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After the BRICS Summit: A New Era Is Upon Us
Argentine Resistance Shows British Losing Control
World War Threatens; 'Any War Can Become Nuclear'

**Congress Asserts Its Power;
Will Impeachment Come Next?**



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EIR

From the Editors

The world went through another dramatic shift this last week, which provides hope for mankind emerging out of the current crisis. Last week, we featured the BRICS Summit that brought together nations representing half of humanity, to form the seed-crystal of a new system—an Earth-shaking event that we found the vast majority of the U.S. Congress was not even aware of! This week, however, the Congress itself took a significant move to break with the current paradigm of doom—with its reassertion of its Constitutional power over the issues of war and peace (our Cover Story in *National*).

We bring you extensive excerpts of the speeches given in the run-up to that July 25 vote, a vote which has been largely blacked out of the “major” media. It’s followed by our first-hand coverage of an extremely important further development on the suppressed 28 pages of the 9/11 Congressional Inquiry—an issue which holds the potential to blow the British Empire’s control over terrorism wide open.

The implications of both of these shifts were put forward in conceptual depth in the July 25 weekly webcast (*Feature*), whose transcript we again publish. While these webcasts are available for viewing on www.larouchepac.com, we believe the transcripts will aid you in tackling the profound issues of economic science and philosophy which are being presented as urgent measures for action.

Under *Economics*, we update the battle being led by Argentina against the vulture funds—a battle that nation is winning, and which should serve as an inspiration to nations elsewhere. That is complemented by an article on how the new BRICS paradigm is coming into play in Northeast Asia, around the Rason port project. We plan to put a focus on such developments in the weeks ahead.

Our *International* section takes up the British strategic response to the threat to their dominance, with an overview on the global war drive, and further coverage of Ukraine developments which are generally blacked out in the West. Note the Guest Commentary by a leading Malaysian scholar on MH17, in particular. Helga Zepp-LaRouche takes on the question of German-U.S. relations, which are currently going through a crisis in the wake of both the British-U.S. drive for war, and the recent exposures by Edward Snowden and others of violations of its sovereignty.

And for those who continue to deny the British imperial role in manipulating the U.S., and the world, toward World War III, we publish an antidote, the concluding installment of “The British Empire’s Cold War vs. the U.S.-Russian Alliance” (*History*).

Cover This Week

*Obama is faced
with a Congress
in revolt against
his imperial
Presidency.*



Congress: White House/Lawrence Jackson
Obama: White House/Pete Souza Cover design: Alan Yue

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The historic bipartisan 370-40 vote in favor of House Concurrent Resolution 105 on July 25, which states that “the president shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization for such use,” reasserts the unique constitutional power of Congress, not the President, to make decisions on whether the nation should go to war, and delivered a decisive repudiation of British puppet President Barack Obama.

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In response to questions from family members of 9/11 victims, the co-chairmen of the 9/11 Commission insisted, at a July 22 event, that suppressed documents dealing with the role of the Saudi Kingdom in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States should be declassified and released to the public.

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16 In the Wake of the BRICS Summit: A New Era Is Upon Us

LaRouchePAC's weekly webcast of July 25, 2014 addressed the crisis in Ukraine; the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17; real value in an economy vs. predatory speculation, notably as concerns the David and Goliath battle between Argentina and the vulture funds; the aftermath of the BRICS Summit, including moves by those nations to “go nuclear”; why Congress must not recess until Obama is impeached; and much, much more.

International

30 World War on the Agenda? ‘Any War Can Become Nuclear’

Prof. Gerd Krumeich of Dusseldorf University drew the parallels between the current strategic situation and the events that led to World War I a century ago, in an interview with Deutschlandfunk radio July 25. It is like 1914, but with nuclear weapons, he said.

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By Dr. Chandra Muzaffar, the president of the International Movement for a Just World (JUST).

36 Satrapy or Sovereign Partner in German-American Relationship?

By Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The relationship between Germany and the United States, and beyond that, the trans-Atlantic relationship generally, has been rattled for quite some time, although there are entirely different perceptions on the two sides of the Atlantic about what the magnitude of the tremors might be.

Economics

38 Argentine Resistance Shows British Empire Losing Control

In a July 25 speech to an audience in Argentina’s northern province of Chaco celebrating the opening of an iron-smelting plant, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner made an unmistakable allusion to the Glass-Steagall law, noting that “there was once a law in the United States which prohibited the type of speculation” which the British Empire’s predatory vulture funds have engaged in, in their war against Argentina.

41 Tumen River Project: Development for Peace in Northeast Asia

An historic event which could have a huge effect on the question of war or peace in Asia, took place July 18 in the far northeastern corner of North Korea, at the port city of Rajin (part of the Rason development zone), south of the mouth of the Tumen River which divides Russia from North Korea.

History

45 The British Empire’s Cold War vs. the U.S.-Russia Alliance, Part II

In this second part of a two-part series by Stuart Rosenblatt, we pick up the story of the British drive to rupture the U.S.-Russia alliance, and recruit the United States as a collaborator in a post-war attack on the Soviet Union, including the possible use of the new atomic bomb, with Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech in March 1946.

Editorial

55 It Starts with Glass-Steagall

Congress Asserts Its Power; Will Impeachment Come Next?

by Nancy Spannaus and Jeffrey Steinberg

July 29—With its overwhelming vote on July 25 to reassert the unique constitutional power of Congress, not the President, to decide whether the nation should go to war, the U.S. Congress delivered a decisive repudiation of British puppet President Barack Obama. The historic vote of 370 to 40 on House Concurrent Resolution 105 simply stated that “the president shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization for such use.”

The resounding bipartisan vote was taken after an hour-long debate, in which lead sponsors Reps. James McGovern (D-Mass.), Walter Jones (R-N.C.), and Barbara Lee (D-Calif.), among others, stressed its significance as a return to a constitutional principle which has been consistently violated by Presidents from both parties. The principle is enshrined in Article I, Section 8, and is specified in the enabling legislation known as the War Powers Act, which HCR 105 cites.

The situation is now ripe for Congress to reassert its constitutional responsibility in other crucial areas, including the economy, by taking immediate action to reinstate the Glass-Steagall law, and the American System of economics as a whole, as Lyndon LaRouche demanded in his [“Four New Laws To Save the U.S.A. Now!”](#)

It’s obvious that there was a “complete breakdown” in the ability of Obama and his British sponsors to con-

trol the situation, commented LaRouche. “They couldn’t hold it together.”

But the way is open, and it is urgent, for the Congress to assert its constitutional obligation to *impeach* Obama, and to carry out a “full sweep of an honest system of financial management among nations,” LaRouche continued. “The world does not have to be run the way it has been run heretofore. The world can be run on a fair basis for the improvement of the productive powers of labor in every nation. That’s what we have to shoot for.”

In fact, the seed crystal for such a new international system was established with the recent meeting of the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) in Brazil, which, in solidarity with the nations of South America, launched a project based on rejecting the current usurious financial system, and replacing it with one providing credit for high-technology development projects, based on increasing energy-flux density, development of thermonuclear fusion power, and cooperation among sovereign nations.

Both the passage of HCR 105 and the launching of the BRICS project, which involves nations representing nearly half of humanity, have been virtually blacked out of the “mainstream” (read, sewer) U.S. media. “Why has there been almost no media coverage of this?” LaRouche demanded in relation to HCR 105. “Why is Obama just sitting back there like a dumb louse and taking the blows that are administered to him with-



Rep. Walter Jones (R-N.C.), a sponsor of the resolution demanding that Congress abide by the Constitution, addresses the House of Representatives on July 25, before the resolution passed overwhelmingly.

out response? Why is Obama hiding? Why is he just taking the blows, and not even attempting to defend his honor in terms of what he's doing? Obama has been exposed as a faker."

Thus, the way is wide open for Congress to act.

Senior Washington sources confirmed LaRouche's evaluation of the magnitude and portent of Obama's defeat, reporting that there is now a complete repudiation of Obama's foreign and national security policies by Republicans and Democrats alike. This has been building for some time, but it finally exploded around the HCR 105 vote, as it well could have on *any* issue involving the national interest, as distinct from partisan politics. "There is zero trust in the President," one source stated. "The climate for passage of Glass-Steagall is greater now than at any point since repeal, and this will accelerate as Members of Congress return to their districts to campaign and get an earful about the disastrous conditions facing a majority of their constituents."

A Cumulative Impact

Since Obama's re-election in November 2012, his Presidency has been under the gun of one scandal and policy failure after another. The cumulative impact of these scandals has now reached a point where the issue of Obama's removal from office—first raised by

Lyndon LaRouche in April 2009—is on the minds of a growing majority of citizens and legislators.

A poll this week showed that 64% of Americans believe that the Internal Revenue Service is lying about the missing e-mails from former IRS official Lois Lerner, who is at the center of the scandal involving the targeting of tax-exempt conservative groups by the IRS.

The Benghazi scandal, highlighted by the recently published book *Blood Feud* by journalist Edward Klein, puts President Obama personally in the middle of lying to Congress and the American people. According to Klein's account, President Obama called then-

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton at 10 p.m. on the night of Sept. 11, 2012, as the attacks on the U.S. facilities in Benghazi were still underway, and ordered her to put out a false press statement, blaming the assault—in which four Americans were killed including Ambassador Christopher Stevens—on "spontaneous" protesters angered at a defamatory video about the Prophet Mohammed. By that time, top Administration officials, including Clinton and Obama, knew that the attack was a premeditated, heavily armed assault by an al-Qaeda-affiliated group, Ansar al-Sharia.

Add in the National Security Agency's illegal spying, the President's unconstitutional orders to murder American citizens without due process, the spying on journalists, and the continuing rule by Executive decree, usurping the powers of Congress, and the preconditions are in place for a bipartisan impeachment proceeding in the House of Representatives.

Executive Paralysis

A leading Washington source added that both Democrats and Republicans are fed up with the fact that the President has not only failed to consult with or inform Congress about plans for dealing with the Iraq and Syria crises and the meteoric rise of the Islamic State (formerly ISIS); he has failed to make any policy decisions or take any actions whatsoever.

The source cited the recent emergency evacuation of American diplomats from the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, Libya. "It was a policy failure at the top, not an intelligence failure," he asserted. The White House had been provided with a detailed intelligence assessment of the growing crisis in Libya and the danger to American diplomatic personnel. The warnings were delivered weeks ago, yet there was no action from the White House until the situation reached a point of desperation, where American fighter planes and drones had to be deployed to provide air cover as American personnel fled Tripoli in a caravan of armored cars.

Another source noted that Iraq's Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki had begged President Obama, personally, in March, to launch air strikes against ISIS bases, prior to the group taking control over much of northern Iraq and declaring an Islamic State. President Obama took no action, and when public criticism surfaced, the White House claimed that it had never received a "formal" request from the Iraqi government.

The source leveled another harsh warning about the disarray at the Obama White House. He noted that one of the most important things for any President,

particularly going into the end phase of his second term in office, is to retain the loyalty of his closest aides and advisors. In the Obama case, he is an absolute failure.

The source cited the case of Dr. Susan Rice, who was dispatched by Obama while still at the United Nations to deliver the lying account of the Benghazi attack days after it occurred. She was more recently sent out to also make a fool of herself around the case of Sgt. Bowe Bergdahl, the American soldier captured by the Taliban and released in exchange for five Taliban fighters held at Guantanamo Bay. Rice dutifully went on national television to tout the "successful" freeing of Bergdahl, when the entire affair was a violation of the law (Congress should have been informed 30 days in advance of the prisoner swap), and proved to be a political fiasco as well, when details of Bergdahl's record surfaced and it turned out that the five Taliban leaders were among the most "high valued" prisoners in U.S. custody.

The list of blunders, abuses of trust and indecisions goes on and on, the source emphasized.

Demonizing Putin and Provoking War

President Obama has also gone out of his way to demonize Russian President Vladimir Putin. Obama is being used by his British sponsors to create the conditions for a new Cold War, which could easily erupt into a hot war, even a thermonuclear confrontation. From the standpoint of Obama's inner circle of advisors, it makes sense for Obama to demonize his Russian counterpart in an effort to divert attention away from his own plunging approval ratings. While Putin is enjoying unprecedented popular support, estimated in a recent Russian poll at over 82%, Obama's approval rating is in the mid-30s percentile on a very good day.

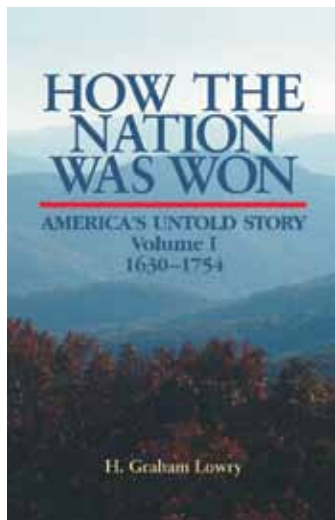
This kind of geopolitical demonizing is a very very dangerous thing to be doing, particularly when the Ukrainian government is engaging in a vicious bombing campaign against pro-Russian populations in the east of the country, and NATO is promoting a new "containment" deployment into Central Europe, bordering on Russia.

The fact that the Obama Presidency is in a state of free fall does not minimize the war danger. In fact, it adds an element of desperation that can drive the world to the brink of general war. Obama's meltdown coincides with a looming breakdown of the trans-Atlantic financial system, a breakdown that will impel the Brit-

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ish to seek war as an alternative to an orderly restructuring. Now that the BRICS group of nations has raised the issue of a new financial architecture, the prospect for such a change is vastly improved.

The Next Steps

If the United States were to align with the BRICS initiative—starting with the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall—the war danger could be eliminated, along with the system of the Anglo-Dutch empire. Obama’s removal from office by constitutional means would be another crucial step towards the war-avoidance so urgently needed at this time. The HCR 105 vote in the House of Representatives is a big move in the right direction.

As one source noted, the broad support for Glass-Steagall in the population makes it a natural next step for bipartisan action to reinstate constitutional government. There are bipartisan bills in the House and the Senate, HR 129 and S 1282, which could, and must, easily be put on the floor and voted up. Such a move is urgent both to save the United States from the next impending crash, and to initiate the process of implementing the Four Laws program of LaRouche, which is necessary to rebuild the U.S. and world economy.

House: Obama Must Seek Our Okay for War

The following are excerpts taken from the Congressional Record of the debate in the House of Representatives on removing U.S. Armed Forces from Iraq, House Concurrent Resolution 105. The debate took place July 25, 2014. The resolution, backed by the leadership of both parties, passed with the support of 180 Republicans and 190 Democrats. Subheads have been added.

Rep. Ed Royce: ...As the Department of Defense testified this week, these small teams are “armed for self-defense, but do not have an offensive mission.” It was noted, these teams are not unlike the missions being carried out by U.S. forces around the world. U.S. forces currently maintain these types of troops in

more than 70 countries, in Africa, the Americas, and Asia.

Now, if the President did decide to take more aggressive action in Iraq, Members on both sides of the aisle would be deeply split. Some don’t see any role for the U.S. military. Others believe we should be more active in this region, believing that our absence has contributed to a vacuum that is churning the entire region.

But where I think all Members can agree is that if the President of the United States ordered U.S. Armed Forces into sustained combat in Iraq, then he should be coming to Congress to seek an explicit statutory authorization and the backing of this body.

That is the text before us today: The President shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization for such use enacted after the date of the adoption of this concurrent resolution.

At the same time, this text preserves the flexibility the President may need to respond to the rapidly evolving national security in order to protect our Embassy, to conduct search and rescue, or target an al Qaeda-type terrorist who poses an imminent threat to the United States, among other things.

Nothing in this text impacts the War Powers Resolution which, of course, requires the President to withdraw U.S. forces from hostilities within 60 to 90 days after introduction, absent an authorization from Congress.

The gentleman from Massachusetts brings a critical issue to the House floor: the use of force by U.S. Armed Forces, and the appropriate role for the Congress in that decision. Any military officer will tell you that the support of the people is critical to the success of a sustained combat operation. As the representative body, that responsibility falls to us. It is an obligation that I know all of my colleagues take seriously, and it is why I expect overwhelming passage of this motion this morning.

We Have Abdicated Our Responsibility

Rep. Walter Jones: Madam Speaker, I am pleased that the House is debating H. Con. Res. 105. I want to thank the Republican leadership for working with Mr. Jim McGovern, Barbara Lee, and myself and our staffs to get this language so that we could debate it today.

As James Madison said: “The power to declare war, including the power of judging the causes of war, is fully and exclusively vested in the legislature.”

Unfortunately, we in Congress have for too long abdicated our constitutional responsibility to authorize the use of military force.

This began, for me personally, with my vote for the 2002 Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq, which is one of the biggest regrets during my tenure of Congress in voting for that.

With that vote, we gave up our constitutional authority on one of the most important decisions a Member of Congress can make: the decision to send American men and women into war to possibly die.

Madam Speaker, it is my hope that one day, we in Congress will repeal the 2001 and the 2002 AUMF. Until that time comes, I believe that today represents a strong step toward reclaiming the constitutional power that we each have and are entrusted with, to make decisions about going to war or declaring war.

I cannot emphasize enough that no decision is more important for a Member of Congress than a vote to send young men and women to fight and to die for our country.

The main text of this resolution is simple. The President shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization.

Madam Speaker, this is what Madison meant when he said, “The power to declare war, including the power of judging the causes of war, is fully and exclusively vested in the legislature.”

The Speaker pro tempore: The time of the gentleman has expired.

Royce: I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Jones: The legislature is us, the Congress. This is a monumental step toward reclaiming our constitutional authority.

In closing, I want to thank Representatives McGovern and Lee and all my friends in both parties who have fought with me for the right of Congress to declare war. For years, we have been calling for a debate on the floor of the House with regard to the use of our military.

I also want to thank Chairman Royce and Ranking Member Engel and their staffs for this opportunity today.

May God continue to bless our troops, their families, and may God continue to bless America. . . .

Jim McGovern: . . . Madam Speaker, this resolution is quite straightforward. It requires an authorization

from Congress, should the President determine that the United States should escalate its military presence in Iraq.

It does not change the President’s existing authorities to protect and ensure the security of U.S. diplomatic facilities and personnel, and it does not alter the requirements of the War Powers Resolution.

This resolution makes one clear statement: if the President decides we should further involve our military in Iraq, he needs to work with Congress to authorize it. I don’t know how Congress would respond and vote on such a request. For the record, I want to state in the strongest possible way that I think it would be a grave mistake for the United States to reengage militarily in Iraq.

I want to make clear that the intent of this resolution is not to criticize President Obama. I believe him when he says that he has no intention of significantly expanding our military presence in Iraq, and so far, in each of the three recent deployments to Iraq that he has announced, the President rightfully and formally informed Congress consistent with the War Powers Resolution.

Nor is this the intent to criticize the Republican leadership—rather, the intent of this resolution is to begin to reestablish Congress’ rightful role, under article I, section 8 of the Constitution, when it comes to matters of war and peace.

I believe there is broad bipartisan and growing concern that over the past several decades, Congress has ceded far too much of its power to the executive branch. It has happened under Democratic and Republican Presidents. It has happened under Democratic and Republican control of the House and Senate. It is not really a partisan issue. It is an institutional one. We simply haven’t done our job.

My concern all along is that Congress has not lived up to its constitutional responsibilities to debate and authorize the introduction of U.S. forces where they are engaged in roles related to combat.

So while this resolution clearly puts the President on notice, it also reinforces the institutional role of Congress in matters of war and peace.

Madam Speaker, the time to debate our reengagement in Iraq—should it come to that—is before we are caught in the heat of the moment, not when the first body bags come home, not when the first bombs start to fall, not when the worst-case scenario is playing out on our TV screens.

The time to debate Iraq is when we can weigh the pros and cons of action, the pros and cons of supporting the violent and sectarian policies of the Maliki government or whatever government is cobbled together should Maliki be forced to step down.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution to ensure that further deployment of U.S. troops in Iraq receives the careful debate and authorization it deserves. We owe at least that much to our men and women in uniform and their families, and we owe at least that much to our democracy and democratic institutions.

Wars Have Unintended Consequences

Thomas Massie: . . .Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 105. Article I, section 8, clause 11 of the U.S. Constitution gives the sole power to declare war to Congress, not the President.

The situation in Iraq is deteriorating as we speak. ISIS, a group of violent fundamentalist Islamic thugs, is terrorizing the people of Iraq and destroying the ancient culture of Mosul.

Some have called for the U.S. to interfere once again, but if we are to do so and to send our brave men and women into harm's way overseas, we must honor the Constitution. Congress must authorize any such military action. It would be illegal for the President to do so alone.

Any future military action in Iraq would constitute a new war, with new enemies—ISIS—and would require a new congressional authorization. The President cannot use the 2002 authorization for the use of force in Iraq to justify any new action.

It is important for those who are quick to rush into another war to remember that wars often have unintended consequences. Iraq is a prime example.

In a recent article in *The Telegraph*, historian Dr. Tim Stanley pointed out that prior to the 2003 Iraq war, there were 1.5 million Christians in Iraq. Today, there are only 400,000.

As Dr. Stanley writes, "The lesson is: either leave other countries alone or, if you must intervene, do so with consistency and resilience. The consequences of going in, messing things up, and then quitting with a weary shrug are terrible for those left behind."

