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'Silk Road Lady' Brings LaRouche Perspective to China
Can Egypt's Development Spur African Renaissance?
LaRouche: Bill Clinton Must Build a New Presidency

The World Land-Bridge: Rediscovering the Americas



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From the Editors

“If the Americas, like the rest of the world, are to be saved from the economic disintegration and New Dark Age now besetting them, it will have to be on the basis of rediscovering—and rebuilding—the hemisphere, based on applying that ‘substantial form of power’ [the creative powers of mind] which Cusa invoked. That process is now underway with the momentous July 15-16, 2014 summits of the BRICS nations and Unasur, sparked by Argentina’s courageous fight against the criminal vulture funds.”

That introductory statement by Dennis Small in our cover *Feature* on the Americas’ prospects under the emerging World Land-Bridge paradigm, provides an apt introduction to this issue as a whole. In addition to Small’s review of the projects underway and required in South America, we have Part II of our review of Egypt’s renewed drive for sovereign economic development, this time focused on reclaiming the desert (*Economics*).

In the same vein is our preliminary coverage of Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s recent trip to China, which represents a potent demonstration of the power of ideas, specifically the idea of the New Silk Road which she and her husband Lyndon LaRouche have championed for more than two decades (*International*). The role of the LaRouches and their political movement in developing the concepts which the Chinese government is now applying, was repeatedly acknowledged on this tour. In coming issues, there is will be much more from this groundbreaking trip.

The latest LaRouchePAC New Paradigm show provides highly relevant conceptual backup to the reports on progress to the New World Economic Order, with Megan Beets’ discussion of “Poetry: The Shadows which the Future Casts upon the Present” (*Science and Culture*).

But you can’t afford to miss our strategic news reporting: LaRouche’s call on Bill Clinton to create the basis for a new Presidency (*National*); the real story of the British flop at the NATO summit (*International*); and significant developments on Europe and Ebola.

Late breaking is the upsurge of activity to release the 28 pages of the Congressional Inquiry on 9/11, which deals with the funding of that terror attack, and is widely reported to implicate the Saudi kingdom in support for the terrorists (*National*). Such revelations couldn’t be more relevant—not only to the current strategic situation, but to removing one of the major causes of the problem, Barack Obama.

Cover This Week

*Columbus on the
Santa Maria,
landing in the
New World.
Painting by
Emanuel Leutze
(1855).*



4 The World Land-Bridge: Rediscovering the Americas

If the Americas, like the rest of the world, are to be saved from the economic disintegration and New Dark Age now besetting them, it will have to be on the basis of rediscovering—and rebuilding—the hemisphere, by mankind’s applying the cognitive powers that Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, in the 15th Century, called “a substantial form of power.” That process is now underway with the July 15-16, 2014 summits of the BRICS countries and the Union of South American Nations, sparked by Argentina’s courageous fight against the criminal vulture funds. Dennis Small gives an overview of the most important development projects required in Central and South America.

International

13 Helga Zepp-LaRouche on Tour: ‘Silk Road Lady’ Brings LaRouche Perspective to China

During a two-week visit to China, the founder of the Schiller Institute participated in international conferences in Lanzhou and Beijing, was interviewed on radio and TV, and met with many policymakers.

16 Zepp-LaRouche on China Radio: ‘New Silk Road Is Best Policy on the Planet’

The transcript of an interview with the “People in the Know” program on China Radio International.

21 NATO Summit Trumped by Putin’s Flanking Maneuvers

What the British warmongers wanted was unambiguously reflected in their input into the NATO summit, including a shift of NATO strategic doctrines to prepare for what they call Russian “ambiguous warfare.”

24 Berlin Silk Road Event Welcomes Xian Convoy

Economics

25 Can Egypt's Development Spur African Economic Renaissance?

Part II of a series on Egypt's drive for a New Suez Canal and agricultural development projects such as the Toshka project in the Western Desert.

32 California Drought Threatens Food Supply

California is in the third year of the drought, which has so far idled more than 500,000 acres of the most productive farmland in the world, putting about 20,000 people out of work. What can be done?

36 Demand Bio-Hazard Response to Ebola

National

37 LaRouche Call: Bill Clinton Must Pull Together a New Presidency

The former President is "the only individual who has the capability of rallying large forces in the United States around a new Presidency," said Lyndon LaRouche. "Bill, we need you now!"

39 Capitol Hill Press Conference Slams Obama as a 9/11 Liar

Congressmen Walter Jones (R-N.C.), Stephen Lynch (D-Mass.) and Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) joined seven family members of those killed in the 9/11 attacks, in a powerful Capitol Hill press conference on Sept. 9, reiterating the demand that President Obama fulfill his promise and declassify the 28 pages from the original Joint Congressional Inquiry on the 9/11 attacks, which reportedly expose the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the terrorists who carried it out.

Science & Culture

42 Poetry: The Shadows which the Future Casts upon the Present

Megan Beets offers "some thoughts on the unique functions of the human mind per se, which is not a derivative of man's biology, but which is, rather, a derivative of the unique and very lawful creative function of the mind, which we see reflected in the universe around us, and in which the human mind uniquely, as far as we know, participates."

Editorial

51 Defeating ISIS

The World Land-Bridge: Rediscovering The Americas

by Dennis Small

A shorter version of this article will appear in the soon-to-be-published EIR Special Report on the World Land-Bridge.

Sept. 1—It was the revolutionary 15th-Century philosopher and founder of modern science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, who played an instrumental role in the project that led to the 1492 “discovery of the Americas” by Christopher Columbus. Columbus was working from a map provided by Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, who was closely associated with Cusa. It was also Cusa who famously wrote in his 1450 *The Layman: About Mind*: “Mind is a living substance. . . . Its function in this body is to give it life and because of this it is called soul. Mind is a substantial form of power.”

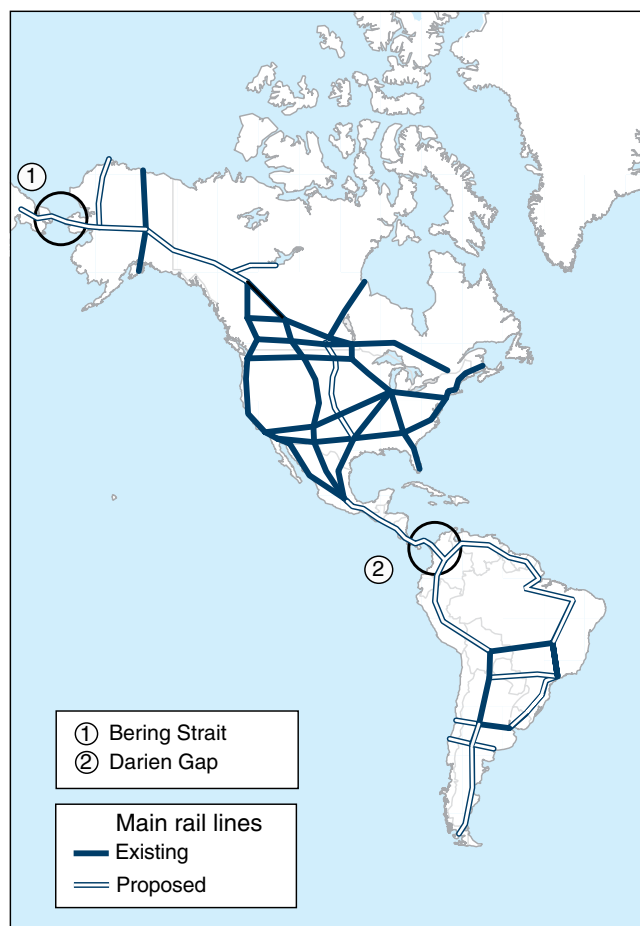
If the Americas, like the rest of the world, are to be saved from the economic disintegration and New Dark Age now besetting them, it will have to be on the basis of rediscovering—and rebuilding—the hemisphere, based on applying that “substantial form of power” which Cusa invoked. That process is now underway with the momentous July 15-16, 2014 summits of the BRICS nations and Unasur,¹ sparked by Argentina’s courageous fight against the criminal vulture funds.

Under the current trans-Atlantic financial system, as distinct from the process initiated at those summits, the region, especially its youth, has no future, thanks to the British imperial policies of looting imposed by the IMF and Wall Street for decades. Under the old system, these young people face only the deadly choices of unemployment, joining a drug gang, or emigrating in search of mere survival. The potential relative population density (Lyndon LaRouche’s metric of a society’s power to sustain a growing, productive population) has fallen below the actual population levels in

1. The BRICS nations are Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa; Unasur is the Union of South American Nations.

FIGURE 1

The Americas: Priority Routes



Source: EIR.

most countries today, meaning that they can no longer keep their own populations alive, based on physical-economic activity. The first to pay the price are the youth.

Exemplary is the case of El Salvador in Central America, where over one-third of the population has fled to the United States to try to survive. In neighboring Honduras, official unemployment now stands at 60%, but knowledgeable Honduran sources say the reality is closer to 80%. In Mexico, about 18% of the population has been driven to the United States over two generations by an economy incapable of providing elementary survival. Pope Francis, pointing to the staggering youth unemployment in many countries, including much of Ibero-America and southern Europe, described the situation as “unbearable.... We are excluding an entire generation of young people.”

The alternative to this destruction? Launch great infrastructure projects as part of the World Land-Bridge. Begin the rebuilding of national economies, and undertake mutual-interest trade. Outlaw slave-labor/free-trade practices. With the millions of productive new jobs so created, the people of the Americas, especially the youth, can look forward to building, not leaving, their homelands.

This is the revolutionary transformation that has been unleashed by the BRICS process. Exemplary is one of the projects undertaken in the framework of the BRICS summit: the construction of an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua. Not only will this project be a vital component of the World Land-Bridge; it is expected to employ some 50,000 construction workers directly, and once operating, it will generate over 200,000 jobs.

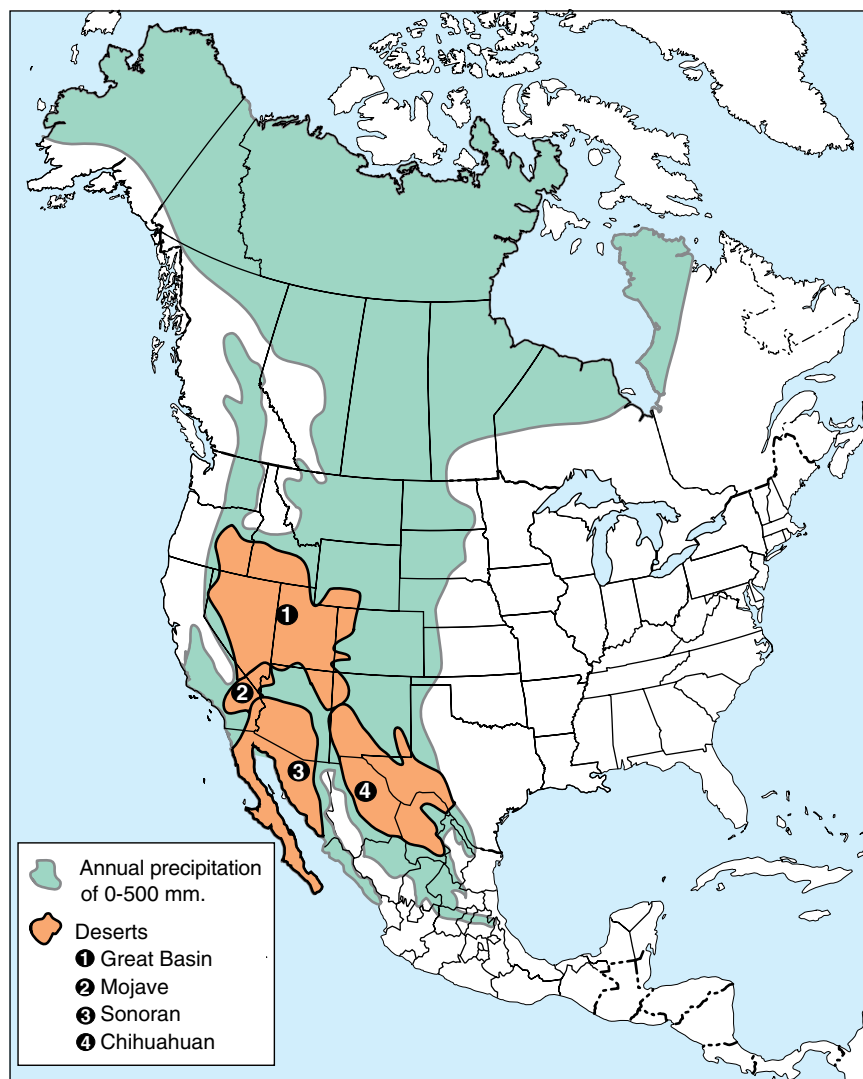
In fact, the entire region of the Americas, from the tip of Alaska in the North, to Tierra del Fuego in the South, presents enormous challenges to biospheric engineering which will require fully activating Cusa’s “substantial form of power” to conquer them. In the far north, there is the plan for a Bering Strait tunnel (**Figure 1**), probably the single most decisive project for the World Land-Bridge, as it will connect Russia and the United States, and all of Eurasia, to the entirety of the Americas.

Moving southward, there is the Great American Desert (**Figure 2**), a swath of arid and semi-arid land which covers a large part of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, which can only be revived by massive bioengineering, beginning with mastery of the huge flows of water, not on Earth, but in our atmosphere. Then there is the Darien Gap (**Figure 1**) connecting Central and South America, where there is still no road—let alone a high-speed railroad—which must be built to cut through the jungle and link the Americas together, and provide a continuous rail connection from South America into all of Eurasia.

In South America proper, there is the world’s greatest river, the Amazon, with the enormous Amazon jungle and its untold, untapped resources. And there are the Andes, a mountain range which runs the length of South America just east of its Pacific Coast—a formidable barrier to the necessary construction of a trans-continental railroad across South America. But this project was also undertaken as a tri-national enterprise among Brazil, Peru, and China at the BRICS Summit, a fitting answer to the way one Peruvian described her

FIGURE 2

The Great American Desert



Source: *EIR*.

country: “Peru is God’s challenge to engineers.”

The outlook required is that of the Peruvian patriot Manuel Pardo, who as President (1872-76), in alliance with Abraham Lincoln’s networks in the United States, launched a national railway project which included crossing the Andes. Their enemies sarcastically dubbed it “the train to the Moon.” But Pardo already knew, in 1860, the enormous role to be played by railroads:

“Join the three central lines by means of the fourth, and decide if, in ten years, a revolution will not have occurred in Peru, a revolution at once both physical and moral, because the locomotive—which, like magic, changes the face of the country through which it

passes—also civilizes. And that is perhaps its main advantage: Populations are put into contact. It does more than civilize; it educates. All the primary schools of Peru could not teach in a century, what the locomotive could teach them in ten years.”

Rail Links the Americas to the World Land-Bridge

The size of the landmass of North and South America combined (16,300 mi², or 42,215 km²) is second only to Asia (17,400 mi², or 45,065 km²). The economic development potential of the Americas is vast, both in terms of the given natural resource base, and manmade “natural” resources—created through infrastructure projects. The maps shown here represent only a brief survey of selected key projects that *EIR* has promoted for decades, many of which have been on the drawing boards of various governments and international agencies also for decades—and even centuries!—awaiting only the policy go-ahead.

The priority high-speed (and preferably maglev) rail routes shown in Figure 1 are not simply proposed speedy travel routes from point to point, with connections to Eurasia/Africa. Rather, these routes indicate *corridors of development*, whose patterns arise from topography, mineral

and other physical resources, and historical settlement patterns (where populations are already concentrated, and where proposed new *development zones* should be). The rail route/corridors indicate intended locations of new concentrations of energy, water, agricultural and industrial activity, and also, centers for health care, and cultural and educational activity.

In North America, the plan is simple. First, build the intercontinental lines planned for decades: the United States/Canada/Alaska line—already mapped out by the Army Corps of Engineers in the 1940s. Second, build the Pan-American rail connection southward, linking Central and South America with the North, likewise

FIGURE 3

South America: Transcontinental Railroad



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planned for decades—in fact, over a century. Third, upgrade the existing rail grid in Mexico, the United States, and Canada, which had been developed as of the mid-20th Century, but was largely taken down during the last 40 “post-industrial” years. The priority routes for high-speed are shown. Note, in particular, how Mexico City in central Mexico is interlinked with the entire northward grid, and to the south.

In South America, (Figure 3) shows priority rail routes to be built, both to ring the continent, proceeding along the Andean spine in the West, as well as across

the mountains, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. This kind of network will *integrate growing economic activity*. As of the mid-20th Century, parts of Argentina and Brazil had relatively dense regional rail networks, which were undermined over the last 40 years. A continental grid was never built at all. The little that currently exists is indicated on the map, often reflecting the classic colonial policy of building a railroad leading only from a mine to the port, so that raw materials could be exported for foreign exchange, which was then used to pay the ever-growing foreign debt.

This overall rail project took a significant step forward at the July BRICS Summit, where the idea of fulfilling the centuries-old dream of building a transcontinental railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America was taken up among Brazil, Peru, and China, in discussions between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Peruvian

President Ollanta Humala, and then with Brazil’s President Dilma Rousseff. An agreement was reached to open bidding for foreign, including Chinese, companies, to participate in the construction of one critical segment of that project: the “T”-shaped Palmas-Campinorte-Anapolis/Campinorte-Lucas route in central Brazil.

The importance of that segment within the overall project presented by *EIR* is clear from Figure 3, a schematic map, first published by *EIR* in 1988. The northern terminus of Palmas is a stone’s throw from the famous Carajás project in the middle of the Amazon jungle, the

world's largest (and purest) iron ore deposit, which is now connected by rail only to the Atlantic port of São Luis. Once built, the western rail terminus of Lucas would then be halfway to the Brazil-Peru border, where the projected rail line would link up, in one option presented by *EIR*, with a Peruvian branch that would cross the Andes at Saramirisa—the lowest pass in that giant mountain range—and from there, to one or more Peruvian ports for shipment across the Pacific Ocean. This would drastically cut shipping time and costs from Brazil (and other Southern Cone countries such as Argentina) to Eurasian powerhouses like China, India, and Russia.

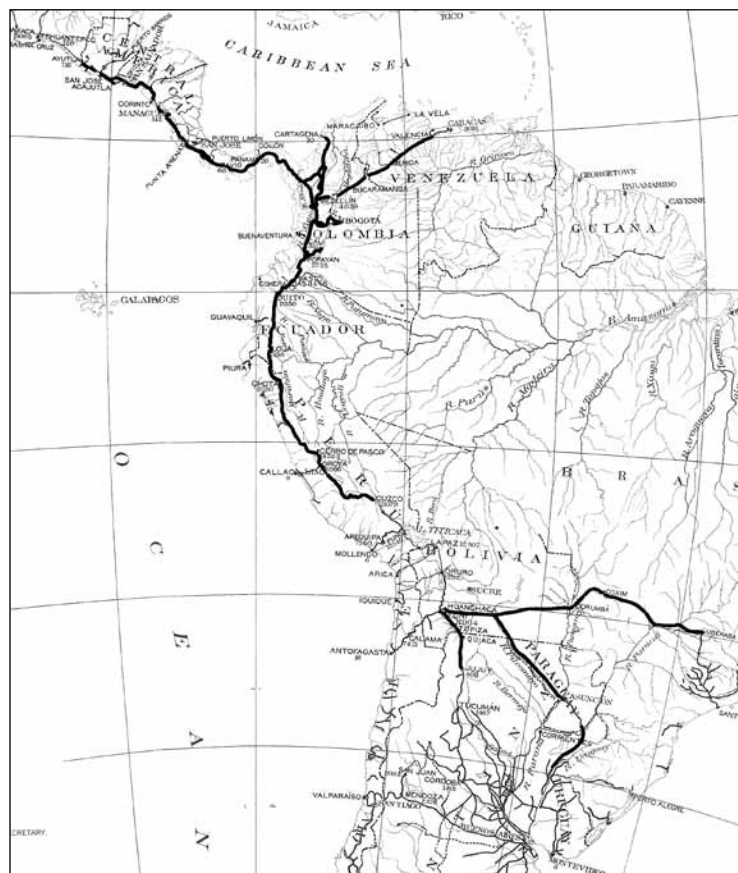
Even greater efficiencies, growth, and productivity can be achieved as this South American Transcontinental Railroad is able to connect directly by rail with Asia, as super-high-speed maglev rail lines are constructed through the Darien Gap and the Bering Strait.

