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Time To Free Americans from Andrew Jackson's Treason!
Defeat Susan Rice for Committing Mass Murder in Africa
To Rebuild After Sandy: Unleash the Corps of Engineers

**Greater Mideast: Trigger for
War, or New Development Era**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

With the Obama Administration's charge that the Syrian government is moving its chemical weapons around and may use them against the rebels, "It's déjà vu all over again!" How many people died and will die in Iraq because of the "sexed up" dossier of lies re-tailed by the British and their U.S. lackeys? Are we really taking that road again?

The Schiller Institute's conference in Germany Nov. 24-25 addressed the crisis with a panel on "The Greater Middle East: Trigger for World War III or for the Beginning of a New Era," which forms our *Feature*. The speakers argued for economic development of Southwest Asia, which would prevent ethnic/religious wars.

EIR's Hussein Askary presented a slide show of the great projects that could truly make the deserts bloom and eliminate the hopelessness and despair that feed wars and terrorism. Ali Reza Sheikh Attar, Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Germany, spoke on the origins and consequences of instability in the region. Researcher Ghoncheh Tazmini made the case that Iran could be a reliable partner for the Western countries, if they would only allow it, rather than ramping up new sanctions and threats.

Propaganda? Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Martin Dempsey does not think so. "We are of the opinion that the Iranian regime is a rational actor," he said earlier this year.

In *International*, we review the latest events building up to war, even thermonuclear war. The proposed nomination of Susan Rice as Secretary of State in the new Obama Administration is part of that pattern, and would have disastrous consequences.

In *National*, we announce the release of a new LaRouchePAC report, *How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States*, by Michael Kirsch. This is historical research as a battlefield weapon against the idiotic populism that pervades the American political landscape. It will serve as an important flank to defeat Jacksonianism forever.

Lyndon LaRouche's contribution this week is a reflection on "Life in the Doldrums... What Happened to 'The Times'?" If you agree that the erstwhile newspapers of record have hit bottom, LaRouche advises you how to unbrainwash yourself, as necessary to meet the coming challenges of this century.



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Pivot irrigation in Jordan.



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In this, the second installment of *EIR*'s coverage of the Schiller Institute's conference in Flörsheim, Germany, Nov. 24-25, we publish presentations from the panel titled, "The Greater Middle East: Trigger for World War III or for the Beginning of a New Era." As Helga Zepp-LaRouche put it in her opening remarks: "What we propose concretely is an economic development plan for the entire region of Southwest Asia. . . . Rather than this area becoming the cockpit of the thermonuclear destruction of the planet, we should make it one of the most prosperous and well-developed regions of the world."

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The Obama Administration is working out final details of the next-phase escalation in the U.S./NATO drive to overthrow Syria's Assad government. At the same time, the planned deployment of Patriot III missiles in Turkey will be seen as an act of war by Russia and China, one they cannot accept.

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Greater Mideast: Trigger for War, or New Development Era

Dec. 1—With each passing day, the danger of escalation to global thermonuclear war is growing, starting from the powder-keg of Southwest Asia. NATO officials are surveying the terrain in Turkey to decide where to station U.S. Patriot III missiles, which could be used to create a “no-fly” zone in Syria; France, the U.K., and other countries have recognized the new Syrian National Coalition as the sole legitimate representative of the Syrian people—even though neither the Syrian people nor the government were consulted and even some key rebel groups reject it; the U.S. is threatening that Iran has to “cooperate” on the nuclear power issue by March—or else.

In this context, the Schiller Institute’s conference near Frankfurt, Germany, on Nov. 24-25, was an especially important effort to reverse the trajectory toward war. Titled “A New Paradigm for the Survival of Civilization,” it was keynoted by institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, whose speech we published last week, along with a videotaped presentation by Lyndon LaRouche.

Zepp-LaRouche described the centuries of imperial manipulation behind the crises in Southwest Asia, and summarized the Schiller Institute’s intention: “What we propose concretely is an economic development plan for the entire region of Southwest Asia. . . . Rather than this area becoming the cockpit of the thermonuclear destruction of the planet, we should make it one of the most prosperous and well-developed regions of the world.”

In this issue, we publish several speeches from the panel on “The Greater Middle East: Trigger for World War III or for the Beginning of a New Era”: by the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Germany, Ali Reza Sheikh Attar; by *EIR*’s Hussein Askary; and by Ghoncheh Tazmini of the Institute for Strategic and International Studies in Lisbon.

The Global Consequences of Instability in the Middle East

Ali Reza Sheikh Attar is the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Germany. He addressed the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 24. The [video](#) is at the Schiller Institute website.

In the name of God.

Ladies and Gentlemen: First of all, I should like to express my gratitude to the Schiller Institute for organizing this meeting, particularly to Mrs. LaRouche and her colleagues. Secondly, I should appreciate and admire the informative speech of Mrs. LaRouche, which exempted me from part of what I wanted to say, and I don't want to repeat all those things.

The topic of my speech is "The Global Consequences of Instability in the Middle East," which is in continuation of what Mrs. LaRouche mentioned.

Before going to the content of what I want to say, first of all, we should understand, what is the Middle East? According to the classical texts, the Middle East, briefly, is the Arab world plus Iran, and according to some categories, Turkey also is included in the Middle East. But nowadays, regarding what is happening in Afghanistan and Pakistan and the consequences of those groups who have been active and trained in that area, in the whole Middle East, I think we cannot exclude Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The Middle East's importance is in a couple of areas. One is its geographical importance: The Middle East is a bridge connecting three continents, Asia, Africa, and Europe. And very important transit channels exist in the Middle East—maybe the most important in the world, like the Suez Canal, Strait of Hormuz, Persian Gulf, even Jebel al-Tariq [the Strait of Gibraltar], and Bab el-Mandab [the Mandab Strait]—these are very crucial for the world economy.

Another importance of the Middle East is its economic importance. Almost two-thirds of the energy



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Iranian Ambassador Sheikh Attar addresses the Schiller Institute conference in Germany on Nov. 24. Respecting Iran's nuclear program, he said that Iran has often said that it is prepared to accept "any type of legal control, but not discriminatory. Enrichment is a part of the NPT! We cannot understand why Brazil can have enrichment and Iran cannot."

which is exported to the civilized world is produced in, or passes through, the Middle East.

The cultural importance of the Middle East cannot be ignored: The Middle East is the cradle of civilization; the most important civilizations of human beings since thousands of years back, have been born in the Middle East, in Mesopotamia, in Iran, in various countries of the Middle East.

And last but not least, its political importance, because since the 20th Century, the most crucial crises, political crises all over the world, stemmed from the Middle East.

Causes of Instability

Now, after this brief introduction, I want to point out the root causes of instability in the Middle East; the global and regional consequences of the instabilities; double-standard behavior; and three important issues that in the Middle East are the concern of global intellectuals today: the Syrian crisis, the Gaza conflict, and the Iranian nuclear issue.

The Middle East is the origin of many religions and civilizations. All the Abrahamic religions are based on peace, and for centuries, followers of different religions have been living peacefully with each other in the Middle East. It is interesting for all of you to know that, during the Crusades, all Christians, Jews, and Muslims were together for defending Jerusalem, and from the invaders of those days from Europe. So, actually, the Crusades was not a religious war, because in the Middle East, all religions were defending their identity, their civilization, and their land.

Imperial Policy: Divide and Rule

I remember once I was in a meeting, and Samuel Huntington, who established this strange theory of the “Clash of Civilizations,” was talking about clashes between Christianity and Judaism, according to him, the same category with Islam and Buddhism, etc. I raised my hand, and I told him, “Professor Huntington, why don’t you mention that during the Crusades, Middle Eastern Jews and Christians were defending their land shoulder-to-shoulder with Muslims?” He responded to me very strangely. He said, “When we talk about Christianity, we mean Christians in the West.” In other words, the Christians in the other parts of the world, maybe, are second-class Christians, or are not Christians! This is what he said—I’m quoting him.

Therefore, the original historical and cultural atmosphere of the Middle East is *not* competition with clashes

FIGURE 1



and crisis, but competition with peace. But why did that not [continue]? The root causes of the current instabilities in the Middle East go back to the “divide and rule” policy followed by global powers in the region, particularly by the British, since the early 20th Century.

After World War I, one of the main goals of the Allied forces, particularly the British and the French, was the disintegration and vanishing of the Ottoman Empire. They had had their historical problems with them since the 16th Century, and after the Ottoman Empire became the “sick man of Europe,” they availed themselves of the opportunity, and they believed that now is the time for taking revenge for all those inconveniences that they have had with the Ottoman Empire.

Therefore, just after World War I, they tried to plan

new borders and artificial divisions in the Middle East. Of course, the memory of the Crusades, also, was very much effective in this decision. Sykes, the British expert, as well as Picot, the French one, in the early 1920s, drew up the new borders in the Middle East, which were completely artificial, and not according to historical realities. They created artificial countries! Iraq is one of them. As Mrs. LaRouche mentioned, Baghdad, a thousand years ago, was a glorious capital of culture all over the world, and particularly in the Muslim world; but Iraq, in the shape that we have it today, does not have that historical authenticity and originality. Turkey, as well; the Turkey that nowadays exists, when you go through the history, it was not like this. Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, even Saudi Arabia—all these borders were drawn artificially, with the aim of “divide and rule.”

And *this* was the reason that various ethnicities, various minorities, were planted in all countries. So, the inter-ethnic problems were created in that part of the world. Kurd-Arab, Shi’a-Sunni, Druze-Sunni, Wahhabis and other Sunnis. And it seems that both of those men who drew these borders studied at the same school. Stalin, when he drew the borders of the republics of the ex-Soviet Union, did the same: He disintegrated Tajikistan and separated part of that, and gave it to Uzbekistan, and even today, there is conflict between these countries, or between Armenia and Azerbaijan.

The Water Problem

And of course, these artificial borders, apart from ethnic problems, created another very important problem, whose importance, with the passage of time, is even more visible, which is the water problem. The rivers, which for hundreds of thousands of years were irrigating the lands in the Middle East without any problem, were divided among various countries. And now you see, what is the root problem between Syria and Turkey, Iraq and Turkey? It is the Tigris and Euphrates.

The Creation of Israel

Another root of instability in the Middle East, is the creation of Israel, and providing unconditional support for that. Well, they tried to make an ideological reason for the creation of Israel. This is not an appropriate time and place for having this historical argument, and I think it has been discussed enough, even among the Jews themselves, that Israel was not the land of the

Jews which had been promised by the Prophet Moses.

The creation of Israel was by Balfour’s Declaration—he was then, in 1917, the British Foreign Minister. And they encouraged the Jews of Eastern Europe—interestingly, not Western Europe, because the Jews in Western Europe had a good economic condition, whereas the Jews in Eastern Europe could cause problems for them, and for all of Western Europe, particularly after the creation of Communism. They encouraged the Jews of Eastern Europe to go to the Middle East, and their immigration was not in a natural way. In the first days, it was only by purchasing the lands, but after creating a community, then the clashes between that community and the original inhabitants of that area started. And, from that time, which was the mid-1920s up to now, about 90 years, these clashes have intensified day by day.

Supporting Dictatorships

Another root is the support for corrupt and inefficient dictatorships in the Middle East. The Middle East and Iran is one of the oldest birthplaces of democracy. In 1905, there was a constitutional revolution in Iran, and Iran’s monarchy changed to a constitutional monarchy. But it was not repeated in other places; even in Turkey, it was something different.

In the Middle East, almost all countries were under dictatorship, and although in the West they claim that opposing dictatorship is their basic principle, this principle was not valid in the Middle East, and the best allies of the West, in the Middle East, were the most dictatorial. Now that is completely clear for everybody. And the Western powers, for a while British, and then Americans, and of course, the French, did their best to oppose the voices of democracy and independence, in the whole Middle East. If you go through contemporary history, you can find a lot of instances of that.

Even the Soviet Union, which wanted to have a rivalry with the West, and wanted also to have a presence in the Middle East, supported dictators, and did not support any democracy. Interestingly, they supported those regimes who had massacred Communist Party members in their countries, like Iraq and Syria. They supported the Ba’ath Party. The Ba’ath Party is a party with a specific ideology, but, supported by Westerners, the architect of Ba’ath was Michel Aflaq, a Christian Syrian who studied in France, and the Ba’ath Party always was supported by both the Soviet Union and Westerners. It’s a real irony.



Truman Library

Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Mossadegh visits the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia ca. 1951. He nationalized British Petroleum's holdings in Iran and was overthrown in 1953 in a British/American-backed military coup. EIR's research has shown that a U.S. faction in the tradition of President Franklin Roosevelt had supported Iran's sovereign economic development, but was displaced by a pro-British imperial faction during the Truman Administration.

Control of Natural Resources

Another root is intervention and occupation to control natural resources, because, as I said, the majority of oil production in the world is in the Middle East. The Middle East is like the heart of the body, pumping blood, and the Middle East is pumping fuel to the economy. And for the Western countries, having control over natural resources and energy resources in the Middle East was very crucial.

The first movement against this control was in Iran. In 1951, Dr. Mossadegh's government, a completely democratically elected government, came to power, and nationalized the Iranian oil industry. And after two years, with the help of the British and Americans, in a military coup—not in an election—he was toppled and he was jailed. And many of his followers were jailed and killed. Of course, Madeleine Albright, Secretary of State of the United States a few years back, said in one of her speeches, “Yes, we are very sorry about that.”

And there were many other instances. One was supporting the Iraqi war against Iran. Saddam Hussein was provoked by the Americans, and now it is revealed that President Reagan's Special Envoy to the Middle East, Donald Rumsfeld, who became Secretary of Defense

during the junior Bush Administration, went to Iraq, he met Saddam Hussein, and now, all the documents have been revealed, even in a film. And unfortunately, even in a country like Germany, this country, companies were supporting Saddam Hussein with chemical weapons technology. And it was Saddam Hussein who used chemical weapons against Iran, for the first time since World War I, which caused 100,000 casualties, and now the majority of them are having different types of cancers, and they are dying day by day, after 20 years.

The second recent instance was the occupation of Iraq and Afghanistan, in the 21st Century. Mme. LaRouche mentioned some reasons for that; I don't need to repeat it. But now, it is quite obvious to everybody that it was by fraudulent documentation, to start a fight against them, either because of Sept. 11, or because of alleged weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. And this tragedy happened, which caused about 1 million casualties of indigenous and local people. Mme. LaRouche mentioned the casualties among Americans; I don't want to repeat it.

But 1 million people in Iraq and Afghanistan were *killed*, directly or indirectly, because of sanctions, because of weapons, because of radioactive weapons, weak radioactive weapons which the United States used against them, and because of many reasons.

Support for Separatists

The other root cause is supporting of sectarian and separatist groups. I mentioned the artificial borders: Ethnic groups were parceled together, and these ethnic problems were provoked, and were fueled. Supporting extremist groups: As an example, the British were very helpful and supporters of the creation of Wahhabism or Salafism, in the 19th Century. Many documents have been published, including the book by Mr. Humphrey, a British diplomat, on how he encouraged Abdul Wahhab, and how he helped him to create a new faction in Islam, an extremist faction; and even now, after more than a century and a half, we are having problems with Salafism and al-Qaeda, due to this origin.

Supporting separatist groups in Iran, Iraq, Turkey, etc., like the Kurds, Arabs, Balochs. Again, it is not a hidden issue, that, for instance, the leaders of separatist Kurdish groups, in Turkey or Iran, like the PKK, are living peacefully here in Germany. And whenever there



Iraq's Saddam Hussein welcomes U.S. Special Envoy to the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld to Baghdad, Dec. 20, 1983, during the Iran-Iraq War, in which the U.S. supported the Iraqi side.

is any terrorist operation in Iran or in Turkey, those leaders who are living here in Germany say, “Yes, this happened.” And no one asks them why this happened, who are you, what are the links between them? I hope for once that the Verfassungsschutz¹ will focus their efforts on these types of conspiracies.

Recently there was the creation of the concept of a “Shi’a crescent,” a new manifestation of divide and rule, to abuse religious differences. You recall a few years back, King Abdullah of Jordan said, “Look this is a big danger, that Shi’a who are living from Lebanon to Syria, Iraq, part of Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iran, Bahrain, Pakistan, Afghanistan—this is like a crescent, and this crescent is the real cause of instability and war in the region”! This was the first time that he mentioned this. Ironically, King Abdullah’s ancestors were Shi’a.

This view was supported by Saudi Arabia. Although Saudi Arabia apparently had warm diplomatic relations with Iran, the largest Shi’a country; but in cases in which we could have agreed very easily, like the Lebanon civil war, or the Iraq civil war, they, due to this phobia—I call it a phobia, a phobia of the “Shi’a crescent”—they refrained from any kind of reconciliation. And you see what is now the situation in the region.

A Double Standard

One of the most important reasons for the instability of the Middle East is the double standard of the West.

1. Germany’s domestic intelligence service, comparable to the FBI.

Well, the values are the same! When you believe that democracy or human rights is a value, this is not confined to certain countries. Human rights, in every country, should be a value, should be respected, and violation against that should be protested. Beheading of those who have been accused of criminal activities, or cutting off their hands, according to Western norms, definitely is against human rights, is against this value. But the best ally of the West in our region is beheading people, of course—I don’t recommend you look at this Twitter episode. This was a film about an [Indonesian] woman, who was a maid in Saudi Arabia, working for a Saudi family. It was alleged that she had killed her master; she was beheaded in one of the city squares, and a helicopter took her head, flew around the city to show it to the people to teach a lesson. It was on Twitter! *And no one in any Western country said a single word!*

This is a double standard.

But when someone in a country which is not in agreement with the West is taken to jail, all the human rights centers allege many things, right or wrong.

Democracy is a universal value. Everybody likes democracy. Even Islam is completely in accordance with democracy. But, ironically, we see that the money of countries *who have not even tasted democracy*, and never let democracy rise in their country, are paying money for the opposition in Syria, for “protection of democracy,” and this money is paid on the instruction of Western countries, who allege and claim that they want democracy to prevail in Syria. It is really a joke.

Once, in one of the conferences like this, I mentioned that in the 21st Century, we are witnessing two very, very funny jokes: One is that Israel, with 300 nuclear warheads, is concerned about the nuclear activity of Iran, which doesn’t even have one small weapon, and no one has claimed that it does! And secondly, that countries like Qatar and Saudi Arabia are paying a lot of money and supporting the opposition in a country like Syria, for establishing democracy! These are real funny jokes.

These are instances and examples of a double standard. In Bahrain, when the majority rises up and protests against dictatorship and discrimination by their government, and then the Saudis come, with their troops and armored brigades, and settle down in that tiny country, *no one* protests! No one protests. Rather, they are supported. Even though the Bahraini opposition doesn’t have permission for demonstrations, for conferences.

In Gaza, you recall what happened in recent weeks:

The Israelis were suspicious that there are some—as they call them—terrorist groups, or resistance groups, in Gaza. They bombarded some houses, some children were killed. Gaza and Hamas responded by firing some rockets. Then [the Israelis] bombarded more and more—who were the casualties of the bombardments? The militants? No. Children, women, old men, non-militants! They even bombarded a tall building which could not be miscalculated, which was the mass media building, and the journalists were there. And no one accused them! Rather, here in the West, they said that this is the “right of the Israelis to defend their security.” But, is this right exclusively for Israel? The Palestinians do not have any right for maintaining their security?

What is happening in Syria, now, is an example of the double standard. Supporting and arming of extremist groups, of which most of them are foreigners. You know, right now, according to authentic documents, more than 5,000 mercenaries, foreign mercenaries, are fighting inside Syria, under the brand of al-Qaeda or jihadists, because jihadists are to some extent different from al-Qaeda. And they are armed and supported financially by those countries which I mentioned, and by Westerners. In that case, jihadism or al-Qaedaism is not bad—[they think] it should be admired! But, in the United States, or in Europe, anyone who has a long beard should be arrested, because he’s suspected of being al-Qaeda.

Of course, I don’t want to defend long beards; my beard is not long! And I don’t even want to defend those who have been arrested; I don’t want to have any intervention in this regard. But I’m talking about double standards.

The Consequences

These are the root causes of the problems in the Middle East.

