

# EIR

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The Incredible Shrinking Obama Presidency  
Have We Got an (Underwater) Deal for You!  
Organizing for the Four-Power Alliance

**Shift to the Pacific:  
U.S. Historic Mission**



# No to the 'Clash of Civilizations'!

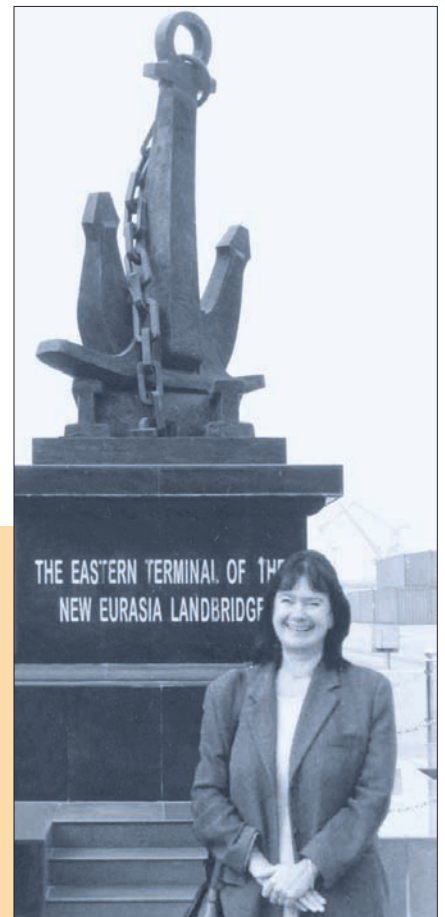
The Anglo-American financier oligarchy is trying to unleash a "Clash of Civilizations," to block the vast potential for Eurasian development. Instead, the Western powers should join in the great project of the new millennium, the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

## The Eurasian Land-Bridge

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- Financing an economic miracle: Hamiltonian credit generation
- The Eurasian Land-Bridge and the economic reconstruction of the United States



EIRNS  
Helga Zepp-LaRouche known as "the Silk Road Lady," has played a major role in organizing worldwide support for the Eurasian Land-Bridge. She is shown here at Lianyungang Port in China, October 1998.



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# EIR

## From the Managing Editor

After a couple of months of being pilloried by angry constituents, it is dawning on some Democratic Congressmen that their re-election is in jeopardy if they do not speak out against hated policies of the Obama Administration—and some are doing so (see *National*).

Is this going to mean anything? Not in itself.

That is why every Member of Congress needs to read our *Feature* on Lyndon LaRouche's call for a *Pacific orientation* in U.S. foreign and economic policy. The solution to the global crisis lies in the Four-Power alliance that he has proposed, linking the United States, Russia, China, and India as the core nations to build a new global credit system, to replace a monetary system that is every day more bankrupt. Once the scaffolding has been built by those four of the world's most powerful and populous nations, other nations will be welcome to join. Even the United Kingdom, should its rulers give up their devotion to British Liberalism and a few other imperial trappings, could some day play a part.

Nancy Spannaus lays out the history of such a Pacific orientation in the United States, featuring the vision of John Quincy Adams, one of America's greatest statesmen and Presidents.

In *The LaRouche Show* interview, Russian expert Rachel Douglas and LaRouche Youth Movement leader Oyang Teng supply vital background concerning the fight for such a policy over decades. They focus on the interventions of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in Russia and Eastern Europe, including the "missed opportunity" of the reunification of Germany in 1990 and the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. The program includes a message from Helga Zepp-LaRouche, addressed to Americans in 1989, when the Berlin Wall was coming down.

Speaking of "missed opportunities," President Obama's trip to Asia and the summit of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (APEC) was just a "photo op," to put a polite spin on it. Here were the leaders, assembled in one room, who could have put together the package required! Russia and China are ready; India is struggling, but would join. Only the United States—an absolutely indispensable partner—is bogged down with an insane and foolish President. Get this information to your Congressmen, and make sure they act on it and cut out the silly games.



## Cover This Week

The harbor in Vladivostok, Russia.



Creative Commons

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SHIFT TO THE PACIFIC

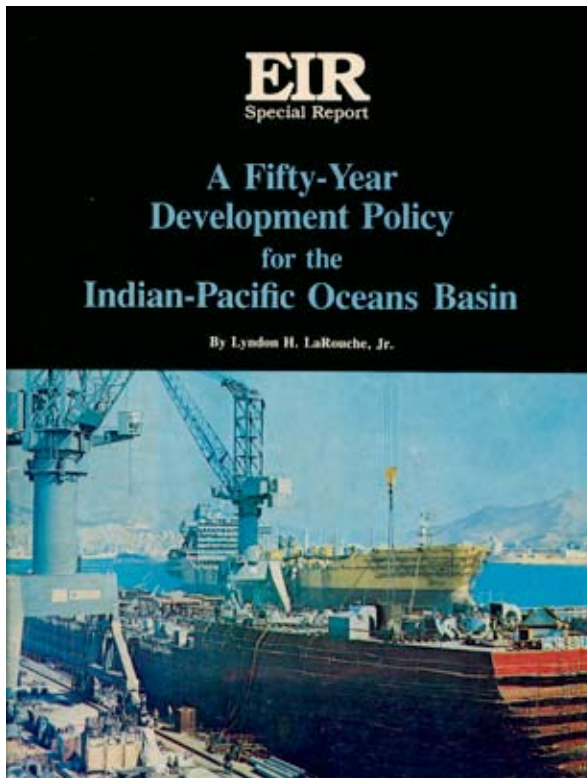
## The Historic Mission Of the United States

by Nancy Spannaus

“Go West, young man” was a popular admonition in the United States of the post-Civil War period, when the Transcontinental Railroad, industrialization, and millions of enterprising settlers moved across the vast territory of the country toward the Pacific Ocean, thus fulfilling the historic vision of the founders of the American Republic to establish a continental republic on these shores. Today, that admonition must be extended further, through a determination of the U.S. government to establish new partnerships for economic development with the nations of the Asian-Pacific and Indian-Ocean Basin, specifically, the nations of Russia, China, and India.

The establishment of the United States republic, from 1776 through 1865, provided a “beacon of hope” for rallying against the powers of Empire in the world, but that empire, now run through the supranational financial institutions of the world, still maintains a stranglehold over the planet, and threatens to bring it into an unspeakable devolution into a New Dark Age. Only the revival of the United States’ anti-colonial mission, in concert with the nations of the Asia-Pacific-Indian Ocean Basin, can now break the power of that monetarist empire, and bring an era of prosperity to the planet.

Lyndon LaRouche has long campaigned for this reorientation of U.S. policy. Back in 1983, he produced a policy document entitled “A Fifty-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin,” which argued the necessity of orienting a world economic development program toward the region of the world with the largest population, and the greatest ration of poverty to be overcome—the Pacific Basin. Here is where the potential, and necessity, for the greatest growth exists, he argued. He revived this perspective once again after the fall of the Soviet Union, in 1991, putting forward the perspective of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which represents the mission of bringing economic development to the vast interior regions of Asia, which have been left as centers of impoverishment and dissolution.



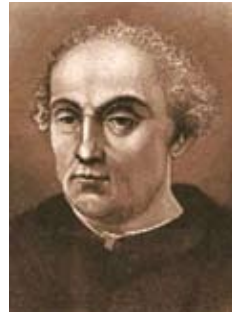
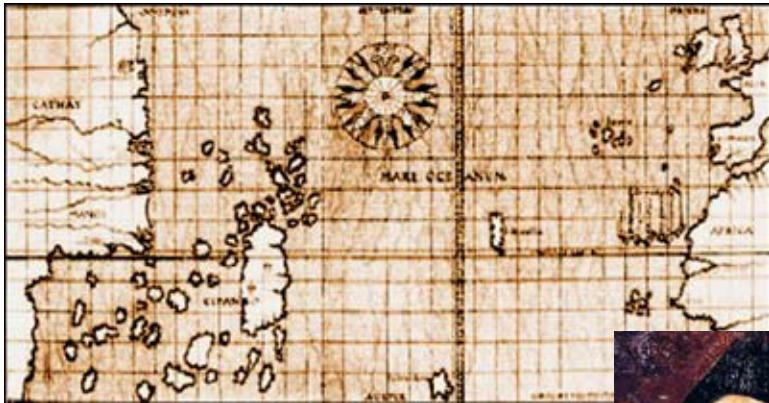
*In this 1983 EIR study, Lyndon LaRouche argued for a world development program, centered on the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin. The inset, from the back cover, represented the “Great Projects: Motor for Development,” and forecast that, “By the year 2000, close to two-thirds of the world population will inhabit the countries on the Pacific and Indian Oceans’ rim,” requiring “deliberate steps now to broaden, deepen, and hasten the process of industrialization throughout the region.”*

In the 2003-07 period, LaRouche refined this concept from the standpoint of pulling together a strategic alliance of sovereign powers which, collectively, could crush the British financial empire—proposing a Four Power agreement of Russia, China, India, and the United States, as the core of a new world financial system, oriented toward economic development, and an alliance for stymying the perpetual warfare policy of the British Empire.

As of October of this year, with the signing of a number of ground-breaking economic agreements between Russia and China, the first concrete step toward such an arrangement was taken. This advance, occurring as it does, in the midst of the most dramatic disintegration of the world financial system, especially in the United States and Western Europe, puts the question even more urgently to the United States, to join in a Four Power alliance. Despite the seemingly impossible situation posed by having a de facto British puppet in the White House, and a Congress so corrupt as to virtually kowtow to this President, patriotic institutions and individuals around the Presidency have no choice but to rally around LaRouche’s Four Power perspective, as the unique means of saving not only their own nation, but the planet as a whole.

To reach a Four Power agreement, demands that the U.S. orient to the Pacific-Indian Oceans Basin. Here, in the nations of Russia, China, and India, you have proud sovereign states, which, despite the fact that they are operating within, and are crippled by, the global imperialist monetary system, maintain national identities, not to mention the sizeable populations, which impel them toward resisting the deprivations of the British Empire. Note, for example, India and China’s resistance to the genocide being sold as measures for “climate change.” Contrast this with the European system, where the City of London-dominated European Community runs a financial dictatorship over the member nations, which have adopted an ideology, and reality, of Green depopulation and death; with Africa, which remains, to this day, a brutalized colony of the British Empire, a mere source of raw materials to be wrested from its land and its people; or with Ibero-America, which is still dominated by the crippling cultural heritage of being subjects of the imperial Habsburgs.

As LaRouche recently put it, “Europe is essentially dead. It’s captive territory of the British Empire. South and Central America are captives of the drug rings.”



Paolo Toscanelli (top), a collaborator of the statesman and scientist Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, drafted a spherical map (shown in reproduction) depicting the lands on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, far from oligarchy-ridden Europe. This map came into the hands of Christopher Columbus (right), who used it on his first voyage, in 1492, to the Americas.

They are all British-dominated, and the only area where you can initiate the changes required to save the planet, is the Pacific-Indian Oceans Basin, of which the United States, still hereditarily the world's leading republic, is an integral part.

In taking up this mission, the United States will, in fact, be fulfilling the promise and commitment of its earliest Founding Fathers, those of the 15th-Century Italian Renaissance, and the 17th-Century Massachusetts Bay Colony. An understanding of that mission was the driving force behind those who built the United States into a continental power extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, most crucially, John Quincy Adams. The idea was expanded by Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt—and must be renewed today. In the following pages, we present a summary of the case for the immediate adoption of this Pacific Orientation Policy, as a cornerstone of the strategy for survival from otherwise onrushing disaster.

### Start with the General Welfare

“Our Manifest Destiny lies in Classical Greek civilization, its unique contribution to global civilization. It lies in the role of Christianity, especially the Apostles, like John and Paul, in taking this Greek Classical legacy, and using this as the tool of Christianity, to improve the condition of mankind, as the Renaissance did later.

“We need to develop the nation-state, the idea that a national government has no moral authority, except as

it is founded on an absolute commitment to promote and defend the General Welfare of all of its people, including their posterity.”

This statement of the historic purpose of the United States was

delivered in a policy speech by Lyndon LaRouche during his 2000 Presidential campaign. In that speech, LaRouche identified the specific role played in developing the idea of a moral nation-state, by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, the pre-eminent scientist of the 15th Century. Cusa, in his writings on “Catholic Concordance,” put forward the

concept that all legitimate power of the state depends upon the consent of the governed, and that the purpose of that state, and its elected officials, or counselors, was to provide for the general welfare. Those who govern “ought to constantly defend the good of the public which they represent,” Cusa argued.<sup>1</sup>

It became clear to the Cardinal, however, that it would not be possible to fulfill his vision of a moral sovereign nation-state in oligarchy-dominated Europe. Rather, he conspired with friends to spread the idea of establishing colonies in the New World. Among those collaborators was Paolo Toscanelli, known as the author of a map of the spherical Earth, which Columbus used on his first voyage.

Toscanelli's map found its way into the hands of an Italian-born sea captain, then operating in Portugal, named Christopher Columbus. Through Toscanelli's associate Fernão Martins, Columbus entered into a correspondence with Toscanelli, and, ultimately, received backing from the Spanish throne to fulfill Cusa's goal of travelling to the New World.

Unfortunately, however, Cusa's vision of establishing sovereign nation-states devoted to the general welfare, could not be realized in Hispanic America. Those who emigrated to Central and South America had not thrown off the cultural domination of the imperial

1. William Wertz, “The Christian Roots of the ‘Ideas of 1776,’” *Fidelio*, Spring 1992.





*John Winthrop led a group of English settlers in 1630, to what became the Massachusetts Bay Colony, to establish “a City on a hill.” Soon, the ironworks they created in Saugus (the reconstructed forge and mill are shown here) began to out-produce the best works in England.*



system which ruled their culture in Europe, specifically that of the Habsburg dynasty. That dynasty treated its subjects like beasts, and inculcated that very servile, often racist mentality within them—the very antithesis of the republican idea that man is defined by his ability to reason, and to improve both his knowledge and his lot, and that of his fellow man.

Instead, the first solidly republican experiment, in the spirit of Nicholas of Cusa, that took root in America, occurred in the Massachusetts Bay colony, nearly 140 years after Columbus’s voyage. Under a small group of Englishmen, whose leader, John Winthrop, was an eloquent speaker, a group of 800 men, women, and children travelled to what became New England to establish what Winthrop called “a City upon a hill,” which was devoted to the following mission: “The end is double, moral and natural, that man might enjoy the fruits of the earth and God might have his due glory from the creature. Why then should we stand here striving for places of habitation . . . and in the meantime suffer a whole Continent, as fruitful and convenient for the use of man, to lie waste without any improvement?”

Winthrop’s settlement immediately set about improving the land and the conditions of his people. Within a few years, a university was established, and the first public system of compulsory elementary education put in place. A constitutional government was established, which acted to stimulate local manufacture and technological progress, including the creation of an

iron works which almost immediately far out-produced the best works in England. The Massachusetts Bay government also minted and printed its own currency, in order to provide credit for industry and commerce. It moved to provide for its own defense, with a militia and fortifications. In short, until the experiment was crushed by King Charles II, and then, the takeover of England by William and Mary, Massachusetts represented a model for republican self-government, along the lines Cusa had laid out, which itself had an eye to expansion throughout the continent.<sup>2</sup>

Given the leading role played by that child of Boston, Benjamin Franklin, in shaping the battle for, and ultimate establishment of, the republican government of the United States, it should not be properly surprising that the foundations of our government, from the Declaration of Independence to the Constitution, continue that Massachusetts Bay republican tradition. We are the only nation on the planet committed, by Constitutional law, to the pursuit of the General Welfare, for ourselves and our posterity, as a *principle* of organizing our society.

### **Becoming a Continental Republic**

The fledgling American Republic, dedicated to principles directly counter to those of the European oligarchy, had the advantage of being separated by a large

2. H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won* (Washington, D.C: EIR, 1988), *passim*.

body of water from those who would destroy it. But mere physical separation was not enough. The United States was weak and isolated in the wake of winning its independence, and lived in constant danger of being crushed by those empires that still operated in the Western Hemisphere, surrounding it on every side. To gain the strength necessary to defend itself, and its republican mode of government, leading American patriots adopted the strategy of moving west, with the ultimate aim of developing all the territory, up to the Pacific Ocean.

One of the clearest ways to grasp this policy is to see it through the eyes, and actions, of John Quincy Adams, a son of Massachusetts who had grown up steeped in both his colony's republican heritage, but also in close collaboration with the elder statesman-philosopher Benjamin Franklin. It is no exaggeration to say that John Quincy Adams personally negotiated nearly the entire shape of the continental United States, from its borders with Florida and Canada, to its expansion to the Pacific Coast. He did so first as a Senator; then as Ambassador to Russia and England; as President James Monroe's Secretary of State from 1816 to 1824; and then, as President, when he ordered the Army to plan America's first railroads.

Adams' motivations were both defensive, and positive. He expressed the first view to his mother, Abigail, in 1811, on the eve of the War of 1812, in a letter attacking the treasonous Essex Junto of New England. He wrote:

"If that [Federalist] Party are not effectually put down in Massachusetts, as completely as they already are in New York, and Pennsylvania, and all the southern and western states, the Union is gone. Instead of a nation coextensive with the North American continent, destined by God and nature to be the most populous and most powerful people ever combined under one social compact, we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant clans and tribes at eternal war with one another for a rock, or a fish pond, the sport and fable of European masters and oppressors."<sup>3</sup>

At that time, those European "masters and oppressors" who had footholds on the North American continent, included Great Britain, Spain, France, and Russia. All but Russia, with which John Quincy Adams had formed a close relationship during a visit in his youth,

3. Samuel Flagg Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundation of American Foreign Policy* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950).

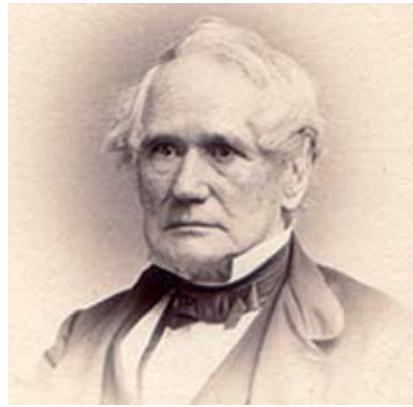
as well as his ambassadorship there from 1809 to 1814, were determined to cut off the United States from westward expansion, and/or otherwise "cut it down to size." For example, during the negotiations at Ghent, Belgium, for a peace treaty at the conclusion of the War of 1812, the British were conniving to cut off large parts of New England, and to shut off the western frontier, if possible by extending the Canadian border all the way down to the Ohio River. As part of the negotiating team there, Quincy Adams played a crucial role in outmaneuvering the British strategy—helped immensely, of course, by the victories of the American Navy on Lake Champlain and the Great Lakes.