If we are going to go to war, we must follow the Constitution, have Congress declare it, and fight to win. Anything else is illegal, unconstitutional, and likely to lead to unintended, horrific consequences. That is why

I support H. Con. Res. 105, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Barbara Lee: . . .This resolution simply prohibits the President to deploy armed services or to engage in combat operations in Iraq without specific debate and authorization from Congress, but this resolution also seeks to reclaim a fundamental congressional responsibility, the constitutionally protected right for Congress to debate and to determine when this country enters into war.

I also am personally concerned about mission creep. We hear many of the same voices who championed the unnecessary war in Iraq, once again, beating the drum for a renewed war in Iraq today.

Last month, President Obama announced that 300 personnel would be sent to Iraq, including intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance support, supported by attack helicopters and drones. A few days later, he announced another 200 personnel were soon to be deployed. There are promises to send many additional Hellfire air-to-surface missiles.

Now, I, too, believe President Obama does not intend to send ground troops to Iraq, but we need to make sure that Congress reasserts its constitutional responsibility on this grave issue.

After more than a decade at war in Iraq and Afghanistan, with thousands of United States lives and billions of dollars lost, the need for Congress to reclaim its war-making powers is more critical than ever.

Let me remind you, it was this absence of full debate that led to Congress passing the overly broad 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force in the wake of 9/11. This law has been used to justify everything from the war in Afghanistan, warrantless domestic and international surveillance, holding prisoners indefinitely in Guantanamo, and conducting drone strikes in countries that we are not at war with.

I couldn't vote for that resolution because I have always believed that such consequences are grave for the United States national security interests unless we fully debate these issues and, of course, to our standing in the world. We did not debate that resolution any more than 1 hour, and I have continued to attempt to repeal and address the problematic actions justified under this law ever since.

On July 16, Congressmen McGovern, Jones, Rigell, myself, and others—over 100 Members of Congress from both parties wrote a letter—and we signed that letter—to President Obama to come to Congress for an

authorization before any military escalation in Iraq, exactly what this resolution would do. I will insert the letter into the RECORD.

Letter to the President

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 02, 2014.
President BARACK OBAMA,
The White House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We join you and with those in the international community who are expressing grave concern over the rise in sectarian violence in Iraq over the last days and weeks. The consequences of this development are particularly troubling given the extraordinary loss of American lives and expenditure of funds over ten years that was claimed to be necessary to bring democracy, stability and a respect for human rights to Iraq.

We support your restraint to date in resisting the calls for a quick and easy military intervention, and for your commitment not to send combat troops back to Iraq. We also appreciate your acknowledgement that this conflict requires a political solution, and that military action alone cannot successfully lead to a resolution.

We do not believe intervention could be either quick or easy. And, we doubt it would be effective in meeting either humanitarian or strategic goals, and that it could very well be counter-productive. This is a moment for urgent consultations and engagement with all parties in the region who could bring about a cease fire and launch a dialogue that could lead to a reconciliation of the conflict.

Any solution to this complex crisis can only be achieved through a political settlement, and only if the process and outcome is inclusive of all segments of the Iraqi population anything short of that cannot successfully bring stability to Iraq or the region.

As you consider options for U.S. intervention, we write to urge respect for the constitutional requirements for using force abroad. The Constitution vests in Congress the power and responsibility to authorize offensive military action abroad. The use of military force in Iraq is something the Congress should fully debate and authorize. Members of Congress must consider all the facts and alternatives before we can deter-

mine whether military action would contribute to ending this most recent violence, create a climate for political stability, and protect civilians from greater harm.

We stand ready to work with you to this end.

Sincerely, Barbara Lee; Sam Farr; James P. Moran; Janice Hahn; Peter A. DeFazio; Henry C. Hank Johnson, Jr.; Michael M. Honda; Scott E. Rigell; Chellie Pingree; Betty McCollum; John Garamendi; James P. McGovern; Richard M. Nolan; Beto O'Rourke, Members of Congress. Katherine Clark; Zoe Lofgren; Earl Blumenauer; George Miller; Anna G. Eshoo; Julia Brownley; Hakeem S. Jeffries; Chris Gibson; Jackie Speier; John J. Duncan, Jr.; Judy Chu; Robert C. Bobby Scott; Alan Grayson; James A. Himes, Members of Congress. Michael H. Michaud; John B. Larson; Mark Pocan; Reid J. Ribble; Frank Pallone, Jr.; Karen Bass; Maxine Waters; John Conyers, Jr.; Walter B. Jones; Peter Welch; Jared Huffman; John P. Sarbanes; Ed Pastor; Grace F. Napolitano, Members of Congress. Alcee L. Hastings; John Lewis; Jose' E. Serrano; Nydia M. Vala'zquez; Louise McIntosh Slaughter; Andre Carson; Gloria Negrete McLeod; Jim McDermott; Keith Ellison; Lloyd Doggett; Rush Holt; Bobby L. Rush; Emanuel Cleaver; Bennie G. Thompson, Members of Congress. Lois Capps; Kurt Schrader; Jerrold Nadler; Mark Takano; Collin C. Peterson; Ann McLane Kuster; Justin Amash; Charles B. Rangel; Raul M. Grijalva; Niki Tsongas; Kathy Castor; Michael E. Capuano; Yvette D. Clarke; Matt Salmon; Kyrsten Sinema; Donald M. Payne, Jr.; Lois Frankel; Rosa L. DeLauro; Richard E. Neal; Eleanor Holmes Norton; Alan S. Lowenthal; Stephen F. Lynch, Members of Congress. Paul Broun; Cheri Bustos; Marcy Kaptur; Sheila Jackson Lee; John Tierney; Henry Waxman; James R. Langevin; Thomas Massie; Carolyn B. Maloney; Tony Cardenas; Steve Cohen; Howard Coble; Donna F. Edwards; David Cicilline, Members of Congress. Ann Kirkpatrick; Donna Christensen; William Pascrell; Luis V. Guterrez; Robin L. Kelly; Marcia L. Fudge; Dave Loebsack; Paul D. Tonko; Mike Doyle; Jan Schakowsky; Chaka Fattah; Suzanne Bonamici; Joseph P. Kennedy, III; William R. Keating, Members of Congress.

No Military Solution in Iraq

Barbara Lee: Also, let me remind you that last month, we debated the Defense Appropriations bill. Over 150 bipartisan Members supported my amendment that would have prohibited funds from being used

to conduct combat operations in Iraq. This resolution, which is bipartisan, merely requires the President to come to Congress, should he decide to engage in an escalated combat role in Iraq. The reality is, though, there is no military solution in Iraq. This is a sectarian war with longstanding roots that were enflamed when we invaded Iraq in 2003. Any lasting solution must be political and take into account all sides. The change Iraq needs must come from Iraqis rejecting violence in favor of a peaceful democracy and respect for the rights of all citizens.

Madam Speaker, the American people agree. After more than a decade of war, thousands of American lives lost, and billions of dollars spent, the American people are rightfully weary. Before we put our brave servicemen and -women in harms way again, Congress should carry out its constitutional responsibility and vote on whether or not to get militarily involved in Iraq.

Colleen Hanabusa: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 105 having already taken action on this issue that has every American gravely concerned. I opposed our involvement in Iraq in 2002. I opposed it last month, and I oppose it today.

While I intend to support the resolution at hand, I believe we should have required the President to recall any troops that are not in Iraq strictly for diplomatic security. This was the original version of this resolution. Notwithstanding, it is very significant that this House of Representatives will probably pass overwhelmingly this resolution that takes a very firm stand that Congress should be authorizing any further military action in Iraq. We owe it to the people of this Nation.

Let's be clear. The President invoked the War Powers Act under the guise of protecting our embassy. There are now nearly 1,000 U.S. troops in harm's way—Apache helicopters and drones, just to name a few—and we are taking sides in a sectarian civil war. Let's not forget that that is what we are doing.

Congress must reject a new war in Iraq. I urge my colleagues to demand further action and to take further action to withdraw our troops now before our men and women in uniform are again asked to pay too high a price for our inaction.

Rush Holt: ... The topic of limiting our future military involvement in Iraq deserves more than 1 hour. It deserves an entire legislative day to discuss this resolution and the larger question: the issue of the war-making powers of Congress. The history of our involvement in Iraq and exactly how we came to this point is of paramount importance in understanding why it is vital that the House pass this resolution. But since time is limited, let me come to the point: no more American soldiers should kill or be killed in Iraq to redeem our past mistakes.

The United States has spent years and billions of dollars trying to rebuild Iraq's armed forces, to no end. Sending 300 or 3,000 or 30,000 advisers to Iraq would be a pointless exercise when the Iraqi Army continues to melt away in the face of rebels.

Unless the Iraqi Government can inspire confidence in Kurds, Sunni, and Shia that it is a fair, legitimate government concerned with the welfare of all Iraqis, no amount of money or American advisers will save it. We have already lost more than 4,000 Americans in one war in Iraq. Let's not invoke the insidious and fallacious argument that our previous heavy investment justifies further heavy investment.

Had America not waged an unnecessary war in Iraq starting in 2003, there would be no need for us to debate this resolution now. Like so many misguided military interventions in our history, America's misguided war with Iraq unleashed forces that we cannot now control. We should not compound that error by squandering more lives and money in Iraq.

I hope we can have, beyond this moment now, a fuller debate of the warmaking powers of Congress. I hope, as Representative Lee said a few moments ago, that we can have a debate on the repeal of the Authorization for Use of Military Force that was the excuse for much military, paramilitary, and domestic intrusive activities in this country.

We Are Going To Respect the Constitution

McGovern: Madam Speaker, I insert in the RECORD a letter from 33 national organizations in support of this resolution. ... Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Regarding the term sustained combat role, this resolution specifically states that nothing in this language supersedes the War Powers Resolution. The War Powers Resolution lays out very clear timeframes, beyond which we should consider troops to be de-

ployed for a sustained period. Combat role implies the many roles that our troops might be engaged in or supporting combat operations in Iraq. I think, however, that this resolution is based on the President and the Congress acting in good faith and working together to authorize any deeper involvement in the ongoing conflict in Iraq.

I want to again acknowledge that this is an important resolution, and this is an important moment for this institution. We have bipartisan collaboration on this language. We have bipartisan agreement that we ought not to give up our constitutional responsibilities when it comes to declaring war or getting into wars.... But I also know from history that there is such a thing called the slippery slope and there are events that happened that sometimes overtake peoples original positions, and then we find ourselves in a situation that we did not expect to be in. What we are saying here is that, if, in fact, the President, for whatever reason, decides to escalate our military involvement, Congress needs to debate it and Congress needs to authorize it. It is that simple.

This resolution is not as strong as some of us would want it to be, and it is not as weak as some would want it to be. This represents a compromise. I also think it is important to point out that every once in a while this place works; and I think this is one of the moments where we can point to that the Congress is working, and we are working on an issue that I think is of incredible importance.

Madam Speaker, I will just close by saying, like so many of my colleagues here, I have been to countless funerals of soldiers who have been killed not only in Iraq but in Afghanistan. I have talked to parents, I have talked to brothers and sisters, and I have talked to grandparents during very difficult times when they have lost a loved one. It is important that we recognize that going to war, deploying our troops in hostilities, is a big deal. We ought to be very clear that this is important and that we ought not to go down that road lightly. I am grateful that this resolution makes it clear that we are going to debate these issues, that we are going to authorize these issues, and that we are going to respect the Constitution....

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9/11 Commission Members Demand Release of Suppressed 28 Pages

July 29—In response to questions from family members of 9/11 victims, the co-chairmen of the 9/11 Commission insisted, at a July 22 public event, that suppressed documents dealing with the role of the Saudi Kingdom in the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States should be declassified and released to the public.

It was an extraordinary moment, made even more remarkable by the utter lack of interest of most of the establishment news media in such a critical issue of our national security.

The occasion was a day-long conference hosted by the Bipartisan Policy Institute in Washington, commemorating the 10th anniversary of the release of the 9/11 Commission's Final Report. The Commission co-chairs, former Congressman Lee Hamilton and former New Jersey Governor Tom Kean, both strongly supported the release of the still-classified materials from the Commission's investigation, especially the 28 pages from the Joint Congressional Inquiry into the 9/11 attacks, which both the Bush-Cheney and the Obama Administrations have kept secret—although, or perhaps because, those pages go to the heart of the issue of British-Saudi state sponsorship of the 9/11 terrorist attacks.

The event featured, in addition to Hamilton and Kean, Rep. Michael McCaul (R-Tex.), Chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee; Director of National Intelligence James Clapper; former Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge, and others involved in the original 9/11 Commission report.

In response to a question from a 9/11 family representative about the suppressed chapter from the Joint Congressional Inquiry, whose work preceded the formation of the independent 9/11 Commission, both Hamilton and Kean were emphatic in their condemnation of the secrecy surrounding the contents of the 28 pages, as well as many other documents from the Commission's work, many of which remain classified at the National Archives. Hamilton declared that he was "embarrassed" that the documents are still secret,

and said that he had expected that all of the Commission's work would be released to the public. Kean went one step further by discussing the Saudi role, and Ridge agreed that *nothing* about the investigation should remain classified and kept from the American people.

Uncovering the Saudi Role

The first independent investigation of the 9/11 attacks was conducted in 2002 by the Congressional Joint Inquiry, of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees. Under the direction of the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.), investigators uncovered a Saudi money trail to the 9/11 hijackers centered in San Diego, Calif., which led directly to Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the Saudi Ambassador to the U.S.—who was often called "Bandar Bush" because of his close ties to the Bush family. These discoveries, made over strenuous objections and stonewalling by the FBI and other agencies, led Graham to believe that the 9/11 attacks would not have been possible without an extensive Saudi support network for the hijackers in San Diego and other locations around the nation.

When the official report of the Joint Inquiry was finally released in June 2003, it had been heavily censored by the Bush-Cheney White House, including a 28-page chapter which Graham later described as being "the section of the report related to the Saudi government and the assistance that government gave to some and possibly all of the September 11 terrorists."

Under heavy pressure from the 9/11 families, the Bush White House was forced to agree, in late 2002, to the creation of an independent, bipartisan commission to investigate the 9/11 attacks, which became known as the "9/11 Commission." But from the outset, the Commission was under the direct, surreptitious control of the White House, which blocked any serious investigation of the actual state sponsor of the 9/11 attacks: Saudi Arabia.

Although the 9/11 Commission was intended to

build its investigation upon the record established by the Congressional Joint Inquiry, its White House-controlled executive director, Philip Zelikow, suppressed any serious investigation of Saudi Arabia, and instead directed the Commission's focus toward Saddam Hussein, as part of the buildup for the 2003 invasion of Iraq. Zelikow's mis-direction was carried out over the strenuous objections of the 9/11 families and a number of the Commissioners.

Not only did Zelikow suppress the 28-page chapter of the Joint Inquiry report, he even barred the Commission's own investigators from accessing it—even though one of the Commission staff investigators, an FBI counterintelligence specialist, Mike Jacobson, had been the primary author of that chapter.

When Barack Obama took office in 2009, he promised the 9/11 families that he would get the 28 pages released, but he has yet to do so, while, at the same time, protecting the Saudi Kingdom through Justice Department intervention in various court cases. (Some light on Obama's continued coverup of the Saudi role was shed by the recent Glenn Greenwald/Edward Snowden revelation, that in 2011, the Obama Administration's National Security Agency entered into an even closer partnership with the Saudi Arabia's Ministry of the Interior, involving information- and technology-sharing on matters of terrorism and the Kingdom's internal security.)

Commission Calls for Declassification

The Tenth Anniversary Report issued by the Commission called for the broadest possible declassification of materials from its investigation. In its section titled "Transparency," the Commissioners noted that their original report was valuable because it had "included a tremendous amount of previously classified information," adding: "The job of fully informing the American people is incomplete, however. The Commission's records, including summaries of our interviews and important intelligence and policy documents, are held by the National Archives. Some of those documents and records remain classified and are thus unavailable to the



Tim Kean: "In this democracy, very little ought to be classified."

Bipartisan Policy Institute

public. Authority to declassify those documents rests with the agencies that created them. Distressingly, little progress has been made by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in encouraging the relevant executive branch agencies to declassify those records and documents. Ten years after the Commission closed its doors, scholars and the general public should be given broad access to these documents, absent a compelling national security justification for withholding a given record."

9/11 Families Speak

The first question from the audience during the panel with Kean and Hamilton, was from Matthew Sellitto, whose son Matthew C. Sellitto, Jr., died on the 105th floor of World Trade Center Tower One on 9/11. Sellitto said that he was one of the family members who were asked to advise the 9/11 Commission, and went on to cite the classified 28-page section. He pointed out that although the Commission itself didn't want the 28 pages to be classified, the Executive branch kept them secret. He asked the panelists whether they support declassification; his question, and the responses, follow:

Sellitto: "Going forward, former Senator Bob Graham, Representative Lynch, and Representative Jones have tried to get them declassified, and they even brought HRes 428 and tried to get a ruling to get them declassified. 'Til this day, they are still classified. I'd



Lee Hamilton: "When I learned that a number of the documents were classified—or even redacted—I was surprised and disappointed. I want those documents declassified!"

like to know from the gentlemen up on the dais, what are your feelings to this day, and do you still think they should be declassified?"

Hamilton: "Yes, they should be! I am embarrassed that they are not declassified. We emphasized throughout, transparency. And I assumed—incorrectly—that our records would be public. All of them. Everything! And then, when I learned that a number of the documents were classified—or even redacted—I was surprised and disappointed. *I want those documents declassified.* And I'm embarrassed to be associated with a work product that is secret."

Keane: "In this democracy, very little ought to be classified. Only the most seriously important national security issues, and there are very few of them. My experience was that almost every other commissioner had an access to classified information before under a security clearance; I never had. That was the upside, I was very excited when I got my first shiny right to look at secrets! And I was amazed, in reading the stuff, that it was stuff I knew already! I mean, the first time I read the whole report, with my classification, I turned to the FBI guy who was watching me, and said 'I knew all this already!' And he said, 'Yes, but you didn't know it was true.' [laughter] That is *not* a reason for classification. But I'd say, and I don't think I'm exaggerating, I'd say that 60-70% of the stuff that we saw

that was classified, in my opinion should *not* have been. It should have been available to the American people.

"This [the 28 pages] is an example of the sort of thing that should be. As I remember that particular section, it has been updated, because I think that we did research on that particular episode in San Diego and Saudi Arabia, and I believe, if you read the 9/11 Report, you'll find anything you want to find about that particular section. There is no reason to classify it anymore! Even if some of the facts are wrong, that could be pointed out, but I just don't believe in keeping things secret from the American people."

'I want to know...'

Abraham Scott, whose wife was killed at the Pentagon on 9/11, said the report could help him find out who was behind her death. "I think it focuses on key people in the Saudi Arabian government. I want to know, myself, who they were," Scott said in an interview with RIA Novosti, adding that the release of those pages would force the U.S. government and citizens to "have a different outlook on the Saudi Arabian government, which we considered, up until recently, to be a close ally."

In an interview with Fox News, Scott said that he has been pushing for a decade now to get the 28 pages declassified, "so those events on Sept. 11, 2001 don't happen again." In those pages, Scott said, he believes there is information about the funding of the 9/11 terrorists, and he cited the bill in Congress calling for their declassification.

Informed of the Commissioner's public remarks, Lyndon LaRouche said that if the 28 pages and other damning documentation can be forced into the public, it will blow up the British Empire's control over the United States.

"This is very serious," LaRouche declared. "Bush and Cheney can go to prison if the full truth comes out about their complicity with the British and the Saudis. The Bush-Cheney organization created a crime against the United States, and they need to be punished with the full weight of the law."

In the Wake of The BRICS Summit: A New Era Is Upon Us

LaRouchePAC's Friday evening webcast of July 25, 2014 was hosted by Matthew Ogden, and joined by Dennis Small of EIR, and Diane Sare and Kesha Rogers from the LaRouchePAC Policy Committee (<http://larouchepac.com/>).

Matthew Ogden: Tonight I'm joined in the studio by Dennis Small from *Executive Intelligence Review*, and by two members of the LaRouchePAC Policy Committee, Kesha Rogers and Diane Sare. The four of us had a chance to meet with both Mr. LaRouche and Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, so the questions that will be presented tonight were discussed with both of them, and the answers you hear will reflect their remarks.

Now, before I read our first question for tonight, I'd like to start with a short breaking news update. In a very significant development, the U.S. House of Representatives has overwhelmingly passed House Concurrent Resolution 105—a resolution sponsored by Representatives Jim McGovern, Barbara Lee, and Walter Jones. The resolution asserts the Constitutional role fully and exclusively reserved for Congress in authorizing and declaring war. . . . [See *National* lead.]

So, this is very clearly a strong victory, and represents a significant paradigm shift in Congress with regards to defending the fundamental principles of the United States Constitution. . . .

I'd like to turn to our institutional question for tonight. It reads as follows:

“Mr. LaRouche, rebels in eastern Ukraine have turned over the ‘black boxes’ and the bodies of the passengers from Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 to the proper authorities. However, the crisis in eastern Ukraine continues to intensify, with the Pentagon charging that the Russians are moving more heavy equipment across the border; with Europe announcing further sanc-

tions; and the war danger looming large. What are your recommendations to all interested parties on how to solve this crisis?"