Now, what are the consequences of the “divide and rule” strategy? An accumulation of regional conflicts, most of past conflicts created by colonial powers since World War II, have not been yet resolved, and new ones have been created, like the Palestinian conflict, Lebanese conflict, Kurdish crisis, Afghanistan civil war, and now the Syrian civil war, Pakistani instability, the Yemeni situation. This is the accumulation of crises.

Secondly, long-term rule of corrupt dictatorships. Global powers support dictatorships to keep their interests, and this is a real shame. Everybody remembers that Hosni Mubarak, up to the last days that there were

even small hopes for his maintaining power, was supported by the United States administration, and even by Europeans.

Another consequence is an accumulation of social, political, and economic problems. Mrs. LaRouche mentioned some figures, but there are more, about the poverty, illiteracy, and social backwardness in the Middle East. One can compare Afghanistan. Even in Saudi Arabia, which is a very rich country, there are the differences between classes. In Yemen, which is a very poor country; in Egypt.

The loss of life of millions of people, in internal and regional conflicts: As I told you, in Iraq and Afghanistan, *1 million people* approximately, have lost their lives. Apart from them, are the injuries, disabilities, etc.

Billions of dollars spent by the region and the West.

And why this deep frustration? This frustration is a really dangerous phenomenon; according to the sociological and psychological experts’ views, the major reason for extremism and the joining of the young generation to extremist groups, is frustration, is being hopeless, losing hope for the future. And this is a reality which is happening there. Why, in Libya, which was ruled by a very strong dictator like Qaddafi, do you now see that al-Qaeda and extremism are getting power? What happened to the American ambassador? Or what happened to the Iranian doctors? Seven Iranian medical doctors, who were there to help poor people in Libya after those internal conflicts, were taken hostage by pro-al-Qaeda groups. Well, of course, due to the empire of the mass media, the taking hostage of Iranian doctors was *not* reported by the mass media. It was censored!

Why is it happening in Libya? Who could imagine that in Libya, which is not a poor country, extremism is created and is growing? This is because of the frustration of the young generation. They were frustrated during the Qaddafi regime; they were more frustrated after his collapse, and after the invasion of the Westerners there.

Another consequence of this, is that in recent years, the unipolar system, which was invented by Blair and Bush after the collapse of the Soviet Union—this theory has been defeated. It’s not acceptable any more, and emerging powers are coming to the scene. One of them is Russia itself; the other one is China; of course, there are others, like India. These emerging powers are not only economic powers. Rather, they want their share in the political arena, in the political scene. You see what has happened in the United Nations regarding Syria.



Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), July 1, 1968, while President Lyndon Johnson looks on. The treaty guarantees all signatories—of which Iran was one—the right to development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

I'm sure neither the Russians nor the Chinese are lovers of Syrians, nor are they lovers of Bashar Assad. But they have defined new interests for themselves, and this is another consequence: that emerging powers, by definition of new interests for themselves, may intensify the conflicts.

Coming to the Syrian conflict: The Syrian conflict is supported by two groups. Old colonial powers, namely the U.K. and France, and United States. And the original sectarian and ambitious allies: Saudi Arabia, Qatar, who are sectarians, and Turkey, which is an ambitious emerging power. The sectarian countries have that phobia of the "Shi'a crescent," that the whole Syrian government, the Syrian regime is Alawite, it is a friend of Iran, and should be toppled. Their concern is not democracy, because there was much more democracy in Syria than in Egypt or Yemen.

Turkey is an emerging power which has many ambitions; and they have in their mind an Ottoman Empire. They want to resume their regional influences.

The Syrian conflict destabilized the whole region: Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. And don't forget that, by destabilizing these countries, the first region which will be affected is Europe. You can imagine what may happen in Turkey, after the destabilization of Syria. Turkish-Kurdish conflicts, which go back decades, and even now, the Turkish Army is involved in that. Can you imagine what, God forbid, if a civil war happens inside Turkey, will be its effects in Europe?

The extremism conflicts, in Egypt, in Libya, in North Africa, will be intensified, after they get victory in Syria. Can you imagine what will happen if the Afghanistan scenario is repeated? You see the Afghanistan and Pakistan situation nowadays. Pakistan, a supporter of Taliban extremist groups, is now a victim of Taliban! You see what is the situation in Pakistan.

Jordan, which, as most analysts say, might be the first victim of this instability, because the system in Jordan is not a democratic system; people are frustrated, and meanwhile, the extremist groups have their roots there; Palestinians are there. You can imagine what will happen in Jordan.

Saudi Arabia: the discrimination and conflicts between Shi'a and Sunnis in Saudi Arabia, and opposing the Shi'a movements in the oil-rich, eastern part of Saudi Arabia.

Terrorist groups that are trained in Syria then will expand to the whole world, especially to Europe.

Iran's Nuclear Power

Another issue, as an example of a regional crisis, is the Iranian nuclear issue. I don't want to go into details, I don't have enough time, I will only point out some of the issues: The root cause of the nuclear problem between Iran and the West goes back to the double standard. Before the creation of the Islamic Republic in Iran, it was the United States who advised and recommended to Iran to have nuclear power plants—not 1, but 20! This plan was composed under Gerald Ford's Presidency. And according to the advisors of the Americans, German companies started the first project in Bushehr; and the second was started by French companies in Khuzestan, near the border with Iraq. Immediately after the Islamic Republic was formed, and the Shah's dictatorial regime toppled by the people's uprising, all these projects were stopped.

Now, if you go to the files, even from those days, enrichment was a part of that project. I think even a small child can ask this question: Why is atomic energy, nuclear activity, legal, logical, and a part of development for a dictatorial regime, but it is illegal, dangerous, causes security problems for a democratically elected government? The Bushehr project was almost 85% completed by German companies, and they relinquished it.

Iran's nuclear policy is based on our belief system, which is Islam. And, these bases are, first, justice. We want to benefit from our rights, according to the NPT

[Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty]; we are among the first signatories to the NPT in 1968.

Second, is resistance against discrimination: We are defending our rights and resisting pressures.

Thirdly, equality. Peaceful nuclear technology for all, and nuclear weapons for no one, without discrimination.

These are our beliefs and the ideological aspects which form the nuclear policy of Iran, and several times we have mentioned that we are ready for any type of legal control, but *not* discriminatory. Enrichment is a part of the NPT! We cannot understand why Brazil can have enrichment and Iran cannot.

Conclusion: A New Paradigm

Due to the topic of this conference, which is about a “new paradigm,” along with what Mme. LaRouche said, I want to use different wording for the same concept, “new paradigm.”

This new paradigm can be established by, first, justice. Justice is one of the five principles of our belief system: Believing in God and His unity; believing in prophecy, and the Prophet Mohammed. Believing in the afterlife; believing in leadership of Imam; and justice. Justice is like God’s uniqueness.

Secondly, belief in peace and justice for all political, religious, and ethnic groups in the region. If the new paradigm is based on this, it can be successful. There should not be any discrimination regarding justice, human rights, democracy, development, among religious, ethnic groups, and different countries.

The values are human values; they are not “Western” values; they are not ethnic values; they are not national values: These are human values, and there should not be any discrimination on that.

In Iran, we have had had a good example of peaceful living of different ethnic, religious, and political groups, for centuries. We have never had religious fights in Iran, like what was here in Europe, in the Thirty Years War, etc. Even nowadays, although we have very tiny religious minorities—we have about 300,000 Christians, about 25,000 Jews, and about 20,000 Zoroastrians. The Christians have three members of Parliament. I should tell you that in Egypt, although there are many more Christians than in Iran, they do not have even *one* member of Parliament. Why? Because they do not have a quota. The religious minorities in Egypt are a minority everywhere, so when they go to the ballot boxes, definitely non-religious candidates get their vote.



Wikimedia Commons

One of Iran’s water projects, the Karun-3 Dam, built for hydropower, flood control, and irrigation. Other ambitious projects are underway.

In Iran, these religious minorities have a quota, much more than Muslims. Because, according to our law, every 300,000 Iranians have one member of Parliament, as a representative; but the Christians, with about 300,000, have three; Jews, with 25,000, have one; Zoroastrians, with 20,000, have one.

A good example of the peaceful living of Jews and Muslims in Iran is a charity hospital which belongs to Jews in Tehran. It totally belongs to Jews, but usually Jews are rich people, so they don’t need to go to the charity hospitals, and this hospital is in a poor area in the south of Tehran. One hundred percent of the patients who go to this charity hospital are Muslims, and almost all of the doctors are Jews. And the chairperson of that charity is the Jewish member of Parliament, who was in Germany a few months back; he asked for an appointment with the Jewish Council, Mr. Graumann, but they refused to give him this appointment.

So this is life in Iran. All tourists who go to Iran can see the situation of the churches. We have never had any religious conflicts in Iran!

Bombardment of peace, and imposing peace by drones, cannot last, will not last. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, it has been proven that it is not successful. Syrian destiny should be decided by the Syrian people, in a democratic way. The system of government cannot

be imposed. When we say “people,” we don’t say that government or regime, we say people, and there are various mechanisms, and even the possibility of international observation of that. Foreign interventions have never led to peace and democracy, and are contrary to that end.

Islamic awakening is a reality. The West suffers in legitimacy and credibility because of past and current policies—it cannot be denied. Look at the results of the votes in those countries that have had this so-called Arab Spring, which was actually an Islamic awakening. All the people in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain also should benefit from equal rights and dignity. Look at the rights of Shi’as and how they are forbidden from holding posts there.

The EU is the main loser from instabilities in its neighborhood—I mean, the Middle East. Instabilities will spill over to the EU, through immigration and terrorism.

We live in a multipolar global system, and continuation of regional instabilities benefits emerging powers.

Development Projects

Before wrapping up my speech, once again, I want to point to couple of points that Mrs. LaRouche mentioned, regarding these water projects. I should clarify that there is a huge project in Iran, and a task force now is working on that, and even the feasibility study has been done for connecting the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf.

You know, Iran, unlike the Arab countries, is not a desert country. Only one-third, almost 35%, of Iran’s area is desert. These deserts are in the center and south-east part of Iran, which, if a canal can be built from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf, the flowing of the water, the humidity, and all those consequences will cause a green area there. And this project is confirmed by Iran, and now they are doing its engineering details.

Another project is transferring of Tajikistan’s water—because we know that Tajikistan, in Central Asia, has a huge source of water—transferring water via Afghanistan to the northeast of Iran, which is a very huge agricultural and tourist area. In the northeast of

FIGURE 2



Iran, we have a very important city, Mashhad. Mashhad is a pilgrimage area: Every year, 20 million pilgrims go to Mashhad; and definitely, they need water, they need fruits, they need food. And this is a tripartite project among Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Iran.

The connection of a railway in Iran is a priority. Now Iran is completely connecting the Persian Gulf to Central Asia by two railroads, not one; Pakistan is connected to our network, and our network was connected to Turkey’s network, and to Europe, already. The Iraq connection project is almost complete, and Iran, due to its geographical, geopolitical situation, benefits from this transit situation.

You mentioned the development of areas which are in crisis: I can give you a good example, Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, we have spent a lot for development of the border area of Afghanistan with Iran, which is called Herat. Now, everybody who has gone to Afghanistan says that it seems that Herat is a different area, or a different country from Afghanistan, because in Herat, they have asphalt roads, highways; they have enough electricity; they have small-scale industry, all of which has been established with the help of Iran.

Thank you very much.

A Revolutionary Development Plan For the Near and Middle East

Hussein Askary is the chairman of the EAP (European Workers Party) in Sweden, and the EIR Arabic-language editor. He addressed the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 24.¹ A video of his speech is available at <http://www.schiller-institut.de/>

What I am going to present is the other side of the coin of what we have today in the region of Southwest Asia. You know, we have wars and so on. But what I'm going to present, is going to be done by the same nations which are involved in war acts, or defending themselves against war. All these nations are nation-states. And in a just world economic and political order, all these nations will have to contribute to this development. So it doesn't matter if it's Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar—all these nations are considered nation-states, and they should be sovereign. But the policy has to change.

The other thing is that many of the projects which I'm going to present, and which Helga [Zepp-LaRouche] presented,² are already being built. Some of them are finished. The problem is that these are local projects, and they lack a global, planetary dimension and perspective. So this is what we're going to add, through our plan, to this. This is a planetary mission.

I've been working with the question of Southwest Asia many years, as a member of the LaRouche organization. And there's a recurring problem: Every time



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Hussein Askary: "What is really true about human existence is that it's implementing our creative powers to change the universe around us."

that I meet and talk with both citizens and political leaders from Southwest Asia, they say, how can you present an economic program at a time when we are being shot at? We have war. So how can you talk about economic development and projects in the middle of a war?

The problem is, that there are lots of excuses. The reason is that these nations did not do what they were told, or what they were supposed to do, before they were getting shot at. We've missed many years since Lyndon LaRouche was in Baghdad in 1975. We lost a lot of time.

The other thing is that some people say, we don't have money. And as soon as they finish talking to you, they go around the corner and they buy weapons for hundreds of billions of dollars, because they say, we are in a war situation.

There is another excuse which is difficult to deal with, and it's true, because they say, we are not capable of doing these things because world politics is not decided by us; it's decided by the big powers. And that's true. That we can discuss. And that's what we need to change. So that if our friends in the United States can

1. The research for this presentation was done by a team from *Executive Intelligence Review*, here in Europe and in the United States. Dean Andromidas, Ali Sharaf, Marcia Merry Baker, and Dennis Small, who made a study on the American deserts—have contributed to this study. And of course, we have to thank Chance McGee and Mathias Kraume, who provided the animation of these projects.—*Hussein Askary*

2. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's [keynote](#) speech to the conference, "Only a Complete Change in Paradigm Can Avoid catastrophe," was published in *EIR*, Nov. 30, 2012.

impeach President Obama, and if our friends in England can help us put Tony Blair in prison, then we will have a totally different situation, where we can discuss these things, and people will not have excuses, because we can turn around the whole imperial policy.

And if somebody can please tell Mrs. Merkel to wake up, that would be very helpful. Because we are soon in 2013, and Germany is being suffocated. Germany is a technical superpower, which is needed by the whole world. It's being suffocated by the current policies—environmental policies, green policies, and the financial monetarist policies. So Germany's role is very important in this whole situation.

Focusing on Principle

I want to focus on some questions of principle, because as I have outlined, we have to define, really, what is the purpose of existence of the human race. It's not about competition, as modern economics says; or, seeking vengeance for old political injustice; or winning land—taking it from others.

What is really true about human existence is that it's implementing our creative powers to change the universe around us. You don't necessarily have to be a physicist or astronaut, to change the universe around you. You could be a farmer, a teacher, or an ironsmith, who finds joy in applying his creativity and passion to his area of work, and making others around him happy.

But we do need scientists. We do need astrophysicists. I'm going to take a quote from Krafft Ehrlicke, a German space pioneer and thinker. He says, in his *Extraterrestrial Imperative*:

“The fact that neither technology, nor reaching beyond Earth is exactly new, but natural growth options exercised before, puts the human reality of our time into perspective. That reality has two anchor points.

“One, that the chlorophyll molecule—which is responsible for photosynthesis—and the human mind, are the only true superpowers on this planet. They must find a way to co-exist, and, not being intrinsically incompatible, they can.

“Two, that humanity does not live as a mankind generally, but is organized as an aggregate of some 140 nations [now, there are more]. Most of these nations try to improve their standard of life, or safeguard social standards, achieve and extend them to the less advantaged. Without the means to grow, and like it or not, these means include material resources and the ability to process them, general stagnation will create a shrink-

ing water droplet world, in which competition for growth turns into a grim struggle for survival.”

So the purpose of governments and political institutions is to secure an environment, within which the individuals can practice their creativity. Our responsibility as citizens and political activists is to kick those elected politicians and governments in the rear, to make them do their job. We can also give them some useful suggestions, about what needs to be done, which we are going to do here.

The perspective from which we are going to act in this geopolitical situation, involves conceptualizing what should, instead, be going on in this region, from the highest-level perspective of the Strategic Defense of Earth: true development of mankind and the universe we inhabit. We will consider this in terms of three main principles:

One, upgrading the resource base, in particular, water, by organizing what is presently available, to higher levels.

Number two, by making new natural resources, and by upgrading the power per unit area; and

Three, through advancing what Lyndon LaRouche calls the productive platform, which is the infrastructure, agro-industrial sector, social advancements, and the scientific and technological level of the society.

These are the same principles which were implied, originally, in LaRouche's proposal for the Oasis Plan, which was presented in Baghdad in 1975. These are the same scientific and moral principles.

World Desert

Helga went through this question of the world desert. This is the global desert (**Figure 1**), 13 million sq km. And if you compare that area, which is largely depopulated, with the areas where you have 7 billion human beings on Earth, it's almost larger than where we have the rest of mankind. In countries like Egypt, 80 million people live on only 4% of the land; 96% of the land is totally empty. So we have people here in Europe and the United States, talking about “overpopulation” of the planet. We are *depopulated*! We don't have enough people on Earth. We have too much space, but that space is dead.

If you look at the relationship of this desert, and the Eurasian Land-Bridge, or the World Land-Bridge, which Helga presented, and we have been working on, what we're going to have, is that this is a huge planetary mission, which has enormous dimensions. And it can

FIGURE 1



only be considered from a planetary perspective, which also involves an agreement among the big powers and the regional powers to work together, to achieve a shift from this desert, to what we can see will happen later.

I would like to start by going directly to Southwest Asia region, with some images of sandstorms **Figure 2**). Sandstorms and duststorms are frequent events in Southwest Asia, especially in the Gulf region, but even extend to Iran and Afghanistan.

If you look at these satellite images—that's why we need space technology to determine what is going on on Earth. You look at where the sandstorms start from, which go from north to south; these are Arctic jet streams, winds, which come with high-pressure areas, which meet a low-pressure area in the Gulf region and the Arabian Sea.

So, you look and figure out that the sandstorms start in the border area between Iraq and Syria. That's exactly where the Euphrates [River] is. And then, they

FIGURE 2



sweep down and gather strength. They go over Iraq.

It all starts there in Syria, and then goes over Iraq. (These images, I think, are collected by NASA and by the European Space Agency satellites.) Around March 2011, there was a huge sandstorm, which covered the whole area.

The sandstorms—these storms—when they attack cities, it's like enormous, apocalyptic images. I don't have them here. The sandstorms are up to tens of meters. But the duststorms can be up to several kilometers into space. And they cover whole countries. They shut down airports, ports, hospitals, schools, and everything. So they continue into the Persian Gulf, Qatar, Saudi Arabia.