But Adams was inspired more profoundly by a deep understanding of the universal significance of the American Revolution and its unique principles of government. Adams often referred to this principle as the "anticolonial" principle. In a speech celebrating the Fourth of July in 1821, he put it this way:

"In a conflict [of] seven years, the history of the war by which you maintained that Declaration, became the history of the civilized world. . . . It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only *legitimate* foundation of civil government. It was the cornerstone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke, the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. From the day of this Declaration, the people of North America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and mercy from an inexorable master in another hemisphere. . . . They were a *nation*, asserting as of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was born in a day. . . . It stands, and must for ever stand, alone, a beacon on the summit of the mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn their eyes for a genial and saving light . . . a light of salvation and redemption to the oppressed."<sup>4</sup>

In a letter to Edward Everett, dated Jan. 31, 1822, Adams wrote that colonial establishments "are incompatible with the essential character of our institutions," and concluded that "great colonial establishments are engines of wrong, and that in the progress of social improvement it will be the duty of the human family to abolish them, as they are now endeavoring to abolish the slave trade." The message was not missed by the

4. Nancy Spannaus, "John Quincy Adams and the Community of Principle," *EIR*, Jan. 28, 2000.



*John Quincy Adams (left) personally negotiated nearly the entire shape of the continental United States, from the Canadian border to Florida, and spanning the nation, East to West, to the Pacific Coast. Henry C. Carey (above), President Lincoln's chief economic advisor, promoted the American industrial model around the world.*

ain preserved the U.S. stake on the Oregon coast, and codified the 49th parallel northern border up to the Rocky Mountains. The 1819 Treaty of Onis, in which Spain ceded territory along the 42nd parallel, all the way to the Pacific Coast, was considered by Adams to have been the most important accomplishment of his life. The 1824 agreement with Russia eliminated that empire's claim to territory down to the Columbia River in the Northwest, thus leaving the way clear for the extension of the 49th parallel northern border, all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

Russian imperial minister, who reported it to have been “a virulent diatribe against England.”

It was from this self-conception of the United States that Adams formulated his concept of relations with other nations. He, like Nicholas of Cusa before him, emphasized supporting other nations in their drive toward republican institutions and political and commercial independence from Europe. He advocated treaties of commerce and amity on the basis of the most-favored-nation status, or, if possible, a reciprocal equality of nations in each other's ports. The U.S. stood for “civil, political, commercial, and religious liberty,” and intended that its relations with other nations would spread such principles. As he put it in discussing his policy for relations with South American nations, “its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and of morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominations of the elder world, but coextensive with the surface of the globe and lasting as the changes of time.”<sup>5</sup>

In other words—the basis for cooperation among nations was a joint commitment to resist the imperial powers of Europe!

It was from this standpoint, that Adams negotiated the crucial agreements of 1818, 1819, and 1824, which set the northern, southeastern, and western borders of the United States. The 1818 convention with Great Brit-

### **Across the Pacific**

Once secure in its borders, especially after the Civil War assault by the British Empire had failed, the United States looked both South to the Americas, and East across the Pacific, for partners in commerce and economic development. We were helped by the tremendous enthusiasm for the American industrial model which spread throughout the world, an enthusiasm which was explicitly promoted by the circles around Abraham Lincoln, such as Henry C. Carey, E. Peshine Smith, and many others of their circle. As a result of the work of these circles, we soon saw the takeoff of national industrial economies, complete with railroads, heavy industry, and other modernizations, in Germany, Russia, China, and Japan, among other nations.

The history of America's attempts to cooperate with, and develop, these nations is voluminous, and little known, but worth summarizing here. Take the cases of Russia and China, our two prospective partners today.

Even before the Civil War, the writings of the American System economists, who promoted the policies of republicanism and industrialization epitomized by John Quincy Adams, had spread widely in Russia, through the work of Abraham Lincoln's chief economic advisor, Henry C. Carey. After the Civil War was won, the Careyites greatly expanded their contacts with Russia, to the explicit end of helping Russia develop its vast territory, especially with railroads. The purpose was stra-

5. Bemis, *op. cit.*, p. 361.

America-Russia collaboration deepened over the last decades of the 19th Century, with the convening of the American Centennial Exposition in 1876, and the deployment of U.S. industrialists to aid in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The inset shows a Baldwin Locomotive Works ad circulated in Russia, circa 1880, shortly after the Exposition.

FIGURE 1  
Route of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway



tegic, as well as economic, of course: As U.S. Gen. Joshua T. Owen put it, during an 1869 send-off dinner for the new American ambassador to Russia: Through this collaboration in industrialization, Russia and the U.S. could “outflank the movement made by France and England, for predominance in the East through the Suez Canal; and America and Russia can dictate peace to the world.”

This American-Russia collaboration only deepened over the last decades of the 19th Century, with the convening of the American Centennial Exposition in 1876, and the deployment of U.S. industrialists to aid in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway (Figure 1),

which was seen as a means of providing more direct relations between the U.S. and Russia, including out-flanking the British control of the seas.

During the period that Count Sergei Witte served as Finance Minister of Russia, collaboration between the U.S. and Russia on what was considered the Land-Bridge of the day, was extensive and intensive. Even more upsetting to the British Empire than the combination of these two land giants was the fact that they were working to bring China into the rail network projects. Witte and the Americans conspired to build a spur of the rail through Chinese Manchuria, a route that would considerably shorten the travel distance to the Pacific.

In 1898, the Russians had ordered a massive amount of equipment from the Americans in order to proceed with the Manchurian Railroad: 168 locomotives from the Baldwin works in Philadelphia; 1,900 tons of bridge-girders from Carnegie Steel, 15,000 shovels from the Wyoming Shovel works—and on and on.<sup>6</sup>

China, which had suffered the direct assault of the British to destroy its people in the Opium Wars, was a natural ally of the United States, the premier opponent of the British Empire.

The potential for this alliance, bound by railways of steel, between Russia, China, and the United States struck deadly fear in the heart of the British Empire, then, the greatest military and financial power of the world. By geopolitical maneuvers, the British were able to break it then, but the danger of its reemergence persisted through the 20th Century. Not only were the Americans in the Carey-Lincoln tradition the direct inspirers and collaborators of Sun Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese republic, but the Americans kept providing support for the resistance to the British colonial domination in Russia and China. This reality was underscored during World War II, when Franklin Roosevelt forged close working bonds with Soviet leader Josef Stalin, as well as China's Chiang Kai-shek, not only as a means of defeating the war aims of the Axis powers, but explicitly in support of Russia and China's aspirations for industrialization, and uplifting their populations.

### The Four Powers Today

Those Americans who upheld the principles of John Quincy Adams—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in particular—found themselves continually countered by the machinations of de facto British agents, located not only on Wall Street, but often in leading institutions of the United States government. Even our own development of the western lands was continually sabotaged, to the point that we have many regions of the western United States which are pathetically underpopulated and underdeveloped, thus limiting our potential to provide the proper assistance to those billions of people to our west, who are even more in need of improved standards of life.

Thanks to the British, and their successful manipu-

lation of their puppet Presidents, such as Teddy Roosevelt, our nation was brought into direct conflict with Japan, and steered into the so-called Cold War with Russia, which had its derivative, proxy conflicts throughout Asia, among other places. The post-World War II period, which FDR had envisioned to be the opportunity for the end of colonialism, once and for all, was turned, instead, into the occasion for the imposition of a new form of imperialism, this time, operated through a global monetarist system, which stripped sovereignty from all nations, including the United States.

We have now reached the time when this system, which has bankrupted itself, is threatening to bring the entire world into depopulation, and death. Even the United States, the only republic to have defied the British Empire and won, has been weakened to the point that it cannot defeat that financial empire on its own. Where do we look for allies, in order to prevent disaster for ourselves, and mankind?

The answer, which LaRouche also gave in the early 1980s, is: the Pacific. There, in China and India, we find the two most populous nations in the world, and Russia with its large deposits of mineral wealth. Most of the population, of course, is very, very poor—and their life expectancy is insecure because of it. But, they are eager to work and improve their lives. Each country also has developed unique qualifications to contribute to mutual rapid development of the region: the Russians, the scientific capability of developing the mineral resources of the Siberian-Arctic region; the Chinese, the mastery of high-speed rail technology; the Indians, the mastery of the thorium nuclear cycle and other associated technologies. *But*, as long as these nations fail to throw off the yoke of the global British-style monetary system, and replace it with an American System-style *credit* system, they can not do the job required. Both the current dollar system, and the collapse of the dollar system, will kill them.

The solution lies with the Four Power alliance proposed by LaRouche, an agreement among these Pacific-based nation-states to finally bury the British imperial system, and replace it with a new, fixed-exchange-rate system, bolstered by the adoption of national banking systems in all nations, and united by the determination of realize a common mission: an era of scientific progress that looks ahead 50 years, to the colonization of space, and finally realizes man's aspirations to be truly human, in cooperation with his fellow man.

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6. For a historical review of the United States' collaboration with Russia, China, and other nations in the late 19th Century, see *EIR*, May 2, 1997.

# APEC Summit Affirms New Focus on Pacific

by EIR Staff

Nov. 20—When Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao met in Beijing on Oct. 13 and reached broad-ranging agreements for economic cooperation, *EIR* hailed it as “very significant,” a step toward the Four-Power alliance of those nations, plus the United States and India, that Lyndon LaRouche is calling for. Only such an alliance of the world’s largest powers could have enough clout to defeat the British empire and replace its bankrupt monetarist system with a new global credit system, American-style, LaRouche said.

The shift in policy by Russia and China was very much in evidence at the 21-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Singapore on Nov. 12-15, and events surrounding it.

Russian President Dmitri Medvedev and Chinese President Hu Jintao met privately, and stressed to reporters afterwards the importance of the Oct. 13 agreements to build up the neighboring regions of the Russian Far East and China. “I have already given instructions on the fulfillment of the agreements,” Medvedev told his Chinese counterpart. Hu noted that Medvedev is going to China next year, and that this will be an “important event in the development of bilateral relations.”

Both Presidents addressed a gathering of business leaders on Nov. 15, and both their speeches reflected the shift in orientation of the two governments. President Medvedev emphasized that the global financial crisis has forced a structural overhaul of the national economy. Itar-Tass reported, “He believes that Russia should become a country whose prosperity will depend not so much on raw materials as on intellectual resources, high technologies, innovative products, etc.” Medvedev expanded on those points, in an article he wrote for *The Economist* on the eve of the summit, focussing on Russia’s intention to expand investment in research and development in the fields of nuclear power, space, and medicine.

As *EIR* reported last week, this had been the theme of Medvedev’s Nov. 12 State of the Federation message. “The nation’s prestige and national prosperity,” he said, “cannot rely forever on the achievements of the past. . . . The well-being of Russia, in the near future, will depend on whether it will be successful in developing ideas, knowledge, and science; finding and supporting people who are creative; and bringing up young people to be intellectually free and active. . . .

“We have to begin modernization of the whole industrial base.”

The President discussed Russia’s construction of a new generation of state-of-the-art nuclear plants, and collaboration with other nations on thermonuclear fusion research.

## Nation-to-Nation

The most important news at the summit took place not in the assembly halls, but on the sidelines, in bilateral discussions between national leaders:

- Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi met with U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and invited her to visit China next year, which she accepted.

- Chinese President Hu met, in his capacity as General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, with Lien Chan, honorary chairman of the Kuomintang (KMT), who was formerly Vice President of Taiwan. “We should continue to follow the approaches of putting aside difficult issues,” Hu said, “and making economic issues a priority in advancing cross-Strait consultation, and strive to launch the consultation process for a cross-Strait economic cooperation framework agreement within this year.”

- President Hu and Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono agreed in their meeting that China would continue to participate in building infrastructure in Indonesia and investing in energy projects. The *Jakarta Post* reported that the two discussed the possibility that China may help build a bridge between Java and Sumatra, across the Sunda Strait. It noted that while Western investors are staying away, China has already invested in the Suramadu Bridge connecting Java with Madura Island, and in a 10,000 megawatt power station.

- Russian President Medvedev met with Vietnamese President Nguyen Minh Triet; the latter said that Vietnam would do its utmost to promote the organization of a high-level meeting in Hanoi between Russia

and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), when Vietnam assumes the ASEAN presidency next year.

- After the summit, Medvedev stayed in Singapore for a state visit, along with the large business delegation that had accompanied him. In various discussions with Singapore's leaders, he outlined Russian investment objectives in the region, while also inviting Singapore to invest in the development of the Russian Far East. "If we do not change the paradigm of our thinking," said Medvedev, "we will remain a resource appendix for many other countries, which is unacceptable in the 21st Century. We very much count on investment and help with technology from our colleagues in Singapore."

Medvedev and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong set up an intergovernmental commission to promote cooperation between the two countries. Included are the possibilities that Russia's Gazprom will replace BP (formerly British Petroleum) as the primary supplier of liquefied natural gas to Singapore, and that Russian investment will be done through the Singapore state investment fund, Temasek Holdings, which would expand Russian investments in the rest of Southeast Asia.

### **Medvedev on the Far East**

After the APEC summit, Medvedev visited the Russian missile cruiser *Varyag* in Singapore on Nov. 17. A crew member asked him about the recent attention being given to the Primorye Territory (in the southeast corner of Russia, where Vladivostok is located) and other parts of the Far East. Medvedev responded:

"The development of the Far East and Eastern Siberia must be one of government's top priorities, because our country does not end at the Ural Mountains. The Far East and Siberia face problems that are known to us all. . . .

"First of all, I refer to the lack of workforce. In the 1990s, we saw a major outflow of labor, and residents in general, from the Far East. Currently, we are trying to reverse this trend. In some cases we are succeeding, but in others, quite honestly, we are having a harder time, because it is very difficult today to get people interested in staying—sometimes, even money is not a sufficient motivator. Strange as it may sound, I have been thinking about this a great deal. At the beginning of the 20th Century, when there was a mass migration

of people from the central part of the country to the Far East and to Siberia, it was sufficient to simply give out plots of land, and people would readily come.

"Our second challenge is to develop truly solid infrastructure. These challenges are related, of course. We need good highways and railroads. Without them, Russia does not have any future, because our country is enormous and, as you know, our railroad density, especially in Siberia and the Far East, is one of the lowest in the world. But if we do not have this infrastructure, then we cannot expect people to live there, and this will prevent any future development. That is our second challenge.

"Our third challenge is the development of industries, both in existing cities and in new areas. . . . So, when we were deciding where to hold the [2012] APEC summit, we specifically selected Vladivostok. Why? After all, our entire nation is considered to be part of the Asia-Pacific region. We could have held the summit anywhere, including Moscow; but that would not have been right, since Moscow, as our capital, is already the most highly developed area of our nation.

"With the APEC summit in mind, we have approved a program worth over 200 billion rubles in government investments alone, to be used for the development of infrastructure in the Far East. The infrastructure there is quite weak, and little has been done recently, and even long ago, to improve it. Indeed, this problem is not even recent; there is no point in hiding the fact that, referring to the U.S.S.R. times, not even a proper sewage treatment facility was built there, and all sewage was simply released into the sea. But now, after all, we live in the 21st Century. . . .

"We will not be able to resolve all our problems with the investments going toward the 2012 APEC summit. That is why we have large-scale programs aimed toward the Far East and Eastern Siberia. We must finance our programs, implement them, and cooperate with our neighbors. This is absolutely normal, and we cannot move forward without it. They are ready to invest their money, and we are ready to accept that money to develop our industries there. But certainly, these investments must be under the Russian government's supervision, because this is our territory and our land, and it is for us to determine the areas we would like to see grow, the areas to which we want to invite our foreign partners, and the areas that we can handle on our own."

## Russia Briefs Leaders On Railway Projects

Nov. 22—Russian Railways President Vladimir Yakunin gave U.S. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood a presentation on the Russian high-speed rail program on Nov. 21 in Moscow, in the context of a three-day annual conference on “Russia’s Transport: Establishment, Development, Prospects.”

Yakunin showed the U.S. officials the Sapsan (Peregrine Falcon) high-speed train, and briefed them on the development program of high-speed rail transport in Russia planned up to 2030.

According to a Russian Railways report, LaHood said that he was impressed by the first Russian high-speed train, built jointly by German and Russian engineers. He pointed out that the railway systems of Russia and the United States have much in common, and that the Russian program to develop high-speed rail transport is of great interest to Washington, in the light of what he called the U.S. Administration’s plans to create a high-speed national rail network.

This year’s conference was keyed to the 200th anniversary of the 1809 founding of Tsarist Russia’s Sea and Land Transport Directorate and the Institute of the Corps of Transport Engineers. Held as an exhibition in the Manege Hall next to the Kremlin, the conference was attended by Minister of Transportation Igor Levitin, Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov, and Kremlin Chief of Staff Sergei Naryshkin. On Nov. 20, the visiting transportation ministers of 24 nations were received by President Dmitri Medvedev.

### Medvedev on Transport Corridors

According to *Kommersant* daily, Medvedev told the foreign guests that “development of a strategy for transport is largely the basis of our future cooperation,” citing the potential for foreign investment in Russian road-building, as well as the exploitation of existing capabilities such as transpolar air routes from Asia to the Americas across Siberia. *Kommersant* commented that “both West and East are interested in creating transport corridors across Russia, equipped with the latest technology.” Medvedev confirmed this, noting that “be-

cause of Russia’s unique capabilities, we would like to expand work on the North-South and West-East transport corridors. This means creating modern, multimodal logistics centers and improving our technologies in use at border crossings.”

Many Russian regional leaders attended the event, pushing for funding of projects in their areas. Media in Siberia and the Far East, in particular, played up the conference. Interviewed by Vesti state television, deputy chairman Anatoli Ballo of the government-owned VEB Bank—the major conduit of state crisis-mitigation funds into the Russian economy—stressed that “in the recent period, we have been devoting more and more attention to the Far East.” Citing the construction of a new rail terminal at Vladivostok on the Pacific (a project involved in the recent Russia-China economic cooperation package), Ballo said that Russia wants to attract more international freight shipments to its railways, which means there is a need for “transportation corridors, logistics centers, and the whole range of transport infrastructure.”

Sergei Ivanov, in his address to the conference, highlighted the scheduled 2010 completion of the 2,000-km Chita-to-Khabarovsk highway, which will mean that “for the first time in the history of the Russian Empire, the U.S.S.R., and modern Russia, our country will have a highway connection all the way from the West to the East.”

A report in *Marchmont News*, earlier this month, said that the Moscow conference would be an occasion for renewed discussion of the Sakhalin-to-Mainland Russia bridge or tunnel connection, with upgrading of the rail system on Sakhalin Island and a further connection to Hokkaido in Japan. Russian Railways head Yakunin announced, after a Nov. 10 meeting with Sakhalin Region Governor Alexander Khoroshavin, that his company will back the Sakhalin government’s efforts to launch the project. Giving Japan a direct outlet to the Trans-Siberian Railway will be a major enhancement of Eurasian Land-Bridge connections.

