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Brazil Votes for a Future with the BRICS, S. America
Military Challenges Obama on Dangerous Ebola Lies
Europe's Future: Go Bankrupt or Join New Silk Road

**Obama, NATO Provocations
Threaten Russia and China**



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EIR

From the Editors

As most Americans know, the just-concluded elections did nothing to resolve the crucial issues facing humanity in the immediate days ahead—except opening further the potential for the removal of Barack Obama from office. In this issue of *EIR*, we focus on those crucial issues.

First, there's the issue of war or peace, which has come to the fore with the recent escalation by NATO and Obama against Russia and China. In our lead package (*Strategy*), we present the current war danger, backed up by a discussion of the strategy to defeat it, which occurred in the Oct. 31 LaRouchePAC webcast.

Our *Feature* takes on the other foremost question before us: Bringing the trans-Atlantic region into cooperation with the BRICS-Silk Road process. We present the second panel of the recent Frankfurt Schiller Institute conference, in which citizens from Germany, Greece, Italy, France, and the United States addressed both the obstacles to, and necessity for, that fundamental change.

The Obama issue is addressed in both our Economics and National sections. First, in *Economics*, we report on the open break of the U.S. military leadership with Obama's disastrous coverup and lies on the Ebola crisis. Note: It is the *military* that is demanding real scientific investigation on transmission modes of this virus—while the Obama CDC literally suppresses the truth on the matter.

Under *National*, we report from our own sources on what's in motion for purging the Administration in this post-election period.

The prospects for getting the world out of this mess dominate our *International* section. This past week has seen dramatic developments in Brazil and the Philippines, in the BRICS' direction. Also of crucial importance is a recent event in Russia, where Lyndon LaRouche was invited to have his ideas presented on the strategic situation.

Our final section, *Science*, takes up two recent positive developments, both featured at the International Astronautical Conference held in Toronto last month. First, the fascinating European Space Agency mission to place a lander on a comet, to learn more about the origins of the universe, which was discussed there. Second, a report on the raft of promising contributions by young science students from small, developing nations. That science is alive in these nations is a sign of hope for all of us.

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The Polish military exercise “Steadfast Jazz” kicked off Nov. 2, as part of NATO’s encirclement of Russia.



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In the immediate aftermath of the Ukrainian elections, in which a pro-NATO bloc, including two neo-Nazi parties, won a majority in the parliament, provocations against Russia have risen to the point that Lyndon LaRouche has warned that we could be moments away from world war. At the same time, LaRouche’s warning that China would be drawn into any global conflict provoked against Russia by Obama and NATO was confirmed by a strident anti-China article in the New York Council on Foreign Relations’ *Foreign Affairs* journal.

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New Obama, NATO Provocations Threaten Russia and China

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Nov. 3—In the immediate aftermath of the Oct. 26 Ukrainian elections, in which a pro-NATO bloc, including two neo-Nazi parties (Svoboda and the Radical Party), won a majority in the parliament, provocations against Russia have risen to the point that Lyndon LaRouche has warned that we could be moments away from world war. LaRouche made clear that such a global conflict, which could lead to the use of thermonuclear weapons, was not inevitable; however, all the pre-conditions were now in place for just such a war between NATO and Russia. He further warned that such a conflict would soon draw in China.

On Oct. 29, Kiev pulled out of the delineation accord that was signed in September, as part of the Minsk Agreement between the Kiev government and pro-Russian forces in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions of the southeast. Under those accords, a 19-mile-wide demilitarized zone was established, and provisions were also made for elections in the two regions, although the date was not specified. Facing ongoing military assaults and the pullout of the delineation accord, the local officials set the date for Nov. 2.

Now that the Donetsk and Lugansk regions have held their elections—the results of which Russia has pledged to honor—the situation threatens to escalate. Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko claimed that the elections were a “flagrant violation” of the Minsk protocol, and

his Security Service threatened criminal prosecutions of those involved.

This turn of events only underscores the warning that LaRouche issued at an Oct. 31 webcast: that the threat of thermonuclear war has never been greater, and the fate of the planet absolutely depends upon jamming up Obama’s policy, a script handed to him by his British imperial sponsors.

Russians Sound the Alarm

Russian leaders immediately expressed their concerns over the growing war danger in the wake of the



kremlin.ru

Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, during a visit to Belarus, announced an increase in joint maneuvers for 2015, in response to new threats from the West.

