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Obama's Retreat: Small Victory in War vs. T4 Euthanasia
States, Cities Blow Out; Glass-Steagall/NAWAPA, Now!
Voelz: NAWAPA Planning Demands a Sense of Mission

**Lyndon LaRouche on
'The Sixth Sense'**



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e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

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Webmaster: *John Sigerson*

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European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach 1611, D-65006 Wiesbaden, Germany; Bahnstrasse 9a, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Germany Tel: 49-611-73650

Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>

e-mail: eirna@eirna.com

Director: Georg Neudekker

Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

Denmark: EIR - Danmark, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left, DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40, Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com.

Mexico City: EIR, Ave Morelos #60-A, Col Barrio de San Andres, Del. Azcapotzalco, CP 02240, Mexico, DF. Tel: 5318-2301, 1163-9734, 1163-9735.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Migratory birds “use cosmic radiation as an important category of communication,” writes Lyndon LaRouche in the preface to our *Feature*. “Why not we?”

Lest the new reader of *EIR* suppose that this is a magazine about bird-watching, our cover illustration poses a paradox: What, indeed, do the singers sculpted by Luca della Robbia in the 15th Century have to do with migratory birds? Or with cosmic radiation, the focal point of LaRouche’s presentation? Consider the notion that sense perception does not convey reality, but only its shadows. “We must find our true selves, and our mission in being,” LaRouche writes, “in the evidence bearing on the nature of that mind which expresses the reality which the mere shadow-world of sense-perception as such does not.”

The best accompaniment to LaRouche’s poetic discussion, is to watch some of the recent videos posted at www.larouchepac.com by the “Basement Team” of young researchers who are delving deeply into these matters of science and ontology. They show that the creativity of the human mind—like the flight of birds—resonates to cosmic radiation in the universe.

It is this process of creativity, as LaRouche defines it, that points the way out of the currently ongoing catastrophic global collapse of the physical economy. LaRouche has long insisted that the way out requires the restoration of the Glass-Steagall law, to wipe out, *overnight*, the trillions of dollars of toxic waste that are wringing out the last vestiges of actual value from the physical economy. And yet, even now, at the 11th hour, the world’s governments have not acted to bring this about. Why? Because they are stupid enough to believe that *money* is what is most precious. In fact, money has no more value than the perceptions that are left on our sense organs as shadows, by the actual universe.

The results of this stupidity are documented in our reports on the budget crises of the U.S. states, the rise of homelessness, and the Hitlerian euthanasia movement—otherwise known as Obamacare.

LPAC-TV’s interview with land development manager Wayne Voelz conveys the vigorously optimistic future that comes into focus, if we implement the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA).

Note: LaRouche will address all these issues and more in a web-cast on Jan. 22, at 1:00 p.m. EST, www.larouchepac.com.



Cover This Week

The “Cantoria” (detail), by Luca della Robbia (1431-38). The human voice, and musical instruments, at C=256—in tune with the Cosmos.



EIRNS/Fletcher James

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, in the concluding paragraph of his *A Defence of Poetry*, emphasized the importance of what amounts to, in effect, a “Sixth” human sense. Since migratory birds exhibit such “extra” sensory perception, in their annual north-south flights, according to a magnetic-field orientation, we must acknowledge that electromagnetic radiation plays an important role in our universe. Might this not be recognized as man’s “sixth sense”?

After all, LaRouche writes, the migratory birds do use cosmic radiation as an important category of communication. Why not we? Or, to put it another way: Why does human behavior react to certain ranges of cosmic radiation, as if such experience performed a function supplementing that of ordinary sense-perception? And: Why do most people today, nonetheless, not yet recognize this action itself as expressing a mode of individual sense-perception?

From there, LaRouche addresses the question of human creativity, that unique quality which characterizes “man in the image of the Creator,” the principle established in *Genesis* 1: “not religion, but fact.”

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The Obama Administration is withdrawing the once-a-year death-counseling Medicare regulation, that it attempted to sneak in by fiat, after a similar provision known as Section 1233, had been rejected by Congress. But the fight against President Obama’s “useless eaters” policy is far from over, and will not be concluded until Obama himself is removed from office.

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The 50 states and 90,000 other non-Federal government entities of the United States are now unable to maintain any pretense of functioning and paying up on financial claims, and are experiencing, instead, a process of disintegration of horrific proportions. Not just a financial crisis, but a physical-economic collapse—the lawful result of more than 40 years of a post-industrial decline, and the looting of living standards by the imperial monetarist system.

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A review of *Looking Up at the Bottom Line: The Struggle for the Living Wage*, and interview with the author, Richard Troxell, an advocate for the homeless.

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Voelz is a land development project manager, who spoke at LaRouchePAC's conference on the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) in Pasadena, Calif., on Dec. 4, 2010. In this interview on Jan. 3, he discusses in detail the kind of organizational structure and project management required for NAWAPA.

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A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY:

The Sixth Sense

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

December 29, 2010

Birds which migrate, seasonally, as to North, or to South, have been struggling, wittingly, or not, to teach us humans an important lesson. The fact is, that there is a Sixth Sense, in the cosmic, electromagnetic domain per se. Birds use it; but, humans probably appeared on this planet later than birds like that. After all, notably, Helga did warn us to respect, and to protect our neighboring birds, as good Franciscans would do. Those birds do, after all, reduce the infestation of our lives with what Helga has classed, generically, as “bugs.”

Preface:

It was Percy Bysshe Shelley, most notably, who emphasized the importance of what amounts to, in effect, a “Sixth” human sense, as he did in the concluding paragraph of his **A Defence of Poetry**. Since migratory birds, in particular, usually regulate their seasonal flights according to an approximately north-south, magnetic-field orientation of those flights, we must confess, at the very least, that electromagnetic radiation plays an important role in our universe, the role of what might be named man’s “sixth sense,” a quality of sense which is evaded by citizens’ heretofore popular emphasis on particular forms of communication.

After all, the migratory birds do use cosmic radiation as an important category of communication. Why not we?¹

1. In spite of the low-thoughted envy which would undervalue contemporary merit, our own will be a memorable age in intellectual achievements, and we live among such philosophers and poets as surpass beyond comparison any who have appeared since the last national struggle for civil and religious liberty. The most unfailing herald, companion, and follower of the awakening of a great people to work a beneficial change in opinion or institution, is poetry. At such periods there is an accumulation of the power of communicating and receiving intense and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature. The person in whom this power resides, may often, as far as regards many portions of their nature, have little apparent correspondence with that spirit of good



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Migrating birds have been trying to teach us humans an important lesson! Here, "The Legend of St. Francis, Sermon to the Birds," by Giotto (1267-1337).

Or, perhaps we do, sometimes, unwittingly?

Admittedly, it has been the counsel during some of the periods of history in some cultures, including some parts of the human population of the United States

of which they are the ministers. But even whilst they deny and abjure, they are yet compelled to serve, that power which is seated on the throne of their own soul. It is impossible to read the compositions of the most celebrated writers of the present day without being startled with the electric life which burns within their words. They measure the circumference and sound the depths of human nature with a comprehensive and all penetrating spirit, and they are themselves perhaps the most sincerely astonished at its manifestations; for it is less their spirit than the spirit of the age. Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration; the mirrors of the gigantic shadows which futurity casts upon the present; the words which express what they understand not; the trumpets which sing to battle, and feel not what they inspire; the influence which is moved not, but moves. Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. [As frequently recalled and recited publicly by me, from memory of my personal copy of the Harvard Classics edition of 1909, since 1934.]

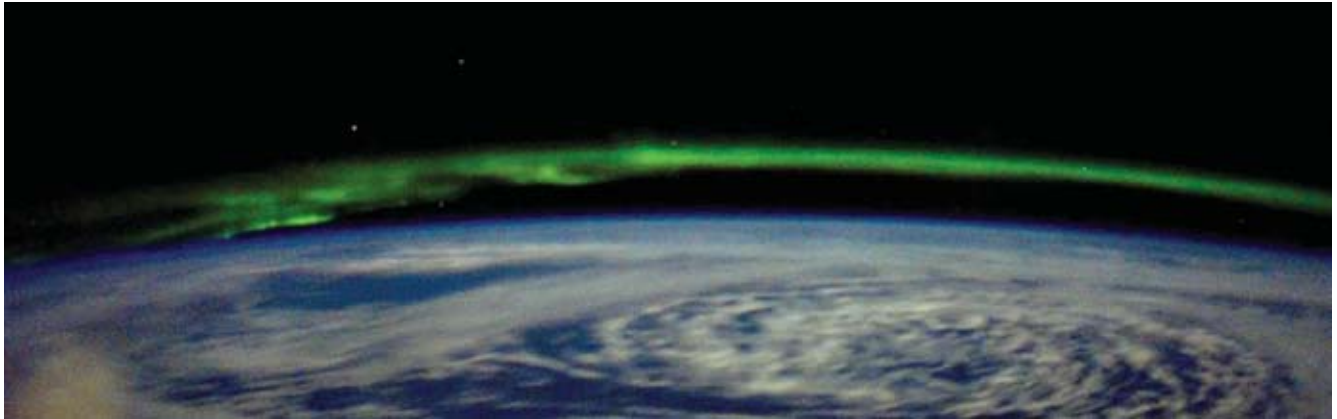
during some relatively recent times past, to prefer to sleep with their heads (one, preferably, per person) pointing north. It is sufficient, for this moment, that, as a matter of practice, some birds have already taken into account, the broader evidence, that it is cosmic radiation, rather than particulate matter as such, which is the essential basis for the organization of the conditions of life known to us. It is time that more of us pay attention to that fact.

Therefore, let us refer to Shelley's argument as I referenced it in opening these remarks. He points, in the concluding paragraphs of his **A Defence of Poetry**, to something which we must presume to be "external" to the so-called "five senses;" it is something which has always had important expressions in mass human behavior, in cosmic radiation's using a medium which does not coincide with what is customarily associated with "sense perception." It is, nonetheless, a medium of what is to be properly recognized as a channel of human direct, interpersonal communication-in-fact. Whatever that phenomenon represents, it is, in the last analysis, unique in respect to its contrast to the gist of the manner in which we respond to the notions of the five senses. It does have the specific effects of that type which I have classed in these introductory remarks, as prominent, in effect, in the domain of man's performing the function of inter-personal human "communication." The subject of that effect is mentioned by me, here, under the implied heading of "mass effects," rather than sense-perception in the customary meaning for that latter term.

It is curiously ironical, but not accidental, that that same point concerning such mass effects which was made by Shelley, also turns up as a principle of communication, as being like a sea-borne message carried in a sealed bottle, in Keats' Ode **On a Grecian Urn**.

The issue so posed by these, foregoing, remarks of mine, should be readily recognized as touching the theme of my December 15, 2010 "The Global Crisis Now at Hand;"² but, the difference is, that, this time, I continue to examine the fallacy of commonplace belief in "sense certainty" from the standpoint of the human

2. See **EIR** Jan. 7, 2011 (www.larouche.com/lar/2011/3801global_crisis_at_hand.html) or Lyndon LaRouche PAC (www.larouche.com/node/16929).



NASA



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“What we usually regard as sense-perceptions,” writes LaRouche, “are shadows cast by the effects of cosmic radiation.” Shown, the aurora borealis: left, over Norway in 2006; above, viewed from the International Space Station in 2008. For more, see interview with Sky Shields of the LaRouchePAC Basement Team (<http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16906>).

mind, as before, but with an emphasis on that notion of “sense” which is qualitatively beyond what I have stated explicitly in my earlier pieces on the subject of the human mind; I now situate the notion of the human mind in respect to its special role as the starting-point for an urgently needed criticism of the popularly employed misconceptions of the practical meaning of sense-perception as such. The question here is, “How might the human mind, as I had defined it, earlier, be treated, now, in terms of the necessary existence of a manifest ‘sixth dimension’ of human sense-perception, the dimension of human forms of ‘cosmic radiation as such?’”

Said otherwise: Why does human behavior react to

certain ranges of cosmic radiation, as if such experience performed a function supplementing that of ordinary sense-perception? Said otherwise: Why do most people today, nonetheless, not yet recognize this action itself as expressing a mode of individual sense-perception? Take my referenced case of the known role of cosmic radiation in “steering” the seasonal flights of migratory birds, as a point of reference.

Shelley vs. Adam Smith

In respect to Shelley’s thesis as such, there could be no competent view of Shelley and his work which did not proceed with a recognition of Shelley’s rejection of the philosophical standpoint of British Eighteenth Cen-

ture Liberalism, as that distinction is most prominent in the summary concluding paragraph of the published version of his **A Defence of Poetry**. Take the cases of Adam Smith and the British Foreign Office's Jeremy Bentham as illustration of the crucial difference of Shelley's argument from that of the British (or, should we not prefer "brutish") outlook which is representative prevalent opinion of Victorian imperial Britain still today. To sum up the nature of the difference, Shelley typifies the same philosophical outlook which our own patriots shared with the English opponents of the New Venetian Party's legacy of the brutish William of Orange, of Jeremy Bentham's master Lord Shelburne, and, presently, the worst of a bad lot, that of the circles of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell still today.

Literate Britons and Americans, alike, know that the English colonization in North America, as typified by the Plymouth settlement and the Massachusetts Bay Colony while still under the leadership of the Winthrops and the Mathers, typified a faction from within the British Isles and some in the Netherlands, who, like France's Jean Baptiste Colbert and the authors of the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, typified a current within Europe who recognized, as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had done, that the moral intentions of the best of European civilization could not realize those goals under the continuing reign of the succession of the imperialist Habsburg and Sarpian tyrannies which had asserted their adherence to a Roman imperialist tradition embedded in the imperialist Liberalism of the followers of Paolo Sarpi.

When the Habsburg interest had ruined the efforts of such followers of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's inspiration of Christopher Columbus for Central and South America, it was chiefly the English colonies in North America which carried the noblest intentions within European culture into the creation of and a development of territories on the Western shore of the Atlantic, as the Massachusetts colony under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers, and their follower, Benjamin Franklin, brought forth the noblest passions of European civilization of that time within the North American settlements.

Today, the distinctions between the culture of the American patriotic tradition which I defend, and that of Europe, are essentially the same, in root, as then. We, for example, are based on a credit system, where our cousins in Europe are conditioned to accept a monetarist, rather than a credit system. We are a republic, where our cousins in Europe are still subject to reliance on

working from within the intentions of parliamentary systems. Our American experience with the great waves of immigrations from Europe, into the United States has shown us that the European immigrant into the United States, as President Abraham Lincoln foresaw, is, quite naturally, soon, a patriot of the adopted republic.

Sentiments of a related nature existed during the Eighteenth Century and much of the Nineteenth, until the ouster of Bismarck in 1890.

So, despite the effects of the wars of a Napoleon being used as a foolish puppet of London's and Metternich's orchestration of the ruinous Napoleonic wars deployed against continental Europe, the legacy of such as Percy Bysshe Shelley reflected the current of cultural intentions shared among circles on both sides of the Atlantic. To understand exceptions such as Shelley, one must look into Germany, where the great mathematician and avowed follower of both Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach, Abraham Kästner, inspired the collaborators Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn.

The disastrous French revolution, despite figures such as Lafayette and "Author of Victory" Lazare Carnot, was the disaster which must be a center for our attention in looking back to the political role and character of Percy Shelley. It was to that legacy, as expressed in both the United States and England during the interval under the last decades of the life of Benjamin Franklin, to which Shelley's never actually completed **A Defence of Poetry** looks back, as historian H. Graham Lowry pinpointed the relationship between Gottfried Leibniz and Jonathan Swift during and following the last years of Leibniz's life.³

As I have emphasized, frequently, in the past, as also in dealing with the genius of Shelley here, we must point to a certain difficulty commonly experienced by serious thinkers among young American adults today.

The cultural pessimism which has struck down the thinking young adults of the 25-35 and somewhat later generation, is a pronounced tendency to confine their sense of moral reality to a place between the book-ends of birth and expected death. Whereas, those of my generation, those of the young adults of World War II and slightly later experience, traced the meaning of our lives both to the benefits we inherited from forebears,

3. H. Graham Lowry, **How the Nation Was Won**, *Executive Intelligence Review*, 1988.

and might hope to be extended to future generations. The emphasis on the notion of ideas as notable historical forces ranging across generations, has been largely lost as a consequence of the effects of the cultural pessimism which struck down many of those of my own World War II generation under President Truman and beyond. Today's young Americans, among other nationalities, suffer a specific effect of cultural pessimism, which a Percy Shelley, among others did not share. We have thought in terms of a debt to those who gave our own and some future generation a relatively immortal advantage, and, also, a debt to be honored to those who participated in that which we should aim to make possible.

I. Space-Time & Matter Today

The working hypothesis on which the foregoing, just stated difficulty depends, reflects a belief to the effect that some presumed evidence shows that the so-called "traditional" categories of "space, time, and matter" depend upon two presumptions, presumptions which, in fact, depend upon a false, but popular belief.

The first of those presumptions, is the admittedly popular opinion that sense-perceptions show us the actually efficient form of existence, rather than being, in fact, equivalent to seen shadows of the past and for the future, cast by unseen realities. The second, closely related presumption, which actually depends upon the first, is the mistaken notion of the existence of space as being *ontologically distinct* from the notion of matter. That *a-prioristic* presumption corresponds to the notion of "empty space" as being distinct from what is presumed to be an implicitly particle-like quality of "matter." Once we have considered the notion of perceived particles as being, shall we say, "merely" the expression of singularities within a cosmic field of space-time, some profoundly interesting, and practically productive ideas come into play.

The first, admittedly provisional correction required at that point, is expressed as a reflection of that essential fallacy typified by the argument of Aristotle on which, in turn, are based the intrinsically ontologically fallacious, arbitrary, mathematical presumptions on which the *a-priorisms* of Euclidean geometry depend. I state that case as follows.

The fallacious, *aprioristic* presumption systemically inherent in the dogma of both Aristotle and Euclid,

is the notion of the implicit existence of "dead space" in a universe for which it is presumed, as by Aristotle and his follower Euclid, that universal creativity has ceased to exist in either what is considered matter, or what is considered space, alike. That set of erroneous presumptions often associated with Aristotle and Euclid, is the implicit premise for the argument against a true principle of creativity, as made in support of the mistaken belief as presumed by Aristotle, and, also Euclid, just as Aristotle's fraud was denounced, on precisely this account, by Philo (aka "Judaeus") of Alexandria.

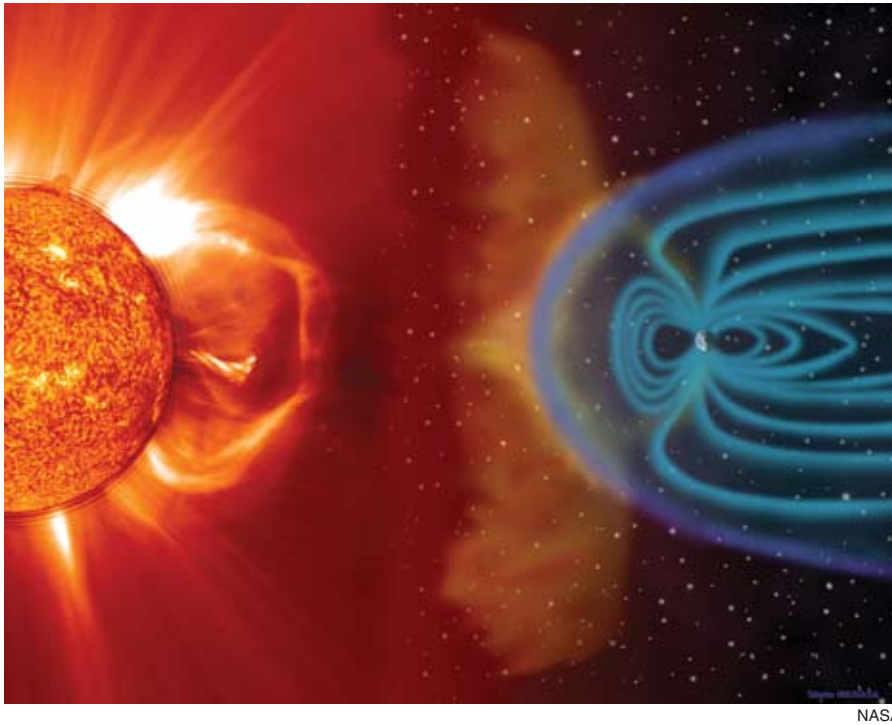
The relevant modern evidence against the exemplary frauds of Aristotle, is that the known existence of matter in the universe, on which we are vastly better informed than the *a-prioristic* hoaxster Aristotle, is that the development of successively higher forms of life, is ontologically creative in its recognizable expression as an ordered series of successively higher orders of developments. Contrary to Friedrich Nietzsche, God is not dead: the universe is not dead, but, as Philo denounced Aristotle on precisely this account, the universe, and also the human individual, is, inherently, willfully creative by innate nature, as, notably, the first chapter of **Genesis** leads one toward that conclusion.

Unfortunately, **Genesis** 1 is highly suspect among many scientists today. That suspicion is, chiefly, based on the specious, but strongly felt presumption, that **Genesis** 1 is a religious teaching, and therefore not scientific. Admittedly, during the successive Babylonian and Achaemenid captivities, the captors took nasty, syncretic liberties with the original product of Hebrew doctrine, and there are other, similarly consequent problems there. But, from the standpoint of relevant sort of qualified scientist today, **Genesis** 1 itself does not share in that latter kind of systemic, syncretically induced defect.⁴

To restate my point respecting the content of **Genesis** 1, as distinct from the Mesopotamian pagan source's Adam and Eve myth, the universe is to be treated as inherently creative throughout the expressions of its existence as a universe.⁵ Within that process, creativity as-

4. Directly contrary to Rudolf Clausius et al., attrition demonstrates that the universe is intrinsically anti-entropic, as is shown, in effect, by the destruction of that which is not creative. See below for more on this.