And then they take a turn around the highlands of central Saudi Arabia, and they dump the sand in the Empty Quarter (**Figure 3**). But in this case, the sand-

FIGURE 3

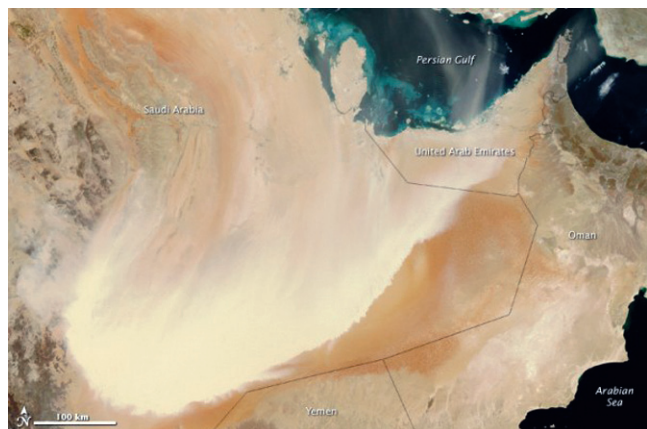


FIGURE 4

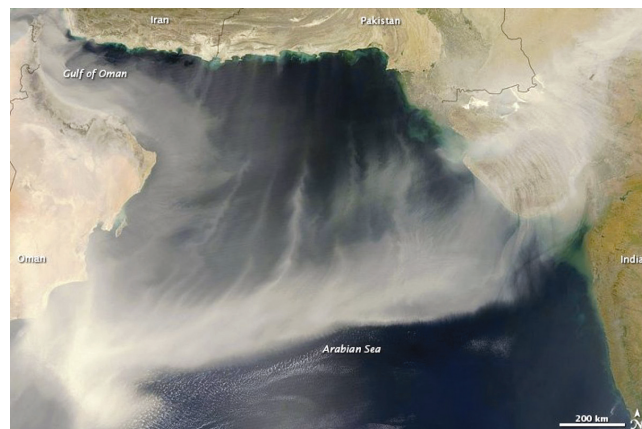
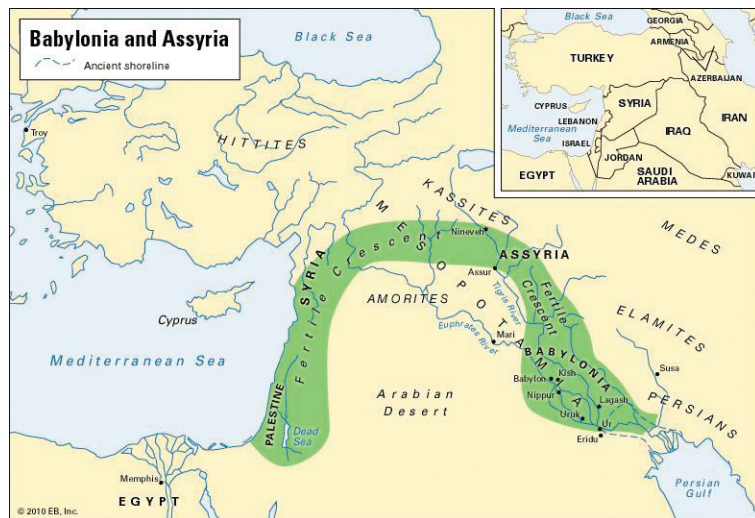


FIGURE 5



storm was so powerful, because you have a mountain range there in Yemen and Oman, so the Empty Quarter is the most dry part of the world desert. But in that case, it just continued down, over the mountain range, into the Gulf of Oman, over Yemen and Oman, and then, continued into the sea.

You can see also, in the next image, it goes all the way to the Arabian Sea (**Figure 4**). They cover sometimes Pakistan, India. You have other storms which also attack Iran and Afghanistan.

Attacking the Desert

So this is a recurring problem. With the help of space technology, we can see where the sandstorms originate, and where can we start to attack them.

So the question is now, for Qatar and Saudi Arabia, to stop this. It doesn't help to send jihadis and weapons to Syria and Iraq to kill civilians. That will not help to stop this problem. What you need is a totally different perspective. With that perspective, we can start attacking the desert at different areas and with different technologies. There are plans in these regions; these are local plans, but they can give an image. If you look at the area where the sandstorms start, which is now a war area, the land is deteriorating, and the desert is expanding. They have what's called the Fertile Crescent (**Figure 5**).

These are also examples. Egypt is also at-

tacked by the Khamsin winds. Also, the sandstorms can reach Europe sometimes. China is also affected.

This is not the Shi'ite Crescent! This is called the Fertile Crescent, for obvious reasons. This was an area which was very fertile. There's an abundance of water. And some historians say, agriculture all started in this region.

But the problem is that, that region is not fertile anymore. It's deteriorating. And the water resources are shrinking. We're going to talk about the Turkish dam projects, which have affected the flow of water, but that is not the only reason. It's the destruction of the infrastructure by wars, sanctions, and lack of investments, which have created these situations.

But you can attack, for example, this sandstorm problem. There are ideas; they are called greenbelts. What you can do is that you can create greenbelts.

This is the idea from the Iraqi Agriculture Ministry (**Figure 6**). When I was a kid [in Iraq], we used to read about these in school, that we have a national program to protect the country against sandstorms and deserts. It's quite an impressive plan, but it was never realized.

FIGURE 6



FIGURE 7



FIGURE 8



I was born in 1968, and immediately, we had a civil war in '73; we had the Iran-Iraq War in '80; we had the Gulf War in 1990; we had sanctions; now—so it's just continuing. Nothing has happened.

But there are courageous efforts to build part of this. We have actually an Iraqi-Iranian agreement to build a greenbelt around the religious cities of Najaf and Karbala (Figure 7).

What you do is that you plant different types of trees, mostly palm trees, olive trees, eucalyptus trees, tamarind trees—these are trees that are known to resist heat, salt, and water scarcity. They can survive in dry climate.

This is the project in Iraq (Figure 8). It's a small project, but this is the kind of idea that gives you an image of what you need to do. Instead of just a few hundred meters, a greenbelt should be several kilometers wide. And then you have rows of these. And when you expand, as we saw in the Iraqi plan, it's like you have a shield of greenbelts, and you move gradually against the desert. We're going to talk about the irrigation and other techniques later.

The idea of planting a variety of plants is not new. This is from Egyptian, it's called the Grave Chamber, in one of the Egyptian pyramids (Figure 9). This is a painting on the wall, and you can see the variation—you have palm trees, you have other fruit trees, you have other plants, and then you have crops, of course, which you need to produce food: wheat, cereals, and so on.

So these are old ideas, they have existed there. We have very skillful farmers, but they lack resources. The issue, which Helga was emphasizing recently, is that these are not things we can do in 10 or 20 years; *these are things we can do next week*. There are people there—farm-

ers, and unemployed young people—they can start work immediately, next week. We can start planting trees next week. There's no problem. What is lacking is the policy. We don't have a policy. We have a policy of destruction; we don't have a policy of construction.

This is also an interesting image (Figure 10), sent by an Egyptian friend of ours, an agricultural engi-

neer, and it's just the same thing. The palm trees—what's special about them is that they can work as a wind shield, but they also can stabilize the soil. But what they do also, is that they can create shade for other types of trees.

Olive trees, if they are planted alone, under the Sun, their productivity will be diminished by about 50%, because the heat will kill a lot of the kernel of the olive. But if you plant them in the shade of a plant, their productivity will increase. It's a cooler area.

But there is an interesting reference to this we have from the Holy Koran, where there's a story of two men, and there's a conflict between the two men. It's in the Sourah of The Cave. It says: "And present to them an example of two men: We granted to one of them two gardens of grapevines, and we bordered them with palm trees and placed between them fields of crops. Each of the two gardens produced its fruit and did not fall short thereof in anything. And We caused to gush forth within them a river."

FIGURE 9



FIGURE 10



FIGURE 11



These are the agricultural techniques, according to the Koran. But what we're going to do is, we're going to remove one thing in the modern techniques. We're not going to have open canals nowadays, because most of the water would evaporate. We have to *cover* all the water streams. I will just describe it. But the Koran may excuse us, that we remove that part, because we need the modern technique, and to adjust to today's situation.

Here are palm trees (**Figure 11**), and they are very productive, of course. You all have eaten dates and so on. So these are not only to protect against dust, but these are a source of food and energy for the population.

There are different ways of stopping the desert. This is dune fixation. It's used a lot in China—it's very labor-

intensive—that's the problem. You create these cross-sections of dry trees or reeds, and then you try to stop the advancement of the desert, and then you plant in these areas. But the problem is that you have to bring the water infrastructure first. You can't dig the water infrastructure later; you have to do it before starting this. This just gives you an idea. We can go further.

This is China, the Taklamakan Desert Highway (**Figure 12**). They tried to protect the road from the sand, which moves the whole time. It's like snow in the Arctic regions. So they tried—you pump water from the underground. It's salty water, but they have planted types of plants that resist salt.

So that's also a question for scientific development. You have to develop new types of plants which can resist saltwater and can resist heat. So this is also a technological level.

So, this is one idea. But, unless you deal with this in a larger context, you cannot limit the desert. But these are images to show what is being done, but it needs to be generalized.

Bring in Water for Life

So any reasonable person would ask first, after seeing all these nice things, "Where would the water come from?" Which is a good question. What we are defining in our report, is that there are three sources of water which are available, or could be made available.

First, you can transfer water from areas which are rich with water to these water-poor areas, by so-called water-diversion systems. Helga went through some of these: the Irtysh-Aral Sea. You have also another one,

FIGURE 12



FIGURE 13



which goes to the east of the Ural Mountains—it's called the Pechora-Kama-Volga Canal. Also, these rivers, like in the NAWAPA project, they end up in the Arctic Ocean. So the idea is to stop them from going to the Arctic Ocean, and divert part of the water, and reverse the movement of the water to rivers which flow in the opposite direction.

This is what the ambassador [Ali Reza Sheikh Attar] was talking about (**Figure 13**). It's called the Iran Rood, popularly. There's very little information about this; it's good you [the Ambassador] mentioned that there is a feasibility study being done. There are, of course, big technical problems. Iran is a semi-arid country. You have two large deserts, the Dasht-E-Kavir and the Dasht-E-Lut—the same idea.

If you bring water—the Iranian engineers have been looking at what they are doing, by just bringing in even salt water, because these are very salty lands too. These were ancient lakes, or part of a sea. And when the sea sank, the salt was left. But just by the mere fact of bringing water to the region, you can create a cooler climate situation, which will affect the region, and will affect Afghanistan.

What you can do simultaneously, is you build desalination plants along these areas, and you have fresh-water for agriculture, urban use, and so on. So you can bring life to that region. And you can help Afghanistan also, with the expansion of the desert and so on. So you

can have forest, also greenbelts in that region.

There's another plan from the other side of the Caspian Sea: is that you bring water from the canal I mentioned [the Pechora-Kama-Volga Canal], and you pass the Caspian Sea, and you bring it to Iran at the northern shore of the Caspian Sea. There is a technical problem, because you have to bring it across a little pass in the Elburz Mountains. But all these things are doable. There's no problem.

Then you bring the water down to the Karkheh and the Karun rivers. There are lots of dams being built there, but the amount of water there is also decreasing, so you need new water. For example, we have a crisis in Iraq, because of the dams in Iran on

the Karun River, where the water in the Shatt al-Arab in Iraq is getting lower. So the Gulf seawater is moving inland and affecting Basra and these other regions.

You can't stop building these things, but what you need, is to increase the development, so you don't go backward; you go forward when you have a problem. You don't destroy the dam, because the water is becoming less.

This is what Helga described as the Turkish, the Southeastern Anatolian Project (**Figure 14**). It's a massive project. There are several problems, but the project in itself is sound. But political disagreements and wrong agricultural policy are affecting the efficiency of it. I will come to that later. So this is the Southeastern Anatolian Project—the GAP, it is called. And the idea is to build dams on the Tigris and Euphrates, and have huge reservoirs, like the Atatürk Dam Reservoir.

The lake behind the Atatürk Dam has enough water for a whole year of the Nile River's water flow (**Figure 15**). A whole year; it's about 49 or 50 billion cubic meters. So in terms of drought, these are very useful. But, the water's got to be used in a sound way.

So we covered the eastern part of the so-called Middle East. The problem with the term Middle East is that it reflects the region, as seen from Britain. If you look at the region from Britain, you have the Far East, you have the Near East, you have the Middle East. We call it Southwest Asia. That's a more appropriate name.

FIGURE 14



FIGURE 15



There is also a water diversion plan, which Helga described, of bringing water from these—this will come not from the Tigris-Euphrates Basin, this will come from the Seyhan and Ceyhan rivers (**Figure 16**). They are more to the west of Turkey. They don't affect the Tigris and Euphrates. The water flows into the Mediterranean. So you divert part of that water in pipelines, all the way down to the Arabian Peninsula.

So, we go all the way over the Middle East/Southwest Asia, to Africa. We have the Transaqua Canal, to refill the Chad Lake, which is a big humanitarian and environmental crisis, by bringing water from the Congo River. All that region has to be developed, Africa is witnessing horrific crimes right now, because the resources there are being utilized for the global economy, but the

population there is being slaughtered and moved from their lands to clear the places for the multinational raw materials cartels. And this is what's going on in the eastern Congo, and has been going on for awhile.

So the perspective should include the development of Africa, and I think, our friend from Egypt [Aiman Rsheed], who is going to present the Africa Pass project, will discuss that.

So, what we have discussed now, is that the first source of water is—you bring water from water-rich areas to water-poor areas.

Water Desalination

The second source is, of course, water desalination. Now, there is massive investment going on in the Gulf, specifically, Saudi Arabia. They are investing heavily in water desalination for urban use, for drinking water, sewage, and so on, in the cities; and 50%, or 70%, of Saudi Arabia's drinking water comes from desalination. Saudi Arabia alone produces half of the world's desalinated water. These are huge amounts of water, but they are not enough, of course; and they are investing heavily into that. The United Arab Emirates too; Bahrain, Qatar—all these countries are building massive water-desalination plants.

The problem with that, is that they are using natural gas and oil for producing the heat, which will help in the evaporation process, to desalinate the water, to remove the salt.

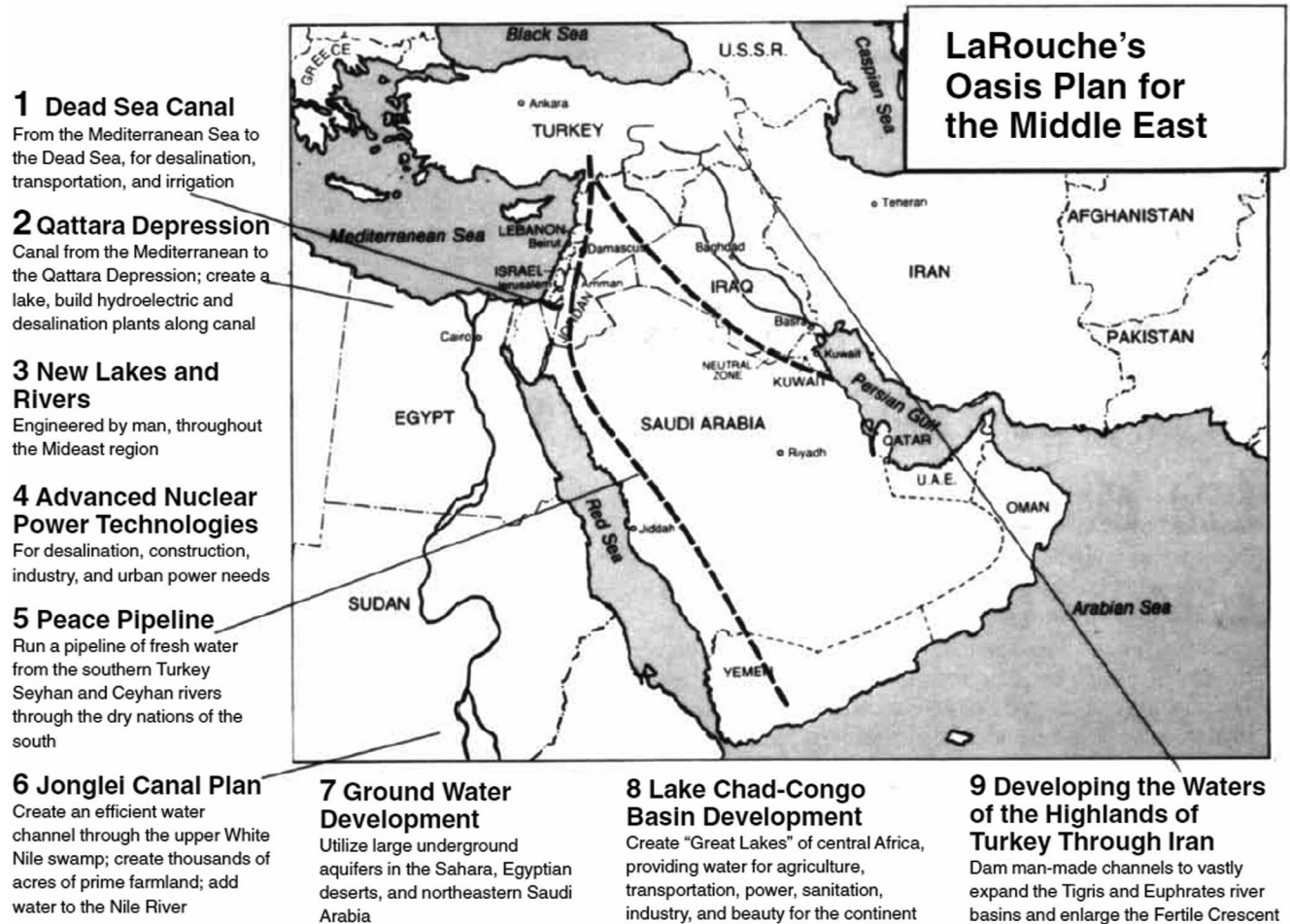
Now, the problem is, that in the coming two decades, these countries in the Gulf, for example, would need to double and triple the amount of water they desalinate, to match the growing population and economic growth.

The problem is, that already today, Saudi Arabia, for example, burns 1.5 million barrels of oil every day to produce that water. So imagine, in 10 or 15 years, they will have to burn 4 million barrels of oil, to meet only the urban drinking water problem. So that's not really sustainable, in a sense.

So what Lyndon LaRouche and Helga have been proposing, is to build desalination plants based on nuclear power plants. The idea is called a nuplex. This idea is not new. Actually, under President Eisenhower, one of the ideas he had for solving the Arab-Israeli crisis, was by providing assistance to the Egyptians, Israelis, and these other countries, by building small nuclear power plants to desalinate seawater.

Because most of the Israeli wars against the Arab

FIGURE 16



LaRouche in '92 (published in 1991)

countries are not based on religion; most of them are based on controlling water. When you see that the Israelis occupy a new area, you have to look to see if there is a river there, if there's groundwater, reservoirs, or lakes. Most of the wars have been about controlling water. And the Israelis have been doing it, actually brutally, in the Palestinian areas, which created the crisis now in Gaza, for example.

There was a United Nations report released in October, which says that Gaza will not be livable in 2020. There's no water anymore. The aquifers are emptied. The Israelis took what they took, before they left. But now, the aquifers, which are shallow aquifers next to the sea, under Gaza, are being contaminated. They have intrusion of saltwater into them. And people are just getting sick from the water. So Gaza immediately needs a desalination plant, to produce 500 million cubic meters of water every year.

I met the Water Minister of Palestine in Stockholm at a water conference, and he said, we are going around begging Europeans to give us \$250 million. The Qataris and the Saudis promised \$250 million—half of the cost of the plan, but they are getting nothing! \$250 million can save millions of lives in Gaza, and they're not getting it from Europe. And the European Central Bank, and the European governments are bailing out banks, for not hundreds of *millions* of dollars, but hundreds of *billions* of dollars. So this is really a tragedy. It's a moral problem. So that's just an example of the water problem.

Here, you have these images of the nuplex (**Figure 17**), as I said, going back to Eisenhower's plan.

Now, actually, there are these kind of floating nuclear power plants. The Russians have built them for their icy Arctic region. These are small-scale nuclear power plants, and they are floating, like a ship. They are placed near the coasts. So you can do the same thing

FIGURE 17



actually, with the [Southwest Asian] region. You can build these things very quickly and ship them, from Germany or Sweden or France, or wherever, and you can place them off the shore, and you can desalinate water, and you can produce power for industrial and other use for these regions.

Helga mentioned that there is actually an active plan for building nuclear power in the United Arab Emirates, in Saudi Arabia—these are good signs. One thing about the United Arab Emirates: The four nuclear power plants which the Koreans are building cost about \$20 billion—that's the agreed cost.

You can't really imagine how much is being wasted. Abu Dhabi—which finances this thing—pays Dubai, which is another emirate, \$20 billion a year to pay debt to international banks, who finance the real estate boom in Dubai. The whole Dubai miracle was based on debt. It's one of history's largest land scams. And they did not introduce any modern technology. When people travel to Dubai, they will see the traffic jams, because they build these huge towers, but the roads are not efficient enough to accommodate to this development. Now they are thinking about building rail transport systems in Dubai, but that's going to be difficult, because you have to remove buildings. Enormous waste!

The United Arab Emirates' so-called sovereign fund is \$750 billion, and they invest in football clubs in France, in England. This is becoming famous. Every sheikh has a football club.

LaRouche's Oasis Plan

So there is no lack of resources to do these things. As Helga said, Iran is the only country in the region besides Israel which has a running nuclear power plant. And the original German

design by Siemens to build the Bushehr plant included desalination of water. Now, in the Russian design, that's not included. So this has to be, also, included in the Iranian plans, to connect nuclear power to desalination. You can use thermal heat for that purpose.