Ukraine elections. Gennady Gatilov, a deputy foreign minister, called on the United Nations to take up the implications of the revival of fascism in Ukraine, pointing to an early October demonstration in which thousands of activists commemorated the Ukraine Insurgent Army (UPA), which was the armed wing of the Nazi collaborationist Bandera movement of the 1930s and '40s.

Gatilov's call for UN debate was echoed on Oct. 28 in a speech by Russian President Vladimir Putin on the anniversary of the liberation of Ukraine from Nazi occupation. Putin warned that the world must resist any attempts at reviving Nazi ideology, fomenting of inter-ethnic strife, and falsifying the shared history of the two countries.

The next day, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, during a visit to Belarus, announced an increase in joint maneuvers for 2015 in response to new threats. He focused on Ukraine, where the U.S. and European Union instigated the overthrow of the legitimate Ukrainian President. During the Minsk visit, Shoigu announced that Russia had sold four S-300 air defense systems to Belarus.

On Oct. 28-29, the Russian Air Force conducted large-scale maneuvers over the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the North Sea, involving 28 fighter planes including Tu-95 Bear bombers. Russia simultaneously successfully test-fired the new submarine launched ballistic missile (SLBM), the Bulava, with a range of 10,000 kilometers, capable of carrying 6-10 150-kiloton thermonuclear warheads. The successful test was launched from the Barents Sea, and hit a test range in the Russian Far East.

On Oct. 31, Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin, who is in charge of Russia's vast military-industrial sector, announced that the threats coming from NATO, particularly centered on Ukraine, mean that Russia will maintain full defense spending—i.e., without cuts—through at least 2020. He assailed the U.S. and EU sanctions against Russia, and announced that the first steps towards import substitution had already begun—in the defense sector.



Ministry of Defense, Russian Federation

In late October, the Russian Air Force conducted large-scale maneuvers over the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea, and the North Sea, involving 28 fighter planes, including Tu-95 Bear bombers.

Provocative Moves

These Russian words and actions clearly represented Moscow's response to provocations from the U.S. and NATO. In addition to the unilateral cancellation of the Minsk Agreements delineation plan, the Ukraine government, along with the U.S. and some European governments, called for the cancellation of the Nov. 2 elections in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon joined the call, despite the fact that the UN had supported the original Minsk Agreements. The elections did take place today, with an estimated 80% turnout.

Days before the vote, the Polish Minister of Defense, Thomasz Siemoniak, announced a redeployment of Polish armed forces eastward to three bases bordering Belarus and Ukraine. Over the coming months, the three bases will reach 90% capacity, reflecting the first major repositioning of Polish armed forces since the collapse of the Warsaw Pact. While Poland's armed forces are small (the Army has only 120,000 troops), Poland has been a member of NATO since 1999, and any border conflict with Belarus could trigger Article V of the NATO Charter, providing for mutual defense—an attack on one NATO country is an attack on all of NATO. The significance of this move was clearly noted in Moscow.

On the eve of Russian National Unity Day, Presi-

dent Putin stressed that Russia will not drift into a confrontation provoked by NATO, a confrontation which he said was being persistently forced on Moscow. He cited the hotbed of provocations across the border in Ukraine, but emphasized that Russia's military doctrine is defensive. On Oct. 30, Putin chaired a meeting of the Russian National Security Council, in which the major topic was the crisis in Ukraine and the elections in southeast Ukraine.

While there were some signs of a de-escalation of the Ukraine-Russia crisis, which has been building for the past 12 months, including the signing of a gas deal among Russia, Ukraine, and the European Union, on Oct. 31, the most radical neo-Nazi factions in Ukraine began threatening a military coup d'état against President Poroshenko if he slowed the process of full Ukraine integration into the European Union—and, implicitly, into NATO. The head of the Dnipro-1 Battalion, a neo-Nazi formation under the sponsorship of Ukrainian oligarch Igor Kolomoisky, announced that it was giving Poroshenko six months to meet its demands, or there would be a military coup. The same warning was delivered by the Azov Battalion, the armed wing of the Right Sector, a neo-Nazi party that won 6% of the vote in the Oct. 26 elections.

The China Front

LaRouche's warnings that China would be rapidly drawn into any global conflict provoked against Russia by Obama and NATO were confirmed last week, as well. In a cover story for the November/December issue of the New York Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs*, the CFR's top Asia specialist, Elizabeth Economy, penned a violent attack on China's President Xi Jinping, under the headline "China's Imperial President."