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# Why India Must Resolve Its Regional Conflicts

by Ramtanu Maitra

The Russia-China agreement last month in Beijing, on broad-ranging cooperation between the two nations to develop the natural resources in Siberia, and to put in place a network of railroads, has shifted the world's future economic activities to the Trans-Pacific-Indian Ocean region. At the same time, both China and India, despite the global financial collapse, have stayed on a growth path. This has happened because the world's two most populous nations had invested, although not sufficiently, in developing their infrastructure, and thus brought a section of their respective populations into the economic mainstream. In this respect, China's progress is more pronounced than that of India.

Taking strong measures, which would make the investments more productive, India may meet with more success in the future, and will be able to lift more people out of abject poverty; but the immediate challenge that lies before the Indian authorities is to stabilize that part of the world, and enhance the nation's capabilities to effectively participate in the Trans-Pacific-Indian Ocean region.

Although India has the wherewithal to become an equal partner in a Four-Power alliance—with China, Russia and the United States—to develop a new international economic system, which would ensure growth worldwide, and help billions of people who have been living precariously for decades, to seek a better life for their children and grandchildren, it must focus on resolving its historical conflicts along its borders. Resolution of these conflicts will allow India and its neighbors to exchange manpower and scientific and technological developments.

Finally, interlinking its physical infrastructure with that of Central Asia to the west, Southeast Asia to the east, and China and Russia to the north, India will become a full productive partner in the Trans-Pacific-Indian Ocean region.

## Linking Up Central Asia

In 1947, at the time the British colonials left India after almost 200 years of brutal imperial control, the empire had cut up the country into three pieces. Pakistan was formed, including two of those pieces, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separated by 1,000 miles of Indian territory. This arrangement, because of its obvious contradictions, did not last too long. In 1972, East Pakistan became Bangladesh, another independent nation, and what had been West Pakistan became Pakistan. This, however, did not change things significantly for India.

The 1947 partition of India, carried out by London—Whitehall and Buckingham Palace—enforced through its operatives working in British India, was done ostensibly to protect the interest of a significant number of Muslims who lived in Hindu-majority India. However, the way the partition was done, was to make sure that the newly formed, truncated India got its wings clipped, both east and west, thus ensuring its virtual isolation, as the British looked forward to an eventual break-up of India, as was accomplished by the European colonialists in Africa.

As late as 1991, following the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the *Times* of London, the premier voice of the British Foreign Office, put forward this view in an editorial entitled “Home Truths”: “There are so many lessons to be learnt from sorrowing India, and most are being muttered too politely. The over-huge federation of almost 900 million people spreads across too many languages, cultures, religions, and castes. It has three times as many often incompatible and thus resentful people as the Soviet Union, which now faces the same bloody strains and ignored solutions as India. . . .

“The way forward for India, as for the Soviet Union, will be to say a great prize can go to any States and sub-



*The destruction wrought by the British imperial carve-up of the Indian Subcontinent has to be reversed, if India is to participate effectively in the Four Power alliance. To begin, India needs a land corridor through Pakistan to connect with Central Asia and beyond. The required agreements with Islamabad will benefit both countries, and the entire region.*

States that maintain order without murders and riots. They should be allowed to disregard Delhi's corrupt licensing restrictions, run their own economic policies, and bring in as much foreign investment and as many free-market principles as they like. Maybe India's richest course from the beginning would have been to split into 100 Hong Kongs."

India did not break apart, but remained bottled up,

undermining its emergence as a powerful nation. India has no access to its west because of Pakistan, which has sought to establish its identity by pointing to India as its mortal enemy. Since the partitioning in 1947, that condition has remained in place. It has not only stunted India's growth, but has completely destroyed the basic fabric of Pakistan. Now, it is of utmost importance that what the British created, and perpetuated through their policies on the Subcontinent during these 60-plus years, needs to be undone.

To begin with, India needs a land corridor through Pakistan, to Central Asia and beyond. This cannot be achieved without a full agreement with Islamabad. Such an agreement will also include Pakistan's economic, scientific, and technological participation in India, taking advantage of the large technological and industrial base that India has developed over the years. Through India, Pakistan will also procure a land-based access to Southeast Asia.

### **The Scourge of Criminal Corruption**

For India, with a population of 1.2 billion and growing, access to Central Asia, Russia, Iran, Turkey, and, eventually, to Europe, is crucial for its long-term survival and its ability to play, in the near future, a significant role in providing security to this vast region. Many of the security threats on the Indian Subcontinent are spawned by the India-Pakistan conflict. A huge drug- and gun-running network has been established in the region, controlled by the international drug- and gun-

cartel mafia feeding various secessionist and terrorists groups. The 30-year war that began in 1979 with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has brought about an explosion of opium, heroin and, hashish production in Afghanistan. The street value of the entire Afghan drug market is close to \$400 billion annually. This huge underground activity, generating hundreds of billions of unaccounted-for cash, has attracted criminals, greedy politicians, and corrupt security personnel, businessmen, institutions, and bankers.

The massive sums of money have corrupted almost the entire spectrum of society in both India and Pakistan. Unless this rot is cleaned out, a state of anarchy, which has already begun to emerge in Pakistan, will overwhelm both India and Pakistan, at the risk of destroying the future of almost 1.5 billion people.

While Pakistan has long been devastated by the opium and heroin coming in from Afghanistan, on its way to Europe and beyond, India too, now, is being badly affected, although New Delhi remains in a state of denial. In Punjab, considered the granary of India, drugs are pouring in, and there is hardly a politician there who is not taking his cut. Over the years, drug trafficking has become a lucrative business in Punjab with the active involvement of traffickers and local police under the patronage of politicians, media reports indicate. Neighboring states of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh act as conduits for supplying drugs.

“The problem has assumed epidemic proportions in the rural areas where unemployment is rampant,” says a patron of Punarjyot, an NGO working for the welfare of youth in Punjab. “A whole generation is as good as destroyed. Not a single village is without scores of drug addicts.”

As always happens, many of the locals are now fully involved in smuggling and narcotrafficking, procuring illegal substances from international criminal elements and disbursing those throughout the state and beyond. According to a report in the *Tribune*, a Punjab-based daily, a senior Narcotic Control Bureau officer in Chandigarh told the media: “We are able to confiscate only 10 per cent of the smuggled narcotic substance. The rest



PIB India

*Indian President Pratibha Patil and Tajik President Emomali Rahmon met in September, in Dushanbe, Tajikistan's capital, where the two leaders explored economic cooperation in hydroelectric power, mining, pharmaceuticals, agricultural processing, etc.*

is consumed in the market.”

For several years, Punjab was only a transit point for heroin from Afghanistan, which was being routed to other parts of the world or to metropolises in India. “Punjab is no more just a transit point now. The Afghanistani smack is being sold here and a large number of youths has taken to it,” says an official of the Narcotics Control Bureau. “International drug cartel and terrorists operating from neighboring countries are actively involved in drug smuggling,” said a police official. Social activists, however, believe that a crackdown by police would not be sufficient to deal with the situation.

“The war against the drug menace cannot be fought in a piecemeal fashion,” Dr. Manjith Singh, professor, Department of Sociology, Punjab University, told the *Tribune*. “People have to wake up to the gravity of the situation. Punjab takes pride in its Green Revolution. Now to rid the state of the malady of drugs, we need another revolution. But no one knows how long it will take.”

### **What Land Access to the West Will Ensure**

Corruption within the Indian political system is fast reaching a point of no return. Unless India breaks out of the control of the international drug- and gun-running networks, it will face serious security threats in the coming days. As long as India remains bottled up, without land access to the west and east, conditions will

continue to deteriorate.

On the other hand, securing land access through Pakistan to Afghanistan, Iran, and Central Asia, in particular, could abruptly change the security scenario. India already has a significant level of cooperation with Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan, based on its historical ties with these countries.

In September, the President, Mrs. Pratibha Patil, was in Tajikistan, exploring further cooperation with that country. Addressing businessmen at the inauguration of India-Tajikistan Business Forum, in the presence of the Indian President, Tajikistan President Emomali Rahmon said his country was also ready to cooperate with

India in the fields of mining, pharmaceuticals, agricultural processing, and other new areas. Hydroelectric power was another important issue discussed during Patil's visit. Tajikistan does not have hydrocarbon resources, but it has hydroelectric power. The country is the second-largest producer of hydroelectricity in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), after Russia. Its potential, according to official figures, is about 40,000 MW, i.e., around 4% of the world's hydroelectric potential.

A government report, "Tajikistan's National Strategy for Energy Sector Development 2006-2015," noted that the country is likely to reach production of 26 billion KWH in 2010, and 35 billion in 2015. But Tajikistan produces only 17 billion KWH per year (which is about 5% of its total potential), and has to import energy from Uzbekistan. It needs greater investments in this sector. Russia, Iran, and China are involved in Tajikistan's hydroelectric sector. India is providing help for the Varzob-I Hydro-Power Station. During Patil's visit, the two leaders discussed cooperation in hydro-power. The progress of the Varzob-I Hydro-Power Station, which is being upgraded by the Indian companies National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) and BHEL, was reviewed. India's involvement in this sector needs to be enhanced, as this will be beneficial for both countries.



*Tajikistan has immense hydropower potential, as can be seen in this photo. India is providing help for its Varzob-I Hydro-Power station.*

OSCE

In addition, India's principal military cooperation in Central Asia is with Tajikistan. Like India, Tajikistan has had important ties to the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan, the group whose arrival in Kabul in 2001 led to the fall of the Taliban government. India rebuilt and refurbished an air base at Ayni, outside the Tajik capital of Dushanbe. India has shown interest in deepening defense cooperation, has offered to train military personnel in Tajikistan, and has conducted several joint military exercises in both Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

### **Historical Links with Iran and Afghanistan**

With Iran, of course, India has longstanding historical ties, which have been strengthened through access by sea. India is considering building a gas-based 6,000 MW power plant in Iran, along with a 1,500-km high voltage transmission link to carry electricity back to India, Indian news media reported recently. The project is expected to cost about \$10 billion.

However, the project will be viable only if the transmission lines are land-based and run through Pakistan. "It is proposed that out of the power generated, 5,000 MW may be transmitted to India and balance 1,000 MW may be transmitted to Pakistan," the news report said, quoting an unnamed Indian official.

India has also been working with Iran to secure access to Central Asia. While this has been a topic of



*The 2,775-km Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline (shown on the map) has been stymied because of India's inability to secure land access through Pakistan. In a speech in new Delhi this month, Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki, expressed the hope that India would soon participate in the project.*

discussion for many years now, the plan has moved closer to realization over the past year, with India completing the construction of a crucial link in this route—the 218-km Zaranj-Delaram highway in Afghanistan. Zaranj is located on Afghanistan's border, while Delaram is one of the towns that are linked by the Afghan Garland Highway. Once goods reach the Iranian-Afghan border, they can be transported by the Zaranj-Delaram highway on to the Garland Highway, thence to any part of Afghanistan, and on to the Central Asian Republics. India is also in talks with Iran on the construction of a 708-km rail link from Chabahar to Fahraj within Iran.

There is also the decades-old 2,775-km Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline which has been stymied because of India's inability to secure land access from Pakistan. Work on the massive project began after Iran signed a bilateral arrangement with Pakistan in June 2009. During his visit to India Nov. 16-17, Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki, addressing a public event in New Delhi, pointed out that more than 100 km of the pipeline has been completed on the Iranian side, while work has begun in Pakistan. At the same time, it is evident that the pipeline cannot be productive for Iran unless India is

also a consumer. "But when you consider this pipeline bilaterally, there is a definite capacity. If we make commitments with other partners, with other pipelines, to other regions, in such a case, maybe in the future, the structure of the project may change. I do hope to have Indian participation as soon as possible," Mottaki told the Indian audience.

Like Iran, India has long historical relations with Afghanistan. Since the collapse of the virulently anti-India Taliban regime in 2002, India has invested as much as \$1.5 billion to help reconstruction of Afghanistan. Most of these investments went into building schools, hospitals, road reconstruction, and communication networks. According to Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, India has not supplied any arms and is helping the Afghan government with construction and financing of projects in power, health, and education sectors.

However, such investments have not gone down well with the anti-India factions within Pakistan. In a recent leaked report to the Pentagon, Gen. Stanley McChrystal, commander of U.S. and NATO forces in Afghanistan, allegedly said that India's growing influence in Kabul could "exacerbate" regional tensions and encourage Pakistani "countermeasures" in Afghanistan, or even India. "Indian political and economic influence is increasing in Afghanistan, including significant development efforts and financial investment. In addition, the current Afghan government is perceived by Islamabad to be pro-Indian... While Indian activities largely benefit the Afghan people, increasing Indian influence in Afghanistan is likely to exacerbate regional tensions and encourage Pakistani countermeasures in Afghanistan or India," McChrystal is reported to have said.

Whatever compulsions led to McChrystal's alleged comments, or whatever reservations he may have about the growing Indian investments, the Karzai Administration made clear that it wants Indian investments in Afghanistan. Last June, Afghanistan's newly appointed Consul General in Mumbai, Mardani Ali Qasemi, urged the Indian business community to invest more liberally in Afghanistan, and further enhance the traditional ties between the two countries. "Afghanistan has vast reserves of iron ore, thorium, gas, coal, and other minerals and it was about time Indian business invest in the country," Qasemi said.

# The Incredible Shrinking Obama Presidency

by Our Special Correspondent

Nov. 23—President Barack Obama returned from a gaffe-filled trip to Asia this week, to face a revolt from Congressional Democrats who see their careers evaporating, as the result of the President's crashing public support. That crash is driven by the collapse of the real economy, throwing tens of millions of Americans into desperation, as they lose their jobs, their homes, their health insurance, and their pensions.

Sources attending a Nov. 16 House Democratic Caucus session, chaired by Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi (Calif.), characterized the event as the first "serious crack" in the facade of Congressional Democratic support for the President. The event turned rowdy, as a number of progressive Dems railed against the President's failure to address the skyrocketing unemployment nationwide, while he continues to back the seemingly endless bailouts of Wall Street, and deliver insane claims of an economic "turnaround."

Lyndon LaRouche described the nascent Congressional Democratic revolt against Obama: "They see the President's support among the American people evaporating at an accelerating rate. They are racing to the door, distancing themselves from the White House, as if their very political survival depended on it."

The President's incredible shrinking poll numbers took a further hit last week, when a study commissioned by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) called for the elimination of routine mammograms for women under 50 years of age, based on "cost effectiveness" measures. The study confirmed that Lyndon LaRouche has been right, all along, that the

President's health-care "reform" is a carbon-copy of Adolf Hitler's September 1939 euthanasia policy, known as T-4. Conservative estimates are that 27,000 women, between the ages of 40-49, would die each year without those early detection mammograms.

The release of the report, just days before a procedural vote in the Senate on the health-care bill, further demonstrated the arrogance and ineptitude of the Obama White House. At the time that HHS commissioned the study, nine months ago, White House Chief of Staff Rahm Emanuel was boasting that the health-care bill would fly through both Houses, and would be signed by the President on Oct. 1. The intention was to have the mammogram report issued *after* Congress had established the President's cost-cutting board, the Independent Medicare Advisory Council (IMAC).

While many frustrated Democrats have argued for passage of the health-care bill, so that Congress could move on to other, more pressing issues, including job creation, LaRouche warned in his Nov. 11 webcast, that you cannot compromise with Nazi policies. If the health-care bill passes, the United States will have lost the moral fitness to survive.

## Revolt Within the Ranks

LaRouche's warnings appear to be sinking into at least some Congressional Democrats, who moved last week, in a number of ways and on different issues, to break with the President.

Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), one of the deans of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), wrote an op-

ed for the *Detroit Free Press* Nov. 17, announcing that he will soon introduce a bill re-establishing Glass-Steagall standards for the banking sector.

President Franklin Roosevelt's June 1933 Glass-Steagall Act separated commercial banks from brokerage and insurance units, creating a Federally regulated system of depository institutions. It was only in 1999, at the prodding of then-Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers—now President Obama's top economic advisor—that the Glass-Steagall Act was repealed, accelerating the buildup of the worldwide financial bubble, which blew out in Summer 2007.

Representative Conyers' announcement of the legislation came at the same time that the CBC moved to block Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) and the Obama White House from ramming through so-called reregulation legislation, which would have grossly expanded the power of the Federal Reserve, while doing nothing to segregate commercial banking from speculative activity, and doing nothing to reverse the "too big to fail" consolidation of the banking system into a small number of mega-institutions. On Nov. 20, ten members of the CBC on Frank's House Financial Services Committee informed the Chairman that they would not vote for his bill, forcing him to postpone the vote indefinitely. The Caucus members made it clear that they consider jobs the number one issue.

Unemployment among African-Americans across the country is four times the national average, and unemployment among African-Americans aged 16-25 is estimated at over 60%!

## Oust Geithner

In another sign of the mass strike-driven Congressional revolt against the Obama White House, Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) used the occasion of a Joint Economic Committee hearing last week to confront Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner, and demand his resignation. While several Republican legislators joined DeFazio, it was the fact that desperate Democrats, who fear a political wipeout in the November 2010 midterm elections, are now openly criticizing top Cabinet officials, that really registered.

Sources close to the White House say that Geithner's days in the Administration may be numbered. "Only President Obama stands in the way of Tim Geithner and the exit," one source reported, based on conversations with a top White House aide.

The ouster of Geithner, who played a central role, first

during the Bush Administration and now under President Obama, in the \$24 trillion Wall Street bailout, would be a good first step. But the problem runs a whole lot deeper.

One senior U.S. intelligence official, speaking anonymously, said that the White House "Chicago gang"—Rahm Emanuel, David Axelrod, and Valerie Jarrett—is worse than Karl Rove. Their entire orientation is towards the 2012 election. "They believe national security and foreign policy are subordinate to the reelection campaign."

Ultimately, the greatest problem lies with the President himself. While LaRouche enraged many Democrats with his April 11, 2009 webcast denunciation of President Obama as a narcissist, "like Emperor Nero," and his attack on the President for adopting health-care "reforms" modeled on Hitler's T-4 genocide, many of those angry Democrats have come to begrudgingly admit that LaRouche was 100% correct.

The LaRouche PAC poster of President Obama sporting a Hitler mustache grabbed worldwide headlines in August, when hundreds of thousands of Americans flocked to town hall meetings, to confront their Congressmen over the Obama health-care disaster, the Wall Street bailout, the jobs collapse, and the Afghan war.

"The mustache stays," LaRouche declared this week, as the new evidence of the President's devotion to Hitlerian euthanasia once again grabbed headlines, even as Senate Democrats caved in to White House blackmail, extortion, and bribery, and passed a procedural resolution on Nov. 21, paving the way for Senate debate and vote on the revamped health-care bill.