5. It should be noted, respecting Friedrich Nietzsche's claim that "God is dead," that Nietzsche's argument is essentially that of Aristotle; it is a reflection of the Delphi cult's presumption that ordinary men and women are members of an inferior species which does not share the



NASA

This montage illustrates the interaction of solar storms and the Earth's magnetosphere. The magnetosphere extends 40,000 miles from the Earth's surface in the sunward direction, and more in other directions (for more, see video by Creighton Jones of the LaRouchePAC Basement Team, "The Cosmic Implications of NAWAPA," <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16848>).

sumes the expressed form of what is ontologically specific as the higher orders of existence being generated, as in the systemic argument of V.I. Vernadsky. The principle of life within the universe, is an expression of this, that from whatever may be carefully selected as the notion of a relative point of "beginning."

Take the case of the Solar system as an illustration. Consider some known general facts about this, facts which are of ill repute because their presence is treated

presumed elegance of those higher social classes which the Delphic custom identifies as "the immortals." The Nietzschean concept of "creative destruction," as represented by the economics dogma of Werner Sombart, Joseph Schumpeter, and their Harvard University and other followers, coincides with the fascist doctrine of Adolf Hitler's followers. Fascism is to be recognized by its ideas respecting the nature of man, not the mere costume which such as a "Black Shirt" or a "Brown Shirt" wears. The content of the cult of throwbacks to the Roman Empire, which is what fascism represents in political practice, is essentially the belief of the followers of Nietzsche, not the costumes they may choose to wear. The formal introduction of Schumpeter's doctrine into the office of the Prime Minister of Great Britain was unleashed under Harold Wilson (1964-70, 1974-76), coincident with the launching of the U.S.A.'s war in Indo-China launched once President John F. Kennedy, the opponent of such policies, had been eliminated.

as an offense to the sensitive souls of the perennially ignorant.

Our Sun is, and always was, in fact, created as a relatively youthful appendage of our Galaxy. The Solar system is an outgrowth of that Sun, a Sun, which, in turn, generated a higher state of organization within its domain, a higher state such as that which is known as a Solar system. Within that Solar system, the conditions for propagation of life appeared; after a long time, under successively higher orders of complexities, of living processes which made their way upward, toward the appearance of the higher-order species created as mankind. Mankind has, since that point, done much original creating of its own, an accomplishment which is unique to mankind among living species presently known to us, and, hopefully, will be permitted to continue to do so, despite what are, at their

best, the wretched deceits of Aristotle, or the like.

Mankind is unique as an expression of a species of existence whose powers of creativity are voluntary, as distinct from the form of actual creativity represented by all other presently known expressions of living species. The point to be emphasized by me here, is that creativity as such, and also voluntary creativity, are to be distinguished from one another as qualitatively distinct categories, as follows.

On the one side, actual creativity is to be treated, contrary to the vulgarity of Aristotle and other reductionists, as a natural characteristic of the universe. The distinction of the human species from known life in general, is that it is *voluntary*, as specific to humanity, rather than the ostensibly unwitting, but still efficient creativity of the lithosphere and biosphere. The notion of the term "Creator," is, scientifically, the notion of the necessity of the existence of some principle of action which is equivalent to a voluntary capability as the essential ontological characteristic of the existence of an anti-entropic "universe." Such a notion as that was employed by Albert Einstein in his praise of the unique perfection specific to Kepler's expressed, uniquely

original discovery of a universal principle of gravitation, a feat accomplished through aid of an implicitly Platonic concept of the practice of “vicarious hypothesis.”

The sketch which I have outlined, thus, in this present chapter thus far, pertains to the necessary existence of the voluntary principle expressed by the existence of the notion of a willful quality of universal creativity when expressed as being associated, specifically, with human individual sense-perception. This notion, nonetheless, encounters certain uncertainties in the mind of the usual reader. It is those uncertainties which I address, with remedies in mind, in stating the premises of this present report.

God and Man

It is necessary that we step aside, if for only a moment, from what has been written here so far, so that we might emphasize a point of crucial importance, a point which has, so to speak, just knocked at our door in response to the point respecting vicarious hypothesis.

It has been the widely taught presumption, that man was generated by the lower forms of life, even as by one of many typical British ideologues to be found among the ranks of Soviet science, that adversary of Academician V.I. Vernadsky known as A.I. Oparin. Although there is no premise for believing that ordering of the appearance of life-forms on Earth, did not proceed from simpler to relatively higher orders of existence of living species, the fact remains that the upward evolution of Earthly life-forms as such, is the reflection of an efficient principle of life per se, as distinct from non-life. The pertinent fact is that the universe itself, insofar as it is known to us presently, is ordered by a universal principle of progress from the relatively more primitive, to higher orders of organization.

That those such as Oparin may argue as they might, is irrelevant in the respect that they, with their crudely, and actually quite arbitrary, a-posteriori presumptions avoid the efficiently conclusive evidence, that the progress to higher forms of life continues to reflect *a pre-existing ordering principle* of the universe as a whole: *i.e., creativity*.

On this account, Oparin, as a case in point, was a victim of the same reductionist follies which led to the absurd notion, of the existence of a “second law of thermodynamics,” as by the Nineteenth Century’s Rudolf Clausius et al., in fabricating the notion of what became known as “a Second Law of Thermodynamics.”

That silly, but widely taught academic presumption, relies upon turning science inside out, by failing to recognize that the essential prerequisite for continued existence of a present “level” of physical state, pre-determines that only anti-entropic evolutionary functions can survive as acceptable qualities of ruling states of nature. The evidence misused by Clausius et al. to propose, in effect, a “second law of thermodynamics,” is actually the same notion which Aeschylus identifies as the ban against mankind’s use of “fire” by the son of a concubine Olympia, Zeus. In other words, the arguments of such reductionists as Oparin, depend upon a state of religious adoration of what the ancients of Aeschylus’ time knew as “the oligarchical principle,” a notion which has been commonplace among the Roman Empire and its successors, a succession which is continued as British imperial ideology to the present day, in such expressions as the British monarchy’s fanatical demand for a global practice of genocidal reductions of the human population. The case of the typically British, Marxist ideology of A.I. Oparin, is typical of the axiomatic presumptions on which the pro-genocidal doctrines of the World Wildlife Fund depend.⁶

In the history of the Soviet Union, for example, the most typical of the influences underlying successful scientific practice, was that associated with the Academician V.I. Vernadsky who was the principal author of the Soviet nuclear science programs, among numerous other leading accomplishments.

So, in the United States today, science is presently as much a victim of, chiefly British, corruption by rotten

6. Lest some misguided soul imagine that there is some fallacy in my argument against Oparin as being a British folly, the fact is, that the British agent, Alexander Helphand (aka “Parvus”), who had been recruited to the British intelligence service by the then representative of the British Fabian Society, Frederick Engels, served as a leading British arms-trader and associate of the British intelligence service’s “Young Turk” scheme. Marx himself gained his career as an agent of Lord Palmerston’s “zoo,” in which Marx served the office of the British Museum under the political direction of Young Europe’s Giuseppe Mazzini. Marx’s function was that among those handling the traffic in correspondence between the British Foreign Office and figures of the Mazzini-led “Young Europe” organization. Whatever the “Marxist” movements did contrary to British pleasure, the British Empire’s intelligence services usually exerted long-range control, as through such Twentieth-century channels as those of Bertrand Russell and Russell’s dupes of the Laxenberg, Austria-based, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). Oparin was a typical victim of his control in matters of science by Russell’s circles, including a J.B.S. Haldane whose religious views, as such, differed significantly from the wild-eyed atheism of Russell.

influences as ever Soviet science suffered from the hands of Oparin. The chief source of the rot in science, throughout the world at large, still today, and much more so than in President Kennedy's time, is as we witness in the influence of the pro-fascist, pseudo-science of official "environmentalism" presently.

Why Did Aristotle Lie?

At this point in the report, it is of crucial importance for the reader, that I emphasize the fact, that Aristotle's was not a mistake born of innocent ignorance; Aristotle was lying.

As Aeschylus shows throughout the course of the surviving, known remains of his dramas, the essential doctrine of that center of the same ancient evil met in the work of Aristotle, is what is expressed by the Delphi cult of Apollo-Dionysus, an evil expressed as the notion of a ruling class designated as "the Gods," or, alternately, "the immortals," as contrasted to an under-class designated as "mortals." In specifically European history, the category of those classed as the "immortals" was best known as being typified by the descendant of the concubine Olympia and her offspring, as distinct

from "the Titans," whereas both latter types were treated as distinct from the assumed class of the "mortals."

The Mediterranean society's "immortals" were, categorically, the expression of a maritime culture which reigned in Mediterranean-centered (and, later, trans-Atlantic) European maritime cultures, that so since the relative decline of the other system of alleged "immortals" associated with the riparian and related, imperialist cultures centered in Mesopotamia. The combination of the ruling classes "of immortals" and the likeness of that otherwise named, represented what the extended culture centered on the Mediterranean identified as being, in principle, "the oligarchical model" which reigns as a political force with adopted powers of universal law within not only the specific context of European civilization generally, but elsewhere, still today.

European civilization, since those ancient times, has been dominated by the same "oligarchical model" associated with the Delphic cult of Apollo-Dionysus. The role of politics in the corruption of science remains not merely widespread, but pervasive in the political doctrines of nations of the world, still today.

There is no presently apparent remedy for that kind

Vernadsky on Cosmic Radiation

*From Soviet biogeochemist and Academician Vladimir I. Vernadsky, **The Biosphere**, 1926.*

The face of the Earth viewed from celestial space presents a unique appearance, different from all other heavenly bodies. The surface that separates the planet from the cosmic medium is the biosphere, visible principally because of light from the Sun, although it also receives an infinite number of other radiations from space, of which only a small fraction are visible to us. We hardly realize the variety and importance of these rays, which cover a huge range of wavelengths....

A new character is imparted to the planet by this powerful cosmic force. The radiations that pour upon the Earth cause the biosphere to take on properties



unknown to lifeless planetary surfaces, and thus transform the face of the Earth. Activated by radiation, the matter of the biosphere collects and redistributes solar energy, and converts it ultimately into free energy capable of doing work on Earth.

The outer layer of the Earth must, therefore, not be considered as a region of matter alone, but also as a region of energy and a source of transformation of the planet. To a great extent, exogenous cosmic forces shape the face of the Earth, and as a result, the biosphere differs historically from other parts of the planet. This biosphere plays an extraordinary planetary role....

We arrive at this conclusion via our understanding of the matter of the biosphere—an understanding that had been profoundly modified by contemporary evidence that this matter is the direct manifestation of cosmic forces acting upon the Earth.

of political corruption of science and its applications, until we concede the fact that the organization of the universe is ordered as from the Creator on down, thence, to what is presently known to us as mankind, with everything else in the universe as known to us thus far, today, as lower in order of existence, in conscious power of creativity, than mankind today.

To restate the point made immediately above, the nature of the universe must be adduced from the sequence of qualitative changes of existence, as from the sequence of the succession of higher forms of life from relatively lower. This also applies to the chemistry of the products of Solar radiation met in the Sun's planetary system, as related to the higher states of organization of the planetary system, relative to that of the Sun itself.

Reductionists such as A.I. Oparin, commit the error of attributing products of a principle of life to an extension of a continuation of non-life.

Admittedly, the issues posed by Oparin's stubborn error constitute what many might regard as a wide-ranging, open-ended subject. Those specific kinds of difficulties dissipate when we take the anti-entropic relationship of life to non-life, and, most emphatically, higher-order action such as the effects of human discoveries and employment of the anti-entropic physical effects of advances in scientific creativity relative to man's role on Earth.

Admittedly, there have been many and also repeated retreats of mankind from a relatively higher organization of society to a lower. However, all of the well-known instances of such patterns in cultures express a willful intention of a dominant stratum of people in society, to prevent the progress of the conditions of life needed for maintaining the majority. Take the case of the frankly pro-genocidal World Wildlife Fund launched by Britain's Prince Philip and his accomplice Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, in foisting that fund ever more widely throughout the planet today. The scientific fraud represented by the so-called



The late Soviet biologist Alexander I. Oparin (right). The incompetent premise of his theory of the origin of life, is that there is no fundamental difference between living and non-living matter.

“environmentalist movement” currently, illustrates the point: the suppression of scientific-technological progress, by means which effect an increasingly homicidal, accelerating increase of the rate of entropy, presents conclusive scientific evidence on this point. Throughout the history of empires, intentional genocide effected through suppression of progress has been the principal means by which the few and powerful effect genocide through suppression of progress by the many.

Thus, the oligarchical model, as it may be traced within European cultures to the conspiracy conducted at the Isle of Capri between Octavian and the priests of Mithra, the conspiracy which established the existence of the Roman empire, from Octavian's time until the British monarchy

today, remains the enemy of civilization against which the cause of mankind is obliged to contend, in political life, and in science, to the present day.

Rome & a Maritime Oligarchical Model

Those processes marked out by the period from the fall of the Achaemenid tyranny, to the presently extended, systemic model of European society, have always been the expression of an imperialist model for a maritime-monetarist oligarchical society of the type which came to be known as the oligarchical maritime type of Roman imperial model. This has been a model continued as the evolution of a continuing history of the Roman imperial model from the future Emperor Augustus Caesar's contractual agreements, reached on the Isle of Capri, between the Octavian (the later Caesar Augustus) and the priesthood of the Cult of Mithra, to the present-day British form of the reign of that same Roman empire-model into its present British incarnation.

This has been the Aristotelean Model, whether so named, or, as also met in its slightly re-costumed, modern, Sarpian guise.

The creation of the maritime model of the Roman

empire, was centered in the maritime tradition of the Delphi maritime-imperialist, monetarist, cult, the cult representing the tradition of that Delphi Apollo-Dionysus legacy against which Plato had taken aim. The Macedonian agent and most notorious poisoner of the time of Philip of Macedon, and Philip's son and enemy Alexander the Great, was the Aristotle who has remained the model for a high priest of Mediterranean-centered expressions of maritime-centered forms of imperialist oligarchical model to the present, brutishly British day of the devotees of the cult of Aristotle. The modern European (Sarpian, Adam Smith) model of the British expression of Romantic maritime imperialism, is, as the notorious Lord Shelburne would demand, the British extension of that same Roman imperial legacy which reigns over Europe itself (and often beyond) today.

Within the bounds of those and kindred points of historical reference, the British imperial system's underlying notions of an oligarchical system of universal law, are not only those of the Roman empire, but the broader, more ancient base traced from the core found in the oligarchical tradition of the Delphi Apollo-Dionysus cult.

That misanthropic, oligarchical notion of a body of universal, allegedly "natural" law, is centered in the notion that the existence of kings and kingdoms depends upon that consent to the existence of kingdoms from which the imperial monopoly of the principles and authority of law is derived. The modern oligarchical system, is derived, proximately, from that tradition of European imperial law which is typified by Henry Maine's attempted rationalization of such a code of imperial oligarchical law, as traced by the ideologue Maine, backwards, from Nineteenth-century British imperialism, through Justinian, into notions typified by the roots of the maritime system of the intrinsically imperialist Delphi cult of monetarism.

The principle of empire, such as that of ancient Rome or the modern British monarchy, is, simply said, that to keep people from advancing in their level of intelligence, the mass of the populations must be prevented from progressing "too rapidly" in their conditions of knowledge and of the practice of life, and must refresh that oligarchical commitment, from time to time, by bringing a period of "a new dark age," from time to time.

The person who was probably the most evil man of my lifetime's experience, was Britain's Bertrand Rus-

sell. Take the following, typical passage from Russell's 1952 **The Impact of Science upon Society**:

"Bad times, you may say, are exceptional, and can be dealt with by exceptional methods. This has been more or less true during the honeymoon period of industrialism, but will not remain true unless the increase of population can be enormously diminished. At present the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 per diem. War so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. . . . War . . . has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could be spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. . . . The state of affairs might be somewhat unpleasant, but what of that? Really high-minded people are indifferent to happiness, especially other people's. . . . The present urban and industrial centers will have become derelict, and their inhabitants, if still alive, will have reverted to the peasant hardships of their medieval ancestors. . . . When I first became politically conscious . . . the British Empire seemed eternal, the country was aristocratic, rich, and growing richer. . . . For an old man, with such a background, it is difficult to feel at home in a world of . . . American supremacy."⁷

It is recommended that that set of quotations be compared with British policy today, as the prescriptions of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) prescribe such schemes for Hitler-like genocide schemes currently in progress under President Barack Obama today.

The Case of Paolo Sarpi

On this account, the modern British imperial law, is traced, on the surface of things, to what has become a slyly alleged adversary of the Aristotelean precedent, the so-called "liberalism" of Paolo Sarpi. Nonetheless, in reality, as such depraved creatures as Bertrand Russell emphasized, British Sarpian liberalism is actually a conveniently concocted, post-Trent, nominally Protes-

7. Bertrand Russell, **The Impact of Science on Society**, George Allen & Unwin, London 1952. The citations are taken from a book whose intention and principal elements were the product of my assignment to the author at the time I was preparing a 1980 U.S. Presidential campaign, Carol White. I can report now that her work on that Russell himself was satisfactory to me at that time. For my own views on Russell, see my July 1994 "How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man," (republished in the Fall 1994 issue of *Fidelio* http://www.schillerinstitute.com/fid_91-96/943a_russell_lhl.html). It was later republished, in a Spanish translation by Salvador Lozano, in 1998.

tant cult-version of the same Roman tradition of imperialism, by Sarpi: a traditionally Aristotelean, Roman imperialism. Sarpi's Ockhamite dogmatism is Aristotle crafted for the intended edification of the stupefied modernists.

For example, that effort which is centered in British imperial authorship today, as in the current, British-led effort to dissolve Europe into a British-run core of an intended "one-world" empire, is simply a reflection of a Roman imperialism from which Europe has never successfully departed within its own territory today. The only part of that British scheme for evil which can not work, is the intended survival of the present British system itself, which would, unless prevented, drag the entire planet, including itself, into the most calamitous dark age of all humanity ever known in history so far today.

Nothing illustrates those referenced implications of the influences of both Aristotle and Sarpi more quickly, than the fact that Karl Marx and Marxism were, like what I have already referenced as being the Fabian Society creature Frederick Engels' agent and British arms-trafficker Alexander Helphand of "permanent warfare, permanent revolution" notoriety. Engels' Fabian Society protégé Parvus-Helphand was an outgrowth of the same British imperialism which had been freshly designed and created under head of British intelligence Lord Palmerston, as the same "Young Europe" direction which Palmerston's own Foreign Office had used to create the slaveholder's doctrine of the Confederacy's insurrection inside the United States. The latter was a Confederacy run from London by what was to become known as Theodore Roosevelt's uncle and mentor James D. Bulloch, who had been the chief Confederate spy working against the United States from a base in England.

Thus, often, as in the case of Theodore Roosevelt's crucial role in bringing the United States to support the British Empire in World War I, the source of the true victim for a tragedy on the stage of real life, is to be found in the credulity of the audience.

Often the wars suffered by the modern world, have been expressions of a Roman imperial tradition of playing the empire's subjects against one another, lest those subjects acquire a tendency toward independence from the reign of the empire itself. The infamous "Seven Years War" of 1756-1763, and the Napoleonic wars fought within continental Europe under British and

Habsburg supervision, are exemplary cases. So were those wars recently fought as elements of an epidemic, since the ouster of Bismarck until the present moment in Afghanistan and elsewhere, or the even wilder prospect of a clinically insane, Israeli-led attack on Iran now.

The childish concocted denials of such roles of the British Foreign Office, have been the core of the drama concocted for the edification of the credulous specimens, including native North American ones, of our modern times.⁸

"The play's the thing, to catch the conscience of the king." Why the king? Simple! For the benefit of that emperor who reigns above the ranks of mere kings. So, the liar Aristotle, even long dead, still practices the imperial art of such deceits as those. I have explained the role of Paolo Sarpi as an heir of Aristotelean practices in such terms.

The Problem with Some Definitions

In my earlier treatments of the subject of sense-perceptions, I had emphasized that sense-perceptions have the quality of shadows cast by reality, rather than being reality themselves. In dealing with cosmic radiation, as distinct from the customary notions whose attributed meaning is literally that of sense-perceptions, matters are turned around. Cosmic radiation is the principle of action which is casting the shadows; what we usually regard as sense-perceptions, are shadows cast by the effects of cosmic radiation. It is not yet the actual meaning of the subject of that communication, but it is the act of communication, rather than the mere form of the shadow of that action.

In the case here, in the matter of the "Sixth Sense," the human mind is dealing directly with the agency which mere sense-perceptions, such as those of the famous five senses, otherwise reflect as the shadows of the real human identity and its experience.

Consider some of the more readily accessible means

8. In my December 15, 2010 "The Global Crisis Now at Hand," I had included the topic of that geopolitical crisis of the British imperial system which had been created by the challenge of the U.S.A. initiative in the pioneering of transcontinental railway systems. That has been the crucial issue of every significant warfare on this planet, since 1890 to the present day. What I have written on that and related subjects is implicitly included on background here; the role of the Nero-like U.S. President Barack Obama as a de facto instrument of the British empire against the U.S.A., is to be considered as implicitly intended here.

of insight into those functions of cosmic radiation which lie within the relatively lower band-widths considered as being (usually) more or less friendly to life generally, and to human exposure more narrowly. Take the case of music, itself an expression of cosmic radiation, as illustration of the subject. Consider two cases of changes for the worse in the broadcast of music, whether as performed within a room, or as broadcast by such means as radio and television broadcasting. What do we know as relevant to what our subject has been in this opening chapter of the report?