There is an awareness in the region that that's what you need. In Egypt there are plans. They know that they have to do that. Egypt has a plan to also build a nuclear power plant on the Mediterranean, which the Egyptian water minister, whom I met in Stockholm, said, we are going on with the same plan. This plan has existed for a long time. But they know that without nuclear power, you cannot provide water to the coastal areas in the western part of Egypt.

Our whole idea is based on the LaRouche Oasis Plan (**Figure 18**). We have both the canals from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea is about 430 meters below sea level; and the water there is disappearing because of the use of the Jordan River, and the Litani, and other rivers, by Israel and Syria and Jordan. The level of the water in the Dead Sea is sinking a lot, so you can refill the water by saltwater from the Mediterranean.

FIGURE 18



But the idea then is, from the Red Sea, to build a canal, which goes downwards to the Dead Sea, and you can use the difference in elevation for hydropower. The idea was to desalinate water with that power, which Jordan needs a lot. That project is dead. It doesn't exist anymore because of all these political destabilizations. But the engineers are ready to build it.

This question of peace—the paradox I spoke of earlier, that people say, you cannot build economic development before you have peace, or you have political stability first, and then you can build the economy. That's not true. And that's what really happened with the Oslo peace process.

Mr. LaRouche, in an interview after the signing of the Oslo Accords in the White House, September 1993, said that “the urgent thing here, is that we must move with all speed, and immediately, get these economic development projects—such as the canal from Gaza to the Dead Sea—going. Because if we wait until we discuss this thing out politically, the enemies of progress, and enemies of the human race, such as Kissinger and his friends, will be successful, through people like [former Israeli Prime Minister Ariel] Sharon's buddies, in intervening to drown the agreement in blood and chaos.”

And guess what happened? This is exactly what has happened. The Oslo peace agreement and the peace process are dead now. But it can be revived. We should not give up on that. That's the last thing we'd want to do.

So this is an example of how you can create peace and stability through economic development. It was very possible, but the United States and Europe didn't do that. They encouraged the Palestinians to do tourism projects in Bethlehem and Jerusalem, selling souvenirs to European and American tourists. Actually, they even used the land in the Palestinian areas, with the little water, to export flowers. Blooms to Europe, they said, that's how you get cash. And then you can use the cash for economic development. And they used the water, which they're supposed to use for feeding the Palestinian people, to produce vegetables and flowers to export to Europe.

The same thing happened in Egypt. You export vegetables and fruits, but you have to import wheat and rice from the United States, so you can feed the people.

So the whole policy towards Palestine and Israel, from the United States and Europe, was a total disaster. They didn't contribute anything. They contributed to the downfall of the peace process. This is something which LaRouche has, and our organization has, been screaming about the whole time. That was the reason I joined the organization in '94; because, for the first time

somebody came to me—I was living Oslo actually—I met some of the Palestinian and Israeli people. I was working as a translator there, with Palestinian and Israeli children, who were coming for the signing of the agreement, at the cultural festival.

When the Schiller Institute people came to Oslo—it was the first time I met them—they talked about economic development: that without economic development, you will not have peace. I said, “Oh, my God.” I had left Iraq two years earlier, after the horrendous wars, and I still had this idea. And somebody comes along and says, well, you prevent wars by economic development. If you don't have economic development and dependency among nations for their survival, you will not have peace and stability. So that was the reason I joined the organization. Of course, there are other reasons, but that was the first thing: Somebody comes here with a new idea. All the other ideas never work; this can work.

The Schiller Institute cannot implement these projects. But we can get politicians and nations to do them.

So this is the second source, we said, for bringing water, is desalination of seawater. There are seas all over the place. Just remove the salt, and you have freshwater. You need enormous amounts of energy. You can use nuclear power, new generations of nuclear power plants—high temperature.

A War on the Desert

The third source of water is the so-called aquifers. There is something called the watershed.

Because the thing is, you have to deal with this as a global, planetary mission, where you have to attack the desert. I like to say it's a war. I want to have a new war in Southwest Asia, but it's a war on the desert. But you cannot deal with the desert with small projects here and there, like the United Nations and the FAO and the European Union are doing. They are not going to help anything. You have to generalize these projects.

But the desert has certain vulnerabilities. You can cut the desert into regions, where you have these different sources of water. For example, you have these mountain ranges—the Atlas Mountain ranges, they have a watershed. The North African mountain ranges, they have a watershed. Franklin Roosevelt discusses underground rivers in the book by his son [*As He Saw It*], because he was discussing why these areas are not developed, this desert. He said, the rain falls on the mountains, and it goes underground, but it disappears under the sand. So if you divert that water, you can make the desert green. Roosevelt, already in the 1940s,

had this idea. He had done it in the United States, by greening the Imperial Valley and building the Tennessee Valley Authority, so people in the United States knew about these things.

But in the middle of Africa, where the Transaqua Project is, you can utilize sources here, you can have nuclear power here; you can attack it from the north and west, but then you can cut the desert here by the Transaqua Canal. So you diminish the cumulative effect of the desert, you have to cut it into sectors, and attack it at each sector, with these three water sources, as we said. There's the groundwater, the third source.

Then we have the Africa Pass; our friend Ayman [Rsheed] is going to discuss that—I'm not going to go through this. You have the desalination plans, you have the Turkish projects here, the greenbelt projects here; you have the Iran Rood project here; you have the Aral Sea project here; here you have the Chinese.

And I'm not going to go through the Chinese, because it would take a whole day to discuss what the Chinese are doing. It's just incredible stuff. They're diverting water: the biggest water diversion in the history of mankind.

The idea is that you have to cut the desert into sectors, different battlefronts, and attack it in each battlefront, with these water resources we have, and we can develop.

Now, there's enormous scare-mongering in international organizations, in the UN, especially the United Nations Development Program, environmentalist organizations, and also, even governments buy that now.

The scare story is that you cannot pump water from the ground. The first thing is because the water eventually will be depleted. The soil will become salty, and it will be poisonous. So you should not pump water. And then they say, at the same time, that you should not

build nuclear power. But there is an enormous campaign to prevent nations from using groundwater, by scaring them into accepting to die, thirsty, rather than using a resource which we have.

The Mega-Watershed Model

Now, using space technology—there are two scientists who are mostly known for what is called the megawatershed model. These are Robert Bisson and Farouk El Baz, an Egyptian-American scientist, who worked at NASA, mapping the Moon before the Moon landing. He is a very renowned scientist. He is an old man now, but he is still active. He goes to Egypt every now and then, and presents his projects. He has a project, which is called the "Development Corridor," to build a Nile Valley next to the Nile.

This contradicts the traditional view of how underground water develops. The traditional story says, you have rain in the highlands, in the mountains (**Figure 19**). Then the rain goes over the surface, through creeks and streams and rivers, and ends up in the sea. That's most of the water. A lot of it evaporates. And then, part of the water goes underground, in the sedimentary areas, and is locked between the sedimentary areas and the rock levels below them, and gets trapped in that area. So you have a horizontal, local aquifer, with a certain amount of water.

The problem is that in Southwest Asia, where it doesn't rain the whole time, that trapped water will be overused. That's true. You can overuse that water. And, as in the case of Gaza, it can become a problem. But, this conventional theory, which is accepted in meteorology in the United Nations and other organizations, excludes another idea, which these two scientists, El Baz and Bisson, came up with; it's called the megawatershed model (**Figure 20**).

It's based on mapping, based on space-technology,

FIGURE 19

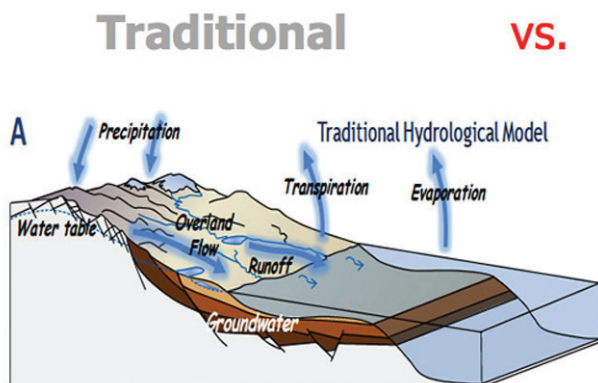
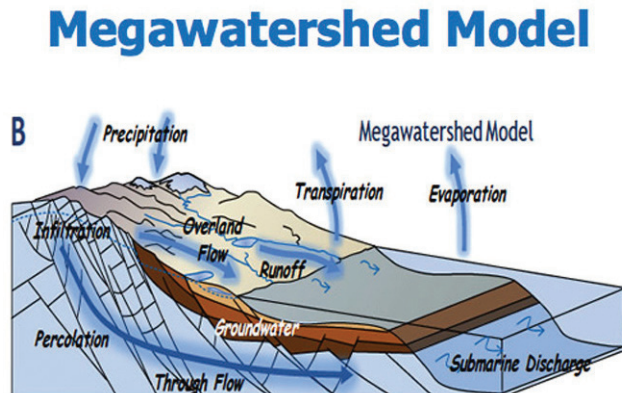


FIGURE 20



by remote sensing. The idea says that—this is a short account of it, it's a long study, it's available on the Internet—but the short of it is that rain and snow in the lower areas—that's what is measured usually by meteorological stations—that's most of the water which is accounted for. Most of the rainfall, the precipitation, happens in the upper regions of the mountain areas, which are difficult to measure. So that's 80% of the amount of water—rainwater—which is not accounted for.

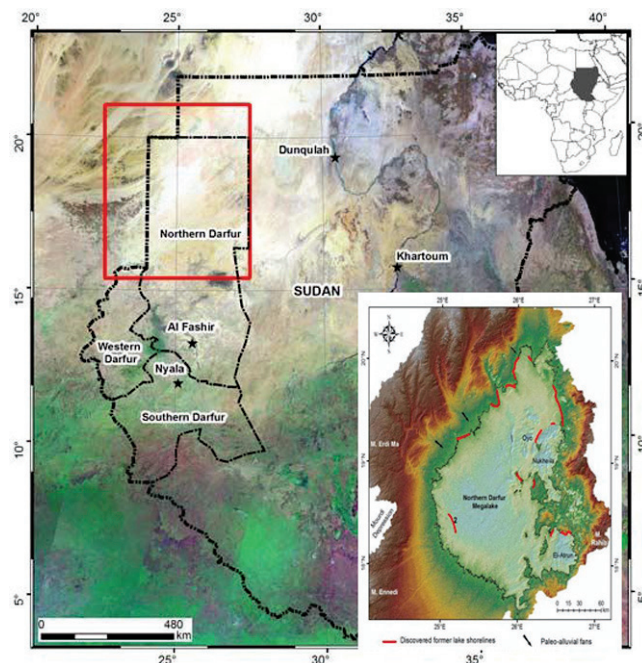
And what happens is that—because of the shifts in the Earth's crust, tectonic shifts, when the mountains were created in previous geological ages, and the continuous tectonic, seismic activity—you have cracks, very deep cracks, which are vertical, most of them, and through these cracks, the water tries to find its way to new areas. So this is a huge amount of water, which is not accounted for. What usually people talk about, is the water which is trapped here. These are the horizontal aquifers.

This is an enormous amount of water, but it has another special thing: It can travel for hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of kilometers. So you can find water where you never imagined it underground. And these two scientists have discovered some enormous water reservoirs. For example, Farouk El Baz, in 2006, in the middle of the Darfur crisis, visited Sudan, and he presented his study. And he told the Sudanese government about it, because the fight in Darfur was not a political fight in the beginning; it was made a political fight by the British and their supporters in the United States.

The fight in Darfur was between different tribes over water—nomadic tribes against settled tribes. And some people had the bright idea to turn it into a political crisis. But El Baz went to Sudan and said, we have under Darfur—we have a mega-lake. I think, he said, that it is as big as Lake Erie in the United States. And you can immediately dig 1,000 large wells, which can pump water for more than 100 years. He said, I guarantee you this. That's the way you can create peace in Darfur, by bringing water.

So their studies—they use remote sensing to discover so-called underground rivers, or ancient rivers that are being used now—like in the mountain ranges in Africa. When it rains, that water goes down in underground rivers, or so-called ancient rivers (**Figure 21**). This is the area in Darfur. And you can see there, El Baz says, under the sand, there is a formation of a mega-lake, a huge lake, which existed in ancient times, before the Ice Age. The water which has been accumulating

FIGURE 21



underneath that, he said, by studying the formation of the surface of the lake, which is under the sand—you can't see it, you have to use space technology to be able to figure it out. So he said that there is a lake there, which existed for at least 5,000 years, and it was providing water for the deep aquifers, which is now the Darfur aquifer.

The discovery of water in Egypt, in Al-Awaynat, in southern Egypt—there is enormous agricultural activity there, in the desert areas (**Figure 22**). The Libyan Great Man-Made River (**Figure 23**)—they have been pumping water. The problem is that they have been pumping water to take to the coast, to the capital, to Sirt, and to other areas which are on the coast. So the desert is not affected positively by the water that they bring out. The water is taken somewhere else.

This [the Arabian Ancient River] is a river which is underneath Saudi Arabia (**Figure 24**). It takes a loop, or a turn, around this high area. And there is a higher range of mountains, and also, you have the Hejaz Mountains, which lead the water down. This was a surface river before. But now, there are oases along this old river. And these are the roads which the pilgrims take. In Haroun al-Rashid's time, this was called the Zubaida Road. The wife of Haroun al-Rashid, when she used to travel to Mecca to do pilgrimage, she would stay at the different oases on the way to Mecca from Iraq. So this

FIGURE 22



was called the Zubaida Road, for the caravans.

So this is the idea: that you can actually find water in very, very large amounts. It's underground, like the oil; there is enormous activity in space and underground to find more oil, but very little is being done to find more water. Of course, there is disagreement on this theory, but El Baz has proven it several times.

But this water there is not only stored for several millions of years—that's what they say—it's for the future generations. You cannot take it from the future generations. Well, if it's for the future generations, some generation should start it. We are the future generation, for the people who went before us.

But they say, no, no, don't touch that, this is for the future generations. So, they have this crazy idea.

Of course, you have the future generations. But what we are going to give the future generations is, no desert! We'll give them green areas. But we have to start doing it now.

So this is the watershed theory; it's a model, it's a practice. There's a company called Earth Water Technology with stuff on YouTube, and they have dug wells on Trinidad-Tobago. There was a real water crisis there. So this is proven.

In the Empty Quarter Desert in Saudi Arabia, they started digging wells, very deep wells, more than a kilometer deep, thousands of meters actually, and they are finding water. So that that water is going from the Empty Quarter to the Jeezan City in southwest Saudi Arabia. But this is a very limited thing. This is not oil; this is water.

FIGURE 23

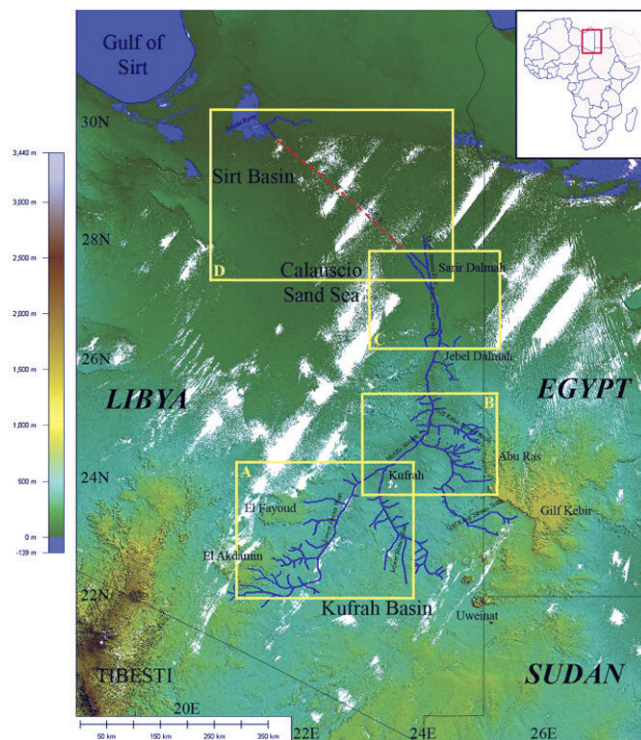
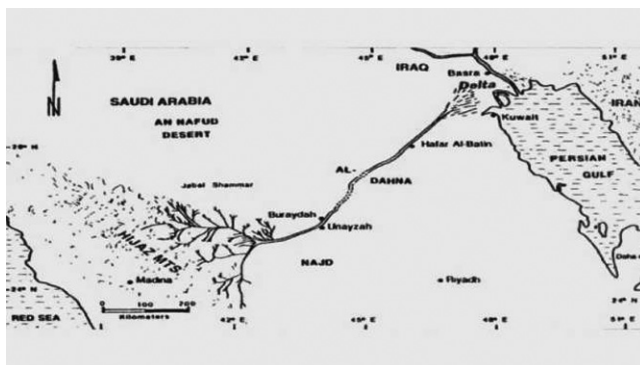


FIGURE 24



Agricultural Policy

Now we discussed the water sources. What needs to be developed then is the agricultural policy. There is a very crucial issue here. People talk about amounts of water. The problem is, what they don't discuss is a concept which Lyndon LaRouche calls energy-flux density. It's not enough to have energy; the idea is, how are you going to use that energy, in what concentrated form, to create greater effect from that energy.

The same thing applies to water. We can call it water-flux density. So you don't use water in just any way; you have one cubic meter of water, but it's not one cubic meter of water in a general sense. It depends on how

FIGURE 25



you are using it. It depends on the technological advancement of that economy, how that cubic meter of water is used. So we have to have new irrigation and agricultural technologies, including biogenetics, to develop, as I said, new forms of plants, seeds, trees, that will resist, and save more water.

This is one technique which is quite efficient: It is a greenhouse technique; it's called hydroponics and aeroponics (**Figures 25 and 26**). You don't need soil. You plant mostly vegetables—and this is quite popular now in the United Arab Emirates, but also in Australia and other countries. You plant the seeds in plastic containers, or fiber containers, in water, and that water is enriched with minerals, which the plant needs, and it's very, very efficient, and it works quickly, and is very productive.

The other system you have is called aeroponics (**Figure 27**). You don't sink the roots in the water. You

FIGURE 27



FIGURE 26



keep them hanging, like the Hanging Gardens, and you flush water with minerals on the roots directly. So that way, you are saving enormous amounts of water. But also, you don't have the risk of evaporation, because you are building it in a greenhouse environment, and the water which evaporates, is recycled.

So this is very, very efficient. There are statistics on how efficient this is, compared to open-field.

In the Middle East, it's common that you flood the field with water, and then the plants take what they take, and the rest goes to God. Or to evaporation. That will not be allowed anymore in our plan! We will use modern technology, and more efficient use of the same amount of

water, but by this so-called drip technique (**Figure 28**). This is used in Australia, in Israel. The Israelis have been very effective in developing these technologies at the University of the Negev. They have enormous studies on that.

You bring the water directly to the plant, so you don't waste water around the plant, you take it directly to the plant. The more sophisticated system is called the sub-surface technique (**Figure 29**). This is a modern drip system. Before you plant, you plant the water pipes, so they can reach the root directly. They don't need to go from the plant to the root; they can water the root directly,

FIGURE 28



(Figure 30) you can save about 90% of water this way. This is the use of modern science and modern technology to create what we can call water-flux density, by concentrating the water to the utmost amount of use you can get from it.

Caution

So these technologies exist. I have two cautionary things to say. One, about Turkey: The impressive Turkish project we talked about, there is a big problem there, because the Turkish government, with the aid of the United States Agriculture Department, is turning that region into one of the world's largest cotton production areas.

Cotton is the most thirsty kind of crop. It takes four or five times the amount of water than growing wheat, for example, takes. And the Aral Sea was dried up because the Soviets were growing cotton on the sides of the Aral Sea. It takes enormous amounts of water, and also chemicals to grow cotton. So this is a real problem.

Then, they think it's a cheap export, because they have the water. But it's not cheap; that water is not cheap. That water, if used in the right way, is more valuable than oil. So, there is one problem with that: It is a wrong agricultural policy.