Ultimately, it will be the mobilization of the American people, that will decide whether the United States survives as a Constitutional Republic. LaRouche has spelled out a clear plan for revival of the United States, starting with cancellation of the \$24 trillion bailout, the restoration of Glass-Steagall, the bankruptcy reorganization of the entire financial system, and the emission of tens of trillions of dollars in Federal government credits for high-technology infrastructure, creating millions of high-skilled, productive jobs.

Without a bankruptcy reorganization now, the U.S.A. and the whole world will be brought down by the same kind of hyperinflation that hit Weimar Germany in Autumn 1923. Now it is time for the American people to get behind the LaRouche Plan. Such an expression of the will of the people will sweep up both Democrats and Republicans in the Congress, and then, perhaps, even President Obama will get the message.

# Battle Call Sounded: Exit from Afghanistan!

by Michele Steinberg

Nov. 20—Four-hundred thousand troops are needed for an open-ended deployment to Afghanistan to “win” the war, according to top U.S. military experts on Afghanistan who back the “counterinsurgency” model, and are close to Gen. David Petraeus (Commander, U.S. Central Command) and Gen. Stanley McChrystal (Commander, U.S. Forces in Afghanistan).

How open-ended? In his inauguration speech on Nov. 19, Afghan President Hamid Karzai indicated that the exit of foreign troops will be at least five years ahead. *That would be 13 years of U.S. war in Afghanistan*, the longest war in our nation’s history. The Soviet Union withdrew in 1989, after 10 years, from an action which so hobbled the regime, that its system collapsed within the next three years.

Make no mistake: 400,000 is the real figure for the McChrystal plan, not 40,000, according to U.S. experts on Afghanistan, from John Nagl, a retired Army lieutenant colonel, who helped write the widely criticized “Petraeus” Army field manual on counterinsurgency, to Amb. James Dobbins, the near-miracle worker, who, immediately after 9/11, helped to negotiate U.S. relations with the Afghan Northern Alliance, and Afghanistan’s neighbors, *especially Iran*, for an operation that ousted the Taliban in mere weeks.

There is a sleight of hand involved in explaining away the apparent contradiction between the 40,000 and 400,000 numbers: You see, say experts like Steven Coll of the New America Foundation—who agrees totally with Nagl—only one-fourth will be U.S. or NATO forces, and the other 290,000 to 300,000 will be indigenous Afghan forces—about 200,000 in a new Afghan Army, and 90,000 in an Afghan police and security force. But Coll had little to say, when confronted at a debate at New York University on Oct. 9, by Ralph Peters, a retired Army colonel who demanded (paraphrase): Where are these Afghan troops, Steve? We’ve been there eight years! Where are they? They don’t fight! When the so-called new, fresh Obama approach was implemented in Helmand Province, the Afghan forces did not perform. As for NATO, the oft-repeated U.S. request for more

NATO troops won’t be fulfilled. If 400,000 troops really are what’s needed, then a *large* percentage will be U.S. troops, paid for by U.S. taxpayers.

The second sleight of hand in this counterinsurgency argument is that we can “get it right now,” because *we did it all wrong* in the Bush-Cheney Administration, which neglected putting resources into Afghanistan, and flew off to Iraq instead. True enough, but the two successive Presidencies have spared no expense in squandering billions on U.S. paid mercenaries, i.e., private contractors. The argument of too few U.S. troops against the Taliban withers, when you realize that there are twice as many Americans deployed, if you count the private contractors hired by the Pentagon alone. It is far higher if you count the State Department and other agencies.

## No Land War in Asia

U.S. political leader Lyndon LaRouche has been consistently clear that the United States *should not engage in a land war in Asia*, but most public officials who oppose the Afghanistan quagmire have been too timid to say it. However, with the British-controlled counterinsurgency fiasco looming, there are more and more calls for an exit strategy *now*, and the strongest critiques are coming from retired military figures. A letter by retired U.S. Marine Capt. Matthew Hoh (see below), who held a civilian post with the State Department in Afghanistan, until he resigned in October, is a powerful statement about the lack of direction and understanding of Afghanistan.

Then, on Nov. 17, Gen. Wesley Clark (ret.), the former Supreme Allied Commander for U.S. Forces in Europe gave testimony (see below) at the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, saying, “You’ve got to figure out where you’re going . . . [and] how do we get out of here? Because our presence long term there is not a good thing. We’re playing into the hands of people who don’t like foreigners, in a country that’s not tolerant of diversity. . . .” Clark said that there must be an exit strategy in place, if the U.S. were to increase the number of troops in Afghanistan.

Political opposition from Democrats is also mounting: A resolution titled, “End the U.S. Occupation and Air War in Afghanistan,” was passed by the 300-member executive board of the California Democratic Party meeting on Nov. 14-15. Coming from the largest Democratic Party in the country, it calls for establishing “a timetable for withdrawal of our military personnel” and “an end to the use of mercenary contractors as well as an end to air strikes that cause heavy civilian casual-



ties.” Speaking for the resolution was former Marine Cpl. Rick Reyes, who served in Afghanistan. “There is no military solution in Afghanistan. . . . The problems in Afghanistan are social problems that a military cannot fix,” he said, reported *The Nation* magazine.

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Capt. Matthew P. Hoh (ret.)

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## Why Are We Expending Lives in a Civil War?

*On Sept. 10, 2009, retired U.S. Marine Captain Matthew P. Hoh, a senior civilian representative for the State Department in Zabul Province, Afghanistan, submitted the following letter upon resigning from his post. Not made public until late October, Hoh’s letter has helped open the floodgates of opposition to the “surge” in Afghanistan. He has given a number of interviews and speeches since his letter became public. Here are excerpts:*

It is with great regret and disappointment I submit my resignation from my appointment as a Political Officer in the Foreign Service and my post as the Senior Civilian Representative for the U.S. Government in Zabul Province. I have served six of the previous ten years in service to our country overseas, to include deployment as a U.S. Marine officer and Department of Defense civilian in the Euphrates and Tigris River Valleys of Iraq in 2004-2005 and 2006-2007. I did not enter into this position lightly or with any undue expectations nor did I believe my assignment would be without sacrifice, hardship or difficulty. However, in the course of my five months of service in Afghanistan, in both Regional Commands East and South, I have lost understanding of and confidence in the strategic purposes of the United States’ presence in Afghanistan. I have doubts and reservations about our current strategy and planned future strategy, but my resignation is based not upon how we are pursuing this war, but why and to what end. *To put [it] simply: I fail to see the value or the worth in continued U.S. casualties or expenditures of resources in support of the Afghan government in what is, truly, a 35-year old civil war.* [Emphasis in original.]

This fall will mark the eighth year of U.S. combat, governance and development operations within Afghanistan. Next fall, the United States’ occupation will equal in length the Soviet Union’s own physical involvement in Afghanistan. Like the Soviets, we con-

tinue to secure and bolster a failing state, while encouraging an ideology and system of government unknown and unwanted by its people.

If the history of Afghanistan is one great stage play, the United States is no more than a supporting actor, among several previously, in a tragedy that not only pits tribes, valleys, clans, villages and families against one another, but, from at least the end of King Zahir Shah’s reign, has violently and savagely pitted the urban, secular, educated and modern of Afghanistan against the rural, religious, illiterate and traditional. It is this latter group that composes and supports the Pashtun insurgency. The Pashtun insurgency, which is composed of multiple, seemingly infinite, local groups, is fed by what is perceived by the Pashtun people as a continued and sustained assault, going back centuries, on Pashtun land, culture, traditions and religion by internal and external enemies. The U.S. and NATO presence and operations in Pashtun valleys and villages, as well as Afghan army and police units that are led and composed of non-Pashtun soldiers and police, provide an occupation force against which the insurgency is justified. In both RC East and South, I have observed that the bulk of the insurgency fights not for the white banner of the Taliban, but rather against the presence of foreign soldiers and taxes imposed by an unrepresentative government in Kabul. . . .

The Afghan government’s failings, particularly when weighed against the sacrifice of American lives and dollars, appear legion and metastatic. . . .

Our support for this kind of government, coupled with a misunderstanding of the insurgency’s true nature, reminds me horribly of our involvement with South Vietnam. . . .

I find specious the reasons we ask for bloodshed and sacrifice from our young men and women in Afghanistan. If honest, our stated strategy of securing Afghanistan to prevent al-Qaeda resurgence or regrouping would require us to additionally invade and occupy western Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Yemen, etc. . . .

Eight years into war, no nation has ever known a more dedicated, well trained, experienced and disciplined military as the U.S. Armed Forces. I do not believe any military force has ever been tasked with such a complex, opaque and Sisyphean mission as the U.S. military has received in Afghanistan. The tactical proficiency and performance of our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines is unmatched and unquestioned. However, this is not the European or Pacific theaters of World War II, but rather is a war for which our leaders, uniformed, civilian and elected, have inadequately prepared and re-

sourced our men and women. Our forces, devoted and faithful, have been committed to conflict in an indefinite and unplanned manner that has become a cavalier, politically expedient and Pollyannaish misadventure. . . .

...Thousands of our men and women have returned home with physical and mental wounds, some that will never heal or will only worsen with time. The dead return only in bodily form to be received by families who must be reassured their dead have sacrificed for a purpose worthy of futures lost, love vanished, and promised dreams unkept. I have lost confidence such assurances can anymore be made. As such, I submit my resignation.

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Gen. Wesley Clark (ret.)

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## 'In Afghanistan, What Is Our Purpose?'

*On Nov. 17, Gen. Wesley Clark (USA, ret.) was a witness at the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations hearing on U.S. strategy in Afghanistan and Iraq. Clark began by asserting that "more troops . . . is not the principal question we should be addressing. . . . Rather, we should be addressing the purpose of our engagement there, our specific mission, the strategy, and its requirements for success. . . ." The following excerpts are from his written statement.*

The legacy of Vietnam looms large over these discussions. I recall from the early and mid 1960s similar issues in our escalating presence in Southeast Asia—the same pleading for more troops, the diplomatic constraints hindering cross-border operations to get at the source and sustainment of that conflict, the careful—and in retrospect misguided efforts—to balance military needs, strategic concerns . . . and political support inside the United States. . . .

Every conflict is different. . . . But we must nevertheless learn from our experiences. There are worrisome similarities in both conflicts, including a local government that lacks legitimacy. . . .

In Afghanistan, what is our purpose? Not to defeat Al Qaeda, for they are not largely there. Not to create a functioning, Western-style democracy, for that is clearly beyond our means in a nation 90% illiterate [and] imbued with wholly different values. . . .

We seek in Afghanistan nothing more than to prevent the emergence of a terrorist state that would physically harbor Al Qaeda and use its diplomatic and legal authorities as weapons against the very international system of which it is a member. These are minimalist objectives. They could be met by diplomacy, by promoting economic development and regional economic integration, by acting through regional allies, and, if necessary, by our direct threat, by preemptive strikes and limited incursions. We can also defend against threats here at home. . . .

In principle, our purpose there does not require us to reconstruct the Afghan state. . . . And therefore we have no inherent need to fight a comprehensive, counter-insurgent war. . . .

The war in Afghanistan should have been declared over when we broke the back of the Taliban force and drove the Taliban from power. We failed, however, to capture or eliminate Osama bin Ladin in the process. He and the senior leadership of Al Qaeda, believed to be located in Pakistan, remain a threat.

Now, together with our NATO allies, we have almost 100,000 troops in Afghanistan. Any abrupt reversal of existing US policy . . . might have serious adverse consequences far beyond Afghanistan. . . .

On the other hand, the longer we stay, and the larger our force, the more resistance and resentment we create, by our disruptive influence, by the casualties we inflict deliberately and accidentally. We are a foreign element there in a culture which doesn't tolerate diversity. . . . We need to find our way out . . . for the region is better dealt with from a distance than with our presence, and especially not with military presence.

The approach I would recommend is focused on an exit strategy. The best exit would be after the take-down of the top Al Qaeda leadership in Pakistan. This is an objective about which discussion has been publicly suppressed, and it probably should remain so. But I hope it will be foremost in the minds of the Administration. In the meantime, in Afghanistan, our exit strategy must be built around four factors: attempting to reduce the level of violence by seeking a political amelioration of the conflict. Greater assistance to the government of Pakistan in dealing with the Al Qaeda and Taliban remaining in Pakistan, economic development in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and developing a more capable security structure for the Afghans. . . .

These measures are neither simple nor easy. There is no guarantee of success. In matters of strategy, there are only two kinds of plans, those that might work and those that won't work. This approach might work. . . .

# Algeria/Afghanistan: The Inescapable Failure of Counterinsurgency

by Jacques Cheminade

*Jacques Cheminade is the president of the Solidarity and Progress party in France (www.cheminade-le-sur-saut.org, www.solidariteetprogres.org). This article first appeared in Nouvelle Solidarité, and was translated from French.*

Oct. 18—To understand the fallacy of composition involved, we have to identify its roots. U.S. Army Gen. David H. Petraeus, commander of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), wrote the preface to the French translation of the military manual *Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice* (New York: Praeger Security International, 1964 and 2006), which he described as “the only really great book on revolutionary war.”

The book, written in 1964 by David Galula, a French lieutenant-colonel who died 40 years ago, was based on his experience in the Algerian war. This book is the main reference for U.S. strategy, as conducted first in Iraq, and now in Afghanistan, according to both Petraeus and Gen. Stanley McChrystal, commander of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan.

Galula first came to the attention of the U.S. military services in 1962, when he was invited to speak at a RAND Corporation-sponsored seminar. Stephen Hosmer asked him to describe his experience, which was later written up in his first book *Pacification in Algeria, 1956-1958* (Santa Monica: RAND, 1963 and 2006).

*Counterinsurgency* became must reading at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, and at the center preparing the troops in charge of training Iraqi and Afghani security forces.

Galula, who opposed French President Gen. Charles de Gaulle’s policy in Algeria and vaunted the successful pacification of his Algerian region of Djebel Mimoun, in Great Kabylia, claims that the Algerian War could have been won (see box), “if the policy of France had not changed.” It was just a matter of “getting rid of the hardliners,” he said.

Thus, the entire Anglo-American policy in Afghanistan and Iraq today is based on a great illusion. It is said

among their enemies that “dogs return to their vomit”; it would be politically and militarily absurd to prove them right once again. All the more so, as the position of the allies in Afghanistan is much worse than it was for the French in Algeria.

We intend to refute, point by point, the arguments in Galula’s manual. In fact, any counterinsurgency policy, however logical it might appear, will fail, if it is imposed by outside forces in an international context beyond their control. The lesson, then and now, is that the sooner an occupying army—or an army perceived as such by the “indigenous population”—pulls out, the better, for all the actors in the conflict.

## Occupiers Cannot Be Nation-Builders

Galula claims that “the population is the major stake.” Therefore, he recommends a series of formulas for controlling the population, by combining the fight against the insurgents with aid for economic, social, cultural, and health-care development, and with psychological-warfare methods that are inspired—although he doesn’t say so—by Maoism. However, we stress that it is impossible to transform an occupying power into a nation-building force, which is the main reason for the French defeat in Algeria.

It is argued today that deploying more troops in Afghanistan would bring about better results—perhaps not a victory, but at least a “non-defeat.” That is absurd. Some 68,000 U.S. troops are currently deployed there, along with a slightly higher number of contractors (mercenaries); 35,000 European troops; and about 90,000 Afghani forces, many of whom are badly paid and dysfunctional. It seems that the “surge” demanded by General McChrystal would imply some 40,000 additional troops.

But, just consider that, in Algeria, France had 500,000 troops, in addition to the 150,000 locally determined *harki* (Algerian) forces and the numerous passive defense forces established in nearly every village. And, although France did achieve certain military victories, we were never able to defeat the “insurrection.”

In fact, the more military advances France made, the more a political defeat became manifest, just as multiplying the angles of a polygon brings one closer to the circumference of the circle while proving at the same time the incommensurability of the circle with the polygon. Galula, an excellent Cartesian, made the same error in politics as Archimedes did in geometry: He believed it possible to square the circle!

Even more in Afghanistan than in Algeria, the credibility of those collaborating with the occupier is close to zero. You can't create, from the outside, an administration and local power structures which the population trusts in the long run. The electoral fraud of the Karzai government, the implication of his relatives in the drug traffic, his incapacity to prevent terrorist attacks, even in Kabul, have discredited him.

Moreover, although anti-terrorist aerial bombings by drones can eliminate dangerous enemies, they also kill the civilians in their midst. Every enemy soldier killed stirs the hatred of dozens or hundreds of hostile elements.

In Algeria, Galula thought that foreign influence could be reduced to nearly zero by gridding the territory



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*French President Charles de Gaulle in Algiers, 1958. Initially opposed to independence for Algeria, de Gaulle changed his mind, invoking the wrath of the "counterinsurgents." Algeria gained its independence in 1962.*

and closing the borders with Tunisia and Morocco. That was an illusion. The insurrection's reserve army was located on the borders, in Tunisia and Morocco. Moreover, gridding meant displacing populations into rural

## The Military Illusion

*From David Galula, Counterinsurgency Warfare: Theory and Practice (2008 edition), pp.68-69. Part of the first paragraph has been back-translated from the 2006 French edition.*

In Algeria, where the French, as of 1956, enjoyed an overwhelming military superiority over the FLN, their efforts were spread initially all over the territory, with forces concentrated along the borders with Tunisia and Morocco and in Kabilia, a rocky and highly populated region. The FLN forces were quickly smashed, but the absence of doctrine and experience on the part of those conducting the military operations, among other things, precluded a clear-cut French success.

In 1959-60, the French strategy proceeded from West to East, starting with the Oran region, then to the Ouarsenis Mountains, to Kabilia, and finally, to the Constantine region. This time, there was enough experience; the period of muddling through was over.

By the end of 1960, when the French Government policy had switched from "defeating the insurgency" to "disengaging France from Algeria," the FLN forces in Algeria were reduced to between 8,000 and 9,000 men well isolated from the population, broken into tiny, ineffective bands, with 6,500 weapons, most of which had been buried for lack of ammunition; not a single wilaya (region) boss in Algeria was in contact with the FLN organization abroad, not even by radio; purges were devastating their ranks, and some of the high-ranking FLN chiefs in Algeria made overtures to surrender. The borders were closed to infiltration, except very occasionally by one or two men. The French forces included 150,000 Moslems, not counting self-defense groups in almost every village. All that would have remained to do, if the policy had not changed, was to eliminate the diehard insurgent remnants, a long task at best, considering the size of Algeria and its terrain. In Malaya, this final phase of the counterinsurgency lasted at least five years.

*However, the French forces never won. Faced with perpetual war, they granted Algeria its independence in 1962.*

areas controlled by the enemy.