II. Rid Us of a Reductionist's Delusions

Johannes Kepler's two principal, unique discoveries in respect to the organization of the Solar system, were, first, his discovery of the orbits of Earth and Mars with respect to the Sun (as in his **The New Astronomy**), and his consequent discovery of the universal principle of gravitation (**The Harmonies of the Worlds**). Both of these discoveries reflected Filippo Brunelleschi's discovery and use of the catenary as representing a physical (funicular) curve, in contrast to the incompetent system of Euclid, and corresponding to the discovery of a general principle of physical science by the Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa who remains the founder of modern physical science.

Preceding the discoveries by Kepler, we have the case of the work of Leonardo da Vinci, who, among other things, showed the relationship between the catenary and tractrix, thus presenting the basis for the fundamental contribution to physical science by Gottfried Leibniz and his collaborator Jean Bernouilli. It was Kepler who had pointed out to those who might follow him, the importance of the discovery of the calculus, which was done, uniquely, by Leibniz, and which had inspired contemporaries of Carl F. Gauss in the treatment of Kepler's second project, the discovery of elliptical functions.

Those achievements set the stage for a next step upwards, the subject of Abelian functions, as adopted and developed by Lejeune Dirichlet and Bernhard Riemann, which was accomplished despite the hoaxster-plagiarist Augustin Cauchy who had fraudulently hidden his possession of that work of Niels Abel, which Cauchy had hidden and maliciously plundered. Riemann's

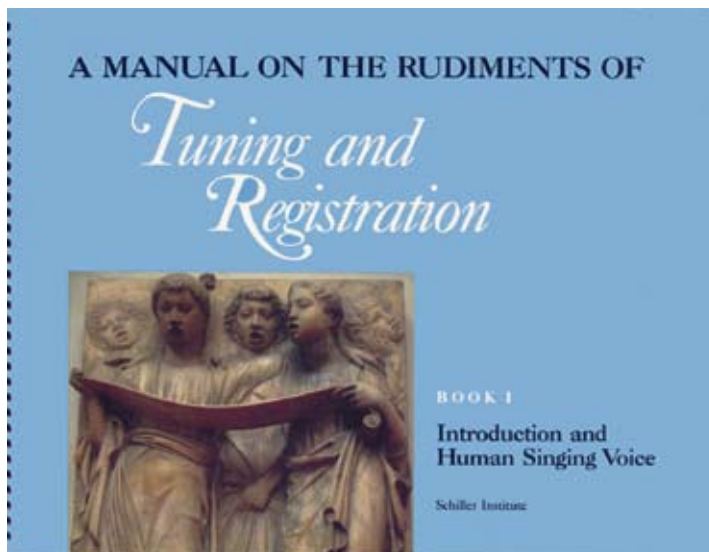
treatment of Abelian functions is outstanding on this account. It is, thus, the work of Dirichlet and Riemann which is of the most useful relevance in approaches to the following subject.

From the vantage-point of cosmic radiation, there are three types of relevant cases of bad musical practices to be referenced on the account of our subject in this report. The first, is the substitution of digital media for proper instruments, as this substitution engenders an improper confinement within which musical performances are intended to be heard. The second, is those practices of composition of music and speech which are associated, implicitly, with the standards set by the anti-Classical post-1949 Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF), including the use of "elevated pitch" as a substitute for the natural tuning at approximately $C=256$.⁹ The third, is the resort to the extremely loud performance, and chaotic "effects," as virtually noise, of either of each of the first two referenced types.

Those three types of destructive practices, have the effect of cutting the human mind off from the knowledgeable experience of what is properly defined as creative modes of expressed thinking. That problematic behavior, is typified by the habits associated with the grave error of treating the subject of physical science as a sub-stratum of formal digital mathematics. To define that problem in other words, we must mark the distinction, as in the practice of science, between physical mathematics (the evolving mathematics whose progressive development is derived from, and defined by the discovery of physical principles) and mathematical physics (the mathematics which confines the definition of physical principles to products of mere mathematics).

9. Prior to the close of the 1980s, the great majority of all leading Classical singers openly supported the defense of the natural registration shifts defined by $C=256$, despite the influence of the Congress for Cultural Freedom. This is still the case among the greatest Classically developed singing voices, and a large portion of Classical musicians generally. Notably, according to expert scientific tests, the greatest of the crafted violins and other instruments of the Classical repertoire, were subject to damage, as in the case of the greatest violins, if stressed by elevated pitches. There were two leading arguments in defense of that Classical standard from Bach through Brahms and beyond. One emphasized the natural register-shifts associated with bel canto singing voices; a second, complementary argument, was that only the physically strongest of trained singing voices could withstand the "wear and tear" done to the singing voices by adaptation to elevated pitches. The bad practices sometimes coincided, tellingly, with the kind of conductor who would direct by aid of stop watches at the podium.

The Schiller Institute's campaign for a return to the "Verdi" tuning (C=256) drew support from top Classical singers internationally. Shown is a concert sponsored by the Institute in Washington in 1994. From left: Rev. James Cokley, George Shirley, Detra Battle, Kehembe (Valerie Eichelberger), William Warfield, and Robert McFerrin. The Institute's "Music Manual," now out of print, is available as a CD-ROM (<http://tiny.cc/az2bh>).



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The natural register shift set in correspondence with the approximately C-256 well-tempered scale, is, itself, an integral part of the real music. Lack of it, when adopted as a policy, rather than as an imperfection of intention, is not pro-creation; it is the moral equivalent of masturbation.

The same principles which are properly demanded as standards for Classical modes of performance of music, also apply to the goals of Classically ironical literacy in the use of the human speaking voice, as in the role of Classical poetry.

The same abuses occurring against decency, in the

domain of the speaking voice, assume their most pernicious character when the crafting of a poetic-simulating reading of a text reflects an empty, but apparently canonical form of utterance, without due regard for the specific idea which should be supplying a meaningful sense of content. "Sounding pretty," is not necessarily elegant in respect to the actual idea-content of the utterance when the prosody lacks correspondence to the expression of

a relevant meaningful idea, or, when mere verbiage is used in an attempt to seem being pretty, but without any actually important content in what is expressed, or, is even meaningless jabber uttered as if "prettily." Sometimes, the simulations of prettiness in speaking, owe more to the spirit involved in the house of prostitution, than any sincere attempt to present meaningful expressions of important Classical ironies.

Science, like great Classical artistic compositions and their performances, is a process of discovering, or, at

least, simply uncovering physical principles which wait to be discovered by means of ironies which are beyond the domain of pre-existing physical mathematics, as such achievements are typified by Albert Einstein's insight into the true, unique quality of genius by Johannes Kepler's original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation. That quality of "out-sidedness," as the outsidersness of the virtual hypothesis, is a suitable standard for defining true, scientific creativity.

Creativity, so defined, often requires what may seem to many to be the "jarring effect" of intended irony,

wherein the meaning of the intended utterance not infrequently lies. Take the case of what might, very briefly, appear to be a jarring dissonance introduced to a place in the composition of what turns out to have been the point at which the beginning of the resolution of a new idea is brought into play so. All true creativity relies on precisely that kind of device. There are no lullabies in Classical composition, except, rarely, when intended to put audiences to sleep, or, perhaps, merely to appear to threaten to put them to sleep, the better to make them leap to attention through the encounter with a startlingly beautiful idea.

That point is illustrated with some excellence in the celebrated London performance of the Schubert Ninth Symphony under the direction of Wilhelm Furtwängler.¹⁰

Having now said so much on that account, now be jolted to attention to the idea which is the intention of this present composition as a whole.

This same distinction is otherwise expressed by the role of metaphor and related ambiguities expressed as departures from what are termed “literal definitions of pre-established meanings.” In fact, all true creativity in scientific and other work, is located, inherently, as outside the bounds of pre-established literal meanings. Hence, the well-deserved jokes on the theme of “a grammarian’s funeral.”¹¹ The standard of what should be viewed as the properly seen as infamous, **The New York Times** style book, is a case in point.

The simplest illustration of the principle involved in these considerations, is provided by the demonstrable fact, that progress always occurs outside the bounds of presently pre-defined limits of quality of performance. The work on developing research into the deeper and broader implications of the cosmic radiation associated, functionally, with the “sixth sense,” is properly considered as typical of this road to achievement. No great idea was ever imparted by deduction, contrary to the mythical, cocainic character of “Sherlock Holmes;” all meaningful notions are expressed in the singularities of cosmic radiation.

That much said, as a matter of introductions, here so far. Now, situate the work to be done within this report by reviewing what I have presented in earlier reports, as

what is presently known about the principles of scientific creativity as such.

Human Creativity Defined

Whereas, we are enabled to measure the effect of actual creativity, there is no mathematical formulation which can define the generation of actual such creativity. For reasons related to a widespread lack of knowledge of what human creativity actually represents, the mere term “creativity” is often adopted to describe effects which have no causal relationship to actual creativity as such.

Creativity is expressed by the knowledge of physical, or comparable principles which are not implicitly accessible within the bounds of previously known experimental evidence. They belong, in their human origins, to the domain of the Classical artistic imagination. The student’s discovery of an already known principle, should be employed as the intended development of the student’s ability to recognize the kinds of mental activity by which the student will, hopefully, come to understand the general nature of such discovery of principles. If that student’s mind is not more or less richly endowed with insight into the principle of original, Classical-artistic imagination, the student were likely to be a failure in treating those aspects of scientific inquiry which correspond to the imagination of such great physical scientists as Brunelleschi, Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz.

So, the method of discovery appropriate for physical science finds its precedent within the experience of Classical artistic irony, as William Empson, for example, sought to clarify this point in his **Seven Types of Ambiguity**. Here, science owes something essential to the method of irony in Classical artistic composition. There lies the customary difficulty.

That difficulty among students with graduate qualifications in matters of physical science, including the loss of an earlier inclination toward such qualities of insight, is often a notorious effect of graduate students’ studies, as noted by leading specialist in such matters, Professor Lawrence S. Kubie in the 1962 Spring edition of **Daedalus**.

The schematic outline of the respective several steps through which we must pass in seeking to clarify this difficulty, may be introduced in the following manner.

On the lowest level of such attempts, we have the attempt to define creativity in terms of sense-perceptual

10. Which Bruno Walter failed, utterly, to accomplish in a U.S. performance, during a nearby time. His treatment of the second movement was the worst of it; but, that turned the rest into a disaster.

11. E.g.: “head first.”

effects. On the level of sense-perception, the immediate difficulty is met in the fact that sense-perceptions are not reality; they are best described, as shadows cast by effects which are, in and of themselves, “unseen” by direct human sense-perception.

What we are able to accomplish in this aspect of the matters immediately at hand here, is that we know that sense-perceptions are expressions of effects prompted by something real, but something not known directly from the attempting to read the sense-perceptions.

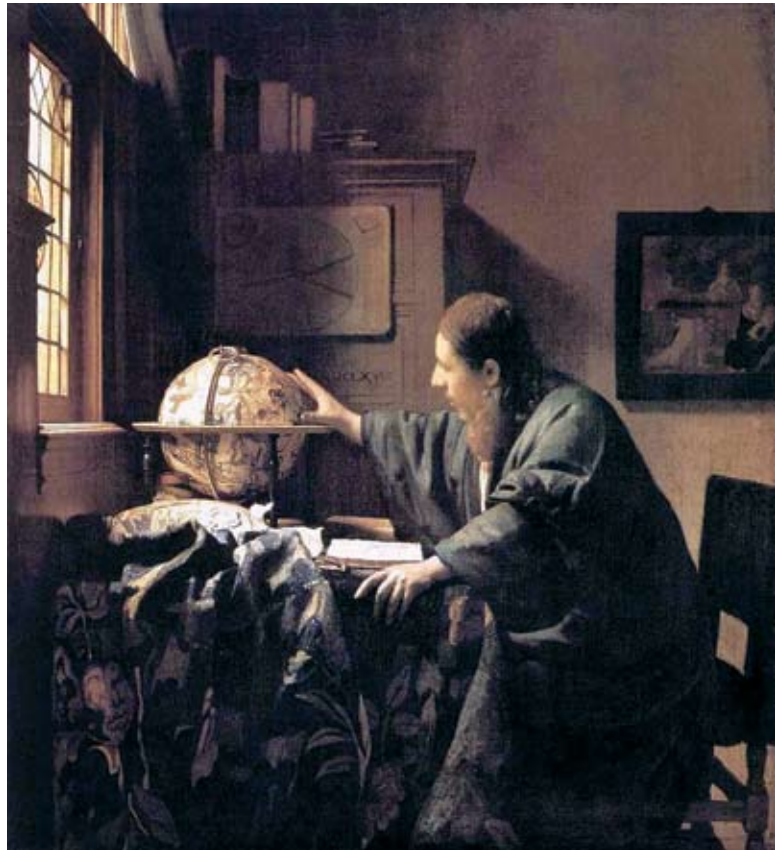
We progress significantly, if, and when we shift our attention from sense-perceptual effects, to the space-time of cosmic radiation, the domain of the principle of the functions of physical relativity. There, we encounter something which appears to be much closer to our goal than reliance on sense-perception as such; but, what we have reached in this attempt, is those principles which Bernhard Riemann identified as lying beyond our direct knowledge, those effects which lie within the respective domains of the very large and very small.

We might quiet our growing sense of frustration, by emphasizing that cosmic radiation is, like sense-perception itself, a quality of knowledge lodged within the function of the living human brain; but, that then fails, because the brain as such is a subject of sense-perception. However, there is a suggestion of a policy which is a remedy for that; it is that it is the mind, not the brain, which harbors the effect called “mind,” which is proffered to us as a possible location of a solution.

Up to that point, in that succession of hypothesized stages, we have accomplished something which is undoubtedly useful, but is not an actual solution for the conceptual problem posed, in itself.

Try another approach: can the human mind know itself? Or, better said, does actual creativity know itself, and in what fashion? In other words, does the universe know itself as an object of conception? Is it not the fact, that creativity so situated represents a quality of self-measurement of the existence of the universe?

If that, the measure of creativity by creativity, is permitted as a form of solution, the measurement of action by an appropriate conception of action in itself presents



“The Astronomer,” by Jan Vermeer, 1668. Creativity, LaRouche writes, “is expressed by the knowledge of physical, or comparable principles which are not implicitly accessible within the bounds of previously known experimental evidence. They belong, in their human origins, to the domain of the Classical artistic imagination.”

us with the idea of a type of solution.

This, however, requires a universe which is intrinsically anti-entropic, at least, if we approach the subject from the standpoint of our relevant, actual present knowledge.

Now, since we have progressed this far in defining a plausible hypothesis, we are obliged to examine the two obvious hypotheses concerning the notion of an anti-entropic universe: Is the universe actually entropic, or anti-entropic?

Considered as a Social Question

The so-called “Second Law of Thermodynamics,” when considered in the light of what we have just considered until now, instructs us that we must now choose between a self-developing, and a self-destroying universe, the latter the fascist (“dionysian”) universe of Friedrich Nietzsche, Werner Sombart, Joseph Schum-

peter and their like. Hence, the Delphic notion of Apollo-Dionysus.

“Is ours an expanding, or an entropic universe?”

The question eliminates itself. A universe based on a principle of self-destruction could not have been the *universal* definition of a universe in principle; or, it was a universe which had been a creative universe, but whose creativity had died before man had come into existence, as Aristotle had implicitly argued. This was taken up by Philo, but had changed in principle insofar as creation is presumed by him to be a true principle, not a “mechanical” design which might be continued or not. In fact, of course, the evidence is, that the universe is self-expanding. Note, that this goes to the point of the third and concluding section of Bernhard Riemann’s habilitation dissertation, the point respecting both the extremely large and extremely small.

To assist the mind’s self-reflections on such subject-matters, consider the relatively very long interval during which life was in a unicellular or comparable state, as contrasted to the relatively short time of the progress from unicellular states to the present, human state. Trace the known aspects of the way the process of successive generations of the state of Earth developed through those successive transformations through which human life on Earth became a permitted state of existence, as now. Human life on Earth became possible because the development of the Earth itself made human life here possible.

Once briefly considered speculations are placed to one side, it is the notion of a self-creative universe which is the proposition which is practically before us. However, even after the prospect of an inherently entropic, hence self-destructive universe is put aside, there is a different question to be considered. Here, the discussion turns our attention to something of known relevance: the issue of Aeschylus’ **Prometheus** Trilogy. As I have said: this is a social question.

Since no later than the decline of Sumer into, first, a system of what some archeologists have identified as a “feudalistic-like peasantry,” and, later, the state of slavery which spelled Sumer’s doom, the characteristic trend in society has been of the use of some people by some other people as virtually cattle, as virtually herds of cattle-like creatures, to be culled according to the choice of caprices or some special interest of the “farmers,” such as a President Barack Obama, who herd such people considered as a form of cattle, to their slaughter. Such is precisely the policy of the World Wildlife Fund

created by Britain’s Prince Philip and the Netherlands’ Prince Bernhard. Sumer failed, but civilization progressed in the end.

Notably, the policy of the World Wildlife Fund did not begin with either Werner Sombart or Joseph Schumpeter. It was already the policy of the fanatical President Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed as the promotion of slavery by Theodore Roosevelt’s uncle and mentor, James D. Bulloch, British agent and spy for the Confederacy. President Theodore Roosevelt then devoted his Presidency to destroying the pre-conditions for development of the planet Earth’s role as a human environment, as the World Wildlife Fund’s Princes Philip and Bernhard did after him. It is nothing other than what was known as “the oligarchical principle” of both the Achaemenid and Babylonian tyrants, and the contracted arrangement between Macedon’s King Philip and the Achaemenid Emperor, and the Babylonian tyranny earlier. All such systems known to history have become systemic failures. So, however, on the contrary, the development of supplies of oxygen by Earth, created the ozone layer on which higher forms of life depend.

There is nothing properly considered mysterious to competent science in identifying the causes for the breakdown-crises of all such systems, such as that of the British empire and its accomplices presently. With our present knowledge of some crucial aspects of relatively earlier periods in which life was expressed chiefly in unicellular forms, there should be no mystery, any longer, of why all social systems based on relatively zero-physical-economic growth of human populations should have converged on an inevitable collapse, as is onrushing, world-wide, at the present time.

As a Physical-Economic Question

The more we learn about our universe, especially from the control over life within the Solar system, or on Earth, the more this domain of Earth represents, for us, a part of the essential shaping by life, or by action by life. Considering only as much of the action of life which pertains to physical-economic functions of societies, there is virtually nothing bearing on the subjects of so-called “raw materials” which is not an effect of the role of life in shaping the essential pre-conditions for the life-cycles of modern economy in this way.

So, most of the so-called mineral resources on



Creative Commons/Steven G. Johnson

The biosphere, as Vernadsky showed, has a powerful effect on non-living matter. Shown here are the jellyfish-like, luminescent creatures known as sea walnuts. Such creatures affect the ocean as a whole, including currents (see <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16848>).

whose relative richness and depletion the physical economy of the nations depends, are a reflection of presently finite deposits assembled for our mining activities by life-forms such as ancient bacteria or other minute living creatures from the past. The general result of those limitations, is that the energy-flux density of applied work by economies must rise, per capita and per square kilometer, that even simply to maintain the equivalent of current levels of productivity per capita and per square kilometer. So, presently, without high energy-flux densities such as those achieved through nuclear-fission and thermonuclear fusion, a decent life for the existing levels of population of this planet were not possible. Resorting to relatively lower sources of power, such as windmills and solar collectors, is mass-murderous insanity—indeed a crime against humanity, which is to say, “genocide” against a nation’s own population—for any nation foolish enough to promote such policies.

This factor was made clear in strategic-military terms, over the course of the development of weapons-

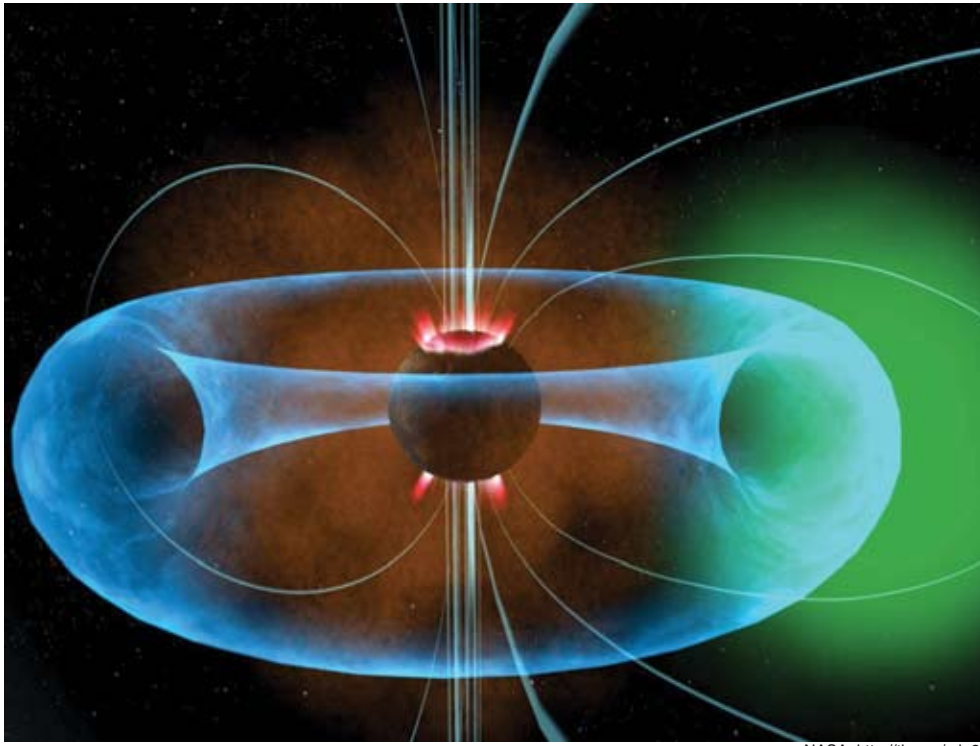
systems such as those of nuclear fission and fusion, since the U.S. Manhattan Project and similar programs under the guidance of the Russian genius V.I. Vernadsky. The conclusion was reached, that the effects of thermo-nuclear weapons-systems were negative for mankind, whereas the so-called “peaceful uses” of nuclear and thermonuclear power were imperative for the present and future of all humanity.