We had the case of Saudi Arabia in the 1980s and 1990s; they had an impressive program to produce wheat. And Saudi Arabia went from a net importer of wheat, to the sixth-largest world exporter of wheat.

Most of the plants are in the high area, where there is an old river, and they were pumping water.

So they were planting wheat, with center-pivot rotating sprinkler systems (Figure 31), and it's quite efficient, but in a different climate. But you look around you, and there are no trees! Where are the palm trees which would create the shade? Where are olive trees? Where are the vineyards?

So I think the Saudis should read the Koran a bit more carefully!

Then what they do, is that they deplete the soil there, and they move to another area. In Saudi Arabia, they stopped that project now, because it was a total failure. Because they don't have an agricultural sector. They bring in foreign companies, they use the water, and they export the wheat. So nothing happens in Saudi Arabia. You don't have skilled farmers. You don't have infrastructure built in this area. You don't have forests, which can change the climate, and save the water and

FIGURE 29

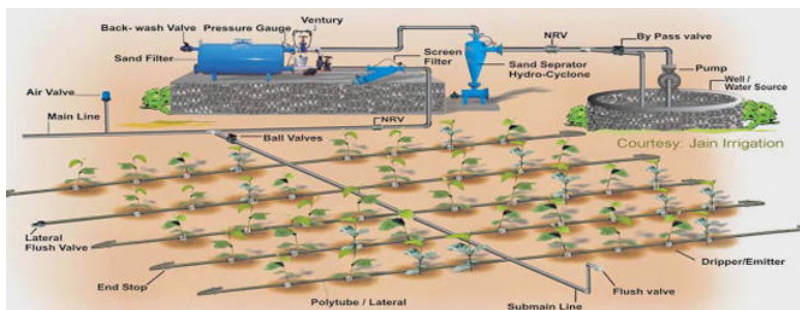


FIGURE 30



the soil. This is a totally crazy kind of policy.

They used, in 10 years, I guess, 300 billion cubic meters of water; it's six times the annual flow of the Nile—and there has been no effect at all on the desert, over these 10 years. That water was used. It's important for nations to produce their own food, but you don't do it that way. You do it in the way we said: You combine it with other crops, where you can create a different climate, and you have variations. So you can preserve the

FIGURE 31



soil, you can preserve the water, you change the climate. And this is what needs to be done.

So this is the wrong kind of policy. It looks impressive, but it's not. It didn't do any good. And they have now shut down most of these operations. There is very little of that left.

The same thing goes for the petrochemical industry. They have cheap exports. But we're going to have a study, which will be published in *EIR*. There is massive investment in the Gulf in the petrochemical industry—but it's all export-oriented. It does not change the land. It does not change society. It's foreign companies that come, and use the cheap gas, and they produce aluminum; they use other petrochemicals, iron, but it's exported. It's not used in Saudi Arabia. The population and the economy, the physical economy, are not affected.

Transportation

We have transportation; I'm not going to go through it: the integration of this region with the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Even the Saudis and others are building railroads in this region, but they are not going anywhere. They are going to mines—phosphates and bauxite mines in northern Saudi Arabia.

But, if we do what Helga was proposing, and what we have been discussing now, here, we can connect this region very quickly to the rest of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, because right now, it's an isolated corner (**Figure 32**). You have enormous ports in the Gulf, and airports, like in Dubai, which has one of the world's biggest ports and airports. But what you need is land-based transport systems which will connect Asia—Iran and Iraq are the biggest importers of the goods which come to Dubai. So they should integrate their economy into Iran, rather than going for these wars.

Social Development

What I want to finish with, is the question of social development, which plays a key role now in the war situation, and the rise of fundamentalism and religious wars.

In Southwest Asia, there is a very paradoxical situation when it comes to the correlation of living standards, culture, education, and economic and financial resources. Traditionally, or since the oil crisis of 1973, these countries have been divided into two categories: the so-called rich ones, and their poor cousins. The rich ones are the oil-exporting countries in the Gulf, and the Gulf Cooperation Council, with small populations and large mineral wealth. They are also members of the

FIGURE 32



British imperial club. And are coddled by the United States and Europe.

The other ones have fewer such resources and large populations, but have been cursed by the British and the United States. These are Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian people, and Egypt. Jordan has been moving back and forth between the two camps.

The paradox is that the population in the seemingly poor countries has much higher levels of education and labor skills, and a deeper sense of historical identity. The former ones, the rich ones, are living in a strange dichotomy between material wealth, and primitive traditions and religious fundamentalism, mostly dominated by the Salafi Wahhabi doctrine.

These so-called rich societies are framed on the model of the Venetian oligarchic system. Technological progress is welcome, but only as a pragmatic tool of power, not for the improvement of the cultural and physical conditions of the citizens of the states, or their future missions. An educated middle class is obviously a political threat to the ruling families. The discrepancy between the small native labor force and the foreign workers, is about 80 to 90% in the private sector in Saudi Arabia—guest workers—while the Saudi youth are unemployed. They go to religious schools instead. This will pose serious questions and problems in the near future, as mass unemployment among the domestic population, and the lack of basic labor rights among the guest workers, become more tangible, as their wages do not match the real increase in prices globally. Obviously, it is difficult to sustain society with house slaves.

In the other group of nations, a great number of the best brains and educated persons have to flee these countries, due to the many wars, civil wars, political oppression, and invasion of foreign armies, as in the case of Iraq, or foreign-backed terrorist groups, as in the case of Syria today.

The economic sanctions against Iraq, Iran, and Syria, and IMF/World Bank policies imposed on Egypt, have led to the deterioration of living standards, infrastructure, and education systems.

All this has led to sending these nations many decades backwards. Our program for the development of the region would shift this imbalance drastically, as the financial wealth, mineral wealth, human resources, and skills would be directed towards one unified mission for all the countries. Youth among the native populations would be trained to join the labor force to build their nations, and green the desert, in a similar fashion to Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, and associated Civilian Conservation Corps and other programs, which pulled unemployed people in the Depression era out of the streets, into the national reconstruction projects, and turned the United States into the most powerful economic power on Earth, during and after World War II.

The brain drain would be stopped, and hundreds of thousands of scientists and well-educated people working in exile, or as expatriates in Europe or in the Americas, would feel safe to come home and serve their nations.

The financial and mineral wealth, and whatever national credit can be generated in the rich countries, can be balanced against the skills of the labor of the others in the short term, and in the short-term launch of the construction process immediately. Through constituting a common authority as an executive organ among the relevant states in the region, taking responsibility for implementing these proposed projects jointly, and providing credit among these nations, rather than sending militants and arms across the borders of each other, these projects can be started immediately.

Each nation would be working simultaneously on its national projects, and on the regional projects, by unifying the objectives of the infrastructure development, and the relevant technical standards of construction and operation of the different systems. A common credit system, established through a development bank, or a Marshall Plan fund, can fill the credit gap among the oil-poor, and the water-poor countries. Nations like Yemen and Jordan will not be left to the mercies of the IMF or Obama's drones. Or just because they cannot pull together their credit potentials to launch an economic development process. A nation like Jordan will be aided to build its first nuclear power plant, to utilize human and natural resources, such as phosphate and uranium, and upgrade them, and become a rich nation within one generation, rather than waiting desperately for handouts from the U.S., Europe, the IMF, or World Bank.

Sharing of the know-how, for example, in dealing with the desert conditions, and other such agricultural questions can be dealt with most effectively through establishing a unified scientific research center, functioning under the common executive authority. Now, due to the Anglo-Saudi and U.S. policies of sowing religious strife and wars in the whole region, all the way to the Caucasus and China—the whole region is threatened by Thirty Years Religious/Sectarian War, from which this region might never recover.

It took hundreds of years to heal the wounds of the Crusades and the Mongol invasions of the eastern Islamic state, and its center in Baghdad. Even after many hundreds of years, the region had hardly any resemblance to what was during the early Abbasid Caliphate and the Renaissance that Baghdad had ushered in, in the 8th and 9th centuries. The Crusades and the Mongol invasion in 1258, were preceded by almost a hundred years of similar sectarian and religious strife; disputes and political manipulations through the region, through religion, exactly as is happening today.

This vicious cycle can and has to be broken. There are global preconditions, of course, such as shifting the murderous geopolitical system of divide-and-conquer of the British Empire, and also restructuring the financial and banking system. These are required to give these nations a signal, to shift focus from destruction to construction.

And I would like to end with a quote from a person who is also German, Helga mentioned him, Wilhelm von Kardorff ["Gegen den Strom"], who also has a clear idea what the true American System is. He says:

"According to [Henry] Carey, national wealth depends on the outstanding, perfected domination of a people over the gratuitous powers of nature.

"The more a nation is capable of increasing 1) the richness and abundance of her soil and the diversity of her natural products; 2) by perfection of tools, by which the powers of nature are made to serve man (capital); 3) through the intellectual education of her people (human labor)—to acquire that domination, the more her advance in wealth ahead of other nations will be."

So that's the requirement for shifting the society. I welcome all of you soon to read the report we are putting together. As Helga said, you can choose between these two world pictures. You can choose to be on the side of the war for the Empire, and destroying civilization; or you can help rebuild civilization.

Thank you.

Re-Reading Iran: A Friend Rather than a Foe

Ghoncheh Tazmini is a research fellow at the Instituto de Estudos Estratégicos e Internacionais, in Lisbon, Portugal. She addressed the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 24, 2012.

‘Will They or Won’t They Attack Iran?’

This has been the recurring question on everyone’s mind over the past few months as the mass media endlessly recycles the fiction that Iran’s uranium enrichment program is a cover for a nuclear weapons agenda. The frequently cited fears about the prospect of a nuclear-armed Iran are that Tehran is months away from a bomb, or that it might use nuclear weapons in a first strike against its adversaries in the region.

How well-founded are these fears and to what extent has the threat of a nuclear Iran been exaggerated? My central argument is that this mass hysteria is entirely unjustified and unwarranted, owing to the fact that, hitherto, the Islamic Republic of Iran has acted as a rational state actor. It is the irrational approach of the international community that has brought us to the brink of World War III.

Ostensibly, the heart of this seemingly intractable conflict is Iran’s nuclear program. The question is, just who actually believes that Iran is building a bomb? Certainly not senior U.S. officials, for they have repeatedly said that there is no substantive evidence that Iran has a clandestine weaponization program. In Senate testimony on 31 January 2012, James R. Clapper Jr., the Director of National Intelligence, stated explicitly that American officials believe that there was no evidence that Iran had made a decision on making a concerted push to build a weapon. David H. Petraeus, [then-]CIA director, concurred with that view at the same hearing.



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Ghoncheh Tasmini: “The road to improved relations will be rocky, however the wall of mistrust must be torn down, brick by brick, before it becomes any denser.”

Other senior U.S. officials, including Defense Secretary Leon E. Panetta and Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have made similar statements in various television appearances. At the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Clapper concluded, “We don’t believe they have actually made the decision to go ahead with a nuclear weapon.”¹

Mohammad ElBaradei echoed these misgivings in his memoir, in which he states that he doubted that policymakers in Washington were ever truly interested in resolving the Iranian nuclear issue, but that they sought

1. “U.S. Agencies See No Move by [Iran](#) to Build a Bomb” (accessed Nov. 18, 2012).



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Who actually believes that Iran is building a bomb? Senior U.S. officials have repeatedly said that there is no substantive evidence that Iran has a clandestine weaponization program. Shown: Iran's Arak IR-40 heavy water reactor; under construction.

instead to achieve regime change in Iran. The idea that Iran is determined to build a bomb is intended to generate fear—fear translates into justification for waging a war on Iran. And war is not about destroying Iran's alleged nuclear facilities—it is about toppling the regime. And regime change is not about democracy. The U.S. only stands for democracy and human rights when and where it suits its interests. Iran had a democratically elected prime minister in 1953, but the U.S. orchestrated a coup d'état, and brought in a dictator, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, whom the U.S. supported for 25 years.

Still, Western observers rationalize their antagonistic approach toward Iran by criticizing the nature of the regime. In order to justify the egocentric stance toward Iran, the West has belittled the Presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as an era of revolutionary revivalism with apocalyptic scenarios. The fact is that the West's behavior was no different during reformist Mohammad Khatami's Presidency—a time when Iran offered the world the "Dialogue of Civilizations" as an antidote to Samuel Huntington's Clash of Civilizations, and a time when Iran made wa-

tershed overtures toward the West—only to be branded as a member of an "Axis of Evil" with Iraq and North Korea.

In 2007, the National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) disclosed the groundbreaking report that Iran had halted its nuclear program in the Autumn of 2003. Representing the consensus view of 16 U.S. intelligence agencies, the NIE tore up its previous assertions about Iran's nuclear ambitions, and dismantled the myth that Iran is hell-bent on seeking regional hegemony through covert militarization. The report was a testament to the fact that the Iranian leadership has a much more rational sense of self-interest and self-preservation than the mainstream Western

media has led the world to believe.

Herein lies my central argument: We need to stop the drive to a Third World War by adopting an entirely different approach in dealing with Iran. I am not speaking about the "puzzle" or the "paradox" of Iran, or the "rogue state" or the "pariah" Iran, but the Iran that is a pragmatic state actor. However, for the past 33 years, the dominant hegemonic powers have engaged in the same old, tired, and exhausted campaign to vilify Iran. The tempo has stepped up in recent years, but the general tone has been one of hostility.

Albert Einstein said that insanity is doing the same thing over and over again, and expecting different results. This is the case in dealing with Iran—the relentless campaign to ostracize Iran has only served to create further polarization and conferences like this—where we are discussing strategies to avert a possible thermonuclear war. If the West wants different results, it needs to employ different methods.

In order for the West to engage Iran more constructively, it needs to first deconstruct the caricature it has construed since the 1979 Revolution; and second, to reconstruct Iran as the rational state actor that it is. We can



U.S. Navy/Armando Gonzales

The U.S. bases its Naval Fifth Fleet in Bahrain, only 150 miles from Iran. This is roughly equivalent to the Chinese basing a naval fleet in Havana, a battle group in the Caribbean, warplanes in Venezuela and Nicaragua, and more. Shown: Aircraft carrier John C. Stennis steams behind guided-missile cruiser USS Mobile Bay, Fifth Fleet, Arabian Sea.

begin the deconstruction process of re-reading Iran by moving away from platitudinous depictions of a mad, messianic, revolutionary regime. Then we need to lay out the parameters of a more constructive and integrative strategy of engaging Iran. I shall cite a few facts here that can help reconstruct our perceptions of Iran in a more accurate light.

Fueling the Nuclear Fire

So far, the international community has only succeeded in conjuring up a “nuclear bogeyman.” By contaminating Iran’s international image, the West is itself provoking a regional arms race. Proliferation begets proliferation (as does imagined proliferation).² Increasingly, regional countries are bracing themselves for the materialization of a monolithic nuclear giant—a caricature of Iran—that the Western powers have dangerously and irresponsibly drawn up. Fear and insecurity are factors that drive states to develop their own strategic deterrence capabilities.

The frequent and menacing provocations aimed at

2. Joseph Cirincione, “Deadly Arsenal—Tracking Weapons of Mass Destruction,” Washington, D.C., 2002. S 256.

Iran have only intensified antagonism and resentment. Earlier this year, at the instigation of American lobbyists, the U.S. government removed from its list of terrorist organizations the notorious anti-Iranian opposition movement known as Mujahedin-e-Khalq (MeK). The U.S. had designated the MeK as terrorists as a result of killings they had carried out against Iranians and Americans.³

Another recent provocation was Congressman Dana Rohrabacher’s [R-Calif.] nefarious initiative to divide Iran along ethnic lines. He introduced this idea as a Congressional resolution. Congressman Rohrabacher is aware that playing on

ethnic tensions is a recipe for the worst kinds of violence. In fact, the Congressman has admitted that he supports the terrorist group MeK over peaceful opposition groups because of the Mujahedin’s willingness to use violence.⁴

Aside from other chronic threats like economic and cyber-warfare and regime-termination efforts, there are other strategic threats: The U.S. bases its Naval Fifth Fleet in Bahrain, which is only 150 miles from Iran. It has an aircraft carrier-led battle group in the Persian Gulf, as well as warplanes and thousands of U.S. troops stationed in Kuwait and Qatar. One analyst has said that, in terms of provocation, this is roughly equivalent to the Chinese basing a naval fleet in Havana, a battle group in the Caribbean, warplanes in Venezuela and Nicaragua, and troops in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Even against the background of a chorus of high-octane threats, Iran has said it will only engage militar-

3. MeK carried out terrorist attacks in the 1970s and 1980s against the Shah and the clergy. In the 1980s, the MeK allied with Saddam Hussein, who permitted them to operate from Camp Ashraf.

4. “Stop Rep. Rohrabacher’s Resolution Calling for Dividing Iran Along Ethnic Lines” (accessed Nov. 18, 2012)

ily if it is attacked. Brig. Gen. Hossein Salami of the Revolutionary Guards recently said: “We will not start a war. But if someone wages war against us, we will launch continuous offensives.” What is important to note here is the phrase, “We will not start a war.”⁵ Even in the most irrational of circumstances, Iran speaks with a rational voice. After the barrage of existential threats and provocations issued against Iran over these past few years, it is almost irrational of Iran not to have withdrawn from the NPT [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty] by now.

Saddam’s Victims

On the whole, Iran has demonstrated careful calculation and calibration in its foreign policy. It is not the fanatical regime depicted by the media. Iran has no record of military adventurism or aggression against any of its neighbors in modern history, and it has demonstrated a sophisticated level of diplomacy in its foreign policy. Often, national interests and strategic calculations have taken precedence over ideology.⁶ Tehran has responded to inducements and pressures pragmatically and reasonably: so reasonably that despite the fact that the country is surrounded by nuclear powers (Russia, Israel, Pakistan, India, and China), it has systematically denounced weapons of mass destruction (WMD). This can be explained by the fact that Iran was one of the first victims of biological and chemical warfare. Innocent Iranian civilians became victims of Saddam’s greatest chemical experiment during 1980-89 Iran-Iraq War. Nearly 100,000 Iranians were affected by nerve and mustard gases during the war. Thousands of victims are still receiving medical treatment today.

Even though Iran was a victim of WMDs, Ayatollah



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Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has issued a fatwa (religious edict) against the production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons. “There is no winner in a nuclear war and entering such a war is irrational and inhuman,” he said.

Khomeini unequivocally denounced non-conventional weapons. Iran has adhered to this policy ever since—deviation would suggest an unthinkable departure from the fundamental tenets stipulated by the Father of the Revolution. Iran’s current Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei has even issued a *fatwa* (religious edict) declaring that the production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons are all *haram* (prohibited in Islam). He has said that, “There is no winner in a nuclear war and entering such a war is irrational and inhuman.”⁷ All of these statements have fallen on deaf ears. Likewise, various conciliatory measures on Iran’s part have gone unnoticed.

The Forgotten Bonn Talks

In the spirit of partnership in the “War against Terror,” Iran played a significant role in providing military and intelligence assistance to the Northern Alliance Afghan troops that succeeded in driving the Taliban out of Kabul in late 2001. At the Bonn talks that followed, U.S. special envoy to Afghanistan James Dobbins affirmed that Iran played a “decisive role” in

5. “[Strike on Iran](#) Would Trigger World War III” (accessed Nov. 18, 2012)

6. For instance, in the dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh, Iran tilted more in favor of Christian Armenia than Muslim Azerbaijan. Tehran’s position stands in contrast to the view that Iran’s foreign policy is primarily driven by zealous ideological considerations. Another example was Iran’s policy of giving priority to its strategic ties with Russia. Iran kept silent over the suppression of Muslim separatists by the Russian army in Chechnya, arguing that it was an internal Russian affair.

7. “World Should Seize [Opportunity](#)” (accessed Nov. 18, 2012)

persuading the Northern Alliance delegation to form a government with the other opposition groups. Moreover, it was the Iranian envoy who noted that the interim constitution made no mention of democracy or Afghani cooperation against international terrorism; the language of the document was modified accordingly.

Instead of seeing this occasion as a window of opportunity for rapprochement, the White House denied that Iranians had made any significant contributions on the battlefield or at the Bonn talks.