There are various possible routes for a South American Transcontinental Railroad. (The one under discussion among China, Brazil, and Peru centers on São Paulo-Santa Fé do Sul-Cuiabá-Porto Velho-Pucallpa-Saramirisa-Bogotá-Panamá, with Andean crossings at either Pucallpa or Saramirisa.) Another viable option, which has long been studied, is São Paulo-Santa Fé do Sul-Santa Cruz-Desaguadero-Saramirisa-Bogotá-Panamá, with Andean crossings at Desaguadero, Pucallpa or Saramirisa. In fact, earlier versions of precisely this project were drawn up by the Intercontinental Railway Commission, started by U.S. Secretary of State James Blaine, which employed U.S. Army engineers to survey and project lines tying the United States through to Argentina and Brazil, presenting a completed map of the intended route project to President William McKinley in 1898 (**Figure 4**). The strongly pro-American System McKinley commemorated Blaine's plans as the future of humanity, speaking in 1901 at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo—where McKinley was shot dead in a British-run operation.

Three Centuries of Great Water Projects

Figure 5 shows South America's priority water-improvement projects for intra-continental navigation, as well as flood control, power, irrigation, and other uses. The continent is well-endowed with navigable rivers

FIGURE 4



Intercontinental Railway Commission

A small section of the 1898 survey map for the Intercontinental Railway. After President McKinley was murdered, no railway or road was ever built connecting North and South America.

(solid lines). The proposed canals (dotted lines) form key link-ups for a continuous inland water route. The idea dates back at least to Alexander von Humboldt in the 19th Century, who conceived of linking South America's three major river systems—the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Rio de la Plata—with North America as well. He visualized the route going from the mouth of the Orinoco north through the Caribbean Sea, and into North America via the Mississippi and Tombigbee Basin, or via the East Coast—thus, an intercontinental “Great Waterway of the Americas.”

More recently, in the late 20th Century, “The Great Waterway” was the name given by Brazilian expert Vasco Azevedo Neto, for the north-south link-up of the Orinoco to the Amazon system (No. 3 on the map), and the Amazon to the Rio de La Plata (No. 7). This inland waterway would also link up inter-modally with the railroad project described above. For example, the

FIGURE 5
South America: Great Water Projects



Source: EIR.

Amazon can be made navigable as far west as Saramirisa in Peru, where one of the possible transcontinental rail routes would cross the Andes to the Pacific Coast.

The shaded “Production Concentration” area, spanning parts of Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, refers to the concentration here of population, industry—in particular machine-tool capacity—science, and R&D, and output potential of all kinds (aviation, steel, automobile, nuclear power, high-tech farming), which can provide needed technology-transfer inland, throughout the continent—indicated by the shaded arrow-vectors.

Another great water project, the construction of an Inter-Oceanic Canal through Nicaragua (Figure 6),

was announced on July 9, by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, in the lead-up to the BRICS Summit. The massive project will be carried out by the Chinese company HKND, but Russian President Vladimir Putin also made an unannounced stopover in Nicaragua on July 12, on his way to the Summit, to offer Russia’s support as well. The canal will run 173 miles from the mouth of the Brito River on the Pacific Coast in southwestern Nicaragua, to the mouth of the Punta Gorda River on the Caribbean side. It will include two locks, and 65 miles of it will pass through Lake Nicaragua, and have a projected passage time of 30 hours, coast to coast, for the 5,100 of the largest ships in the world that will be able to use this canal.

Project engineers report that over 50,000 construction workers will be required, and that, once in operation, it will generate 200,000 jobs, including its sub-projects (an airport, two ports, a tourist center, etc.).

President Ortega, in announcing the selected route, stated that the country’s educational system was being re-

vamped to produce the engineers and skilled workers that the project will require. He also held up a book containing the feasibility studies for constructing such a canal that had been produced by the U.S. government, and adopted by the U.S. Congress, in 1896, detailing the benefits that such a canal would bring.

The irony was lost on no one. China is actively involved in massive job-creating economic projects in Central America—the United States’ proverbial “back yard”—while the U.S. under Obama has helped destroy that area with his policy of drug legalization, on top of decades of the British Empire’s free-trade economic devastation.

FIGURE 6

Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal



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Tripling Ibero-American Food Production

With adequate infrastructure, especially rail and water projects, Ibero-America is capable of nearly tripling its current levels of food production in a decade. **Figure 7** focuses on two areas with vast agricultural potential: the Colombian-Venezuelan Plains, and Brazil's Cerrado. The Amazon jungle lies between them.

The Colombian-Venezuelan Plains are a continuous stretch of some 50 million hectares (212,000 mi²) in the Orinoco River basin. There is significant annual rainfall—in fact, too much in certain seasons—and there are major rivers which cross the region, including the Meta and the Guaviare. The land, once it has been treated with lime (3-5 tons per hectare) to address the problem of acidity, is well-suited for agriculture. Today, it is vastly underpopulated, underdeveloped, and largely controlled by London-promoted drug-trafficking armies. For example, the Colombian portion of the region (about 60% of the total for the two countries), constitutes 27% of Colombia's national territory, but has only 3% of its population—some 1.5 million inhabitants. There are few roads in the region, and no railroads.

In size, the Colombian-Venezuelan Plains are equivalent to the combined area of the U.S. Great Plains states of Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa.

Next, turn to the huge Cerrado region of Brazil, which is nearly four times larger than the Colombian portion. Its 205 million hectares (792,000 mi²) are equivalent to the three mentioned U.S. states, plus

North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Parts of the Cerrado are a bit more developed than the Colombian-Venezuelan Plains, largely by the international grain cartels, which exploit huge tracts of soybeans, and process them almost entirely for export.

The Cerrado is a vast tropical savannah, a well-watered grassland, which constitutes 24% of Brazil's total land area of 846 million hectares—which, in turn, is 9% larger than the continental United States. Three main river systems drain the region: the Araguaia-Tocantins (into the Amazon Basin); the Paraná (southward to the Río de la Plata Basin); and the San Francisco (to the Atlantic Ocean). Like the Colombia-Venezuela Plains, with the right fertilizer and lime applications to the soils, the region's agro-climatic potential is vast. The temperature regime for much of the Cerrado will permit two, and sometimes three crops a year.

As we indicate in **Table 1**, some 50 million hectares out of the Cerrado's total of 205 million can be put under crop cultivation. This will produce about 210 million tons of grain per year. Similarly, in the Colombian-Venezuelan Plains, grain can be grown on some 15 million of its 50 million hectares, producing about 60 million tons.

If we add in the significant increase of irrigated

TABLE 1

Ibero-America's Great Agricultural Projects: Grain Production

	Total Land Area (Million Hectares)	Area Cultivated (Million Hectares)	Production (Million Tons)
Ibero-America today	2,058	51	
—Production			160
—Imports			40
—Consumption			200
—Consumption, no hunger			260
—Consumption, 2018			350
Colombia-Venezuela Plains	50	15	60
Cerrado	205	50	210
Mexico, NAWAPA-Plus	196	5	20
Sub-Total, 3 Projects		70	290
Total, Today + 3 Projects			450
—New Total as % of Today			281%

Source: FAO, *EIR*.

FIGURE 7

South America: Great Rail and Agricultural Projects



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land—and thereby food output—that can be achieved in Mexico with the implementation of the combined NAWAPA, PLHINO, and PLHIGON water projects, a total of 290 million tons of additional grain can be produced in Ibero-America. This will make for a near tripling of the current, inadequate output of 160 million tons of grain per year. Even if we factor in: a) replacing current imports (40 million tons) with regional production; b) bringing food consumption levels up to the point where hunger is eliminated for the 40-50% of the population today suffering from it (another 60 million

tons); and c) providing for a 3% yearly population growth over the decade that it will take to bring these projects on line (90 million additional tons); the total required grain production of 350 million tons by 2018 will be more than matched by the 450 million tons that will be produced. Regional food self-sufficiency is unquestionably an achievable goal.

Energy for Economic Development

Critical to “rediscovering” the Americas is the provision of plentiful, cheap energy, with a technological platform characterized by high and rising energy-flux density. This means the appropriate combination of high-tech use of fossil fuel deposits, hydro-power potential where available, and most importantly, everywhere, the resumption of nuclear power development, leading directly into planet-wide cooperation on building a fusion-based world economy.

Soon after the 1953 announcement by President Eisenhower of the “Atoms for Peace” program, Argentina became the first nation to sign an agreement for cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear power. Its first reactor came online in 1974, the Atucha I; and its second, the Embalse, in 1983. As of 1979, four new plants were planned to go operational between 1987 and 1997, but the British Empire’s “green” policy and IMF austerity dictates stopped all such programs—until recently. Atucha II finally came online in 2014.

In Brazil, the same British anti-nuclear policy was

imposed, even though scientists were conducting experiments in nuclear fission there in the 1930s. Today, only two Brazilian plants are operational, Angra I (1982) and Angra II (2000).

In Mexico, President José López Portillo (in office 1976-82) had plans for 20 nuclear plants. Today, there are two, both at Laguna Verde.

In all of the Americas, there were 126 nuclear generating plants operational in 2014: United States, 100; Canada, 19; Argentina, 3; and Brazil and Mexico with 2 each. Engineers had said 50 years ago, “2,000 by Y2000!”—the world needs 2,000 nuclear plants by Y2000. But as of 2014, there were only 437, with a mere 70 more under construction.

But a renewed drive for nuclear energy has emerged from the BRICS Summit. Argentina is moving forward rapidly to build additional plants, as is Brazil, with Russian and Chinese collaboration.

But perhaps most moving—and indicative of the paradigm shift that is now underway—is the vigor with which Bolivia has opted to go nuclear. As Vice President Álvaro García Linea put it so eloquently at a late August energy conference in Santa Cruz:

“The use of and training in atomic energy is one of our obligations as a society and as a State. We have made that decision, and we are going to guide ourselves based on that decision. In the coming years, we will implement a program of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with medical and agricultural goals, as the case may be, but we will have an elite, a core of brains, integrated with the world, to networks who work in the atomic field, which will allow Bolivia to learn about and use this fire of the 21st century: atomic energy.

“Nuclear energy is the fire of the 20th and 21st centuries. It is the fire which our ancestors had 20,000 years ago, which allowed them to make philosophy, technical science, culture, agriculture. Knowledge of the atom, its regularities, its use, its functioning, is the touchstone of the 20th and 21st centuries, the fundamental core of new knowledge and new technologies, new theories and new means of production. . . .

“Bolivia cannot remain on the periphery, if this is the case, if knowledge of the atom . . . is the sacred fire of the 20th and 21st centuries, as fire was for the pre-agricultural civilizations of 20,000 years ago. Today a society which is respected—and we respect ourselves—cannot remain on the periphery, and we are not going to remain on the periphery. . . .”

“Fire in itself is not the destroyer,” he said, and nuclear energy is not the destroyer. It can be “a creative productive force of life or a destructive force.”

“Nuclear energy exists independently of us. It functions in nature, in the human body, in physical and chemical processes. The question is, if we have the ability as society, to learn about it, to know it, to respect its force and to know how to use it collectively and humanly for beneficial purposes. . . .


“Let us break the mental and colonial chains; break them! Let us dare to leave the cave, as our ancestors did 20,000 years ago. Let us dare to assume our responsibility before the world, before our history and our society. Knowledge of nuclear energy is knowledge of the ABC’s of nature. . . .

“[Bolivia has] the technical, scientific, and moral obligation to take responsibility for the knowledge, use, understanding, and beneficial development of this fundamental force of nature. It doesn’t matter how long it takes us. We are going to do it, because we are convinced that that is how we cement the conditions for the technological development of Bolivians for the next 400 to 500 years.”

THE EURASIAN LAND-BRIDGE

**‘The New Silk Road’—Locomotive
For Worldwide Economic Development**

An EIR Special Report



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HELGA ZEPP-LAROUCHE ON TOUR

‘Silk Road Lady’ Brings LaRouche Perspective to China

by William C. Jones

Sept. 8—Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, addressed a forum in Beijing on Sept. 5, on the topic “One Belt, One Road.” The event, sponsored by *China Investment* magazine, which is an arm of the National Development and Reform Commission, the main economic policy planning commission under the State Council of the Chinese government, was the first of what is intended to become an annual event bringing together researchers from many Chinese think-tanks tasked with the mission of developing a program for President Xi Jinping’s Silk Road Economic Belt.

Zepp-LaRouche’s presentation on the global strategic significance of China’s Silk Road program was introduced by Prof. Bao Shixiu, who stressed the role of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in creating the New Silk Road idea. Her 10-minute speech gave a strategic focus to the discussion overall, and became a point of attention in the afternoon’s proceedings.

The conference came as the culmination of a nearly two-week visit to China by Zepp-LaRouche, during which she was a participant in an international conference on the New Silk Road at Lanzhou University, in a prime-time CCTV news analysis show on the subject of the defeat of fascism in Asia, an interview on Chinese Radio International on her campaign for the New Silk Road, as well as holding many private meetings.

Lanzhou University Conference

Zepp-LaRouche’s first public event was at Lanzhou University in Gansu province in northwest China. Lan-

zhou is the capital of the province, on the Yangtze River, and a transportation hub. The conference was held Aug. 25-26.

According to reports in Chinese media, 100 officials and experts attended from 21 countries, including China, India, Russia, Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Under the title “One Belt, One Road,” the event was co-sponsored by Lanzhou University and the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, and included a plenary session and three forums, on cultural exchange, regional cooperation, and cooperation among universities. Zepp-LaRouche spoke during the cultural exchange forum, on the topic “The Silk Road in the 21st Century Is the Cornerstone of Peace and Order.”

The conference was also addressed by China’s Deputy Education Minister, Du Yubo; the vice governor of Gansu Province, Xian Hui; the vice chairman of the China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, Qi Mingqiu; the president of Lanzhou University, Wang Cheng; a representative of the Department of International Economy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, Diao Junshu; the president of Russian Railways, Vladimir Yakunin; Russian Academy of Sciences bureau member Gennady Matishov; and many others.

According to *China Daily*, the focus of the conference was “the principle of ‘mutual negotiation, joint development and sharing’ ... to further deepen the cooperation between China and other countries along the Silk Road.” It also stressed “the great significance of

promoting education exchange among countries along the Silk Road,” and to “drive the ‘One Belt and One Road’ construction through frequent education resource sharing, science and technology cooperation, and personnel communication at a higher level.”

Media Events

Zepp-LaRouche later travelled to Beijing, where she granted two interviews.

The first featured her as part of a panel on the show “Dialogue—Ideas Matter,” which aired live on Sept. 3, the day the Chinese government has designated as a national holiday to commemorate the World War II victory over fascism in Asia. She joined Tao Wenzhao, a Research Fellow at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in the studio, while Yoichi Shimatsu, the former editor of *Japan Times Weekly*, participated via satellite.

In response to a question about the Japanese government’s bellicose policies toward China, Zepp-LaRouche made the larger point that President Obama launched his “Asia pivot,” centered on a new military doctrine called Air-Sea Battle, which is a source of instability in the region. She cited Obama’s announcement in April 2014 that the U.S. was shifting from a policy of neutrality on territorial disputes between Japan and China toward a policy of backing Japan’s territorial claims.

Asked how the China-Japan relationship could be improved, Zepp-LaRouche addressed the question from the standpoint of her native Germany, which committed horrible crimes during the Second World War, but confessed to those crimes, and has now emerged as a trusted nation. She cited the continuing cover-up by Japan of the Nanking Massacre (1937), and called for the creation of a commission to conduct an honest and independent historical study, as a starting point for establishing trust. She cited Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s role in drafting the postwar Japanese peace constitution and noted Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s reinterpretation of that document, with the backing of Obama. She stressed that, in an age of thermonuclear weapons, con-



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

A reporter from Xinhua interviews Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Germany, May 23, 2014. During her August trip to China, she brought the Schiller Institute’s perspective on world affairs to many live and media audiences.

flicts cannot be solved by wars, and further, that this is not just a problem in the Pacific, but a global problem, noting that NATO is encircling Russia, and that we are, thus, on the verge of a potential catastrophe.

In the final exchange of the 22-minute broadcast, Zepp-LaRouche was asked about “Abenomics” (named for the Japanese prime minister), and the implications of the just-concluded summit in Tokyo between Abe and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. She observed that that is another dynamic that is driving the economic situation in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. She mentioned China’s New Silk Road project, the recently signed Russia-China strategic partnership, the BRICS summit in Brazil in July, and the follow-up meetings between the BRICS leaders and the heads of state of the rest of the South American countries, the Asian International Investment Bank (AIIB), and the New Development Bank (NDB).

She described all of these developments as very promising and contrasted them to Abenomics, which has drawn Japan even deeper into London-Wall Street financial system that is headed for a crash. She cited the failure of the United States, following the September 2008 crisis, to solve the problem of the too-big-to-fail banks, noting that they are 40% bigger today than they were before the 2008 blowout. She said that Japan is

too closely linked to the London and Wall Street system to avoid the damage from a crash. She contrasted this to the system of project financing that is emerging as an alternative in many nations.

The other two guests shared some of Zepp-LaRouche's criticisms of the Abe and Obama policies, particularly the right-wing, militarist turn in Japan since Abe came to power; but were more inclined to hope that a de-escalation of tensions would come about.

"Dialogue—Ideas Matter" reaches a large audience in China and has a subscribership of 80 million worldwide.

On the following day, Zepp-LaRouche was the guest on "News Plus," a popular program of China's worldwide China Radio International. The full transcript of that interview appears below.

The Silk Road Conference

On the final day of her visit, Zepp-LaRouche—who has been known for decades in China as the "Silk Road Lady"—attended the Beijing "One Belt, One Road" conference mentioned above. There were diplomats from a number of embassies in attendance, but the Schiller Institute seemed to be the only foreign think-tank there.

Following the introduction by Prof. Bao Shixiu, Zepp-LaRouche discussed the role of the Schiller Institute in elaborating the concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge at the beginning of the 1990s, and presenting it in Beijing in 1996, at the "International Symposium on Economic Development of the Regions along the New Euro-Asia Continental Bridge." While several economic crises intervened to interrupt what was meant to be a peace order for the 21st Century, she said, President Xi's speech in Astana, Kazakstan last year created a new wave of optimism which has transformed the world.

She then elaborated the nature of the financial crisis, warning of a greater blowout ahead and listing the "Four Laws" developed by Lyndon LaRouche for getting the world out of the crisis and propelling it into the future: Glass-Steagall Act bank separation; a Hamiltonian National Bank; a Hamiltonian credit policy with investment aimed at building infrastructure on the basis of a long-term credit arrangements; and a space-based science-driver program for developing fusion energy and mining helium-3 on the Moon, as fuel for the fusion program. She then urged that the New Silk Road program be crafted in such a way that it pulls the world

away from geopolitics and establishes a new paradigm based on the common interests of mankind.

Her speech immediately placed the whole question of the New Silk Road on a higher plane and. During the Q&A, and in the afternoon session, there was, however, a tendency to return to the "geopolitics" approach, with a number of further interventions by Zepp-LaRouche to bring things back on track. At one point, a somewhat disgruntled professor, who seemed to be quite happy with having China remain a largely agricultural country, reacted to what he thought she had said. Whether he misunderstood, or was simply "venting," a number of the speakers praised the perspective she had raised.

There were a number of young people in attendance, one of whom got up at this point, saying that he had not intended to speak at all, but felt the need to do so at this point in order to underline the importance for China of what Zepp-LaRouche had just said.

At the banquet following the conference, many of the participants came up to her table to toast her contribution. And the conference organizers themselves were overjoyed with the event, which they felt had been transformed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche's participation.