On this subject, it must be said as being highly relevant to all of humanity today, that the pattern of warfare organized, chiefly, by the British empire, since the ouster of Germany’s Chancellor Bismarck, has been largely inexcusable, whereas most such warfare has been a product of the strategic policies of the present British Empire’s geopolitical reaction against the threat to British maritime supremacy, a threat constituted in the form of technologies coincident with transcontinental railway systems. So-called World War II against the Hitler forces, had become unavoidable, whereas virtually all other major warfare since the 1890, British-directed ouster of Germany’s Chancellor Bismarck, such as the U.S.A.’s folly in Indo-China, was absolutely unjustified from any standard but the British empire’s urgent desire to bring about the destruction of the economy of the U.S.A., an enterprise which could only be accomplished as it was done, through the U.S. Indo-China War over the dead body of U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

Sometimes, I must say, the leading governments of the world have shown themselves to be very much children on this account.

III. The Principle of Principles

For reasons given above, the notion of a universal principle coincides with the process presented in **Genesis** 1. That is to emphasize, that the writer of **Genesis** 1 was a human being, who, having considered the idea of God through the powers of imagination of mortal man, saw man, as if through a process of exhaustion, as the idea of mortal man, man as made in the likeness of a Creator, **God**. That is, in effect, pretty much the same thing which I had presented here earlier. Man’s experience with man’s own creative powers, showed how the universe works from the vantage-point of man’s own greatest achievements, the discovery of a universal physical principle, or, better said, the ability of man to discover a true principle



NASA, <http://tiny.cc/mle2x>

Cosmic radiation “takes us, as a crucial experiment, outside the conventional notion of sense-perception, and, brings us, in this way, into the domain of the creative imagination.” Shown, a computer animation of the Earth’s plasmasphere. Streams of ionized gas (plasma) flow from the Sun past the Earth’s magnetic field, generating enormous electric currents and ejecting oxygen ions into space. These ions become trapped in the Earth’s magnetic field, encircling the planet with a billion-degree plasma cloud. The “rings of fire” around the poles represent the contribution of these particles to the auroras.

ceived in the image of sense-certainties is only a shadow of reality, there is a certain prescience of immortality of some kind in the real person whose mind recognizes the mortal image provided by sense-perception as being “conditional” in that specific sense. Consider the Christian Apostolic Epistles in that light, as, for example, Paul in **I Corinthians 13**. It is a notion and mission of mankind which does not seek a static sort of immortality “in the imagination of the flesh,” but, rather, to experience the immortality of the process of creation, to be a truly creative force in the course of the development of the universe: to become an embodiment of human creativity in and for itself, thus being “in the likeness” of the nature of the

within the individual’s expandable ability to experience the universe.

I am not preaching religion here, but fact.

Thereafter, it is to be considered that those principles which express creativity, define mankind’s options and achievements as to be recognized as the means for mankind’s achievements in the progress of the less imperfect creation of man. Man, now regarding himself, or herself as a product of the likeness of the God whose existence is scientifically necessary, must therefore desire the most, among all desires, that creative improvement of man himself which brings him, or her closer to the willful form of creative progress of the universe.

Consider the theology of immortality of the idea of the existence of souls in that light.

The human individual’s self-conception is therefore ironical, to the following effect.

Since we now know, at least from what I have written in earlier parts of this present report, that man con-

Creator of the universe.

We, too, are thus creators in the likeness of the principle which defines the meaning of Creator. It is our mission to serve that end, which is our preferred mission in life: to make the universe better, and to make ourselves better in contributing to that mission. For us, that mission is its own reward: a devotion to creativity *per se*. That is true happiness.

That is what we might say is the proof of the matter. That much said, now consider the nature of the pleasure of being that kind of person; that is not merely a pleasant experience, but it is a necessary experience, that we might be consumed by the enjoying of the doing of our work—not that of sacrificing ourselves to the rewards of pain and punishment, but of fulfilling an endless mission.

Take the case of the Massachusetts Bay Colony under its original Royal Charter of sovereignty. Poor, sick, seaside Salem aside, there was no true sense of guilt-riddenness among such leaders as the Winthrops

and Mathers. True, the New Venetian Party of the Dutch and other followers of Paolo Sarpi, was evil, as Venice had been evil under an earlier regime. James II had been a mess, but William of Orange and his followers were monstrously evil. Yet, there is no evil inherent in mankind, but only those who, like mere beasts, violate the creative principle of mankind.

Consider as it was said in England in certain earlier times, the beauty of human life resides in the goodness of dedication to such a mission as that of the fabled Irish monks who followed Isidore of Seville, and in the great works of Charlemagne: those who did the good in service of the cause of remedying the condition of what man has yet to become, as by the inspired Winthrops and Mathers of the original Massachusetts Bay Colony, and their followers among the inspired founders of the Constitution of our Federal Republic. Or, earlier, the Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, who, seeing the evil influence of the Venetian party of his time, projected voyages across great oceans, the inspiration which informed what became the founding of our republic within the Americas.

In European experience, evil is to be defined as the

enemy of the good; there is no in-between. I speak of evil as typified by the Delphi cult and by the legacy of that Roman empire which reigns in its most recent incarnation in that trap-door to Hell which is the presently self-doomed British empire.

The good reposes, essentially in the creativity which is expressed by the creativity of the individual human mind. The mission of the individual, the only true happiness, is the realization of the development and fruitfulness of that anti-entropic action which is true, individual creativity of a form cohering with the notion of a Creator.

A Summation

That much said, return to the argument with which this report had begun.

If sense-perception presents us with shadows of experience, rather than the cause of those shadows, we can not be content with the notion that the universe we experience is a domain of mere shadows. Nor can we rightly claim that the appropriate morality of the unseen species which the shadow implies, is located within the qualities imputed to the shadowland which is sense-perception. Hence, the ontological outlook which I have developed here, thus far. We must find our true selves, and our mission in being, in the evidence bearing on the nature of that mind which expresses the reality which the mere shadow-world of sense-perception as such does not.

The Apostle Paul's most famous chapter from Corinthians haunts us on exactly this account. The contemplation of a better choice of shadow, now made experimentally evident, that of cosmic radiation, haunts us. The unavoidable ontological notion of "mind" therefore haunts us. This brings us to something we should have already known, as the concluding paragraph of Shelley's unfinished manuscript already haunts the mind of insight. The role of cosmic radiation falls short of our goal, but it has two notable virtues. It takes us, as a crucial experiment, outside the conventional notion of sense-perception, and, brings us, in this way, into the same domain of the creative imagination through which the successive efforts of Johannes Kepler and Albert Einstein presented us with a universe which is ontologically finite, but not bounded, and, thus, into a realm of closer proximity to that principle of knowledge which subsumes, rather than merely inhabits, the universe as we, however imperfectly, nonetheless, know it.

America's Untold Story

How the trans-Atlantic republican movement waged a continuous fight for freedom, beginning with John Winthrop's Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

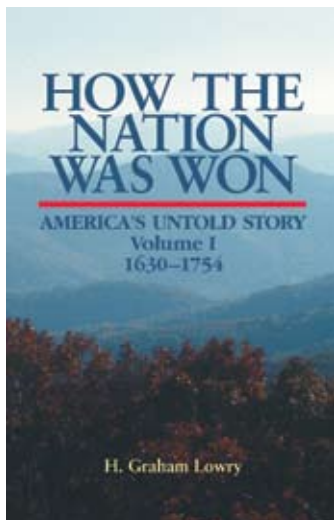
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Obama's Retreat: Small Victory In War Against T4 Euthanasia

by Edward Spannaus

Jan. 10—On Jan. 5, *EIR* received official confirmation that the Obama Administration is withdrawing the once-a-year death-counseling Medicare regulation, that it attempted to sneak in by fiat, after a similar provision known as Section 1233, had been rejected by Congress.

But the fight against President Obama's "useless eaters" policy is far from over, and will not be concluded until Obama himself is removed from office. The Obamacare bill and the regulations implementing it are permeated with the Hitlerian premise behind the Nazi T4 program, that there are "lives unworthy of living," which must be eliminated for cost reasons. The bill is replete with measures aimed at cutting off medical treatment for the sick and elderly, under the guise of "quality outcomes," "value-based purchasing," "comparative effectiveness research," and, of course, the biggest "death panel" of all: the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB). And doctors are still given incentives for getting seniors to sign advanced care directives (i.e., reject care).

Europeans Mobilize Against T4

This limited but important victory in the U.S. against euthanasia counseling, comes as the worldwide fight against Hitler's T4 program and its modern revival is intensifying. In Europe, in addition to the anti-euthanasia mobilization by the LaRouche movement, there are

numerous other efforts by concerned citizens and groups who are insisting that the horrors of the Nazi T4 program not be forgotten by the present and future generations.

For example, today, a memorial for the victims of the T4 program will be inaugurated in Brandenburg/Havel, in a ceremony attended by local and state officials. The Brandenburg "clinic," the first of six large extermination sites established by the Nazis, killed 9,000 individuals by gas, during 1940 alone. Those who were not put to death there, were deported to concentration camps for killing by gas or poison.

In Austria, there is intense discussion on the T4 euthanasia program, in the wake of the two new discoveries in Tyrol (a mass grave in Hall, and an original T4 apparatus list with names of Austrian victims), which have stirred up the public. The Austrian website *unzensuriert.at* stands out among the news media, as attacking Obama for his 1233 decree, saying that his policy is even worse than the legalized euthanasia in The Netherlands today, because 1233 would, unlike the Dutch practice, pay a premium to doctors for their active assistance in euthanasia.

There are also major battles over euthanasia in both the French and Italian parliaments. And some news outlets, such as the Italian daily *Avvenire*, are attacking Obama's policy for the Nazi revival it is (see below).

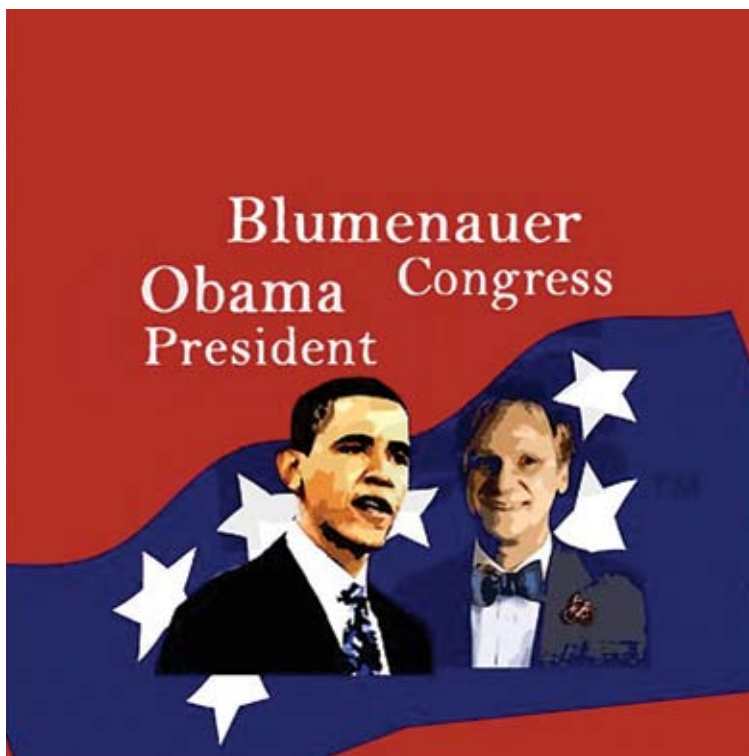
Reviving Section 1233

Overnight, on Jan. 4-5, the *New York Times* carried a story leaked to it by the Obama Administration, reporting that the Administration was planning to rescind and revise the Medicare regulation issued in late November, which authorized annual end-of-life counseling for participants in the Medicare program—which covers most Americans over 65 years of age. Calling this an “abrupt shift,” the *Times* noted that while officials gave “procedural” reasons for changing the regulation, political concerns were also a factor. “The renewed debate over advance care planning threatened to become a distraction to Administration officials who were gearing up to defend the health law against attack by the new Republican majority in the House,” said the *Times*.

These “procedural” reasons undoubtedly centered on the fact that the Section 1233 provision was not in the draft regulations when they were published for public comment in July, but it was contained in the final regulations published on Nov. 29—a highly irregular procedure. Two Congressional euthanasia enthusiasts, Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-Ore.) and Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-V.W.), sent a letter to Obama’s man at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Sir Donald Berwick, in August, insisting that he insert the death-counseling provision into the new Medicare regulations. Blumenauer then surreptitiously reported to his cronies in early November that death counseling would be in the final regulation to be made public later in the month. What no one has explained, is *how Blumenauer knew this*.

A CMS spokesman told *EIR* on Jan. 5, that the *New York Times* report, about the regulation being amended to remove the end-of-life planning provision, is correct. However, other than that, CMS has stonewalled inquiries by *EIR* on Blumenauer’s communications with Berwick and CMS, and about the process by which the annual end-of-life counseling provision came to be included in the final regulation—even though Obama had promised total transparency in agency rule-making through his December 2009 “Open Government Directive.” Blumenauer’s office has refused to release the letter.

When Blumenauer and Rockefeller sent their joint



President Obama has cited Rep. Earl Blumenauer (Nazi-Oregon), the chief promoter of euthanasia and assisted suicide in the U.S. Congress, as an authority on “health care.” The two are pictured here in a 2010 campaign poster.

letter to Berwick, it was not the first time these two had collaborated on pushing euthanasia on unsuspecting seniors.

Already, in the Spring of 2009, they had each filed identical, 91-page bills, in both the House (H.R. 2911), and the Senate (S. 1150), euphemistically entitled, the “Advanced Planning and Compassionate Care Act of 2009.” Later in the year, after both bodies failed to advance their stand-alone bills, Blumenauer (and the Hemlock Society) succeeded in adding his infamous amendment, known as Section 1233, to the overall House health-care bill; 1233 was taken, word-for-word, from the longer Act of 2009. As did the Blumenauer-Rockefeller bills, Section 1233 called for end-of-life consultations every five years, and more frequently, if the patient developed a chronic, life-limiting disease, a life-threatening injury, or entered into a skilled nursing facility or a long-term care facility.

When the health-care bill (S. 1796), introduced by Sen. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), was marked up and reported to the full Senate in October 2009, Rockefeller filed his own dissenting views, expressing disappoint-

ment that death counseling was not included in the Senate bill. His comments, and his call for “advance care planning” to be included in the legislation, were conveniently republished by the Hemlock Society, a/k/a Compassion & Choices, the very next day.

Incredibly, the original Blumenauer-Rockefeller bills also would have applied death counseling to low-income children! They proposed to add “advance care planning consultations” to the services to be provided under the the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The CHIP law defines “child” as one under 19 years of age.

Not Dead Yet

Shortly after the Obama Administration’s announcement that it was withdrawing the death-counseling regulation, Blumenauer vowed to keep pushing it, and said that he was hopeful that Medicare can eventually get the regulation in place. *Politico* reported that Blumenauer also said he will reintroduce legislation to expand and protect the Medicare “benefit” for so-called “advance care planning.” Blumenauer also expressed his hope that the Administration’s statement, that this was simply a “process” issue, is true. “I would hope that the Administration would be candid about why they put it in; why it’s a good idea,” he said.

Blumenauer stated explicitly that the original provision for end-of-life counseling, in the House bill, was supported by the White House.

In the same *Politico* story, Barbara Coombs Lee, president of the ghoulish Hemlock Society, is quoted as saying, “We hope that what the White House has said is true and that this is some minor procedural clean-up and that advance planning will be back in the wellness visit.” Hemlock is also posting daily statements on its website, expressing its “profound disappointment” in the Administration’s decision to rescind the T4 regulation.

Implausible Denial

Incredibly, the White House has put out the line that the euthanasia regulation somehow escaped its notice. “White House officials who work on health care apparently did not focus on that part of the rule that dealt with advance care planning,” reported the *New York Times*.

Oh, really? Let’s look at that claim. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB)—part of the Executive Office of the President and overseen by the White House Chief of Staff (Rahm Emanuel, until October

2010)—reviews *all* agency regulations before they are published. And the key White House officials who “work on health care” are actually assigned to OMB:

- Ezekiel “E-Z-Kill” Emanuel (Rahm’s brother), the Obama’s top health-care advisor, is a “bioethics” specialist, who has campaigned for years, for reducing end-of-life medical costs, through his “Complete Lives System” analytical tool for prioritizing medical costs by age. Emanuel’s actual position in the Obama Administration was Special Advisor for Health Policy to the Director of OMB. Since the passage of the health-care law in March 2010, Emanuel and the White House team have been focused on its implementation—which involves primarily the promulgation of implementing regulations by CMS.

- Cass Sunstein, Obama’s appointee to head the OMB’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), is a “behavioral economist” and an avowed euthanasia freak who, even before coming into the Obama Administration, wrote about the “senior death discount”—the statistical practice of taking into account life expectancy when evaluating a regulation. OIRA’s mandate is to review all draft agency regulations.

The section of the new Medicare regulations on “Annual Wellness Visits Providing Personalized Prevention Plan Services,” authorized under the Obamacare law, reads like a behavioral economist’s manual, stressing lifestyle and dietary factors, with weight and “waist circumference” being a primary measure. Did all this, plus the addition of “advance care planning” to this section, somehow escape Sunstein’s evil eye?

- Peter Orszag, Obama’s OMB Director until August, was the Administration’s leading advocate for the cost-cutting elements of the health-care “reform,” including reducing the costs of caring for the elderly. On July 22, 2009, Orszag lyingly told the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City, that “the biggest threat to our fiscal future is rising health care costs,” and he presented statistics on variations in costs among hospitals for treating Medicare patients, “during their last six months of life.” Within OMB, there are a number of staff specialists who focus exclusively on Medicare issues.

Still believe that the White House didn’t know? Or that it won’t try to somehow slip this T4 measure in again?

The only guarantee for ending Obama’s Hitler health policy is getting rid of Obama.

‘It Looks an Awful Lot Like Euthanasia’

Jan. 7—On Dec. 28, the editor-in-chief of the daily *Avvenire*, organ of the Italian Catholic Bishops Conference, published a scathing commentary on U.S. President Barack Obama’s T4 executive order, under the headline: “Health Care Costs in the U.S. Are Rising . . . And Then/If Obama’s ‘Care’ Dumps Costly Patients” (making a play on words between the English “care” and Italian “cari,” meaning “costly”).

After having explained what Medicare is, and how much Obama has invested politically in health reform, editor Francesco Ognibene writes: “The President’s concept of *care* [in English], runs into some striking contradictions, exactly in the areas where there is extreme vulnerability: After having fought to include abortion in health measures paid for by the state, Obama has once again shown that he has an individualistic and casual notion of the right to assistance, through a substantial and procedural choice that leaves one aghast. In fact, starting Jan. 1, the ruling will take effect by which the White House includes counseling on end-of-life choices in the annual check-up which all people over 65 are entitled to, paid for by taxpayers.

“In the check-up, as the *New York Times* explained in its Christmas issue, the patient can ‘state how *aggressively* they wish to be treated if they are so sick that they cannot make health-care decisions for themselves.’ A full-scale living will at the national level, probably destined to provoke endless litigation with state laws, that are not always in line with the absolute self-determination orientation chosen by Washington. But Obama wants to bring home at all costs a program that—according to calculations—could be decisive to ensure the sustainability of the whole health reform.

“This is demonstrated by the fact that, still stung by

the exhausting (and losing) confrontation on abortion with the Republicans and with one section of his own party, Obama preferred to outflank Congress and take the (vile) shortcut of a ruling, well aware of the fact that with the beginning of the year, the new Congressional majority will change the political equilibrium and make it harder for his policies to get through Congress. And thus, who cares about democracy, if the budget must be balanced? In the Obamian pragmatic system of thought, a rule on the ‘end-of-life’ can be taken away from the free Congressional vote, if billions of dollars are at stake: those billions that would be necessary to ensure adequate treatment to elderly patients with serious disabilities, terminally ill, vegeta-

tive or neurodegenerative patients. Chronic illnesses and patients in the end-of-life stage represent, in fact, 80% of health costs. And therefore, to save larger sums, a nice cut with the scissors would suffice, on what an efficiency-only culture—efficiency in costs as well as of the body—shamelessly considers as

‘waste.’

“It’s enough for the doctor to inform the elderly patient about how his life could become in the event of serious infirmity, and it is not difficult to imagine what the choice of many Americans could be, when they are in a fragile condition and are put under pressure by a government-paid doctor. Knowing that Republicans, the pro-life movements, and the Catholic world are ready to oppose such a brutal choice, Obama took the end-of-life chapter out of the Medicare bill, hushing up his decision until the eve of its enforcement.