Voluntary Suspension

During his Presidency, Khatami devoted much energy to allaying the international community's fear about Iran's nuclear dossier. On 18 December 2003, Tehran made a pledge of sustained transparency by volunteering to sign the Additional Protocol to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Iran's Ambassador Ali Salehi signed an Additional Protocol to Iran's NPT safeguards agreement, granting to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors greater authority in verifying the country's nuclear program. The Additional Protocol required states to provide an expanded declaration of their nuclear activities and granted the IAEA broader rights of access to sites in the country.⁸

Another overture was Iran's temporary suspension of its nuclear fuel cycle—deemed as a “voluntary” and “temporary confidence-building” measure under the Paris agreement of November 2004. None of these gestures were recognized by the international community, and more sanctions were slammed on Iran.

Missed Opportunity

The U.S. had another opportunity to normalize relations with Iran in June 2003, when Tehran made a sweeping offer addressing the range of issues dividing the two countries. The document was authored by Iran's ambassador to France, Sadegh Kharrazi, with the help of the Swiss ambassador to Iran, Tim Guldemann, and Mohammad Javad Zarif, an Iranian deputy foreign minister. The Swiss transmitted the Iranian agenda for talks offering “full transparency for security that there are no Iranian endeavors to develop or possess WMD,” joint decisive action against terrorists, coordination on

a stable Iraq, coordination on nuclear matters, the end of any material support to Palestinian opposition groups (Hamas, Jihad) resisting Israeli occupation, and a normalization of relations.

The [George W.] Bush Administration, feeling triumphant after the toppling of the Iraqi regime, did not reply to what could have been a grand bargain. The moderate camp in Iran was discouraged and discredited as a result, and the snub generated resentment among the more hard-line elements, and can explain why Iran's stance became somewhat hardened throughout the years. Even if a grand bargain could not have been achieved, a limited one certainly could have.

Dialogue Revisited

I have tried to substantiate the claim that the Islamic Republic of Iran, although a revolutionary and ideological entity, attempts to pursue a pragmatic and calculated foreign policy based on national and security interests. Thus, the West needs to re-read Iran and reconstruct Iran as a rational actor. Never before has the world needed a new logic of engagement for dealing with Iran. The dominant North Atlantic and Western European powers can no longer resort to coercion to affect change in the political area—change that invariably reflects their interests—interests that have brought us to the brink of thermonuclear war.

It is high time the West treated Iran as a partner rather than as a foe with the higher aim of preventing the looming humanitarian disaster.

For this, a robust and substantive dialogue is required. However, we are all aware that dialogue is fraught with many difficulties and possible derailments. The historical baggage in the Iran-U.S. relationship dynamic is a major source of contention that has bred mistrust and suspicion over the past three decades; past grievances need to be aired out and put to rest. Even if the nuclear impasse is overcome, a bridge of trust needs to be built through meaningful dialogue, a dialogue carried out in a spirit of goodwill and partnership.

Most importantly, it must be free of prejudgment or the impulse to dominate, to assimilate, to threaten, or to coerce. Dialogue must take the form of a truly dialogical exchange, free from ethnocentrism or egocentrism. The road to improved relations will be rocky, however the wall of mistrust must be torn down, brick by brick, before it becomes any denser.

8. “Iran Signs Additional Protocol on [Nuclear Safeguards](#)” (accessed Nov. 21, 2012)

TO SAVE THE NATION

Time To Free Americans from Andrew Jackson's Treason!

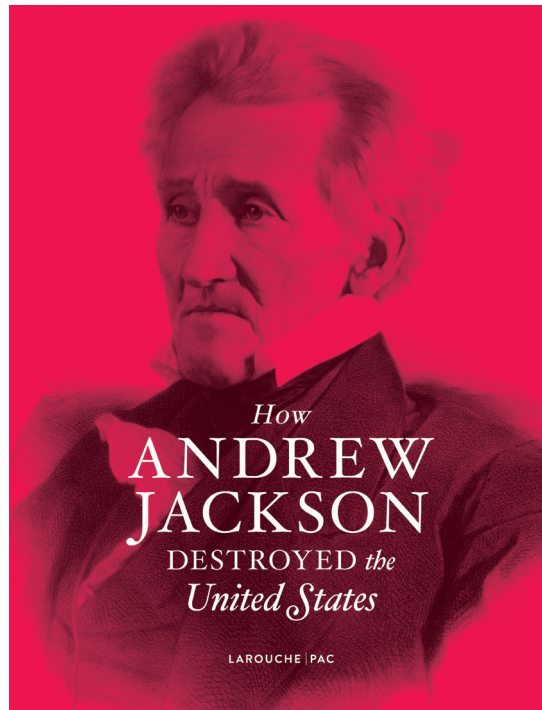
by Nancy Spannaus

Dec. 3—The hammerlock now preventing the U.S. Congress from taking the actions required to save the United States and the world from the British Empire's policies of depopulation through genocidal austerity or nuclear war, does not lie in any procedure or political force, per se. It resides in the minds of the majority of American citizens, who remain enslaved by the myth of the most treasonous President we have ever had, Andrew Jackson.

It was the Jackson Presidency, from 1828 to 1836, which ripped apart the American System of economics and politics, with repercussions that still potentially fatally corrupt our system today. Steered by his British controllers, the manipulable Jackson both founded the political party system, and ripped apart the American credit system, most importantly by destroying the Second Bank of the United States. These actions amounted to treason, and led directly to the Civil War, as Congressman and former President John Quincy Adams pointed out at

the time. They have done permanent damage which must now be reversed.

Today, the Obama Administration is poised to finish the destruction of the United States which Andrew Jackson's Presidency began, using populist and partisan rantings to destroy the country economically, and perhaps in World War III. The Jacksonian Republicans are buying into the same game. To create the conditions to thwart this threat, the LaRouche Political Action Committee has released a new exposé, *How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States*, which is must-reading for those who would save the United States from being crushed by the British Empire.



LaRouchePAC's new pamphlet can be a key flank in getting Americans to ditch the idiotic legacy of Jacksonian populism.

www.larouchepac.com

Documenting the Treason

LaRouchePAC leader Michael Kirsch has put together a devastating, airtight case, that should convince any patriotic American that Jackson's actions in taking down the Second Bank of the United States were directed by British/

Wall Street operatives determined to crush this nation's industrial power, and that these actions dealt the country a devastating blow. He shows that Jackson operated as a tool of traitors, such as Alexander Hamilton's assassin Aaron Burr, and Burr's close collaborator and partner Martin Van Buren, who exercised their control with the utmost secrecy, in order to avoid any popular blowback. The "war hero" Jackson suited their purposes just fine, to dupe the population into cheering on its own demise.

Jackson's controllers, such as Van Buren and Kentucky newspaper man Amos Kendall, actually created the Democratic Party machine which mobilized to destroy the Bank of the United States (BUS), based on accusations and lies which were *all* ultimately proven to be false. But the lies, sent out through the party press, did generate the partisan fervor—supplemented by a generous dose of payoffs and other corruption—that could be used to ram through policies that ripped apart the nation. Jackson's controllers then used that popularity to usurp the powers of the Congress, and take the first steps toward a dictatorship of the Executive branch, while declaring that he represented the "will of the people."

The largest of those lies was that the BUS was a merely a tool of the rich and of foreigners. The reality, as Kirsch documents through the words of contemporaries, is that it provided the credit for rapid industrial and infrastructure expansion in the 1820s, expansion which benefitted the common laborer, small entrepreneur, and free landholder. To the contrary, the Jackson-Van Buren anti-Bank measures were to the benefit of the slaveholders and Wall Street—a fact attested to by dozens of letters from organizations around the country opposing the shutdown of the Bank's operations, many of which Kirsch quotes.

One way Jackson got around the opposition was, of course, distributing the spoils, and opening up opportunities for hundreds of state banks to be set up, allegedly "freed" of regulation by the National Bank. But this program resulted in hyperinflation and ruin, as the international financial powers moved in to take control, and ruin spread across the land.

Ultimately, the Jackson-Van Buren operation so destroyed the nation's credit that the United States not only went through the Depression-Crash of 1834-37, but lost control of its own credit, and was increasingly ruled by the British Empire, through the imposition of the restrictive gold standard and free trade. Then came

the Civil War, which was only won due to the extraordinary leadership of pro-National Bank Abraham Lincoln.

Kirsch's paper is now posted on www.larouchepac.com, and produced in pamphlet form in the weeks ahead.

The Relevance Today

The astute reader of Kirsch's history will be stunned by the similarity of tactics and the substance of the policies of British tool Jackson, and the Obama Administration today.

Most clear is the way both Presidents violated the Constitution by usurping the powers of the Congress. Jackson, often called "King Andrew" in his day, did this by running roughshod over the legislature in his removal of national monies from the National Bank, contrary to his legal prerogative. John Quincy Adams described Jackson as having become prosecutor, jury, judge, and executioner in his destruction of the Bank. That very same description applies to Barack Obama today, in his imposition of police-state powers, his killer-drone policy, and initiation of wars without Congressional consent.

Then there's economic policy.

At the moment, the Congress and the American population are being confronted with the so-called choice presented by the "fiscal cliff," allegedly a crisis calling for a decision as to whether to raise taxes or decimate government spending for the public welfare. In reality, this is no choice at all, because both sides proceed from the Jacksonian idea that the country is divided on the basis of those who have *money*, and those who don't. Neither side understands that the welfare of the nation depends upon the government's *creating credit*, by investing in increasing the productive powers of the nation.

Such a credit policy, however, depends upon the national government having sovereign control over its currency—precisely the policy which the LaRouche movement proposes with its three-point program of Glass-Steagall restoration, a National Bank, and major infrastructure projects such as NAWAPA XXI. Jacksonians attacked that policy as "big government" and a "monster bank"—precisely the attacks we hear today from the Jacksonian Republicans. The Jacksonian Democrats' alternative—free trade, redistribution of money to "the people," and cutting back lending (austerity) for a "balanced budget"—is precisely what we

hear from the Jacksonian Democrats today, most emphatically including Barack Obama.

The Party System

Most people today, even Members of Congress, don't think in terms of such overarching economic policies, of course. They are too stuck in local issues, or just fighting to defend what they have, without paying any attention to how to create new national wealth. They are controlled not by the lure of policies, but by political party ties, the other major curse that has come down to us from Andrew Jackson.

Jackson himself, Kirsch shows, never created anything. His personality was simply the vehicle for Wall Street types such as Martin Van Buren to build a mindless political party system, which would direct the energies of the public into supporting a party leader, even if they absolutely disagreed with his policies. This happened repeatedly with Jackson's campaign to take down the BUS and the credit system. Democrats who knew Jackson's policies were destroying the nation, nonetheless went along with them out of party loyalty, or because of party patronage on which their livelihood might well have depended. They capitulated to what appeared to be popular, an expression of the "democratic will," rather than *thinking* about what policies would benefit the entire nation.

Today, the very same process prevails. The partisan warfare in Washington and around the country overwhelms any discussion of the real political and strategic issues that confront us: bankruptcy and potential nuclear war. The so-called democratic process is nothing but a power struggle between two factions whose loyalty is to their short-term advancement, and leaves them open to manipulation by the oligarchy which in fact controls the financial system—centered in London.

You know it's true. Red team vs. Blue team? Is this what should determine the fate of the nation on which the world's future heavily depends?

This is why we must break the Jackson myth, once and for all, freeing Democrats to take the necessary actions to remove Obama from office for his impeachable crimes, and Republicans to embrace the economic policies of the American System, which their standard-bearer Abraham Lincoln gave his life to defend.

By the way, Abraham Lincoln knew what treason Jackson was up to. But you'll have to read *How Andrew Jackson Destroyed the United States* to get the story.

Obama Revives Truman 'Loyalty Program'

by Edward Spannaus

Dec. 3—In a yet further Unitary Executive power-grab which has received little attention, President Obama issued a Presidential Memorandum on Nov. 21—just before the Thanksgiving weekend—establishing an Insider Threat Program in every Executive Branch department and agency, targeting potential whistle-blowers and anyone else who is deemed to represent a "threat to national security."

This action constitutes nothing less than a revival of President Harry Truman's Federal Employee Loyalty Program, established in 1947—the precursor of Sen. Joe McCarthy's witchhunts, years before they got underway. It creates a police-state atmosphere in Federal agencies, in which everyone is expected to spy on their colleagues, and report their suspicions under the cloak of anonymity—just as the Truman Loyalty Program was based on anonymous charges, often just office gossip.

Obama has already gone far beyond his predecessors in his arrogation of Executive power to himself: No other President has claimed the legal right to assassinate a U.S. citizen without due process; he carried out military action and acts of war for 70 days in Libya before informing Congress; he has repeatedly claimed that he can rule by Executive and administrative actions without Congressional legislation (his "we can't wait" mantra); and his Administration has repeatedly invoked the doctrine of "state secrets" to bar disclosure of government wrongdoing.

And now, anyone who talks out of turn, or says anything critical of His Highness, may find himself targeted for "disloyalty," or as a threat to national security.

Crackdown on Whistle-Blowers

Obama's Nov. 21 three-paragraph covering memorandum for Federal department and agency heads, was entitled "National Insider Threat Policy and Minimum Standards for Executive Branch Insider Threat Programs." The still-secret detailed policy and standards document was transmitted with it.

The purpose, Obama stated in the public memorandum, is to promote the development of “insider threat” programs “to deter, detect and mitigate actions by employees who may represent a threat to national security.” These threats are defined as encompassing “potential espionage, violent acts against the Government or the Nation, and unauthorized disclosure of classified information. . . .”

That last item is clearly aimed at whistle-blowers—not only those disclosing information about wrongdoing and corruption to the press, but also, disclosures to Congress. One of *EIR*’s intelligence sources advised that this is intended to purge potential whistle-blowers, and to shut down Congressional oversight. Examples of Obama’s potential targets are the Drug Enforcement Administration agents who were sources for Congressional committees looking into the Fast and Furious gun-walking to Mexican drug cartels; military officers who were prime sources of information on what actually happened in Benghazi, Libya; and NSA employees who have provided information to the public on the continuation and expansion, under Obama, of the Bush-Cheney surveillance program launched after the 9/11/2001 attacks.

Obama’s Justice Department has already used the 1917 espionage laws to press criminal charges in cases of national-security leaks—more than all other previous administrations combined.

Beyond the 2011 Executive Order

The development of the Insider Threat Policy was mandated by Executive Order 13587, issued by Obama on Oct. 7, 2011. Entitled “Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information,” it established, among other things, an inter-agency “Insider Threat Task Force,” staffed by personnel from the FBI and the National Counterintelligence Executive, which was directed to develop the policy and minimum standards to be issued within one year. All agencies were directed to implement an “insider threat detection and prevention program,” following the guidance and standards to be developed.

The final document issued by Obama went significantly beyond the mandate of the 2011 Executive Order, in encompassing the much broader and ambiguous categories of “threats to national security” and “violent acts against the Government or the Nation.”

The delay in the issuance of the classified policy

guidelines raised the question of whether Obama and the White House were dissatisfied with the Task Force product, and revised it to their liking. The fact that the final version appears to go well beyond the 2011 mandate, and that Obama waited until after the election to issue it, strongly suggests that this is the case.

The issuance of the classified Insider Threat Policy comes at the same time that Congress is considering whistle-blower protection legislation, and legislation to crack down on leaks—which will probably more or less cancel each other out. Obama’s intention is to emasculate Congressional oversight as much as possible, which will make it more difficult for any government employees or contractors to take their concerns about wrongdoing or corruption to Congress. Of course, on the other hand, the Obama White House, like the Bush-Cheney White House before it, has no compunction about leaking classified information and spoon-feeding it to gullible reporters whenever they think it makes them look good.

‘See Something, Say Something’

A Pentagon lawyer told *EIR* that he sees the new program as “very dangerous,” and fraught with potential Constitutional violations. He particularly put this in terms of First Amendment protections of freedom of expression.

Another important Constitutional issue is the abrogation of the right to due process. This is clear from an existing FBI manual on “The Insider Threat,” prepared for private companies and government contractors. Among “behavioral indicators” are: interest in matters outside the scope of one’s duties; showing unusual interest in the personal lives of co-workers; unnecessarily copying material; remotely accessing the company’s computer network; notable enthusiasm for overtime work, weekend work, or unusual schedules (as one lawyer commented to *EIR*, this could apply to any large law firm); or living beyond one’s means (which applies to about 90% of Americans at the present time).

Any employees witnessing these or other specified behaviors are urged to report them to the FBI or other counterintelligence personnel. No hard evidence is required to trigger an investigation, nothing more than one employee secretly accusing another of asking too many questions, or spending too much money, or working too much overtime—or probably just making disparaging comments about President Obama and his policies.

What Happened to 'The Times'?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Nov. 25, 2012

The formerly famous Sunday edition of **The New York Times**, has contrived to keep up the remaining shards of its earlier reputation with some notable difficulties, perhaps for the sake of that publication's persisting desire to exhibit relative plumpness. The content of its pages, however, is, nonetheless, now astonishingly bereft of true significance for those who might hope for the best results. Might we not say, therefore, that what that newspaper has contrived to fill out in mere pages, has been lost in that seemingly emptied content of most of the publication's space? The essence of the matter says something about contemporary trans-Atlantic public opinion-in-general, a body of opinion which tends to turn up now, at each new turn, as the voice of something intellectually dead.

Despite that, I dare not miss an issue of **The Times**, lest something which actually demands serious attention might happen to appear in its pages. We must attend to such matters, as President John F. Kennedy might have spoken of "The Cuba Missile Crisis," not only because these matters might sometimes contain some meager bit of usefulness, or sudden ruin, but, chiefly, because we should pay attention to the risk of ignoring the occasional announcement of some important opinion, or action, even disgusting opinion as such.

It is a particular fact of our times, as many economists might not wish to confess, that the U.S.A. economy has been in an overall, accelerating rate of moral and economic decline since President Kennedy was assassinated; and, as "child of scorn" Miniver Cheevy might have said, that decline has been no mere coincidence. Otherwise, the fact is that between ten and twenty percent of our population, vary-

ing with ranges of age-levels, are caught up in that rate of spread of drug habits, which has now become the rising habit of the most ignorant and brutalized among our voting population.

That growing epidemic of "druggies" is a fact in its own right; but, it is the actual meaning of that fact as a whole which must grab our attention. Persons like me would be less inclined to hate our practical obligation to read publications such as **The New York Times**, if its pages would—please!—put the first emphasis on the meaning of the effect of that awful epidemic for mankind's future.

Having now said much about those matters, I come now to a certain chief gripe of mine about all this which I have now just said.

A Particular Case in Point

Up to the point that the currently leading opinion of our recent own, and that of the British governments might depart from their often currently wicked ways, the world at large is presently at the virtual brink of a thermonuclear war, a now lurking war which could destroy most of the population and territory of the present na-



tions—even of the planet as a whole—within as brief a term as about an hour and a half. With the most recent turn in the policies of Turkey’s government, the presently likely time for such a holocaust would come at some point between now and the next U.S. Presidential inauguration. The count-down has been “on” since President Barack Obama committed the fraudulent and plainly impeachable act of going to war in Libya without the prior consent of the Congress. The presently threatened, immediate turn toward a “no-fly zone” over Syria, has now brought the whole matter to the proverbial brink of even as much as a general thermonuclear war which threatens the extinction of our human species.

To get at the bottom of the matter, consider the following:

Unfortunately, nearly all among the world’s current batches of today’s allegedly leading economic forecasters in either our United States or continental Europe, have seemed to be unable to actually understand the significance of the global effect of the British royal family’s action to remove the critically important peace-maker Bismarck from power in 1890. The British imperial intention in this case of Bismarck’s ouster, was World War I (that set into action by the Prince of Wales), a war which was later reactivated as World War II, and is now near the brink of a World War III which might be finished in about an hour-and-a-half of thermonuclear warfare. The count-down is already on-going; will it continue to rush to the presently steaming “brink”? The pages of the **New York Times**, would not, and, probably could not tell you; you must turn your attention to different pages.