Malaysia Airlines Flight 17

Dennis Small: Thank you Matthew, and good evening. The developments of today that Matt just referred to in the Congress of the United States are a very good first step to opening up possibilities for addressing the crisis which is actually behind the developments with Flight MH17, and what the British Empire is trying to do with this whole incident, which is to trigger a thermonuclear confrontation between the United States and Russia. Mr. LaRouche's first response on this question of what should be done is that the British Empire and its Wall Street allies—its branch office—have to be put out of existence. They have to be politically and financially shut down, and with them, tools such as Barack Obama should be removed from any relationship to the august office of the Presidency of the United States.

Now on the specific question of MH17 and the responses around that, what Mr. LaRouche spoke of is the need for, of course, having full transparency in the investigation. All of the signals intelligence coming from all sides in this matter should be made available. He remarked that the shipping of the "black boxes" to the United Kingdom is a very bad development, because the British are the ones behind the entire crisis, and they can be expected to use their control over the black boxes to try to control or to eliminate any access to actual information about what's going on. He said that the British Empire is intent on creating wars, including thermonuclear war. And therefore, if you want to stop the drive for war, what you have to do is bankrupt the British Empire and Wall Street.

I would like to inform our viewers that in discussions that we had with a very highly placed military source in Europe, his comment on the transfer of the black boxes to the British is that they are not going to be able to falsify the contents, but they are going to go out of their way to withhold whatever evidence there actually is in there. This source, who is by no means favorable to the Russians in general terms, said that as of this



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A memorial to victims of the crash of Malaysia Airlines flight 17 at the Netherlands' Schiphol Airport. Answering a question about how to deal with the crisis surrounding the crash, Lyndon LaRouche advised: If you want to stop the drive for war, what you have to do is to bankrupt the British Empire and Wall Street.

point, the Russians have been forthcoming with regard to the information that they possess, and that the United States has *not*. His comment was that the Obama strategy in all this is to actually provoke the Russians, and his view is that the thinking in Moscow and in Beijing is that they have approximately a two-year timetable in order to be prepared for war against the United States.

Now, this is not a matter of simply citing a source who might be right or might be wrong, I would refer people to comments made this week by the Russian President Vladimir Putin himself, in response to the accelerating and aggravating situation in Ukraine. At a rather unusual meeting of the Security Council of Russia on July 24—unusual in that his remarks were broadcast live on television; usually these are closed-door meetings—he said the following: "We will act appropriately and proportionately to the approach of NATO's military infrastructure toward our borders, and we will not fail to notice the expansion of global missile defense systems and increases in the reserves of strategic non-nuclear precision weaponry."

Putin went on to specifically reject the idea that the NATO-U.S. ballistic missile defense system is simply defensive. He said the following: "That's not the case. This is an offensive system; it is part of the offensive defense system of the United States on the periphery. Regardless of what our foreign colleagues say, we can clearly see what is actually happening. Groups of

NATO troops are clearly being re-inforced in Eastern European states, including in the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea.”

So you can see from the Russian side, that is their perception of the direction of the escalation of the conflict around the Ukraine.

Mr. LaRouche’s comment on these developments is: Yes, but don’t leave the British Empire out of the equation in the evaluation of this thing. They are the ones behind Obama. They are behind the war drive, and they’re also behind the current economic collapse which has brought the world to the brink of catastrophe. And he reiterated: You have to shut down Wall Street to stop the war danger. If you don’t do that, you’re walking into a trap of either accepting the provocations or responding in a way the British have already pre-discounted. He said the drive for war is coming from a bankrupt and desperate British Empire.

Real Value vs. Fraudsters’ Speculation

LaRouche said Wall Street and the British Empire’s bankers are fraudsters. Their assets are worthless; and try as they may to collect on them, they’ve got nothing coming to them. The fraud is that they are trying to put value on things that don’t exist; and that the price that they are assigning to these assets is completely phony. He said what has to be done is that all of that fictitious value has to be simply written down; it’s not worth anything anyway. Reorganize it through bankruptcy reorganization—measures such as Glass-Steagall—and what that will leave is the small amount remaining of actually valid debt which will be fungible and the basis for creating an entirely new credit system.

And he reiterated the point that he emphasized in last week’s webcast, which is that there are now two completely incompatible systems in existence on the planet. In the one case, you have utterly worthless paper accounts, and these need to be examined. He said, look to commodities speculators, look at what’s happening in food; look at what’s happening on the grain markets. They are killing people to defend the phony value of these assets!

What we actually need—and this is a fundamental



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

The BRICS Summit in Brazil, July 16, 2014, where representatives of half of the human race agreed to set up a New World Economic Order. Here, Russian President Putin and Indian Prime Minister Modi confer.

proposal of the direction in which the world must now move, so let me emphasize this from the outset—he said, we need a general proposal for an agreement among nations as to what is and what is not real value in the economy. There are two incompatible systems, the one represented by these worthless assets, which is taking the world to the brink of war. The other is represented in the meeting from July 15 in Brazil of the BRICS countries—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—along with all the heads of state of South America (see last week’s [Feature](#)). LaRouche said they have taken a very important step in the direction of what real value actually is. And this issue of real value, this issue of actually defining what real economic value is, is the central issue for the establishment of a just New World Economic Order—having destroyed the British Empire. And that is the intention behind LaRouche’s Four Laws, which require immediate implementation in the United States and internationally.

So, LaRouche said, impeach Obama; get him out of the way. And, it wouldn’t be a bad idea if the British impeached Blair, who, incidentally, is facing impeachment charges before the British Parliament as well. These are the representatives of the Empire; we have to bankrupt the Empire if we are to stop the war.

Perpetual War Scenario

Now, in terms of these overall war situations, just to round out this point, it’s not just Ukraine. What you’ve

got going on is what one might adequately describe as the Tonkin Gulf syndrome. Now some of you viewing this web-cast may recall that one of the crucial incidents that got the Vietnam War started was the Tonkin Gulf incident. This was a British-run operation, and this is classic, what they do. They simply lie; they claim things happened that didn't actually happen; they give you the bum's rush—especially the United States—to get the United States involved in war. Before people even have time to ask questions, the war is on, and from the British standpoint, it's too late to pull back. They did it, run by the British, in the Tonkin Gulf situation.

It's exactly what happened with Tony Blair's "dodgy dossier," which got us into the Iraq War—with a little help from Bush. It's what they pulled off in Libya. Remember, in Iraq, it was all about weapons of mass destruction that Saddam Hussein had—except he didn't. But it was a little late by the time that was admitted. Same thing in Libya. They tried the exact same thing in Syria, charging the use of chemical weapons supposedly by the Assad government. And there's absolutely no evidence that that's what was occurring. The Russians had a role in blowing the whistle on that, as did some people in the United States Congress and some people in military and intelligence circles in the United States. In both cases, urged forward, encouraged to move forward and directed in terms of the ideas, by the LaRouche movement.

And now they're trying to do the same thing in Ukraine. What is actually behind this MH17 question is exactly that. They're fabricating things; they're making it up. And they're trying to do this to get the United States in the thick of perpetual wars. And I think the fact that the Congress of the United States today demonstrated an anatomical principle of importance, which is that backbones can be made to grow—at least political backbones. You'll hear much more about that from Diane and Kesha shortly ahead—this is very important, in terms of pulling the plug on this British-style operation.



LPAC-TV

Dennis Small: How do you actually measure value in an economy?

Now, the British goal in terms of these perpetual wars, is not new—it's not just the Vietnam War. This goes way, way back. In fact, this is something that was addressed by Nicholas of Cusa in the middle of the 15th Century, because they were facing wars then, also triggered by the Empire at the time. (Queen Elizabeth, although she looks like she's old enough to have been so, she was not actually the head of British Empire at that time. I want to reassure our viewers of that fact.) But what Cusa talked about was immediately after a terrible massacre which occurred in Constantinople—but you could be reading

about it today in eastern Ukraine, or Iraq, or in Syria, this kind of religious-promoted massacres.

What Cusa discussed in a writing called "On the Peace of Faith" (De Pace Fidei) is the basis for putting an end to these perpetual wars. He appealed to God to guide humanity in the right direction on this, and then he wrote: "On account of lengthy, continuous meditation, he concluded it would be possible, through the experience of a few wise men . . . to find a unique and propitious concordance, and through this, to constitute a perpetual peace in religion upon the appropriate and the true course."

In the remainder of that document, he discusses what that appropriate and true course is, which is neither agreement on particular religious rites nor particular prophets nor anything of the sort; those can vary, Cusa said. But agreement on the *truth*. And his point of emphasis is that man is capable of knowing the truth; the truth exists; and man is capable of knowing it. And that man's identity is in the permanent search for this truth. That fundamental point of Cusa's—incidentally, Cusa was the inspirer of the discovery of America as well—but in this idea, in the concepts involved in the founding of the United States, this concept of man is, in fact, the key to what Lyndon LaRouche has identified as the only course politically for getting the world back from the brink of catastrophe, which is taking down the British Empire; and getting rid of Wall Street, Obama, Tony Blair, and their other assets.

BRICS Summit: What Americans Must Do

Ogden: As Dennis mentioned, a new system of nations has emerged in the past few weeks on this planet, in the form of the BRICS countries and especially their alliance with the nations of Central and South America, including prominently Argentina, which is setting the standard for resistance around the world. Earlier this week, LaRouche described the current world situation as follows: “You’ve come to a period of time where the whole world system is such that China is powerful; India is powerful; South America is powerful.

These are the forces which are resisting the British Empire. From South America, resistance. From China, resistance. From India, resistance. So, if we join ourselves in that cause of resistance, we can bring this whole damned thing down. It’s very simple, you just have to say, ‘This is a swindle. We have no reason to pay for it. We don’t owe anybody anything.’ And resistance is a very powerful weapon once people have the guts to use it.”

Now remember, this is coming from the original author of the idea of the “debt bomb,” as we’ve elaborated on this webcast previously. When LaRouche was engaged with the leaders of South and Central America in the early 1980s, as the author of *Operation Juárez*, which was the proposal for a bloc of South American nations to unilaterally declare a debt moratorium on the usurious, speculative debt payments that the IMF was demanding from them, and to reassert the sovereignty of their nations. You also had LaRouche’s role even before that, in proposing the creation of an International Development Bank, the IDB, by a bloc of nations, to replace the corrupted IMF and World Bank system. This idea was taken up at that time by the entire Non-Aligned Movement in 1976, at a historic summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

However, the difference between then and now, is the sheer magnitude of the BRICS nations, and the overwhelming proportion of the world’s population which they and their allies represent, along with the state of sheer and utter bankruptcy which the Wall



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Matthew Ogden: LaRouchePAC has catalyzed a rising tide of resistance against Obama and his policy of provoking world war.

Street/London monetary system has now achieved.

This spirit of resistance was reflected very clearly in a speech delivered by Argentine President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner earlier this week. She asserted that the historic summit last week between the BRICS and Unasur [Union of South American Nations] represented what she called a reformulation of a new global order, in which “there are new actors who don’t want to smash your head in, but rather want to cooperate with you.” And she laughed at the threat, that if Argentina doesn’t concede to the vultures, then it won’t have access to foreign financial mar-

kets, which Argentina has done perfectly well without for the last ten years or so.

She solemnly vowed that she *will not concede*. She said, “I wish to say to each and every Argentine, that this President will not sign anything that compromises future generations of Argentines, as others did. We will not go backwards to the hell that the foreign debt meant for decades, which limited possibilities of growth, development, knowledge, education, housing, health care, and universities, for millions of Argentines.”

So Dennis, my two questions are: 1) What standards *do* determine what true value is, to distinguish between real and fraudulent debt? And 2) what must Americans do, as LaRouche said, “to join this resistance, to bring down the Empire once and for all”?

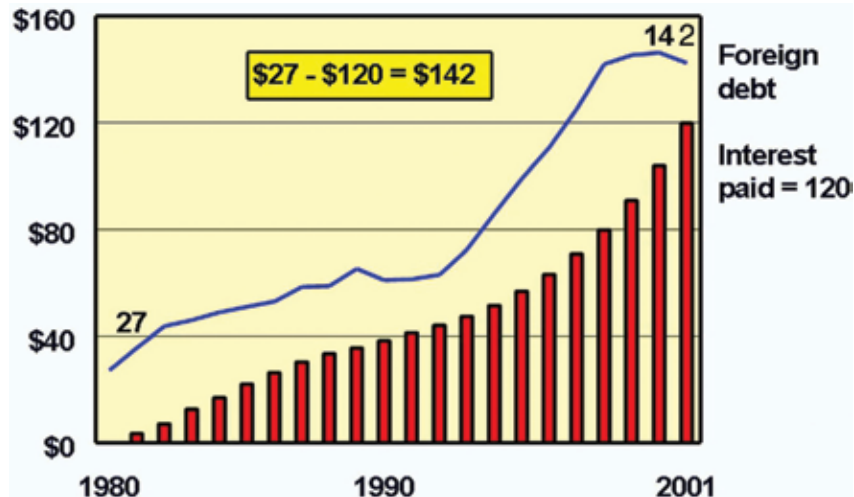
Small: Well, let me start with the second question. LaRouche had very simple marching orders which he issued earlier this week on this question: They should join him in telling Wall Street the following: “It’s *your* crap, *you* eat it!” And that’s the whole point.

All this represents no actual value. LaRouche again emphasized that the Argentine case is absolutely clear. You have vulture funds that did not lend a dollar to Argentina, but instead bought up bonds that had already been in renegotiation when Argentina had restructured its debt. They bought those bonds for pennies on the dollar, and they immediately turned around, and went to court to sue for 100% plus fines and interest on those bonds. The net result is that if they are paid, they will get 1,608% profit over a six-year period.

FIGURE 1

Argentina: Bankers' Arithmetic

(billions of \$)



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Now, this is insane! It's unjust, it's immoral, it's unscientific economically, and it's exactly what should *not* be done. And Wall Street simply needs to be told, along with the British Empire, "This is yours, no one is going to pay this." And this is what's now happening. People are simply not paying.

Now, what often comes up, and I've heard these questions frequently, and many of our viewers may have as well, have little gnawing doubts in their mind, "Well, but ... but ... but ... but ... didn't they borrow the money? Don't they really owe it? I mean, where did the debt come from in the first place? And, my mother told me you should always pay your debts."

Bankers' Arithmetic

Let me give you a little bit of history as to where the debt came from. Back in the period of the debt bomb and *Operation Juárez* that Matt was discussing, during the period of the '80s and the '90s, we did some straightforward calculations of the nature of these financial instruments. And the first graphic that I want to show you, is something that we did many years ago. It's called "Argentina: Bankers' Arithmetic" (**Figure 1**). What this actually shows, is that over the period from 1980 to 2001, which was the point at which Argentina was forced to default on its foreign debt, because they simply couldn't pay it, Argentina's foreign debt began at \$27 billion—that's the upper line. Over the course of the 22-year period, from 1980 to 2002, Argentina paid

in accumulated interest payments—*only* interest, this is not repayment of principal, *only* interest—they paid \$120 billion. This is more than *four times* what they originally owed. And at the end of that period, what they owed was \$142 billion!

So they owed \$27 billion, they paid \$120, and they ended up owing \$142. The debt increased six-fold. This is what you call *bankers' arithmetic*. It's *wonderful* for them. It simply means killing countries and people. And that's what happened.

Now how did that happen? Well, if you control the casino table, you can impose this on people. If you are the only game in town, no problem. You just raise interest rates, for example, which is what Paul Volcker did, from a couple of percent up to 19, 20, 23%.

Then what do you do if you're a debtor? You've probably experienced that on your credit card—you know exactly what happens: You can't pay!

Then the other trick that they pulled with these countries is that they launched financial warfare on them, forcing a devaluation of their currency. So if in the past, when they contracted the debt—for example, a million dollars would have cost 10 million pesos if there was a ten-to-one relationship between the currencies—if you force a devaluation of the peso, then all of a sudden overnight, to pay that \$1 million, it doesn't cost you 10 million pesos, it costs you 100 million pesos. "Sorry, you have to pay." And that was another form of the total fraud behind this thing.

So when LaRouche says that this a complete fraud, and there is absolutely no basis for payment, that is the actual fact. This debt has been paid, and paid, and paid over and over again! And it's now time to tell Wall Street, "It's *your* crap, *you* eat it!"

Now the vulture funds that are involved in this, as we've said before on this show, these are the same ones that are operating inside the United States as well. Detroit: The main vulture fund involved in the Detroit operation right now, destroying that city, is a fund called Aurelius Management. They're one of the major funds involved in Argentina! They're also involved in Puerto Rico, which is being driven over the edge as well. So it's the same people.

LaRouche said, "These guys are pigs. Who are

they? Look at the vulture funds, and look at the corrupt judges who are part of the corrupt game, that are giving backing to these claims. You call these Justices of the Supreme Court? With looting rates of 1,608% over six years?" LaRouche said, this is a system of private racketeering that's going on. So the approach is very simple: Don't give in. Simply say "No," like the BRICS are doing. And as of now, what the BRICS are doing with the South American countries, is they're saying, "Gentlemen, you're bankrupt. We don't owe you anything. You're not going to be paid. You've been paid many times over." And, besides which, nobody on this planet likes you very much anyway. So if people simply don't pay, those assets go *poof!* Because they don't exist anyway.

How Do You Measure Value?

Now on to the question of real value. How do you actually measure value in an economy, which is the challenge LaRouche has thrown out to the world at the point where we are now in a position increasingly, to get rid of this British Empire.

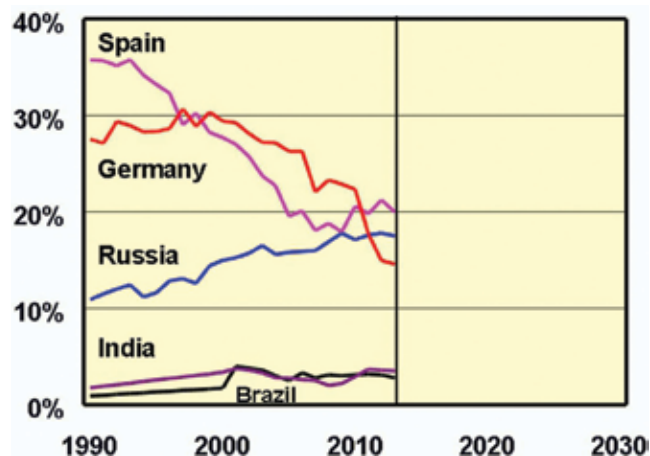
What kind of a system is actually required? Well, we can look at the issue of the physical economy as measured in what LaRouche has described and discussed at length in his economic texts, as energy-flux density. This is a measure of the density of concentration of power in an economy to produce work. It's not a measure of simply the total energy produced—that's important, too. But the form and the organization of the energy makes it of a different quality if it is extremely dense. Try to cut metal with 7 quadrillion candles. You can't do it. But if you put the same amount of energy as those 7 quadrillion candles—I mean, 7 quadrillion isn't that much, it's just three times the total values of the financial assets in the world; so *surely*, we can count up 7 quadrillion candles. The amount of energy in that is probably equal to 1 laser that would be used in machine-tool work. So, it gives you an idea: Energy is not a scalar quantity. It's a question of the form of organization. It's a matter of energy-flux density.

For example, one measure of this, if you look at the economy is, are people producing their energy with *high* energy-flux density methods, nuclear, for example; or, have they been forced to revert to coal, or biomass, or no energy whatsoever?

Now, let's take a look at the following graph (**Figure 2**). What this shows is nuclear energy as a percentage of total electricity produced. Now, relatively speaking, the

FIGURE 2

Nuclear as % of Total Electricity Produced



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more of your total energy which is produced by nuclear, as compared to others, the more advanced your economy. You're more technologically advanced, because you have a relatively dense form of energy in use in the economy. And you can see from this graphic that back in 1990, a couple of typical European countries, Germany and Spain, were at relatively high proportions, up in the 30-40% range.

You can also see that as a result of the policies implemented in those countries under the European Union, the percentage of total energy produced in those cases, has been dropping, drastically, if you look at Spain, and Germany, which is on an anti-nuclear course.

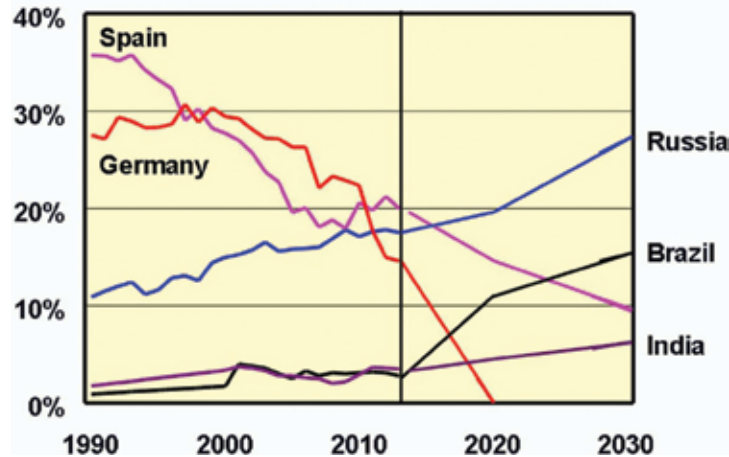
Over this same period—the three lower lines in this graph—I've included three countries of the BRICS: One is Russia, and you can see what's been happening to their economy, where from 1990-2010, the proportion of nuclear is increasing very significantly from about 10% up to 18%; and although there was a serious problem of very low overall total energy consumption, which actually fell at a certain point, that's not the dominant trend in this period. What this is showing is an actual increase in nuclear in absolute terms and in relative terms as well. And in the case of India and Brazil, although it starts fairly low, it is also trending upwards.