This policy of strategic hamlets, copied by the U.S. in Vietnam, turned out to be a political and human disaster, and was denounced at the time by a courageous French Inspector of the Finance Department named Michel Rocard. The displaced and relocated populations lost their means of subsistence and perished, both physically and morally, while silent anger grew against the Army and the French *harki* settlers.

The situation in Afghanistan is far worse. Drug traffic and religious fanaticism make the situation much more difficult to handle. The mountainous landscape and the country's feudal organization, with a warlord controlling each valley and each poppy field, make it virtually impossible for a centralized government to rule jointly with local "loyalists," as Galula advocated.

The national census, which France conducted in Algeria as a way to control families, is nearly impossible in Afghanistan, and has turned the right to vote into a tragic farce.

Finally, let us point out that, unlike to the French officers of "indigenous affairs" and the field offices, the U.S. command knows very, very little of the local culture and language, and therefore depends on dubious informers. And the borders of Afghanistan are much more porous than those of Algeria in the 1950s, as Pakistan, and increasingly Iran, become involved in the drama.

Let us conclude with a most crucial factor: the moral decomposition of the homeland. Under the current monetary and financial regime, British interests profit from drug trafficking, and the Taliban themselves invest their profits in networks linked to the occupiers—just as the FLN in Algeria had invested its "war chest" in Switzerland!

To all who believe in Galula's logic—impeccable on paper and wrong in reality—we respond that the time has come to pull out, and the sooner the better, because occupying a foreign nation corrupts the occupier as well as the occupied. All occupation wars are losers, whether in Algeria, Chechnya, or Afghanistan. And the longer they last, the higher the casualties.

It is only in the context of a global system of productive state credit, agreed upon by the major powers of the world, to finance common infrastructure development, that a policy of "peace by mutual development," such as Pope Paul VI promoted in his encyclical *Populorum Progressio*, can prevail, in the world in general, and in Afghanistan, where the conflict has become worldwide, just as it did in Algeria.

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## Person & Pain:

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# Brainwashed!

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

November 16, 2009

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*For those among us with any significant experience with commonplace instances of victims of what is called "brainwashing," there should have been nothing surprising in the fact that certain former associates of a political association, who had spent as much as decades of their life briefly either in or long-since departed from that association, should have been changed, by what is appropriately called "brainwashing," into a decades-long obsession with hatred against me, not for any actual reason of what I might have done to them, but for what they, seemingly without rational intent, attempted to do on behalf of those well-known enemies of mine on which they had come to depend for the fears which controlled a crucial aspect of their personal mental life.*

*For many relevant such cases, for which the case history is more or less defined, the nature of their mental aberration should be obvious: the commonplace term which can, and should be used to describe such behavior most efficiently, is "brainwashing," as that phenomenon might be described as follows.*

*Over the recent forty years, there has been an accumulation of what are fairly identified as "pathological" cases of departed, and somewhat depraved more or less long-departed members our association. There is a pattern of such cases, chiefly directed by certain intelligence organizations. The behavior of those persons is a clear case of mental illness to be considered as the root of their sick behavior, even years, even decades later, today.*

*I explain.*

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The characteristic distinction of those former associates which had largely defined their personalities, as much as decades since I last encountered them directly, is usually obsessively irrational hatred against me. The relevant evidence testifies to the sometimes powerful role which fear of my enemies provokes

among a certain class of my enemies' victims and other dupes.

The common term of description for such cases is "brainwashed:" a fear-driven, obsessive degree of deformation of the victim's personality, that in a form and degree which persists like a permanent mental disease-syndrome over a span of decades of the remainder of the life of such persons, and even spreads to other members of their families, and more widely, still today. That obsession by such persons, still, years or even decades later, is not to be considered "normal mental behavior." In such cases, the word "brainwashing" comes to one's lips.

How are once fine, and, relatively speaking, intelligent persons, even of formerly high moral standards, transformed into the often more or less permanent state of depravity exhibited by the types of cases to which I am referring here?

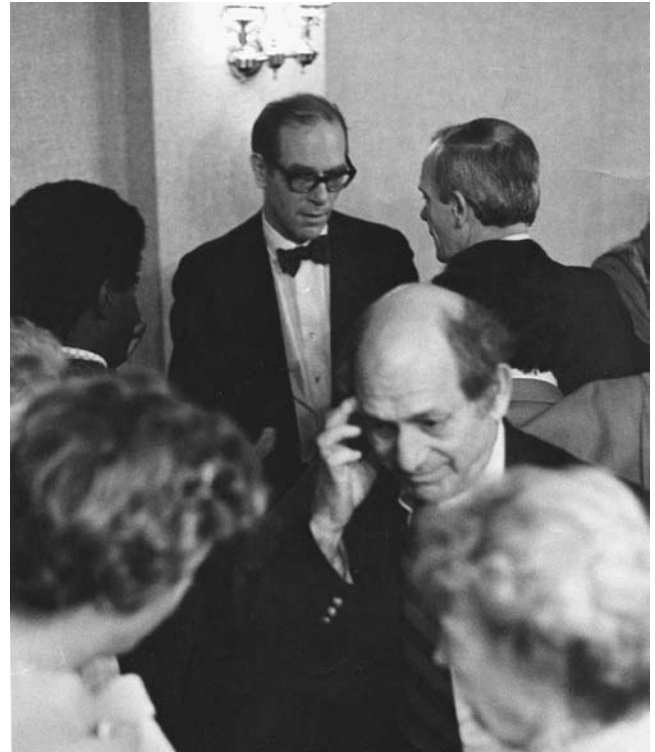
The simpler description of the cause for such failures of formerly superior qualities of once young personalities, is nothing other than "fear," particularly, in most relevant cases, fear of my enemies' seeming capricious power to deliver fear or favor, a kind of mental and moral weakness often induced among the victims of classroom, matrimonial goals, or employment. This "behaviorist" type of syndrome among victims of such influences, is sometimes identified as "brainwashing," a term which applies in a number of cases which I have been enabled to examine more closely.

I illustrate the nature of the problem so posed for consideration, by a real-life example, from the 1980s transactions within the science organization known then as The Fusion Energy Foundation. The subject is the moral and mental illnesses which are native to the commonplace depravities of a society, or a contemporary scientific community, which manages the "human animals in the cages of society" who are regulated through the "behaviorist" instrumentalities of the creatures' perceptions of pleasure and of pain.

Consider a case which illustrates the point:

### **The Disease Called Newton**

Two nationwide assemblies, held in Leesburg, Virginia during the mid-1980s, featured an enraged eruption among a large ration of the scientists participating. The reaction was provoked at the first of these two sessions by my putting on the table, the need to turn attention to the crucial importance of the work of Johannes



EIRNS

*Among those who have demonstrated irrational opposition to LaRouche, were scientists collaborating with the Fusion Energy Foundation, over his insistence on the crucial importance of Kepler's work. LaRouche is shown here (with bowtie), at an FEF meeting in New York, November 1974.*

Kepler for overcoming certain blocks in the work of science at that time.

The wild outbursts against my remark from some of the leading U.S. scientists participating there, are typical of the way in which what is fairly identified as the empiricist mode of "behaviorist forms of brainwashing" dominates not only the entire policy-shaping of President Barack Obama up to this time, but, also, much of the social life, including national policies, as in the U.S.A. and Europe, still today.

The absolutely unique originality of the crucial, keystone quality of contributions to modern science by such successive keystones as Brunelleschi, Cusa, Leonardo, Fermat, Kepler, Leibniz, Kästner, Gauss, and Riemann, is beyond any competent degree of doubt. Nonetheless, entirely as a result of mass-brainwashing, by "behaviorist" methods, of many otherwise qualified modern scientists (excepting those of radically positivist persuasions, such as the followers of Ernst Mach and Bertrand Russell), there is absolutely no scientifically

competent reason for rejecting the crucial part of Kepler in defining all modern science, especially that of astrophysics. It is only outright incompetence which would permit any ostensibly trained modern scientist to uphold Isaac Newton as a salient intellectual figure of modern science.

Why do some otherwise competent scientists defend the virtually religious form of worship of Isaac Newton on matters such as the uniquely original discoveries for mathematical physics of Kepler and Leibniz? The answer is “brainwashing”! Fear of being penalized in their careers by a brutish “Babylonian priesthood” which reigns, through certain career-making-and-breaking agencies, which determine who is appointed and ruined, according to the dictatorial powers enjoyed by what is nothing different in character than a Babylonian priesthood, or that of a Tower of Babel!

### **Or, the Case of Economy**

Although it must be admitted, that the circulation of my economic forecasts, which began as professional reports during the latter half of the 1950s, was not widely presented in a relevant degree among economists until the late 1960s; those forecasts have always been accurate in respect to the claims I made for them, from 1956-57, to the present day. In nearly all cases, every putatively rival economist, had been in error on these matters, consistently, until a recent time. Only recently, have serious forecasts been presented which had any relevant competence in respect to those matters of forecasting in which my work is of outstanding global significance for sane governments of the world today.

The case of my December 1971 debate with Professor Abba Lerner at Queens College is exemplary; since then, my forecasting is widely accessible among all relevant economists and governments, all of which had generally failed to come up to the quality of standard which I have represented.

The question should be, therefore, since so many among the news media and other relevant circles, world-wide, spent so much effort on denouncing me, always fraudulently, why has any serious agency of government or major economic functions, doubted the competence of my forecasting? Shall we believe that they are each insane; or, shall we believe, rather, that they have found it more comfortable, to pretend that my forecasts have not been competent, in fact, competent repeatedly, when their own were not?

### **Politics Generally**

Any among a very large number of political leaders from around the world, as also relevant professionals otherwise, have reported that wish they could meet with me personally on these subject-matters, but that it would not be prudent for their careers to be known to have met with me. They have often added, that it would be very, very difficult to keep any meeting with me from receiving the highest and widest attention from powerful political adversaries from around much of the world. Hostility explains some of this behavior; but, more often, what can be called fear of loss of career, and of heart-felt desires for related comforts of personal life.

In relevant cases of personal associates who have been ostensibly “brainwashed” into a reversal of their earlier attractions to association with me, there have been indicatively frequent instances in which the threats and offers delivered, such as offers of assistance in securing careers, rather than the alternative of destruction of the comforts of personal and family life, have been a part of the pattern of “behaviorist” modes of conditioned change of belief, as by what is commonly termed “brainwashing,” which has become a more or less widespread pattern within a still-active group of so-called “defectors,” or, if you prefer, “defectives,” accumulated under the effectively active control of either governmental, or quasi-governmental institutional control. This accumulation dates to even earlier than 1968, but has been much more notable in an accumulation of still-active recruits by such “Mutt-and-Jeff” methods of virtual brainwashing (“conditioned reflex”) since 1968.

The evidence assembled through attention to relevant “internet” activities, provides an excellent sample of the evidence bearing upon what I have identified here as “behaviorist conditioned reflex” modification of mental habits (e.g., what is called “brainwashing”).

The case of the rather violent mid-1980s reactions to my presentation of the essential significance of considering the systemic implications of the original, fundamental discoveries of Johannes Kepler, even as echoed in some putatively scientific circles today, is an example of what I mean by effects of “brainwashing.”

Fear becomes, in the morally weakened victims of the phenomenon I have described, like a renegade’s life-long fear, which has bred a treasonous quality of capitulation to a life-long hatred of that enemy’s enemy, one’s former friend.

## Have We Got an (Underwater) Deal for You!

by John Hoefle

Nov. 20—With every passing week, it becomes more apparent that the Obama Administration has been a complete failure. Wipe away the grimy layers of hype and spin, and all you find is catastrophe, a galloping, accelerating disaster.

The touted success of the stimulus program is exemplary: Behind all the lying claims lie non-existent jobs, created in non-existent Congressional Districts, in a non-existent recovery. Washington keeps talking about its success, but the people who have to live with the results know better. People who are worried about where their next mortgage payment—or their next meal—will come from, are not impressed with press releases.

A raft of reports released recently show how the American standard of living is being rapidly destroyed, while certain Wall Street interests are being propped up. In medical terms, the Obama Administration's policies amount to letting the patient die, while keeping the tumor on life support.

### Home, Crashing Home

One of the fundamental requirements for human progress is shelter. Every person, every family, needs a place to live. Civilization depends upon it, and one of the marks of a civilized society is that it never lets such an essential requirement become the playground of speculators. But that is exactly what we did, in allowing the financial markets to turn housing into “financial assets,” driving home prices into the stratosphere.

Ultimately, the prices became unsustainable, the bubble popped, and housing prices began to fall. Rather than welcome this return toward “normalcy,” the Bush and Obama administrations rushed to save the speculators. They did this by launching a slew of bailout schemes designed to arrest the decline of home values, in the hopes of salvaging the values of trillions of dollars of securities based upon mortgage debt, and of preventing a chain-reaction collapse of the entire global monetary system.

They did not move to save the families stuck with hugely overpriced mortgages. They moved to save the values of the financial assets leveraged on top of those mortgages. They moved to save the tumor!

The result of this betrayal, for the population, has been a disaster. More and more people are falling behind in their mortgage payments, foreclosures are soaring, and increasing numbers of Americans are homeless. Tent cities of the sort last seen in the Great Depression, are becoming commonplace.

A survey released this week by the Mortgage Bankers Association reported that, as of Sept. 30, nearly 1 in 10 households (9.6%) was a month or more behind in their mortgage payments, and that 1 in 11 households (8.9%) was either 90+ days past due, or in foreclosure. Overall, 4.5% of residential mortgages were in foreclosure, a 50% jump from September 2008.

Not surprisingly, the subprime loans fared the worst, with just over 1 in 4 (26%) homeowners being 30 days



or more behind in their payments; but delinquencies on prime loans are also rising sharply: 1 in 14 (6.8%) of prime mortgages is 30 days or more behind, and 1 in 8 (12.4%) of all prime adjustable-rate mortgages is delinquent. All of these rates are rising sharply.

As this mortgage meltdown accelerates, the government agencies being used to subsidize the bailout are taking heavy losses. The Federal Housing Administration, which is used to turn private mortgages into government-guaranteed paper, is hemorrhaging money. One in seven of its loans is a month or more past due, and 3.3% are in foreclosure. The FHA's losses from this boondoggle are so large that it has wiped out its reserves, and will soon have to turn to the Treasury for cash.

Then there are Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the two government-sponsored enterprises which were effectively nationalized last year. Since the current phase of the financial crisis began in July 2007, Fannie Mae has lost \$120 billion, and Freddie Mac \$68 billion. That combined \$188 billion is equivalent to the 14th-largest bank in the United States losing all of its assets.

Taken together with Ginnie Mae (the Government National Mortgage Association), these mortgage subsidies are going to cost taxpayers mind-boggling amounts of money down the road, if sane heads don't reverse this stupidity.

We should also note the rather obvious point that the foreclosure rate tends to increase with the unemployment rate, and that both are quickly rising. With 1 million people facing the loss of unemployment benefits in January 2010, on top of the job losses, it's going to get even uglier.

### **Commercial Real Estate, Too**

The banks may have been successful in transferring much of their mortgage losses onto the taxpayer through such schemes, but commercial real estate is proving more problematic. Fitch Ratings recently projected that U.S. banks could face defaults on \$110 billion in commercial property loans they hold, but we find that figure highly optimistic, since \$138 billion of such loans is already in default. With commercial real estate prices down by more than 40% in the past two years, more than half of the \$1.4 trillion in commercial mortgages maturing in the next five years is underwater (meaning, the property is worth less than the amount of the mortgage). The delinquency rate is rising here, too, up five-fold, to 5%, in the last year.

Those who were foolish enough to buy properties at

the peak of the market are really suffering. Exemplary is the case of Tishman Speyer and BlackRock, which paid \$5.4 billion to buy Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village—Manhattan's largest apartment complex—in 2006, only to see the value of the property fall to \$1.8 billion. The Tishman-BlackRock partnership had hoped to plug the hole by raising rents, only to be slapped down by New York State courts, which ruled that rent hikes on some 4,350 apartments violated the law. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac own \$1.5 billion in commercial mortgage-backed securities backed by deeply troubled loans.

Tishman and BlackRock are hardly alone. Goldman Sachs recently unloaded 158 condos near Miami for about one-third of their land and construction costs; and Bank of America is suing Maguire Properties, the largest landlord in downtown Los Angeles, for skipping payments in August, September, and October. The properties in question were bought by Maguire for \$2.9 billion in 2007. Deutsche Bank is taking a beating on the unfinished Cosmopolitan Resort & Casino in Las Vegas, which it seized in foreclosure next year. Commercial real estate exposure is also sinking many smaller banks, including most of the banks which have failed this year.

### **Shut It Down!**

Delusions die hard. Just this week the Comptroller of the State of New York released a glowing report touting how the big four investment-banking operations on Wall Street had made \$23 billion in profits so far this year, compared to \$40 billion in losses last year. The top six bank holding companies did even better, with \$51 billion in profits this year versus \$62 billion in losses last year.

These "profits" are illusory, the product of Federal subsidies, accounting fraud, hidden losses, and unbridled criminality. The attempt to keep these big zombies alive, is a major factor in the disintegration of the rest of the economy. Far from helping the U.S. economy, the bailout is killing it. How many people must lose their jobs and their houses, to keep Wall Street going? Isn't it time we put a stop to this monstrosity?

We must return to what works, the American System. Put the monetary system through bankruptcy, write off the speculative debt, reorganize the banks, return to a credit system, with a Four-Power alliance. It's time for the LaRouche Plan.

*johnhoeftle@larouchepub.com*

# Berlin Must Apply the Glass-Steagall Standard, To Avoid Ungovernability

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche is the chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), a German political party.*

German Chancellor Angela Merkel began her speech before Parliament on Nov. 10, 2009, by promising a “ruthless analysis of the situation in our country,” and stressing that, if mistakes are made in the analysis, “it will be very difficult to correct them.” While she was certainly right on the latter point, she delivered no “ruthless analysis” in the speech that followed. That would have meant recognizing that the three G20 summits since Nov. 15, 2008, which were held in Washington, London, and Pittsburgh, did absolutely nothing to put an end to the casino economy. On the contrary, the gambling is wilder than ever.

Not only would such an analysis have mentioned the acute danger of a new mega-crash, but the Chancellor would have “ruthlessly” announced measures to bring the problem under control, for example the introduction of a Glass-Steagall standard into the banking system—i.e., the strict separation of commercial banks from investment banks, as is now being discussed in several countries. A “ruthless analysis” would also have to recognize that when the Lisbon Treaty comes into force on Dec. 1, the last vestiges of German sovereignty will be handed over to an organization that has just made itself the advocate of the financial sector. She did not do so.

## The Banks Determine Policy

Banks and financial institutions have proven that they control governments, and not the other way around. As a result, speculators are making more money than ever before, and the free fall of the real economy continues. Just one example: German shipbuilding collapsed by 90% in the first nine months of this year! And while the European Central Bank is

helping to relaunch securitization markets, new bubbles are being created, which are bound to burst in short order: commercial real estate in the U.S., the dollar carry-trade, and the credit default swap market, just to name a few.