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—Lyndon LaRouche, Feb. 11, 2013

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‘New Silk Road Is Best Policy on the Planet’

Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave this interview to China Radio International’s “People in the Know” [program](#) on Sept. 4, 2014, during her recent visit to China. The host is Zheng Chenguang.

Zheng Chenguang: The world is now undergoing some profound changes. Nowhere are these changes more prominent than in the global financial order, as well as regional and world security.

The BRICS countries are now taking the initiative to establish their own development bank, as reforms of the governing structure of the IMF and the World Bank still leave a lot to be desired.

The infamous rise of ISIS in Iraq, which has drawn in a large number of fighters from the West, notably Britain, the U.S., Australia, and Belgium, has prompted U.S. President Obama to order airstrikes to halt its further advancement, while Britain has become the first major Western country to raise security levels on their home soil.

In Ukraine, the meddling of the U.S.-led NATO has precipitated a strong reaction from Russia. As of Wednesday [Sept. 3], Russia and Ukraine have reached a long-term ceasefire deal over the fighting in eastern Ukraine, but the future is still far from certain.

In the East China Sea, the growing assertiveness of Japan militarily is now putting itself and China on a collision course.

So what risks are these highly fluid issues posing to regional and global security? How can we contain the potential crisis that arises from them?...

You were here almost half a year ago. Tell us what have you been doing in the past six months, especially with the Schiller Institute?

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, in these six months, tremendous developments have taken place. You had the strategically extremely important summit between President

Xi Jinping and President Putin in Shanghai in May, and then in July, the equally important BRICS meeting in Brazil, which was followed by a summit between the BRICS countries and the heads of state of Latin America. And what has emerged out of this series of meetings is a fantastic development, namely, the shaping of a new financial order and a new economic system. And this is extremely important, because this has given tremendous hope to many other countries to finally go for the kind of development which is in their self-interest. Like, for example, Egypt: The new government of al-Sisi is making a new widening of the Suez Canal; they’re building agro-industrial complexes, new cities, a nuclear plant on the coast for power and irrigation.

Also many other countries are now building projects, like China is helping Nicaragua to build a second Panama Canal through Nicaragua. Many countries have agreed to cooperate with China, Russia, and India on the development of nuclear energy. It’s almost like a tremendous revolution is taking place, where countries who have been intimidated by the IMF and the World Bank *not* to do these things and to fulfill all kinds of conditionalities, they somehow say, “No, we are not afraid anymore, we are now doing finally what is in our self-interest.”

What the Schiller Institute has been doing in this period: First of all, we were extremely happy, because if you look at our earlier reports from the 1970s and early ’80s, these were all projects that were on our books, and now, it’s happening! We were so enthusiastic, about the New Silk Road, about the BRICS coun-



Helga Zepp-LaRouche on Chinese TV, April 15, 2014. During her August trip to China, she brought the Schiller Institute’s perspective on world affairs to many audiences.

tries, and what we have been trying to do is to convince the United States, Germany, France, Italy, to join the BRICS and to support this development and not be hostile to it. Fortunately, there is some hope that that may be possible, because, for example, German industry right now would like to join these developments.

New Financial Institutions

Zheng: You singled out the establishment of some new global financial institutions as one of the major developments in the past six months, and I assume you're talking about the AIIB [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] in Asia, and the BRICS Development Bank worldwide. But how would you look at the feasibility, and especially financially speaking, for these banks to really get off the ground? We have had the IMF and the World Bank in existence for several decades: How would you see the future relationship between the financial institutions spearheaded by the BRICS countries and all these already-established institutions?

Zepp-LaRouche: First of all, there are many people in Europe and in the United States who are pointing to the fact that the so-called "too big to fail" banks are today more bankrupt than in 2008, before the Lehman Brothers crisis. They have 40% more debt, they have outstanding derivatives of \$2 *quadrillion*, which is a sum which is so unbelievably big, it never can be paid. These banks are in terrible shape. The critics of the AIIB and the New Development Bank are saying it's too small, it takes too long, who should pay all of this? But that is wrong thinking, because it is sovereign governments that create credit for production. And what is so good about the AIIB and the New Development Bank is that they are entirely devoted to the financing of projects, *not* speculation, and that will prove in the future that they are the superior financial system.

And we are trying to get the United States to go back to its own American System of economy, which was established by the first Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, who created a National Bank, and that National Bank had the power to give credit for production.

Zheng: You also talked about Europe. Are you



Agência Brasil/Marcelo Camargo

Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff greets Chinese President Xi Jinping at the BRICS summit in Brazil, July 17, 2014. The Schiller Institute is trying to convince the United States and Europe to support the BRICS' drive for a new world economic order, Zepp-LaRouche said.

saying that Europeans should also establish another bank to help with other projects? We understand the IMF is controlled by the European side.

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, the problem is that this present financial system, which is associated with globalization, is finished. They are so bankrupt! What is happening right now is a swindle. You can see it in the case of the fight between Argentina and the vulture funds. Now, the NML [Capital] vulture fund bought, in 2001, Argentine bonds for a dumping price, of, I think, altogether \$48 million. And after six years, they want to have \$850 million from the Argentine government, which would mean a profit of 1,608%, which is usury! I mean, they have not worked for that money, they have just invested in speculation, and they're now trying to bankrupt Argentina. And fortunately, Argentina—which is inspired by the BRICS development and by the summit which took place in Argentina, and also the visit of President Xi Jinping—Argentina is insisting on its sovereign right to pay the debt according to terms which allow the survival of Argentina. So this is very good.

But it is interesting that the same vulture funds have bought up similar bonds in Portugal, in Spain, in Italy, and they're trying to give the European nations the same treatment as they are trying to do with Argentina.

So, I think this will head to a confrontation and a dramatic change, because there is no way the nations

can survive if they capitulate to these vultures!

Countering the Rise Of ISIS

Zheng: Let's talk about global security and the political situations: We are seeing many things taking place in today's Arab world—it's really worrisome. Notably, the rampant military groups and terrorism; the rise of ISIS, which is not just comprised of Arab terrorists, but also people with Australian, British, and American passports! Many entities are blaming the U.S. for these existing problems in the Arab world because of the Iraq War and the interventions, say in Syria and Libya. What is your take?

Zepp-LaRouche: This is the curse of the evil deed, that it must permanently create more evil deeds. It was the war initiated by Tony Blair and George Bush against Saddam Hussein, which was based on lies. There were no weapons of mass destruction, there was no threat to cities around the world in 45 minutes, it was all based on lies which were produced, under the guidance of Tony Blair, by MI6 at the time, and this was part of the effort of regime change against any country which would not be submissive to the idea of globalization.

Now, that war has caused tremendous hardship, not only for Iraq, but look at the long series of wars, look at Afghanistan today, look at Libya, look at the situation in Syria, look at the Gaza Strip, look how this terrorism has spread to most of Africa: Northern Africa into Central Africa. You can say that that entire policy, even from a narrow American interest, is a complete failure.

So now, the problem exists: ISIS has American weapons, you know; where do they have these American weapons from? It is at least a good hypothesis, that these were the weapons which were given by the CIA from Libya to the Syrian opposition, and then they fell into the hands of these even more radical elements, more radical even than al-Qaeda, and now it's a big problem.

So I think that this shows that the present confrontation, which is pushed by NATO and the U.S., and the EU against Russia, is very stupid. Because there must

FIGURE 1

The Ancient Silk Road



be international cooperation between Russia, China, India, Iran, the United States, and Europe; they all have to work together to solve such a problem. So I think that when Xi Jinping talked about that a security order must be *inclusive*, that you cannot have peace for some countries and chaos in other countries, that is absolutely correct: There must be an *inclusive* security architecture.

Zheng: So far, for all these Western governments, the only available solution to solve the ISIS problem is just bomb them, but that will not solve the problem at its roots. You were talking about some more cooperation and coordination from different countries to solve the problem. Can you put your finger on some of the more concrete efforts that can be made to contain it?

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, already in November 2012, the Schiller Institute organized a conference in Frankfurt, where we presented a comprehensive peace and development plan for the entire region, from the Caucasus in Central Asia to Afghanistan to the Gulf, to the Mediterranean. This entire region must be taken as one, and the Silk Road must be extended to all of these countries. And if Russia, China, India, Iran, hopefully the United States, the European countries, cooperate and declare a war on the desert—if you look at the map you can see that from the Atlantic coast of Africa, the Sahel zone, Sahara, the Saudi Peninsula, Iran, to China, you have one big strip of desert. This is practically not livable for people; there is no agriculture, no cities.

So we have prepared a development plan, which basically would extend the Silk Road, or as we sometimes

call it, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, into this area. to develop the desert by three methods: You can use the water from the aquifers, you can redirect some rivers, you can make dams, but most importantly, you have to have peaceful nuclear energy for large-scale desalination of ocean water, and then use this desalinated water to green the deserts. That way, you can have agriculture and industry. You need to build up infrastructure in this entire region, as densely as it is, for example, in Germany. Germany is a very good example of well-coordinated infrastructure, where rivers, canals, high-speed rail, and roads are integrated, which is very good for industry and cities.

So if you have that kind of approach, you give a perspective of future economic prosperity for the young people in this region, because many of them would not be joining the terrorists if they had some economic hope for the future.

The solution has to be peace through development. And the only hopeful thing I can say, is that the present policies of Egypt are very, very quickly moving in this direction already. So, between Iran, Egypt, there are already poles of hope in this region.

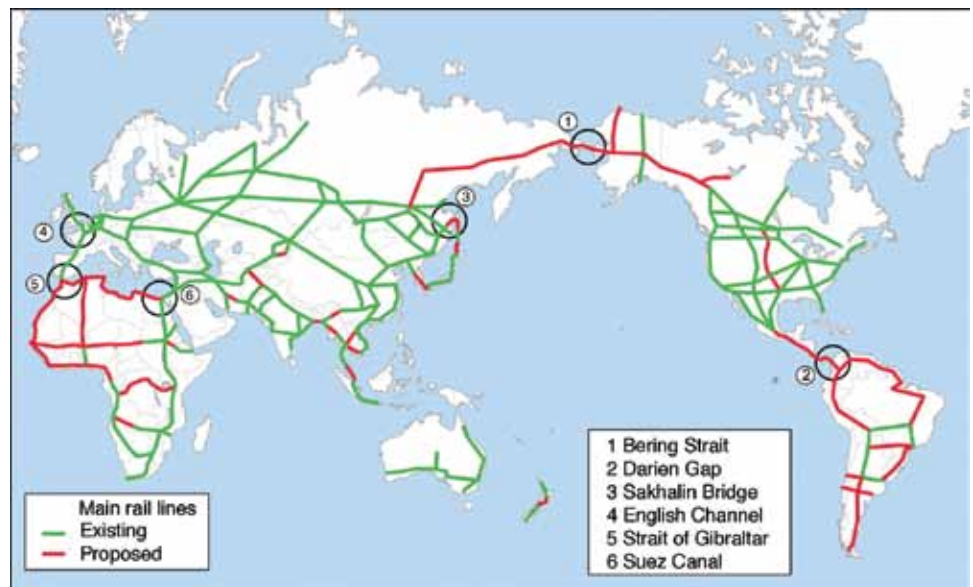
The New Silk Road

Zheng: ... This Eurasia Bridge was proposed a long time ago. Last year, Chinese President Xi Jinping also proposed this New Silk Road economic belt, connecting China all the way through Eurasia, and then to East Europe and perhaps to West Europe, taking Rotterdam as the final sea outlet.

How would you look at this proposal? Do you think that this has some similarities with the Eurasian Land-Bridge?

Zepp-LaRouche: Absolutely! I think the New Silk Road is the basis for a peace order of the 21st Century. As you know, we proposed the Eurasian Land-Bridge when the Soviet Union collapsed, because then the Iron Curtain was no longer existing, and we proposed at the

FIGURE 2
The World Land-Bridge



time, to combine the population and industry centers of Europe with those of Asia, through development corridors. Therefore, we were extremely happy when Xi Jinping announced the New Silk Road last year, because this is what we have been fighting for, for 25 years! And in the meantime, we not only had hundreds of conferences and seminars about it, but we developed it further to become the World Land-Bridge. I know China has already expressed interest to contribute to building the tunnel under the Bering Strait, and other projects which are part, really, of a World Land-Bridge—like the Second Panama Canal in Nicaragua, that is part of a World Land-Bridge.

So the way to think about the New Silk Road is not just some connection through Central Asia, but it is the next form of the evolution of mankind, by bringing infrastructure to all the landlocked areas of the world, and in that way, uplifting the productivity of the population in that region. So it is really something which needs to be done for mankind to reach the next level. We really are of the opinion that China is doing the best policy on the planet right now.

The West's Confrontation with Russia

Zheng: One thing very potentially destabilizing in the region is Ukraine. The conflict in Ukraine has inflicted a huge loss and pain on the Ukrainian people, and the crisis seems nowhere near the end, and the EU

is threatening more sanctions against Moscow.

Where do you see that this crisis will end? Is this crisis a reflection of today's political schism, or confrontation, between Russia and the West? And do you think the West should accommodate the interests of Russia, because they are all interconnected: Russia is the major provider of energy sources which will produce heat to help the Europeans get over this cold Winter?

Zepp-LaRouche: These sanctions are extremely damaging, not only to Russia, but to Europe! They hurt Germany's industry, which is why there is a rebellion among not only German industry, French industry, Italian industry—the European Business Association just came out absolutely warning against it.

I blame entirely NATO and the EU for this crisis. Even the Council on Foreign Relations in the United States, and many articles now have appeared, which have the same opinion, say that this crisis was caused by the breaking of the promises which were given to Gorbachov and Yeltsin, that NATO would never extend its troops up to the Russian border; this was promised in 1991 to Russia, and that promise was broken. In '91, there was no reason to create a security architecture which was exclusive of Russia; it would have been very easy to integrate Russia into any kind of security alliance. But because at that time, you had in America the neo-cons, and [in Britain] Margaret Thatcher, and they decided to go for world empire—globalization is only another word for world empire—they step-by-step decided to extend the borders of NATO closer to Russia, to expand the EU, to encircle Russia, and to make the “color revolutions.”

There was recently a security conference in Moscow, where the Russia military stated very clearly that the color revolutions are a form of war, even if it's not declared. If you are trying to buy, with money, activists in a country, with the aim to topple the government, it is a form of war. The toppling of the Ukrainian government in 2004, the so-called Orange Revolution, was already war, and what they did with trying to make an ultimatum to Ukraine last November, with the EU Association Agreement, was really an effort to make Russia indefensible. Because if you kick the Black Sea Fleet out of the Black Sea and Crimea, Russia is not defensible.

And therefore, this policy is very dangerous and what they will try to do this week, with the NATO summit in Wales, is to try to turn NATO into a complete war machine against Russia.

Break Wall Street's Hold on the U.S.A.

Zheng: Now, let's get down to talk about China-U.S.: Last year, when the Chinese President and the U.S. President met at Sunnylands [in California], they agreed to establish this new model of major country relations, and overall the relationship can be regarded as stable. But there are a few hiccoughs: For instance, the U.S. issued an arrest warrant for Chinese military officials, accusing them of launching cyber attacks against the United States—even as the Snowden case is still being talked about extensively here in China and beyond. Another thing is the U.S. is recently intensifying its reconnaissance operations, along the Chinese borders, which has prompted strong opposition from the Chinese side. And more important are China-Japan relations: It seems to many Chinese people, that the U.S. is abetting Japan to take on China! Do you think that the U.S. should act as a more responsible player, to stabilize the region, rather than destabilizing or rocking the boat, in the region?

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes! I think that the model which was proposed by China for the new relationship among major powers is a wonderful model, where each country should respect the sovereignty of the other one, respect the different social system, non-interference.

I think the United States right now is pursuing a course which is dictated by Wall Street, so it's not in the American interest. Because Wall Street historically was always a dependency of the British Empire. If you go back in history, Wall Street was financing the Confederacy against Lincoln! So Wall Street right now is not really an American institution, but it is part of this empire faction of globalization.

But there is right now big motion in the U.S. Congress to implement the Glass-Steagall Law which was implemented by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, in reaction to the world financial crisis of the '30s. And there are many Congressmen and Senators right now, who are moving in this direction. And the LaRouchePAC movement is mobilizing the whole country to do that, before the crash occurs. Because if the financial crash occurs, which could happen at any moment, we could have a blowout of the financial system worse than 2008. So it really is a race against time.

I think there will be a big battle in the United States right now: Will the United States go back to being a republic, and obey the Constitution, or does America want to be an empire together with the British? And that battle will decide if there will be world peace or not.

NATO Summit Trumped by Putin's Flanking Maneuvers

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Carl Osgood

Sept. 8—British plans to use the Sept. 4-5 NATO heads of state summit in Wales to launch an accelerated war provocation against Russia hit a brick wall as the result of critical flanking maneuvers by Russian President Vladimir Putin. As the NATO summit was beginning, Putin moved to establish a ceasefire between the Ukraine government and pro-Russia rebels in the east and southeast of the country. On Sept. 4, while en route to Mongolia, Putin held a telephone discussion with Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko. Following that call, Putin issued a seven-point ceasefire plan that had formed the basis of his phone call. He voiced optimism that the scheduled Sept. 5 Minsk negotiating session of the Ukraine Contact Group would succeed in finalizing a prolonged ceasefire, opening the way for a complete political solution.

The meeting in Minsk did, in fact, result in a ceasefire agreement that has generally held so far, despite violations reported on both Sept. 7 and 8. Poroshenko issued a statement from the NATO summit, confirming that the agreement had been reached, and that he had ordered the Ukrainian armed forces to cease all military operations, and to withdraw to beyond artillery range from the population centers that had been under siege. The diplomatic breakthrough did not simply come from good will. In the two-week period preceding the NATO meeting and the ceasefire agreement, rebel forces, reinforced by Russian volunteers, crushed Ukrainian forces in several battles. By the time the NATO summit began, the Ukrainian Army was on the verge of defeat.

Despite the diplomatic break in Minsk, European Union nations, at the close of the NATO summit, announced they would go ahead with new sanctions against Russia. The NATO summit itself confirmed the creation of a British-led Joint Expeditionary Force, as well as the reinforcement of NATO's Rapid Reaction Force, to be specifically deployed against Russia, in the event of any "Russian provocations" against NATO members. And NATO is going ahead with a month-long

series of maneuvers under the umbrella of "Atlantic Resolve." These maneuvers will include "Rapid Trident," Sept. 16-26 in western Ukraine; "Sea Breeze," Sept. 8-10, involving the deployment of the second American Aegis ballistic missile defense destroyer the *USS Cook* into the Black Sea; and "Ample Strike," involving coordinated NATO ground and air operations in the Czech Republic. The U.S. has dispatched additional F-16s to Poland to participate in "Ample Strike." While NATO has conducted maneuvers in the past outside of NATO territory, this time NATO forces will be deployed in western Ukraine at a time when the country has been engaged in civil conflict.

Hysteria Among the Warmongers

British strategists were caught by surprise by Putin's successful counter-actions, and were depressed at the outcome of the NATO summit. As the summit was coming to a close, Edward Lucas, Senior Editor of *The Economist*, a prominent mouthpiece for the British oligarchy, delivered an hysterical call on U.S. National Public Radio for an escalation of economic and financial warfare against Russia. Lucas even called for Russian banks to be shut out of the Western banking system altogether.

A Sept. 5 conference call sponsored by the Atlantic Council to provide an assessment of the outcome of the summit registered a similar air of defeat. Former Ambassador to NATO Nicholas Burns, Atlantic Council President Fred Kempe, and Atlantic Council Executive Vice President Damon Wilson were all hoping that NATO would decisively confront Russia on its policies in Ukraine, but instead, they got the ceasefire agreement that was going into effect as they were speaking, taking the wind out of their sails. Burns complained that no proposals for significant military assistance to Ukraine came out of the summit, nor did any tough sanctions. "NATO missed an opportunity, here, to increase the cost to Putin with much tougher sanctions



White House/Pete Souza

While on a working visit to Mongolia, President Putin issued a seven-point ceasefire plan for Ukraine, after speaking with Ukrainian President Poroshenko by phone. Putin is shown here in Mongolia, with President Elbegdor (right) and Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov.

against Russia,” he said. “We can’t trust Putin. He will continue to try to intimidate the Ukrainian government. He will leave his forces on Ukrainian soil. He has outmaneuvered Europe.”