Going Nuclear

That takes us up to the current period, 2010: Now, all of these countries have plans, projections of what they're going to be doing with their energy sectors, including nuclear.

FIGURE 3

Nuclear as % of Total Electricity Produced with Future Projections



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And I want you to look at the next graph (**Figure 3**), and tell me, which of these two systems the United States should be associated with? In the case of the European Union, which is run by the British, you can see that, in the case of Spain, which is the green line, their plan takes them from 20% down to 10% nuclear! The economy's being torn apart! And it's actually much worse than that indicates, because they're actually trying to produce energy with windmills and solar energy! I mean, give me a break! Even Don Quixote knew that this was ridiculous, and he wasn't too intelligent.

But the case of Germany is my favorite, from the standpoint of irony, because Germany is already on a rapid course down, but that's not good enough for this government. This government, the Merkel government, intends to reduce its proportion of total energy produced by nuclear from about 15% *down to zero!* by the year 2020. *Zero!*

I want people to know that we have spoken with *highly* qualified Eurasian sources, who report, that the governments of Russia, China, and India, think that this evidence, this graph, simply proves that Germany must have an *extremely advanced* fusion energy program, because *nobody* could be so stupid as to wipe out fission power if they didn't have fusion coming online.

Now, you can see what the plan is with the BRICS. Russia, increasing; Brazil, increasing; India, increasing. So, what's going on here, is two different systems of value, two different world systems, and we're faced in the United States with the question of which direc-

tion are *we* going to be going in under these circumstances? And the second option, the option that the BRICS are creating and so on, is clearly the one in which the world has a future, a value system which reflects the physical economy, that is to say, using man's mind, for scientific developments to implement technologies which will increase the energy-flux density.

I'll just give you one example of this: Russian President Putin, at the recent meeting of the BRICS in Brazil, proposed the widespread adoption and implementation of the Russian GLONASS system, which is basically a global positioning system, a GPS system of the Russians, *for the purpose of increasing food production* in their countries by 30-50%. Because with such a system, as it has been implemented in places that are not insane, you can actually use that positioning system to determine very specifically, based on the soil characteristics, the chemical characteristics, and so on, to be able to use your highly automated and computerized tractor, to implement the necessary fertilizer and other additives that are required, *down to the square inch*. There are tractors, and they exist in the United States, except we don't really use them to produce food here anymore, because we have a government that's bailing out the bubble, instead of investing in these things.

But that's the kind of thing that is under discussion. So this, I think, is a step in the right direction, if not the full answer to the question you're raising, and which LaRouche has put on our table, and the world's table for consideration, is, what *is* value, really?

'No Recess Until Obama Is Impeached'

Ogden: This week, LaRouchePAC was very active, especially in Washington, D.C. It issued a national leaflet, titled "No Recess Until Obama Is Impeached," which was distributed both in Washington and across the country. We had activists coming to Washington from up and down the East Coast, and as you can see from the picture which I'm going to put on the screen, LaRouchePAC members were on Capitol Hill with a banner which read, "Remember the Guns of August: Cancel the Recess, Impeach Obama, Restore Glass-Steagall."

Now, the mobilization of LaRouchePAC nationally over the past several weeks, has certainly catalyzed a rising tide of resistance against Obama and his policy of world war. As I mentioned in the beginning of this



LPAC/Alicia Cerretani

LaRouchePAC organizing in Washington, July 23, 2014.

webcast, today we saw a very significant, historic, one-hour debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and an overwhelming vote in favor of the passage of House Concurrent Resolution 105, a majority vote of 370 to 40. And this resolution declares, “The President shall not deploy or maintain United States Armed Forces in a sustained combat role in Iraq without specific statutory authorization” by Congress (<http://www.c-span.org/video/?c4504895/house-debate-war-powers-resolution>)....

So let me just underscore what Congressman Jones said there: This is a monumental step toward Congress’ reclaiming its constitutional authority. And as Mr. LaRouche said in response to this earlier today, “This opens it up for very important things to come.”

Now, this reflects the significant mobilization that LaRouchePAC has engaged in, to force Congress to assert its constitutionally mandated responsibilities as a check against Obama’s uncontrolled drive for global war. Though it’s not at all clear if Obama will heed this action, since he’s already declared that in his mind, he *doesn’t* need to come to Congress for authorization, and he would like to

act without the authority of Congress, since, as Jones said, the Authorization for Use of Military Force obtained by Bush in 2002 is still on the books.

However, the growing threat of impeachment is certainly being felt and is being acknowledged in the White House, and it’s only continuing to grow.

Today, a new poll was published by CNN which states again what previous polls have said: 33% of all Americans currently favor impeachment, which is several percentage points, in fact, above a similar poll that was taken at the point in George Bush’s second term; and 57% of Republicans favor impeachment, despite John Boehner’s strategy to try to quell this groundswell for impeachment, with his lawsuit. And you also had today, Dan Pfifer, a top advisor to Obama, saying that he

would not discount the possibility of Congress actually moving to impeach Obama, at some point in the future.

So, I am joined in the studio tonight by Kesha Rogers and Diane Sare, who have been on Capitol Hill all week, and will continue to be here through next week as well....

‘A New Era Is Upon Us’

Diane Sare: I’d like to start with a brief exhibit which should not be displayed too long, because I find it most uncomfortable, which is entitled “All Will Fall,” from our friend Francisco Goya, who knew something about Barack Obama, apparently. And you can see the Queen of England, Valerie Jarrett, Michelle Obama, Samantha Power, and I think that’s Victoria Nuland up at



Francisco de Goya: “All Will Fall”

the top. And it occurred to me, actually after thinking about what's happening with Tony Blair and what's happening with [Ukrainian Prime Minister] Yatsenyuk, who is Victoria Nuland's little project, it is the case: They are all falling.

But so those of you who are nervous or intimidated about calling your Congressman to demand that they take action and stay in session and impeach this guy before we get thermonuclear war or a total collapse, so don't be fearful. This is what you're dealing with.

Now, what has occurred, and what Kesha and I discovered on the Hill, which was somewhat disturbing to us, is that very, very few people that we met with actually knew what had occurred with the BRICS Summit—that this is a transformation. It's a potential for a whole new system on the planet. And with the agreements that they've made with nations of South America, you have 48% of the world's population. And what they are doing is actually in the tradition of the United States.

I was particularly struck, because I've been thinking a lot about what Gen. Douglas MacArthur said at the end of World War II, upon the surrender of the Japanese, in a radio address he gave Sept. 2, 1945, where he says: "A new era is upon us. Even the lesson of victory itself brings with it profound concern, both for our future security and the survival of civilization. The destructiveness of the war potential through progressive advances in scientific discovery has, in fact, now reached a point which revises the traditional concepts of war. We have had our last chance. If we do not now devise some greater and more equitable system, Armageddon will be at our door."

And it struck me and others on the Policy Committee that what we have now before us, is this potential for a "greater and more equitable system," and that this was actually the crux of foreign policy, as intended by our Founding Fathers—not the idea of going in and overthrowing governments, right and left, in total violation of sovereignty. And I will say, there's been such a paradigm shift in meetings with some of the younger staffers, I was astounded that they argued, that it is "legal and normal" for us to interfere in affairs of sovereign states who are not a direct and imminent threat to the United States.



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Diane Sare and Kesha Rogers in Washington, July 25, 2014. The two are leaders of the LaRouchePAC Policy Committee.

John Quincy Adams: Real Foreign Policy

Kesha Rogers: What I'd like to do is, to take the discussion that has been developed thus far, and to really focus once again on this question on what the United States, what the American citizens must understand about our unique role, and our understanding of what the United States represents as a leader and a partner throughout the world.

We had a discussion with Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, and in the course of the discussion, we were developing the point that, since the atrocities of 9/11, you have really had a clear destruction of the understanding of what the United States relationship in foreign policy must be, and what the American people really should be fighting for. And you know, a lot of people think that "foreign policy" means, going after terrorism, going after the "bad guys"; foreign policy means funding ISIS, or funding Ukrainian Nazis in Kiev. We just have the complete wrong policy, about what our unique role in terms of collaboration with nations around the world represents.

So, what I wanted to do, is take a moment for some brief quotes from John Quincy Adams, because he knew very well what the real nature of foreign policy is, and what the United States represented in relationship to other nations. These quotes come from the July 4th, Independence Day, 1821, speech that he gave in the House of Representatives. And the question is posed to the countrymen and elders of the state.

He says, "What has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this: America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a

nation, proclaim to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government. America, in her assembly of nations, since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. . . .

“Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her heart, her benedictions, and her prayers be. . . .

“But she goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy.

“She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. . . .

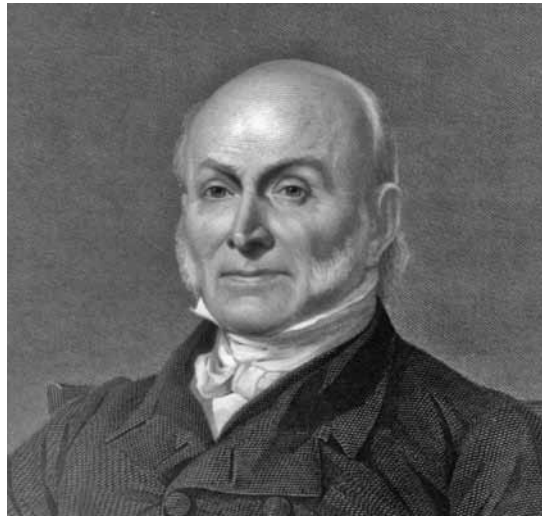
“[America’s] glory is not dominion, but liberty. Her march is the march of the mind. She has a spear and a shield: but the motto upon her shield is Freedom, Independence, and Peace. This has been her declaration, this has been, as far as her necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.”

And I think that John Quincy Adams wasn’t thinking about freedom, and peace, and independence from the standpoint of joining hands and singing “Kumbaya.” He was thinking about it from the standpoint of exactly what the BRICS Summit represents; that the United States must take its rightful place in leadership, if we do our job and dump this British Empire, and dump its puppet Barack Obama in the White House right now.

What John Quincy Adams actually exemplified in those very profound remarks, is why we fight today. Why people must understand the real significance of foreign policy in this nation, as the advocate of, as John Quincy Adams said, “the march of the mind.” Because in all of the discussion we’ve had thus far, on the question of real economic value, on the question of the development of sovereign nation-states, of resistance, this is what we are resistance *for*. This is what we’re fighting for.

And with that, I’d like to just say, that as we’re here in Washington, D.C., throughout the course of this next week, let me just reiterate Mr. LaRouche’s clear command that *Congress must not recess until Obama is impeached!*

As you’re calling your Congress members, as Diane



President John Quincy Adams (1767-1848): America “goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy.”

just said, you should think about these words of John Quincy Adams, what we should be participating in and leading as a sovereign nation and as a nation with the commitment to development of freedom and peace throughout the world. And I would just say that we cannot have any illusions whatsoever, about what is coming down on mankind if we don’t do our job, if people refuse to act.

Now, those of you who are out there, again saying, “Well, this sounds like a beautiful idea, but impeachment just won’t happen”—well, I’ll tell

you this: You need to tell the Republicans and the Democrats, “It’s time to stop masturbating! It’s time to put down your Boehner and actually do your job!”

So this is the fight that’s before us right now. We have a victorious moment. If we think about what has just happened with the spectacular developments of the vote that took place around H. Con. Res. 105, and what Congressman Jones laid out, we can really see that a resistance is under way, the momentum is under way, right now, where this President can be impeached. And it is *your* mission to command, that Congress not leave! We don’t want to see you in the districts, we don’t want to see your ugly faces, until you actually do your job!” That’s how blunt we have to be! “You think you’re going to come to the districts and run an election, when you have let this President run roughshod over the Constitution, to continue to destroy our nation. This has to stop!”

So, as we go into these next few days, I hope that each person, each and every one of you watching this, will take up and muster the courage. As we were discussing last night, we need throughout the Congress and throughout the population, a spread of *contagion of courage* to come about rapidly and immediately.

A New, Just World Economic Order

Ogden: For our final question, I would like to follow up on what both Diane and Kesha were very beautifully developing, and let me pick up on what Diane said, and repeat this quote that she cited from Gen. Douglas MacArthur: “A new era is upon us. . . . The destructiveness of the war potential through progressive advances in



The Japanese surrender Sept. 2, 1945. General MacArthur is standing behind the microphones. "If we do not now devise some greater and more equitable system, Armageddon will be at our door," he said in a radio address the same day.

scientific discovery has, in fact, now reached a point which revises the traditional concepts of war. We have had our last chance. If we do not now devise some greater and more equitable system, Armageddon will be at our door."

Now, interestingly, General MacArthur continued by explaining, in his words, that the problem basically, is a theological one, and it involves a "spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature, and all material and cultural developments of the past 2,000 years." He said, "It must be of the spirit, if we are to save the flesh."

Now, the occasion for this speech was the signing of the surrender by the Japanese, which officially brought an end to World War II. And MacArthur also said on this occasion: "It's my earnest hope, and, indeed, the hope of all mankind, that from this solemn occasion, a better world shall emerge, out of the blood and carnage of the past. A world founded upon faith and understanding, a world dedicated to the dignity of man."

Now, if you look at Lyndon LaRouche's lifetime career, since the end of World War II, where he was stationed as young soldier in Calcutta, India, and as he's explained many times, saw with his own eyes, the bestiality of the British Empire toward the Indian people, his identity since then has really been to pick up, where pa-

triot like Franklin Roosevelt and Douglas MacArthur left off, and to lead this fight to create this new, more equitable system among nations, and this "world dedicated to the dignity of man." We've reviewed repeatedly, through the recent weeks' broadcasts here, LaRouche's role over the past four decades, in planting the seeds for what is now being created, with the New Development Bank, with the BRICS Summit and so forth, starting from LaRouche's proposal in 1975 for the IDB, the International Development Bank; the Colombo summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1976; to *Operation Juárez* in 1982; to the SDI in 1983; to the Strategic Triangle proposal after

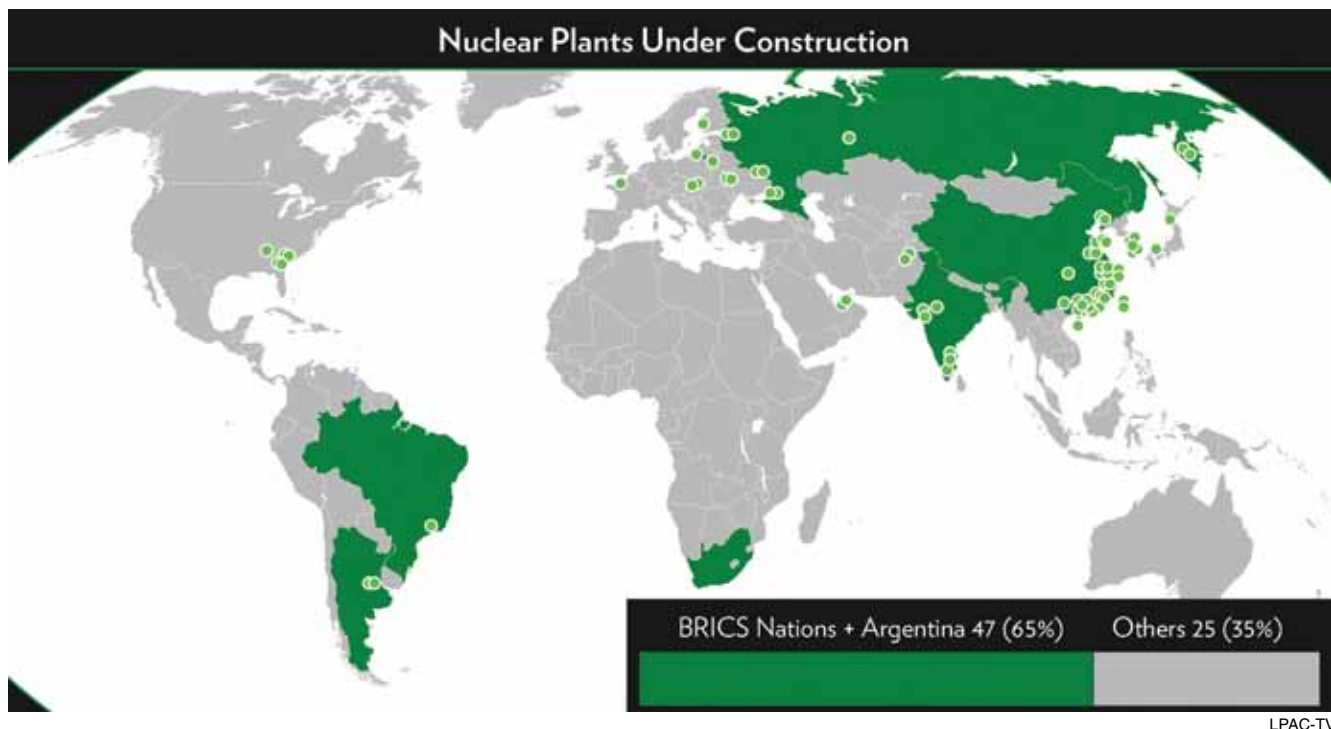
the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, and to LaRouche's calls for a New Bretton Woods system in the 1990s, leading directly into the fight for the Eurasian Land-Bridge, going all the way into the 2000s. And now you have LaRouche's four cardinal laws for the United States, beginning with Glass-Steagall.

But what has unified all of these efforts and all of these initiatives, has been the ever-present demand, for a new, more just, economic order for the planet. So, Dennis, in the context of what we've already talked about here, today, and the question of the creation of a true standard of value, based on the identity of the human species, I'd like you to elaborate on what is meant when we say, "a new, more just, economic order for the planet." What is the true definition of justice? And how do we apply that principle to bring into being what MacArthur described as "a world dedicated to the dignity of man"?

Small: Well, John Quincy Adams put his finger right on it, when he talked about the "march of the mind" as being the national mission of the United States. Because the issue of mind and the role of mind in creating real economic value *and* justice, in the exact same way, is at the heart of the answer to the question that you're posing, in what we've been discussing.

Now, I think that John Quincy Adams today would probably be, as they say proverbially, rolling over in his

FIGURE 4



grave, if he had a look at what is going on around the world on the question of nuclear energy.

Admittedly nuclear energy did not exist back then, but if you take a look at the map which was prepared for this broadcast on the nuclear energy question (**Figure 4**), which shows where in the world nuclear plants are currently under construction. There are 72 plants under construction in the world today: *47 of them, 65%, in the BRICS countries, plus Argentina!* The rest of the world, only 25. And that goes along with those graphs I showed you on energy-flux density.

How is it possible, that the United States of America, which was guided by ideas such as John Quincy Adams, and by people like Douglas MacArthur, and who which has a statesman like Lyndon LaRouche, today, could allow this to come about? How could it possibly be, that at the BRICS Summit, *they* have taken up the banner of the American System of political economy, and are in the process of building a transcontinental railroad across the Americas, South America, which was originally mapped out in 1898 under the Presidency of McKinley? How is it possible, that a new interoceanic canal across Central America, and Nicaragua specifically, is being done along the lines of a report and a study that was done in 1896 at the Congress of the United States? Isn't it time that *we*, where the American

System was first established, join in, with the American System?

Founding Grandfathers

Now, to do that, we're going to have to return to the ideas of MacArthur and John Quincy Adams, and so on, *and* to the ideas that I discussed at the beginning, of Nicholas of Cusa, and most particularly to the discussion of this issue of justice presented by one of the Founding Fathers of the United States—actually, I should probably call him a Founding Grandfather of the United States—I'm talking about the great German philosopher and scientist, Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. Because our Founding Fathers, the *ideas* of our Founding Fathers, descend directly from the great Renaissance tradition of Cusa, and through Leibniz.

On this issue of justice, and morality in economics, you often run across people who say, "Well, you know, I feel very bad about what you describe as happening in Argentina, and I agree that 1,608% interest is just a tad high—but what could you do about it? You got to pay your debts!"

What does justice actually mean, and what does it have to do with real economic value? I have three quotes from Leibniz that I want to read to you to address this issue, and for you to mull over. In the first

one, which is in 1702, a writing of his called “Meditation on the Common Concept of Justice,” he poses a paradox. He says the following—he poses it in theological or religious terms—but I think you’ll get the broader point. He says:

“It is agreed that whatever God wills is good and just. But there remains the question whether it is good and just because God wills it, or whether God wills it because it is good and just; in other words, whether justice and goodness are arbitrary or whether they belong to the necessary and eternal truths about the nature of things.”

Leibniz then goes on to say, if you are among those believe in the first option, that it is good and just *simply* because God wills it, he says: “This view would destroy the justice of God.... To say my will takes the place of reason, is properly the motto of a tyrant. Moreover, this opinion would not sufficiently distinguish God from the devil.”

And then he goes on, speaking of the devil: “A celebrated English philosopher named Hobbes (who has lain down truly wicked principles and adhered to them with too much fidelity) has wished to uphold almost the same thing as Thrasymachus,” who was a character in one of Plato’s dialogues, whose view is “might makes right”; there is no such thing as justice, just *do it!* Sort of Obama’s view of the unitary Executive.