She cited China's New Silk Road policy, the proposal for China-Russia cooperation for building a rail link between Asia and the Western Hemisphere over the Bering Strait, and the founding of the Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), as signs that China is seeking a global empire. Economy demanded that the U.S. accelerate its Asia pivot, and prepare for military confrontation with China, while at the same time orchestrating color revolutions in Chinese-allied nations in Southeast Asia. The U.S. is already deeply involved in fomenting a color revolution in Hong Kong, through the National Endowment for Democracy and affiliated non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Blocking the British Drive for War

The following are excerpts from Dennis Small's presentation at the weekly LaRouchePAC New Paradigm webcast of Oct. 31, 2014. Small was asked to elaborate on what Lyndon LaRouche had laid out as the necessary strategy to prevent nuclear war, which is threatened by Obama Administration policies. The full webcast can be viewed at <http://larouchepac.com/>.

LaRouche commented that this time, Obama may not make it. That he's making a mistake, in particular, on the Syria front, on the operation to topple the Assad government, using, among other instruments, this barbaric grouping created by the British and fostered by the Saudis—ISIS or ISIL, or Islamic State. What LaRouche says is that the prospect of war, the approaching, very real danger of thermonuclear war, has created a situation in which sane forces, both in the United States and internationally, are taking actions to trap Obama into a defeat. And that the actions and the trap are in an area which Obama and the British Empire don't even really know exists. And that one misstep, one little trip-up, and Obama is finished.

Now, the pivot in this situation, LaRouche emphasized, is Russia, and the very clear recognition by the Russian government, by President Putin, and all the top leadership of that country, of what the name of the game is. The Putin government has made it quite clear in recent statements, that it is not going to tolerate the possibility of the overthrow of Assad in Syria, because of what this would unleash, in terms of a total regional war, and a direct targeting of the Russians as well.

Recall, as we've mentioned in the past on this show, that many of the fighters for ISIS are, in fact, Chechens. Recall that some of the top leadership of ISIS is Chechen, and have said that their intention is, number one, to seize the entire Xinjiang province of China, as part of the Islamic Caliphate; and two, that their strategic objective is to overthrow the Putin government in Russia.

So the Russians and the Chinese are well aware of what such an ISIS overthrow of the Assad government would mean strategically. China, LaRouche said, is also committed to preventing the outbreak of a war. But



DoD/Glenn Fawcett

Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel wrote a two-page memorandum to the White House, which reportedly asked: What in the hell are we doing in Syria? What is our policy? Are we for or against overthrowing Assad? What are we doing on the ISIS question?

what is most interesting in the immediate term, is that there are, over the last two or three days, and going into this weekend, growing indications, that in the United States, there are forces in motion that intend to screw up Obama's war plan. LaRouche referred to this as a kind of "committee of influence to bar war."

Deep Policy Differences

And there are, in fact, very deep policy differences within the Obama Administration, and outside the Obama Administration, but in positions of power as well in Washington, in particular, over the Syria question, and in particular, over the fact that American policy and British policy, heretofore, have created and strengthened the ISIS barbarians.

We see some interesting reflections of this, for example, in the fact that around the battle over Kobani, the U.S. military has deployed to make sure that, at least so far, ISIS is not victorious in seizing control over Kobani.

There are also, as many of our viewers will be aware, press accounts of big fights going on inside the Administration over how to deal with the crisis on the Syrian front. Secretary of Defense Hagel reportedly wrote a two-page memorandum to the White House; the contents of it are not known, except that he questioned, what in the hell are we doing in Syria? What is

our policy? Are we for or against overthrowing Assad? What are we doing on the ISIS question?

And more significant than the particular position that Hagel may or may not have adopted, is the fact that this is a *brawl* inside the Administration, so much so that even Obama himself, with his Harvard degrees and all, had to admit before the cameras a few days ago, that, yes, his policies were contradictory, that there were contradictions in his policy on Syria, involving a contradictory area with contradictory changes going on. In other words: The guy's irrational and insane. And his policy is suicidal. That's the actual translation of what he said.

Now, what LaRouche emphasized, is that over the next few days, we have the following situation: If Putin moves, as he has on the strategic front—and this is a subject we will deal with in a little more depth in a few moments ahead in this broadcast—if China also blocks the war drive in Syria, as is its stated commitment; and if U.S. military layers also act to prevent an ISIS takeover of that country, then, we are in a position, LaRouche said, to screw up the enemy's entire war plan.

And he emphasized that the essence of strategy in a delicate, fast-moving situation like this, is not based on forces, and numbers and arithmetic, and counting up this and that and the other; strategy is based on breaching the enemy's ranks where he didn't even know he had a vulnerability, where he was overconfident, where he expected there would be no resistance on policy fronts—that's where he gets jammed up. And LaRouche specified: Don't try to use an adding machine to figure this out. Arithmetic does not apply when you're dealing with human behavior; and strategy and warfare are human behavior.