What the British Wanted

What the British warmongers wanted was unambiguously reflected in their input into the NATO summit.

On July 29, the House of Commons Defence Committee released a report entitled “Towards the next Defence and Security review: Part Two—NATO.” The thesis of this report—one of a series of reports the committee is producing on British defense policy—is that Russia is now the overriding threat that Britain and NATO must be prepared for, but it’s not like the Soviet threat of the Cold War era. The threat today is much more ambiguous, it says, in that Russia is capable of attacking, using methods that don’t rise to the threshold of Article 5’s provision for collective defense in the face of “armed attack”—as the Russian takeover of Crimea, and the 2007 cyberattack on Estonia supposedly show—and therefore NATO must adjust to this new reality.

“Our conclusion is that NATO is currently not well-prepared for a Russian threat against a NATO member

state,” the report says in its opening summary. “A Russian unconventional attack, using asymmetric tactics (the latest term for this is ‘ambiguous warfare’), designed to slip below NATO’s response threshold, would be particularly difficult to counter.” The 48-page report focuses on NATO’s Articles 4 (calls for “consultation” among members) and 5 because, among other reasons, “the attack on Ukraine has raised the possibility—however currently unlikely—of an attack, conventional or unconventional, on a NATO member state in the Baltics, potentially requiring an Article 5 re-

sponse; and because such a response would be challenging and requires significant adaptation from the UK and NATO.”

Among the report’s recommendations are the following: dramatic improvements to the existing NATO rapid reaction force; the pre-positioning of equipment in the Baltic States; and a continuous (if not technically “permanent”) presence of NATO troops, on training and exercise in the Baltic. All of these measures were, in fact, on the agenda for the summit. One of the measures they add to that is, “The circumstances in which the Article 5 mutual defense guarantee will be invoked in the face of asymmetric attack.”

Citing the Russian journal *Military Thought*, the Commons report states that “Russia has increasingly focused on new and less conventional military techniques. These asymmetric tactics (sometimes described as unconventional, ambiguous or non-linear warfare) techniques are both more aligned to Russian strengths, and considerably more difficult for NATO to counter.”

Chris Donnelly, Director of the Institute for Statecraft, defined the use of asymmetric warfare by Russia as “a form of warfare that integrates the use of conventional and unconventional force; integrates the use of force with non-military tools of warcyber, economic,

political; integrates the whole with an immensely powerful information warfare programme; and is backed up by an ideology. This is a change in the nature of conflict. The aim of the whole operation is to break the integrity of the state—in this case, Ukraine—before there is any need to cross its borders with an invasion force and trigger an Article 5 situation, were it a NATO country. So we are seeing a form of warfare that is operating under our reaction threshold.”

These Russian tactics, therefore, are “a new challenge to NATO” because, “Such operations may be designed to slip below NATO’s threshold for reaction,” and they can be deniable, further complicating a “credible and legitimate response.” One way around this problem, Donnelly suggests, is combining an Article 5 response with a UN Security Council Chapter 7 resolution, as was done after the 9/11 attacks on the United States. NATO invoked Article 5 in response to those attacks—the only time in its history it has done so—and deployed a contingent of AWACS aircraft to fly air defense missions over the United States—even though attribution of the attacks was still an open question.

“That NATO Article 5 declaration was used in conjunction with Chapter 7 UN Resolutions [allow the UN Security Council to take military action to “restore international peace and security”—ed.] to form the ISAF missions and take military action against the nation state of Afghanistan for harbouring those non-state actors and their promoters,” the report states. “Attribution therefore—even if of vicarious or ‘deniable’ promotion by nation states, such as in the situation in Ukraine—illustrates the developing need for NATO to re-examine the criteria and doctrines, both legal and military, for the declaration and use of Article 5 for collective defence and the declaration and use of associated Article 4 (itself only invoked four times) for collective security.”

Article 5 Threshold Already Eroding

While officially, NATO made no move to drop the word “armed” from Article 5 of the Charter, as the House of Commons report suggests, the lowering of the threshold is already underway with respect to such “ambiguous warfare,” to include cyberwarfare. The *New York Times* said as much in an Aug. 31 article reporting on NATO’s steps into cyberwarfare, and this was confirmed in NATO’s Sept. 5 communiqué.

“Cyber attacks can reach a threshold that threatens national and Euro-Atlantic prosperity, security, and stability. Their impact could be as harmful to modern societies as a conventional attack,” they said. “We affirm therefore that cyber defence is part of NATO’s core task of collective defence. A decision as to when a cyber attack would lead to the invocation of Article 5 would be taken by the North Atlantic Council on a case-by-case basis.”

The outlook of the House of Commons report was also reflected in comments made by NATO Commander Gen. Philip Breedlove, who told an Atlantic Council session in Wales that took place concurrent with the NATO summit on Sept. 4, that NATO members, especially the Baltic States that border Russia, must take into account such tactics, as allies prepare for future threats. That means steps should be taken to help build the capacity of other arms of government, such as interior ministries and police forces, to counter unconventional attacks, including propaganda campaigns, cyber-assaults or homegrown separatist militias. “What we see in Russia now, in this hybrid approach to war, is to use all the tools they have . . . to stir up problems they can then begin to exploit through their military tool.”

Indeed, the communiqué discusses the threat of an attack against NATO members *without* the use of the word “armed.” It says that “The greatest responsibility of the Alliance is to protect and defend our territory and our populations against attack, as set out in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. No one should doubt NATO’s resolve if the security of any of its members were to be threatened. NATO will maintain the full range of capabilities necessary to deter and defend against any threat to the safety and security of our populations, wherever it should arise.”

This lowering of the threshold for NATO to go to war, once again, highlights the necessity of releasing the classified 28 pages of the Congressional Joint Inquiry into the 9/11 attacks. The attack on Afghanistan in 2001, and the invasion of Iraq in 2003, were based on a false premise that those countries were behind the attacks, when the classified 28 pages, according to evidence in the public record, says otherwise. The House of Commons scheme for modeling a future response to Russia based on the actions taken in response to the 9/11 attacks would then be shown to be the fraud, potentially leading to World War III, that it is.

Berlin Silk Road Event Welcomes Xian Convoy

Sept. 5—A conference today in Berlin welcomed the arrival in the German capital of a convoy of 10 Chinese-made VW Tiguan cars driven by a Chinese team from Xian, 8,000 kilometers along the old and new Silk Road to Germany. As President Xi Jinping has said, China and Germany are the strongest economies in the world, and the New Silk Road is the “economic belt” connecting the two ends of Eurasia. This was underlined in the introduction by Ban Wei, head of the German section of Xinhua Europe.

Meng Fanzhuang, head of the Economics Department of the Chinese Embassy in Berlin, was the first speaker. “As two important economies of the New Silk Road, China and Germany have maintained very close cooperation,” he said, adding that the two countries believe it will boost bilateral strategic cooperation.

The second speaker, Rainer Apel of the German Schiller Institute, was the only German to speak at the event. He traced the Institute’s 20-year campaign for the Eurasian Land-Bridge/New Silk Road, as a grand mission across all Eurasia to secure peace and cooperation, as an entry to a world without war. Apel noted that the conference was the first really public event on the New Silk Road in Europe, other than the Institute’s own conferences over the years. He also pointed out that Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, is currently in China and appeared on CCTV to promote the Silk Road perspective.

The Institute, Apel said, has always consid-

ered the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the New Silk Road the only way for the global economy to return to the principle of man’s activity serving the common good, reversing the degeneration of the British liberal economic model. The New Silk Road will be not only a roadway, but a development corridor, or as Xi Jinping calls it, an economic belt, with industrial and residential settlements, with research and culture centers.

Two more speeches followed, one by Ding Wang, professor at Sun Yat-sen University in Guangzhou, focussing on the joint work of German and Chinese archaeologists begun in the 1930s, on the ancient Silk Road in northwest China. The other was a lively report on the VW Tiguan SUV convoy’s tour from Xian to Berlin.

After the presentations, Chinese members of the audience, including representatives of several Chinese news agencies, researchers living in Berlin, and members of the German-Chinese Friendship Society, asked Apel about the Institute and Helga Zepp-LaRouche. And numerous Germans in the audience were enthusiastic, in particular about Apel’s remark that today, Germany can learn from China how to realize projects in a few years and not drag them out 20-30 years.

Ban Wei, the organizer of the event, said afterwards: “What the Silk Road now needs, is concrete projects!”



Xinhua

Chinese President Xi Jinping (center) visits the port of Duisburg, Germany, March 29, 2014, promoting the New Silk Road (as the banner proclaims).

Can Egypt's Development Spur African Economic Renaissance?

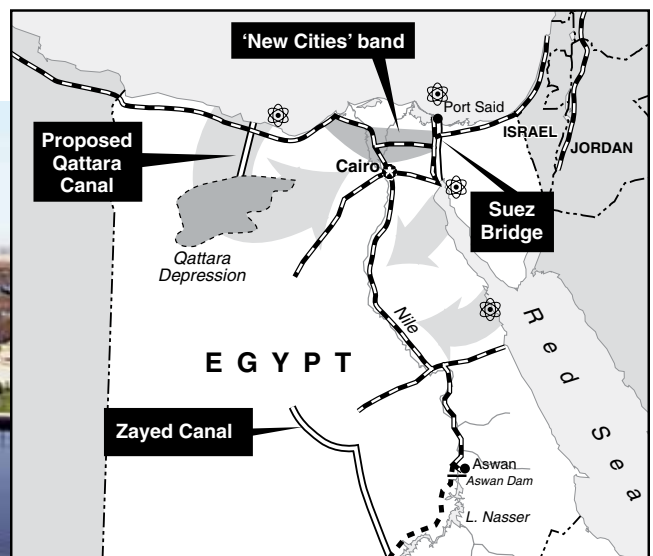
by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas, Part II

The first part of this series appeared in the Sept. 5 [EIR](#).

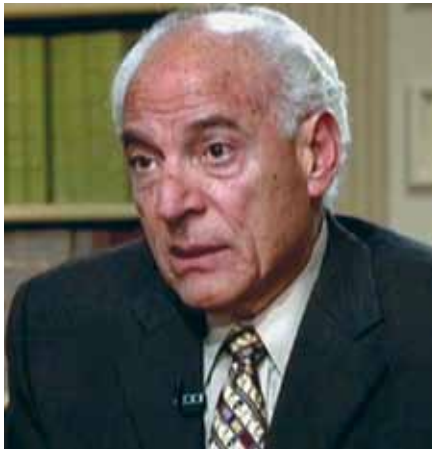
Sept. 6—While news coverage from Africa has been dominated by the outbreak of the Ebola epidemic in Western Africa, and the horrific crimes committed by the jihadist Salafi group Boko Haram in Nigeria—both are real tragedies and a result of criminal policies that have kept Africa underdeveloped—a spark of hope is emerging from East Africa that can eventually reverse four decades of disastrous economic policies on the continent. Egypt's revival of its economic development

programs, such as building a New Suez Canal, as reported in *EIR* last week, (and the Toshka project as described below) combined with the emergence of a new world economic order through the BRICS New Development Bank, can trigger a movement to start, revive, and complete a number of key infrastructure development projects in all of Africa.

Among those projects are those which have been



The Sheikh Zayed Canal (left), a part of the Toshka project, now has over 50 km completed. The map shows projects as of 2003.



Dr. Farouk El-Baz

either directly sabotaged through Anglo-American geopolitical operations, such as the Jonglei Canal in South Sudan; slowed down, such as the Ethiopian dam projects, due to financial warfare by Europe and the U.S.; or never started, such as the Transaqua project to replenish the drying Lake Chad, and the Grand Inga hydropower project on the Congo River.

The European Union has intervened to stop any funding for Transaqua, and the British and U.S. governments pulled Chad for many years into an absurd proxy war with Sudan in the Darfur region. The genocide in Rwanda and Burundi that overflowed into Congo prevented the development of the water resources in the Great Lakes region and the Congo River Basin. Hundreds of similar water, power, and transport projects that have been on the drawing boards since the 1960s and '70s, are waiting to be revived and implemented to give Africa its long-awaited economic renaissance.

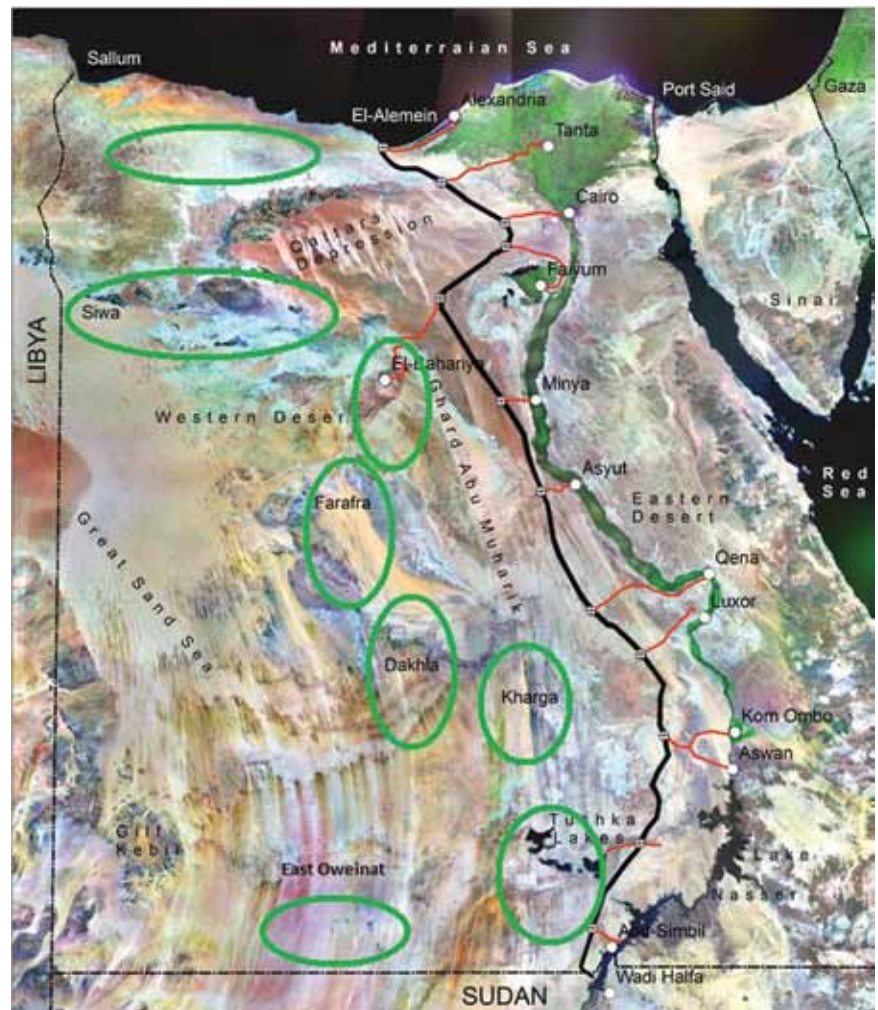
The right moment to bring that long-delayed justice to Africa has obviously come now.

Egypt Reclaims the Desert

Just a few weeks following the announcement of the New Suez Canal project by Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, Prime Minister Ibrahim Mahlab announced on Aug. 30 that the Toshka project was to be

FIGURE 1

Baz Development Corridor, plus Agriculture



The Toshka project is the keystone of the New Valley Project: The chain of oases (circled in green) stretches along the "Development Corridor" project designed by Dr. Farouk El-Baz.

revitalized to become a national development project. Seventeen years following its launch under former President Hosni Mubarak, and several years of its near abandonment by former governments, this key project for the desert reclamation in Egypt, and the largest in the world, can become operational.

The project entails transferring water from Lake Nasser (the lake created by the Aswan Dam) to the western desert to reclaim and cultivate 1 million feddans (1 feddan equals 1.038 acres), and to build new urban and agro-industrial centers. The main pumping station, the key component of the project and the largest in the world, was installed in 2005, and a 50-km main

canal was built. The project, before it was dropped in 2008, had cost \$1 billion.

Speaking during a tour of the Toshka region, Mahlab said a thorough study will be conducted to reassess the project, which has large infrastructure and road networks. Such a mega-project should not be neglected, said the prime minister; this would enable Toshka to become a real urban community, and help revitalize the whole region.

The Toshka Project and the New Valley

The Toshka project is the keystone of the New Valley Project, which includes the integration and development of the series of oases, starting from the East Oweinat Oasis deep in the southwestern desert near the borders with Sudan and Libya, extending northeast into Toshka and continuing north through the oases of the New Valley Province Al-Dakhla, Al-Kharja, Farafra, and northwestward to the Bahriya Oases and ending in the Siwa Oasis in the northwest of the country. This chain of oases stretches along the “Development Corridor” project designed by Egyptian-American scientist and former NASA engineer Dr. Farouk El-Baz (**Figure 1**).¹

This oasis chain shares another feature: They all are located on top of the world’s largest groundwater aquifer, the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System. This massive body of fresh groundwater, which extends below Chad, Libya, Sudan, and Egypt, has enormous quantities of water that can be made available for many decades. Some scientists, like EL-Baz and Dr. Robert Bisson, who established the Mega Watershed Model, argue that such aquifer systems are not simply fossil and finite, but are subject to continuous recharge from precipitation over mountain ranges in the African desert.

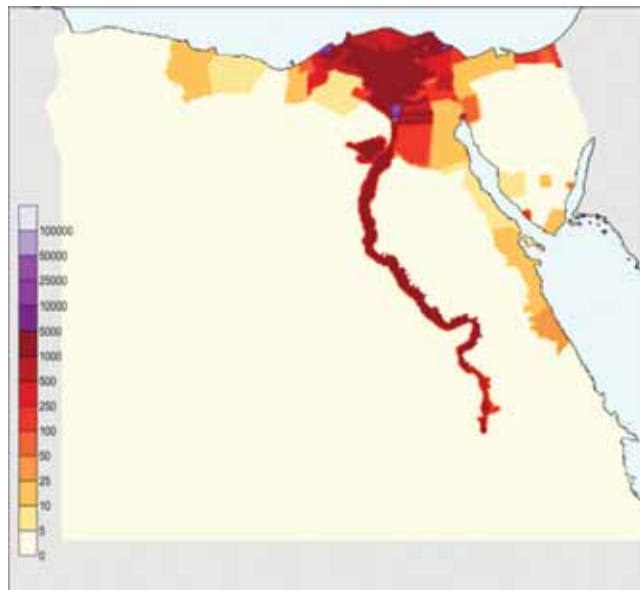
In addition to that, these areas are rich with minerals and metal ores such as phosphate, iron, and cobalt, that could become a basis for expanded industrial activities, in addition to agriculture.