Continuing with Leibniz—he says the same thing as Thrasymachus: “for he wants God to have the right to do everything, because he is all-powerful.”

Now, Leibniz says, that’s wrong. He says, what is real justice? What is really the Good? He says, this is something knowable to man, it is not something arbitrary. It is knowable to man, and that is because man, is capable of creativity *and science*. Man can *know* that these things are as they are said to be, just and good, because those are universally perceivable or conceivable concepts, which the mind is capable of understand-



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Gottfried Leibniz, a Founding Grandfather of the United States: “Justice is nothing else than the charity of the wise, that is to say goodness towards others, which is conformed to wisdom.”

ing. So he says the following:

“It is not enough, indeed, that we be subject to God, just as we would obey a tyrant; nor must he be only feared because of his greatness, but also loved because of his goodness.... Justice is nothing else than the charity of the wise, that is to say goodness towards others, which is conformed to wisdom. And wisdom, in my sense, is nothing else than the science of felicity.” What Leibniz on other occasions calls “the pursuit of happiness,” the exact concept which is enshrined in our Declaration of Independence, in the famous phrase, “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

These ideas are, indeed, the basis on which our nation was founded. That concept of the good and of justice, which Leibniz elaborates here, is at the heart of what real value actually is in an economic system. Because real value derives from that which distinguishes man from beasts. What allows us to distinguish what is just from what is

unjust, what is good from what is bad, what is moral from what is immoral. It is man’s creativity, our ability to create, to do things right, or wrong, *as we choose*, that is what distinguishes us as a species. And that creativity is what leads to the possibility for science, and control over the universal principles that guide the universe.

That, expressed in economics, shows itself in rising energy-flux density. You control more and more power, for the benefit of the entire species. That is the meaning of LaRouche’s Four Laws and his principles of economics. That is why he shaped that presentation of the Four Laws around the parallel concept of Vernadsky and Vernadsky’s noosphere, which we’ve also discussed on these webcasts.

So this, this idea of Leibniz, this idea of Cusa, these ideas of John Quincy Adams, the ideas of MacArthur, *this is the American System of political economy*. Half of humanity is moving with the American System. Don’t you think we ought to join them?

World War on the Agenda? 'Any War Can Become Nuclear'

by Nancy Spannaus

July 29—Gerd Krumeich, professor at Germany's Duesseldorf University and honorary chairman of the Military History Working Group, in an interview with Deutschlandfunk radio July 25, drew the parallels between the current strategic situation and the events that led, one century ago, to World War I. It's like 1914 but with nuclear weapons, he said, although he played down the threat by insisting that world leaders have learned the lesson.

The foreign ministers of all countries "know exactly what is at stake," Krumeich says. "And, of course, we have also the threat, much more massive than at that time, that any war can become a nuclear war and an extinction war. They knew this a little bit also at that time, but they had no nuclear bombs, and we do have them. This is the qualitative difference."

Dr. Krumeich's conclusion is axiomatic among sane members of the policy elite and military of the world's most powerful nations, including the United States. Indeed, the fact that war is no longer an option for resolving disputes among nations has been adopted as an explicit cardinal principle in nations such as China and Russia. Despite that, the British Empire-dominated governments of Western Europe and the United States are, at this very moment, pressing for a showdown confrontation with Russia (and later, China), especially over the alleged "issue" of Ukraine.

In reality, the dramatic strategic tensions currently being raised—inclusive of a vilification campaign

against Russian President Putin—have nothing to do with any particular conflict issues, and everything to do with the fact that the British financial empire is totally bankrupt. To preserve its dying system, the British monetarist elite and its lackeys, most emphatically including the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Israel, are staging provocations, spreading bald-faced lies, and deploying terror tactics and terrorists in strategic hotspots all around the world. They are particularly desperate, because, over the recent period, a clear *alternative* to their system has emerged—both in the form of the seed-crystal of a new monetary system at the BRICS Summit in Brazil, but also in terms of a reassertion of U.S. Constitutional principles in the United States.

Until that Empire is destroyed, these wars will not stop.

Target: Russia

Using the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 as a pretext, the war party in the West has ratcheted up its lies and aggression against Russia—the facts be damned. Despite consistent demands from the Russian Defense Ministry that the U.S. release its own real-time satellite data on what happened over southeast Ukraine in the downing of the Malaysian plane, and the Russians' release of their own data, the United States has refused to provide its satellite surveillance intelligence, relying instead on such pathetic "evidence" as tweeted commercial photos.



Washington, London, and Brussels brazenly ignore the fact that their Nazi-installed pet regime in Kiev is carrying out genocidal bombardments of cities in southeast Ukraine, all the while lying that “Putin is responsible.” Shown, the massacre committed by Kiev in Lugansk, June 2014.

Malaysians too have expressed shock that the world would buy the Obama Administration (and NATO) line that the Russians were responsible, without a shred of forensic evidence. This is especially the case, given the record of false-flag provocations, such as the alleged use by the Syrian government of chemical weapons, and the “evidence” of Iraq’s nuclear weapons program, that have previously come to light (see “Guest Commentary” by Malaysian scholar Chandra Muzaffar, p. 34.)

Washington, London, and Brussels brazenly ignore the fact that their Nazi-installed pet regime in Kiev is carrying out genocidal bombardments of cities in Southeast Ukraine, and is taking military actions that have cut off and perhaps contaminated the plane crash site. No amount of blood shed by the civilian population of Luhansk and Donetsk as a result of Kiev’s bombardment can divert the trans-Atlantic powers’ focus away from their mantra that “Putin is responsible.”

At this point, both expanded economic sanctions and the deployment of military supplies, if not personnel, have been adopted as the next steps in NATO’s war on Russia. Pushed by both Obama and British Prime Minister David Cameron, the European Union today announced new sanctions against Russia. The package “will limit access to EU capital markets for Russian State-owned financial institutions, impose an embargo on trade in arms, establish an export ban for dual-use

goods for military end users, and curtail Russian access to sensitive technologies particularly in the field of the oil sector,” said an EU statement.

The decision, which is expected to be followed by similar steps by the United States, is a suicidal move for what’s left of the productive sector of European industry, as it will cut an estimated 300,000 jobs in Germany and 100,000 in France, according to industry association sources. Indicative of the crippling boomerang effect on Europe to be expected is the fact that numerous EU nuclear plants depend upon Russian-made parts. Russia will, of course, also suffer supply hardships, and Russian companies will have difficulties accessing credit.

The Russians have responded soberly. In a press conference on July 28, Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said, “We will overcome any difficulties that may arise in certain areas of the economy, and maybe we will become more independent and more confident in our own strength.” Measures for substitution of necessary military parts are already underway.

Genocide in Southwest Asia

While the process of genocidal warfare in Southwest Asia—both by the Saudi-funded jihadis in Iraq and Syria, and the Israeli assault against the Palestinians in Gaza—does not hold the potential for an immediate confrontation between NATO and Russia, it equally falls within the British Empire’s global plan. The stoking of permanent sectarian warfare in this region makes it a breeding ground for terrorists who can be used by the Empire, or will simply self-deploy, to spread mayhem globally.

Exemplary is the deployment of Uighur terrorist action in China. As *EIR* has previously reported, and the Chinese media have noted as well, a grouping of Muslim Uighurs has been increasingly pulled into the network of British-Saudi terrorist groups in Southwest Asia, trained in their dark arts, and eventually made their way back into China, to carry out terrorism there.

Over the past months, there has been an increase in such terrorist incidents in China, the latest occurring in Xinjiang province today.

Other models for such a deployment have been ev-

ident in terrorist incidents in Russia, and, most famously, in the 9/11 atrocities of 2001 in the United States.

The impact of the wanton genocide being carried out by both the Israelis against Gaza, and ISIS against anyone who refuses to convert to its radical brand of Islam, is not limited to the production of terrorists, of course. The toleration of such barbarism by the world community represents a dehumanization of culture, a descent into a new Dark Age where unspeakable acts of cruelty are accepted with indifference. Such is the pathway which can lead to broader warfare, as people lose all sense of the human qualities of compassion and common aims of mankind, which are the basis for pulling the world back from the brink of disaster.

World War I, which began as a limited conflict, and was thought to be destined to remain so, turned into a barbaric horror. It contributed to the rise of fascism and the horrors of World War II. Now, we stand on the very edge of World War III, with a dynamic underway that to many would appear unstoppable.

This dynamic *must* be stopped now, by those who can still learn the lessons of history.

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

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Ukraine

Yats Quits, Poroshenko Vows To Satisfy IMF

by Rachel Douglas

July 25—The parliamentary coalition and government formed after the violent, neo-Nazi-driven, and Western-backed coup in Ukraine last February collapsed yesterday, followed by the surprise resignation of Prime Minister Arkadi "Yats" Yatsenyuk, whose candidacy was, infamously, promoted by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland. Vicious infighting now dominates the Ukrainian political scene, even as President Petro Poroshenko attempts to ram through the deep economic cuts required by the International Monetary Fund and to step up Kiev's attempts to suppress resistance in the eastern part of the country by military force—a campaign in which the Ukrainian Army is sustaining brutal losses.

The fascist Svoboda Party and the UDAR ("Punch") Party of Vitali Klitschko exited the "European Choice" coalition, amid disputes over laws to fund the military campaign and to allow "budget sequestration"—the drastic budget cuts demanded by the IMF prior to disbursement of the second tranche of a \$17 billion loan. Their move is widely seen in Ukraine as orchestrated by Poroshenko, in order to hold early elections to the Supreme Rada this Autumn and obtain the Parliament he wants. He demanded that Yatsenyuk, a long-time ally of Poroshenko's foe Yulia Tymoshenko, stay on as head of government, but Yats angrily told the Rada he would not.

"I announce my resignation in connection with the dissolution of the parliamentary coalition and the blocking of government initiatives," yelled Yatsenyuk, referring to the spending cuts and military funding. He denounced the Supreme Rada for "failing to vote up the laws, so now there is nothing with which to pay policemen, doctors, and teachers, to buy weapons and put fuel in the APCs. No decision has been taken to fill up Ukraine's natural gas reserves, so that we can get through the Winter and finally be free of dependence on Russian gas. How are we supposed to maintain the



A brawl in the Ukrainian parliament on July 22, as deputies from the Party of the Regions fought with members of the fascist Svoboda party over the government's mobilization of additional manpower for the Armed Forces. Prime Minister Arkadi Yatsenyuk resigned a few days later, saying he couldn't get anything done.

Army and Armed Forces, how can we avoid demoralizing thousands of people, who are not in this chamber, but are sitting in trenches with bullets flying over their heads?"

The Rada had also failed to pass the final form of a law to turn over operation and upgrading of Ukraine's gas transit system (pipelines and storage) to a company that would be 49% owned by U.S. and European investors. Svoboda refused to support this bill unless the Rada were given the power to approve or reject the particular investors.

Today the Rada failed to accept Yatsenyuk's resignation, as required by law, citing the lack of a letter from him, and then went out of session. Nonetheless, an order over his signature appeared on the government website, naming Deputy Prime Minister Volodymyr Hroysman, a close ally of Poroshenko, as acting PM. Also, today Poroshenko and Rada party leaders did agree to reconvene the Rada in emergency session on July 31, to hold a vote of confidence in the government. Members of the Batkivshchyna (Fatherland) Party of Yats and Tymoshenko, meanwhile, accused Svoboda and UDAR of "political backstabbing."

Poroshenko said yesterday, "Society wants a full reset of the institutions of state." NGO opinion polls are pushing the scenario that the top vote-getters in parliamentary elections will be the Radical Party of sadistic thug Oleh Lyashko, who got a surprise 10% in the May 25 Presidential election, and the new Solidarity Party, if Poroshenko heads it up.

In other political developments, the Supreme Rada majority this week dissolved the Rada caucus of the Communist Party (which received 13% of the vote in the last election), which will soon be banned as a "pro-separatist" organization. CP head Petro Symonenko and a Party of Regions leader were each physically assaulted by Lyashko, Svoboda thugs, and others, during debates on budget cuts and the military operations. Turchynov denounced the PoR MP, who had spoken against sending more Ukrainians to kill other Ukrainians, as an "agent of Putin," and ordered his microphone turned off.

The Supreme Rada did, on July 22, pass a law submitted by Poroshenko for a third "partial military mobilization" of manpower for the civil war in the Donbass, eastern Ukraine, this time affecting men up to 60 years of age. But, Finance Minister Alexander Shlapak announced today, as of Aug. 1 there will be no money to pay soldiers. He said that funding for the "Anti-Terrorist Operation" in the Donbass had been approved in March, assuming the conflict would be over by July 1, and 9.1 billion hryvnias (\$780 million) is needed immediately. Meanwhile, there continue to be unconfirmed reports of casualties to the Kiev forces far in excess of the official figure of 325 killed to date. Ukrainian TV and websites this week have shown crowds of angry citizens in the western part of the country, blocking highways to protest the use of their menfolk as cannon fodder. Ukrainian media reported a press conference given yesterday by ex-head of Ukraine's SBU security agency Mykola Malomuzh, who claimed that three top Ukrainian generals are under investigation for treason because of their failures in the Donbass.

Amid this chaotic political landscape, *Zerkalo Nedeli* newspaper reports that IMF Managing Director Christine Lagarde assured Poroshenko in a phone call today, that "your word and your devotion mean a lot for us." The President's press service announced that, "Despite the difficult situation in the country, the Ukrainian leadership and the IMF mission have worked out a revised plan of reforms, subject to approval by the IMF Board of Directors in the latter part of August."

Who Stands To Gain?

by Chandra Muzaffar

Dr. Muzaffar is the President of the International Movement for a Just World (JUST).

MALAYSIA, July 26—The Russian military has released military monitoring data which challenges allegations circulating in the media pertaining to the MH 17 crash in the Donetsk Region of Eastern Ukraine on July 17, 2014. Questions have been raised about Kiev military jets tracking MH 17, Ukrainian air traffic controllers, and the deployment of Buk missile systems. Kiev should also release military data on the circumstances leading to the crash. So should the Pentagon, which reportedly has relevant intelligence and satellite data.

Since military data is hardcore information, Kiev and Washington should be persuaded to be transparent and accountable. The UN Secretary-General can play a role in this since there is a specialized agency within the UN, the ICAO, dedicated to international civil aviation. Military data from Moscow, Kiev, and Washington should be scrutinized by the independent international panel that is supposed to probe the MH 17 catastrophe.

Such data carries much more weight than videos purportedly revealing the role of the pro-Russian rebels and the Russian government in the crash. One such video showing a Buk system being moved from Ukraine to Russia is a fabrication. The billboard in the background establishes that it was shot in a town—Krasnoarmeisk—that has been under the control of the Ukrainian military since May 11. Similarly, a YouTube video purporting to show a Russian general and Ukrainian rebels discussing their role in mistakenly downing a civilian aircraft was, from various tell-tale signs, produced before the event.

The public should be wary of fabricated “evidence” of this sort, after what we have witnessed in the last so

many years. Have we forgotten the monstrous lies and massive distortions that accompanied the reckless allegation that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction (WMD), which led eventually to the invasion of that country in 2003, and the deaths of more than a million people? Iraq continues to bleed to this day.

What about the Gulf of Tonkin episode of 1964, which again was a fabrication that paved the way for wanton U.S. aggression against Vietnam that resulted in the death of more than 3 million Vietnamese?

The “babies in incubators” incident in Kuwait in 1990 was yet another manufactured lie that aroused the anger of the people and served to justify the U.S. assault on Iraq.

Just last year we saw how an attempt was made by some parties to pin the blame for a sarin gas attack in Ghouta, Syria upon the Assad government, when subsequent investigations have revealed that it was the work of some militant rebel group.



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Dr. Chandra Muzaffar

A False-Flag Operation?

From Tonkin to Ghouta, there is a discernible pattern when it comes to the fabrication of evidence to justify some nefarious agenda or other. As soon as the event occurs before any proper investigation has begun, blame is apportioned upon the targeted party. This is done wilfully to divert attention from the real culprit, whose act of evil remains concealed and camouflaged. The colluding media then begins to spin the correct version with the help of its reporters and columnists who concoct “fact” out of fiction. Any other explanation or interpretation of the event is discredited and dismissed derisively to ensure that the “credibility” of the dominant narrative remains intact. As the narrative unfolds, the target, often embodied in a certain personality, is demonized to such a degree that he arouses the ire of the public and becomes an object of venom.

The pattern described here is typical of what is known as a “false-flag” operation in which blame for some dastardly deed is consciously transferred to one’s adversary. It has happened right through history, and many contemporary nation-states—and not just the United States—are guilty of flying false flags.

To protect ourselves from being deceived by such operations, the general public should always ask: Who

stands to gain from a particular episode? *Cui Bono* is in fact an important principle in the investigation of a crime. In the case of the MH 17 carnage, the pro-Russian rebels do not benefit in any way from downing a civilian airliner. Their goal is independence from the Kiev government, which is why they are fighting Kiev through sometimes violent means, including shooting down its military planes. Massacring 298 passengers in a flight from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur does not serve their cause. Moscow, which backs the rebels to an extent, also gains nothing from involving itself in such a diabolical carnage.

The Demonization of Putin

Ten days after the carnage, it is now clear who is trying to reap benefits from that terrible tragedy in the skies. The demonization of the Russian President, Vladimir Putin, orchestrated from various Western capitals, including Kiev, after Crimea voted to join the Russian Federation, thus thwarting one of the primary strategic goals of NATO's eastward expansion, has now reached its pinnacle. After MH 17, it has become a lot easier to convince people—even without an iota of evidence—that Putin is a “mass murderer.” The tarnishing of Putin's image is crucial for those in the West who want to curb Russia's political re-assertion so that the U.S. and its allies can perpetuate their global dominance without hindrance.

MH 17 has helped the elite in Washington in yet another sense. It has strengthened its push for tougher sanctions against Russia which began after the Crimea vote. Given their extensive economic ties with Russia, many European countries such as Germany, France, Netherlands, and Italy have been somewhat lukewarm about widening and deepening sanctions. But will that change now? Will an outraged European public, incensed by the MH 17 massacre, demand that their governments punish Moscow?

It is obvious that those who seek to punish Russia and the pro-Russian rebels, namely, the elite in Washington and Kiev, are poised to gain the most from the MH 17 episode. Does it imply that they would have had a role in the episode itself? Only a truly independent and impartial international inquiry would be able to provide the answer.

In this regard, we must admit that while elites in Kiev and Washington may stand to gain from MH 17, those who actually pulled the trigger may be some other group or individual with links to the powerful in the two

capitals. It is quite conceivable that a certain well-heeled individual equipped with the appropriate military apparatus and with access to air-control authorities in the region may have executed the act of evil itself.

Because of who he is, and where his loyalties lie, that individual may have also decided to target Malaysia. Was he giving vent to his anger over our principled stand on the question of justice for the Palestinians? Was he also attempting to divert public attention from Israel's ground offensive against Gaza, which time-wise coincided with the downing of the Malaysian airliner?

As we explore MH 17 from this angle, would we be able to connect the dots between MH 17 and MH 370, between July 17 and March 8, 2014?

We should not rest till the whole truth is known and the evil behind these two colossal catastrophes punished severely.

We owe this to every soul who perished on those fateful flights.

This article is dedicated to the cherished memory of all those on MH 17—especially the 80 children who were on board.

10 Years Later

An LPAC-TV
Feature Film

Eight months before the September 11, 2001 attacks, Lyndon LaRouche forecast that the United States was at high risk for a Reichstag Fire event, an event that would allow those in power to manage, through dictatorial means, an economic and social crisis that they were otherwise incompetent to handle. We are presently living in the wake of that history.



<http://larouchepac.com/10yearslater>

Satrapy or Sovereign Partner in German-American Relationship?

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

July 25—The relationship between Germany and the United States, and beyond that, the trans-Atlantic relationship generally, has been rattled for quite some time, although there are entirely different perceptions on the two sides of the Atlantic about what the magnitude of the tremors might be.

While in Germany, since the exposure of the NSA scandal by Edward Snowden, a delayed, but deepening, erosion of the foundations of the German-American relationship has begun, Washington lacks any sensors for detecting the reaction of the German population to the total surveillance policy. In the final analysis, the establishment in Washington and on Wall Street—people like Zbigniew Brzezinski—view Germany as an American protectorate, and are certain that due to the cooperation of the NSA with the BND and the Verfassungsschutz [the German equivalents of the CIA and FBI, respectively], the Berlin government is so much involved and compromised in surveillance that no serious consequences are to be feared.

It was not until the expulsion of the CIA station chief by the German government in mid-July that a few alarm bells began to go off in Washington. The agitated director of the Washington Bertelsmann Foundation, Annette Heuser, in a hastily convened conference call of the Atlantic Council, declared that German-American relations were shaken to the core, and that the discovery of just one more spy could drive the final nail into the coffin. Fifty-seven percent of Germans want greater independence from the U.S., and the EU's smaller states are expressing their outrage about how the U.S. might deal with them, if this is how the relatively strong Germany is being treated. Therefore, not only the German-American, but the entire trans-Atlantic relationship is in free-fall, she said. Even if now, more than a year after the Snowden revelations, Germany were offered the same relationship as the U.S. has with Australia, Canada, New Zealand,

and the United Kingdom (the so-called “Five Eyes” intelligence-sharing agreement), the horse is already out of the barn; after ignoring German concerns for so long and, for example, refusing a “No-Spy Agreement,” such deals would now be considered only as window dressing, and would simply aggravate the damage.