He said, what you have to do, is you have to screw things up for the enemy: You have to make sure he slips on a banana peel that he didn't even know existed. That's strategy.

And timing is of the essence in this, because if we can actually jam up this drive toward war, this gallop toward war, which itself is driven by the breakdown of the international financial system, and the desperation of the British Empire to submit the planet to its genocidal policies; if you can jam that up at one point—it does not have to be at every point—then you create a situation, where the forces that are in motion around a contrary policy, in fact, more than a contrary policy, an

entirely new paradigm for humanity, a paradigm that understands that human behavior is not characterized by arithmetic, but by a higher concept—what the BRICS countries have set in motion, and what has been the leadership of the LaRouche movement internationally for many, many decades—this type of global paradigm shift can bring into existence, as if overnight, a mass movement which will which will be able to turn the tide....

Russia and China Know What Time It Is...

Let's take a look at the panorama, in particular, those four corners of the Earth that I just mentioned [the British Empire, the USA, Russia, and China]: In the case of Russia, as the Putin Valdai speech¹ makes abundantly clear, as the saying goes, "Russia knows what time it is." Not only Putin's speech, but after it, this week, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, on a visit to Belarus, talked about the need for additional military maneuvers between the two countries, *because of changes going on on their borders*, which clearly has the name, rank, and serial number of the Polish and Ukrainian developments in mind.

In addition to that, the Russians, over the course of this week, carried out some very significant military maneuvers, including the launching of an SLBM, a submarine-launched ballistic missile, from the Barents Sea to a target in Kamchatka Peninsula; this was the first time that this Bulava missile was tested, not in a developmental stage, but actually in a war deployment stage: In other words, they are ready to go. And they are making it clear that they are not going to simply throw in the towel on the strategic situation.

Also of really great interest this week, was the interview given by the former Prime Minister of Russia, Yevgeny Primakov, on the occasion of his 85th birthday, after he was visited at his home by Putin, and they drank a cup of tea together, and chatted. He was also



Presidential Press & Information Office

Former Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov, shown here sharing tea with President Putin on his 85th birthday, has charged that the economic sanctions being imposed on Russia today are a form of a "color revolution."

celebrated by Foreign Minister Lavrov, as a great figure. Primakov referred to the fact that the economic sanctions being imposed on Russia today, are a form of a "color revolution."

And of course, people should recall that the strategic command of Russia and China, at a conference earlier this Spring in Moscow, had identified color revolutions as a form of warfare, actual warfare. So the Russians are very clear, as I said, about what time it is and what's at stake here.

Primakov had some other very interesting remarks on the question of it's time for Russia to use its reserves for credit issuances for development in high technology. He also suggestively talked about the importance of informal diplomacy, at a time like this, to make sure that problems are actually resolved....

So the Russians are very clear on what's at stake here, and it is one of the factors in gumming up the works, jamming things up for Obama.

Another crucial element is China, in terms of its strategic thinking, and we could spend an entire program and then some, discussing what the Chinese are doing. But I want to draw people's attention to one recent statement, by Maj. Gen. Peng Guangqian on Sept. 15, at the Beijing Chinese Cultural Exchange and Promotion Association, where he was discussing the recent militarily aggressive tone of Japanese behavior towards China.

1. See last week's issue for "Putin Speaks the Truth about NATO's War Provocations."



YouTube

In a speech at the 23rd Annual Arab-U.S. Policymakers Conference, Amb. Charles Freeman said: “The U.S. invasion of Iraq kicked off an orgy of intolerance and sectarian killing that has now taken at least 700,000 lives in Iraq and Syria and traumatized both, while threatening the existence of the other states created by Sykes-Picot a century ago.”

And what he said is the following: “As it shifts its global strategy eastward, and because of its need to contain China, the U.S. once again disregards international morality, purposefully releases Japan’s strategic capability, and lets it out of the cage. . . . This offers the opportunity for the militarism, which has been dormant for more than half a century, to come back to life.”

So China is clearly looking at the regional difficulties with Japan through the prism of the strategic situation and the identification of the aggressive policy coming from the Obama Administration. So I think it’s safe to say that China, too, knows what time it is.

...And the U.S.?

What about Washington? Does Washington know what time it is? Well, some people do ... but just a common sense of expression of “knowing what time it is”: Do people have any idea of what’s actually going on?