The Development Corridor proposed by El-Baz includes:

1. A superhighway to be built using the highest international standards, 1,200 km in length, from west of Alexandria to the southern border of Egypt;
2. Twelve east-west branches, with the total length

FIGURE 2

Egypt Population Density



Egypt’s 87 million people live on only 5.3% of the land, leaving vast swaths of desert areas uninhabited. This has made Egypt vulnerable to the Malthusian population reduction policies of the U.S. and Europe since late 1970s.

of approximately 800 km, to connect the highway to high-density population centers along the way;

3. A railroad for fast transport parallel to the superhighway;

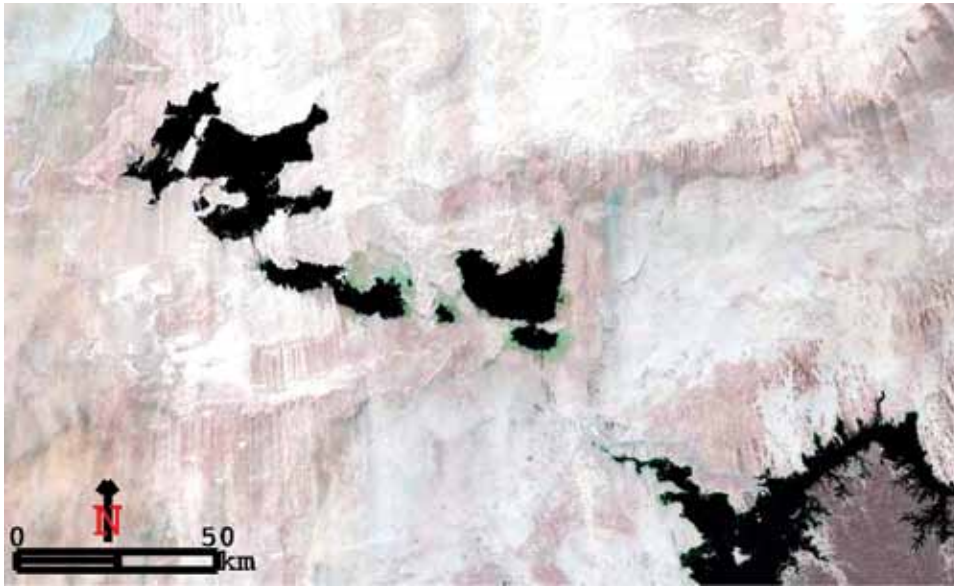
4. A pipeline from the Toshka Canal to supply freshwater, and;

5. An electricity line to supply energy during the early phases of development.

The Toshka project, together with other proposed projects, would, if developed, create thriving new communities, accommodating 16-20 million people, and millions of new jobs for the huge, young, unemployed, Egyptian labor force. This will unchain Egypt’s potential from dependency on the narrow Old Nile Valley. Egypt’s 87 million people live on only 5.3% of the land, in arable areas along the river and the delta, leaving vast swaths of desert areas uninhabited. This has made Egypt vulnerable to the Malthusian population reduction policies of the U.S. and Europe since late 1970s (**Figure 2**).²

1. See an interview with Dr. Farouk El-Baz in [EIR](#), Sept. 14, 2007.

2. See Hussein Askary, “The Myth of Overpopulation in Egypt,” [EIR](#), Feb. 18, 2011.



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A NASA landsat photo of Toshka Lakes



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The new town of Toshka in the New Valley Project (2009). The project was begun in 1997.

Toshka

Indicating his scientific and mission-orientation toward development of Egypt, President al-Sisi issued a decree on Aug. 7, forming an advisory council of scientists and experts to consult on large development projects. According to Presidential spokesperson Ihab Badawy, who issued a statement to the Egyptian press, the council will report directly to Sisi, and includes Nobel Prize in Chemistry winner Ahmed Zewail; former NASA scientist and Director of the Center for Remote Sensing and Research at Boston University Farouk El-Baz; and a number of prominent and interna-

tionally celebrated Egyptian scientists. Sisi said, during his meeting with council members at the Ithadeya Presidential Palace Sept. 6, that the council will respond to religious and media questions, in addition to improving the quality of education, and linking it to the needs of the labor market.

Much of the Toshka project, begun in 1997, was completed in the first decade, including finishing the pumping station, and the first phase of the Sheikh Zayed Canal (named after Sheikh Zayed of the United Arab Emirates, who donated \$60 million to the project), of which a length of over 50 km has been completed. The main canal has a cross section twice that of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, is fully lined with a special type of cement, and is designed to carry water from the pumping station on Lake Nasser to the other four branches, to irrigate the newly reclaimed land.

The four branches that were not constructed consist of two canals flowing west and southwest from Lake Nasser, with lengths of 120 km and 100 km respectively. The two others flow north and northeast with 120 km length each. On all sides of these branches, new land was supposed to be reclaimed and prepared for agriculture. A vast network of roads was built to bring machinery, building material and people to the region.

What Went Wrong

The rest of the project has stalled because President Mubarak, who was in full compliance with the IMF and

World Bank policies to make Egypt a food-exporting nation to earn hard currency to pay its debts, turned over most of the land to Arab princes and tycoons, who, for years, did almost nothing with it.

The new policy of President al-Sisi is a dramatic shift from that of Mubarak, who totally reversed the policy of the period of President Gamal Abdel Nasser (1956-70), including reversing the land reform that was providing farmers with their own land. Elsewhere in Egypt, large holdings were created by corrupt politicians and businessmen who were devoted to exporting crops. From 1996 to 2011, exports of food rose from \$350.6 million to \$4.086 billion! The result was that Egypt ceased to produce its own food and became the world's largest *importer*. Imports increased from roughly \$3 billion to \$12 billion in that same period. A great part of the state's deficit is due to subsidizing imported foreign foodstuffs.

Saudi Arabia and some wealthy Arab sheikhs received the lion's share of the Toshka Project land. KADCO, owned by Saudi tycoon El-Waleed bin Talal bin Abdul-Aziz, a member of the royal family, and chairman of the huge Kingdom Holding Company, is one of three main companies which each received 100,000 feddans to be cultivated. Egyptian authorities withdrew 75,000 feddans from the KADCO in April 2011 after it only reclaimed 17,000 feddans, and cultivated 3,000 feddans.

Al-Sisi's government has decided to give the investors a window of three years to finish cultivating their allocated lands in Toshka, and investors are now obliged to submit a schedule identifying stages of reclamation and cultivation. Cabinet spokesman Hossam al-Kawish told reporters in August that the government is presenting new legislation on the subject. "The Prime Minister charged the Minister of Agriculture with creating a document that obliges development companies working on the Toshka project to finish the required work within three years. If not, the land will be withdrawn from them and consultations will take place with landowners in Toshka."

The Ministry of Agriculture now has a plan to distribute 50% of the total lands among young college graduates by giving them five feddans each. The Long Live Egypt Fund, established in July by President al-Sisi, is set to finance the lands allocated to the youth. The project now aims to reclaim 108,000 feddans in the first phase, which will eventually increase to 1 million feddans, with the purpose of achieving food

self-efficiency. As of 2014, only 55,000 feddans were cultivated. The first phase is to be finished within a year. Minister of Irrigation Hossam Moghazy said, "This project is not about irrigation and agriculture; it is a developmental project to get out of the narrow valley to the vast desert, which covers about 60% of Egypt."

Mahmoud Abu Zeid, the former Minister of Irrigation and Water Resources who helped initiate the project in 1997, said that reviving Toshka is "a great step, as we have already spent a lot of money on the agricultural infrastructure. Agricultural expansion is the most important part of the project, and it has stalled for a while, though its infrastructure, like the Sheikh Zayed Canal, has been prepared."

"The agricultural expansion in Toshka will depend on modern irrigation [pivotal sprinkler and drip systems] instead of flood irrigation [which consumes a lot of water]," professor of geology and water resources at Cairo University Abbas Sharaky told Al-Nahar TV Channel.

In the past, there was no effort to build political support among the population, resulting in "no societal acceptance" of the project, said economic and agricultural expert Sherif Fayad, adding that the political parties and civil society, at that time, did not promote or encourage the Toshka project, which contributed to the decline of public interest in the project.

"The lands were distributed among big investors who were not serious in reclamation expansion. Besides, they cultivated low-yielding crops that consumed too much water," continued Fayad.

Now there is obviously an effort to build support. According to the Egyptian newspaper *Youm 7*, popular TV anchor Moataz Abdel Fattah produced a program on the project when he visited Toshka in August. The program interviewed local people who pointed out the need to establish an actual community with proper facilities including schools, hospitals, etc.

"If we build an urban community, it will help residents who are searching for job opportunities to come as they will find all services they will need, like schools, houses, hospitals and others," one resident, a Mr. Fayed, explained. To create real communities in Toshka, the State should encourage settlers by providing other infrastructure like "water, electricity, roads, airports and sanitation," according to Fayed. "The state should view the revived project with a new economic philosophy and vision to best utilizes resources there in Toshka,"



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Egypt requires a vast expansion of its power and water resources, which can only be supplied by nuclear power for electricity and desalination. Here, an oil refinery at Lake Mariout near Alexandria, provides needed, but insufficient energy.

said Fayed. He continued “the agricultural sector of the project should adopt the approach of cultivating high-yield crops that do not waste a lot of water,” suggesting palm trees, dates, and grapes. This, he said, requires the State to adopt legislation, as well as provide banks and farmers unions that can help youth with needed tools, fertilizers, and pesticides.

Agriculture Minister Adel al-Beltagy announced on Aug. 24 that the government is targeting 75% self-sufficiency in wheat production by the end of 2017. This will be accomplished by the implementation of a set of sound practices that can lead to increased production and reduce losses.

He said that his ministry’s plan is to produce high-quality trefoil seeds, a vital crop for animal production, which could move up total output, and at the same time, diminish the area required for its cultivation, giving more space for wheat.

Minister of Supply Khalid Hanafy traveled to the U.S. in August where he was expected to sign contracts for three projects aimed at improving grain storage and distribution, according to *Al-Ahram* daily. These include a \$181.7 million deal for restructuring and renewing 164 Egyptian wheat silos, applying modern storage technology to avoid waste. The second will be worth EGP1.1 billion [1 Egyptian pound = \$0.14], and establish ten fruit and vegetable canning

facilities. Hanafy said the project will reduce the cost of goods by 40%, while providing fresh vegetables for citizens.

The third project will be worth EGP700 million, and establish a factory specializing in producing storage technology and modern logistics to serve the local market, along with exporting to Arab and African countries. Arab companies will build 15 wheat silos in 11 governorates with a total value of EGP2.2 billion within the next 18 months, to be funded from a grant of \$4.9 billion from the United Arab Emirates for establishing a total of 25 wheat silos

with a capacity of 1.5 million tons.

While wheat and other staple products are an immediate security issue for the nation, in the long run Egypt should avoid dependency on monocultures. In the newly reclaimed areas, planting a variety of trees, plants, and crops will both help stabilize the soil, enrich it, and make the local climate milder, and thus reduce the amount of water used. Egypt should avoid the trap into which Saudi Arabia fell in the 1980s, when the Kingdom aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in wheat and other grain crops, by resorting to monocultures on vast areas of the Saudi desert. The soil gradually was depleted, and salinity increased, and after using 300 billion cubic meters of groundwater (equivalent to six years of Nile River flow), they had to abandon the project, leaving a vast desert where once wheat was grown.

Challenges and Opportunities

Finance: A major issue for Egypt is how to finance large-scale national development programs, as the Western financial institutions and governments have treated Egypt’s needs for credit with utter cruelty. To finance the New Suez Canal project, the government resorted to the Egyptian people to finance it internally through debt certificates that can only be bought by its citizens. This is a relatively healthy approach. But in order

to continue financing other development projects, that method would be exhausted soon, if each new development project were treated as a separate new enterprise. What Egypt needs is a Hamiltonian credit system for generating new national credit.³ This credit mechanism can be supported by the newly established BRICS New Development Bank.

Power: Such a massive agro-industrial development program will also require enormous quantities of water and power. Concerning power, Egypt has a limited oil and gas resource base that can still be developed, but is totally insufficient. Without reviving the nuclear power program which has existed on paper since the 1960s, but never implemented, Egypt will have no chance of any real development, let alone at such a massive magnitude as described here.

President al-Sisi's government has already declared its intention to build the first nuclear power plant at Al-Dabaa on the Mediterranean coast. Given the negative attitude to nuclear power and technology generally in the U.S. and Western Europe, the most likely candidates for cooperating with Egypt on this project are Russia, China or South Korea. Egypt would need to install nuclear power plants along its Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts to power the planned growth of industrial and urban activities. In addition, these coastal areas can become self-sufficient in water resources through the desalination of seawater on a large scale, using the process heat generated in the nuclear plants.

Another near-term source of power is Ethiopia's offer to export, or even share, electric power from its under-construction Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam on the Blue Nile. Egypt's previous governments have refused to cooperate with Ethiopia, as they viewed this dam project as a threat to Egypt's water security.

Water: Egypt is almost completely reliant on the water of the Nile, which it shares with seven other African nations, each of which has its own requirements and aspirations for development. According to the 1959 Nile Waters Agreement between Sudan and Egypt, the two countries were given the right to the full utilization of the Nile waters. The agreement gave the two countries the right to almost the whole annual flow of the Nile, with Sudan to get 18.5 billion cubic

meters, and Egypt, 55.5 billion. This has become a contested issue, as the other riparian nations further upstream (to the south) want to sign a new agreement allowing them to have more equal rights to the water of the Nile.

In 1999, the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) was adopted by all the riparian nations, aimed at creating a partnership mechanism to develop the river in a cooperative manner, share substantial socioeconomic benefits, and promote regional peace and security. However, the lack of the developmental vision among these nations and an artificial conflict of political, economic, and financial interests among them fueled partly by international geopolitics and financial warfare, led the upstream nations to form their own agreement in 2010, making Sudan and Egypt rivals over the water of the Nile.

However, Egypt's revival of its development program can become a model for the other Nile Basin nations and East Africa, which would benefit Egypt itself both in terms of more water resources, power, and commerce.

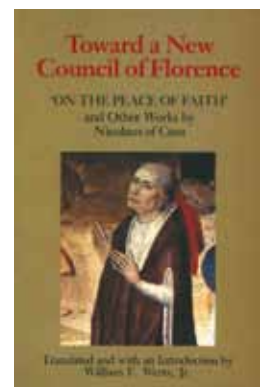
This will be the subject of the next part.

Toward a New Council of Florence

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3. This was treated by author Hussein Askary in a separate memorandum. See "Proposal for an Egyptian Economic Independence," *EIR*, July 26, 2013.

California Drought Threatens Food Supply

by Patrick Ruckert

Sept. 5—The drought in the Southwest and Western sections of the United States, notably California, has increasingly been the subject of national media attention in recent weeks. Rightfully so, since the 12 states affected produce one-third of the country's beef cattle, and over one-half of its fruit, vegetables, and winter wheat. This drought is an existential threat to the nation's food supply.

This article reports on both the drought's effects and the solutions.

The planet we live on is unique in our Solar System, since it has life. Life, the biosphere, was the most powerful force shaping the geology of our planet, up until the development of a new, more powerful capability: mankind. With man, the shaping of the geology, and the biosphere itself, is governed by his scientific thought, culture, and the sharing of ideas. While the biosphere largely created the climate and the Earth's water cycle of evaporation and precipitation, man does what nature cannot do: direct the flows of water with conscious intent. Solutions are therefore possible.

'Exceptional Drought'

Figures 1-2 show the growing intensity of the drought over just this past year (the darker the color, the more intense the drought).

The U.S. Drought Monitor classifies drought in five categories. The most intense category is "exceptional drought," which now covers 58% of California; 80% of the state is in "extreme drought," the second-highest category. Not until this

year had California ever had even 1% of the state in the "exceptional drought" category.

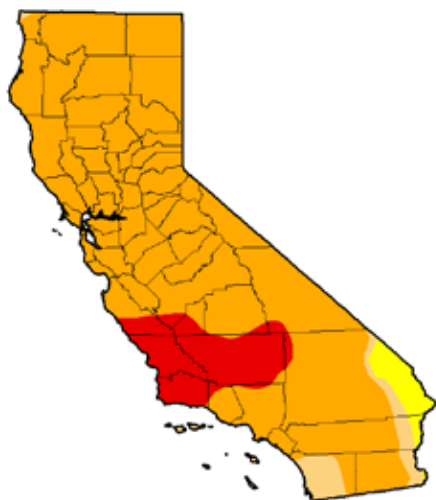
In July, when the "exceptional drought" category leaped from 36% to 58%, hysteria erupted throughout the state. The media ran headlines such as: "Doomsday trigger for mega-drought in California"; "California's drought just got absolutely terrifying"; "California drought: We may have to migrate people."

California is in the third year of the drought that has so far idled more than 500,000 acres of farmland in the Central Valley, putting about 20,000 people out of work. The Central Valley is 400 miles long and 100 miles wide, stretching from north of Sacramento to just north of Los Angeles. It is the most productive agricultural area in the world.

Water is already being rationed in some areas, and this will rapidly spread to other areas of the state. Last week, the wells ran dry in East Porterville, near Bakersfield, leaving 300 homes without running water and no way to replace the dried-up wells.

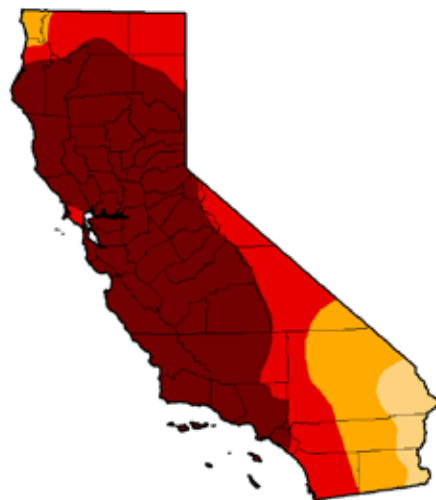
There is only a one-year supply of water in the state's reservoirs, and without a decent rain and snowfall this coming Winter, they will be empty by next Summer, leaving 38 million people desperate for water. The forecast for this coming Winter is that there may be very little

FIGURE 1
California Drought Sept. 3, 2013



U.S. Drought Monitor

FIGURE 2
Sept. 2, 2014



U.S. Drought Monitor

Intensity:

D0 - Abnormally Dry
D1 - Moderate Drought
D2 - Severe Drought

D3 - Extreme Drought
D4 - Exceptional Drought



California Department of Water Sources

Folsom Dam and Lake in Northern California in 2011 and 2014.

precipitation. The state's two major Federal and state water projects, have, for the first time in their 70- and 50-year history, respectively, declared that there will be *zero water deliveries this year, to anyone*. Tens of thousands of acres of fruit and nut trees have died or been uprooted because there is no water to keep them alive.

That is what you can see. What is worse is what you cannot see.

Groundwater pumped from wells normally provides 30% of the water used in California. This year it is nearing 70%, as the surface water disappears. The aquifers are being drawn down at an alarming rate, with wells running dry all over the state. In some areas, the water table is falling as much as two feet per week. If you need a well drilled or deepened now, you are out of luck, since drillers are booked solid for the next two years. Desperate for water, farmers are paying over \$2,000 per acre foot for water that sold three years ago for \$200—if they can find it at all.

As farmers will tell you, while the crops that were planted this year generally were healthy, the moisture in the soil is becoming so depleted, that even if there were a virtual deluge of rain this Winter, next year's crops will be devastated. Some crops this Summer were almost complete failures. Cherries, for example, saw a 90% decline in production compared to last year.

The political elites and those water managers who do not want to rock the boat, are saying that all we can do is pray for rain and conserve. But, if you have no water, then there is nothing to conserve.

Megadrought

Looking at the climate of this area over the last 2,000 years, most of that period has seen a series of

megadroughts, lasting 10, 20, 50, or 100 years each. Only the past 150 years or so have been relatively wet and mild—that is, since California began to be settled, and all its water infrastructure was built. We may be now returning to the historic climate that has dominated the past 2,000 years—megadroughts. We are now in the third year of a drought that is the worst in more than 100 years, and we may be in one that will last decades.

A forthcoming study¹ by researchers from Cornell University, the University of Arizona, and the U.S. Geological Survey suggests that the risk of a decade-long megadrought this century could be as high as 80% in the southwestern United States, and the chance of a megadrought of more than 30 years is 50%. The forecasts are based on computer simulations and paleoclimate data. "I am not trying to say this is imminent," said Toby Ault, the lead author of the study, "but the risk is high."

The best report on climate history is *The West Without Water*, by B. Lynn Ingram and Frances Malamud-Roam, which was reviewed in *EIR's* May 9, 2014 issue.

Solutions

Lyndon LaRouche has charged that the collapse of the global financial system created the disaster exemplified by the failure to take the measures that could prevent such devastating droughts and even the mass starvation of the American people. The United States must join with the BRICS nations in creating a new global economic system that is based on real value—the creation and production of the physical necessities

1. Toby R. Ault et al., "Assessing the Risk of Persistent Drought Using Climate Model Simulations and Paleoclimate Data," *Journal of Climate*, September 2014.

that any civilization must secure to itself.

Mankind has always moved water to where it was needed. But today, we must do more than that. In the past we created water-management systems—dams, aqueducts, canals, and irrigation systems. In the future we must manage the water cycle itself.

In the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt built the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State, putting entire river systems under man's control in both projects.