Given the existing level of public indebtedness—with countries such as the U.S., Japan, and Great Britain threatened with national bankruptcy in the short term—new bailout packages for the banks after the next mega-crash are all but excluded. Then comes the descent into chaos, and the worst imaginable scenario, in which the population has lost all hope that governments can bring the situation under control, and intend to defend the general welfare. Ungovernability could set in very quickly.

On Nov. 9, the Einstein Institute held a conference titled “Falling Walls,” where Mrs. Merkel ominously stated that everything depends on the question: “Are nation-states willing and able to hand over their powers to multilateral organizations, whatever the cost?” She said we should “realize that globalization is an opportunity.” And for Angela Merkel, of course, the EU is the instrument by which Europe’s interests can be better defended, in the globalized world “where the cards will be reshuffled.”

The *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* of Nov. 13 reported on a new study by the organization ALTER-EU titled “A Captive Commission: The Role of the Financial Industry in Shaping EU Regulation.” It shows in detail how lobbyists from the world of finance shape regulations in the European Union: “The great majority of the European Commission’s financial advisors come from the very banks and corporations that are responsible for the financial crisis,” the online newspaper wrote. “The 19 expert groups for financial policy are dominated by representatives of the financial sector. They make proposals for regulation of banks, hedge funds, and tax havens, for rating agencies, and accounting systems.

They even outnumber the EU civil servants in this field. They outnumber by four to one representatives from academia, consumer groups, civil society, and trade unions.” (There are also droves of such “advisors” in Berlin!)

With such backing, the Commission allowed the banks themselves to assess the level of risk of their investments, approved only a minimal tightening of the rules on hedge fund regulation, and took the advice of the credit rating agencies in deciding that no rules on ratings were needed.

### **Imperial World Government**

Mrs. Merkel, who recently admitted that governments had been blackmailed by the banks during the crisis, is apparently under so much pressure that she felt obliged to promote a world government. The concept of a world government goes back to people like H.G. Wells, Bernard Baruch, and Bertrand Russell, and is, in the final analysis, no different from the British Empire, if it is understood to be a world controlled by banks and cartels, with maximum profit for a few at the cost of the general public.

Now, the EU, which Mrs. Merkel has so highly praised, is promoting cooperation among member countries in health care, along the model of the British QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Year), so that patients “benefit from the most effective health treatments without jeopardizing the financial sustainability of health systems.” When this Orwellian doublespeak is translated, it simply means that certain categories of patients are deemed “lives unworthy to be lived”—the same euthanasia that is being practiced in Great Britain.

Under the Lisbon Treaty, the rules of globalization, free trade, and maximum profits for the banks and cartels will apply to all sectors of political and economic life. This will constrict and repress individual groups’ interests and scope for action, to the point of endangering their means of existence. That is true for farmers, physicians, patients, Opel workers, and small, independent companies. However, it is to be expected that the population will not accept the straitjacket of EU dictatorship in the long run. For a policy that runs so fundamentally counter to the interests of the member countries, and of so many segments of the population, are we supposed to begin paying direct taxes to Brussels in the near future? No thanks!

Here in Germany, the five “economic wise men” [German Council of Economic Experts] harshly criti-

cized the new government’s planned economic policy in their recently released annual report. They argue correctly that, given the huge holes in the budget, uncompensated tax cuts are incompatible with orthodox financial policy, an argument mainly targetting the tax cut proposals of the Free Democratic Party. But the proposals of these so-called wise men—who neither forecast the crisis, nor recognized how serious it was, even long after it was in progress, and whose credibility has been battered—are also totally incompetent. They are proposing sharp cuts in public spending and a rise in taxes and other levies—without even mentioning the problem of the casino economy. They also plan to have the population shoulder the costs of the bank bailouts.

It has now dawned on Eric Le Boucher, editor-in-chief of the French daily *Les Echos*, that the straw is about to break the camel’s back. He just warned that if bankers are not reined in, the hour of the “radical” proponents of the Glass-Steagall standard will soon come in, and he cited former U.S. Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker as an example. It’s certainly true that the swindle of the so-called bailouts should be ended immediately. Banks should be put through bankruptcy reorganization, with the help of a reactivated Glass-Steagall standard, so as to protect those parts of the banking sector linked to the real economy and the common good, and to isolate them from the parasitic parts of the financial sector.

In all likelihood, the Lisbon Treaty will come into effect on Dec. 1, 2009—a treaty that the governments were only able to ram through by massively deceiving the people. The Treaty means that national sovereignty in the member countries will be almost entirely wiped out. Czech President Vaclav Klaus was the only head of state honest enough to state so in public. The former President of Latvia, Vaira Vike Freiberga, called on the EU to stop operating behind closed doors, and accused it of being worse than the former Soviet Union.

It will become obvious very soon just how unrealistic this policy is. Life punishes those who arrive too late.

In the next phase of the systemic crisis, which will come just as surely as the Amen at the end of a prayer, only the alliance among the United States, Russia, China, and India, which is still in the making, offers a true alternative for Europe. Participation of sovereign European nations in a new credit system will then prove to be a welcome way out.

# Business Briefs

## *U.S. Budget*

### **Orszag: We're Cutting Medicare, Starting Now**

Nov. 18—Even though the Obama Administration's Nazi-modelled "health-care reform" bill has not yet passed, as it was expected to do by now, the White House is attempting to move ahead with fascist austerity by fiat and regulation, targeting Medicare in particular.

On Nov. 15, Associated Press was leaked a "Federal government report" claiming that 12.4% (\$47 billion) of Medicare's annual payments are fraudulent, a huge increase from previous years' estimates of 4% fraud. "Obama is expected to announce new initiatives this coming week to help crack down on Medicare fraud, including a government-wide Web site aimed at providing a fuller account of health care spending and improper payments made by various agencies," reported AP. The article indicated that the sudden apparent tripling of fraud had resulted from the government redefining fraud, to include any Medicare payments for reported medical services for which documentation is incomplete, or the doctor's signature is not legible [!]. The Administration has made 12.4% the "unofficial" fraud rate for FY2009, compared to 4% for FY2005-08; and for FY2010, it plans to make this the "baseline" for that year's "official" rate—and then cut it.

Not surprisingly, \$47 billion/year over ten years is a major part of the \$800-900 billion in cuts in Medicare that Obama and his economic team have put at the center of their drive for health-care "reform."

AP's source for this "report" was, not surprisingly, Office of Management and Budget director Peter Orszag, one of the leading kook "behavioral economists" advising President Obama. Orszag's blog on Nov. 18 led with the claim that the White House had "found" that fraud-induced government spending amounts to \$98 billion per year, half of it in Medicare. "The President, over the next week, will sign an executive order to rein in these improper payments."

Among other immediate steps, the Administration, Orszag said, will "require each agency to designate a current, Senate-confirmed appointee to be accountable to the President for meeting improper payment reduction targets." And Obama will "require that all targets for improper payments show reduction and/or improvement," immediately.

## *Financial Crisis*

### **Tremonti in Beijing: Go For a New 'Bretton Woods'**

Nov. 20—Italian Economy Minister Giulio Tremonti said yesterday in Beijing that the global financial crisis is not over, and that real solution can come only from an international treaty among governments, which he called a new Bretton Woods. He was speaking at the central school of the Chinese Communist Party.

"After the disaster, I was of the view that only those banks should be bailed out that finance families and companies," he said. "Instead, all of them have been bailed out. In this way, we gained time, but did not solve the problem. And therefore, the threat of another crisis is around the corner.

"Stock markets are again at pre-crisis levels, and derivatives are growing again at a frightening rate.... The world can be precipitated again into the crisis because the chance for change was lost." Throughout the world, "governments have intervened using two hands: With one, they injected an enormous amount of liquidity in the system. With the other, they turned private debt into public debt." Such interventions have fixed the balance sheets of large investment banks, but not those of the state, and "an enormous part of this money has stayed in the banks themselves, which today are using it to make profits, by borrowing at 1% and reinvesting into financial instruments at 5.5%.

"At the end of the '90s, the power of uttering currency, which had been a power of sovereign states, was de facto put into the hands of banks and the market," he said. "The crisis has put governments back on

center stage, but nevertheless there is still an enormous mass of finance inside banks, out of control of the state. Now we must do something completely new."

## *Agriculture*

### **Indian PM Singh Calls For Green Revolution**

Nov. 20—Just prior to his state visit to the United States Nov. 23-24, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh called for a second Green Revolution to reform Indian agriculture. He also defended the role of the U.S. dollar as the international reserve currency.

In an interview in New Delhi, he told *Newsweek* that, in addition to discussing energy cooperation with President Obama, "there is concern for food security. We would like to have a second Green Revolution in our country. In the first Green Revolution, technologies that were a by-product of the U.S. public sector played a major role in transforming Indian agriculture. We need another Green Revolution to carry forward that process still further. Therefore, cooperation in the field of agriculture, cooperation in the field of science and technology, cooperation in the field of health, ensuring cooperation between our two countries in dealing with pandemics."

## *Pharmaceuticals*

### **Big Pharma Jacks Up Prices in United States**

Nov. 16—After making a lucrative deal with the Obama Administration, based on a pledge to trim \$8 billion a year of self-projected drug-cost increases over the next decade, the big pharmaceutical companies are jacking up their prices at a rate not seen since the early 1990s—about 9% year. The cartels spent barely 14% of their revenues on R&D in 2007, and industry publications projected a "slowdown" even then.

# Briefly

**GERMANY'S PRODUCTIVE** industry has lost 1.2 million jobs since the end of 2008—861,000 full-time jobs, and 330,000 part-time or temporary jobs, according to the Federal Statistics Bureau. That leaves German industry with 5 million jobs in total; but of those workers, 1.1-1.2 million are working short hours. This means that 20-25% of all industrial workers are not producing anything at present.

**U.S. REP. JOHN CONYERS** of Michigan announced in an op-ed on Nov. 17 that he “will introduce a modernized and updated version of the [1934] Glass-Steagall Act to the Congress.” Conyers wrote “that the Glass-Steagall firewall must be restored” between protected commercial, depository banking and “investment bank” securities speculation.

**MEXICANS** have begun to send peso wire transfers to their unemployed family members in the United States, who had originally fled Mexico in search of jobs, the *New York Times* reported on Nov. 16. Over the last three decades of globalization, some 13 million Mexicans came to the United States to find sustenance for themselves and their families. Their families back home were kept alive by the remittances they sent, which reached a peak of \$25 billion in 2007.

**SOUTH AFRICA'S** Energy Minister, Dipuo Peters, announced on Nov. 20 that the government will go ahead with its plan for a new conventional nuclear reactor, to be operating by 2020. Last year, the state-run utility, Eskom, cancelled the project, due to the financial crisis. South Africa has been plagued by chronic power shortages.

**THE EU-INDIAN** summit on Nov. 17 included the signing of an agreement in the fusion energy research. The EU10 billion International Thermonuclear Experimental Research (ITER) project, in Cadarache, France, aims to harness nuclear fusion and to be operational by 2016.

As the *New York Times* gingerly put it today, “The drug trend is distinctly at odds with the direction of the Consumer Price Index, which has fallen by 1.3% in the last year.”

“Price adjustments for our products have no connection to health care reform,” said Ron Rogers, a spokesman for Merck, which raised its prices about 8.9% in the last year, according to a stock analyst report.

Stephen W. Schondelmeyer, a professor of pharmaceutical economics at the University of Minnesota, found prices for the name-brand drugs most widely used by the Medicare population rose by 9.3% in the last year, the fastest rate since 1992.

## Energy

### Sens. Webb, Alexander: Build 100 Nuclear Plants

Nov. 17—U.S. Sens. Jim Webb (D-Va.) and Lamar Alexander (R-Tenn.) introduced a bill that calls for for 100 nuclear power plants to be built in the United States over the next 20 years, essentially doubling the amount of nuclear generated power in the country. Senator Webb, in his Senate floor speech on Nov. 16, pointed to the contradiction between energy needs and the fact that no nuclear plants have been built in 30 years; offshore oil expansion was stopped over an incident 40 years ago; and coal is denounced as “too dirty.” He said we must act on what we “know and what we need,” rather than on people’s fears. He said that he could not support the climate-change bills in their present form, and that the nuclear option could and should begin immediately.

Both Webb and Alexander spoke to the 2009 Winter Meeting of the American Nuclear Society Nov. 16 on the proposal, titled “The Clean Energy Act of 2009.” They called for \$20 billion in loan guarantees, nuclear education and workforce training, research, extension of the life of the existing plants, along with a sop to other “alternatives” such as biofuel and solar.

Alexander said: “The Chinese are starting a new nuclear power plant every two to three months. The Japanese obtain a third of their power from nuclear plants and build new reactors from start to finish in less than four years. France gets 80% of its electricity from nuclear power and, as a result, has among the lowest electric rates and carbon emissions in Western Europe. Russia plans to double its nuclear power capacity. The United Arab Emirates is planning three new reactors by 2020. And just last week, the United Kingdom announced it will build ten.” He detailed the wastefulness of solar and wind-farms, adding: “Think of it this way: if we were going to war we wouldn’t mothball our nuclear navy and start subsidizing sail-boats.”

## Finance

### Germany’s Schäuble Warns Of Carry Trade Bubble

Nov. 21—German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble warned of a new speculative bubble crisis as a result of the U.S. dollar “carry trade.” The London *Financial Times* writes today that his comment “lends weight” to those made the previous week by Liu Mingkang, China’s banking regulator, who warned that the U.S. Federal Reserve’s low-interest-rate policy was fueling a dangerous carry trade (in which an investor sells a currency that has a low interest rate and uses the funds to purchase a different currency yielding a higher interest rate).

Speaking in Frankfurt at a banking conference, Schäuble said that it would be naive to assume that the next bubble would take the same form as the last. “More likely today is a scenario in which excess liquidity globally creates a new asset bubble. That low interest rate currencies, such as the U.S. dollar, are increasingly being used as a basis for currency carry trades should give pause for thought. If there was a sudden reversal in this business, markets would be threatened with enormous turbulence, including in foreign exchange markets.”

## Two Decades of Organizing For the Four-Power Alliance

*Here is a transcript of The LaRouche Show, an Internet radio program ([www.larouchepub.com/radio](http://www.larouchepub.com/radio)), of Nov. 7, 2009, featuring EIR's Russia and Eastern Europe Intelligence Director Rachel Douglas and, from the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), Oyang Teng. The program was hosted by Michele Steinberg.*

**Steinberg:** This is Michele Steinberg, on a very historic occasion. Two days from now, Nov. 9, marks the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. You've just heard an excerpt of Schiller's "Ode to Joy," set to music by Beethoven, in his Ninth Symphony. That music filled Berlin on Nov. 9, 1989, 20 years ago.

Also, Nov. 10 marks the 250th birthday of Friedrich Schiller, the Poet of Freedom, whose significance was brought to the United States, more than 30 years ago, by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institute, and who is the subject today, along with Lyndon LaRouche, of our discussion, "Organizing for the Four Powers: Two decades of interventions by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche to bring the United States into an alliance with China, Russia, and India, for a true, just world economic order."

My special guests today are Rachel Douglas, who handles the Russia desk for *EIR*, and LaRouche Youth Movement leader Oyang Teng, from the notorious and famous Basement science project of the LYM.

Rachel has worked closely with Helga and Lyndon LaRouche in their trips to Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union, for years, and today she works

night and day to handle the massive amount of activity, especially on the Internet, surrounding the writings, webcasts, speeches, and articles of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. Before we hear from Rachel, whom I've asked to give us a bit of an introduction to the Four Powers idea in organizing, let me say one brief thing:

We have a crisis in the United States. We need a change. The Obama Presidency is a disaster. And there is no recovery from this disaster, without a Four Powers agreement.

Today, Lyndon LaRouche said we're in the middle of an unmediated breakdown of the world system. It's in process, and the worst case is in the United States. Barack Obama is going down. Who will go down with him? Who will he bring down? He's bringing down the whole world. Unemployment in the United States is 10.2%—which we know is an underestimation, but that is the official Bureau of Labor Statistics release, this week. That's only people collecting unemployment, and actively looking for jobs right now. As *EIR* has said, the true unemployment in the United States is between 20 and 30%—it varies week by week. It's a disaster.

And the turning point that LaRouche forecast for mid-October, has occurred. And what we saw on Tuesday of this week, election day, was a resounding rejection of the failure of Barack Obama. There is a mass strike movement out there, a mass strike movement like that which we saw in East Germany, 20 years ago, that brought down the Berlin Wall, and one of the worst dictatorships standing on the planet at that time. And that's



EIRNS

*For more than 20 years, Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche have been fighting to bring about what has now become known as the “Four Power” alliance of the United States, Russia, China, and India, as the core of a new, just world economic order. The photos reproduced on these pages represent a small sampling of their many activities in connection with this effort.*

*Pictured here (left), Zepp-LaRouche, at the Eastern Terminus of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, at Lianyungang Port, in China, October 1988; (above) LaRouche in Moscow, in a dialogue with Russian scientists Dr. L.M. Suslov (left) and Dr. Pobisk Kuznetsov (second from left); Rachel Douglas is to LaRouche’s left.*

what we look forward to today.

On July 25, 2007, LaRouche warned that the world financial system was finished, and now he has put forward the LaRouche Plan, and the Four Powers agreement that can provide a world solution.

So, with that, Rachel, I’d like to ask you to tell us about Mr. LaRouche’s organizing and his approach to solving this existential crisis, and particularly, Helga LaRouche’s recent activities, including her Oct. 29 webcast.

### **Another Historic Anniversary**

**Douglas:** I think the Oct. 29 webcast will serve us very well as a point of departure, and a guideline for reviewing the activity of Helga LaRouche, as leader of the Schiller Institute, and Lyndon LaRouche, as leader of the LaRouche PAC movement in the United States, and really the movement of his friends and supporters

around the world. Not just now, but over that entire historic 20 years, since Nov. 9, 1989. She, in the webcast, reviewed many of the highlights of that organizing, and I think we can visit those during our conversation.

I was thinking, Michele, as you introduced the show with citing those dates, that today, the 7th of November is also a historic anniversary. It used to be the national holiday in the Soviet Union; it was the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, known as the October Revolution—they changed the calendar, though the October Revolution had actually taken place on Nov. 7 under the modern calendar. That, of course, is not the national holiday any more in Russia, or the other post-Soviet states, but it brings home to us that the Berlin Wall coming down was not only the end of the 28 years that that Wall stood there, dividing Germany and the city of Berlin, but it was the end of the way the entire world had been divided, between East and West, since

the death of Franklin Roosevelt, at the end of World War II, dashed the possibility of implementing Roosevelt's vision of a non-colonial, anti-imperial post-World War II order.