“Now that the cards are finally on the table, it is terrifying to see the questions a University of Michigan professor has suggested to doctors for discussions with elderly patients who already have health problems: ‘If you have another heart attack and your heart stops, would like us to start it again?’ ‘As an emphysema patient, would you like to spend the rest of your life hooked up to a respirator?’ ‘When the time comes, do you want technology to be used to attempt to delay your death?’

“They call it *care*, but it looks an awful lot like euthanasia” (emphasis in original).



Obama Co-Conspirators Pushing T4 Genocide

The following characters were known co-conspirators in President Obama's ramming through, against the will of Congress, the T4 death-counseling regulation.

Dr. Donald Berwick: As head of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Berwick is in charge of administering health-care policy for the elderly and the poor. Berwick's philosophy of Nazi medical cost-cutting, under the guise of "comparative effectiveness," has been reflected through his entire career, but especially in his work with Britain's Tony Blair (1996-2003) in establishing the notorious National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) in Great Britain. NICE systematically denies care which it considers too expensive, resulting in higher death rates for cancers and other diseases. Sir Donald was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in 2005, for his service to this British imperial genocide policy, and he openly praises the NICE system.

President Obama gave Berwick a recess appointment over the July 4th holiday weekend, in order to avoid an open Congressional hearing on his Nazi policies.

Rep. Earl Blumenauer: Nine-term Congressman Blumenauer (D-Ore.) is an open advocate of assisted suicide, and brags about his authorship of Section 1233 of the original Obamacare bill, which promoted the policy of euthanasia counseling. Blumenauer was instrumental in making his



Institute of Healthcare Improvement



Office of Rep. Blumenauer

home state, Oregon, one of the two in the country that have legalized physician-assisted suicide.

In a posting on his personal website, Blumenauer promotes an October 1960 *Harper's* magazine issue which directly advocates euthanasia, and decries what they called the prevalent "irrational, phobic, and sentimental attitudes about voluntary death." Other articles in the issue sound as if they could have come from former Office of Management and Budget (OMB) head Peter Orszag, or from the President himself, in their sharp attacks on skyrocketing health-care costs and medical "waste."

Blumenauer reported on his website in 2009 that he provided the *Harper's* magazine to President Obama, in order to shape his thinking on health.

After Section 1233 was eliminated from Obama's health bill, Blumenauer lobbied to have it re-inserted by Executive action. He joined Sen. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.) in sending a letter (still kept from public view) urging that death-counseling be re-included by regulation.

Sen. Jay Rockefeller:

Rockefeller, the senior Democratic Senator from West Virginia, has campaigned openly for "end-of-life" measures which amount to euthanasia, as well as for independent agencies which could cut health-care costs. During the 2009 health-care debate, Rockefeller introduced a bill calling for a Medicare Policy Advisory Council which would be an "executive agency modeled after the Federal Reserve," with the power to implement medical cuts.

On Oct. 13, 2009, during the final debate in the Senate Finance Committee on the health-care reform bill, he bemoaned the lack of an "end-of-life" provision, saying he regretted not having "options" that would have prevented keeping his mother alive for 12 years, when he thought she should have died 6 or 7 years earlier.

Rockefeller reportedly joined Blumenauer in lobbying the Administration to sneak in the regulation on end-of-life counseling, which has now been removed.



rockefeller.senate.gov

China/Russia/U.S. Cooperation Defuses British War Plans in Korea

by Mike Billington

Jan. 7—In the past month, a strategic alliance between Russia and China, working in close cooperation with certain forces in the United States, both publicly and privately, has defused a nearly successful campaign to provoke a new Korean war—a war much desired in London—whose primary target is China, and, in particular, was intended to disrupt any cooperation between China and the U.S. in combatting the rapid collapse of the world economy.

This strategic confrontation defines the factional forces very precisely, especially in the United States. On the one side, the British Empire's financial oligarchy, centered in London, with its primary assets in the U.S., led by the mentally unstable President Obama, together with Obama's close friend, the British-trained U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Susan Rice (see "Why Do We Call Susan Rice a Racist?," *EIR*, Dec. 25, 2009, <http://tiny.cc/l5wrq>). On the other side, China and Russia have closely coordinated their efforts to stop the war drive with forces inside both North and South Korea, and with U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs Adm. Mike Mullen.

To understand the complex process now threatening a new war in Korea, it is necessary to look at the ideas imbedded in the long waves of history that are determining the actions of the parties involved—processes determined by the British Empire's effort to retain its colonial powers in Asia after World War II, and continuing today. First and foremost is Britain's hatred of President Franklin Roosevelt, and of FDR's alliance with Russia and China in World War II, which allowed for the defeat not only of German and Japanese fascism, but also for the potential elimination of the genocidal legacy of European colonialism in Asia. Roosevelt's early death allowed the British and their puppet, President Harry Truman, to restore their colonial operations, and, through the manufac-

ture of a Cold War against America's wartime allies in Russia and China, to launch 30 years of unnecessary, genocidal, and massively destructive wars across Asia.

Fulfillment of Roosevelt's intention for the United States to cooperate with Russia and China, to establish American-style development in the former European colonies of Asia and Africa, has never been so urgent as it is today. The British imperial banking system is careening into collapse, but London is determined to provoke wars wherever possible, to break up any cooperation among the U.S., Russia, China, and India (what Lyndon LaRouche refers to as the Four Powers), recognizing that these four nations represent the necessary power base to replace the bankrupt monetary system governing the world today, with a credit system based on the original, Hamiltonian, American System.

Thus, the British, in classic imperial style, are trying to get the U.S. and China to go to war over the Korean Peninsula.

The British Battle Plan

The current crisis began in March 2010, when the South Korean military vessel *Cheonan* split in two and sank in contested waters off the North Korean coast. The event immediately ended a promising process of moves toward restoring cooperation between North and South Korea initiated by South Korean President Lee Myung-bak and North Korea's military leadership. South Korea was instead induced to launch a so-called "international investigation," which was in fact a re-creation of the Western side of the old Cold War, with the U.K., Australia, and the U.S. (with Sweden added in) joining South Korea in a probe of the incident. When the team produced a report concluding that North Korea sank the *Cheonan* with a torpedo, based on only the weakest of circumstantial evidence, while North Korea denied any role whatsoever, China and

FIGURE 1



The straight line extending into the West Sea on the map **would** be the maritime border, if the Military Demarcation Line on land were extended. The Northern Limit Line was drawn unilaterally by a U.S. commander at the end of the Korean War in 1953, to include the five islands off the North Korean coast, but it is not in the Armistice, and was never agreed to by Pyongyang. The water to the north of the Military Demarcation Line is thus contested territory, even though the islands themselves are under South Korean sovereignty as stated in the Armistice.

Russia refused to endorse the results of the flawed investigation, and warned that it was fanning the flames of war.

President Lee was nearly trapped in a confrontational mode which was politically almost impossible to escape, especially due to the hue and cry by the imperial forces in the West demanding a hard-line response, or even a military attack on the North. However, over the Summer and Fall, Lee carefully moved toward restoring a dialogue with Pyongyang, and it appeared that the *Cheonan* incident would be overcome.

Then, on Nov. 23, North Korea launched an artillery attack on Yeonpyeong Island, killing or injuring both military personnel civilians, in the first direct attack on South Korean territory since the Korean War. The North claimed it was responding to South Korean live-fire ar-

tillery exercises from the island, from which shells landed in North Korean waters. Yeonpyeong Island is one of five islands off the North Korean coast that are under South Korean sovereignty, but lie in waters which are contested by the two sides (see **Figure 1**).

This strange situation is a consequence of the armistice ending the Korean War in 1953, which granted the five islands to the South, with the North's concurrence, but did not settle the maritime border in the West Sea (Yellow Sea). While the North contends that the border dividing North and South on land should be extended into the sea, which would grant the waters surrounding the five islands to North Korea, a U.S. military commander drew a crooked line extending up the North Korean coast, now called the Northern Limit Line, in order to include the five islands and the water surrounding them.

The North never agreed to this line, and, since there has never been a peace treaty, this issue is literally a leftover Cold War conflict which is ready-made for a British-designed provocation.

Although it is not known what actually motivated the North to shell the island, Lyndon LaRouche's immediate response to both the *Cheonan* sinking and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island was the same: They had all the markings of a British operation, aimed at provoking a crisis over Korea, ultimately targeting China. In the *Cheonan* case, with North Korea denying responsibility, the British were unable to unleash their desired war. With the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island, however, North Korea openly asserted its responsibility.

Following the shelling, LaRouche noted: "The obvious thing you're looking at here: What is the objec-

tive of causing this problem, from inside North Korea, next to China? Because obviously, China is the British target! The British and their fellow travelers hate China, and want to destroy it, or hurt it badly. . . . You have to look at this business with the British war, using the North Korean patsy, for a war whose target, immediate target, is China.”

Imperial Manipulation

Does this mean British agents are operating within North Korea? That is not ruled out, but the historic means for British operations within the communist movements in Asia dates back to the leading British intelligence agent of the 20th Century, Bertrand Russell. Russell spent a year in China in 1920, working with the emerging communist forces around Mao Zedong, in an effort to undermine the influence of Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Chinese Republic in 1911. Sun was a brilliant advocate of the American System of Alexander Hamilton, and a fierce enemy of British free trade and imperialism.

Russell worked together with agents of the J.P. Morgan interests to forge factions within the international communist movement that opposed technological progress, glorified peasant backwardness, and degraded Classical culture, be it Chinese or Western, in favor of the “noble peasant.” These forces ultimately came to the fore in the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s, a dark age in modern Chinese history, which nearly destroyed the country.

In other words, British manipulation of communist forces in Asia has been of the nature of profiling and fostering backward tendencies, and playing them when needed for international imperial purposes. Such manipulation cannot be ruled out in this case.

The Near-War in December

In the recent case, the British were hellbent on provoking war during the first three weeks of December, using every lever at their disposal, but were outflanked by the cooperation among China, Russia, and forces in the United States.

The immediate trigger was the announcement by South Korea that it would repeat its earlier live-fire exercises on Dec. 19 or Dec. 20, in the same location that had led to the North Korean shelling on Nov. 23. North Korea announced that its response would be “deadlier than what was made on Nov. 23, in terms of

powerfulness and sphere of the strike.” The South defended its perceived right to fire shells into what it considers its own territorial waters, no matter how close to the North Korean mainland, and made clear that any further attacks from the North would result in an air assault in response. The process appeared locked in.

While the British and their assets in the U.S. began beating the drums for war, intense diplomacy by China, Russia, and sane elements within the U.S., was set into motion. Chinese State Councillor Dai Bingguo travelled to Pyongyang, meeting with supreme leader Kim Jong-il, while North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Ul Chun travelled to Moscow Dec. 12-15. South Korea’s envoy to the Six-Party Talks, Wi Sung Lac, went to Moscow on Dec. 15.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov was in daily contact with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi in the days leading up to Dec. 20, “urging the parties involved to show restraint and solve all controversial issues by peaceful means,” according to the Russian news agency Novosti. The Russian Foreign Ministry issued a release saying: “We strongly call on South Korea to refrain from holding the planned artillery firing in order to prevent a further escalation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.” China’s Foreign Ministry spokesman said: “If a bloody clash breaks out on the peninsula, the first to suffer will be the people on both sides of the peninsula, and it would also certainly wreck regional peace and stability, harming surrounding countries.”

Secretary Clinton, forced to work under the constraints of British asset Obama in the White House, and overt British agent Susan Rice at the UN, repeatedly gave her public backing to Chinese diplomatic efforts to restrain actions from North Korea, while privately taking measures to restrain the war hawks in the West, warning that a war would be a disaster for the U.S. and the world.

Russia called an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council, which met for over eight hours on Sunday, Dec. 19, the day before South Korea’s planned live-fire exercise. Russia and China wanted a resolution calling for restraint by both sides, including postponing the live-fire exercises. But, as became clear during and after the marathon UNSC meeting, Susan Rice demanded that the draft proposed by the British, which held North Korea solely responsible for the crisis, was

the only acceptable resolution. China refused, and Rice declared the effort dead. Russian Ambassador Vitaly Churkin pleaded for the UN to at least send an emergency delegation to Pyongyang and Seoul, since, as he said, “We now have a situation of very serious political tension and no gameplan on the diplomatic side.” Rice refused.

A source in Washington told *EIR* that Rice had acted without consulting either the State Department or the Defense Department, which were as shocked as the Russians and Chinese that Rice was willing, or in fact intended, to let hell break loose.

Clinton and Robert Gates had another operation underway, however, which ultimately played a crucial role in stopping the war. New Mexico Governor (and former U.S. Ambassador to the UN) Bill Richardson had travelled to Pyongyang. He was visiting as a private citizen, he said, not as an official representative of the government, but sources told *EIR* that he had coordinated his work closely with the National Security Council, and that Secretaries Clinton and Gates, as well as Admiral Mullen, were closely engaged with the process. Richardson had been to Pyongyang several times and was trusted as an honest broker there.

Richardson took reporter Wolf Blitzer of CNN with him, thus giving international viewers a first-hand report on what was going on. While Richardson met with top North Korean military and government leaders, he relayed back home via CNN, that the North had offered various concessions, including the return of monitors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to the North’s nuclear sites, setting up a hotline to the South, and a military commission to monitor the contested area in the West Sea.

Richardson, speaking live on CNN, said that he was hoping for the UN to pass a resolution calling on both sides to step back, which, he said, would “provide a cover” for South Korea to call off the live-fire exercises. Even after the UN effort failed, he said on CNN: “I am encouraged. The outcome is a good one. We pushed the North Koreans not to react. Maybe we had a little impact. . . . Maybe this will open a new chapter in North-South relations, with negotiations for North Korea to end its nuclear [weapons] capability, for South Korea to preserve its security, and for the U.S. to be able to act as an honest broker.”

Given Richardson’s long association with the Clin-

tons, there is no question that the North received this message as saying that, with China and Russia in agreement, the U.S. would return to engagement and reject the British drive for war.

The North Breaks Profile

The moment of truth arrived on Dec. 20, when the South carried out a brief live-fire exercise, as announced. The North did not take the route expected by the British profile, but instead, did nothing. Pyongyang issued a statement saying that it “did not feel any need to retaliate against every despicable military provocation, like one taking revenge after facing a blow.”

Indeed, the Richardson message is thus far being realized. State Department special envoy to Korea Stephen Bosworth was in Beijing on Jan. 6, and is also visiting Seoul and Tokyo, trying to revive the Six-Party Talks. Asked by reporters in Seoul whether he would be setting demands for new talks, he responded that he “had no list” of demands for North Korea, as preconditions to get the talks going again.

President Lee also took steps to reduce tensions, and to move towards his long-range intention of using the South’s extraordinary technological and industrial expertise as a basis for building relations with the North, and achieving peaceful reunification. The President’s New Year’s message stated that South Korea “has no choice but to resolve the problem of dismantling North Korea’s nuclear program diplomatically through the Six-Party Talks,” while Pyongyang’s message called for dialogue and cooperation to “achieve peace in Northeast Asia and denuclearization of the whole of the Korean Peninsula.”

The United States, South Korea, and North Korea all reduced their military alert levels on Jan. 7.

Chinese President Hu Jintao will be making a state visit to Washington Jan. 18-21, a visit whose potential for yielding increased cooperation with the U.S. has been significantly increased by China’s role in cooling the Korea crisis. War was avoided, demonstrating what cooperation among Russia, China, and the U.S. can accomplish, but tensions remain high. While Obama remains in the White House, and Rice at the UN, the British gameplan for war remains a grave threat.

mobeir@aol.com

The 2.5 Billion: India and China Build Trust and Infrastructure

by Mary Burdman

Jan. 6—India was an international crossroads in the last months of 2010, with New Delhi hosting the Presidents of the United States, Russia, and France, as well as the Prime Minister of China, during November and December. While global mischief-makers are promoting geopolitical “conflicts” in India’s relations with the United States and China, in reality, Beijing and New Delhi recognize the strategic importance of their economic relations, and the strategic importance of improving political ties in a world in profound crisis.

There is a long way to go for these Asian neighbors, to realize the potential for cooperation between the two most populous nations (India: 1.2 billion; China: 1.3 billion), but both sides have some grasp of how much the United States and Europe have been devastated by the world crisis—and that nothing is being done to change the policies which led to disaster. Despite setbacks in 2009, China and India are both building their huge internal economies, and expanded cooperation will give this development a real boost, in both their national interests.

There is no way that China and India could stave off the ever-worsening economic debacle in the U.S. and Europe. Yet, were the U.S. to break from its current insane course, cooperation between India and China would create a key platform for world reconstruction.

Wen Jiabao in India

Before and during the Dec. 15-17 visit of Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao to India, both sides acknowledged that long-standing political differences can no longer be left at the discussion stage. Such problems as thousands of kilometers of still-disputed border, will take time to resolve. While the border has long been completely peaceful, the fact that the border is still unsettled—a direct result of British imperial operations in South Asia and Tibet, into the late 20th Century—has to be made past history; China and India

must increase mutual political trust, in the midst of a dangerous world.

At a conference on India-China relations in New Delhi, Dec. 13, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Yan said that joint relations “need special care in the information age.” Ties can be “very fragile,” Zhang said, and both sides should try to create an environment based on mutual trust to avoid wrong perceptions. He called for government guidance to “avoid a war of words”—a reference to what his discussion partner, Indian Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao, acknowledged was India’s often fractious press.

This was Wen’s first visit since 2005, when he and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh committed their nations to expanding economic trade and cooperation. Since then, trade has grown substantially, despite setbacks in early 2009, from almost \$19 billion worth in 2005, to \$60 billion in 2010, making China India’s largest trade partner.

This time, both Singh and Wen pledged to bring trade to \$100 billion worth by 2015, and to help this, Wen led what the Chinese Ministry of Commerce called an unusually large delegation, of more than 100 senior representatives from the business community. Beijing has acknowledged that India has a real issue in the \$16 billion trade imbalance in China’s favor, and in New Delhi, Wen reiterated China’s commitment to helping India expand both investment in and exports to China.

Building Infrastructure

More importantly, the two sides discussed how China can help India build national infrastructure, essential to bringing the Indian economy into the 21st Century. If China and India are able to carry through the agreements—both immediate and longer-term—reached during Wen’s visit, the benefit would be enormous. India’s 12th Five Year Plan, beginning 2012, calls for \$1 trillion worth of investment in transport, power, and other

infrastructure (India Power Secretary P. Uma Shankar said Dec. 10 that the energy sector needs about \$400 billion in investment until 2015, to overcome the huge energy deficit which leaves cities with constant power outages and millions of villages with no electricity, hampering the economy). Building such infrastructure is exactly what China has been doing in the past 25 years.

India has been unable to reach either the speed or quality which China has achieved in constructing infrastructure; its transport and power sectors are not only totally inadequate for the needs of its huge population, but are rapidly falling behind population growth. Project construction takes two to three times longer in India than it does in China, which has discouraged Chinese investors. Despite its infrastructure-building policy, India has not modernized its construction industry, unlike China, where the rate of building advanced railroads, power plants, and modern cities, has kept accelerating, made possible by technological breakthroughs and a developing labor force.

Indian Foreign Secretary Nirupama Rao, speaking at a China-India forum hosted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi Dec. 14, before Wen's arrival, emphasized that China's national infrastructure program is both a model and a resource for India. "We need more investment from China to India, especially in the growing infrastructure sector. The kind of achievements that China has recorded when it comes to building of infrastructure and building of the new China, are certainly an example for us to study with great interest," she said. "India needs greater synergy and dialogue to explore the lessons that we could draw from the Chinese model of infrastructure development, for the benefit of the business and engineering community of the countries.

"As far as the global economy is concerned, the way we have performed in the wake of the global economic recession, and the kind of challenges we have faced, and the manner in which we were able to turn those challenges into opportunities, have penetrated both our economies." Rao, a former ambassador to China who met Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi in Beijing in November, said India looks forward "in the real and absolute sense, to building bridges with China and understanding China better, creating more of a beneficial relationship."

Ambassador Zhang responded: "When China and India join hands, they can make a positive impact, not just in their respective countries but on the world at



Press Information Bureau of India

Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (left) and Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao are interviewed by the press in New Delhi, Dec. 12, 2010. The two leaders pledged to expand trade between them to \$100 billion by 2015.

large." This is essential, he said, because both countries face enormous development challenges.

The Indian *Financial Express* pointed out Dec. 14, that China's own strategic shift towards expansion of its huge internal economy, away from dependence upon exports to the crisis-hit EU and U.S. markets, will offer real opportunities for India. "The time is ripe for Indian companies to explore and capture the Chinese market as the dragon focuses on creating domestic demand in a change of its traditional export-led economic growth strategy post-recession," the *Express* quoted Anil Bhardwaj, secretary-general of Fisme, which represents small and medium-size enterprises.

In addition, Chinese banks have shown interest in financing infrastructure projects in India, in both power and transport sectors. Chinese investment would be much less costly than any from other sources, and "could help infrastructure projects here facing fund crunch," the *Express* reported. Already, India's Reliance Power has received \$10 billion from Chinese banks to buy equipment from Shanghai Electric, for its Sasan power

FIGURE 1



project.

Delivering the Goods

On Dec. 16, the delegations from both sides signed cooperation deals worth at least \$16 billion, as well as banking and financial agreements. In his speech to the Indian Council of World Affairs that day, Wen said that he is particularly impressed with the way the “hard-working, talented and great people” of India had handled the impact of the global financial crisis. “I congratulate you,” he said. “As a fast-growing big country with over a billion people, India should and can play an increasingly important role in international affairs.”