Jeffrey Gedmin, former president of the Aspen Institute in Berlin, writing in the *Washington Post* July 15, made an 11th-hour effort to limit the damage. He explained why the Germans are so sensitive on this topic, because after all, monitoring of the population was central to the Nazi terror, and following that, there were, in communist East Germany, up to 2 million “unofficial employees” spying for the Stasi secret service, in a population of 17 million.

Beyond Ordinary Espionage

The reality is that the total electronic surveillance by the NSA and GCHQ (its British equivalent) is something that the Gestapo and Stasi could only have dreamed of. As terrible as the Gestapo and the Stasi were, we are confronted now with total mind-control in the present and future, the annihilation of all human freedom. Just compare, from today's perspective, the rather ridiculous cameras that were hidden in bird feeders in East Germany, now on display in the Stasi museum in Berlin, with the vast surveillance capabilities used today by the NSA and GCHQ. “Thoughts Are Free” is the name of the song that many people in the German Resistance against the Nazis adopted; Sophie Scholl of the White Rose played it on her flute outside the walls of the Ulm Prison where her father was imprisoned. Now, with the neo-Gestapo, even thoughts are no longer free.

Publicists like the recently deceased Frank Schirrmacher have commented on the methods and far-reaching consequences of the “radical total surveillance of the world” (Sascha Lobo). The digitization of

our lives has led to profound changes in behavior, and relegated many in the younger generation to being mere appendices of the Internet (thereby impoverishing their intellectual abilities); but the total spying not only aims at monitoring the present, but also the future, based on the theory of Norbert Wiener that one can extrapolate future behavior from past behavior. Everything the individual will do in the future—what stocks he will buy, his creditworthiness, his health prognosis, his likely vacation destinations, his fashion tastes, his tendency to skirt certain laws, the duration of his marriage or partnership, his drinking and eating habits, his voting preferences, even his most secret fantasies: All this should be predictable by algorithms and the combination of website visitation, electronic communications, GPS data, insurance cards, etc. A “glass man,” transparent in both the present and the future.

In retrospect, it turns out that the horrific visions of George Orwell were actually a program for the future; the 1984 model of surveillance has long since been superseded by the NSA and GCHQ, as in Orwell’s *Animal Farm*: Some animals are indeed more equal than others. and 85 people on this earth own about as much as half of mankind.

Alarmed by the expulsion of the CIA station chief in Germany, the White House dispatched Chief of Staff Denis R. McDonough and terrorism consultant Lisa Monaco to Berlin to meet with Chancellor Angela Merkel’s Chief of Staff, Peter Altmeier, and Günter Heiss, the coordinator of the German intelligence services. They agreed to set up a “structured dialogue,” in which a framework for future cooperation will be discussed. Thus, the long-term but secret cooperation between the intelligence services has thus been placed on a stronger legal and political basis, rejoiced columnist David Ignatius in the *Washington Post*. In addition, the BND is to be equipped to be able to monitor the activities of friendly intelligence services, the so-called 360-degree view. Only on German territory, of course.

An unnamed representative of the Obama Administration was quoted in the *Washington Post*: “It’s important to reclaim the public narrative in Germany about how important this relationship is to the Americans, the Germans and the Europeans.” “Narrative” is a favorite word in Washington, and doesn’t mean principles and the truth, but rather the representation of an issue that

can be best sold to the public, to the advantage of those in power.

What Worries Wall Street

More than all the hoopla about the expulsion of an easily replaceable CIA station chief, what really shocked London and Washington was the growing opposition to the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), which formally exploded in response to revelations about espionage and CIA agents in the Federal Ministry of Defense and BND. The successful conclusion of the TTIP is, in the eyes of Wall Street and the City of London, more important even than NATO, since it would enable them to cement imperial control and remove any vestiges of national sovereignty. What is meant by “reclaim the public narrative” is in fact the consolidation of the dictatorship of the trans-Atlantic financial oligarchy, the Empire.

But this trans-Atlantic relationship has been shaken to its foundation for a much more existential reason. More and more people understand that the Empire, which has launched a full-scale attack on the privacy of all citizens, is also the driving force behind the eastward expansion of NATO and the EU. They understand that the escalation of sanctions against Russia is also an attack on German interests (and Italian, French, etc.)—if not more so. And more and more people also understand that after Tony Blair’s lies about the Iraq War in 2003, and the lies from David Cameron and Barack Obama regarding the alleged chemical weapons of the Syrian government, it is now the same kind of lies that are being told about the alleged Russian responsibility for the downing of the Malaysian aircraft over Ukraine.

The consequence of all this is that the vast majority of Germans have no desire to be drawn by the Empire into a confrontation with Russia, which would mean the third, and this time thermonuclear, world war, and the annihilation of mankind.

The German-American relationship must not be one where Germany knuckles under again as a protectorate of the Empire, but rather one where Germany as a sovereign state, on the basis of its high culture, its Classical and scientific tradition, develops a real friendship with the America of the American Revolution and the Constitution. To find a way back to the real America is the task which will decide America’s future and the future of the world.

Translated from German by Daniel Platt

Argentine Resistance Shows British Empire Losing Control

by Cynthia Rush

July 29—In a July 25 speech to an audience in Argentina's northern province of Chaco celebrating the opening of an iron-smelting plant, President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner made an unmistakable allusion to the Glass-Steagall law, noting that "there was once a law in the United States which prohibited the type of speculation" which the British Empire's predatory vulture funds have engaged in, in their war against Argentina.

Even while the President didn't mention Glass-Steagall by name, her merely alluding to it undoubtedly struck terror in the heart of a British Empire whose control over the global financial system is already breaking down as a result of the stunning new international development paradigm which emerged from the July 15-16 BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil.

In fact, just two days before the Chaco speech, on July 23, President Fernández put the Empire on notice that Argentina intends to be part of the new international financial order shaped by the BRICS. The July 16 meeting of the BRICS heads-of-state with leaders of the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), she said, "and the coming forward of those nations that are best situated among the emerging nations to confront the current situation, means the reformulation of a new global order and Argentina will be, and is, present in it."

There is a new world order, she underscored. "There are new actors who don't want to bash your head in, but rather want to cooperate with you to see if, together, we can get this huge car that is the world today, moving."

The Specter of LaRouche

There is no question that Argentina is allied with the BRICS and the optimistic Eurasian development perspective that Russia and China began to forge well before the BRICS summit took place. Recent state visits to Argentina by Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping have strengthened this flank with a series of broad-ranging economic, trade, and scientific agreements. Fernández has particularly emphasized that the \$11 billion currency-swap arrangement signed with China's central bank is intended specifically to bolster foreign reserves in the face of ongoing vulture-fund speculative attacks.

But it is the allusion to Glass-Steagall that is of critical importance. This is *the* issue uniquely identified with statesman and physical-economist Lyndon LaRouche, who has thrust it into international prominence as the weapon which, if promptly implemented, could wipe out the British Empire's entire parasitical financial house of cards, including most emphatically the vulture funds.

Implementation of a Glass-Steagall norm internationally will be crucial to the proper functioning of the new global order the BRICS is organizing. LaRouche is demanding immediate implementation of this legislation in the United States, as the first of the "Four Laws" he has proposed to put the U.S. and the world on the path to economic recovery, based on a new system of value measured by energy-flux density, productivity,



That Argentina has options other than dealing with the vultures, was made clear in a letter to Fernández from Chinese President Xi, emphasizing the success of his visit to the country: “Together we drew up a magnificent plan for the development of relations between our two nations,” he wrote. The two are shown here in Buenos Aires, July 18.

and human creativity—rather than the worthless speculative paper that the Empire’s assets demand be honored, at the expense of human life and economic development (see *EIR*, June 14, 2014).

The Empire has no good options here. It is staring at the emerging New World Economic Order launched by the BRICS and the growing resistance to the policies of economic destruction and war, as seen in the Argentine and Russian cases.

A ‘Griefault’ Looms

For two years, the Empire’s assets on Wall Street and in London have been bludgeoning Argentina, demanding its compliance with the ruling by New York Federal Judge Thomas Griesa ordering the government to pay \$1.5 billion to NML Capital, Aurelius Capital Management, and Blue Angel, the vulture funds that purchased defaulted Argentine bonds in 2008 at pennies on the dollar, then turned around and sued the government for the full face-value of the bonds, winning, through a court judgment, an obscene profit of 1,680%, between 2008 and 2014.

The corrupt U.S. Supreme Court left Griesa’s ruling intact on June 16, giving free rein to the vultures to accelerate the war they’ve waged against Argentina for the past several years, demanding payment and accus-

ing Argentina of being an arrogant, “deadbeat” debtor who violates “international law.”

But President Fernández stood her ground. The vultures are not creditors, she asserted, but rather scavengers who prey especially on poor nations, and in Argentina’s case, seek to overturn the successful 2005 and 2010 sovereign debt restructurings to which 92.4% of its creditors have adhered. The way the restructuring was carried out, without austerity conditionalities, allowed Argentina to grow and pay its debt, she explained.

She stated very forcefully July 23, “This President will not sign anything that compromises future generations of Argentines, as others have done. . . . We will not go backwards to the hell that the foreign debt meant for decades. . . .”

Thus, Argentina deposited \$539 million on June 28 in its trustee bank, the Bank of New York-Mellon (BoNY), to meet a June 30 deadline for the next payment to creditors holding restructured bonds, but did not comply with Judge Griesa’s ruling that it had to pay the vultures at the same time. Griesa blocked the \$539 million payment to the bondholders and refused to reinstate the stay on his ruling that Argentina had requested. Now the July 30 deadline looms, by which Argentina must either reach an agreement with the vultures, or be declared in technical default.

The term “Griefault” is now circulating on social media and the Internet to describe a default not caused by a cessation of payments—Argentina has made every single payment mandated by its restructurings since 2005, totalling \$191 billion—but rather by its refusal to comply with imperial dictates that threaten its sovereignty and national economic development.

Responding to this absurd situation, Fernández warned on July 23 that those who don’t pay, default, but “Argentina has paid . . . so they’re going to have to come up with a new word . . . a new term that reflects the fact that the debtor paid and someone blocked it,” and prevented restructured bondholders from collecting. Argentina has always been willing to negotiate, she said, “but on our terms, which are absolutely not capricious.”

It's the System, Stupid

Argentina's resistance has put a spotlight on the whole rotten financial system, as President Fernández highlighted in her July 25 Chaco speech. It is not just Argentines fighting against these speculative practices, she said, "but the whole world, and I believe that Argentina today is a global test case.... If these [speculative] practices triumph in the world," she said, who will want to engage in productive investment, such as that made to build Chaco's iron-smelting plant? "It's going to be very difficult in the world for debts to be restructured, or to convince people to invest to reactivate the global economy which urgently requires jobs and research and development in science and technology."

Look at what the vultures did, she argued. They "bought paper they knew was worthless, bought it for nothing." She implied that a law such as "once existed in the United States"—i.e., Glass-Steagall—is necessary today, because, "whoever buys defaulted paper obviously has no good intention in mind ... they want to speculate and see how they can make more money...."

Fernández also exposed the murderous practice of bankers' arithmetic, as LaRouche has denounced it over decades. This is the looting mechanism by which nations pay and pay, yet end up with more debt than they began with, through the imposition of usurious interest rates, forced devaluations, and bankers' hefty commissions, combined with austerity conditionalities.

In Argentina, she explained, this "financial bicycle" began in 1976 after the military coup and continued for 25 years. How did it work? "Well, a loan came due, and [they] took out another loan, and added more interest and more capital to refinance it. Do you know what foreign debt is? It's a snowball that grew as it moved forward, because as usual, we couldn't pay, so we were always refinancing, and that was how, finally in 2001, the thing exploded," and Argentina went through the largest default in history.

So What If We Default?

In the past few weeks, the vultures and their Wall Street and London allies have intensified their warfare against Argentina, threatening that if Fernández didn't capitulate, the country would face dire consequences: loss of foreign investment, a drop in reserves, recession, unemployment, and inability to access international capital markets.

The American Task Force Argentina (ATFA), the

culture fund lobby group financed by billionaire Paul Singer, whose Elliott Management owns NML Capital, has put out one vitriolic ad after another, making the unbelievable claim that it is concerned over the impact a default might have on the Argentine people, while denouncing the government in increasingly shrill tones for not caving in.

These threats haven't yielded results. In her July 23 speech, Fernández laughed at the threat that if Argentina doesn't bend, it won't get access to foreign financial markets. "When did we have access to foreign financing?" she asked. "In the 1990s, the dollars came flooding it" at usurious rates, and saddled the country with an unpayable debt.

Government officials have responded calmly and confidently that should the government be forced into default, this will not be the end of the world. "It's the vultures who are isolated, from an international standpoint," said economist Aldo Ferrer. Economist Agustín D'Attellis, from the pro-government Gran Makro group, concurred, telling Radio America July 24 that there's no reason for alarm. "The macroeconomy is sound," and the country can pay. There can be no comparison between today's situation and the crisis of 2001, he underscored.

In his July 25 press conference, Chief of Staff Jorge Capitanich reiterated that Argentina is willing to negotiate, but on its terms, without extortion and threats. The government "will defend the country's interests and will guarantee that the economic system continues to function," he explained. "People should remain calm, because life will go on," should there be a default. Despite complications with the vultures, he said, "we are covered, [we have] perspectives and investments to allow us to continue developing" public works.

That Argentina does indeed have other options was made clear in the letter to President Fernández from Chinese President Xi, thanking her for her hospitality during his July 18-20 visit to the country. Emphasizing the success of that visit, Xi wrote, "Together we drew up a magnificent plan for the development of relations between our two nations," and expressed confidence that the many agreements signed will lead to the "strengthening of exchange and cooperation, as well as the progress and constant advance in our Comprehensive Strategic Association, to better benefit our two peoples." He extended an invitation to the Argentine President to visit China, which she will most certainly accept.

Tumen River Project: Development For Peace in Northeast Asia

by Michael Billington

July 24—An historic event which could have a huge effect on the question of war or peace in Asia, and the world, took place on July 18 in the far northeastern corner of North Korea, at the port city of Rajin (part of the Rason development zone), south of the mouth of the Tumen River which divides Russia from North Korea. Not surprisingly, virtually no coverage of the historic event appeared in the West.

Leaders of Russia, North Korea, and, notably, South Korea, attended a ceremony officially opening a state-of-the-art port facility, built by Russia, and connecting to the recently completed rail line from Rajin to Russia.

The President of Russian Railways, Vladimir Yakunin, a close ally of President Vladimir Putin, told the ceremony that the opening would be beneficial not only for North Korea and the regional nations, but for the whole world. China is also building a port at Rajin, and recently completed a road from the tri-border region between Russia, China, and North Korea.

Most importantly, South Korea deployed a powerful business delegation to the event, representing the country's state-run railroad operator KORAIL, its largest steelmaker POSCO, and the second-largest shipping company, Hyundai Merchant Marine Co. This visit came only days after Chinese President Xi Jinping's historic visit to South Korea, and in the midst of massive pressure from Washington for Seoul to join Obama's anti-China and anti-Russia campaigns. Instead, Seoul has acted in its own national interest, joining the Eurasian collaboration to solve the Korean issue through development, not confrontation, in a manner that addresses the common interests of all the nations—including emphatically those of North Korea.

History of the Tumen River Project

In 1991, the UN Development Program declared its support for a collaborative effort among China, Russia, Mongolia, North Korea, and South Korea to develop the region surrounding the Tumen River, which forms the border between China and North Korea, first flowing northeast, then between Russia and North Korea

flowing southwest, before draining into the Sea of Japan. Japan has also been involved tangentially. Despite several false starts, the project has begun to take off in the last 2-3 years, although North Korea has not been officially part of the project since the 1990s.

Besides the dramatic economic benefits for every country in the region, this concept is also the crucial, core development project required to end the last remaining legacy of the Cold War in Asia: the so-called North Korea problem. Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized for many years that the solution to every crisis created by imperial divide-and-conquer policies, is located in the common development interests of the parties involved, and, ultimately, in the common interests of mankind.

The Tumen River development project is situated within the broader interest of developing the entirety of East Asia, and especially the difficult (but resource-rich) areas of the Russian Far East, and in the even broader interest of the Pacific Basin as a whole. The project defines a basis for long-term cooperation among nations and uplifting the lives and livelihoods of the populations of the region.

Over the past year, Russia's President Vladimir Putin, China's President Xi Jinping, and South Korea's President Park Geun-hye have held several bilateral meetings, with a major subject being the development of the Russian Far East, and the completion of the Eurasian Land-Bridge to its original goal—from South Korea's Pusan to Rotterdam, the Netherlands. The gaping hole in that extensive development corridor is the necessary passage through North Korea.

North Korea dropped out of the original Tumen development group in 1993, as a confrontation with the U.S. nearly led to war. Under President Clinton, the war was avoided through an agreement called the General Framework, with North Korea giving up those aspects of its nuclear power development that could have been used for a weapons program, in exchange for food and energy support, and a U.S./South Korea project to build a non-weaponizable nuclear power plant for the North. This process lasted through the end of the 1990s, only to

FIGURE 1

The Tumen River: Boundary of Russia, China, and North Korea



UNESCAP

be scrapped when George Bush and Dick Cheney came to power in 2001. Bush and Cheney chose confrontation over cooperation, leading to North Korea building a nuclear weapon.

The Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI, as it is now called) wisely chose to proceed with planning on the basis that the North Korean problem would eventually be resolved. The February 2013 report, *Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Cross-border Facilitation Study for the Trans-GTR [Greater Tumen Region] Transport Corridors*, states: “The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, North Korea) is no longer a member of GTI... Therefore corridors 5 and 6 [road and rail corridors along the west and east borders of North Korea, connecting South Korea with China and Russia—see **Figure 1**] originating from

the Republic of Korea (ROK, South Korea) cannot reach the rest of GTI countries (except by air and sea). This poses a serious limitation to the study. However, it was decided to consider in an optimistic scenario further liberalization and opening up of DPRK with re-establishment of connections with ROK and proper functioning of the Korean Peninsula corridors.”

In fact, the success of President Putin’s plans for the development of the Far East of Russia and the Arctic region—including the construction of a tunnel under the Bering Strait to Alaska—depends to a great extent on the successful resolution to the Korean issue. South Korea, like Japan, has technological and construction capabilities which are essential for the development of the vast and difficult terrain of the Russian Far East and the Arctic. South Korea’s participation in the Russian Far East would be greatly enhanced through rail and energy connections through North Korea. Also, North Korea itself has a highly skilled workforce which will be invaluable for such projects, while further integrating North Korea, through development of mutually beneficial projects, into the East Asian community of nations.

The Projects

The GTI region (**Figure 2**) encompasses: the Chinese provinces of Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang, as well as the eastern portion of Inner Mongolia; North and South Korea; Russia’s Primorsky Territory, the Far Eastern Federal District, and Khabarovsk Territory, as well as the Amursky Oblast, the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, and the

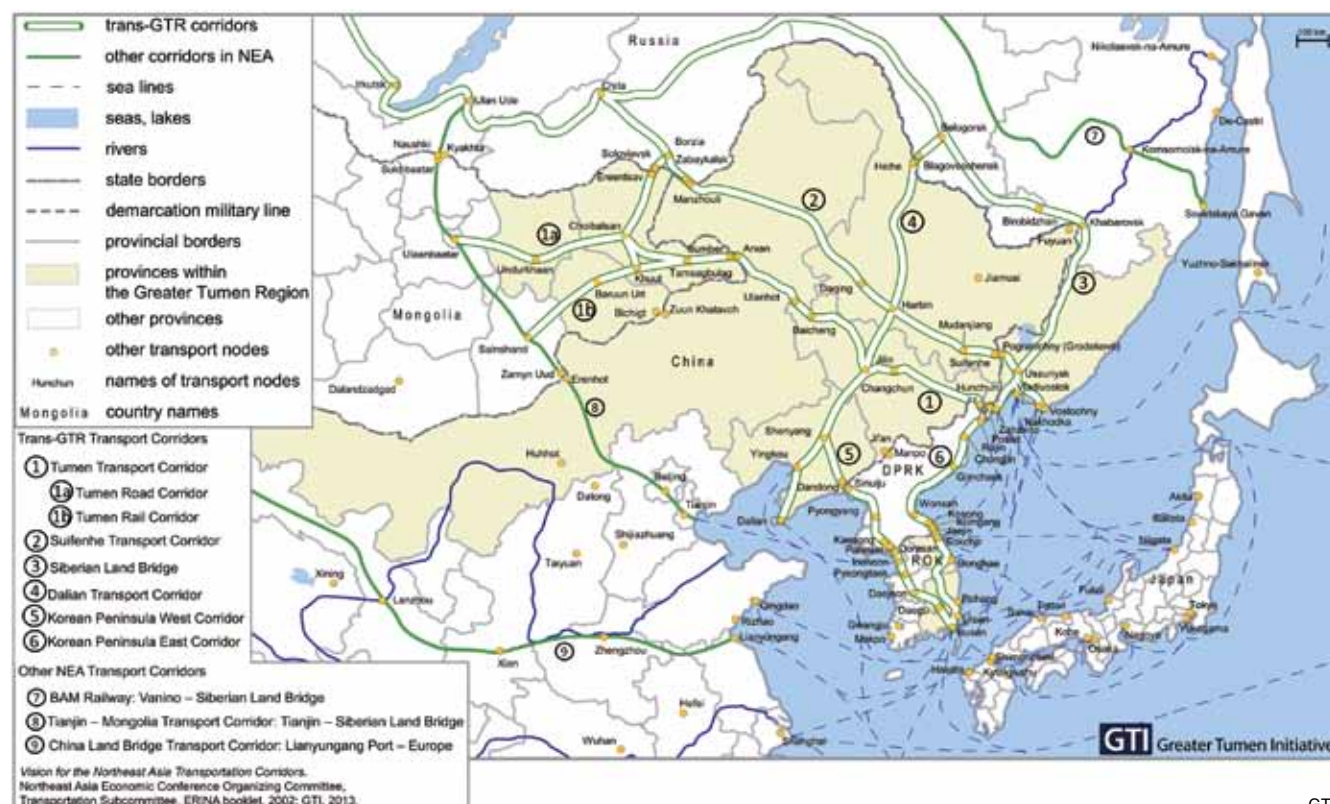
FIGURE 2

The Greater Tuman Region



GTI

FIGURE 3
Trans-Greater Tumen Region Transport Corridors



GTI

Zabaykalsky Territory; Mongolia; and to a certain extent Japan. The Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of China is a crucial link between Korea and Jilin Province.