I think a good microcosm of the fight going on was on full display this week at a conference in Washington, D.C., the 23rd Annual Arab-U.S. Policymakers Conference; and at this event there was a presentation given by Amb. Chas Freeman, who is a veteran diplomat, retired military, with decades of experience in the region, and so on. He identified the U.S. invasion of Iraq as having been absolutely decisive, for blowing the whole region up into a crisis that it has not recovered from, and in

fact, American policy has continually been bad since that point, he stated. And of course, that was done under the Tony Blair influence over the [George W.] Bush government.

What Ambassador Freeman said, one small quote from his speech was: “The U.S. invasion of Iraq kicked off an orgy of intolerance and sectarian killing that has now taken at least 700,000 lives in Iraq and Syria and traumatized both, while threatening the existence of the other states created by Sykes-Picot a century ago.”

Now, after Ambassador Freeman spoke, the floor was given to present the side of Satan in this debate, to Prince Turki bin Faisal. Prince Turki bin Faisal was the head of Saudi intelligence in the run-up to 9/11; he’s the brother of the current foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, and he delivered a very aggressive, *nasty* speech, accepting no questions afterwards, but storming out after his presentation. And what he said is, the entire problem in the whole region, is the failure of the U.S. Administration, to date, to topple and overthrow the

Assad government in Syria; that the United States *had* contributed, he said rightly, to the overthrow of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. So he said, what the U.S. should be doing at this point, is launching airstrikes to overthrow Assad; and he then launched a tirade against those who point the finger at the Saudis, at a purported Saudi role in supporting ISIS—which, of course, he had just done, for all intents and purposes. And he urged anyone who is pointing the finger at Saudi Arabia, to either put up or shut up.

Well, I agree! The easiest way to put up, because we are not going to shut up, is by releasing the 28 pages—which have been censored and kept out of public view, by the Bush Administration, and now by the Obama Administration—from the Joint Congressional Inquiry into 9/11, which point unmistakably to the *Saudi role*—and I would say, under British sponsorship—in unleashing that terrorist attack on American soil. And that would help put things into proper focus, so that, in the United States, we can quickly get the shift that we need, immediately, so that those who know what time it is, actually get the upper hand.

That combination, Russia, China, the United States, in particular, and other forces, is exactly what’s required, LaRouche said, to gum up the works, to screw things up, for the Obama Administration, and would be enough to be the little push that pushes it over the edge.

Brazil Votes for a Future With the BRICS, S. America

by Gretchen Small

Nov. 1—Brazilians delivered a stinging defeat to the British Empire, by re-electing Dilma Rousseff as President on Oct. 26. Rousseff has made clear, that under her leadership, Brazil will continue its active participation in advancing the new world financial and security architecture coming together around the BRICS grouping (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and its growing list of allies.

London-directed warfare against Brazil and its BRICS partners has not been crushed, but the election results add to the growing recognition around the world that the British Empire is not the unbeatable Leviathan which it would have you believe.

London and its Wall Street appendages had invested their all in defeating Rousseff, determined to pull the “B” out of the BRICS, and thus gain a position from which to obliterate the spreading planet-wide rebellion against the Empire’s genocidal globalization system.

London’s *Economist* and *Financial Times* campaigned vociferously for Dilma’s ouster, first attempting to maneuver British Crown agent Marina Silva into the Presidency. (That required the removal of Presidential candidate Eduardo Campos, who conveniently died in the midst of the campaign in a still-unexplained plane



Agência Brasil/Fabio Rodrigues Posseborn

Brazilians delivered a resounding vote of confidence in President Dilma Rousseff’s leadership, including her alliance with the BRICS nations. Here, she is celebrating her reelection with former President Lula da Silva, Oct. 26, 2014.

crash.) When Marina was trounced in the first round of voting on Oct. 5. British money and propaganda were thrown behind Aécio Neves of the Social Democratic Party (PSDB), for the run-off race against Dilma.

Neves campaigned as the candidate of the trans-Atlantic banking system. He promised to re-impose “economic orthodoxy” in Brazil, re-align the country with the Anglo-American war party, and turn against the BRICS and South America—and he went down to defeat.

BRICS Forces Celebrate

Brazilians were not so dumb as to heed the calls to jump back onboard a sinking *Titanic*, from a BRICS lifeboat beginning to take on the dimensions of an aircraft carrier. Brazil has allies who prepared to defend it against the ongoing warfare from the dying empire, as Brazil’s neighbor Argentina has experienced.