Also in the 1930s, and then, in the 1960s, first Roosevelt, and then Gov. Pat Brown of California built the California Water Management System (**Figure 3**), incorporating not just one river system, but all the rivers of the Southwest United States—the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and Colorado river systems. The California system today provides water for 38 million people and irrigates millions of acres of farmland. Completed in 1972, this system is still the largest and most complex water-management system in the world. Since its completion, however, there has been virtually no additional water infrastructure built to expand it, despite the fact that the population of the state has increased by 18 million. That is why the affects of the drought are so devastating today.

As the California system was being built in the 1960s, the next project proposed was the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), a continental water-management system. *EIR* has promoted the revival of that project for decades.

More recently, we have come to understand that we have to think much bigger than managing a mere continental water system. We have to think on the scale of the Solar System, since processes there, such as solar activity, have dramatic effects on water availability, climate, and weather here on Earth. We cannot assume that the distribution of precipitation and flowing water on the planet will remain the way it is today. When we look back at the historical record, we find dramatic changes in climate and weather caused by changes in the solar cycle—not man's production of CO₂, as the greenies claim. Such changes will occur in the future. It

FIGURE 3

The Bay-Delta Watershed and Major Water Projects California Water Management System



is possible, that in the 20-plus years required to build NAWAPA, we may find that the water that is in the Northwest now may no longer be available.

Yet, the need to address the current drought is so urgent that we must do something now. That something is to finally carry out what President John Kennedy had not only planned to do, but had begun to do: build nuclear-powered desalination plants up and down the coasts of California and Texas. In 1963, Kennedy created a task force to plan such a program. In 1964, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California signed a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to design and build the first such unit, which would be on-line by 1970.

Today, we need about 100 such complexes to ensure abundant water for California and the Southwest generally. Think of the leap in energy-flux density such a building program would produce for the entire economy, in addition to putting millions of people to work productively at high-skilled jobs and high pay.

There is one desalination plant now under construc-



Creative Commons/Bovlib

The desalination plant under construction at Carlsbad, California.

tion near San Diego, to be completed late next year. While it is not powered by the best form of producing electricity—nuclear—but by natural gas, this plant will provide 53 million gallons of water per day to San Diego, and will be the largest desalination plant in the Western Hemisphere. That may sound like a lot of water, but it is only 7% of the daily water consumption of San Diego!

Building nuclear-powered desalination plants is just the first level of solving the long-term water needs of the West.

As Ben Deniston has reported in the LaRouchePAC Weekly Reports on larouchepac.com, only nuclear fusion, and its tremendous increase in energy-flux density, will give us the quantity and quality of power required to give mankind the potential to control and shape the weather itself; to determine where rain shall fall and when; to create our own water

cycles; for man to do what only the Sun does now.

The idea of progress must once again be our policy if our civilization is to survive and flourish. We shall go from managing river systems to managing more and more the actual physical processes of the planet itself. That is a big step toward what mankind's destiny must be: managing the Solar System, demonstrating that man is the metric of the universe.

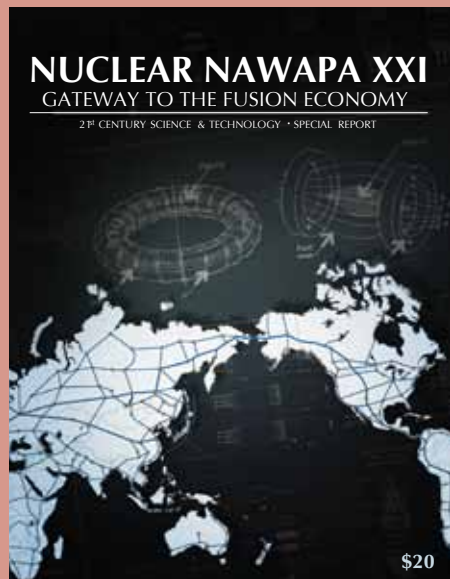
Nuclear NAWAPA XXI | Gateway to the Fusion Economy

A 21st Century Science & Technology Special Report

By the
**LaRouchePAC
Scientific
Research Team**

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From the Introduction:

This planet can no longer tolerate environmentalists. The time has come to make a tremendous step forward in our relationship to nature, by making the development of a fusion-based economy—bringing the power of the stars under our control—our primary long-term physical economic goal.

Articles include:

- A Call for an International Crash Program: Creating the Fusion Economy
- Increasing the Productivity of the North American Water Cycle
- Nuclear NAWAPA XXI and the New Economy
- Nuclear Agro-Industrial Complexes for NAWAPA XXI
- The Pacific Development Corridor: Maglev Through the Bering Strait
- The 'Common Aims of Mankind': A Strategic Defense of Earth

Demand Bio-Hazard Response to Ebola

by Douglas DeGroot

Sept. 9—Speaking at a special briefing at the United Nations Sept. 2, Dr. Joanne Liu, International President of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF/Doctors without Borders) called for an immediate mobilization of resources, including military, for bio-hazard containment of the Ebola epidemic. “Six months into the worst Ebola epidemic in history, the world is losing the battle to contain it,” she said, “Leaders are failing to come to grips with this transnational threat.”

Dr. Liu said that the fight against Ebola could be won, with a biological threat response, and a full-scale effort to build the necessary state infrastructure:

“Many of the Member states represented here today have invested heavily in biological threat response. You have a political and humanitarian responsibility to immediately utilize these capabilities in Ebola-affected countries.

“To curb the epidemic, it is imperative that States immediately deploy civilian and military assets with expertise in bio-hazard containment. I call upon you to dispatch your disaster response teams, backed by the full weight of your logistical capabilities. This should be done in close collaboration with the affected countries.

“Without this deployment, we will never get the epidemic under control.

“The following must be prioritized:

- “Scaling up isolation centers;
- “Deploying mobile laboratories to improve diagnostic capabilities;
- “Establishing dedicated air bridges to move personnel and equipment to and within West Africa;
- “Building a regional network of field hospitals to treat suspected or infected medical personnel.”

Just the First Step

Dr. Liu described this bio-defense team effort as the first step.

“We must also address the collapse of state infra-

structure. The health system in Liberia has collapsed. Pregnant women experiencing complications have nowhere to turn. Malaria and diarrhea, easily preventable and treatable diseases, are killing people. Hospitals need to be reopened, and newly created.”

She asserted that UN member states should not focus on coercive measures to defend their own borders, as this would drive people underground, leading to concealment of cases, thereby pushing the sick away from the health system, preventing containment of the virus.

The Ebola crisis is transnational, with social, security, and economic implications for Africa and the world. Dr. Liu concluded:

“It is your historic responsibility to act.

“We cannot cut off the affected countries and hope this epidemic will simply burn out. To put out this fire, we must run into the burning building.”

The World Has Failed

Dr. Liu cited the effects of the failure of the leaders of the world to respond:

- “In West Africa, cases and deaths continue to surge.
- “Riots are breaking out.
- “Isolation centers are overwhelmed.
- “Health workers on the front lines are becoming infected and are dying in shocking numbers.
- “Others have fled in fear, leaving people without care for even the most common illnesses. Entire health systems have crumbled.”

“I stand here today, as the president of a medical humanitarian organization on the front lines of this outbreak since it emerged. My colleagues have cared for more than two thirds of the officially declared infected patients. Even as we have doubled our staff over the last month, I can tell you that they are completely overwhelmed.

“Médecins Sans Frontières has been ringing alarm bells for months, but the response has been too little, too late. The outbreak began six months ago, but was only declared a ‘Public Health Emergency of International Concern’ on Aug. 8.

“While funding announcements, roadmaps, and finding vaccines and treatments are welcome, they will not stop the epidemic today.

“We have been losing for the past six months. We must win over the next three.”

LAROCHE CALL

Bill Clinton Must Pull Together a New Presidency

by Nancy Spannaus

Sept. 9—Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement on Sept. 7 declaring that former President Bill Clinton is “the only individual who has the capability of rallying large forces in the United States around a new Presidency.” “I’m issuing a clarion call,” he added. “Bill, we need you now!”

“The case is open and shut,” LaRouche continued. “Bill Clinton is the indispensable person, not to become the President, but to create the conditions for a new Presidency. He has the capability which could be decisive. He is the only person who could force an agreement.”

“The decision as to whether to do it is his,” LaRouche added, “but I am saying that the only hope for the United States is for him to accept my proposal. And if he accepts, I am prepared to happily support him.”

Dump Obama

As the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) began to circulate LaRouche’s call, LaRouche and the LPAC Policy Committee held a discussion Sept. 8 on the context for his initiative (www.larouchepac.com). LaRouche kicked off the dialogue.

Referring specifically to the drought in California, Texas, and other states, LaRouche said, “The situation of the Southern states of the United States, Western Southern states, is presently in a virtually hopeless condition. And there is nothing in sight under the present Presidency, and I qualify, *under the present Presidency*, there is no hope for the United States in that region.

There’s nothing there.

“We are going to have to *create* that option, which means we’re going to have to violate everything that this President and his like represent.” The only way you’re going to save the Southwestern states of the United States, he said, “is by dumping Obama. If you don’t do that, people are going to start dying massively in those states. That’s the situation.

“So therefore, you have a choice: You can either kill the citizens of the Southwestern states, or you can eliminate Obama from the Presidency, that’s your choice. If we organize on that basis, we can solve the problem. And other members of the staff of this crazy Presidency are also useless crap. . . . Some of the people there just absolutely hopeless people: They’re big mouths, but they have nothing inside them of any competence. And that’s the key issue here. . . .”

We Have Options

“Now, we do have options. The options are not options of the United States as such; what we’re running into with Helga’s operation [in China—see *International*], in particular—she has been an active factor in terms of the creation of a new option for humanity in the Eurasian section. What she was doing, and is doing right now is actually creating a new option for humanity. And this goes together with what’s happening in other parts of the area.

“So we have great options, but we have to *choose*

them. We have to pick them out and choose them. And say, look, first of all, get rid of the British system. Just take the Queen and throw her out of the window, or throw her someplace, get rid of her! . . .

“So that’s the situation we have. But the point is, we’re going into a new condition of mankind, at best. We’re already moving across the Pacific. We’re moving essentially from China—and China is the center of the organization of the future of humanity right now. It’s not an isolated case. It’s not an also-ran. It is a part of a system of nations which is going to dominate this planet henceforth, if we do our job.”

“We are going to create a new way of thinking,” LaRouche continued, “about mankind in the Solar System. We are also going to apply that to going beyond the Solar System as such, going into the higher orders of powers, of economic powers. And that’s what’s going to happen.

“We *have* to do that. Because right now, under the policies now, there is no immediate chance, for the people in the Southwestern part of the United States. We’re going to have to *create* the condition which deals with that. I mean, we’re going to have *move* people out of parts of that region, we’re going to have to move them to safety, to economic safety and so forth. And we have to start doing that.”

The Clinton Potential

“Now, in this connection, I place great emphasis on the role of our former President. He is actually essential in order to pull this thing off. Without his role, and despite his wife’s different opinion, there is almost no chance for this region of the United States—none! I don’t care what the terms are, I don’t care what the beg is, I don’t care what the whining is; it ain’t going to work! There’s no way we can save the Southern states of the United States under present conditions.

“We have to create the conditions which can do that. And people have to be *told* that, because it’s going to make some people very unhappy, because they don’t want to *do* the things that can be done, to save those parts of the United States. And in short, that’s a short presentation of where I’m going.”

In the course of further discussion, members of the Policy Committee highlighted the crucial role which Bill Clinton had played in responding to LaRouche’s push for a New Bretton Woods financial system back in 1998, with Clinton’s call for a “new financial architecture.” Although Clinton’s moves in that direction were

ultimately sabotaged, as he retreated under the British/Republican assault on his Presidency, his willingness to listen to LaRouche’s advice is a crucial element in his qualifications to do what is necessary at this time.

Clinton’s popularity also represents an important asset, and is reflected in the fact that he is in high demand to campaign for Democratic candidates this Fall, in areas where Obama’s name and person are political poison.

Solving the Problem

In emphasizing the necessity of Bill Clinton’s role, LaRouche elaborated further:

“These are the realities that we have to deal with: How do we feed people? How do we meet the standards required, in order to increase the productive powers of labor? How do we create a situation where we have children who are going to grow up and become successful and develop, and be proud of themselves and so forth?

“And you know, I’m not pushing Bill as running for President or anything of that sort. I’m simply saying: Here’s a guy, who’s one of the best Presidents we ever had; that’s it! I mean, he’s one of the best Presidents we ever had, and therefore, if he can make a contribution by being a leader, in the organization of trying to bring the United States into a better perspective on its own account, then that’s what we want to do.

“And I know Bill; I’ve had a close a relationship with him of some kind, and he will do the job. I know he will do the job; he will have problems of interference with his ability to do the job, including from other people who are close to him otherwise, but he actually is a responsible person, and he’s one of the few people on the planet that I would personally trust, to help deal with the challenge of the planet. And that I would say, absolutely clear, no question. . . .

“Bill is a guy who can carry the ball, if he wants to, and he gets the right kind of help. You don’t need to have him run as the President of the United States, or some foolish thing like that. You have to organize the United States, so it’s going to have a Presidency, which is crafted in such a way that we *do* have a Presidency. Which means we’re going to solve the problem, which we can not now solve in the Southern states, the Western Southern states of the United States.

“We have condemned the majority of the people of the Southwestern states of the United States to death beforehand! And that’s a fact! And it’s time that people awakened to that reality.”

Capitol Hill Press Conference Slams Obama as a 9/11 Liar

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

Sept. 9—Congressmen Walter Jones (R-N.C.), Stephen Lynch (D-Mass.) and Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) joined seven family members of those killed in the 9/11 attacks, in a powerful Capitol Hill press conference today, reiterating the demand that President Obama fulfill his promise and declassify the 28 pages of the original Joint Congressional Inquiry on the 9/11 attacks, which reportedly expose the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in supporting the terrorists who carried out the attacks. The three Members of Congress are co-sponsors of H. Res. 428, which calls on President Obama to release the 28 pages, and they have called on all Members of the House and Senate to read the hidden chapter. (There will be full coverage in our next issue.)

Jones opened the press conference referring to the previous day's CNN coverage (see below), revealing the fight to get President Obama to release the 28 pages, and detailing evidence of Saudi involvement in the attacks. Jones castigated members of the Senate, especially those from New England, New York, and Northern Virginia, saying that they owe this to their constituents, noting ironically that even members of the Saudi government have, in the past, supported the release of the pages.

Lynch commended the strength of the 9/11 families, and rejected the claim that the pages are classified as a matter of national security, while Massie called for a full discussion of foreign policy, noting that the U.S. has fought two wars in Iraq, and now is about

to fight a third. We must look at who is behind terrorism in the long term, Massie added, in Iraq, in Syria, and the Sunni militant groups.

9/11 Families Speak

The strength and pivotal role of the 9/11 families couldn't have been better demonstrated, when each member spoke, including Terry Strada, co-chair of 9/11 Families United for Justice Against Terrorism (JASTA), and her two children, Kaitlyn and Justin, along with Matthew Sellitto, Abraham Scott, Emanuel Lipscomb, and Ellen Saracini. The courage of the Strada children was especially compelling. The Kaitlin Strada said, "At 17 years old, why should I live in a world without answers?"



EIRNS/Alicia Cerritani

Rep. Walter Jones tells a reporter at the press conference: There is NO EXCUSE for Senators to ignore the issue of the suppressed 28 pages of the 9/11 report. Joining him, left to right, members of the 9/11 families: Ellen Saracini; Terry, Justin, and Kaitlin Strada; and Abraham Scott.

Terry Strada said, “We live in fear every day, not knowing when it will come again,” referring specifically to the current threat of ISIS and other terrorist groups. She added, “*Not* releasing the 28 pages is a threat to national security.”

There was also severe harsh of Obama. Matthew Sellitto reiterated several times that Obama is a liar, that he broke his promise. They all urged everyone to call Congress, and demand that the game-playing be stopped, saying we must do the right thing, for the sake of our nation.

Breakout Coverage of 28 Pages

In the period leading up to the Sept. 9 press conference, an unprecedented level of public coverage of the 28-pages fight emerged, including a story on CNN focusing on Obama’s role, and a story on the *New Yorker* website, reporting, for the first time, the hysterical arguments against declassification coming from the Bush-Cheney gang.

On Aug. 15, former Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) was interviewed on public television in Miami by Helen Ferre, who then wrote about the interview in a column in the Aug. 30 *Miami Herald*.

In the interview, Graham said that it is easier to understand the coverup by the Bush Administration, because of its close personal relations with the Saudi ruling family, but why the Obama Administration has continued this, Graham declared, “is an enigma.” Graham went on to say that “there doesn’t seem to be any compelling reason—national security or otherwise—to keep this information from the American people.”

“It isn’t credible that 19 people—most that could not speak English well and did not have experience in the United States—could carry out such a complicated task without external assistance,” Graham told Ferre.

Ferre wrote that Graham “is befuddled” as to why the Obama Administration won’t release the 28 pages that may expose how members of the Saudi royal family aided and abetted the terrorists who were living in Florida prior to the September 2001 attacks. She added, “Graham believes that there was a deliberate effort to cover up Saudi involvement in the tragedy of 9/11 by the Bush Administration, one, he says, that the Obama administration appears to support.”

Ferre wrote about the foreigners, including a couple of Americans, who have joined terrorist groups fighting in Syria and Iraq; one of those had lived in Florida, as had Mohammed Atta and other 9/11 terrorists. She

noted that Americans have tremendous capacity to turn the page on events and forget what they have seen, but Graham has been fighting both the Bush and Obama administrations to declassify the 28 pages “that may detail and expose the efforts of members of the Saudi Arabian royal family in aiding and abetting these terrorists in Florida, many who were themselves Saudi.” She noted that the U.S.-Saudi relationship, which Graham calls “perfidious,” is now shifting, and she asked: “Given the suspicious Saudi link with 9/11 terrorists, why the United States did not rethink this alliance before? The American public needs to know. The families of those who were lost to the 9/11 attacks or those who fought in Afghanistan and Iraq deserve an answer as well.”¹

On Sept. 5, the *Boston Globe*, in an article entitled, “U.S. Wants More from Saudis in Fight against Extremists,” cited Congressman Lynch’s role in the fight to declassify the 28 pages, quoting him as saying: “I think the Saudis—and there are different elements within the Saudi leadership—have been promoting some of the Sunni factions that have been challenging Assad up in Syria. . . . I think the Saudis in some capacity have been supporting the Al Nusra Front financially. . . . There are probably a fair amount of Saudi citizens fighting for that group. Some of them went over to the Islamic State when they had success.”

Obama Stonewalls

The pressure on President Obama dramatically increased in the days before the press conference. On Sept. 7, a statement entitled “Letters from 9/11 Family Group to Obama Go Unanswered” was posted on the recently established 28pages.com website. It began: “On three separate occasions, 9/11 Families United for Justice Against Terrorism has sent letters to President Obama, asking him to declassify the 28-page finding on foreign government support of the 9/11 hijackers. Each letter takes a slightly different approach to pleading for the release of the redacted section of a joint House/Senate intelligence study, but one thing they share in common is the response from the President and the White House: complete silence.

“One would think an organized group of 9/11 family members would at least merit the courtesy of a presidential reply—if only to say he had received their letter

1. A video of the interview is available at: <http://video.wpb2.org/video/2365310648/>

and would give due consideration to their request. Instead, Obama has opted to ignore them, despite the fact that he has reportedly twice promised 9/11 families he would declassify the 28 pages.”

After outlining the details of how each letter was delivered to the White House—they weren’t just dropped in a mailbox—the statement concluded:

“The Obama White House seems to hope that, by ignoring 9/11 families, demands for 9/11 transparency will fall silent. However, as the group says in the closing of its latest unanswered letter, ‘There is a gathering storm in pursuit of the truth.’ The strength of that gathering storm lies in the growing number of everyday Americans who are contacting Congress and the White House to demand the release of the 28 pages.”

White House Responds to CNN

On Sept. 8, the issue of the 28 pages and President Obama’s failure to keep his promise to release them, was featured on CNN’s “The Lead” program, hosted by Jake Tapper—the first time in many years, if ever, that CNN has covered this story.

