions. We must foster that Classical tradition of the artistic imagination of the people of each national culture, its cultural sovereignty, which is the root of all science-driven progress in true practice of freedom, while increasing the rigorous deployment of physical-scientific progress needed to meet the physical challenge of ensuring the impassioned scientific progress needed to enable us to meet the needs of a growing population of mankind. The design for the evolution of the progress in the charm of a Classical artistic world-outlook on the creative imagination, combined with the rigors of physical-science-driven effects for the benefit of mankind, is the essentially ironical nature of the mission set properly before us.

We must approach such subject-matters of policy-shaping direction as given by differing shadings of human cultures to a common ultimate purpose. After all, mankind has existed on this planet within a presently estimated term of between two and three millions years, a most modest, and relatively most recent lapse of time in the vastness of even that galaxy which our Solar System presently inhabits. Against the backdrop of such realities as those, we are a tenderly young species, as if one born only yesterday. We are mortal in our bodies, but with portents of eternity in our proper mission. For that mission assigned to us, we must be generously modest, but also very much bold. We are mortal, but through that power for creativity among us, our existence within the breadth and depth of physical-space-time in this universe, is the expression of an immortal opportunity which our brief moment of mortal existence has presented to us as the eternal meaning of our having once lived.

Editorial

Impose Food Price Controls Now!

With the hyperinflationary policy of the British Empire leading to an explosion in food prices, and an escalating threat of food shortages due to speculation, Lyndon LaRouche has issued a clarion call to action. "We demand emergency food price controls now!" LaRouche said on June 7. That is the only way we are going to avoid disaster, including mass starvation, for the U.S. population, and the rest of the world.

LaRouche put it plainly:

"We're in a situation, where the United States in particular, and the rest of the world, is being driven into hyperinflation in food prices, and other prices. There's only one way to deal with this: Don't try to resist rises in prices, *crush them!* You go to controls. Because there's no reason, because of a shortage of food, to raise the price! And if somebody wants to do that, and makes an argument, 'Well, you got to do it, because there's a shortage. We got to make a buck, you know?' You say, 'No, you go to jail is where you go!' And we need immediate price controls."

"This is going back to what Franklin Roosevelt did under appropriate circumstances. That was under wartime conditions, but we're under combat conditions right now, in terms of food supply, in terms of the conditions of life out there in the field."

Even before the attack on Pearl Harbor, in 1941, President Roosevelt had established an Office of Price Administration. As the war mobilization built up after Pearl Harbor, FDR saw the need to act. He created the Emergency Price Control Act on January 30, 1942, and explained its purpose:

"Nothing could better serve the purposes of our enemies than that we should become the victims of inflation. The Act, taken all in all, is a workable one. It accomplishes the fundamental objectives of setting up a single Administrator, and empowering him to establish maximum prices and rents over a broad field, to prohibit related speculative and manipulative practices, and to buy and sell commodities in order to obtain the maximum production. To make price and rent control effective, the Administrator is given adequate powers to license persons subject to the Act, to investigate and enjoin attempted violations, and to bring about the commencement of criminal proceedings against violators. Civil suits for treble damages by private persons provide an additional enforcement tool."

As a result of this action, eventually up to 90% of retail food stuffs saw their prices frozen at the level of March 1942, thus permitting the American population to eat modestly throughout the war period. Eventually, rationing was also required, due to the demand for production of war materiél—but the American people did not complain. The speculators had been stopped.

Today, there will be other areas besides food that should come under price controls, including energy, LaRouche added, but the place to start is food. By taking this action, we can wipe out the speculators, and provide adequate sustenance to the millions of Americans who currently are faced with choosing between eating, and paying for other necessities. If anyone says that President Obama disagrees and won't do it, LaRouche added, the answer is simple: Get rid of him!

Even in the midst of the life-or-death mobilization for Glass-Steagall over the next few weeks, this demand for food price controls, and associated regulation of adequate supply, is an urgent priority. Demand emergency food price controls now!

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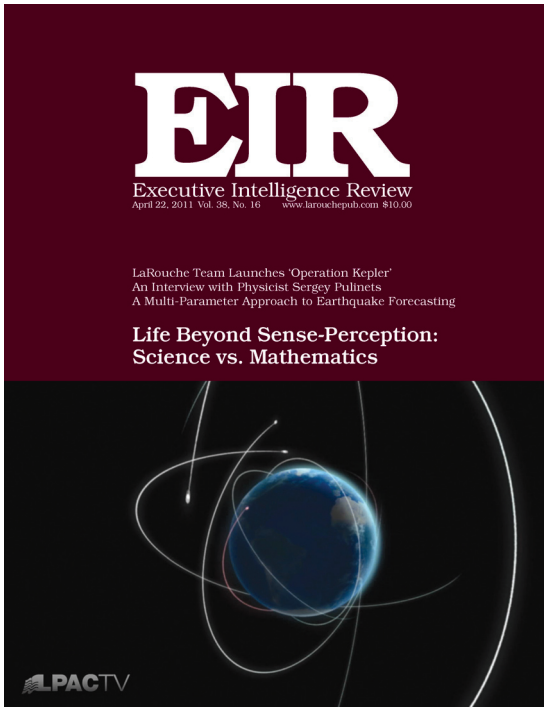

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