The two primary east-west corridors of the GTI, labeled Corridors 1 and 2 on **Figure 3** (the Tumen Transport Corridor and the Suifenhe Transport Corridor) connect the coastal zones with the interior and with the Trans-Siberian Railway at Chita. Northeast China was in the past the industrial heartland of China and, despite the rapid growth in the south, remains the core region for heavy industry. It is cut off from the Sea of Japan by the Primorsky Territory of Russia, which runs down the coast to the Korean border, and by North Korea, forcing much of the industrial inputs and outputs from the industry and agriculture of China's Northeast to be transported far to the south, to the port at Dalian in Liaoning Province, to reach the sea.

Although in need of upgrading, Corridor 2, the road and rail connections from Harbin to Vladivostok and the nearby ports of Vostochny and Nakhodka, and in the other direction, to Manzhouli in Inner Mongolia and across to Russia, accounts for 60% of China's trade with Russia. Corridor 1, from Zarubino on the coast to Hunc-

hun, Changchun, and on to Mongolia and Russia, has both road and rail on the Chinese side, but in Mongolia it is gravel road. The problems in bringing Mongolian coal and other resources into China, Russia, and to the ports are one of the primary bottlenecks of the GTI.

While these two corridors can be greatly improved, it is the challenge of connecting of these corridors, as well as that of the Trans-Siberian Railway at Vladivostok, to the corridors through North Korea and through to South Korea, which remain the most critical bottlenecks both to development and to peace in the region.

Politically, the key regional players required for solving the North Korean quagmire—China, Russia, and South Korea—are fully dedicated and engaged in efforts to locate a peaceful settlement within a process of large-scale, inter-regional development projects. President Xi met privately with President Putin five times last year—his first year in office—and again at the Sochi Olympics this year. Their agenda in these meetings always includes cooperation in the urgent development of Central Asia, the Arctic, the Russian Far East, and in that context, the Korean Peninsula.

Putin also travelled to Seoul last November, where

he and President Park signed an historic set of agreements, including several development projects which will necessarily engage North Korea. While the issue of North Korea's cooperation in these projects was not discussed publicly, it is certainly the case that Putin had coordinated the projects with Pyongyang ahead of time.

In June, Russia's Minister for Development of the Russian Far East, Alexander Galushka, announced at the sixth annual Russian-Korean meeting on trade, economic, educational, and scientific cooperation in Vladivostok: "We have agreed to launch trilateral projects among Russia, DPRK, and South Korea with a focus on the railroad project. It's important to extend the Trans-Siberian Railroad to the Korean peninsula. It will serve to stabilize and improve the situation on the Korean peninsula as a whole."

President Park, at her summit with President Putin in November 2013, described the agreements they had reached: "We, the two leaders, agreed to combine South Korea's policy of strengthening Eurasian cooperation and Russia's policy of highly regarding the Asia-Pacific region to realize our mutual potential at the maximum level, and move relations between the two countries forward. . . . South Korea and Russia will join hands to build a new Eurasian era for the future."

The summit produced 17 agreements, most having to do with joint economic development, and many of them implying some level of North Korean involvement, the most important being a memorandum of understanding on South Korean participation in the North Korean Rajin-Sonbong (called Rason) development project. The plan calls for POSCO, Hyundai Merchant Marine, and Korea Railroad to participate in the Rason project—the first such South Korean industrial investment proposal in North Korea, other than the joint industrial park at Kaesong on the North-South border. The Korean consortium plans to buy a stake in RasonKonTrans, the Russian-North Korean joint venture carrying out the rail and port renovation project. The state-owned company Russian Railways has a 70% stake in the joint venture, with North Korea holding the remaining 30%, while the South Korean consortium plans to buy about half of the Russian stake.

The project fits into Park's Eurasian initiative, which calls for binding Eurasian nations closely together by linking roads and railways to realize what she called "the Silk Road Express running from South Korea to Europe via North Korea, China, and Russia." The President early this year declared that a "Korean Bonanza" awaits the region and the world if reunification between North and South Korea can be achieved peacefully. Unification will

allow the Korean economy to take a fresh leap forward and inject great vitality and energy, she said.

Now that the project to modernize the port of Rason is completed, the rail-connected port can be used as a hub for sending cargo by rail from East Asia to as far away as Europe. South Korean firms will be able to ship exports first to Rason, and transport them elsewhere via Russian Railways—at least until the railroad is extended into South Korea.

The long-discussed project to link the railways of South Korea with Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway, via North Korea, and through to Europe, from Pusan to Rotterdam, is also back on the table—Russia and South Korea signed a Memorandum of Understanding on rail cooperation and agreed to study the project as a long-term venture. Together with the construction of the Bering Strait Tunnel, the completion of the Korean Peninsular rail project would make possible a train ride from Pusan to New York City, as well as expanded trade between Korea and western North America.

Other projects in which South Korea and Russia agreed to cooperate as long-term ventures included building a natural gas pipeline linking Russia and South Korea via the North, and developing Arctic shipping routes to reduce shipping distances and time between Asia and Europe.

Financing: The NDB and the AIIB

Two reasons that the Tumen River Initiative has moved along so slowly are the lack of the necessary financial resources, and the lack of development generally in the region. Regional development would in itself increase the viability of the transportation and energy development aspects of the project. The decision in July by the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) to create a New Development Bank (NDB), and China's proposed Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), provide a dramatic impetus to the entire project, potentially providing project financing without the austerity conditionalities and political demands that are usually attached to funding from the IMF, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank.

South Korea has proposed that the AIIB be headquartered in Seoul, despite pressure from Washington to prevent that country from participating at all. They specifically point to the fact that if the division of Korea is ever to be overcome, it will require huge investments to assure peace through development—the only peace which is sustainable. The Tumen River Initiative can be a centerpiece of that peace.

PART II

The British Empire's Cold War Vs. the U.S.-Russia Alliance

by Stuart Rosenblatt

In this second part of a two-part series ([Part I](#) appeared in EIR, July 11, 2014), we pick up the story of the British drive to rupture the U.S.-Russia alliance, and recruit the United States as a collaborator in a post-war attack on the Soviet Union, including the possible use of the new atomic bomb, with Churchill's Iron Curtain speech in March 1946.

Churchill Delivers the Shock

The propitious moment for the British to challenge America's longstanding friendship with Russia, and its historical enmity toward the British, arrived on March 5, 1946, at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo. It was here that former Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered his notorious "Iron Curtain" speech.

Entitled "The Sinews of War," the speech referred, for the first time, to an invisible wall between the West and the Soviet Union. Churchill attacked the Soviets as running a tyrannical police state bent on world domination. To combat this, he called for an alliance between the United States and the British Empire, "a fraternal organization of the English-speaking peoples. This means a special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and United States." He further proposed complete military integration, and suggested that the U.S.-British alliance was more important than their relationships to the United Nations.

The initial response to the speech on both sides of the Atlantic was cool. It was pilloried in much of the U.S. press, and attacked by some elected officials. Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida and several members of the House of Representatives denounced Churchill as an unbridled imperialist. Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace attacked the speech, as did columnist Walter Lippmann, for provoking hostility against the Soviet government.

But the speech had its intended effect, sending a shock through the U.S. population. It launched the campaign to revive the anti-communist, jingoist agitations of the 1930s, and succeeded in raising the specter of an "evil Soviet empire" in the minds of a public which no longer had FDR to guide them in a nuanced and statesmanlike approach to the USSR.

Stalin was outraged: The speech confirmed his worst fears, viz., that an Anglo-American alliance was being assembled against the Soviet Union, shattering the relatively peaceful hiatus of the past year.

Immediately after Churchill's bombshell, President Truman, who had accompanied Churchill to Fulton, deployed the U.S. battleship *Missouri* to the eastern Mediterranean, as a signal to the Soviets, who were asking for a military base in Libya, and access through the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean.

The Empire Raises the Stakes

In London, Christopher Warner, head of the Northern Department of the Foreign Office, followed up



Truman Library

President Truman applauds British Prime Minister Churchill (seated), following Churchill's infamous "Iron Curtain" speech, officially launching the Cold War, March 5, 1946.

Churchill's speech with a Memorandum dated April 2, 1946, entitled "The Soviet Campaign Against This Country and Our Response To It." The Soviet government, it said, was pursuing three policies: "the return to pure doctrine of Marx-Lenin-Stalinism; the intense concentration upon building up the industrial and military strength of the Soviet Union, and the revival of the bogey of external danger to the Soviet Union.

"In other words, the Soviet Union has announced to the world that it proposes to play an aggressive political role, while making an intensive drive to increase its own military and industrial strength. We should be very unwise not to take the Russians at their word, just as we should have been wise to take *Mein Kampf* at its face value."

Warner continued, "the fact remains that Russian

aggressiveness threatens British interests all over the world. The Soviet Government is carrying on an intensive campaign to weaken, depreciate and harry this country in every possible way. There is no guarantee that this is not going on indefinitely.... Concessions and appeasement will merely serve to weaken our position while the Soviet Union builds up her industrial and economic strength; therefore we must defend ourselves."

He also attacked the Soviets' economic and political buildup, in what Churchill had acknowledged to Stalin in 1944 to be its sphere of influence, claiming that, "it will destroy the hopes of world prosperity based upon a free economy." In other words, Soviet industrial development will protect it from the looting of the British Imperial system. This must not be allowed!

The military chiefs of staff outlined an even more aggressive policy accusing the Soviets of intending to carry out communist expansionism and impose world domination. They opposed any pullback of the British Imperial military deployment: "If the British moved out in peacetime, the Soviet Union would move in, pursuing her policy of extending her influence to further strategic areas by all means short of open war. Concentration solely on main support areas would result in Soviet domination of all of Europe, less the United Kingdom, of North West Africa, and of the Middle East and

North East Africa. This would present a grave threat to British sea communications, arising from hostile control of the entire Atlantic coastline from the North Cape to French Morocco."¹

After Western Europe, Northern Africa, and the Middle East, the Memorandum stated, India and South Africa would be next to fall, and all of this would add to the resources and manpower and industry of the Soviet Union. Shamelessly, the British asserted that they would be stripped of their empire.

To protect the integrity of the Empire, it must confront the Soviets at every turn. Britain must also main-

1. Julian Lewis, *Changing Direction, British Military Planning for Post War Strategic Defense 1942-47*; Sherwood Press, London; 1988, pp. 273-75.

tain its scientific and technical superiority over the Russians, as well as air and naval superiority. The key to fighting the Soviet Union will be through air power and long-range weapons. Tremendous emphasis was placed on holding the Middle East, the gateway to Africa and India; it contained the oil upon which the Empire depended, and it was the nearest location to the Soviet Union to be reached by the British Navy and Air Force. It was also the nearest location for U.S. or British conventional or nuclear attacks on southern Russia.

Were the British to hold the Middle East, they could attack Soviet oil and energy supplies in the southern region; but if the Soviets grabbed the Middle East, then they in turn would be positioned to attack Imperial holdings in all contiguous regions. Sir Bernard Montgomery said, “an immediate attack on vital Russian points from the Middle East was the best defense.” He also stressed that it was imperative to recruit the United States as an ally.² “Provided we are established in the Middle East area before the Russian advance and provided early reinforcements can be obtained from the Dominions and the United States it should be possible to defend our interests in the Middle East.”³

The report was interspersed with references to the atomic bomb. The British knew that this was the trump card; it must either be used, or threatened, to achieve global hegemony.

Empire Campaign Against Russia Intensifies

The rhetoric between the Soviet Union and Great Britain ramped up through the Summer and Fall of 1946 (Bertrand Russell’s infamous threat of a unilateral atomic strike to enforce a one-world government came in October 1946). At that point, the Soviets were singling out the British, *not* the United States, as their number one enemy.

The British Foreign Office issued yet another Strategy Paper outlining the method by which they would manipulate the U.S. and Russia into becoming adversaries. Entitled “The Strategic Aspect of British Foreign Policy,” it began, “The post-war alignment of the Allied Powers has resulted in the co-existence of a) two political systems, the Soviet Union and its satellites on the one hand, and the United States of America and the British Commonwealth and a number of States less rig-



As the war ended, the British moved to break up the wartime U.S.-Soviet alliance, as the Empire prepared for a new war, with the U.S. in tow, against Russia. Here, Stalin and Churchill, already moving apart, at Yalta, February 1945.

idly attached, on the other.”⁴

The report proceeds to “analyze” the motives and capabilities of the two major players. The Soviets have an ideology rooted in belief in the superiority of communism, and are paranoid about Western machinations, the report said. They also have a stated policy to rapidly build up their currently exhausted industrial and military might (which terrified the empire). The convergence of these two policies would inevitably lead to war between Russia and the West.

The key was London’s determination to bring about a U.S. alliance with the British Empire.

“In drawing up this paper it is throughout assumed that the United States will continue its present policy of active intervention in all international questions and of the exertion of its influence in directions which coincide by and large with British interests. But it must be recognized that this assumption is not necessarily valid. The Americans are a mercurial people, unduly swayed by sentiment and prejudice rather than by reason nor even by consideration of their own long-term interests. Their Government is handicapped by an *archaic constitution*, sometimes to the point of impotence, and their policy is to an exceptional degree at the mercy both of electoral changes and of violent economic fluctuations, such as might at any moment bring about a neutralization of their influence in the world. If this were to occur, the outlook for the British

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid., p. 329.

4. Ibid., pp. 363-64.

Commonwealth would be very serious, for it must be assumed that without United States assistance the Commonwealth would be unable to maintain a full-scale war with modern weapons. It is obvious that if this contingency were to arise the whole position would have to be reviewed” (emphasis added).⁵

The rest of the memo is an outline of British policy and preparations for war. It outlines five areas where war could break out: an attack on British territory; areas where “we have important strategic or economic interests”; Germany, which is still under occupation; intervention authorized by the UN Security Council; and “a major conflict with the Soviet Union, whether arising from a local conflict involving a Soviet satellite or from a direct clash with the Soviet Union itself.”⁶

Everything depended on the British “persuading” the United States embrace the Empire as its ally against the Russian bear.

It should also be noted that throughout this period, the British had their agents inside the Soviet Union, manipulating it against the United States. At one level, it was simply British agents like Kim Philby and Donald Maclean playing back the radical change in U.S. posture from pro-Soviet to enemy, through their intelligence circles, as this paper delineates. An enlightening case study, of course, is the duplicitous role of Bertrand Russell in his many disguises, from the nuclear war-hawk of 1947, to the “dove” of the 1950s, to playing both sides in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. (See Lyndon LaRouche, “How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man,” *Fidelio*, Fall 1994.)

How To Shape U.S. Opinion

The death of Franklin Roosevelt was a decisive moment in world history. America under FDR was anti-colonial and anti-British, and with his death, the British utilized all their cunning to reverse that.

During World War II, the British deployed an extensive spy network into the U.S. It was run by Col. William Stephenson, head of MI6’s British Security Co-ordination (BSC). BSC ran a propaganda campaign aimed at shifting U.S. allegiance toward the British. It planted stories, some true, others fiction, in newspapers and radio stations all over the country. It also deployed spies, such as Isaiah Berlin and Ian Fleming, who were sent into the U.S., to spy and to change public opinion.

Some reported directly back to Churchill, and others to Stephenson and MI6 chief Sir Stewart Menzies. Some were tasked with removing or compromising enemies of the British in Roosevelt’s inner circle.

One of Menzies’ key agents was Rex Benson, whose father, a merchant banker and country squire, was in the inner circle of the King. It was Rex Benson who smoothed the way for Menzies to be brought into British intelligence, and during the war, he was Menzies’ personal spy in Washington.

Benson was repeatedly confronted with American anti-British sentiment. For example, toward the end of the war, at a U.S. Officer School in Charlottesville, Va., he found that “the curriculum was almost entirely on anti-colonialism and contained nothing about enemy ideologies. Benson was particularly incensed when he also discovered that many of the lecturers ‘openly talk anti-British’ and when one of the lecturers began by stating (unaware that there were two British colonels in the room) ‘of course, I take it most of you here are anti-British.’”⁷

The British also had a stable of sympathetic policy-makers in high places throughout the U.S. establishment, among them, the Prescott Bush family, the Rockefellers, Morgans, Harrimans, Harriman’s confidant Robert Lovett, Theodore Roosevelt protégé Henry Stimson, and Wall Street insider John J. McCloy.

The Roosevelt Administration by and large had tamped down the anti-Soviet inclination of the Wall Street-allied operatives. The locus for the Soviet-haters was the State Department, specifically, the group around Loy Henderson, Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs. During the 1930s, Henderson collaborated with other State Department operatives in the U.S. Moscow Embassy, including Chip Bohlen and George Kennan, to create a de facto anti-Moscow cabal.⁸ This same group even worked closely with the

7. Anthony Cave Brown, *The Secret Servant: The Life of Sir Stewart Menzies, Churchill’s Spymaster*; Penguin Group, London, 1988, p. 480.

8. While it is true that Henderson played a nasty role in the run up to the announcement of the Truman Doctrine, several years later, the same Henderson was one of a relative handful of cogent thinkers on the Middle East situation. As the Director of the Office of Near East Affairs, he warned President Truman in September 1947 against the partition of Palestine to allow the creation of Israel. Henderson’s insightful analysis stressed that this policy would guarantee that the Palestine problem would be permanent and still more complicated in the future. In effect, Henderson broke with the British divide-and-rule schemes that were meant to foster the endless wars we now have, including between Israel and the Palestinians.

5. Ibid., p. 364.

6. Ibid., p. 366.



Journalist Walter Lippman warned that Churchill was leading the U.S. into another war. Following a discussion with the Prime Minister, he wrote, "The line of British imperial interest and the line of American vital interest are not to be regarded as identical."

German Embassy staff in Moscow that was appointed by the Hitler government, in their anti-Russian intrigues. After the war, Kennan and company scoured the POW camps, rescued their Nazi allies, and brought them into the newly created anti-Soviet espionage and spy operations.

During the war, Roosevelt had deployed Harry Hopkins to ride herd over this treacherous bunch of Wall Street scoundrels, and prevent them from sabotaging the war-time alliance with the Soviet Union. When the war ended, and FDR was laid to rest in Hyde Park, the whole pack of pro-British operatives revealed their true allegiances.⁹

Churchill's March 1946 trip to the United States spurred the anglophile establishment into action. Following the speech in Fulton, Churchill made the rounds in Washington, meeting with leading anglophiles Averell Harriman and Dean Acheson, and attending a private reception in his honor at the State Department. Harriman was easily won over, and began rounding up support for Churchill's "Iron Curtain" declaration. Acheson held a dinner party on the night of the speech to which he invited columnist Walter Lippmann, Commerce Secretary Henry Wallace, and State Department operative Charles "Chip" Bohlen. Acheson defended Churchill: "It was time to

stand firm with the Soviets. Bohlen belittled the Soviets' fear of encirclement; they were the ones on the offensive, not the United States."¹⁰

Not everyone was convinced. Wallace warned that Churchill's invective could lead to war. Lippmann concurred. In his column the following day, Lippmann wrote, "The line of British imperial interest and the line of American vital interest are not to be regarded as identical." But Harriman ally Bohlen enlisted Kennan, serving in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, to the Churchill policy. Kennan cabled back in agreement with Churchill, attacking the Soviet as hopelessly paranoid, and urged on a British-American alliance.

U.S. 'British Agents' Emerge: Acheson and Kennan

Dean Acheson emerged as the key figure in turning the United States into a Russia-baiting ally of the British Empire. Acheson was at the center of power in Washington in 1946, as Under Secretary of State, advisor to George Marshall, the Secretary, and confidant and controller of Truman. Acheson's anglophile credentials were impeccable:

"Acheson's lifelong Anglophilia was instilled as a child. He and his two younger siblings were the only U.S. citizens in the household, which included his parents (who were loyal subjects of Queen Victoria), two Irish servants, and a Canadian governess. Celebration of the Queen's birthday in May ranked with St. Patrick's Day and July 4: a Union Jack would wave, and after dinner the children were given a glass of diluted claret so they could join their father in toasting Her Majesty."¹¹

Acheson was a Democrat, but of the Wall Street variety. He served as Under Secretary of the Treasury under FDR in the first term, but opposed Roosevelt on the issue of taking the dollar off the gold standard, which Acheson advocated. He was in league with Wall Street banker Jimmy Warburg, fly-fishing buddy John J. McCloy, and others, against FDR; he was forced out by Roosevelt in 1933.