Singh, as he opened the discussions, said: “Our relationship has assumed global and strategic significance. The growing interdependence of nations provides both the opportunity and the obligation for India and China to cooperate together to meet the challenges facing the international community.” In their Joint Statement, both sides agreed to establish a Strategic Economic Dialogue and to promote Indian exports to China, including in the pharmaceuticals and IT sectors, where India has a strong advantage. India welcomed Chinese enterprises to invest and participate in India’s infrastructure development such as in roads, railways, and the manufacturing sector.

As the *Business Standard*, India’s financial newspaper of record, responded to Wen’s visit, Indian “officials and analysts pointed out that, with the Western world still mired in the throes of economic recession, the Chinese seemed to have decided that it was imperative to

take a long-term view on India and push for ‘an expansion in India’s market.’” Private Indian power companies “are all joining the queue to buy Chinese equipment, arguing that the competitive pricing, fairly decent quality, fast delivery and commissioning were unbeatable.... But what is fascinating is that even official Delhi seems to have bought into Beijing’s determination to deliver the goods. It is believed that Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Montek Singh Ahluwalia, has expressed considerable pleasure at the manner in which the Chinese are delivering on their

promises on the power front, pointing out that if they didn’t, his own growth estimates in this sector would be severely hampered.

“Moreover, several public sector steel plants such as Bhilai, built with Russian help in the 1950s, are now looking to the Chinese for help with restructuring and modernisation. The Chinese have shown to us that socialism still lives, although through the capitalist route, one Indian official commented wryly.”

Political Agreements

Wen Jiabao and Manmohan Singh “decided to establish the mechanism of regular exchange of visits between Heads of State/Government,” and put a joint hotline into operation. Wen invited Singh to visit Beijing next year. While Wen told the Indian Council of World Affairs that the border issue “will take a fairly long period of time” to solve, he said that “China takes seriously India’s concerns about trans-border rivers.” Almost all of Asia’s great rivers rise in the Tibetan plateau in China, but are also subject to big changes in water flow, including flooding, from the monsoon rains on the Indian Subcontinent. Cooperation in developing these rivers could make a huge difference in power generation, irrigation and water supply, and safety from floods, for the populations of China, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.

The two sides discussed other key issues of regional security, including the war and opium trafficking in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the latter, a long-term close ally of China, and to which Wen travelled, after leaving

India. According to reports, Wen held a long conversation on Pakistan with Singh and other Indian key officials, stressing the need for regional support in a difficult situation.

It is notable that relations are much better on the Southeastern front. Immediate and potential economic cooperation, especially in rail, power, and other infrastructure, among Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Nepal, with India and China, are in everyone's interests. Here, Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is playing a pivotal role, securing agreements during her visits to both New Delhi and Beijing last year, which will benefit the landlocked states of northeast India, Nepal, and potentially southwestern China. This type of cooperation would also benefit the smaller nations of the region, and would undoubtedly be welcome.

The Indian side also raised the issue of China giving only stapled visas to Indian residents of Jammu and Kashmir, a bureaucratic measure that implies non-recognition of New Delhi's full sovereignty in the region. There are indications, however, that Beijing will resolve this problem. On Dec. 19, Indian Ambassador to China S. Jaishankar told China's CCTV that the two nations agreed to "appropriately resolve" the Kashmir visa

issue. The two leaders had "candidly discussed" the problem, he said. Jaishankar was positive on trade. "Let me make a prediction. We will reach the goal much faster than 2015. I think to reach it what we need to see is much more balanced trade picture," he said. "We heard directly from the prime minister himself that China would be more open in all these areas," such as Indian pharmaceuticals, IT, and agriculture, he said.

At a New Delhi seminar Nov. 2, sponsored by FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) and the Brookings Institution, India's National Security Advisor Shivshankar Menon said that India has an "overriding strategic interest" in developing better relations with China. Asked whether ties with China would figure in discussions with U.S. President Obama, who would arrive a few days later, Menon said that India's foreign policy is genuine non-alignment. On China, he said: "As we face the big issues, we do this in a cooperative manner so that we can negotiate solutions to the problems. We have an overriding strategic interest in letting relations grow in a healthy manner." The basis for these two huge nations realizing their joint strategic interests has been laid; the next necessary step is building their economies.

Lyndon LaRouche On Glass-Steagall

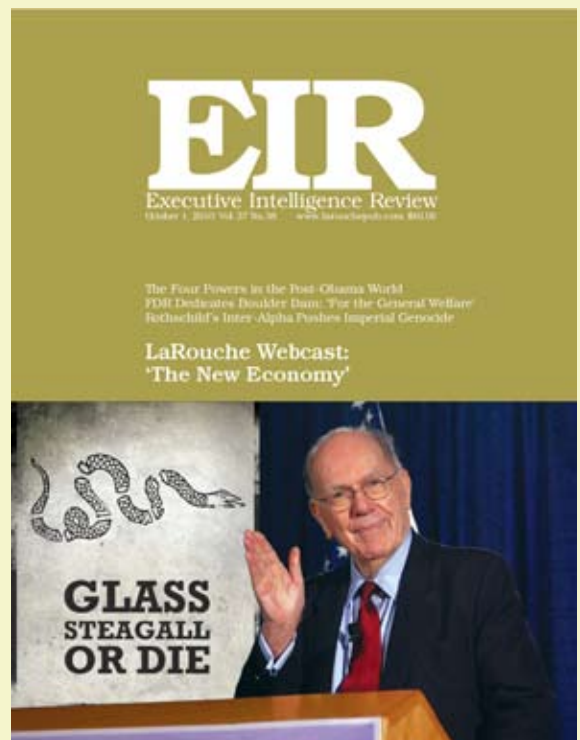
and **NAWAPA** The North American
Water and Power Alliance

"The greatest project that mankind has ever undertaken on this planet, as an economic project, now stands before us, as the opportunity which can be set into motion by the United States now launching the NAWAPA project, with the preliminary step of reorganizing the banking system through Glass-Steagall, and then moving on from there."

"Put Glass-Steagall through now, and I know how to deliver a victory to you."

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Is India's Nation-Building In the Wrong Hands?

by Ramtanu Maitra

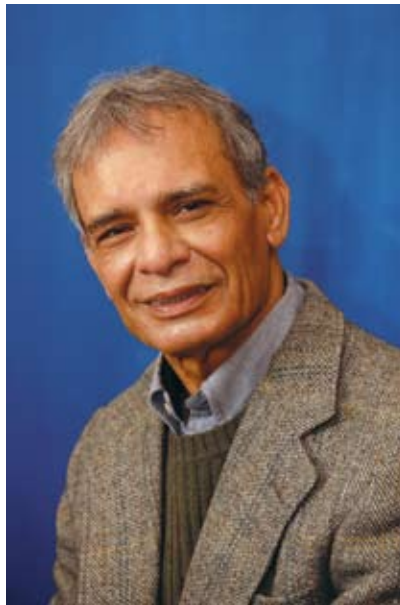
Jan. 7—In recent years, the Indian economy has grown at a rapid rate, and there are expectations that it will continue to do so. India is now the third-largest economy in Asia, behind China and Japan, and, in the current fiscal year, the gross domestic product (GDP) will grow at a rate of 9%, New Delhi predicts. Earlier this year, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said that he hoped the country's economy would see 9-10% growth in the coming 25 years.

This ability of the Indian economy to grow has opened up a few windows. For instance, foreign direct investment (FDI) into the Indian economy was less than a billion dollars in 1994, but, in recent years, the figure has routinely exceeded \$35 billion annually, making it the third-largest recipient of FDI worldwide. India's rapid economic growth, and its intent to grow further, has also made the country one of the four major powers, along with the United States, China, and Russia, in the world to reckon with.

In other words, at a time when the world financial system has collapsed, and the world's strongest economic-military-political power, the United States, has been weakened significantly in all those areas, India has been brought into the inner circle, where it can, if (and that remains still a big "if"), it intends to shape the future world financial and security systems with the help of the other three major powers. But to do this, certain obvious problems need to be addressed.

Money Is Not the Only Necessity

In order to keep growth going, India is planning to spend lavishly on its worse-than-dilapidated infrastructure. In India's 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), which is



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

*EIR New Delhi correspondent
Ramtanu Maitra*

now in its death throes, expenditure for infrastructure was recently revised. On Dec. 13, India's Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee said that expenses will rise from \$500 billion to \$600 billion.

In the 12th Five Year Plan, which is getting ready for final presentation, it is said that India will be spending \$1 trillion to fix its infrastructure and build new projects. No doubt, these figures are huge, and there is also no doubt that India needs such investments. However, it became evident to this writer, from his recent visit to India, that these huge investments do not show any significant improvement in the country's most basic infrastructure subsectors. By that, we mean power, railroads, and water.

This, then, leads to the question:

Where is the money going? In many villages of Punjab, a major grain-producing center, residents do not receive electric power for more than 16 hours a day. This was not the situation there ten years ago. Even in New Delhi, where real estate prices match those of the most expensive cities in the world, there were power outages on a regular basis, and there are reasons for it.

As of now, take or leave a few thousand megawatts, India's installed capacity of electrical power generation has remained abysmally low, at 154,000 MW. This is not the forum to compare India's power generation capacity with that of China's, but nonetheless, it must be noted that China's installed capacity is now well over 950,000 MW, and China is planning to add 500 MW every week. India has also announced that it would be installing 200,000 MW of power over the next ten years. That works out to adding approximately 400 MW a week. In case of China, we have seen that it does implement what it proposes, and more, but in case of India, it



Tehri Dam/Arvind Iyer

India's serious water shortages require desalination by nuclear energy, as well as water infrastructure, such as the Tehri Dam on the Bhagirathi River, which also supplies much needed hydropower.

never happens. It does not happen because the necessary groundwork to achieve such objectives has not been done.

Take, for instance, what the Indian think-tank, Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), published in its report on the power generation capacity to be added in fiscal year 2009. That year, India's power generation capacity went up by about 3,500 MW, but the capacity addition was dismal, as it was over 68% below the target of 11,061 MW, set for the period.

In other words, money is being spent, but the preparation for implementation has not been done. That is because the people who are at the helm of India's policymaking in these areas, and I would name two major figures—Prime Minister Singh and his major domo, Planning Commission deputy chairman Montek Singh Ahluwalia (the Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairman), who were both trained by the World Bank-IMF—have no clue as to what is needed to build a nation.

Failure To Rejuvenate the Power Sector

Since we are discussing power, it needs to be pointed out that despite projections, and oodles of money that is being spent, over half of rural households (56%) in India are without electricity (source: Indian Ministry of

Power's brochure on Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutkaran Yojana, or rural electrification). This "over half of rural households" means almost 500 million people. In addition to the health problems that such a condition creates, New Delhi is basically cutting off its own feet by not allowing the next generation of Indians, who will have to become the leaders of the nation, to receive the absolute necessity: adequate education.

Such denial of electrical power, one of the most important ingredients to sustain human life, leads to other distortions so visible in the rapidly growing India. Every day, India's mega-cities swell with new migrants, mostly unskilled, from rural areas, who come seeking a better life. They come to cities like Mumbai, Bangalore, and Kolkata, which are now home to skyscrap-

ers, wealth, and power.

Is this going to change as India makes its move to take its seat with the "big boys"? Most likely, it will not.

This is the writer's observation, based on looking at the plans and preparations undertaken in recent years by New Delhi. New Delhi says it has targeted investment of \$350-\$400 billion in the power sector, in the five years ending March 2017. But, here is the caveat: Half of this expenditure, between the years 2012 and 2017, is expected to come from the private sector. Although I will explain later why such investments will not occur, it is difficult to expect that India's major business houses and corporations, who will have the capability to assemble the required investment, will spend it providing electricity to the poor and hapless, and not to enhance its manufacturing, or service capacity.

The reason why a large chunk of such investments will not take place, is because, as of now, difficulties over land acquisition to set up the plant and secure coal, navigate the thicket of regulatory red tape and delays that can derail assumptions on returns, have kept all but a few foreign players, such as Hong Kong's CLP Holdings, from operating their own plants in

Asia's third-largest economy. While New Delhi points to the growing FDI into the power sector, and some other sectors, it is almost a certainty that no foreign outfit is likely to go it alone and build a plant within the next five-year plan, which starts in 2012.

Last month, India's Power Secretary P. Uma Shankar said, "India aims to add up to 18,000 megawatts of generation capacity in the current fiscal year to the end of March 2011." He said about two-thirds of India's power generation capacity comes from thermal power. New Delhi does not explain how this new capacity can be brought on line. India is facing a coal shortage, and has made no preparation to either mine more at home, or import more from abroad. Yet coal-based generation accounts for about 80% of its thermal power generation.

On Dec. 10, 2010, the Singh government announced that India will miss its power-generation-capacity addition target for the 11th Five-Year Plan period through March 2012. The government initially planned to add 78,700 MW of total power generation capacity in the current five-year plan, and then, later, revised the target to 62,370 MW, a shortfall of more than 20%.

Inadequate Preparation

These routine shortfalls do not occur because of some untoward incident affecting project implementation. They occur because of lack of preparation and lack of will to implement what is needed. The failure to achieve the planned target from the captive coal blocks presents itself as a major challenge to the power sector. Only 24 blocks have become operational, out of the total 210. Experts believe that the non-operational status of majority of these blocks is attributed to land acquisition issues, permit delays, and infrastructure problems.

Consequently, public and private sector entities have focused on imported coal as a means to bridge the deficit. This has led some Indian entities to take up the task of purchasing, developing, and operating coal mines in foreign countries. While this is expected to secure coal supplies, it has created further challenges. For example, the main international market for coal from India, Indonesia, poses significant political and



NPCIL

India's current five-year plan calls for construction of a large number of 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors, to help alleviate its severe power shortage. Shown: units 5 and 6 of the Rajasthan nuclear power plant, under construction in Rajasthan state.

legal risks in the form of its changing regulatory framework for foreign companies. Similarly, coal evacuation from mines in South Africa is constrained by limited railway and port capacity. Increased coal imports would also challenge India's railway and port capacity.

Equipment shortages have also been a significant reason for India missing its capacity addition targets for the 10th Five-Year Plan (ended 2007). While the shortage has been primarily in the core components of boilers, turbines, and generators, there has been lack of adequate supply of balance of plant equipment, as well. These include coal-handling and ash-handling plants, etc. Apart from these, there is a shortage of construction equipment.

In the nuclear power sector, India plans to add 20,000 MW by 2020, and 63,000 MW by 2030. While a significant amount will come from imported reactors, mainly from Russia and France, India has a plan to build a slew of 700 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors. According to *The Hindu*, India's news daily, the Indian company L&T's forging unit will have a dedicated plant producing ingots weighing up to 600 tons each, and a heavy forge equipped with a press that will be among the largest in the world. It could take several years to plan and build the facility, and up to ten years to reliably produce four or more reactor pressure vessels a year. Until that facility is built, India will have to rely on Japan Steel Works for its 700 MW



Press Information Bureau of India

India's education system is not yet delivering the required numbers of specialists in project management, engineering, surveying, and other skilled professions. Shown: school students visiting an exhibition in Madurai Tamil Nadu.

indigenous reactors. There is no denying that India will have to get in line to get even one forged calandria (the reactor core of the CANDU reactor) a year from this facility.

Moreover, land acquisition poses an increasingly significant challenge to the Indian power sector. Power plants and utilities face major constraints and delays regarding the availability of land and obtaining the requisite environmental, and other clearances for the projects. India's new bill relating to land acquisition has continued to face political opposition. The bill provides for acquisition by project development agencies to the extent of 70% of the land required for a project, with the balance to be obtained by the government.

Finally, what perhaps is the most difficult obstacle to overcome in the coming years for New Delhi is the manpower shortage. There is a consensus that the shortage of talent in the construction sector is a long-term problem, and is likely to continue to push up project costs and risks due to delays. The flow of talent into the construction and power sectors has been gradually drying up as candidates have sought alternative—and often more lucrative—career options. The government, which is the biggest buyer of the capital projects, has

done next to nothing to address this challenge. The education system is not delivering the required number of specialists in project management, engineering, estimating, surveying, and contract management.

Take, for instance, the highway-building subsector. By 1989, China had about 500,000 highway workers of high- and semi-skilled variety. Today, India has barely 100,000 highway workers of dubious skill-set.

A Damocles' Sword

As a result of confusing inaction on New Delhi's part, India now suffers a series of constraints to rapidly enhancing its power sector. To achieve rapid power expansion, New Delhi must:

indigen, New Delhi must:

- Set up a mechanism to resolve the land acquisition process, especially when diverting scarce agricultural land for industrial purposes;
- Fix the disjointed fuel supply chains and the severe shortages in facilities for manufacturing power;
- Address the severe shortages in water supplies for these power plants. India's water-distribution systems have been neglected for years. A case in point: Even though India has long had the capability to develop nuclear desalination systems, commercial production of the facilities has never taken off. So now, the Indian private sector is looking at Green World Water™ and Tubestar, U.S.-based companies, to market nuclear desalination systems that create clean water and power simultaneously.

India's inability to prepare to develop its infrastructure at a rapid pace does not only pose a threat to sustaining its growth, and to providing the basic necessities for its population, but it has also triggered high inflation, which has hit hardest at the poor. High inflation triggered nationwide protests in India last July, and marred the credibility of the incumbent government's ability to govern.

(To be continued.)

U.S. States, Cities Blow Out; No Recourse but Glass-Steagall

by EIR Economics Staff

Jan. 7—The 50 states and 90,000 other non-Federal government entities of the United States are now unable to maintain any pretense of functioning and paying up on financial claims, and are experiencing, instead, a process of disintegration of horrific proportions. While many pundits are presenting these situations as financial crises, the reality is that they represent a physical-economic collapse which is the lawful result of more than 40 years of a post-industrial paradigm, and the looting of living standards by the imperial monetarist system.

The only solution to these individual crises lies in the Constitutional powers of the Federal government, which must immediately do two things. First, it must cancel trillions of dollars of phony toxic debt, which is clogging up and oppressing our financial system; the way to do this is through re-implementation of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's 1933 Glass-Steagall law (repealed in 1999), which imposed a ruthless separation between commercial banking and investment (speculative) banking—leaving the latter to hang out to dry. This law was firmly rooted in the U.S. Constitution.

Second, the Congress must take another leaf from



EIRNS/Steve Carr

The leading cause of the devastating devolution of U.S. cities and states is the deliberate de-industrialization of the country. Here, a closed lead mine near St. Louis, Missouri.

FDR's book and provide the billions of dollars required to staunch the bleeding in the cities and states, permitting them to maintain the basic health, public safety, and social services that are required for a thriving citizenry. Having implemented Glass-Steagall, and eliminated illegitimate obligations of either commercial

banks or Federal and state government, such action will be possible.

Short of these actions, which are the leading themes of the LaRouche Political Action Committee and the six LaRouche Democratic Congressional candidates, there is no hope for the U.S. population. The mass of unemployment, homelessness, and starvation may be less visible today than it was in the 1930s, but it is at the same levels, or worse. Today, it is just coated with a blanket of Federal Reserve “funny money,” which maintains illusions, but not life.

To begin to understand and deal with this crisis, it is crucial to take an overview of the nation, not deal with it state by state.

A National Snapshot

The following is a snapshot of the crisis, as of the first week of the new year.

To be exact: In the 2002 Census of Governments, the Bureau of the Census identified a total of 87,525 local governments. Separated into the five categories used by the Bureau of Census, there are:

- 19,429 municipal governments;
- 16,504 town or township governments;
- 3,034 county governments;
- 13,506 school districts; and
- 35,052 special district governments.

All of these are in varying states of crisis.

In the lead of insolvency are California and New York, by sheer size and significance; and Illinois, due to the length of its backlog of unpaid obligations, and also its significance; and New Jersey.

As a region, the **Great Lakes States** stand out, for the scale and severity of the collapse of their industrial base, and state and local government viability. Michigan, for example, had a net loss of 60,000 people between 2000 and 2010, the first population loss in its history of statehood.

But all states are distinguished by various extreme fiscal impossibilities and breakdown, including the few so-called “boom” states, such as North Dakota (shale-



LPAC-TV

Homelessness is rampant throughout the United States, including among youth who have essentially been abandoned by their parents. Here, three homeless teens in Los Angeles, considered the homeless capital of the country, speak to LaRouchePAC TV in September 2010.

oil), and even Pennsylvania, with its Marcellus shale-gas “boom.”

Some parameters:

The combined annual state and municipal expenditure in recent years has been in the range of \$3.016 trillion, which, in money terms, stands for a completely inadequate level of functioning. Still, as the economic base and revenues have eroded, states have rushed to cut even this spending on vital functions.

Moreover, certain Federal programs that acted as props to state spending, are expiring. In particular: the so-called Stimulus Law, the financing of which expires June 30, 2011 (it was extended to then); the H1N1 preparedness funding (which went to local public health operations); and some others.

States’ Vital Expenditures, Revenue

The largest categories of state expenditure in recent decades are education and Medicaid; and secondly, pension funding. In 2009, these three categories together accounted for 46% of combined state and local expenditure. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) issued a report in December 2010, on the scale and intent of cuts underway in these core categories, and other state functions.

Education. In 2010, some 40 states cut spending for K-12 education; and 31 governors proposed cutting it in 2011. In some states, such as Hawaii, local recourse was to cut school days, from five a week, down to four.



EIRNS/Steve Carr

The collapse of U.S. urban infrastructure is reflected in the state of the water system. There are an estimate 660 water main breaks a day, due to old and unrepaired pipes. Here, a main spews water in Washington, D.C.

In other states, schools have been shut down, with students consolidated in fewer buildings, etc.

Medicaid. There are close to 50 million people now enrolled (as of December 2009, the number was 48,569,600). At that time, almost 25% of Medicaid enrollees lived in two states—California (6,926,800) and New York (4,623,800).