Actually, it is the way the world had been divided since the disaster known as World War I, which was orchestrated as the outcome of a desperate British imperial geopolitical project, organized and pushed over a 40-year period since the defeat of the British interests in the American Civil War, 1861-65, had opened the way, opened the potential, for an alliance of sovereign nations, including the United States, Germany, Russia, Japan, China, to develop all of Eurasia and other parts of the world. And that, of course, would have meant the end of the British Empire, already at the end of the 19th Century. World War I was the outcome of British efforts to prevent that, to destroy that potential. And, of course, the division of Europe, East and West, the formation of the Soviet Union, followed out of World War I.

But, especially, if we think about the period since World War II, since the death of Roosevelt, the Wall coming down 20 years ago was followed two years later by the Soviet Union itself breaking up. And in that time period, I remember very clearly, and I'm sure you do too, Michele, how often Lyndon LaRouche said—and he was saying this from prison, as a political prisoner of the Bush Sr. regime at the time—that the collapse of the Soviet system is the first shoe dropping, and the second shoe will drop. And what's the second shoe? The second shoe dropping would be, said LaRouche, the demise of that British system of monetarism, the system of renewed colonialism through financial looting—we call it globalization today.

And LaRouche said, at that time, and he said this to guests from Russia, who began to come to visit him in prison—I'll mention one of those in a moment—he said that the British system, the Anglo-American, or City of London-Wall Street system—because it's not really American—will crash, just as certainly as the Soviet bloc had fallen apart—as he also correctly had forecast, and warned Soviet leaders in the early 1980s.

This, too, was part of the story, that it was the failure of Soviet leaders, under Yuri Andropov and Mikhail Gorbachov, to accept from President Reagan, LaRouche's policy for cooperation on the Strategic Defense Initiative, on a crash program of military-scientific development, but then, with spinoffs for the civilian sector, to change the doctrine to end the tyranny, the reign of terror, known as Mutually Assured Destruction,

that had us all growing up with the threat of the bomb over our heads.

And what became the Strategic Defense Initiative—it had been LaRouche's initiative—was offered to the Soviets by President Reagan, and they turned it down, because of the nature of those particular Soviet leaders, Lyndon warned his Soviet interlocutors at the time—because he was functioning in what's known as a back-channel diplomatic role—that if they attempted to outstrip the United States militarily, that they would strain their military economy, they would strain their whole economy, to the breaking point, and that would be the end of their empire. And he said within five years—it happened within six.

So, because of that track record, that LaRouche was right, he enjoys an extraordinary authority in Russia to this day, among people who were around 20 years ago—and it's been passed on to subsequent generations in various channels, which have to do with these trips and visits and organizing. But I just wanted to cite this long memory, in the very interesting way that it came out just this month—at the end of October.

## Dialogue of Civilizations

As Michele mentioned, I'm responsible for our Russian-language website, and I can report that, over the past two weeks, the most frequently visited page on our Russian website is an item which dates from 1993. Now, we've posted a lot in the last two weeks. We're posting Mr. LaRouche's webcast, with Russian voiceover. We have just posted Helga LaRouche's new public appeal—which everybody should sign, you can find it on the Schiller Institute site and the LaRouche PAC site—for the LaRouche Plan to be put on the agenda. So, we have plenty of current material.

But, the interview of Lyndon LaRouche done by Victor Kuzin (a prominent Russian human rights activist, already during the Soviet period) in 1993—as a matter of fact, exactly 16 years ago, on Nov. 1, 1993—was our number one entrance point to the site, and most visited page over the past two weeks. I think it had a couple of thousand people looking at and reading the interview.

Why did this happen? Because, on Oct. 10, Lyndon and Helga took part in the 7th annual forum, called the World Public Forum, "Dialogue of Civilizations," which is held on the Greek island of Rhodes. And Mr. LaRouche's speech to that meeting was on the Four Powers, the need for an alliance, and cooperation,



Helga Zepp-LaRouche travelled the world, organizing for LaRouche's strategic policies. She is shown here (right), addressing professors and students at Beijing University, May 1996. October 1997 found Zepp-LaRouche in New Delhi, where she spoke to the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation on the Eurasian Land-Bridge (below).



EIRNS/Richard Magraw



Schiller Institute

chief executive of Russian Railways, a very large, state-owned, Russian infrastructure company. So, there were many Russians in the audience at the Rhodes Forum.

One of them was a well-known journalist, the deputy editor of a nationalist weekly newspaper called *Zavtra*, which means “tomorrow.” And, Mr. Nagorny of

amongst Russia, the United States, China, and India, to take the initiative to create a new world credit system. And, as he put it there, “The task as I defined it, is for Russia, the U.S.A., and China and India to agree, as a group of countries, to initiate and force a reorganization of the world financial and credit system, with long-term agreements of the same type that Franklin Roosevelt had uttered before his death.” (Again that key reference point, 1944-45.)

“The intention of Roosevelt, all these years later, could have been realized, and we could do that today. That’s our chance.”

And he went on to spell out how this would be the end of globalization, and the monetary system, which he stated is now a disease.

Now that forum, the Rhodes Forum, is actually co-initiated and co-sponsored by three individuals. One is Greek, the other two are from two of the Four Powers, Jagjit Kapur of India, and Vladimir Yakunin, who is the

*Zavtra*, on Oct. 21, less than two weeks after the Rhodes Forum, published a summary, in *Zavtra*, of his interview of Mr. LaRouche. The full transcript, by the way, is appearing in the current issue of *EIR* [dated Nov. 6, 2009], so those of you who don’t yet subscribe to *EIR Online* can get a subscription, and read Alexander Nagorny’s conversation with Lyndon LaRouche.

Victor Kuzin, inspired by the interview’s publication in *Zavtra*, wrote an open letter to the President of Russia, Dmitri Medvedev, and sent it to President Medvedev’s blog. That letter said many things, including the following: “If we wish to restore a sovereign Russia, I believe that Mr. LaRouche’s position on the current financial and economic crisis deserves special, very serious attention, because it is not based on short-term considerations. It is competent. It is backed up by the experience of accuracy in forecasting over decades. It is globally responsible, and it indicates a real way out of a general catastrophe.”

And Mr. Kuzin included his name and ID, and the



Lyndon LaRouche gave the keynote address to a conference of the Institute of Sino-Strategic Studies, attended by scholars and political activists from the U.S., Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China, in Whittier, Calif., August 2002. He is shown here at a press conference following the speech. China Daily published an interview with LaRouche in 2005 (right).

fact that he had interviewed LaRouche in prison, in 1993, and he gave the link to our site. So, that's how we came to have thousands of people reading an interview from 16 years ago, as highly relevant to the question of whether these four countries could, and will, take the initiative to bring the world out of the danger of an immediate Dark Age now.

So, I think we'll be reviewing how we got to the point where the Four Powers are so important today—that's what Helga addressed in her Oct. 29 webcast.

**Steinberg:** Okay. I'm going to take us all back, listeners, 20 years, through the voice of Helga Zepp-LaRouche herself, and then I'll ask Oyang, who is a young man in his 20s, to comment on the significance of these events 20 years ago. Some young people who are in university right now, weren't even born. Others were too young to remember. But this was a defining moment, a turning point in history, and we're going to hear a message that Helga sent to the American population in 1989, about this historic event:

### A Message from the Historic Year of 1989-

**Helga Zepp-LaRouche:** Dear Americans: I think you all have seen in recent days, these extremely excit-

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ing, moving pictures from Berlin, now that the borders between East and West Germany have been opened. And the Wall in Berlin, while it is still there, has practically come down. When this happened on the joyful 9th of November, in the first evening, 100,000 people immediately came over from East Berlin to West Berlin, to taste what the new freedom would look like.

On Sunday, 3 million people came, and the stream has not ended since.

So, also, into West Germany, people came. They embraced each other, and the people were so happy, and the West German people, they overcame all normal kinds of behavior. They showed a tremendous hospitality. They opened champagne. They gave food. They invited people for dinner. People were climbing the Wall on both sides.

The "Ode to Joy," the symbol of the fight for freedom, was sung on the most important street in Berlin, the Ku'damm, and the symphony of West Berlin played, for free, the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven, and they performed, two times, "The Magic Flute."

Well, let me tell you, I think this is a genuine, real revolution. It's a revolution of agapē, of love, of charity, not a revolution of rage. And as one woman from the D.D.R. [East Germany] said correctly: Schiller, in this

situation, proves to be the real revolutionary. And you remember the famous sentence in the “Ode to Joy”: “All men become brethren.”

So, if you think back, how quickly did this happen? Well, one cannot forget that the man who predicted this, on the 12th of October [1988], namely, Lyndon LaRouche. Lyn and I went to West Berlin more than a year ago, and he made his very famous Berlin speech at that time, which simply said that the Soviet Union, within a very short period of time, would face a tremendous food shortage, and the collapse of their physical economy. That the West, as a war-avoidance policy, should offer a crash program for Poland to take that burden off their shoulders, and prove with Western technologies and methods, how an economy can be built in a very short period of time.

This should be offered to the Soviet Union, in return for the demand for free elections in East Germany, and Poland, and with the prospect of having a German reunification soon.

Well, being there with Lyn, I can tell you, nobody at that time believed that this was the realistic political proposal.

Shortly afterwards, in the later part of October, Lyn called for a worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance movement. And again, I can tell you, people said, this may be a noble cause, but it is not very realistic in our time.

You all know that two days later, after Lyn made this call for an international anti-Bolshevik resistance movement, Lyn was indicted, railroaded, and then put in jail. But, the year of '89, where he was sitting innocently in jail, proved that he was absolutely on the mark, concerning the collapse of the Soviet Union. The convulsions started already in the beginning of the year, and then in the month of May, in Peking, on Tienanmen Square, the students demonstrated for freedom, and they used the Statue of Liberty, as a symbol, and they used the “Ode to Joy” as their melody.

So, the massacre could not stop their fight for freedom.

In June still, the Gorby-mania was at a high point, when Gorbachov came to Bonn, West Germany, but we predicted—Lyn, in particular, said immediately after the Tienanmen Square massacre happened on the 4th of June, that this would mean the end of the condominium between the Superpowers. And he has proven again to be extremely correct.

Already, in the month of August, in the D.D.R., the resistance took some concrete form. In the beginning, it

started with a mass demonstration in Leipzig, which became bigger and bigger. The attendance became larger and larger. Then, people added candlelight demonstrations, every Monday, to demonstrate for the cause of freedom, and that they did not like this dictatorship any more.

In the months of September and October, these candlelight demonstrations doubled every Monday. On the 10th of October, you still had the 40th anniversary of socialism in the D.D.R., which was not a celebration—it was more like a funeral. Honecker was still there, but everybody knew this was—socialism as an ideology is coming to an end. And, only four weeks later, on the 9th of November, the borders to West Germany were opened.

Well, we have indications that the fact that there were demonstrations of 1 million in East Berlin, and people were shouting “We are the People, We are the People,” and the fact that there was a general strike practically about to erupt the moment when they opened the border, well, the SED [D.D.R. ruling party] leadership knew they could not hold out any longer. Especially, because, since the beginning, 200,000 people, of a people of 16 million, had left—many qualified workers, and engineers and so forth. And so they felt really that their system would collapse if they don't go for reforms.

So, what will happen now? The SED will have a special party day by mid-December. They will have to allow other parties and organizations, and there is no way how this will not lead to free election, and I'm totally convinced, German reunification will happen.

So, it is very important that Germany, in this situation, develops an identity to be a force for good in the world. And therefore, I'm working, together with all my colleagues and associates, that Germany is not just happy to be now this country where unity is hopefully possible in the very near future, but that we pick up Lyn's proposal to help Poland. Because people in Poland are starving, and they will face an extremely hard Winter.

So, Germany must help Poland in its economic reconstruction, because Poland is really culturally part of the West, it's part of Europe. And therefore, because they have the same culture, it has a very strong affinity to absorb technological progress, and the way of technological development through West and East Germany into Poland, is the most natural one. We are also trying to get France totally involved in this question of German

reunification, as an anchor, and security that this reunification takes place with the total orientation of being part of the West.

So, we will help the Soviet Union, but in return for the unification, in return for free elections, not only in the D.D.R. and Poland, but eventually everywhere. We have to create a new alliance between Paris, Bonn, Berlin, and Warsaw, and this is also where the railroad system has to be enlarged, because the biggest problem of the Polish economy right now, or one of the biggest problems, is that they have no transport, and they need a totally new railway system. So, the key will be to link the rail system going from Paris to Bonn to Berlin, into the Polish economy, and build new railways in Poland.

So, that means basically, if we do this, I think Poland can be saved.

This is right now the thinking in West Germany. I think people have a tremendous cultural optimism, and I think what we have seen in East Germany, and what we are seeing, coming like a wave of similar reactions into West Germany, is really a revolution of *agapē*, of love. And I think, well, there are very rare moments in history where people can intervene, and turn the situation for the better. I think we are facing, right now, such a moment.

And I want to say this: That Lyn, who anticipated this in a nearly prophetic way, I think, and I think you should really think about it in this way: If the walls in Berlin can come down, the walls of injustice will come down soon in the United States. Thank you.

## Potential Relative Population Density

**Steinberg:** You listened to the voice of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, speaking to Americans in 1989, right after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the head of the BüSo [Civil Rights Solidarity Movement] political party in Germany, wife of American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, is now at the forefront of organizing, with her husband, the Four Powers agreement.

Now, let me be clear, listeners, what we're talking about. There is no way out of the American political and financial crisis, without allying with Russia, China, and India. That's what LaRouche's Four Powers agreement is about. And you can send your questions in to this radio show. . . .

Now, I'm going to turn the discussion back to Rachel Douglas, and first, Oyang Teng, who probably has some insights and questions about this.

**Teng:** Yes, it's true what you said, this is something important for people my age, or roughly my age, who were children when this was happening. I actually was in Germany in August of '89 on a family trip. I can say that when I was six years old, the geopolitics of Soviet-American relations, and things like that, weren't my first priority, but what's become clear in the last few years—particularly organizing in this movement—is sort of a shocking realization that I lived, and my generation lived, through a revolutionary moment, a moment when an entire system collapsed.

Now, as something that's an internal experience, I think that's maybe much more sharply felt by people who were there, by older generations. But nonetheless, it's part of our experience, and it becomes more and more clear when you think about the aftermath, the '90s, the craziness around the dot-com bubble, which was much closer to my own experience in the Bay Area at that time.

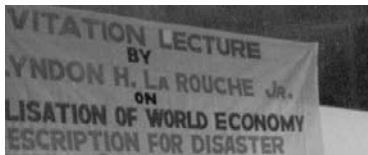
But then, reflecting back on what Lyn and Helga and others have brought to light about the missed opportunity, and I watched Natalia Vitrenko's presentation [*EIR*, Nov. 6, 2009], which is on our website, just yesterday, and I think it brought it home there too: There is a real, utter collapse, physical economic collapse, in the former Soviet and the East bloc countries, which to my mind, really underscores what Lyn is saying now about the potential relative population density of the planet having dropped to the level of about 2 billion people. In other words, that we can only support about 2 billion people under current policies. And what she was discussing in terms of the depopulation in Ukraine, the complete deindustrialization there, what's been discussed in the case of Russia, the near-collapse of the space program, the collapse of industrial production, the collapse of the population, the life expectancies—I was wondering, just having run through this in my mind, if maybe Rachel could say something about that, in terms of really getting a visceral sense of what it means, not as a number out of the air, but really what it means to say that we can only support a few billion people now. That that is what's facing us, as far as a rapid collapse of population. That it's actually happened—the process has already been set in motion.

**Douglas:** You know, Oyang, I remember this idea, this truth that you just referred to, striking me very hard in 1994, at our first international conference held in the United States with Lyndon after he came out of being a political prisoner. And with some of our Eastern Euro-

The LaRouches travelled to India in January 2003, to promote development of the “Strategic Triangle” of cooperation among India, China, and Russia. They visited Kolkata (Calcutta); the University of Jaipur, in Rajasthan (below); and New Delhi, where they met with Indian President K.R. Narayanan (right). The clipping shows front-page coverage of LaRouche in India’s leading daily, The Hindu, May 27, 2003.



Office of the Indian President



EIRNS/Mary Burdman



pean guests, already then, just five years after the Wall had come down, we gave three years after the Soviet Union broke up, a seminar in Washington, D.C., at which a young Ukrainian political figure named Taras Chornovil, who had taken it upon himself to translate the book *So, You Wish To Learn All About Economics?* into Ukrainian—we had put it out in Russian, he, from there, translated it into Ukrainian—just said, very matter of factly, in his presentation about the precipitous collapse of the living standard, industries, transport, employment, health care, in Ukraine; he said: Well, what we have in Ukraine is that potential relative population density has dropped below the level of the population.

Now, this was not an unfamiliar term to me. In fact,

I have ground into my head the Russian initials for potential relative population density, which are “POPN,” because I worked intensely on translating, helping translate, the book into Russian. And I said, “Oh!” This idea suddenly came alive to me, very personally—because it was personal for him—and concretely. Oh, yes, the potential relative population density of Ukraine has fallen below the level of the population!

And what Natalia Vitrenko, the Ukrainian economist and political figure, spelled out in the presentation from a couple of weeks ago, which Oyang mentioned, is, indeed, that the absolute population of Ukraine today, at 46 million, is 7 million less than what it was at the time that the Soviet Union broke up. And it’s 13 million less than what it would have been, had there simply been a linear extrapolation of the previous rates of expansion of population. So, people have died, in large numbers, in this part of the world, as kind of a pretaste of what the entire planet is destined to. Some places have gotten there earlier, like countries in Africa, with the hideous looting of their populations by London-centered finance.

What you have to see is that it was deliberate—it was *deliberate*. And the parties involved were Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of Britain; François Mitterrand, and George Bush, Sr. We said this throughout the period: that, unless you moved immediately to implement, as Helga said in that clip, railroad construction, investment that would be mutually beneficial, building up industry, resuscitating the infrastructure—unless you did that, these areas would be turned very,

very quickly into the new sources of loot to try to prop up the financial bubble. And that's what happened.

When we say "the lost opportunity," it's not that people just sat around and did nothing, and things didn't go so well. It's that there was a conscious looting and stealing policy which killed huge numbers of people, as it killed the economies in these parts of the world. That took place in Russia throughout the '90s, as LaRouche had warned them, under President Yeltsin, and they're still living with the consequences.

And just this year, just this Spring, documents were released, in which Margaret Thatcher was confirmed to be saying to Gorbachov, to be expressing her, and Britain's, utter opposition to the reunification of Germany. They wanted to keep the division of Europe, and of the world, to manipulate the East-West conflict, and they wanted to prevent Germany from becoming an industrial powerhouse, which would undercut British interests on the continent of Europe, and Eurasia. Sounds like 100 years earlier.