What should have been the leading question among the presently prospective contenders, is now: “Why have the putatively leading economists of the world been such consistently ‘silly jerks,’ since, in particular, that dumping of Bismarck which led both to the leading assassinations, such as that which had been ordered earlier from Britain against President Abraham Lincoln, or among some of our other Presidents, or had led simply to the major regional wars which have led, one step after another, through such as an assassination of France’s President Carnot, and the 1893 launch of that London-dictated Britain-Japan war against China, which latter, in turn, led into the highly relevant assassination of another great U.S. President, William McKinley, and to the consequent inauguration of the inherently treasonous ‘Teddy’ Roosevelt of the Confederacy tradition, and, to the launching of what took shape

as a ‘world war’ against Russia in 1905, to the ‘Balkan Wars’ which Bismarck had frustrated only for as long as he had remained in office during 1890, and, consequently, to ‘The Guns of August’ in 1914?”

All the major wars fought since the ouster of Bismarck, have been essentially an imperial-British-steered imperial war at root, with a stress on the quality of “imperial.” So, the British monarchy of World War II had intended, at first, that the pre-Churchill British leadership should hope for the best advantage of Britain from Adolf Hitler. Churchill blocked that British silliness of Chamberlain and company, for the cause of what he considered, fairly, as Britain’s imperial “good reason.” However, all that said, a President Truman then used the death of Franklin Roosevelt under Churchill’s direction, once President Franklin Roosevelt were “safely” deceased. As a leader of the U.S. intelligence services muttered to his companion as he walked out of the President’s office: “It’s over!” as he said shortly before the foreseeable early death of that truly greatest of Twentieth-century Presidents.

Then, later, when Churchill was long gone from his post, the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, and of his brother Robert, had ensured, up to the present date, that the United States would be, and has been ruined, step, by step, by step, just as this has occurred this far. That history is a fact written in the present fate suffered by virtually the entirety of the looted and menaced U.S. citizenry presently. The U.S. economy, considered as a whole, has, this far, never recovered from that accelerating decline set into motion by the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and his brother, Robert. Our economists, with very rare exceptions, therefore, never recognize the future, but only what is, for them, the mere shadow of the past; they know only those dead-on-arrival messages which are called “statistics.”

Such is the reality which **The New York Times** has, so far, declined to print.

Let me therefore, now, skip now to the most crucial among the presently immediate alternatives. First, present the “short version” of that history. Now, soon, I shall bring the deeper truth of the matter into view.

I. The Trans-Atlantic World Since Nicholas of Cusa

What has happened, in the veritable “back stage” of the real world history of these and comparable develop-

ments since the close of the Fourteenth Century, has been chiefly a state of persistently imposed stupidity which has been recently foremost among the citizens of many nations. This has brought upon the world at large, a dull-wittedness which has been since, customarily imposed upon the leading nations of the trans-Atlantic world and beyond, beyond the now dimly remembered victory of the young United States under the leadership of President George Washington.

Therefore, to identify the most outstanding, actually causal features in the history of the modern trans-Atlantic world, we must begin with the role of that Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa who proved himself to have been the most likely author of the trans-Atlantic system, and who had also been the true inspiration for both Christopher Columbus, and for that scientist Johannes Kepler, who had pioneered in the only actual discovery of the principle of gravitation.

It is through the work of Kepler, that Cusa's role in the actual creation of a true modern science and the related practical implications of a body of natural law, and related moral principles, had been made available to the relatively rare best of the modern physical scientists, such as the exemplary Kepler, as scientists in Cusa's and Kepler's image must be distinguished as residing far above the wretchedness of the modern reductionists.

It is within the specific and narrow province of physical science, since Filippo Brunelleschi and Cusa, up to the present time, that the essential implications of the history of the systemic roots of the radical error of principle, or, better said, lack of principle, as practiced by **The New York Times**, were best clarified for today.

It has been through the tracing of precisely that set of historical connections, that an understanding of the present crisis of culture had been developed within the ranks of science prior to the awful downslide in education typified by the influence of the truly evil hoaxster Bertrand Russell during the aggravated downslide in science-education already during the post-World War I 1920s. On the other hand, the greatest surge in modern scientific development has been in progress since the continuation of what is classed as the Fourteenth Century's "Golden Renaissance" under the leading influence of Nicholas of Cusa. The most essential features of modern scientific development were founded by Nicholas of Cusa, and had been developed further, most prominently, by the work of Johannes Kepler and his followers, as through the achievement expressed in his

unique success in the discovery of the universal ontological principle of gravitation. It has been thought these that modern science has been enabled to free itself from the grip of the currently still prevalent modern European, reductionist cults. The echo of the legacy of Cusa was realized in that Peace of Westphalia which the British empire and its lackeys continue not only to destroy, but to attempt to terminate forever, as the evil Tony Blair has added his notion of leadership to the Presidency of the worse the useless Barack Obama.

This can be considered as implicitly a key to the nature of the systemic error which now underlies the characteristics of the included doctrines represented by such media as **The New York Times**. The proper name for that error, is the virtually universal, academic and related reliance on "popular faith in sense perception" as such. The issue is the paradoxes inherent in the popular belief in a self-evidence of sense-perception. Even many self-avowed graduates in the practice of modern science, have been corrupted so much by modern education on this account.

Kepler himself never actually depended on that widely popular, but still systemically mistaken, ontological error of judgment.¹ With rare exceptions, most teaching, even in the usual products of universities, has erred increasingly since the ominous death of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. The drug-laden influences associated with President Barack Obama, represent a kind of nadir in evil this far, but the drug-habit in the United States must be traced to the earlier aftermath of the cover-up of the clear and implicitly treasonous motives assembled on behalf of, and also the effects of, the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and also that of his brother Robert: like the same motive for the repeated attempts at the assassination of France's President Charles de Gaulle, for essentially the same, scarcely hidden, political-strategic motives, and with the same circles of accomplices.

The most notable fact of these matters which I have introduced in this present chapter of the report, is the blindness, among even leading circles of society, to the motives for such assassinations with long-range effects within and among larger circles of nations. That is to say, that all assassinations which express such particular importance, have been customarily motivated by a

1. See: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. [Metaphor!](#) (Sept. 19, 2012), or LaRouchePAC.; and [The Friday Project](#) (Sept. 30, 2012); or LaRouchePAC:.

frantic effort of the representatives of one leading social current in society, to abort the clear, relatively long-term (multi-generational) intention of the other. The motive for all notable cases of such intentions is describable as the defense of the systemically oligarchical tradition. Numerous among our elected U.S. Presidents, as also the American hero Alexander Hamilton, killed by the British agent Aaron Burr, have been assassinated for precisely such reasons. Those assassinations have changed the course of history over the relatively long term. Only those who foresee the future, could really understand; and such minds are very, very rare, even among the greatest nations—but, Shakespeare's dramas would be most helpful for the use of true scholars in the matter of historical principle.

To proceed beyond what I have just written, I must introduce a more profound set of added considerations, as follows.

II. The Principle of the Human Mind

If anyone searches out the function of human sense-perception, the entire edifice on which the alleged solemnity of those misbeliefs reposes is, speaking relatively, a childish trick. This fact was made clear, at least implicitly, through such precedents as the work of Nicholas of Cusa, and, also that of his notable follower in the establishing of the underlying principles of physical science, Johannes Kepler. The mistaken view of sense-perception, is that which was promoted in the name of the Newton cult immediately upon the news of the death of Gottfried Leibniz: the launching of the myth attributed to the dubious and silly Sir Isaac Newton (all of whose claims respecting principles of physical science have been recognizable as worse than laughing-stocks—but laughing stocks which function as a form of malignant disease).

My point here, is to emphasize that the principles of our Universe lie essentially within nothing less than that universe itself. Whereas, the modern reductionist follies, such as those of the Newtonians, insist that universal principles could be derived only from a method of successive approximations which is, itself, dependent upon mere sense-perception.

It has been true, essentially, in all modern history of science, that only Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had defined the true notion of universal physical principles,

and that Johannes Kepler had been the first to discover the actual principle on which all competent modern science now depends absolutely. That is to say that later discoveries have built upon Kepler's discovery of the universal principle of "vicarious hypothesis." The principle itself was already implicitly discovered in the work of Cusa, notably in his **De Docta Ignorantia**; but, it was Kepler who executed the discovery of the actual organization of the universe around the experimental proof of the principle of the Solar system. All contrary claimants to that discovery, or its substitute, have been frauds.

That argument of mine is not only true; unfortunately, most attempted, well-meaning interpretations commit a critical sort of error of assumption in their misreading of "vicarious hypothesis." **Vicarious hypothesis** references the name of an effect, rather than that agency which generates the effect. The argument which I emphasize here, is completed significantly for reason of its echo under the name of **metaphor** as that is used as a principle by the work of William Shakespeare. Consider some aspects of the role of those terms from the standpoint of contrasting the imagined identity of the character himself (e.g., as metaphor) as the reality of the himself or herself: that principle which "gives life" to the character, the character's invisible soul, rather than the merely attributed appearance of the actor on stage. It is the presence of the experience of that personal soul which must be made the effective identity of that which appears to inhabit the visible figure placed on stage. The passage² from **I Corinthians**, is also a reflection of the ontological principle on which the successful creation and performance of great Classical drama depends absolutely. Such is the key to comprehending the meaning of those mere shadows, known as "actual life," which are cast as echoes of mere sense-impressions, whether on the Classical stage, or in the ordinary experience of life *per se*. Everything real reposes in the motion and notion of life, even that which moves the stars.

Is this mysticism? No. It is a reality of a life which, in turn, moves the universe. To communicate, you must bring that seemingly mysterious reality on stage, where it actually moves that which could not be seen otherwise, but through the actions which move the essence which inhabits the appropriate actors on stage.

2. e.g.: **I Corinthians**, 13:12: "For now we see [as] through a glass [e.g., 'mirror'], darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known."

Global Showdown Goes Into Deadly New Phase

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Dec. 2—The Obama Administration national security team has been closeted this weekend, working out final details of the next-phase escalation in the NATO drive to overthrow the Bashar al-Assad government in Syria. On the table, according to several senior U.S. intelligence officials privy to the deliberations, are the formal recognition of the opposition Syrian National Council as the only sovereign representative of the Syrian people—a move already taken by Britain and France; escalation of non-lethal assistance, including upgraded military intelligence on the deployments of the Syrian armed forces; lethal military aid; and direct U.S. and/or NATO military involvement.

While the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff remain adamantly opposed to any direct U.S. military engagement, a back-door approach to a replay of the overthrow of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi is already on the agenda. Turkey's request for NATO Patriot III missile batteries and AWACS surveillance aircraft is to be formally considered by the North Atlantic Council, the policy-making body of NATO, in the next several days; and a decision to deploy is all but certain. The deployment of Patriot III batteries, which are capable of striking incoming ballistic missiles and fighter planes, is tantamount to the creation of a no-fly zone over northern Syria. And that is an act of war, which, by bypassing the United Nations Security Council, represents a severe breach of international law that Russia and China cannot and will not accept.

Indeed, Lyndon LaRouche warned in a Nov. 30 webcast, that the pending NATO actions in Turkey

bring the world to the very brink of global showdown against Russia and China, and that potentially means a thermonuclear war of extinction in the not-too-distant future.

Moscow's Message

Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev was dispatched to Paris last week for two days of meetings with French President François Hollande and top French security officials. Medvedev gave extensive interviews to the major French media prior to his arrival in Paris, and warned that the actions of France and Britain in endorsing the Syrian opposition as the sole sovereign entity were acts of defiance of international law that could not be tolerated by Russia.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, who will join the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels on Dec. 4, reiterated Moscow's point of view, including the lessons of the Soviet Union's experience, in a speech Dec. 1 in Moscow: According to the Russian news agency Itar-Tass, Lavrov said:

"Russia is not opposing Western influence by putting a stick in the spokes of Western-initiated projects out of spite. The fact is, advancing democracy through iron and blood just does not work, and this has been made clear in recent months—the past year-and-a-half," an obvious reference to the Syrian uprising. He added that "in most cases it produces the opposite reaction," and leads to "the strengthening of extremists and repressive forces, decreasing the chances of real democratic change."

“What is worrying is that at times of crisis, one is tempted to resort to military methods. Some of our partners find these methods suitable. No one knows, in the end, what will happen in the Middle East, including Syria.”

Beyond the immediate issue of the drive to bring down the Assad government in Damascus, the basing of Patriots and AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) in Turkey is part of a larger redeployment of NATO forces for out-of-area deployments into Africa, the Persian Gulf, and even South Asia. In addition to the deployment of the weapons systems to Turkey, NATO also announced last week that the NATO Land Force, currently deployed in Spain and Germany, will now be consolidated into a single Land Force—to be headquartered in Turkey.

The message to Moscow could not be clearer. NATO officials briefing reporters on the planned redeployment of the Land Force pointed out that the force will now be positioned between the Persian Gulf and Russia’s southern borders.

The accelerated drive to overthrow the Assad government by a foreign-backed military force is the leading edge of a broader showdown, which includes plans for regime-change in Iran as well. It is anticipated that, within the next 30 days, a new round of P5+1 (UN Security Council Permanent Five plus Germany) talks with Iran will take place. An International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) team is also scheduled to be in Tehran this coming week, to tighten the pressure on the Iranian government to make major concessions, or face an escalation.

At a forum in Washington, D.C. on Nov. 28, Carter Administration National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski warned against military action against Iran, declaring that it would lead to global instability and war. Nevertheless, barring a diplomatic breakthrough in the next several rounds of negotiations by the P5+1 and Iran, the war drums will be beating louder and louder, going into the Spring of 2013. The forward basing of NATO forces into Turkey is directed as much against Iran as it is against Syria. The ultimate targets, however, are two major thermonuclear powers, Russia and China.

The Rice Question

One measure of just how committed President Obama is to confrontation with Russia and China will be his decision, expected within days or weeks, of who

will replace Hillary Clinton as Secretary of State in his second term. U.S. Ambassador to the UN Susan Rice, a de facto British agent, who is extremely close to Obama, has taken the point in pushing the Administration’s hard line against Russia and China at the UN Security Council, in defense of the pre-emptive war policy of the White House.

Rice is facing heavy opposition, particularly among Republicans, for the role she played in spreading disinformation on the Sept. 11, 2012 al-Qaeda attack on Benghazi which killed Ambassador Chris Stevens and three others. Republican Senators John McCain (Ariz.), Lindsey Graham (S.C.) and Kelly Ayotte (N.H.) met with Rice last week, and came out of the meeting more dissatisfied with her than before. Sen. Susan Collins (R-Me.), a moderate Republican who frequently works with Democratic colleagues, delivered a further blow to Rice’s nomination by saying that she, too, was unsatisfied with the answers that she received from Rice in their 75-minute meeting on Nov. 27.

If President Obama goes ahead with the Rice nomination, it will be a clear act of defiance.

McCain has proposed the creation of a Congressional select committee to fully probe the Benghazi tragedy. In an interview on CBS-TV Nov. 25, the Senator focused on Obama’s role in the failure to provide advance security to the endangered Benghazi and Tripoli diplomatic posts, even after there had been two bombing attacks on the Benghazi mission, and an ambush of the British ambassador while he was visiting Benghazi in June 2012. He also pointed out that Obama had told the same lies about the alleged spontaneous mob attack on Benghazi on 9/11 during his speech before the UN General Assembly on Sept. 25, at a point that it was already clear that the attack had been a premeditated assault by al-Qaeda affiliates.

The key question is whether a sufficient number of Members of Congress from both the Republican and Democratic parties will take their Constitutional responsibilities seriously and act against Obama’s abuses of power.

LaRouche warned, in discussions with colleagues on Dec. 1, that if Obama feels that he is being boxed in and facing impeachment, he may go for world war. Despite this, the *only* durable war-avoidance option in the short-term is for the President to be removed from office by impeachment. So long as he remains in office, unchecked, the prospects of war in the immediate months ahead are grave.

Defeat Susan Rice for Her Genocide in Africa

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Dec. 1—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Susan Rice is guilty of lying on behalf of President Obama to the American public, and the world, about the events in Benghazi, Libya on 9/11/12, which led to the deaths of four Americans, including U.S. Ambassador Christopher Stevens. That in itself absolutely disqualifies Rice from becoming U.S. Secretary of State. But there's more.

Lyndon LaRouche, in a Nov. 30 webcast, put an additional focus on Rice's activities against Africa, first as an official in the Clinton Administration (1993-2001), and then as ambassador to the UN for four years under Obama, telling his audience that she is known "from back 20 years or so ago, as a mass murderer in Africa."¹

Two of the clearest cases where Rice's policies led to the deaths of millions, and the weakening of nations' sovereignty, are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.C.), and Sudan, the two largest nations on the continent, before the break-up of Sudan in 2011. Rice's policies resulted in permanent destabilization of the Great Lakes region and parts of the Horn of Africa.

Beginning in 1996, the D.R.C. has been the target of uninterrupted war and looting of its abundant natural resources, with the greatest loss of life of any nation since the end of World War II, equaling or surpassing 6 million deaths. The invasions of armies backed by the governments of Rwanda and Uganda, documented in numerous UN reports—including Rwanda's present support for the Mouvement de 23 Mars, or M23 rebels,



Ambassador Susan Rice at the UN

UN Photo/Jenny Rockett

who are attempting to destroy the D.R.C.—would not have been possible without support from Rice, who did more than give a “wink and a nod” to their mass killings.

Crimes in the Great Lakes Region

1994: Rice, as Director for International Organizations and Peacekeeping at the U.S. National Security Council while the Rwanda genocide was in process, said: “If we use the word

‘genocide’ and are seen as doing nothing, what will be the effect on the November [Congressional] election?”

1996: As Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director of African Affairs, Rice looked the other way while the armies of Rwanda and Uganda invaded D.R.C. (then called Zaire).

1997-98: After returning from her first trip to the Great Lakes region as the newly installed Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Rice agreed to have over 1 million Hutu refugees in UN camps inside the D.R.C. removed by the armies of Uganda and Rwanda. She said: “Museveni [of Uganda] and Kagame [of Rwanda] agree that the basic problem in the Great Lakes is the danger of a resurgence of genocide [she means by the Rwandan Hutus who fled to the D.R.C. after Paul Kagame (a Tutsi) took over in Rwanda—LKF], and they know how to deal with that. The only thing we have to do is look the other way.” Rice’s “looking the other way” was followed by a decade of killing and looting in the D.R.C. by armed groups supported by Rice’s chosen leaders in the region, Uganda’s Yoweri Museveni and Rwanda’s Kagame.

After Uganda and Rwanda again invaded D.R.C. be-

1. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “Sudan, Target of Rice War,” *EIR*, Sept. 26, 1997.

ginning on Aug. 2, 1998, Rice played a critical role in imposing the Lusaka Accord, which did not recognize the D.R.C. as a sovereign nation. The agreement pushed by Rice and then-U.S. Ambassador to the UN Richard Holbrooke called for foreign troops to withdraw over a 180-day period (which was never adhered to), instead of immediately, as the Organization of African Unity and Southern Africa Development Community had called for.

2012: Rice, now U.S. Ambassador to the UN, unsuccessfully tried to prevent the release of a report on Nov. 15 by the UN Security Council (UNSC) which states: “The Government of Rwanda continues to violate the arms embargo by providing military support to M23 rebels, facilitating recruitment, encouraging and facilitating desertions from the armed forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and providing arms, ammunition and intelligence and political advice.”

November 2012: Rice blocked a UNSC resolution from explicitly demanding that Rwanda cease support for M23.

‘Jihad’ Against Sudan

From the time she was appointed to Clinton’s National Security Council in 1993, Rice has opposed the government of Sudan in Khartoum, and along with a cabal of anti-Khartoum fanatics in Washington and London, has advocated the overthrow of President Omar Hassan al-Bashir. Her hostility against Sudan for almost two decades, not only prevented any solution to the extreme economic hardships suffered by the people of this large, underdeveloped country, but virtually guaranteed the break-up of Sudan, which benefitted neither the Sudanese living in the North nor those in the South.

Sept. 2, 1997: Testifying at her confirmation hearing to become Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Rice said: “In concert with concerned members of Congress, we have also recast our policy towards Sudan to apply additional pressure aimed at isolating the Khartoum regime in order to contain the threat it poses to U.S. interests and to compel it to halt its support for terrorism and its grave human rights abuses. We have also provided for the first time defensive military assistance to Sudan’s neighbors, which face a direct threat from Sudanese-sponsored insurgencies.”