Spending on Medicaid in New York State in 2009—Federal, state, and local funding combined—was over \$50 billion. Spending for Medicaid is more than a third of the state’s annual expenditures.

Given the rate of revenue decline, state and local governments can’t shrink their functions fast enough to keep up an accounting deception of “balance,” and are in a downward spiral to catastrophe. Illinois has a long list of vendors not paid; California has resorted to issuing IOUs at different times.

The revenues of the U.S. states fell 30.8% from 2008 to 2009, by about \$0.5 trillion, to \$1.1 trillion, stated the Bureau of the Census in its Jan. 5 press release, on the results of its Census of Government.

The biggest factor in the fall in state revenue, was the huge losses suffered by the state pensions funds during the crash. Otherwise, state general revenues overall, which include taxes, fell by only 1.4%. This, in turn, was because there was an increase of Federal grants by 12.9%, up to \$477.7 billion, which largely compensated for an 8.5% decline in aggregate state taxes collected, from \$781.6 billion in 2008, down to \$715.1 billion in 2009. Federal grants comprised almost one third of state general revenue in 2009. June 30, 2011 marks the end of the stimulus funding program, and other Federal sources are likewise drying up.

States’ Capital Budget, Infrastructure

The decrepit condition of the physical infrastructure of the nation speaks for itself, about lack of expenditures for maintenance and productive activity. Each state, county, and municipality has lists of overdue, unfunded maintenance work, and shelved projects. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 2009 estimate—low, compared to the actual need for expansion—is for a minimum of \$2.2 trillion worth of work to be done on state and local infrastructure over the next four years. None of this is under

derway.

It is not in the purview of this brief report to describe each category individually—from sewer systems to road repairs. But take one representative example, water.

Nationwide there are about 52,000 separate community water systems, ranging in size from those serving 25 people, up to multi-millions of users, such as the wholesale water district in Massachusetts, or the huge Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. There are also 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems, such as those for universities, hospitals, and churches. These are in various states of financial trouble, and poor physical condition. There are now an estimated 240,000 water main breaks a year, over 660 a day. Of the 700,000 miles of pipes in use, more than half will be in poor or very

poor condition by 2016 (according to the Environmental Protection Agency review).

States' Debts and Obligations

The bonded indebtedness of states and municipalities is estimated at \$2.8 trillions; this does not include other obligations, especially pension fund payments due.

Some \$500 billion, within the \$2.8 trillion, is related to "interest rate management" collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) and other such looting "products," foisted on states and localities. So far, \$4 billion has been paid up in recent years by municipalities, to exit their contracts with JP Morgan, Bank of Canada, Goldman Sachs, and other vulture operations, which marketed the interest-rate deals.

The level of unfunded pension obligations is in the range of \$3-3.5 trillion, for both states and local entities.

An amount of \$530 billion is also outstanding for state and local obligations to health-care benefits, going forward into the next few years, according to estimates by the U.S. Government Accountability Office. New York alone has a \$200 billion unfunded liability for retirees' health-care benefits.

Localities Face Shutdown

States have typically provided critical funding to their localities for such functions as education, fire-fighting services, public health, and police. In 2008, for example, states provided 30% of the revenue of municipalities. But, in 2010, at least 22 states reduced aid to local governments, and 20 states have proposed additional cuts in 2011 (CBO, December 2010). For instance, Michigan is in no position to aid Hamtramck, which, as of 2011, is continuing to operate on a month-to-month basis, facing shutdown entirely by March. Dozens of other incorporated localities are on the same pathway.

Local governments have reduced their workforces by 241,000 employees, or 1.7%, between December 2007 and November 2010. (This CBO calculation is based on Department of Labor unemployment reports.)

In response to falling revenues, local governments reduced spending by 0.6% in 2008 and 1.9% in 2009. Cuts continue in 2010. The National League of Cities reported that more than 90% of cities responding to their survey stated their expectation to cut spending further in 2010-11. The end phase of this process is now at hand.

Book Review

The Injustice That Is Homelessness

by Carl Osgood

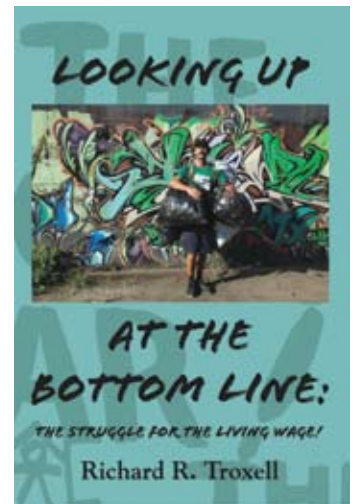
Looking Up at the Bottom Line: The Struggle for the Living Wage

by Richard Troxell

Austin, Texas: Plain View Press, 2010

308 pages; paperback; \$22.95

Jan. 3—The best way to understand what it means to be homeless is to be homeless, or, at least, live and work among the homeless. This book may be the second best way to understand homelessness. Richard Troxell has been an advocate for the homeless for three decades. He has been there, has lived among, and has fought for the dignity of homeless people. Troxell is the president of House the Homeless, Inc. of Austin, Texas; a board member of the National Coalition for the Homeless; a Vietnam veteran, and many other things. This book is as much his own story as it is a book about homelessness and what to do about it.



What hits the reader the hardest, in the first part of the book, is the injustice of it all: the suffering that is imposed on people who lack the resources to keep a roof over their heads, and the indifference, and even denial, among those who have never known poverty, except from a safe distance, when passing beggars on the streets of their city.

Troxell puts faces on the homeless in a way that can

only come from knowing them and being among them. Among them was Diane Breisch Malloy. Malloy had worked for MCI in Austin for ten years, then lost her job when she developed bronchitis. While expressing sympathy for her condition, her employer simply discarded her because, he said, the company needed “reliability” from its personnel. Two months later, she died on the streets of Austin.

Troxell never met Malloy while she lived. He found her body in a flooded creek in 1992, a few days after a distraught client, who had known her well, come to him and told him how they had struggled to survive a heavy downpour a few nights earlier, without any shelter. It was then, after reflecting on the death of Malloy, that Troxell realized that he had known 23 homeless people who had died, just between 1989 and 1992.

At the time, Troxell had been working to provide legal aid to the homeless, to help them get disability and other benefits. “When you help someone who is homeless get disability benefits,” he writes, “you get to know them. You learn about their families, their wives and their husbands; you learn about their mothers and fathers. You learn about their bad decisions, their addictions. You learn about the incredibly hard choices they had to make that meant they would leave their children.”

Following Malloy’s death, Troxell organized a memorial service for all the 23 homeless people who had died in the three-year period. He was one, among 100 people at the service, who recounted their personal stories, said their last goodbyes, and told what Troxell describes as “our final truth: that we were human beings, and yet we were homeless, and did not want to be homeless. We were homeless on the streets of one of the richest cities in the richest country in the world—that we were living and dying on the streets of Austin.”

Criminalizing the Homeless

Anybody who has lived, worked, or visited any major urban center in the United States has encountered homeless individuals, whether sleeping on benches, in doorways, or asking for help outside the door of a corner convenience store. In downtown Washington, D.C., as this reviewer has experienced for nearly 20 years, it is



Austin American Statesman

Cody Michaels, homeless for ten years, protests the Austin, Texas “no camping,” ordinance aimed at homeless people.

impossible to walk more than a block without encountering a homeless individual trying to beg enough money to buy a hotdog from a street vendor or a hamburger from a nearby McDonalds.

Because mental illness is common among the homeless, occasionally, such encounters can turn unpleasant. It’s also not unusual for the homeless to do in public, what most of us only do in private, since they have no place else to go. Unfortunately, the response of many municipalities has been to criminalize such behavior, with “no camping” or “no panhandling” and similar

types of ordinances rather than address the underlying problem.

Troxell documents the case of Austin's "no camping" ordinance, first passed in 1995, in great detail, since he fought it every step of the way. The ordinance has been supported by downtown businesses whose only perception of the homeless is as vagrants harassing their customers. The business owners say they're not against the homeless, only certain types of behavior, but Troxell documents that the ordinance has only been used against the homeless. Austin is a university town, and it's not unusual for college students to camp overnight on the sidewalk in order to be a step ahead of the crowd in the race for tickets to sports events, rock concerts, or even to buy the latest high-tech gadget. Why are they left alone, while a homeless man sleeping under a bridge is hauled off to jail, and sentenced to pay a fine he obviously doesn't have the money for?

"To punish the homeless for their status rather than their behavior is cruel and unusual punishment," Cecilia Wood, House the Homeless Inc.'s attorney, told the Austin City Council in August 1995. The homeless are not troublemakers, but people who need help, others told the Council. Their appeals failed to sway the Council, which proceeded to pass the measure, under pressure from the mayor and the business community. It's a stupid response to a complex problem that ties up thousands of hours police and court time without contributing anything towards finding solutions to homelessness. And, yet, it remains a common approach all across the country.

The Universal Living Wage

The central paradox that Troxell is up against is the large number of jobs that pay far below the minimum income required to maintain minimum housing and other basic needs. The U.S. Conference of Mayors, in its latest survey on hunger and homelessness in American cities, released Dec. 22, reports that while unemployment is the leading cause of homelessness, 19% of homeless adults actually are employed. Their jobs simply don't pay enough to enable them to afford housing.

Homelessness is a complex problem, as Troxell relates. Veterans make up one-quarter to one-third of homeless adults. The social safety net has collapsed. There are the disabled homeless, for whom disability benefits, which start at \$647 per month, are grossly in-

adequate. Troxell's efforts to develop programs to help this wide range of people who had fallen into hard times and lost everything foundered for one basic reason: "We had gotten downtrodden people engaged, brushed off, detoxified, job trained, placed in jobs and into housing, only to realize that they were destined to fail *as the wage, set by the Federal government, would not sustain them*" (emphasis in the original).

And so, by this process, Troxell was led to support the idea of the Universal Living Wage (ULW). The ULW is arrived at by a fairly simple calculation, based on indexing the minimum wage in an area, to the local cost of housing, and ensuring that basic housing, such as an efficiency apartment, can be secured for no more than 30% of that wage. Troxell emphasizes that it is a moral principle, that if someone works a 40-hour week, he ought to be able to afford the basic necessities of life, including food and housing; yet he recognizes that the solution is not to try to force the Wal-Marts and McDonalds of the world to pay their employees an adequate wage. Rather, unless there is an real economic recovery in the United States, and an end to the globalized economy, which low-wage employers like Wal-Mart and McDonalds exemplify, there is little hope that high-paid, high-skilled employment will be created as the long-term solution to homelessness.

Homelessness is just one symptom of the decades-long decay of the United States that began during the Nixon years, *EIR* has shown. The combined effect of the rock-drug-sex counterculture and President Richard Nixon's pulling the plug on the dollar in 1971, was to open the door for the Wall Street looting and shutting down of America's urban industrial centers with their highly skilled and well-paying manufacturing jobs. As *EIR* thoroughly documented in its 2006 study, "The Case of Baltimore: Deindustrialization Creates 'Death Zones,'" (see *EIR*, Jan. 6, 2006), the resulting economic collapse has created death zones in our cities, of which homelessness is only a subsumed part.

The only way to solve homelessness is to reverse this process of decay, by restoring President Franklin Roosevelt's 1933 Glass-Steagall Act; providing emergency Federal aid to our cities and states so that they can maintain essential services; and launching the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA), which will put millions of Americans back to work rebuilding America for future generations.

Interview: Richard Troxell

The following is an excerpt from an interview with Richard Troxell on Dec. 21, 2010. He is responding to a question about what inspired him to write the book.



Courtesy of Richard Troxell

[I]f you can work a full 40-hour week at McDonalds and not end up at the end of the day with a paycheck that will get you into housing, which forces me to have to have a roommate or get a second job, or third job ... that is a disincentive. That is not good.... Right now we have a rejection of that. Of course, now we have a strangulation of jobs, so we have less job opportunities. But nonetheless, people are still surviving, and it is a capitalistic system in which we are living in ... where people buy and sell things. And so people have to buy and sell things in order to survive economically. But at this socioeconomic level, the only things that are available to them to buy and sell are drugs, or each other. And so, that's what's happening.

We have people that have fallen out of the workforce, fallen through the system, now making up 3.5 million people, of which 1.35 million are children. And we have those people living on our streets, and we have people selling drugs, and selling their sister or their girlfriend or some lady down the street, and that's just not the kind of society that I want to be in. And, of course, they migrate to urban areas because those are the population pools, and that's where you can find resources.

Now, in some places, some towns, some cities, you can find lots of resources, some that are provided by the municipalities. Some are not provided by the municipalities or the towns, but nonetheless, that's where the people are and where people are discarding things....

This is a university town—56,000 students—so you have a semester break; they get ready to go home. Their aunt, their uncle has sent them an iPod. You can find these things in the trash, in their plastic wrappers, never

opened, because when it's time to go, they just jettison these things. So, people have figured this out, people experiencing homelessness and they realize that, and they're dumpster diving.

Then you have your entertainment areas. You have [in Washington, D.C.], M Street, Georgetown; for us [in Austin], it's 6th Street. So we have a lot of people [who are] without, approaching people who have things, and asking them for help. And this, of course, is also referred to as panhandling. Now businesses have responded, over the last several years, to this. They see this as a complete affront to their ability—it interferes with their patrons. It doesn't make them happy. It doesn't want to make them spend money at the end of their hard work week. They want to relax, and so then they don't want to be confronted with the concept that somebody's out there, miserable, and needs something from them.

And so, they have begun to pass a series of laws ... that they call quality of life ordinances. There's no sitting. There's no lying down. There's no standing, no camping, no panhandling. All these laws are directed at the condition of being homeless, all the things that you must do, and were you housed, you'd be doing behind closed doors or not at all. So, it's the condition of homelessness.... What they say is "We're not against homelessness; we're against the condition that they're out here doing these things." Well, you know ... it comes with a price, literally a price of between \$200 and \$500 for these ordinances, and these are the people that are least capable of paying that.

For example, in Austin, we have 4,000 people, by head count, that are experiencing homelessness; we have maybe 8,000, the number is nebulous. It's hard to capture. Anyway, the municipal response in this city—we have 607 emergency shelter beds. That's for every man, woman, and child. So that means, on these wintry nights, somebody's going to get left out in the cold, and that's without a doubt. In this town, you've got to go to the shelter, a 100-bed shelter, you've got to apply for a bed through a lottery. Eighty percent of those beds are already taken up by people that are in case management. Twenty percent of those are still available in the lottery. If you don't win that lottery for a bed, you get a chance to go in another lottery, where you get a chance to try to win a mat on the floor. Now, that whole process took three hours, to either get a bed or not get a bed, three hours of your day. That's huge.

LPAC-TV INTERVIEW: WAYNE VOELZ

Top-Down Planning of NAWAPA Demands a Sense of Mission

Wayne Voelz is a land development project manager who spoke at LaRouchePAC's conference on the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) in Pasadena, Calif., on Dec. 4, 2010 (see EIR, Dec. 24, 2010). In this interview with LPAC-TV on Jan. 3, he discusses in detail the kind of organizational structure and project management required for NAWAPA. We join the conversation in mid-stream (see <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/17082>).

Q: If we get all of this going, what will it do for the country?

Voelz: Oh, immediately it should snap us out of the doldrums that we're in, the economic down-cycles. And I think once that happens, there'd be a complete shift. If we get the conditions in place, where we finally say, "Ah! Now we can do something! We're really going to go moving into a positive direction," *immediately* I think it would be like, we're all waiting to exhale right now.

It's like the two buzzards, you know?

Well, two buzzards are sittin' out there in the trees, and one buzzard says to the other, "Well, you just have to patient." The buzzard turns to him, looks at him, and says, "Patience, hell! Let's just go out and kill something!"

I think a good percentage of us in the country, we've been patient, and we're starting to recognize that that's not the solution. Even now, we've got this new shift in



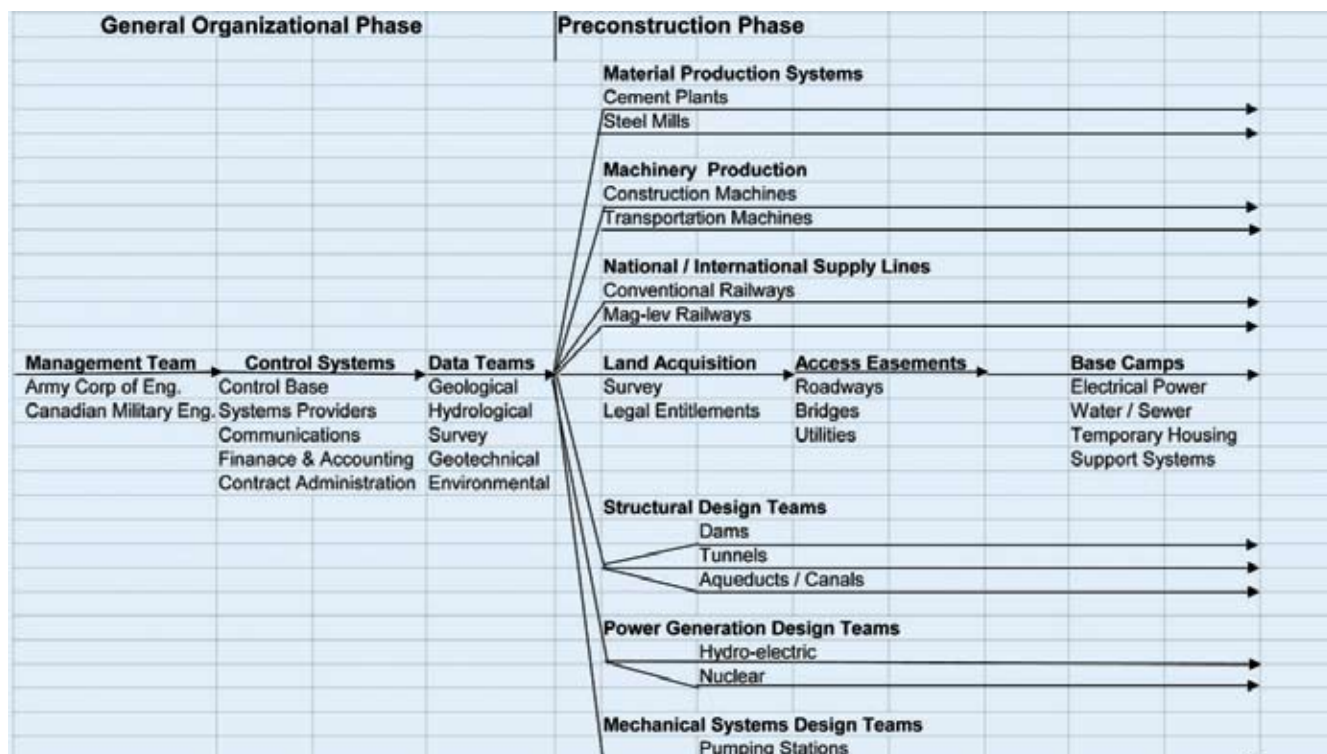
LPAC-TV

Wayne Voelz: NAWAPA will require "the most sophisticated organizational structure that will ever be created."

Congress, and the tendency, I'm sure, is to sit back now and see what's going to happen. The hope, I'm sure, especially from the conservative viewpoint, is that they're going to go in there and slash spending and they're going to get everything "under control." And what they're really going to do, is launch us off into a massive austerity program, while the banks continue to bleed us. I don't know if that's the best way to put it, but I mean, they're not cooperating, obviously; they're doing exactly the opposite of that.

So that's in the near term. But [beginning to imple-

FIGURE 1
Sketch of a Critical Path Method (CPM) Outline for NAWAPA



Wayne Voelz

ment NAWAPA], in itself, is a major thing, just to have that! Just to say, “We could cooperate with Canada, and they would sell us water,” and boy that’d be a big shift.

Q: We’ve got to start by getting these fascists out of the government, I guess. It’s not on this chart (Figure 1), but it’s implied.

Voelz: Well, that’s upstream, that’s upstream! You know, we can continue to identify these people, and we can continue to identify the process of construction, that helps to bring reality to it. Even this little chart helps to put some reality on it, say, “Well, how do you get started? What do you really do? The thing’s so big, where do you start?”

Q: How do you get started?

Voelz: Well, there has to be some kind of an organizational structure to any kind of project, and there’s always a sequence of events, and that’s essentially what the Critical Path Method [CPM] does: Just organizes or identifies the various components and activities, and organizes them into a sequence according to a timeframe; identifies duration of activity. You know, you have a

goal for the project, and that would be that we ultimately would want to bring it onstream, or online, functionally, as quickly as possible, I would think.

And so, the critical path is invaluable. I don’t know if there’s any other equal system. It’s an organizational system, and you have to have that, if you’re going to have any kind of efficiency, or any kind of awareness or understanding of where you’re going and how you’re going to get there.

What Should We Do First?

Q: Once Obama is removed and Glass-Steagall reinstated, the credit can begin to flow for NAWAPA. What should we do first?

Voelz: I think it’s important, in order to get some reality on it, to understand that there are a lot of preconditions that have to be brought into play. Of course, you have to identify the components, and it appears that we have approximately 350 individual or independent construction projects—give or take.

So, the first thing to do, is to go through a process of evaluation, of identifying those, designing, getting some idea of how they fit into the system, and ultimately

what you'd be looking for is the longest-duration component, which sets the precedent for everything else: What would take the longest to build? In order to evaluate all that, you first would have to have a team of people. This little process map is just an example, to try to get some feel for it.