Tapper interviewed Bill Doyle, whose son was killed in the World Trade Center on Sept. 11. Doyle described his meeting with Obama in 2011, and then how, after Obama promised to release the 28 pages, Doyle told Obama: “You know something? I’m going to hold you to your word. And I’m not going away.” Later, Doyle declared flat-out, that Obama “broke his promise.”

The CNN story referenced Omar al-Bayoumi, who provided financial assistance to two of the 9/11 hijackers in San Diego, and noted that the 9/11 Commission believed him to be a Saudi intelligence agent.

Also quoted in the CNN report were Bob Graham, who co-chaired the Congressional Joint Inquiry, Tom Kean, who co-chaired the 9/11 Commission, and Rep. Walter Jones.

Tapper noted that the Saudis, 11 years ago, had said they did not object to release of the 28 pages, and the segment concluded with Tapper declaring: “Why the 28 pages remain hidden from the public, remains a mystery.”

Indicating that the Obama White House is feeling the pressure, shortly after the program aired, CNN reported that it had received a statement from National Security Council spokesperson Caitlin Hayden, which said: “Earlier this summer the White House requested that ODNI [Office of the Director of National Intelligence] review the 28 pages from the joint inquiry for

declassification. ODNI is currently coordinating the required interagency review and it is ongoing.”

The Cheneyacs React

On the morning of the press conference, the *New Yorker* website carried a feature on the Saudis and the 28 pages, in its “Daily Comment” section. The story was written by Lawrence Wright, author of a definitive book on al-Qaeda, *The Looming Tower*. Not only did Wright have quotes from Reps. Jones and Lynch identifying the Saudis as the subject of the 28 pages, and calling for their declassification, and from 9/11 Commissioners Tom Kean and Tim Roemer urging that the report be made public, but he also quoted 9/11 Commission staff director Philip Zelikow, the mole for the Bush-Cheney White House who sabotaged the Saudi investigation.²

According to the *New Yorker* story, both Zelikow and an unnamed staff assistant vociferously argued against release of the 28 pages. Zelikow said that the Commission’s findings did not substantiate the arguments made by the Congressional Joint Inquiry about Saudi involvement, or the arguments of the 9/11 families in their lawsuit against the Saudis. Zelikow—who went to extraordinary efforts to prevent the Commission members or staff from reviewing the 28 pages, even those who had written them for the Congressional Inquiry (!)—labelled the 28 pages “an agglomeration of preliminary, unvetted reports,” concerning Saudi involvement, and added: “They were wild accusations that needed to be checked out.” Zelikow says he and his staff were unable to prove any official Saudi complicity in the 9/11 attacks, and an unnamed staffer was quoted recommending against declassifying the 28 pages, on the grounds, wrote Wright, that “the release of inflammatory and speculative information could ‘ramp up passions’ and damage U.S. Saudi relations.”

Wright then reviewed the San Diego story, including the payments from then-Saudi Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar’s wife to the wife of Osama Basnan, who had befriended two future hijackers in San Diego. Wright concluded with statements from Massie and Roemer, arguing that public release of the 28 pages is very relevant, in light of the need for an open debate on the rise of ISIS in Iraq and Syria, and on what the nation’s response ought to be.

The pressure is building.

2. For an account of Zelikow’s sordid role in the 9/11 Commission, see *EIR*, Aug. 16, 2013.

Poetry: The Shadows Which the Future Casts upon the Present

The New Paradigm for Mankind program for Sept. 3, 2014 featured a presentation by Megan Beets of the La-RouchePAC Basement Team. She was joined by Jason Ross and Benjamin Deniston. The video is available at <http://larouchepac.com/31673>.

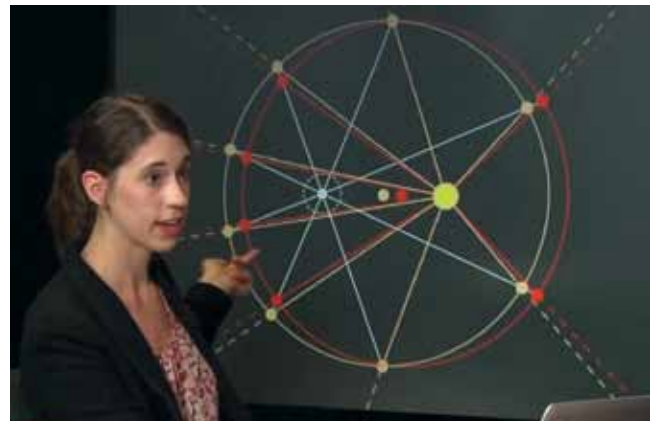
I'd like to start with a provocation from Vladimir Vernadsky. I'll just read two quotes from his works. One is from a 1931 paper, in which he says:

"With the appearance of man in the biosphere ... the action of life on our planet develops and changes by the effect of his intelligence to such an extent, that it becomes possible to speak of a special psychozoic epoch in the history of our planet, analogous to other geological epochs in the change effected in living nature on Earth...."

"What is even more, here we visibly go beyond the limits of the planet, everything indicates that the progress of the geochemical action of intelligence, of the life of civilized humanity, goes beyond the limits of the planet.

"We see here a manifestation of life which, although located on our planet, indicates properties of living things seemingly not bound by it. Let us note several of the most profound manifestations of life: Human intelligence and the activity of life, organized by this intelligence, changes the progress of natural processes and similarly it changes the other manifestations of energy known to us, but in a new way."

He follows that up in a 1945 paper, called "Some



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Megan Beets demonstrates a model of Kepler's "vicarious hypothesis," during the New Paradigm for Mankind report, Sept. 3, 2014.

Words on the Noösphere"—the noösphere being the domain of human thought and the action of humanity. He says:

"Here, a new riddle has arisen before us. Thought is not a form of energy. How then can it change material processes? That question has not as yet been solved."

So what you have by Vernadsky is the rigorous conclusion of a scientist, that the action of human intelligence and human thought is an absolutely unique phenomenon on the planet, but then, what I read in the first quote we should really keep in mind: It's perceived on the planet, and yet, *it's not bound by the limitations of*

the planet, it's not bound by the experiences of the planet.

So, with that as a context, what I'd like to do today, is offer some thoughts on the unique functions of the human mind per se, which is not a derivative of man's biology, but which is, rather, a derivative of the unique and very lawful creative function of the mind, which we see reflected in the universe around us, and in which the human mind uniquely, as far as we know, participates.

How Do Ideas Come Into the Mind?

I'll refer back to something, Jason, that you brought up last week, which is the fight between Plato and Aristotle on the question of how human beings come to know something. What is the nature of knowledge? How do new ideas come into the human mind? And you highlighted Aristotle, whom we see here in this wonderful Rembrandt painting, where Aristotle is coming to know Homer by feeling his skull (**Figure 1**). So we have Aristotle, who said that the human mind is as a blank slate upon which nothing is written, and that over the course of his life and his experiences, he takes in the world via his senses, and those sensations and the impressions of those sensations is where knowledge comes from.

Now, there's this wonderful—not wonderful, really atrocious, but very revealing—passage from his work *De Anima* (On the Soul), which I'd like to read.

“Since, according to common agreement, there is nothing outside and separate in existence from sensible spatial magnitudes, the objects of thought are all in sensible forms, both abstract objects, and all the states and affections of sensible things. Hence, no one can learn or understand anything in the absence of senses, and when the mind is actively aware of anything, it is necessarily aware of it along with an image, for images are like sensuous contents....”

So, there's no possibility of thought: Ideas cannot occur in the absence of sensual impressions, according to Aristotle; the senses and the experience of the senses and the measurement of the senses are the source of ideas, and thinking can't occur outside of that kind of process. Now, this is wrong! This is *untrue*. And it's not hard to demolish. Both Plato, but then later, the very

FIGURE 1

Rembrandt's 'Aristotle Contemplating a Bust of Homer'



Aristotle believed that knowledge is derived from sense-perception. In Rembrandt's painting (1653), Aristotle is shown touching Homer's head, perhaps to see if he might imbibe some truth therefrom.

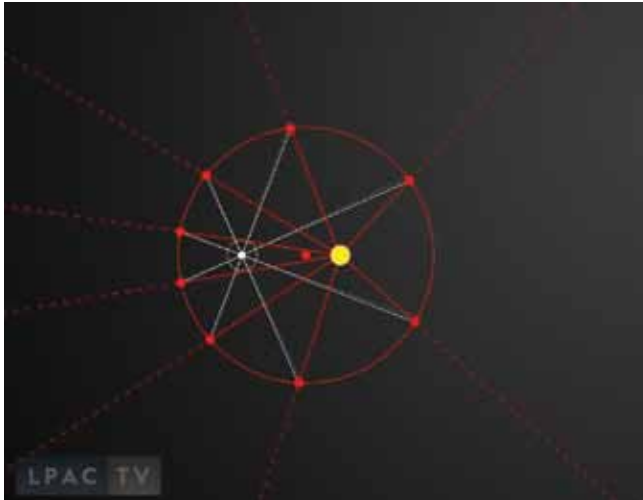
significant thinker Nicholas of Cusa, among others, demolished this by posing simple questions.

For example: How would a person come to know a simple geometric form like a circle? If all knowledge comes from perception, where do we ever perceive a perfect circle? Where would we ever get the idea of what makes a circle circular, from perception, when it never actually occurs in the perceptible universe? Or, similarly, he brings up the idea of equality: There's nowhere in nature that we can measure two perfectly equal things. So then, where would the concepts of equality and oneness come from?

So it really gets down to this lie, that the perception and the measurement of experienced objects are how mankind gains access to truth. This isn't true. Measurement of objects, perception and experience, in and of themselves, tell you nothing. And in fact, it's very possible and common to have two or more true measurements which contradict one another. You can have two, valid

FIGURE 2

A Model of Kepler's 'Vicarious Hypothesis'



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measurements of something, which can't both be true. And the example I want to give of this, is the example of Johannes Kepler and his *New Astronomy*, where he presents what he calls his "vicarious hypothesis." It's his hypothesis of the nature of the planetary orbits, and it's "vicarious," because Kepler doesn't actually think it's true, he's using it as a stand-in, or a certain mnemonic device, to think through what actually might be going on.

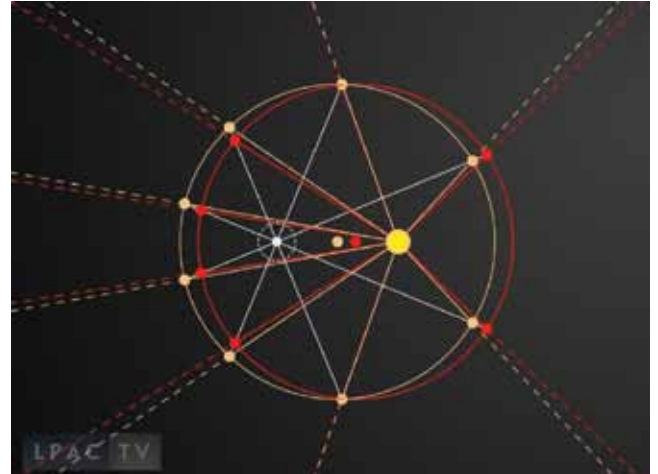
Kepler's Vicarious Hypothesis

This is the model of Kepler's vicarious hypothesis (Figure 2). We have the Sun in the middle; we have the red circle which is the orbit, in this case, of the planet Mars; the red dot in the center is the center of that circle, the center of Mars' orbit. And then, the white dot to the left is something called the "equant," which is a nonexistent point, somewhere out in space, which determines how fast or slowly the planet moves. And so, with this model, with the assumption of the equant, with the assumption of a circular orbit, and with a certain assumption of the distances between the Sun and the center, and the equant, Kepler is able to create a model of the planetary orbits which is almost perfect, which far surpasses the models of any of his predecessors in terms of its accuracy, using this model to tell you where you would see Mars in the nighttime sky, this was the most accurate. And it was a breakthrough within this system.

Now, Kepler takes a second measurement—he derives the distance between the Sun and the center of the orbit, not from a model, but from actual observations. He takes observations of what he calls the latitudes—

FIGURE 3

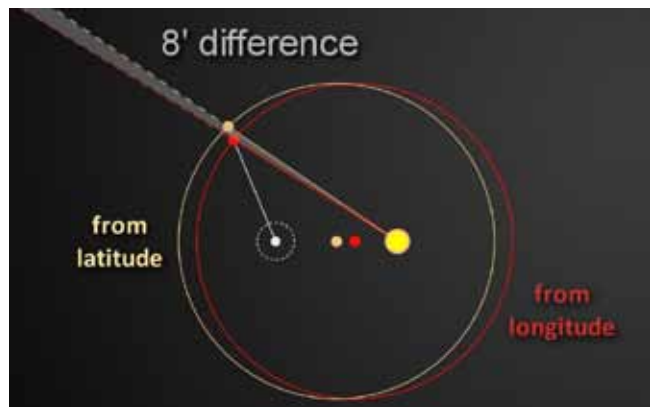
Kepler's 'Adjusted' Hypothesis



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FIGURE 4

The 'Crack': The 'Eight Minutes of Arc'



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how far above or below the plane of the ecliptic we see Mars. He takes an actual measurement, and he calculates what the distance must be between the Sun and the center of Mars' orbit.

Now, when he compares that to the vicarious hypothesis, he finds that they're different. And when he then adjusts the model—what he's going to do, is he's going to change the distance between the Sun and the center of the orbit to reflect this true measurement, he gets a difference.

So you see here (Figure 3), the red orbit is the original vicarious hypothesis; the lighter orange orbit is the adjustment based on the second measurement. And he gets a crack. And he gets what is famously called his eight-minutes of arc, this very small difference in the measurements (Figure 4).

Now, here's the problem: *There's no way to resolve*

these two. So the original vicarious hypothesis would tell us exactly where the planet should be observed. But the actual distances are wrong: They don't correspond to reality. If you put the correct distances in which do correspond to reality, the model no longer tells you accurately where you should see the planet! And there's no way to resolve the two. There's no special measurement, no way to adjust the model that would give you both the correct distances *and* the correct positions of the planets—it's impossible. The answer doesn't exist, within this geometry.

Now, this crack, the fact that there is no resolution of these two measurements, there's no way to make them correspond, that crack—it's not just an unfortunate event. It is these breakdowns of observations, it is these breakdowns of what can be gleaned via the senses—*these are actually necessary for man to come to new ideas*. The new ideas are not in what's currently known via the senses. The new ideas are beyond; and it's these cracks and these paradoxes which point the lively mind, the mind of the lively scientist, toward the intimation that there's something else out there. There's something else to be known, there's something new that's not currently being considered.

And that's exactly how Kepler ends up resolving this paradox; he doesn't go about trying to jigger the model and come up with some little approximation or compromise. What he ends up doing is entering a domain of a completely new thought, of an idea that there's actually a physical power in the Sun which is moving the planets; and he goes about a process of hypothesizing what the nature of this physical power, which is undetected, what the nature of this physical power could possibly be.

And this new idea of *gravitation*, of a physical power in the Sun—this is not derivable from geometry. This is not something you would ever come to by some series of logical changes and manipulations of geometry: It's a completely different, incommensurable, idea.

Not Every Hunch Is Wrong

Now, what I want to get at today is that gap. That the difference or the movement from the current system, in which you have this paradox, this breakdown, to the new idea—there's an unbridgeable chasm there, and so I want to address that: What is that chasm? What is that action of the mind which gets us from one to the other? And Kepler expressed this, I thought, very well and very provocatively. He wrote a letter in response to his patron

Herwart von Hohenburg. And von Hohenburg had written Kepler a letter regarding one of his ideas, saying, I don't buy this. This just seems like a hunch that you have. I don't think this is scientific, this just seems like some hunch, why would I believe that that's true?

And Kepler responds: Not every hunch is wrong. For man is an image of God, and it is quite possible that he thinks the same way as God in matters which concern the adornment of the world.

That is really the sticking point: *How is it that these new thoughts of man, these seeming creations, purely from the mind of man, these eerie hunches, these intimations that man has, how could those possibly be true?* How could those possibly reflect something which is actually true in the universe around him? And how could these thoughts, as in Kepler's case, actually drive a revolution in science?

That action of the mind goes back to somebody, upon whose work Kepler developed, Nicholas of Cusa, coming about 150 years before Kepler. There are many, many places that Cusa addresses this characteristic of the mind, which is beyond the senses, but I just want to read one which is from a work called *Compendium*.

Cusa says, "Therefore, a completely developed animal in which there is both sense and intellect [man], is to be likened to a geographer who dwells in a city that has the five gateways of the five senses." He goes on to describe this geographer sitting within a walled city, and you have five gateways, one for each sense; you have messengers who enter the gateway of sight, and bring the geographer messages about things which are visible; you have messengers who enter through the gateway of sound, and bring the geographer messages about music and things which are heard, and so on. And the geographer then uses these things to create a mapping of the outside world.

Cusa continues: "At length, after he has made in his city a complete delineation of the perceptible world, then, in order not to lose it, he reduces it to a well-ordered and proportionally measured map. And he turns toward the map; and, in addition, he dismisses the messengers, closes the gateways, and turns his inner sight toward the Creator-of-the-world, who is none of all those things about which the geographer has learned from the messengers, but who is the Maker and the Cause of them all. He considers this Maker to stand antecedently in relation to the whole world as he himself, as geographer, stands in relation to his map. And from the relation of the map to the real world he beholds in

himself, *qua* geographer, the Creator of the world, behold Him, when he contemplates the reality by means of its image, and contemplates, by means of its sign, that itself which is signified....

“With the full sharpness of his mental sight the geographer takes very intent note of how the eternal and inaccessible light shines forth in these intellectual, formal signs.”

I know it’s difficult upon first hearing, but you have Cusa with this beautiful image of this geographer and the walled city, this beautiful image of taking in the world, but then turning off the access of the senses, and going to hypothesize the unseeable, unhearable, cause of these things. And it’s only by this action, this unique creative activity of the mind of hypothesizing these causes, that man can actually come to know this inaccessible cause.

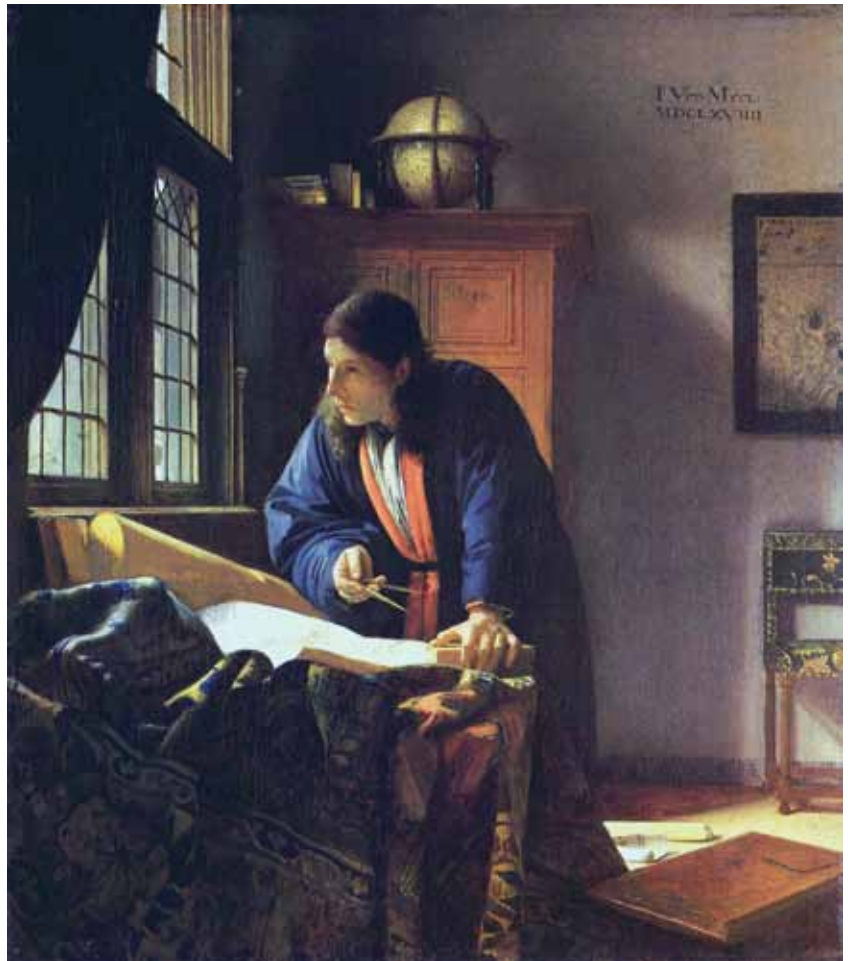
So that, coming from the Renaissance, really is the basis of what Kepler did, and of this real progress in man. And the most general name that we could give to the process that Cusa described, of man turning inward to sense what only the mind can sense—that more general name for that domain really is poetry. That’s the domain of the poet, it’s the domain of Classical artistic creation.