No evidence has ever been made public to corroborate Rice’s lie that Sudan is the only state in sub-Saharan Africa that poses a direct threat to U.S. national security interests. In fact, the U.S. intelligence community has admitted that it *has no such evidence*.

1998: Rice was instrumental in orchestrating the bombing of the al-Shifa pharmaceutical plant in Sudan, allegedly for producing chemical weapons that could be used in terrorist attacks on the United States. Not a shred of evidence was ever found to justify this charge, and the U.S. subsequently apologized and offered compensation.

For five years, from 1996, until weeks before the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the United States, *the Sudanese government tried repeatedly, but without success, to share with U.S. intelligence services its own intelligence files on Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda*. Even when the FBI and others wished to accept these offers, they were overruled by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and Assistant Secretary Rice. Rice had politicized the intelligence by her hostility to any collaboration with the Sudanese government, and stymied various back-channel efforts. When the U.S. intelligence community finally succeeded in getting the Clinton Administration to send a joint FBI-CIA team to Sudan in May 2000, despite resistance from Rice, they found no terrorist training camps or sanctuaries, and gave Sudan a clean bill of health.

Jan. 26, 2009: At her first press conference as Ambassador to the UN, Rice wept crocodile tears about “ongoing genocide” in Darfur. Two UN officials responsible for deployments in Darfur have refuted that lie.

March 6, 2009: In an interview with National Public Radio, Rice called for keeping open the option of imposing a military no-fly zone over Sudan.

April 2009: Rice upbraided the civilian head of the UN-African Union peacekeeping forces, after he described the conflict in Darfur as a low-intensity conflict, not a war, and certainly not “ongoing genocide.” Rice’s action led to his resignation.

Rice has consistently supported the illegitimate International Criminal Court’s (ICC) 2009 arrest warrant for Sudanese President Bashir, despite the fact that the U.S. has refused to give up its own sovereignty by joining the ICC—a British-created imperial world court. The ICC indictment of Bashir was intended to weaken the government of Sudan, and has also made peace and security in Sudan more difficult, preventing U.S. representatives from meeting with Bashir.

Susan Rice is not fit to be U.S. Secretary of State, nor should she be allowed to remain as U.S. Ambassador to the UN, if for no other reason than basic morality: her record of killing Africans.

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TO REBUILD AFTER SANDY

Unleash the Army Corps of Engineers!

by Marcia Merry Baker

Dec. 3—The first week of December is Week Five of the effects of Superstorm Sandy. The scale of the damage, the inaction and toleration of continued suffering, make the point that we must force a nation-saving policy shift right now, to end the power of the trans-Atlantic regime—the City of London/Wall Street empire—which is perpetrating vulnerability to disaster, and blocking the means to rebuild. It's a matter of national sovereignty and economic existence.

First, we must restore sound banking, through reinstating the Glass-Steagall law, which will separate commercial from speculative banking. Secondly, extend massive credits for sound, nation-building activity, including immediate aid to localities and states

for essential functioning. Thirdly, launch the rebuilding of the Northeastern United States; do this in conjunction with launching NAWAPA XXI, the long-delayed North American Water and Power Alliance.

In line with this outlook, after the reality shock from Superstorm Sandy, Congressional delegations from the Northeast—witnesses at a Senate hearing Nov. 29—gave non-partisan presentations on what happened to their districts, striking the common theme that the Army Corps of Engineers must be unleashed in the region. To do this, requires exactly the three measures cited above, and vaporizes such mind-control formulations as the “fiscal cliff.”

New Jersey Sen. Robert Menendez (D) said that we



Courtesy of Sen. Robert Menendez



Courtesy of Sen. Robert Menendez

These photos of Surf City, N.J., taken before (left) and after (right) Superstorm Sandy, following beach engineering by the Army Corps in 2007: The dunes held, and damage to communities behind the project was manageable.



Courtesy of Sen. Robert Menendez



Courtesy of Sen. Robert Menendez

These before (left) and after (right) photos show a section of Long Beach Island, that was left unprotected during the storm. The surge washed away the dune, and flooded homes along the beach, pushing tons of sand across the entire area.

“desperately need funding for the Army Corps of Engineers.” He showed “before and after” photos from the Jersey Shore, on how the Army Corps-engineered stretches of coastline fared far better than non-protected seashores.

Meanwhile, the Obama Administration and certain other celebrity-flunkies in both parties, continue on their London-steered course of budgeteering palaver, all about cuts, debts, and taxes, which is a see-through cover story for measures to destroy people, beginning with the disaster zones. Wall Street crook Timothy Geithner, the Treasury Secretary, is leading the charge. The same day as the Senate hearing on Sandy, Geithner was on Capitol Hill, issuing his terms for Congress on austerity and finances.

In the next few days, Obama is supposed to make a request to Congress for supplemental aid for the Hurricane Sandy states, but it can be known in advance that this will be a pretense. Take just the example of FEMA. Before the November election, Obama appeared with FEMA director Craig Fugate, who said fatuously, “We have plenty of money.” Now, FEMA is out of money, and their job is just beginning.

The total of Federal aid requested so far from the combined proposals from worst-hit states is \$85 billion, enough to bust up the “fiscal cliff” scenario, even though it is nothing like what is truly needed. The breakdown is: New York—\$42 billion requested; New Jersey—\$37 billion; Connecticut—\$4 billion. Today, New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo is in Washington, D.C. to stress what his state needs.

Well and good, if the \$85 to \$100 billion—by a mir-

acle—came to be approved and issued overnight. But it’s *the system that must be changed*, to restore government and economic function for a sovereign nation. In reality, the physical means don’t exist at present across the United States, to provide all the repair, replacement, and new inputs for rebuilding.

Look at an instance that “worked,” and think about what is involved in scaling it up: the new flood- and storm-surge-protection system for New Orleans.

A \$14 billion storm-defenses system of new and upgraded levees, pumps, gates, and a huge new seawall (Lake Bourgne Storm Surge) were accomplished for New Orleans in record time, from 2009 to 2011, under the direction of the Army Corps of Engineers. The funding came from the Katrina-chagrined Bush Administration, and then the so-called stimulus law, under the new Obama Administration. On Aug. 29, 2012, the new flood/surge defense system was fully activated, and completely protected New Orleans from Hurricane Isaac.

Disaster Relief, by Sector

Instead of a rush to build up every aspect of infrastructure in the Northeast, on the principle demonstrated in the New Orleans project for storm defenses—*build it all, and build it fast*—there is lip-service and inaction. This is evident, in a snapshot of the situation, by a few sectors of essential infrastructure.

Housing. Interim lodgings are not being provided on the required scale and timetable. An estimated 300,000 individual or duplex homes are damaged or destroyed, as are thousands more apartments. Locali-

ties are pleading with FEMA to bring in trailers and make other arrangements for thousands of displaced people.

Local government. Bergen County, N.J., had two towns wiped out. There is no more Menachie Police Department. New London, Conn., for example, has barely any firemen or police staffing left. Localities in all the states are so financially distressed, they absolutely cannot pay the standard 25:75 funding ratio of local-to-Federal cost-sharing for rebuilding anything.

The current demands are far beyond pre-storm levels. For example, the New York City Fire Department reports a 37% increase in fire incidents in November, compared to last year at the same time. This reflects electrical malfunctions, improper use of candles and generators during power outages, etc.

Transportation. The storm damage to the rail and subway systems of New York/New Jersey is the largest transit disaster in U.S. history. The New Jersey Transit Rail line suffered unprecedented damage. More than a third of its locomotives and 23% of its rail cars were damaged. Track, bridges, and controls were damaged and destroyed. E.g., New Jersey Transit's Morgan draw bridge, in South Amboy, had boats and debris washed up on it. The Hoboken PATH train station is closed.

Call in the Cavalry

On Nov. 29, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, chaired by Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), took statements from Federal lawmakers from the Superstorm Sandy states, who gave particulars of the devastation. Across all their reports was the necessity to deploy the Army Corps of Engineers. Many said that their states are right now wide open for terrible harm from just an "ordinary" Nor'easter coming through.

Rhode Island Senators Jack Reed (D) and Sheldon Whitehouse (D) each described how the state capital, Providence, was protected from the storm by a seawall and gates. Connecticut lawmakers said the same about the storm-surge barrier in place to protect Stamford. Both installations were built by the Corps in the 1960s. Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.) added that the Stamford system has been long overdue to get its pump operations updated, for merely \$500 million. The pumps had to be operated manually during Hurricane Sandy, which worked, but must be improved. He wants all this fixed, and other projects, too, especially anti-flood work on the Housatonic River.

Seaside lawmakers all called for the Army Corps to provide beach protection. Although the national priority is large-scale structural protection—involving seawalls, gates, and such—nevertheless, even local structural intervention by the Corps proves the point of principle. Stockton College, in New Jersey, has just released a report, giving documentation of the before-and-after proof of how the Army Corps beach protection worked.

Rep. Christopher Smith (R-N.J.) stressed that the Army Corps beach projects were "extremely worthwhile"; Congress must provide the Corps with funding. He gave specifics from Ocean County, of how the Corps' high berms and wide beaches mitigated damage, in stark contrast to coastal strips without protection.

Rep. Andy Harris (R-Md.) pointed out that "Army Corps engineering protected Ocean City from major damage," but other coastal sites lacking the Corps' work, such as Crisfield, were badly damaged,

Rep. Michael Grimm (R-N.Y.), from hard-hit Staten Island, said that the Army Corps must be deployed "to fortify our coastline."

Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) showed a map indicating seven ready-to-go coastal defense projects designed by the Corps, for Long Island and Staten Island. He said that these must start right away, and called it point one of his three-point program: "accelerate, study and streamline," to accelerate all ready-to-go projects.

Storm Surge Barriers

Schumer's second point, which he calls "study," is to start the preliminary work right away, of determining the longer term, big structural protection systems for New York City/New Jersey. He specified, to begin with, the "Dutch-like system" of sea-surge barriers. His third point was to streamline and reform anything that gets in the way of implementing these projects. He singled out the Federal Flood Protection regulations, which are "broken," he said.

Schumer made a point of saying that he will collaborate on this with Louisiana Sen. David R. Vitter, who had the successful experience of working with the Army Corps in his state.

In 2009, the Corps of Engineers participated in a seminar, hosted by the American Society of Civil Engineers, to review four sea-surge protection system proposals.

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Congressmen Look To 'Big Vision' Projects

Nov. 27—An hour-long floor dialogue took place today at the House of Representatives among four Democratic Congressmen, who raised examples of “big projects” in American history, and how such a vision is needed today. Led by Rep. John Garamendi (Calif.), participants included Rep. Marcy Kaptur (Ohio) and New Yorkers Brian Higgins and Paul Tonko.

Noteworthy among the many examples they cited are the George Washington/Alexander Hamilton programs for canals, ports, and roads; New York Gov. DeWitt Clinton’s Erie Canal; and President Dwight Eisenhower’s St. Lawrence Seaway project.

Although three of the lawmakers are sponsors of H.R. 1489 to reinstate the Glass-Steagall law, they did not touch on the need for that action as the gateway for a new credit system. Instead, there was back and forth on the idea of borrowing the funds required, at 1% interest. Representative Higgins raised the New America Foundation proposal for, as he said, “a \$1.2 trillion investment in rebuilding the roads and bridges of America. That plan ... would create 27 million jobs....”

Representative Garamendi opened by saying that their intention was “to talk about the economy and to talk specifically about jobs, and the things we can do here, in the waning days of the Congress to create some job opportunities.” He dismissed the idea of sticking to the talking points of the “fiscal cliff,” or the “austerity bomb,” or the “debt limit.”

Here are excerpts from the discussion, ordered by theme:

Sacramento River Management (Calif.). Garamendi called this “the second most risky region in the nation for flooding and flood damage.” He said: “Should a levee break in that region—and those levees are not up to 200-year standards—people would have less than 20 minutes to find high ground, to get out. It’s an impossible situation. So we need serious infrastructure improvement—and that’s Sacramento. The rest of my new district goes further north into Marysville and Yuba City, along the Sacramento River further north, and along the Feather and Yuba rivers—again, communities at high risk. Serious infrastructure needs to be devel-

oped. Levees need to be improved, upgraded, enhanced; otherwise, citizens are at risk, just as they were on Staten Island.

“This is our responsibility. This is not only a local responsibility and a state responsibility—this is a national responsibility. This is when we become a national community, looking out for each other, in providing the basic infrastructure to protect us. We also have infrastructure that is necessary for commerce: our roads, our highways, our Internet systems, our rail transportation systems. All of these infrastructure items are critical to the economic well-being of America in addition to the human and commerce safety of this Nation.”

St. Lawrence Seaway. Representative Kaptur: “I look at the St. Lawrence Seaway, and I think about Dwight Eisenhower, a great general, [who] led our forces in Europe, and came home and decided that America needed to create the St. Lawrence Seaway so that we would unlock the potential of the Upper Great Lakes and the Lower Great Lakes.



U.S. Dept. of Transportation

Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) pointed to the St. Lawrence Seaway, constructed in 1959 under President Eisenhower, “so that we would unlock the potential of the Upper Great Lakes and the Lower Great Lakes.” The photo shows the Seaway in 2010.



Rep. Paul Tonko (D-N.Y.) noted that, “Gov. DeWitt Clinton perceived this Erie Canal as a way to transport goods and to open up the westward movement, to spark an industrial revolution. This is a view of the canal by W.H. Bartlett (1839).

“And you say to yourself, today, with some of the limited thinking that some exhibit—of course, no one in this Chamber would ever be accused of that!... But could we do the St. Lawrence Seaway again?...

”And believe me, the people that sent me here identify with the cause of jobs and economic growth and infrastructure investment in our country, to push us far beyond where perhaps Roosevelt and Eisenhower and Kennedy dreamed.”

Washington/Hamilton Programs. Garamendi responded to Kaptur: “How correct you are to look back to those heroes of the past that laid down the infrastructure. You can actually go back a little bit further. George Washington, in his first year as President of the United States, instructed Alexander Hamilton to develop an industrial policy. One part of that industrial policy was the development of the infrastructure for America’s commerce. And it was canals and it was ports and it was roads.”

Hoover Dam. Kaptur: “I’ve had the great privilege of traveling out West—I think I’ve probably been in every state and almost every Congressional District at one point in my career—and to look at the Hoover Dam. And as I admired the dam, I thought to myself, America has it in her to land a man on the Moon and to create NASA, but here at home, our public works—do we have the vision?

“Do we have a vision big enough today, in the 21st Century, to match what those who came before us gave

to us that put this continent together?”

Erie Canal. Representative Tonko: “Representative Kaptur made an interesting point that there was a sense of vision when they pursued the efforts with the St. Lawrence Seaway. There was a sense of vision in my district as a donor area and in Representative Higgins’ when Gov. DeWitt Clinton perceived this Erie Canal as a way to transport goods and to open up the westward movement, to spark an industrial revolution. That gave birth not only to a port called New York City, but also to a necklace of communities called mill towns, that became the epicenters of invention and innovation.

“So it’s that spark of vision that is the first step. And we’re going to denounce any of these creative opportunities to invest in nation-building by denouncing it as social-

ism? Was President Eisenhower a socialist? Were all those who preceded him or followed him that came up with these great visions—a space program that gave us an unleashing of technology? No, they were thinkers. They were visionaries. They were leaders. That’s the first step. And then we develop policy from that vision. We tether it into real terms, and then we invest in the implementation of that policy. That’s America at her finest. If we look back at the Erie Canal history, when they did that, it wasn’t easy times. They were tough times; they were tough economic times. And so they stepped up to the plate and said, ‘We’re going to do this. It’s not easy to launch, but we’re going to do it because it’s the way through the tough times.’”

‘Engineering and Brain Power’

50,000-Ton Press. Kaptur: “I just want to end with one image, which is really hard to capture in words, but one of our companies in Cleveland has the only 50,000-ton press in the United States of America—Alcoa. It is seven stories in magnitude. I feel very privileged as a Representative to have been invited into the company to see this literally mammoth, magnificent machine be able to take parts and form them for industry as well as our defense systems. And it’s seven stories high! Three layers on three stories at the bottom just dealing with the hydraulics. The engineering and the brain power it takes to manufacture high-end goods is incredible.”

They're Giving You the Right To Die

While the basic Four Freedoms made famous by President Franklin Roosevelt—the freedom of speech and worship, and the freedom from want and fear—are being ripped up en masse by the permanent war and austerity policies dictated by the global financial system, there is one right which is being expanded at a frightening rate: the right to die.

Look at the global pattern:

- The Dutch health-insurance fund Menzis has become the first in that country to put euthanasia on its list of standard services, including reimbursement for expenses which relatives of the victims incur. The “service” is delivered in part by mobile medical teams who will come to your home to provide a deadly cocktail called “euthanacticum” for immediate use.

- In Germany, the Bundestag is reworking legislation on assisted suicide, which anti-euthanasia activists consider an open door to legalizing the practice of “mercy killing” that Hitler made infamous.

- In Great Britain, the Cameron government has just authorized an investigation of the huge number of deaths being carried out under the program begun in the Tony Blair-era, the Liverpool Care Pathway, a deep sedation procedure that generally ensures death with two days. A recent audit, as well as anecdotal evidence, has turned up evidence of a huge number of persons being put into the death program without their consent, or even that of their families—as well as indications that the financial incentives being provided to hospitals for putting patients on the Pathway may be leading to mass murder.

- Then there's the United States. So far, the practice of euthanasia (called assisted suicide) has been legislated state-by-state, not on a national level. The most “advanced” case is Oregon, where

drugs to kill yourself were put on the list of medications which the state health program would pay for back in 2008—at the same time that certain drugs for advanced cancer treatment, and for chronic diseases, were ruled out as not sufficiently “cost-effective.” In other words, you can get help to exercise your right to die—just not your right to life.

But if Americans do not act soon to replace the current international financial system, and remove from power the lackeys that implement it—notably, President Obama—the Hitlerian policy of getting rid of “lives not worthy to be lived,” which is being implemented in Great Britain and Europe, is on its way here. After all, the Blairites who devised the Liverpool Care Pathway were the very same medical “experts” who devised President Obama's Affordable Care Act (aka Obamacare). And although they were prevented from putting explicit incentives for euthanasia into the bill, the drive for “cutting unnecessary medical costs” is at the top of the President's agenda, and that of many Republicans as well.

Obama's Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB), appropriately called a death panel, is coming soon, to institutionalize a process already well underway.

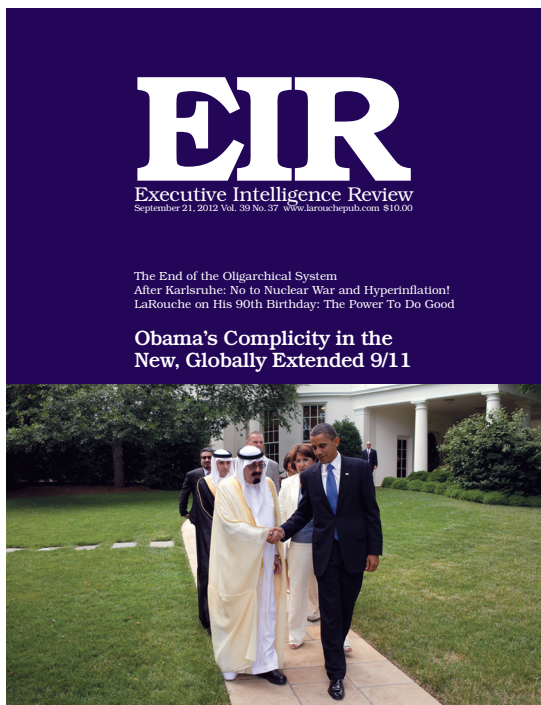
It's time to call an immediate halt. This is a moral crisis of astounding proportions, a rejection of the very sacred character of human life, as well as our noble tradition as a nation. The money questions can be dealt with by returning to the American System of economic progress, which will provide the level of economic surplus we require to care for *all* our population, as well as to work with those nations much less developed than ourselves.

Once again, it's FDR's policy against Hitler fascism. Will you take a stand?

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