He returned to the administration in 1941 as Assistant Secretary of State, and was instrumental in aiding Great Britain with the Lend-Lease program. FDR needed a bona fide anglophile to run Lend-Lease, and there was no one more qualified than Acheson.

9. Walter Isaacson and Evan Thomas, *The Wise Men, Six Friends and the World They Made*, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1986, pp. 225-30.

10. *Ibid.*, p. 363.

11. *Ibid.*, p. 51-2.



Department of State

U.S. “British agents” Dean Acheson (above) and George Kennan were instrumental in bringing U.S. foreign policy into submission to the Empire, and breaking with FDR’s anti-colonial intentions for the postwar era.



named Harriman U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, telling him, “This may lead to war, and I must have a man in London who knows the British, a man I can trust.”

At the same time, Kennan cabled from Moscow warning of impending catastrophe: “‘The U.S.S.R. aims not only at acquiring a privileged position in northern Iran, but at virtual subjugation, penetration and domination of the entire country, and Bahrain and Kuwait as well.’ Nor were Turkey or other neighbors, stretching as far as India, immune from Russia’s drive for ‘ultimate political domination of the entire Asiatic mainland.’”¹²

The United States, which had previously ceded policy in the region to Turkey and the Soviet Union, this time entered the

State Department Russian expert George Kennan’s “Long Telegram” on Feb. 22, 1946 (see Part I), written in concert with Britain’s Frank Roberts, also stoked the fires against the Soviets.

Typical of the change was Acheson’s negotiation of a loan package to Great Britain, which met with serious opposition in Congress. He got it through the House by touting the “system of free enterprise that was shared by both nations.” In the Senate fight, for the first time, Acheson couched his effort in anti-communist rhetoric. The bill passed, angering the Soviets, who had been promised that they would receive the next U.S. loan to aid the post-war reconstruction. Acheson’s switch to vocal anti-communism sunk that possibility.

Anti-Soviet rhetoric was ramped up for the duration of 1946, on the claim that Soviet “expansionism” must be confronted; Truman prepared to go to war against Russia. The war parties on both sides of the Atlantic contrived to confront the Russians at every juncture. The first crisis erupted in March 1946, over Soviet occupation of northern Iran. The British, who assumed they were the rightful overlords of Persia and its oil fields, were infuriated. Convinced that the U.S., Britain, and Russia were on the verge of war, Truman

fray on the side of Turkey and British Empire.

In August 1946, the Soviets went to Acheson to request a joint Soviet-Turkish defense system for the Turkish Straits (the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus). The demand was legitimate. The Straits had been used repeatedly to attack Russia, and the Soviets wanted a naval presence. To the British and Acheson, this was further evidence of a Soviet plot to take control of the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Acheson convened an emergency meeting in the State Department with military and cabinet officials; he again framed the Soviet request as part of a pattern of expansionism that must be checked before it spilled into the Aegean, Gibraltar, and/or the Red Sea.

Acheson drafted a memo for the malleable Truman.

12. Ibid., p. 367. During the buildup to the United States joining the British drive for confrontation and war with the Soviet Union, Kennan, who was under the influence of the British Foreign Office and State Department hardliners, played an active role in providing an analysis that emphasized a Soviet posture against the other war-time allies. Later in life, he clarified his views, including his “containment” policy, and stated that his intent was to address the political issues, and not the military posture of the Soviet Union. See also: Clifford A. Kiracofe, Jr., “The National Security State,” *EIR*, March 17, 2006; and George Kennan, *At a Century’s Ending*, 1996.



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Convinced that the U.S., Britain, and Russia were on the verge of war, Truman named Averell Harriman U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, telling him, "This may lead to war, and I must have a man in London who knows the British, a man I can trust." Shown, Harriman and Churchill during the war.

"For global reasons, Turkey must be preserved if we do not wish to see other bulwarks in Western Europe and the Far East crumbling at a fast rate," it said.

Acheson proposed to challenge the Russians over Turkey, so "we will learn whether the Soviet policy includes an affirmative provision to go to war now."¹³

On Aug. 15, the war council convened a meeting with Truman to lay out its perspective. Acheson began by stating, "The only thing that will deter the Russians will be the conviction that the U.S. is prepared, if necessary, to meet aggression with force of arms." Truman responded, "We might as well find out whether the Russians are bent on world conquest." Truman said he was prepared to "go all the way to the end" to find out.

Truman dispatched the new super-carrier *Franklin D. Roosevelt* and its task force to join the *Missouri* in the eastern Mediterranean. Realizing that the Truman regime was willing to go to nuclear war, Stalin withdrew his demand.

On Sept. 12, Commerce Secretary Wallace delivered a speech on foreign policy in New York City's Madison Square Garden to a rally sponsored by the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences,

and Professions. Wallace accused the administration of hypocrisy. We are erecting military bases all over Western Europe, he said, yet we are attacking the Russians for doing the same in Eastern Europe. He criticized the get-tough-with-Russia policy, and argued for legitimate spheres of influence. He said, "the tougher we get, the tougher the Russians will get."

Amid the ensuing firestorm, Acheson, Forrestal, and others demanded that Wallace resign. Bowing to the outcry, Wallace quit the Commerce Department on Sept. 20. Truman replaced him with Averell Harriman, who accepted the job at the urging of Churchill.

British Detonate Greek Crisis

The ouster of Wallace and the anti-Soviet shift under Truman and Acheson signaled to the British that the time to fully recruit the United States to its imperial worldview was at hand. This was to be accomplished by the tried-and-true British *modus operandi*: Create a crisis.

The British chose to detonate the crisis in Greece and Turkey. Civil war in Greece had been roiling throughout World War II, as the communist-led insurgency collaborated with republican forces and monarchists to defeat the Nazis and their Greek allies. Churchill was adamant that he would not tolerate a communist or communist-allied government in Greece.

In 1944, when he made his "percentages" deal with Stalin, they agreed that Great Britain would retain 90% control over Greece. On Sept. 1, 1946, the Greeks held a plebiscite under British oversight. The King was restored with 69% of the vote, and the right-wing National Party was elected to power. The issue was how to ensure that the monarchist government would survive, with Greece bankrupt, and civil war raging. Until the Fall of 1946, the United States had opposed a restoration of the monarchy, and had supported the concept of a republican government.

Tensions were also growing around Turkey. The Soviet Union wanted bases in the Dardanelles, and denounced the Montreaux Convention, which had given Turkey almost total control over the region. The Soviets delivered a strongly worded note to Turkey on Aug. 7 insisting on access to the eastern Mediterranean. Then tensions flared on Aug. 9 and again on Aug. 19, when Yugoslavia shot down two U.S. cargo planes, killing several Americans and capturing others.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs issued a memo on the strategic importance of the Turkish Straits to the U.S., and

13. Ibid., p. 360.

days later, the War Department issued a paper titled “U.S. Security Interests in Greece,” which underscored the importance of Greece to U.S. policy and called for substantial economic aid.¹⁴

The State Department’s Loy Henderson told the British Embassy, “inasmuch as Turkey and Greece were of strategic importance to the United States, the U.S. was clearly interested in their affairs.” The U.S. would consider reexamining its military and economic commitments to those nations.¹⁵

On Dec. 1, 1946, Britain’s Prime Minister Clement Attlee tried to stop the imperial plans for Greece and Turkey. He issued a letter opposing the plan, which “stunned” Ernest Bevin, the Secretary of the Foreign Office. Attlee attacked the imperial policy, and said that aid to Greece “was a drain on the Britain’s limited resources. He thought the ‘strategic importance of communications through the Mediterranean in terms of modern warfare is overrated by our military advisers. . . . The Middle East is only an outpost position. I am beginning to doubt whether the Greek game is worth the candle.’”

Even if the Americans gave economic assistance to Greece, Britain should bow out, he said. He criticized the Chiefs and the Foreign Office as having a “strategy of despair. . . . They were propping up ‘essentially reactionary’ governments which ‘afford excellent soil for the sowing of communist seed’ with the result that Britain was supporting ‘reactionary and vested interests against reform and revolution.’ He went on to question the truth of their analysis of the Soviet Union and its ‘desire’ for world revolution. Lastly, he called for serious negotiations with the Russians.”¹⁶

The foreign policy apparatus immediately attacked Attlee. British aid to Greece was set to expire on March 31, 1947, and they were determined to use that moment to bring in the Americans. Bevin attacked Attlee for “appeasement,” and said that it would be “Munich all over again, only on a world scale, with Greece, Turkey and Persia as the first victims in place of Czechoslovakia.”¹⁷

Viscount Montgomery, now Chief of the Imperial



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Prime Minister Attlee attempted to quash British imperial designs on Greece and Turkey, in December 1946, and questioned the Foreign Office’s analysis of the Soviet Union and its “desire” for world revolution. He called for “serious negotiations with the Russians.”

General Staff, announced that he and two other members of the GS would resign rather than support Attlee. Attlee capitulated. The last line of internal defense was eliminated.

The Foreign Office moved in concert with the military. They issued a new policy memorandum in January 1947. Dubbed “Stocktaking II,” the memo laid out a new analysis of the United States’ “subjective” change, and the potential for action that this created. The memo concluded, “Whereas initially the Americans ‘would try to avoid committing themselves’ and pursue a policy of mediation, when confronted by the prospect of an Anglo-Soviet conflict, they now appeared to accept the likelihood of a conflict between themselves and the Russians as more likely. As a result, they are consciously or unconsciously tending to claim leadership of any forces in the world which are willing to stand up to excessive Soviet Preten-

14. Robert Frazier, *Anglo-American Relations with Greece; The Coming of the Cold War 1942-47*; New York: St. Martins Press, 1991, p. 113.

15. *Ibid.*, p. 114.

16. Stephen Dorrell, *MI6, Inside the Covert World of Her Majesty’s Secret Intelligence Service*; New York: The Free Press, 2000, p. 44.

17. *Op. cit.*, Frazier, p. 144.

sions.’”¹⁸

On Jan. 29, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton announced he was going to cancel all aid to Greece at the end of March. The economy in Britain was in dire straits, and the loan that they had received from the United States was nearly exhausted.

On Feb. 18, 1947, after Dalton cut off funds to Greece, the British cabinet made its decision to pull out of Greece and Turkey within six weeks. Three days later, they notified the U.S. State Department.

Francis Williams, Attlee’s press secretary, and biographer of both Attlee and Bevin, wrote of Bevin that, “He judged that this moment and this issue had arrived in Greece in February, 1947.... Now Bevin shrewdly assessing in his mind the current of American opinion and the cumulative effect upon it of Russian policy decided that the time had come to force the American administration to a major policy decision.

“It was a declaration deliberately designed to bring America fully into the defense of Europe. If in making it Bevin employed the tactics of shock he did so because he saw that only thus was it possible to compel a decision on which the fate of Europe and perhaps the world depended.... Judging by its developing consequences Bevin’s carefully timed act must thus be seen as one of the most decisive strokes in the history of diplomacy.... He had achieved his first purpose.”¹⁹

On Feb. 21, the British government delivered its Aide Memoire to the State Department, requesting that the United States assume responsibility for Greece and Turkey, to dispense nearly \$500 million in aid to those nations, and to deploy a garrison of 40,000 troops. Britain would pull out of Greece and Turkey at the end of March.

Would the United States join the Empire and break with its Russian war-time and historic ally?

Birth of the ‘Truman Doctrine’

Acheson was primed to respond. On Feb. 15, he had told journalist Louis Fisher, “What we must do is not allow ourselves to be set back on our heels by the Russians’ offensive strategy. They throw bricks in the window and we push a newspaper in that hole and try quickly to plug another hole, and so on. [The U.S. must

take the initiative against the Soviets] and keep on the offensive about it.”

On Feb. 20, Acheson strengthened a memo from anti-Soviet hawk Loy Henderson, which anticipated the British demarche, and called for economic and military aid to Greece. In its final form, the memo concluded, “Unless urgent and immediate support is given, it seems probable that the Greek government will be overthrown and a totalitarian regime of the extreme left will come to power.”²⁰

The diplomatic pouch was delivered the following day to Acheson, who said it “hit him as a shock,” precisely as it was intended to do. He recognized that the Pax Britannica was on the wane and saw a moment for the emergence of a Pax Americana, to both save the British and supplant them as the new empire. This was what the British had hoped for: to incorporate the Americans into their empire, and to manipulate them into thinking they had arrived at that decision themselves!

No master of understatement, Acheson said “his country was faced with ‘a task in some ways more formidable than the one described in the first chapter of Genesis.’ This was the moment of Creation, and his job was to restore order from chaos.”²¹

Under Acheson’s direction, the State Department issued a series of memos accepting the British *fait accompli*. It drafted a comprehensive military and economic aid package for two key strategic nations, Greece and Turkey, which lay at the center of defending the British Empire.

The policy shift still had to be sold to a skeptical Congress and nation. On Feb. 27, Truman summoned key Congressional leaders for an urgent briefing on “the crisis.” Acheson summoned up an apocalyptic vision to make his case. “The situation facing the world was only comparable to that of the Roman Empire battling Carthage. ‘There was an unbridgeable ideological chasm between the United States and the Soviet Union; the choice was between ‘democracy and individual liberty and dictatorship and absolute conformity.’ The Soviets were ‘aggressive and expanding.’ If Greece fell, ‘like apples in a barrel infected by one rotten,’ then Iran, Asia Minor, Egypt, even Italy and France would fall. Before long, two-thirds of the world’s population and three-quarters of its surface would be Red. This was not

18. Peter David Poole, “British Foreign Policy, the United States, and Europe, 1945-50,” Dissertation submitted to the University of Birmingham, England; 2011, p. 81.

19. Op. cit., Frazier, p. 146-47

20. Op. cit., Isaacson, p. 389.

21. Ibid., p. 388-89.



Truman Library

On March 12, 1947, Truman addressed a Joint Session of Congress (shown here), and announced the “Truman Doctrine,” effectively ending the wartime alliance with Russia, and announcing the aid package for Greece and Turkey demanded by London. Thus was American foreign policy delivered to its historic enemy, the British Empire.

an issue of ‘pulling British chestnuts out of the fire,’ but of preserving the security of the United States, of Democracy itself.’”

Sen. Arthur Vandenburg, the acknowledged leader of the Senate on foreign policy, told Truman, “If you say ‘that’ to the Congress and to the country, I will support you, and I believe that most of the members will do the same. Mr. President, the only way you are ever going to get this is to make a speech and scare the hell out of the country.”²²

Acheson and his group churned out a speech for Truman and a policy brief for the Congress, modestly entitled the “Public Information Program on United States Aid to Greece,” which came to be known as the Truman Doctrine. The key phrase repeated in both was, “It is the policy of the United States to give support to free peoples who are attempting to resist subjugation from armed minorities or from outside forces.” This line would lead directly to Korea, Vietnam, and beyond.

A fight ensued over the scope of Truman’s speech and its charges against the Soviet Union. Kennan, Lippmann, and others would not support something they believed might provoke World War III. On the hawkish side, Acheson was joined by Truman’s Special

Counsel, Clark Clifford, who had already written a memo demanding a confrontational posture toward Russia, which was so antagonistic that even Truman had to pull it from circulation. A close friend of Acheson, Clifford told Truman that the speech had to be framed “as a contest between the forces of darkness and light.” Truman, an easy sell, toughened it even more, as an answer to “communist tyranny.”

On March 12, Truman addressed a Joint Session of Congress and announced the Truman Doctrine, effectively ending the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union, and announced the aid package for Greece and Turkey. The response from the legislative body was guarded. It would still require a great deal of arm-twisting to get the Congress to accept it; the key was to ensure that Vandenberg delivered up the Senate.

Taking no chances, British secret intelligence deployed three female operatives into the company of Vandenberg: Mrs. Mitzi Sims, a confidante of MI6’s British Security Coordination chief Col. William Stephenson; BSC agent Elizabeth Thorpe; and top BSC agent Eveline Paterson (Lady Cotter). According to Thomas Mahl, author of *Desperate Deception, British Covert Operations in the United States*, the women planted around Vandenberg were all deployed by Stephenson, “Intrepid,” the head of British Intelligence in the Western Hemisphere. All three became frequent “companions” of Vandenberg, and used “all the means at their disposal” to “stiffen his resolve,” so to speak. The ploy succeeded, and Vandenburg delivered the Senate for the Truman Doctrine.²³

During the weeks that Congress was debating, Truman further stoked the fires of anti-communism by authorizing the Employee Loyalty Program, requiring all government workers to undergo loyalty tests, and triggered the lethal Red Scare hysteria that would soon envelop the nation. Foreshadowing the operations of today’s NSA, Truman would eventually collect files on over 3 million Americans!

Congress adopted the Truman Doctrine in May 1947, and the Cold War was official.

It is finally time to destroy the British Empire, the real “Empire of Evil.”

22. Ibid., p. 395.

23. Op. cit., Dorrill, p. 45.

It Starts with Glass-Steagall

With the momentum coming off the HCR 105 victory in the U.S. House of Representatives last week, the United States must now go full steam ahead for the passage and implementation of Glass-Steagall. The principle of Constitutional authority, above and beyond partisan issues, has been restated; now it must be fully reestablished, and quickly so.

Reinstating Glass-Steagall starts to address the deeper problem we face. LaRouche has laid out the program and perspective. The economy of the U.S. is non-functional. “My Four Laws, and nothing else but those Four Laws, are what makes things work,” LaRouche stated. The U.S. no longer has a system of political economy to rely on. The Four Laws solve that problem and secure the U.S.A. and our relationship to the rest of the world, he said.

That relationship means building a new international economic order, based on a scientific measurement of real value: the development of the productive powers of labor, with attendant leaps in the energy-flux density of the productive process. LaRouche has called for an international conference to be held to discuss such matters in depth. The BRICS nations, in alliance with the solid bloc of South American countries, have taken the first steps to launch a new financial order, based on principles thoroughly hostile to those of the reigning British Empire. These are two systems which cannot long coexist on this planet.

The British Empire’s response to the breakdown crisis of its trans-Atlantic system, has been to threaten to launch financial as well as military nuclear war against Russia—a policy as dangerous as it is crazy. For example, the City of London’s *Financial Times Deutschland* July 28 published a frothing article by Walter Münchau, threatening

that “we can crush the Russian economy in weeks” by denying them access to the international payments system. “Payment systems are the atomic bombs of financial warfare,” he wrote.

Similarly, the July 28 decision by The Hague arbitration court to fine the Russian government a stunning \$51.5 billion for the Rosneft takeover of Yukos Oil Company, is another act of desperate financial warfare. As Ambrose Evans-Pritchard put it in the *Daily Telegraph*: Russia’s “refusal to pay will at some point become a sovereign default.” No one should miss the parallel with Argentina, which London and Wall Street are also trying—unsuccessfully—to drive into default and submission.

Russia, the rest of the BRICS, and Argentina, are not about to give in. The question is, what is the United States going to do?

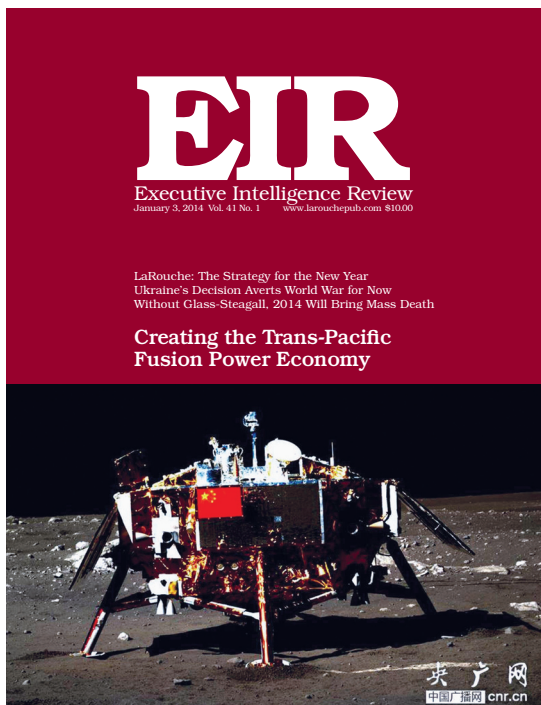
The only sane strategy is to immediately free itself from the British Empire, economically and politically. Politically, that means removing British puppet Obama from the Presidency. Economically, it means breaking with the speculative money system, starting with Glass-Steagall *immediately*—meaning before Congress goes out of session. Once that is done, Wall Street’s looting can be cut off, and the real work begins—of applying and implementing the principles laid out LaRouche’s Four Laws to reorganize the physical economy for real growth in the productive powers of labor.

Alexander Hamilton made the equivalent radical step in the 1780s—and the result was a U.S. Constitution that puts value where it belongs. Now that the longstanding assault on the principles of that Constitution has begun to be beaten back in the area of war powers, those principles must be revived in the area of economy. Demand Glass-Steagall now!

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