The Domain of Poetry

And so what I’d like to do, is to explore that, at least in a preliminary way; I’d like to explore and offer some provocations from a few great thinkers on this issue of the creative activity of the artistic mind as it relates to this question we have on table.

So to do that, I’m going to start with Lyndon LaRouche. And LaRouche wrote a paper in 1999, called [“Prometheus and Europe.”](#) In this paper, he addresses the relationship of the mind which is able to apprehend a precise concept of reality, and the expression of that precise concept in language. And so, he says this:

“The essence of all great Classical art-forms, is a polyphonic interweaving of ironies, metaphor. The essence of poetry, is, that words as such could not contain the meaning of ideas. Relative to any literal statement



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The geographer, wrote Cusa, sees himself in relation to the map he has created, as the Creator does to the whole world. Shown: “The Geographer,” by Johannes Vermeer (1668).

in words, no matter how sincerely those words are chosen, reality is always ambiguous: the mere words leave something important out. It is not the reality itself which is ambiguous; it is the literal use of words which is always false to reality. Classical art corrects the error, to bring the idea corresponding to reality into the mind of the hearer, where the mere literal words could not. In poetry, as in all Classical art, the artist uses ambiguities about the use of not only words, but commonly known ideas, in order to impart to the mind of the hearer a sense of the reality which literal use of words could never accomplish.”

So he has this wonderful contrast between the domain of the poet, between what the mind *can* apprehend precisely, versus the poor ability of words to describe that. And then he says it a little bit later, in a wonderful way:

“Poetic ideas are generated, not from language, but, as Goethe did, or Keats, or Shelley, by absorbing the human cognitive processes’ experience of the real world. As Dante Alighieri showed, art is generated, as the expression of those ideas, by forcing the language to dance, as it may be possible to force it to do so. Language must dance to the tune set within a domain of the mind into which language itself could never intrude.”

One thing to say about that, which I think it really gets at wonderfully, is that art, and the experience of art, the experience of the hearing of the reading or the hearing of a poem, or of the performance of a piece of Classical music, the substance of that is the ability of the Creator to cause a motion in the mind which could then generate within the hearer that inexpressible idea. And it’s not the message, it’s not something which is contained in the words—there’s no message as such. It’s in the change in mind, the inducing in the other person or other people the same quality and state as was in the mind of the original composer. So that’s LaRouche.

Now, the second person I want to bring up is Percy Shelley, and you know, Shelley wrote this wonderful essay called “A Defense of Poetry,” where he examines poetry and the unique characteristics of poetry, which we just heard LaRouche express—he discusses the role of that in society, the role of poetry and poets in the progress and advancement of the human species; and you could say, in the human species as Vernadsky observed it and noted it.

I’m going to read a few excerpts of that work. The first one is the very ending, where Shelley says,

“The most unfailing herald, companion, and follower of the awakening of a great people to work a beneficial change in opinion or institution, is poetry. At such periods there is an accumulation of the power of communicating and receiving intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature. The person in whom this power resides, may often, as far as regards many portions of their nature, have little apparent correspondence with that spirit of good of which they are the ministers.”

So that those who are these profound ideas, they themselves may not actually correspond to the profundity of those ideas.

He goes on: “But even whilst they deny and abjure, they are yet compelled to serve, that power which is seated on the throne of their own soul. It is impossible to read the compositions of the most celebrated writers of the present day without being startled with the elec-

tric life which burns within their words. They measure the circumference and sound the depths of human nature with a comprehensive and all-penetrating spirit, and they are themselves perhaps the most sincerely astonished at its manifestations; for it is less their spirit than the spirit of the age. Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic

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—Lyndon LaRouche, “Prometheus and Europe.”

shadows which futurity casts upon the present; the words which express what they understand not; the trumpets which sing to battle, and feel not what they inspire; the influence which is moved not, but moves. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.”

Now that’s the ending, it’s the punch line, but I did want to read a couple other, shorter passages from earlier in the essay, where Shelley really does address what you could call this “artistic thinking” or “artistic reasoning,” which isn’t reasoning in the normal sense, but he addresses this creative action of mind and the difference between that and logic, or that and words. So he says, in one case:

“Poetry, as has been said, differs in this respect from logic, that it is not subject to the control of the active powers of the mind, and that its birth and recurrence have no necessary connection with the consciousness or will. It is presumptuous to determine that these are the necessary conditions of all mental causation, when mental effects are experienced unsusceptible of being referred to them.”

So you have real experiences of mind which cannot be referred to the willful powers of reasoning or logic. And then I think he puts the point on it, just a little bit later:

“The functions of the poetical faculty are two-fold: by one it creates new materials of knowledge, and power, and pleasure; by the other it engenders in the mind a desire to reproduce and arrange them according to a certain rhythm and order which may be called the beautiful and the good.”

And then this last one:

“All high poetry is infinite; it is as the first acorn, which contained all oaks potentially. Veil after veil may be undrawn, and the inmost naked beauty of the meaning never exposed. A great poem is a fountain forever overflowing with the waters of wisdom and delight; and after one person and one age has exhausted all its divine effluence which their peculiar relations enable them to share, another and yet another succeeds, and new relations are ever developed, the source of an unforeseen and an unconceived delight.”

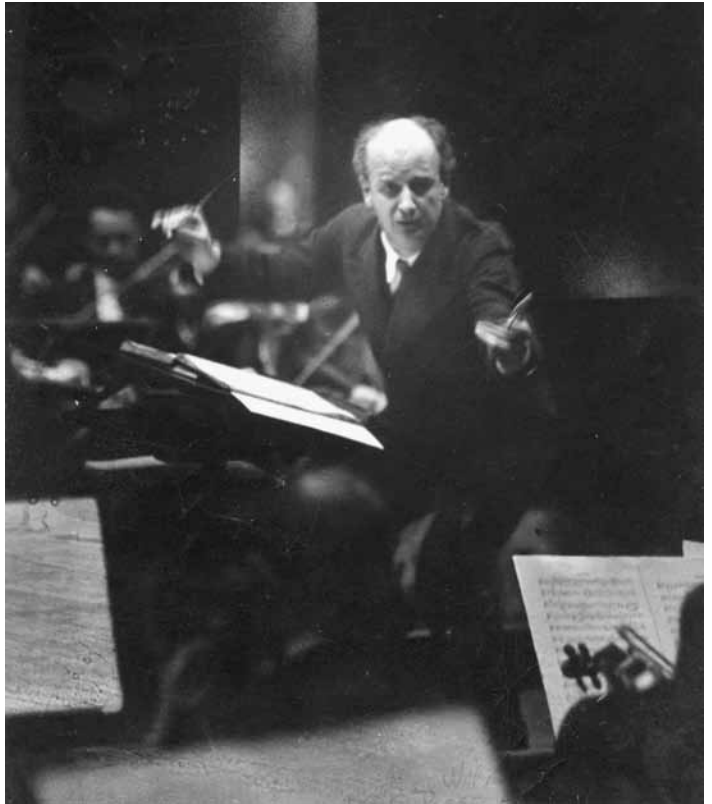
It’s kind of hard to recapitulate what he said, because the point is—even his prose is poetry, it’s poetic. But you do have what I find to be an extremely beautiful truth, which is that there’s some experience of the mind which cannot be planned as if the mind is tapped into something greater. And it’s the fact that the mind can interact with something greater than itself, where the senses cannot. And it’s the role of the poet, or the artist, or the musician, to actually bring that to society.

Furtwängler: Music and Improvisation

The last person I’d like to bring in, is the personality of Wilhelm Furtwängler, who was a great conductor in the 20th Century. Furtwängler, in his writings about art, about music, and about conducting and performance, expresses a sentiment very similar to that expressed by LaRouche, and by Shelley, about the activity of creation, about the state of existence, or state of activity of the creative artist.

So I’ll start with his comments on the activity of creation. He says:

“Consider the situation of the creator, the composer. He starts from nothing, from chaos, so to say. He ends with the completed work. His movement towards this goal—the task of bringing form to this chaos—is via the path of improvisation. Improvisation is the basic form of all true music. Soaring out into space, a unique entity, the work takes shape as a kind of image of a spiritual event. As an independent, organic process, this spiritual event cannot have its nature and course laid



Wilhelm Furtwängler, the sublime conductor, wrote: “Improvisation is the basic form of all true music. Soaring out into space, a unique entity, the work takes shape as a kind of image of a spiritual event.”

down in advance, cannot be the product of a logical program or be conjured up by some other exercise of the human intelligence. It has its own inner logic, based on psychological laws, a logic no less compelling than any system of objective logic. In conformity with the laws of organic life, every ‘spiritual event’ represented by a work of music carries within itself the urge towards completion, fulfillment.”

That’s again, the expression of the creator being gripped by something which he has not yet experienced, he has not yet apprehended, and the creative artist, as composer, is himself compelled to bring a new idea into being and embody it in a work of art, embody it in language. And it’s this struggle to, as LaRouche put it, “make the language dance to the tune of mind.”

So that’s something he says about the activity of the creator. Now, one of the particular reasons I wanted to bring in Furtwängler, is that he was a composer; he did compose music himself, but his more important work was as a performer, as a conductor of orchestras; he also played the piano.

So what I want to do now is read from the same

work, an essay called “The Principles of Interpretation,” I want to read a slightly longer passage where he addresses the task of the performer, and while I read this, I want people to think back to, not just the task of the performer as an artist, but also the task of the creative scientist like Kepler who’s approaching a scientific paradox.

“Such is the work seen from the creator’s point of view,” referencing the previous passage. But: “How does it appear to its interpreter, the performer? In the first place, it is a printed source,” a printed sheet of music. “It is not the performer’s task to portray the pattern of his own spiritual life but to follow in minute detail the course of a work, long since complete, created by somebody else. He

has to work backwards, as it were, not forwards, like the composers; contrary to the direction in which life evolves, he has to move from the outside to the inside, not vice versa, like the composer. His path is not one of improvisation, i.e., of natural growth, but one characterized by the painstaking assembly and arrangement of component parts. And whereas for the composer, these parts, as in any organic process, merge naturally into his vision of the work as a whole, which gives them their individual life and meaning, the performer, for his part, has to laboriously reconstruct such a vision for himself out of the separate parts at his disposal. . . .

“Since it is initially the separate elements, the component parts with which the performer has to deal, he naturally regards these as his most important data. What gave these elements life, however, the overriding vision of an artistic entity, is something to which he does not have direct access. . . .

“The question now arises of how the performer, with nothing at his disposal but the separate constituent elements of the work, is to proceed in order to achieve



Museum of V.I. Vernadsky, Moscow

For V.I. Vernadsky, the creative activity of the human mind has a physical effect, in transforming the planet in a more powerful way than any other process we know of, including abiotic processes, such as earthquakes and volcanoes. (Portrait by I.E. Grabar, 1934.)

a grasp of the work as a whole. First he seeks to assemble the parts in the most satisfactory way they allow, in his judgment, arranging them as attractively as he can, rather as he would arrange flowers in a vase. But there is, of course, a vital distinction between such an arrangement of parts, however skillful, and the organic driving force which has informed the composer’s act of creation. For all the performer’s ability, what he achieves can never be more than an assemblage of already available, ready-made elements. Never can it match the composer’s living vision of his creation, with its individual parts bonded together, as it were, by an inner logic sustained by the principle of improvisation.”

And then he goes on to ask the question of how the performer is to move from the assembly of parts to the re-creation of the original vision. And he ends up saying, well, we’ve reached the limit of words, we’ve reached the limit of language to express such a thing.

The real polemic in the essay is that there isn’t actually a difference between composer and performer; that all musical performance, and really, all discovery, is re-creation. All performance is improvisation. And with that, you have a process where both the performer himself, but also the audience, is put into the condition of creativity, is allowed an entryway into an act of true creativity. And in that sense, in the sense that Furtwängler is addressing it, thinking is never repetition. Thinking is always this organic activity of creation.

The Performance

Now, these are Furtwängler’s words, and words and writing were not his primary skill, although it’s incredibly poetic. What I would like to do, for comparison, I’d like to demonstrate this by playing and comparing two

short clips of the same piece of music, with two different performances. The first I'd like to play is a performance by Furtwängler himself, of Schubert's *Ninth Symphony*, and LaRouche has referred to this, again and again, this particular performance from 1951, as one of the greatest creative achievements of mankind to date. So, what I'm going to do is play the beginning of this particular recording—it was recorded in 1951 by Deutsche Grammophon in Berlin; and then, for comparison, I'll play a clip of the same piece, performed by Bruno Walter—there's a lot to be said about Bruno Walter which we won't get into here; but hopefully you'll be able to get a sense of it. But it's a recording of Bruno Walter in 1946, recorded by Columbia Masterworks in New York City.¹

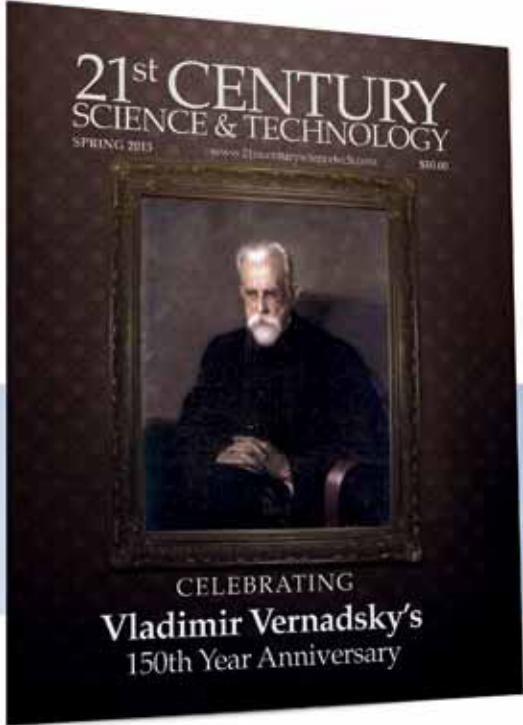
And the only way to describe them—one of those [performances] was alive and the other one wasn't. And it's the same notes, it's the same notes being performed. And I would encourage people to go back and listen to the two of them several times, but, with Furtwängler,

it's *gripping*. It's gripping, there's nothing that's ever the same, the mind is always being gripped, even just in the first—I played just over a minute—there's a transformation occurring; you sort of feel something ominous is about to happen.

And then, with Walter, it's just playing the notes. And they're not the same piece at all in that sense. Yes, it's the same pitches and so forth, but it's not the same: One is Schubert and one is not.

Just to conclude, I would now think back to Vernadsky: For Vernadsky it was undeniable that *this* kind of activity of the human mind has a *physical* effect, in transforming the planet in a way which is more powerful than any other process that we know of, including life, including abiotic processes like earthquakes and volcanoes, and so forth. But human cognition is a more powerful force in the planet and beyond than anything else we know of. And it really is these creative achievements, the development of this precise creative capacity of the mind to apprehend new thoughts, and to then express them, and communicate them, and develop society and develop the planet with them, that really is the substance of the progress of the species as a whole.

1. The reader is encouraged to listen to the musical examples presented in the video, at <http://larouche.org/node/31673>.



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150 Years of Vernadsky

- V.I. Vernadsky and the Contemporary World
- The Science of the Biosphere and Astrobiology
- The Vernadsky Strategy
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Defeating ISIS

All sane forces internationally agree that the Islamic State (IS/ISIS) barbarians, who are running rampant in Southwest Asia, must be defeated. In fact, as Lyndon LaRouche emphasized recently, they should never have come into existence.

But, from all indications, when Barack Obama addresses the nation tonight (Sept. 10), he will not present a plan to eliminate the barbarians. Rather, he will declare that he—without the required Constitutional approval of Congress—will undertake what British Prime Minister David Cameron (and the Queen’s favorite Tony Blair) call a “generational war”—perpetual warfare with no peace strategy in mind, or in sight. Secretary of State Kerry has already estimated it will take three years, at least to defeat ISIS.

Such a “strategy” violates one of the very foundations for a just war: that it be undertaken with a clear set of objectives for ending the conflict through the establishment of a peace based on justice for all, the winners and the vanquished. That concept was codified most clearly in the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the hideous barbarism of the Thirty Years War, and ushered in the era of sovereign nation-states collaborating with one another, for mutual benefit and progress.

The need to have a strategy for *ending* the war, before launching it, has also been a consistent refrain of U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Martin Dempsey. Dempsey was successful in the case of Obama’s previous plans to bomb Syria—but in the current circumstance, it’s not clear that he will prevail.

The Obama-British war against ISIS directly violates this concept. It is an imperial strategy aimed at breaking up nation-states, and leading to permanent warfare, especially between Shi’as and

Sunnis in the Islamic world. The proof of the pudding is the fact that the very governments leading the war against it, are responsible for the creation of ISIS, particularly through the British Monarchy’s cat’s paw, the Saudi Kingdom.

Why, for example, will the Obama and Cameron governments not work directly with Syrian president Assad and the Iranian Republic in crushing ISIS? Because the current Anglo-American objective is not to establish a “peace order,” but to carry out regime change in the region—regime change that will lawfully lead to escalating sectarian warfare.

And why will the Obama Administration, along with its de facto Cheneyac allies in the Republican Party, not crack down on the Saudi funders of these murderous jihadis? True, the Saudi rulers are currently *very* afraid that ISIS and its ilk will turn against them, and made one promise after another to crush them. As in the case of al-Qaeda, the Saudis and the British created these forces to be used against *other* nations; it’s only when they boomerang, that they object.

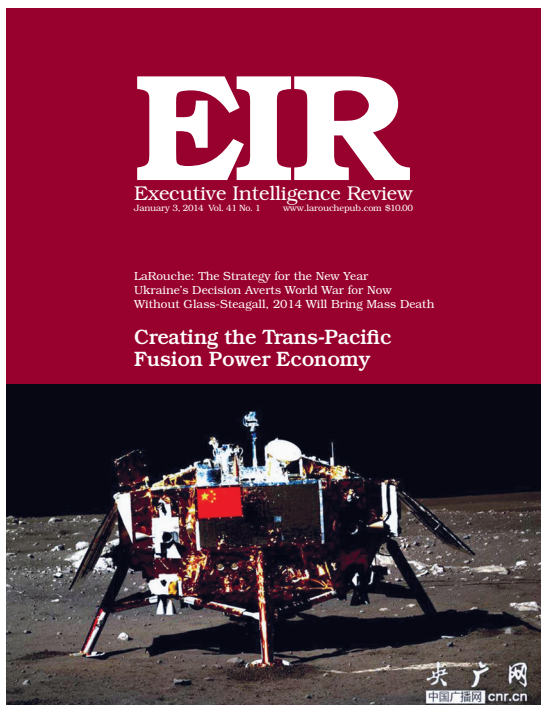
We have a litmus test before us on this question—the demand for the release of the 28 pages of the Congressional Inquiry on 9/11, which deal with the funding of the 2001 attacks. Pressure is building, and the consequences would be to blow wide open the truth that the Saudis, and their British godfathers, are behind the terror, and expose the criminality of the Obama and Bush officials who have protected them.

There’s no way to win a war against Islamic (or any other kind of) terrorists, without telling the truth, adhering to the principles of a just war, and following the U.S. Constitution. Obama and the Congress must be held to that standard, or we’ll just go deeper into the depths of Hell.

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