Along with congratulations from key South American heads of state also fighting the financial powers in order to develop their nations, such as Argentina’s Cristina Fernández de Kirchner and Bolivia’s Evo Morales, President Rousseff received warm congratulations from the leaders of the three giants of the BRICS group: China, Russia, and India.

Chinese President Xi Jinping recalled his discussions with Rousseff, in the various bilateral and multilateral forums which took place around the BRICS summit in Fortaleza, Brazil last July. President Rousseff and I “unanimously decided to deepen the mutually beneficial and friendly cooperation between China and Brazil in various fields, and to jointly promote development of the world order toward a more impartial and more rational direction,” Xi wrote.

In his message of congratulations, Russian President Vladimir Putin affirmed “his readiness to continue a constructive dialogue and active collaboration on developing greater bilateral cooperation in all areas, as well as cooperation in the forums of the United Nations, G20, BRICS, and other multilateral structures.” In a post-election phone call, the two leaders agreed to meet again on the sidelines of the G20 meeting (Nov. 15-16, in Brisbane, Australia).

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that he “looks forward to continuing to work with Dilma to strengthen India-Brazil relations in the years to come.”

From within the United States, Lyndon LaRouche expressed his delight at the news of Rousseff’s re-election, as soon as it was known. Earlier on election day, LaRouche had warned that a victory by her opponent,

Neves, would return Brazil to the status of a British colony, and would thus be a threat to the interests of the United States itself, at a moment when LaRouche is leading the fight to end British/Wall Street control over the United States, so it, too, can join the BRICS in establishing a world order of national sovereignty and development.

British Rage

Frustrated that Brazilian voters had once again delivered an “inexplicable defeat” to their system, London’s *Economist* forecast the day after the election that capital would flee the country’s markets, and that might help blackmail Rousseff into adopting the austerity, “market-friendly” policies that voters had just defeated at the polls. The *Economist* pointed to the relative success of such financial warfare in tying down former Brazilian President Lula da Silva during his 2003-10 administration, while threatening that “from now on, the ride may only get rougher.” The “markets” demand that Dilma name a new Treasury Minister immediately, and that he or she fit their bill.

The speculative monied interests proceeded to drive down the value of Brazil’s currency, the *real*, while the Bovespa stock market fell by more than 6% in one day, at one point, just after the election. The British insist on punishing Brazil for winning, LaRouche commented.

On Oct. 29, three days after the election, Brazil’s Central Bank raised interest rates by 1/4 point to 11.25%, the first rise since April. The concession did not stop the pressure on the real.

In fact, no concession will be enough. The intent is to set off a “color revolution,” oust Rousseff, and then drive Brazil into chaos and ungovernability, such that the nation’s scientific and technological capabilities can be finally dismantled.

Never subtle, the *Economist* titled its post-election story in the Nov. 1 print edition, “Diehard Dilma,” a typical display of British public-school sadism with hints of an implicit death threat. “If her second term is not to be an even bigger disappointment than her first,” warned the *Economist*, “Ms. Rousseff needs to take heed not just of her supporters but also of those who did not vote for her. They include much of the middle-class, who in 2013 took to the streets in mass protests to demand better public services and less corruption.”

Thus far, the cannon-fodder for such a “revolution” has remained confined to would-be “cashmere revolutionaries,” recruited largely from São Paulo’s middle

and upper middle-class, being whooped up around cries of “fighting communism.” Those so-called social media networks are being geared up to present an aura of activity that does not exist. Organizers of Nov. 1 marches in São Paulo and other cities to demand Rousseff’s impeachment and military intervention (!), hyperventilated about 100,000 Internet commitments to attend, but no more than 1,000-1,500 actually showed up on the streets.

British hysteria to get this off the ground is such, that on Oct. 30, Neves’s PSDB filed a spurious request with the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) for an audit of the federal elections, four days after accepting the election results with nary a peep about fraud. The filing presents no evidence, but argues that the audit is necessary to restore “confidence,” because a growing number of “the people” are questioning the election results. Cited as proof of that assertion is an Internet petition which calls on Neves to reject the election results; the petition gathered a grand total of 60,000 signatures in two days.

In a country of over 200 million people, the idea that 60,000 signatures on an Internet petition is a compelling force to mandate a recount is preposterous. What is even more preposterous, is that the petition was organized by the astrologist von Mises flake cum “philosopher,” Olavo de Carvalho, whom LaRouche recommended long ago be given “the Pasteur treatment for rabies,” after he proposed that Russia and China were behind the Sept. 11 attack on the World Trade Center in New York. Joining Carvalho in the petition is a Brazilian drug addict, pornographic rock-star “Lobao,” and others of that ilk.