### Changing the Rules of the Game

**Steinberg:** I think one of the things we have to grapple with, as organizers, is, perhaps, denial. People think it can't happen, or it can't happen here, and there are signs that it is happening here. I mentioned, of course, briefly, 10.2% unemployment clocked by the Bureau of Labor Statistics last month, but we also have really criminal negligence, if not criminal intent, in refusing to deal with sanitation, with the spread of the H1N1 flu, lack of vaccines, lack of delivery, and the shutdown of the public health system. And this is going on globally.

I'd like to talk a little bit about the solutions, and what we have accomplished, just in this very, very brief period since Oct. 10, the Rhodes conference. Rachel, I'd like to ask you to speak a little bit more about the *Zavtra*, the *Tomorrow* interview, and there's also, I understand, some pretty exciting developments with a Chinese website.

**Douglas:** There are people volunteering to translate LaRouche's writings into the languages spoken in the Four Powers, because in each of those countries, there's an important layer of people who, either because they just got the idea now, but really more, because they have been, at some level, in a discussion or dialogue process with Lyndon LaRouche, going back 20 and 30 years, have grasped that he's right, and that you *must* have this cooperation.

The co-organizer of the Rhodes conference, Mr. Yakunin, was, two days later, part of the delegation of Russian Prime Minister Putin in Beijing. This is the annual government-to-government, heads of government, meeting, but it was by no means routine. And the nature of the bilateral agreements signed between Russia and China included not only sale of Russian natural gas for Chinese industry, or oil types of things, which have been on the agenda before, and are still on the agenda, but it included a whole new dimension of Chinese investment in building Russian infrastructure, in the Russian Far East, including some projects of Russian railways which are very optimistic ones, and are very important for the potential development of all Eurasia, and a relationship with the Western Hemisphere, including even the link over the Bering Strait, which is part of Russian Railways' plans up to the year 2030. Those have all been in jeopardy because of the crisis in the Russian budget, shortages of funds.

And so, for starters, China will be investing in helping to complete, and accomplish, the high-speed rail component of Russia's plans for their rail upgrading. There are whole port complexes, as at Vladivostok, being built. There are things related to raw materials, such that LaRouche said, we can see these agreements as a stepping stone to a Four Power initiative. He said, "It's not all the way, because you know what's going on in the United States"—the United States is not yet in the picture in the way that it must be. But implicitly, said LaRouche, if China, as the world's biggest holder of dollar debt—that is, U.S. Treasuries—instead of just having that money in their reserves, as something that they might lose at any given moment, as the dollar system pyramid of debt collapses, if they turn and invest Chinese resources in real infrastructure and industry development, in Russia, on a cooperative basis with Russia, then you've changed the rules of the game. And this is not just one more deal; this implicitly turns dollar holdings of China into something that they were not before. And LaRouche underscored that the Chinese-Russian agreements mean that China's U.S. dollar reserves are now worth something real, if they're being invested in infrastructure and physical production.

So, it's the right direction.

Now, you can tell it's the right direction by how furiously this idea is being attacked. And I've actually just been mapping this out over the last few days—that there are very blatant attempts to organize a backlash in Russia, against these arrangements with China, on the

grounds that this will be just one more country looting Russian raw materials, just the way Britain or the United States has wanted to loot raw materials.

There's some more sophisticated arguments saying, okay, well, Russia/China—that's all very well for cooperation, and maybe we can set some things up with the European Union, but keep the United States out. This line is especially being promoted in certain European circles, that are under the influence of, shall we say, Tony Blair's conception of the European Union as a new imperial entity.

Actually, I was informed by Mrs. LaRouche this week about publication in a German newspaper, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, where a commentator wrote a major article saying that Europe should turn away from the United States, and toward Asia, and should have a new Monroe Doctrine to keep the United States out of the Eastern Hemisphere, out of Eurasia, and cited 1823, the Monroe Doctrine of the United States of keeping Britain out of the Western Hemisphere, as a precedent.

Now, I must say, this is a completely fraudulent argument, and we'll say so, because the Monroe Doctrine was not a geopolitical carve-up of the world into two hemispheres doctrine: It was an *anti-imperial* policy, authored by the man who would become our great President John Quincy Adams. And Adams also is the author of the concept of a "community of principle": that the best foreign policy for your nation, the policy that's really in your national interest, is the one that is consonant with the common tasks of mankind, what we also call the Westphalian Principle, after the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the slaughter of the so-called Thirty Years War in Europe, in 1648.

But the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, the Community of Principle, came from John Quincy Adams, who, by the way, was a great advocate of a Russian-American alliance against British imperial interests. And I know we don't have time to go into this in detail, but I just want to say that, within the debates in Russia today, partly, in an important way, because of the extent LaRouche has insisted on reviving this concept of the Russian-American alliance against the British empire, there's a whole layer of people, especially from the foreign policy and intelligence communities, who know that that principle is efficient in history.

We had a curious example of that this week—to some people, maybe it appeared curious—when there was a tour of the United States by a Russian professor

named Igor Panarin. He's a dean at the Diplomatic Academy of the Foreign Ministry, and he's infamous for having various scenarios about the United States breaking into separate ethnic units. Those can be put on the shelf somewhere to gather dust, but what was striking is that at two speeches, one in Washington, D.C., and one in Texas, where members of the LaRouche Youth Movement were present, Mr. Panarin said the threat to the United States comes from London-centered financial interests. And in his presentation, he went through extensive references to the alliance between Catherine the Great and the American revolutionaries, the League of Armed Neutrality against the British during our War of Independence, and, especially, he referred to the Tsar Alexander II and Abraham Lincoln alliance in the U.S. Civil War. Anti-British alliances.

So, this notion of bringing back the vision of FDR, which was cooperation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and China, for a post-colonial world—India at that point was only just getting its independence from the British—but really, it was the germ of the Four Powers agreement. That idea is so much alive, and so realistic. Some people in Russia, some people in the United States, as Michele said, think that it's pie in the sky. Why should an alliance with Russia, China, and India solve our problems? Or on the Russian side: What do we need these blasted Americans in Eurasia for? Don't they just cause trouble?

That suicidal, and shallow, and manipulated thinking can be overcome, with the revival of these powerful historical ideas, of the common interests of the Four Powers. And Lyndon always says that the importance of the Four Powers is not only that Russia and the United States are two nuclear powers, and China and India have the largest populations in the world; it's that these countries are different. They represent different cultural traditions. Informed by those traditions, looking to the best of each others' traditions, their combined force is great enough to defeat the enemies of all mankind.

## Cooperation on a 50-Year Perspective

**Steinberg:** Oyang, I'm going to turn to you, because, apropos of what Rachel just said about people not seeing the power of the Four Powers, we just got a question in from Chesapeake, Va., from a listener, who obviously supports the Four Powers goal, but says: "Monkey wrench in the Four Powers goal. Good conversation, but my mind is focused on the attempts here in the U.S.A. to foil LaRouche's plan. Particularly, I am thinking about



EIRNS/Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*In Moscow, in April 2004, LaRouche addressed the Vernadsky State Geological Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences; he also spoke at the Moscow Academy of Finance and Law (shown here), among other activities. The inset shows coverage of LaRouche in the Russian financial publication Currency Dealer, in December 2003.*

АВТОРЫ

итером «Валютного спекулянта России» и стараниями СИНТ, три публикации статьи, написанные Австралией, Германией, Бразилией интерес представляют труппе из «железнодорожного америка Executive Intelligence Review (eiu.com)». В 2003 году на суд чьям-то свои работы: «Летарит по европейскому экономическим проблемам, Синтия Риз и чья труппа по банковской ариф-

метью» объясняет почему внешний долг многих стран никогда не будет выплачен. Дэвид Фридрих Стайбег с его непреодолимым мышлением политического механизма США, банковский аналитик Джим Хоффе, Марша Фримен, специалист в области энергетики и исследования космоса, и Ричард Фримен, известный своим критическим статьями о манипуляциях с официальной экономической статистикой. Руководитель проекта ЕИР, Людвиг Ларуш, по просьбе всех этих авторов согласился ответить на вопросы анноты.

претендент на и президенту итческой парламентской, ро-1922 г. в штате лежат на Хельге итской в Гер-иной дельте. Мировой войны с 1946 г. извес-иальной кон-страна Россия да от политики времени прова-иона, Навкова, Клинтон и

хидрица «постиндустриального», т.е. потребительского, общества. Используя исторические аналогии, можно сказать, что США пережили эпоху на Древней Рим после Второй Пунической войны. Рим стал хищнической империей, но экономическое развитие ушло до точки «холода и зрелища» на территории собственно Итальянского полуострова. Подобное смешанное культурной парадигмы в наши дни привело к всамоназначенно саморазрушающейся и гиперинфляционной мировой валютно-финансовой системы.



3. Фактически все эти рынки рухнут – тем или иным образом.

4. Как единственный из кандидатов в президенты, основываясь на провозглашении, и просто объявив себя президентом США. В 1962-2003 гг. в Соединенных Штатах, как, впрочем, и в большинстве стран мира, произошла самая культур-

the House vote this evening”—by which, I believe he’s referring to the Nancy Pelosi-Barack Obama attempt at dictatorship to force the vote on the Nazi health-care plan.—“What do you say about that?”

Oyang, I’m going to let you take a crack at this.

**Teng:** Well, I guess I can paraphrase LaRouche on that. His comment today was, we don’t know what’s going to happen. What we can know is what we’ve set in motion, and what we should concentrate on, I think, are those lines of development that Rachel was going through, as far as the Four Powers. And frankly, you’re not going to get anything out of the Congress. It’s probably a waste of a lot of emotional energy to worry too much about the Congress, per se, since we know exactly what we’re dealing with there, under Pelosi and the rest of them.

It seems like the organizing perspective—I think one feature of the Four Powers now, which has come more to the surface than even in ’89, ’90, ’91, is this element of the Moon-Mars project. Because it seems to me that you have to read these historical moments for what they are, and the kind of impetus that you need to provide now, in terms of a conception of what people’s common interests are, what are the things that are worth fighting for. I think it’s encapsulated in the conception of the cooperation on a 50-year perspective. And a 50-year perspective, one, is obviously going to be centered

on Eurasia, is going to be centered on these Four Powers. Just as sort of an objective fact.

But then, a 50-year perspective from the standpoint of wanting to get to the point, as Lyn has laid out, of say, the capability to carry out an accelerated trip to Mars. Use that to sort of pull people forward from the future; and it’s not an impossible task, especially given the fact that China, Russia, and India seem to be the most enthusiastic and the most ambitious countries as far as their space programs go, relative to what they have right now. There’s a lot of planning, and a fair amount of cooperation, and much more that’s possible, around that.

And it seems, from that perspective, then you actually have a conceptual, and a sort of emotional foothold, to deal with the more practical elements of cooperation on the ground—the rail, power, water management, and those kinds of things. But to the extent you get stuck in the court politics of any of these countries, it’s just going to be demoralizing, and you’re not going to be able to do much.

**Steinberg:** Now, staying on that Moon-Mars mission—that’s a key part of the LaRouche Plan. One of the main things that you mentioned, accelerated propulsion, doesn’t that beg the question of fusion power, which is something our organization was founded on?

**Teng:** Yes. The thing that, to me, is so exciting

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about this—the project as Lyn has defined it—is that here you would forcing a shift into a nuclear-based economy, a shift into a fusion-based economy. And it's a shift which is not just a linear kind of change—you're not just upgrading a technology, say, quantitatively, but really qualitatively, in terms of how it actually changes the self-conception of the population, if you're mastering processes which have implications for interstellar flight, which have implications for materials processing on the Earth, for taking test cases, like this region of Siberia, which LaRouche said again today, really *is* in the mutual interest of China and Russia.

You have this massive unpopulated, or underpopulated, underdeveloped region, in Siberia, which is heavy with mineral resources. The only way you're going to be able to develop those is not by extraction, per se, but by intensifying the mode of operation, and the only way to chart that pathway in a way that's feasible, is through fission and fusion. And you begin to get into a domain of operation—you've sort of taken down all these external barriers that people point to, and say, these things, the lack of energy, etc., these are the things that prevent cooperation.

Now, you're really in a domain where you've defined the common interests of mankind, you're acting on them. You realize that that's the only way, that's the only policy that any individual country can act on.

So, I think an aggressive push on that front, breaks some of the ingrained axioms about how you're supposed to discuss international relations.

**Steinberg:** I'm really glad you said what you said, quoting Lyn about the Congress, and I would add to our listener from Chesapeake, Va.: Lyndon LaRouche often points to Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Defence of Poetry," especially the final paragraph, which says, near the end, or at the end, "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of mankind." It's ideas that change history, and the idea that we are the people, changed history in East Germany 20 years ago, and the mass strike here in the United States—"We are the people"—can change it in the direction that Oyang just was talking about today.

Rachel, I thought we were going to be able to go through, in detail, the various wonderful interventions that you participated in, Lyndon LaRouche's, I think it was 1995, first economic presentation in Moscow

**Douglas:** '94.

## What Makes a Human Being?

**Steinberg:** Wow, the very same year that he was released from prison. And the 2001 Duma presentation. So, we have one minute.

**Douglas:** We can do those on another occasion, because those were the venues—Lyn's testimony in the Economics Committee of the Duma, or a seminar with the leaders of the Academy of Sciences, or a dozen other things. But the real intervention was what Oyang just said. The real intervention is LaRouche's conception of what makes a human being, and therefore, what makes a patriot, working with patriots of other nations.

And I'll end with a couple of sentences from that 1993 interview, where LaRouche was sitting in prison, interviewed by Mr. Kuzin, whose country was under the thumb of the bankers' dictatorship, from international finance, and here's what LaRouche said to him:

"The real intelligentsia deals with ideas in the following way, in the fashion of a scientist and a discoverer. What does he do? Like Mendeleev, the Russian chemist, Vernadsky, the biogeochemist—such a person works some place, he teaches, he walks in the street, and he sees the Russian people. And he asks himself, who am I in relation to these people? Then, one day, he looks in the mirror, in his mind, and he sees something in himself which reminds him of Mendeleev. And he says, well, I'm one of these people, too, but I've developed something in myself. My job is to develop it in other people.

"What Russian can want to go into the street and see his cousin drunk in the gutter? He says, what is this? Is this an animal? Or what is it? Or, does he say: This person also has in him this quality which I call 'the living image of God.' And it's demonstrated by the creative principle. And he says, I do not wish to see my cousins as beasts any more. Yes, we have to work, we must have agriculture, we must have industry. It must be done as human beings, not as beasts. And the answer comes: Can we do it tomorrow? No. They'll continue to suffer in drudgery, but their grandchildren shall not.

"And that is true patriotism. That is the function of the intelligentsia, and of leadership, whether in Russia or Ukraine," said LaRouche.

And it's true here too.

**Steinberg:** That was a quote from Lyndon LaRouche, sitting in prison in 1993. Nothing can imprison the spirit of that man, and we're out of time. Thank you for listening. Join our fight for the LaRouche Plan.

# *The British Agenda: Depopulation*

Since the 1970s, the LaRouche movement and this magazine have argued, and proven the airtight case, that the chief enemy of the human race is the British imperial elite, which is committed to maintaining its global power by reducing the population of the Earth to the range of 2 billion, or less. From Prince Philip, founder of the World Wildlife Fund, who openly touts his desire to return as a deadly virus in order to “solve” the alleged overpopulation crisis, to the Green movement, which demands the destruction of life-saving technologies (particularly nuclear power) which are needed to maintain human life, to British-style health-care reform, the intent rings loud and clear: Kill people.

Over the past week, and going into the Copenhagen Climate Conference in December, a pattern of intensified activity in this direction has emerged, which should raise alarm bells. Faced with the death of their financial system, the British oligarchs are going in for the kill. They can only be stopped by LaRouche’s Four Power agreement.

The pattern is global. It begins with the Obama Administration’s genocidal recommendation to reduce routine mammograms for all women, especially those between 40 and 49. This was followed by the release of a United Nations Fund for Population Activities report, which bemoaned the projected increase in world population to over 10 billion by 2100, and called for an offensive against population in the name of solving the phony crisis of “climate change.” The UNFPA call was immediately taken up by the German government, and then the Danish government, which has demanded that population control be part of the agenda at the Climate Conference.

Meanwhile, Prince Philip’s World Wildlife Fund demanded implementation of the anti-human

“climate” agenda. This was accompanied by a worldwide pattern of initiatives for the legalization of euthanasia, including from Mexico, France, and, not least, the United States (through the implementation of the Obama Administration’s Hitler Health Plan). The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists’ call for limiting pap smears was just the next step in this series.

One notable aspect of this drive is the specific targeting of women, who are key to bearing and raising children, and are also the demographic group which lives the longest, thereby taking up all those medical resources in the “last six months of life.”

Back in the early 1980s, *EIR* published interviews with genocide lobby representatives who explained the need to target women in order to control population. Take the case of Thomas Ferguson, of the State Department Office of Population Affairs, interviewed in February 1981. In discussing the need for population reduction, Ferguson said: “Our program in El Salvador didn’t work. The infrastructure was not there to support it. There were just too goddamned many people.... To really reduce population, quickly, you have to pull all the males into the fighting and you have to *kill significant numbers of fertile-age females....*”

Think that sounds too extreme for our “cost-effectiveness” experts today? Don’t kid yourself. They are prepared to follow their British masters, who say that the financiers have to be saved, come what may, but the consumption by and numbers of the population have to be reduced. And large portions of our population have been brainwashed into mouthing the same austerity nonsense.

It’s us, against British genocide. Let’s destroy the enemy.

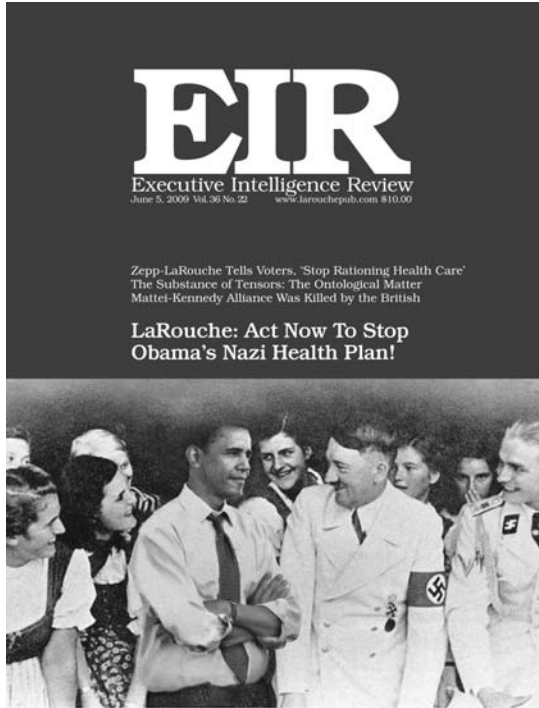


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