But the very first thing you would do, is assemble a management team. I would presume that to be primarily comprised of, or led by, the Army Corps of Engineers in the U.S. component, and then the Canadian Military Engineers would be certainly involved, because they're obviously a big part of that. As near as I can imagine, Canada will be, through some kind of treaty agreement, selling water into the U.S. and Mexico.

So then, we'd need to identify control systems. First you would try to develop a control base, where you would be working from kind of a central command area, so to speak. And then you'd identify your systems, so you'd be looking to your system providers, which would be primarily hardware, some software, that you would use.

Q: Companies that would be producing that, and providing it, you mean?

Voelz: Exactly. The management team, I would think—their first task would be to identify the systems that they'd be using. So you'd be interviewing systems providers; there are major system providers out there. I would probably look to NASA for input. Maybe the auto industry. You know, they have to assemble massive amounts of components, and they have a process called “just-in-time-inventory,” so things just show up, just in time, so you would have that.

I'm sure that the software and the hardware are available. We probably have to customize it and modify it. It'd be a massive system, and it would be collaborative, so that your players—your various suppliers and contractors, etc.—would have access to certain areas in the system, scheduling, planning, data inputs.

Q: So, you're talking about more of a living, virtual map of the time-scales, and all the different physical processes that are meeting at the points of construction of NAWAPA?

Voelz: Absolutely. It would be a very interactive, collaborative process. With the Critical Path process, if we're operating on a fast track—which we would be. I mean, I would advocate that we fast-track. Why wouldn't you? There's every good reason to do that.

Ultimately, you want to reach the goal as quickly as possible, and in the case of fast-track, it tends to employ more people, in a more concentrated timeframe.

So, of course, you'd have to have your finance and accounting systems and teams in place, and contract administration. I would probably tend to contract centrally, as opposed to letting major aspects of the project out to one big general contractor. I think we would tend to go more towards directly contracting with, probably, materials suppliers, transportation, that sort of thing, so that we would really be doing the primary administering of contracts from that central controlled location. And in fast-track, you really don't have the opportunity to do competitive bidding. That's one of the challenges that you have with fast-track, is that you need to identify competent players, and then you have to have a trust in them, and set up a mechanism for compensation. We usually would negotiate a cost-plus type scenario, so that there would be the cost of materials and labor, and they would get some kind of percentage, that we would identify as the reward, or profit.

Initial Phases of NAWAPA

Q: As the organizational phase is progressing, can the pre-construction phase also proceed? As you're starting to get this first general organizational phase, as you're describing it, going, are you already putting into motion elements of the pre-construction phase, which are going to take longer to start?

Voelz: Well, yes. The next thing you would do, is, of course, you have to have data, to feed into the engineers. This is kind of a perpetual process of identifying and designing activities. So, before we can get to a build point, we have to create all the conditions. So, the first thing I would do—I'm sure all the engineers would agree—is that you go out and gather data. So you send out a group that you identify as the data teams. You need physical data, physical input: So you have the geological data, you know geology includes topographical data; you have those teams that would be re-verifying topographical maps, and the hydrologists would be calculating all the necessary volumes, etc.

Survey teams would be essentially outlining the areas that would be identified for land acquisition. The good news is that that data collection process is far more sophisticated now, than it was, for example, when the TVA was in play.

Well, the geotech guys would go out and take physical samples: They'd be doing borings, drilling down to



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Ricky Garcia

The Army Corps of Engineers will play a leading management role. Before design and construction can begin, however, data teams will have to study the terrain. Here, Corps engineers in Michigan monitor a dredging project in St. Mary's River, near Detroit.

identify the structures, testing, that kind of stuff.

And then you'd have an environmental team. Certainly they would be collecting certain environmental data that would be physically relevant to the project, and certainly we'd want to make sure that we did a reasonable job of considering environmental impacts. You can make certain choices that would be more conducive to certain preservation considerations and that sort of thing. So you'd have an environmental team out there; you'd have to have that.

Q: All right. Then you get into the pre-construction phase?

Voelz: Well, once we have that data, then we can start sending that data out to the design teams, because pretty much everybody's work is predicated on this physical data. Especially the infrastructure, the hard structure guys, the structural design teams—dams, tunnels, aqueducts, canals—they can't even really start until they get the physical data. Same thing with all of these teams, the power generation teams, hydroelectric, nuclear; mechanical design teams, the pumping stations.

And you would start, immediately, all these tracks would be running concurrently: Material productions systems; you'd be looking to your cement producers, you'd need to ramp those up. Perhaps in certain cases, you would even go out and find new mines and set up

new plants to supply cement. Steel, of course—cement and steel are the two primary components, construction materials, of just about all of this stuff. Of course, you've got your technical systems. You have your mechanical systems, and machinery production, machine-tool sector, you'd be starting to gear that up, or identify those people.

Q: What areas of the United States would we go to for the machine production?

Voelz: Well, you'd go back to where that sector exists, back East, Midwest, Detroit, all of those areas where there are still viable factories, and people that know how to bring 'em back online.

Q: But they wouldn't be producing cars. They'd be producing this stuff.

Voelz: Sure, absolutely. If you look at the chart here, you could see you're going to need construction machinery. There's probably quite a surplus of construction machinery around the country that's idle right now. However, there will, I'm sure, be more specialized equipment required: transportation machines, maglev systems, maglev rail, the actual trains themselves. And even the conventional railways will need to be gearing up, and extending into areas that they're not currently involved in.

So, we're starting to identify groups of people—and that's critical to the process. You have to find these people to plug into this construction system, that are focused on the whole project. You'd want to get buy-in from everybody. I mean, you'd really want to have it be a national mission-type of culture. It's really going to be a kind of culture; you're going to be developing a whole culture that would be working towards this whole thing.

I tend to liken it to marshaling for war, if we adopt that kind of an attitude, and say, "Well! We must win this! We must win, we have to have water within ten years!" And as we work with this process, as we start to build the data, and these critical paths start to evolve—and of course, there's critical paths within critical paths; you just break out the cement plant, and say, "All right, what's that critical path? What does it take for you to get on-stream by Springtime?" I would suspect if we pulled the trigger, shortly, in the next month or two, you could ramp this up pretty quick. You could probably be in the ground, in certain locations, when Spring broke. Especially in the northern tiers, of course, you'd have to at least have reasonably good weather to initiate the project. Once you've got 'em under way, I suspect that you could carry on all year 'round. There are certain ways to accomplish that, even in the below-zero type climates.

Q: So, I imagine you could start mobilizing a certain volume of the pre-construction phase industries, even as you're in the control-system phase, and data phase, which of course, is crucial to get.

Voelz: You could start to identify the players. You know, it's kind of a synergistic process, there's a lot of feedback, there's a lot of perpetual calculation, and consideration, and strategizing, and identifying. You start to get the key components identified, the longest-duration cycles, and I suspect there would be a strategy for certain components to come online early; for example, you've got the waterways across Canada that are immediately adjacent to the collection system, that perhaps could come in—and we'd have to work with the engineers and see how you might bring 20% of it online. It would be a phasing process. You know, you'd really strategically analyze how you could bring it on-stream, click, click click, click, click. We'd be looking to see what we could bring onstream as quickly as possible.



Library of Congress

Assembly of a B-25 bomber in Inglewood, Calif., July 1942. With a spirit of national mobilization as in wartime, Voelz said, there is no reason that NAWAPA could not be completed in five to ten years.

Mobilizing as if for War

Q: Is it possible to get NAWAPA completed in five to ten years?

Voelz: Well, we fight wars in four or five years. World War II's duration was only about four years, five years. Look at how much was accomplished! Look at how many airplanes were built. When you marshal—if you could get the attitude of a national mission. And of course, you'd have to get the Canadians to adopt a similar viewpoint.

But I suspect that that's possible. This CPM method is what identifies that. You have to go through the analysis to determine that, especially with something that's an unknown. If you say, "Pick out one dam," and we have some kind of historical, empirical data, and you say, "Well, it took X years to build the Hoover Dam, and this is similar, so therefore, we could probably build that nowadays in less time than they did it then." And

the thing that really tends to hold you up, that delays things, is always this permitting process, and environmental considerations, that are extreme, just extreme impositions on the construction process. You have even inspecting processes, and all kinds of reporting processes—that you have to stop construction and wait, till somebody decides that it’s okay. You’d have to mitigate that, you know, or remediate that problem, in order to stay in a fast-track scenario.

Platforms for Further Work

Q: All these people we’ve been meeting, who have a special knowledge of dam construction, canal construction—they’ve all referred to the rigorous and extensive preparatory work you have to do, before you drill a tunnel, before you initiate the smallest amount of construction. Where is the site? Is the rock the right rock? What kind of rotor blade are you therefore going to use in this rock to build this tunnel? That’s the kind of things the data teams are going to figure out.

Voelz: Absolutely. It’s a strategic process, identifying all the physical conditions, and trying to avoid setbacks.

You can kind of think of this in terms of platforms: We have to build platforms. Even if you think about a typical construction project, you have what we call staging or scaffolding. You could consider the data team as a platform, or even the control base as a platform: We have to get up in a position that we can move to the next level, and that’s just kind of what’s happening here with this pre-construction phase. You’re starting to develop your platforms, that you can use to physically build the project.

And some of those are what we call soft, and some are hard. Some of the soft platforms would be the finance, accounting, communications, data control. And then the hard platforms, of course, are physical data-gathering, design. You have to design the dam before you can build the dam. In a conventional sense, typically, you would have the whole “damn design,”—so to speak—before you would submit it into the permitting process, and there would be all of this analysis that would go on.

But the good news is, that you’d want to forgo all that. We’d want to trust that our engineers are sharp



The base camp for an oil pipeline construction project across the Yukon River, at Five Mile, Alaska. For NAWAPA, the headquarters would be something like Mission Control for the NASA missions.

enough that we could start to build the dam—or at least when you identify the preconditions, the site, the geological structures, that we could initiate the foundation before we had the complete set of drawings. I’ve done that before, where basically, you have the designers and engineers, and designing goes on simultaneously with the building process. So, every week, they come out and deliver the next step. And it’s amazing! Yeah, if you had all the proper circumstances, you could certainly, I would think, go twice to three times as fast as you would, typically, in our current environment.

Q: Where should a base of operations for NAWAPA be located, and what would be its function?

Voelz: Idaho, which I think is where the Sawtooth Life System would be, would be a good central location for that. It would be some kind of a complex, a building, or a building complex. And you would be able to house your key people there. Nowadays, you can have remote components—you know, the financing component can be in San Francisco. But I suspect that we would like to have that—it can be argued—but we’d like to have that all onsite, as much as possible, in a central location, just for pure oversight. Just to have them there, I think, would be more appropriate.

Q: So, it would be something like Mission Control for the NASA missions?

Voelz: Absolutely. Very similar. You have the mission control room, or the area where you really did your perpetual strategic planning and monitoring. And of course, you might, at some point, have all of the projects up—some are nearing completion, some are initiating, but you might, at some time, have all of them up at one time. So, theoretically, if there were 350 different construction projects, you'd have 350 different construction managers and their support teams, and the liaison to each one of those projects, perhaps, in that complex, that would be monitoring there and doing their input to the whole. I guess we could call it holistic.

But it would be strategic, certainly, and it would be coming online in phases, I would think. Because I suspect that there's a way to utilize a certain amount of that water, and get it moving in a certain direction. What we kind of imagine is that we'd have to have the reservoirs all completely full, everything would have to be done, and we'd flip the switch, and the water starts flowing, and six months later, it hits Mexico! I don't think that's realistic. I think that we would start—and I think John Sparlin [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ret.)] spoke to this [see interview with LPAC-TV, <http://www.larouchepac.com/node/16663>], that it would be a phased process. And it would! But you would be shooting to hit that, you know, you would be just looking to click through that.

Q: That's how the Transcontinental Railroad was built. They were using the railroad as they built it.

Voelz: Absolutely.

Q: The railroad was delivering the supplies to the construction sites—the railway just built, was carrying the most recently needed supplies forward to the teams.

Voelz: Yes, there's a great book on that whole thing that Stephen Ambrose wrote, called *Nothing Like It in the World*, that describes that. Well, it makes perfect sense! Why, you built a railroad, why would you bring it in on a wagon train? Sure!

I mean, what we're talking about, is a complex, interrelated set of systems. And basically, obviously, we're building *the* platform for our new economic system. It's fascinating! I think it's just a fascinating thing.

So you'd have to have a sophisticated organizational

structure, and again, the sophisticated systems to manage that, and monitor that. So, it would be like building a Space Shuttle or something, I mean, you're shooting to launch in three years, and you forgot the certain component—it's just a small part, and it doesn't really take six months to build it, but somebody forgot to order it! Like, "We can't fire that nuclear plant up, until we get the motherboard," or something like that. So, you really have to make sure that all those things are being considered, and that's part of this analysis and identification process, and assigning responsibilities. So, it's an organizational structure. It's probably the most sophisticated one that will ever be created.

Q: When you're talking about fast-tracking this process, one of the major problems, in my mind, that would come up, is the huge amount of unskilled, untrained youth that we have around, that would be the ones that we're talking about employing, to do a lot of this labor. How do you see the concept of a Civilian Conservation Corps fitting into the development of the labor force necessary for NAWAPA? Or, what's the best way to get these youth trained up and on the job?

Voelz: Well, I think LaRouche's idea of a CCC program is the exact way to go about that. In your process, in your pre-construction phase, and even within the context of the pre-construction phase, if you look at the critical path, there's the land-acquisition process, access easements, and you have these teams out there; you have survey teams; you have various teams that are identifying roadways—there would be a lot of what's called OJT, which would be "on-the-job training"; and certainly you could set up, you see where I say "base camps" [Figure 1], you have to set the preconditions: You've got to be able to get to the site, you have to be able to have power, water; you have to be able to support your construction teams in there, especially in these really remote areas.

Certainly we'd set up a process, and you would continue to need more and more labor, more and more skilled labor, as you started to bring these construction projects online. So, you might have, also, offsite, a scenario to initiate bringing those people into a boot camp, similar to the military. The military does a great job of that. When people volunteer or sign up, you go to boot camp, and you basically get your physical training, you get all the education that you need, that sort of thing. As far as the technical training, though, that probably works best onsite. Take them out onsite.



USAF/Alan Boedeker

The military's "boot camp" way of training volunteers could be a good way of bringing unskilled young people into the NAWAPA process, Voelz said. Shown, basic training in the Air Force.

Q: How will other teams function, such as structural, power generation, or mechanical design teams?

Voelz: Again, in a fast-track scenario, we'd be looking to initiate construction as quickly as possible, so once they'd be able to identify their parameters to the point where they could initiate foundation designs, clearing limits—obviously, you'd start with clearing limits and site preparations. In certain of these cases, your site prep might be extensive. Really, with dams, you key into the geological structures. You have to clear areas, you have to move in equipment, you have to build cranes, and all kinds of machinery, and you probably have a lot of blasting and that kind of stuff.

And even before you've got to that point, you still have to have these structural design teams—and I think you could fast-track that just as well. Like what I called out [in Figure 1], as dams, tunnels, aqueducts, canals, waterways—they can fast-track that stuff. And I would want all of those things to be designed as quickly as possible. We might not get to building some of the downstream canals and waterways initially; maybe it wouldn't make sense to build some of that, you'd have to analyze it. There might be certain cases, where you would build something, and it would have to sit idle for a while; but it was beneficial to do that, just for the use of labor, having jobs—there might be some good strategic reasons to do that.

But, the power design teams: We need power. You can see how some of this is interrelated. So, if you go into a site, you have to set up electrical power, where you might not have any available electrical power. There are mobile, modular, nuclear-type systems that you might bring in temporarily, or there would be one in a string of several. Maybe you just needed one nuclear plant, to initiate construction. Ultimately, you're going to have the need for three times that much power to drive the pump station or whatever, but you could get one nuke in there, at least, in order to have power.

So, you need that design. You need to have the preconditions that you can physically initiate. There's other temporary power systems, you just have to strategically analyze—each case is going to be different. There might be similarities—we can group it up in dams, and tunnels, and say, "But each tunnel will be its own condition."

Q: What would be the purpose of the base camps?

Voelz: The base camps are the areas, more specifically in the remote-type areas, where the people live while they're building the project. And it could be temporary/permanent, and that would be where, if you had your city planners and designers working—I don't think I have a path for those guys in here!—ultimately, you would like to identify the location for a base camp in the same location where it could evolve and become a city, because you're going to expend a fair bit of effort to get the utilities in there, water systems, and sewer systems, and everything it takes to handle 3,000 people, or whatever it would take to build that particular project. In the Lower 48 [states], not so much; you might have adjacent towns where you'd be able to work from initially. But you would start to identify areas where you would do that. So you'd have some kind of a temporary housing program that could become permanent—there are ways to go about that.

Q: So you need a certain infrastructure, for the workers themselves.

Voelz: You need an infrastructure to build the infrastructure!

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LYNDON LAROUCHE— LEARN FROM NAWAPA: MIND OR BODY?

Man's power to exist lies not in the things which exist, but in the process through which things, and mortal human lives, come and go, in the domain of the immortality of each soul of a very special species, mankind. . . .

NAWAPA could not be killed, because it was the immortal feat on which man's future presently depends.

- **NAWAPA: "The Next Evolutionary Step for the Human Species,"** a Basement Team Roundtable, EIR, Aug. 27, 2010 (<http://tiny.cc/f14hd>).
- **"Learn from NAWAPA: Mind or Body?"** by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., EIR, Aug. 20, 2010 (<http://tiny.cc/iovad>)
- **"NAWAPA, from the Standpoint of Biospheric Development,"** by Sky Shields et al., EIR, Aug. 13, 2010 (<http://tiny.cc/ai2gm>)

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The Crime Behind the Crime

There were two crimes committed on Jan. 8, when lunatic Jared Loughner carried out his mass killing in Tucson, Ariz. The most obvious one was the murder of at least six citizens, and malicious wounding of a dozen others, including Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords. That was an atrocity, carried out by an obviously deranged individual, for reasons that deserve considerably further investigation.

The second crime was the widespread fraud perpetrated by much of the media, which attempted to blame the violent act on those who have dared to tell the truth about the Hitlerian nature of President Obama's so-called health-care policy. The immediate jump to blaming former Republican Vice Presidential candidate Sarah Palin for her truthful attacks on the "death panel"-ridden health bill, among others, gives away an equally evil, or worse, agenda: that of suppressing any dissent from the agenda of Hitlerian euthanasia which the Obama Administration, under guidance from Tony Blair's British policy, is determined to carry out.

"How can anyone be criticized for opposing outright crimes against humanity, modeled on Hitler's own T4 program?" asked Lyndon LaRouche in a statement issued Jan. 10. "This is the media fraud to which I am referring. The *New York Times*, the Fabian Society's London *Guardian*, and others, propose that it is a crime to attack those perpetrating a revival of the very Nuremberg crimes that led the Nazi doctors to the gallows after World War II.

"This is the mentality inside the U.S. government today, including inside the U.S. Congress," LaRouche continued. "They show a zeal to commit the crimes of Hitler, because it is so important to save money for the continued bailout of London

and Wall Street, that people must die, needlessly."

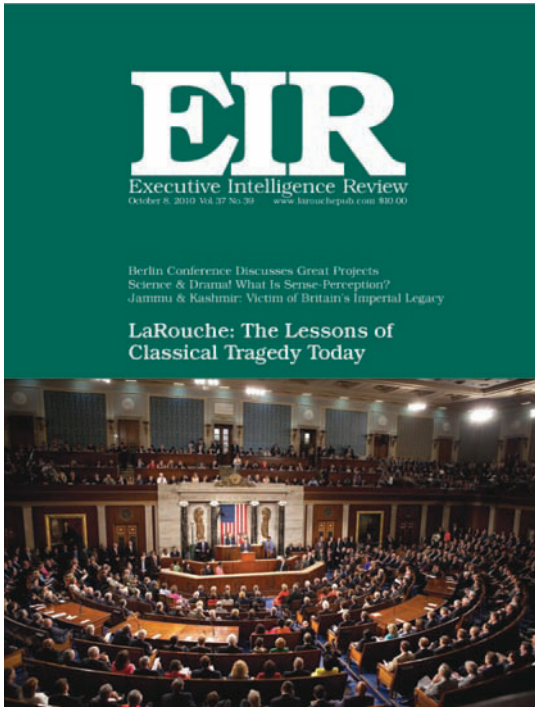
LaRouche concluded: "I am struck by the speed with which the usual corrupt media outlets here and in Britain launched their coordinated campaign against Palin and other critics of President Obama's Nazi-modeled policies. It is as if they were waiting for precisely such a heinous incident to occur, to attack those criticizing the attempted revival of Hitlerian euthanasia. I wish I could say that I am shocked at this disgusting behavior, but I am not. The J.P. Morgan-backed *New York Times* and the Fabian Society-linked *Guardian* have a long track record of support for such outright genocidal policies. The *Guardian* was the chief booster of Tony Blair, when he was Prime Minister, and pushed through his NICE program of premeditated targeted denial of life-saving medical care, for purely austerity reasons. These were Nuremberg crimes between 1939 and 1945, and they are still Nuremberg crimes today."

We in the LaRouche movement have, of course, been in the forefront of telling the truth about the Hitlerian nature of Obama's health policy. Even those who agree with us—and there are an increasing number—have urged us to "tone down the rhetoric." Their "advice" is the equivalent of telling us to abandon the truth.

This we will not do. The only hope of stopping the victory of fascism over these United States, and thus the world, lies in a ruthless commitment to telling the truth, including that the President's health policy is a virtual carbon copy of Hitler's policy to eliminate "useless eaters." Those who refuse to tell that truth, and to fight it, are aiding and abetting genocide, just as much as the "silent" Germans did under Hitler.

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