This is not a mass movement, and has no grounds to proceed, but it is meant to build the basis for the “color revolution” which the *Economist*, et al., insist be carried out.

Two Systems

Had the BRICS not asserted themselves this year as a self-developing counterpole to the dominant British imperial system, the *Economist*’s hopes of forcing



The London Economist (Oct. 18, 2014 cover shown here) was forced to swallow a bitter pill with the reelection of Rousseff; now London is pushing for a “color revolution” against the President.

Brazil to capitulate were likely to have been fulfilled. But this is not the same world that Lula faced in 2002.

Two developments during the campaign, in particular, weakened the British position.

Six days before the run-off between Rousseff and Neves, the country’s widely read newspaper *Jornal do Brasil*, published an article reporting, at some length, on *EIR*’s evaluation, that “The Strategic Stakes in Brazil’s Election” come down to the fight over whether Brazil will take off economically as part of the global renaissance kicked off by the BRICS, or will perish under London’s dying system. (See Oct. 15 issue; available in Portuguese on *EIR*’s Portuguese website).

Journal played it straight, detailing the crucial issues raised by

EIR, “an American journal known for its political analysis”: that London, like *EIR*, views the Brazilian election as a war, but that the British back contender Aécio Neves, and his ally, Marina Silva, in order to “subjugate Brazil and prevent the country and Latin America from continuing to develop”; while *EIR* backs President Dilma Rousseff’s reelection, because in alliance with the BRICS, Brazil can “overcome more than 25 years of subjugation to supranational financial dictatorship,” and thus unleash its great scientific and industrial capabilities.

Brasilia-based *Diario do Poder*, read for its purported “inside scoops” and scandal mongering, published an editorial on Oct. 19 complaining that government circles were giving attention to LaRouche’s *EIR* endorsing Rousseff in that article. The next day, *Journal*’s piece made sure that *EIR*’s evaluation was read far and wide across Brazil’s political class.

Rousseff emphasized the importance of Brazil’s participation in the BRICS in several public appearances in the final week of campaigning. In an address to a huge São Paulo rally on Oct. 20, for example, she went after Neves for conceiving only of “a small Brazil ... harnessed to the big countries. ... They want to hand over Brazil. They want to go back to the Free Trade

Accord of the Americas. They don't want the BRICS, and they are capable of belittling Mercosur and Latin America."

The themes emphasized by the Rousseff campaign in the final weeks of the campaign strengthen the potential for Brazil to adopt a more aggressive national development policy in Rousseff's second term. She told Brazilians they were choosing between two radically opposed visions of what Brazil must be in the world: her opponent's vision of a Brazil subservient to foreign powers and banking interests, with low wages and high unemployment, and poverty for most of its people; or a Brazil allied with other sovereign nations in the BRICS and the South American regional groupings, UNASUR and Mercosur, and the use of public banking to build up the country's infrastructure, national industry, and living standards and skills.

Celso Amorim, formerly foreign minister and current defense minister, elaborated this idea in an Oct. 22 *Vermelho* op-ed. Dilma Rousseff, and her predecessor Lula da Silva, proved that the country is "ready to defend its sovereignty and the integrity of an international order based on law," as opposed to those "who justify timid behavior, inconsistent with the size of the country and the aspirations of our people," he wrote. He listed their policies of prioritizing South American unity; paying special attention to Africa; actively working with the BRICS; and rejecting free-trade restrictions favoring the multinational pharmaceutical companies which would limit Brazil's right to adequately deal with public health. We decided, he wrote, "to leave behind the vision of a peripheral and unnamed country, and assume full responsibility for the protection of our resources and population," using the government's purchasing power to favor national industry and investing in national technologies.

Her campaign played the *Economist's* endorsement of Neves for all its worth, with former President Lula laughing that the *Economist* "is the most important magazine of the international financial system, of the banks, of the thieves. That magazine which defends the banks doesn't want Dilma; they want Aécio. What is the response that we have to give? If Aécio is the candidate of the bankers, great. Because Dilma is the candidate of the Brazilian people."

Brazil at a Crossroads

To secure the country, Rousseff will have to take dramatic action. Without that, financial warfare will

create conditions under which a "color revolution" can take off. Carlos Pastoriza, president of ABIMAQ (Brazilian Association of the Machinery and Equipment Industry), in an Oct. 27 interview with *Zero Hora*, pointed to one of the major underlying economic problems that Brazil is facing:

Brazil is threatened with "galloping deindustrialization. Our manufacturing industry is certainly in ICU," and it is getting worse, he stated. "Deindustrialization has a double effect in masking reality. First, because Brazil has a very low unemployment rate (less than 6%), and therefore there is a false sense that there is no serious problem. The second fact is that companies are, silently, becoming *maquiladoras* [low-wage assembly plants—ed.]. And the next step, will be to become only distributors of products manufactured in other countries. Not even the IBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, the official statistical agency—ed.] has grasped this phenomenon.... Brazil is at a crossroads. The next government must find a path. If this is not done, we will go back to colonial Brazil."

As far back as the early 1990s, *EIR* had emphasized that the path Brazil needed to adopt was that of the development of its most advanced scientific and technological capabilities—especially in the nuclear and aerospace sectors—in conjunction with its neighbor Argentina. The two nations together constitute a kind of "Productive Axis" whose high-technology activation is the key to the development of all South America.

In February 1993, *EIR* wrote: "The most economically dense 'Productive Axis' of Ibero-America is made up of the area of southern Brazil, passing through Uruguay to northern Argentina.... This region possesses the greatest economic density, the greatest concentration of labor and capital potential able to facilitate the most rapid growth rates possible of the entire continent's productive labor power....

"What makes this possible are not so much the existing densities ... but rather the region's potential to generate and absorb technological advances—a potential which is due more than anything to the existence of a significant number of scientists and technicians, particularly in Argentina and Brazil. This is the continent's most important economic resource: that technological and scientific capability which is exactly what the International Monetary Fund and Wall Street want to destroy no matter what. It is these capabilities, particularly Argentina's and Brazil's nuclear and aerospace programs, which make it possible to transform Ibero-

America into an economic superpower.”

Almost a decade later, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche made a high-profile visit to Brazil, June 11-15, 2002, which established a dialogue with leading Brazilian circles over the direction that Brazil and the world had to adopt (see below).

And now today, a bit more than a decade after that historic visit, the issue is again front-and-center for Brazil—but this time with powerful allies, in the context of the BRICS-led drive to replace the bankrupt international financial system with a new world order of sovereignty and scientific development.

LaRouches’ 2002 Visit To São Paulo, Brazil

Lyndon and Helga LaRouche visited Brazil June 11-15, 2002, invited by the City Council of São Paulo, where LaRouche was awarded honorary citizenship in that city of more than 18 million people, the third-largest in the world. Addressing a crowd of several hundred who attended the ceremony, LaRouche said that there was no way the United States would come out of the breakdown crisis, without the founding of a community of principle among the nations of the Americas. Brazil has a particular role to play in any such endeavor; he said, as one of the few countries in the world that still retains some significant degree of sovereignty. He said that he hoped, by coming to Brazil, to open such a dialogue with all the nations of the Americas.

LaRouche gave three public addresses during his week-long visit, in addition to his speech to the City Council. In each, he warned that there was no solution within the existing international financial system. You must help us to replace the system, he told his Brazilian audiences, because both of our nations are heading straight toward a blow-out.

We Require a Global Financial Reform

In a June 13 address to the Commercial Association of São Paulo, LaRouche said:

“This means we must think in several terms: First, we require a global, monetary/financial reform. The best model we have is the 1945-64 system, not as a perfect model, but as a political model. Under those, we must have, therefore, financial reorganization in various countries. We require an emergency monetary conference among leading countries, using the implicit emergency powers of government, to immediately negotiate a general reform and bankruptcy reorganization.

“We must also, then, take certain steps in each country, and in treaty agreements to get the world economy moving upward. That means we have to have a protectionist system, because what many people don’t understand, is the importance of capital cycles. Capital cycles generally go 25 years for long-range infrastructure development; 3-7 years for an agricultural program, even for an individual farmer; and for an industrial firm, a product-line may be 7-15 years.

“Therefore, we must generate a tremendous amount of capital investment. How do we do that? We must create the credit system, but we must have a secure credit system. You cannot have international trade or loans at above 1-2% simple interest. Therefore, we must have a fixed exchange rate. We probably



EIRNS

Lyndon LaRouche, in his speech to the São Paulo City Council in June 2002, advised that there could be no solution to the global financial crisis within the existing system. He is shown here with Dr. Eneas Carneiro, a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

should use a gold-reserve exchange rate.

“Then, we have to make certain changes in each country. Brazil is obvious. Brazil has absolutely tremendous potential. We have two areas: We have the domestic economic areas. We have infrastructure, which is primary. The energy requirements are overwhelming. Control and development of one’s own energy resources. You need a science-driven program of economic development and recovery, which Brazil already has in some areas, as in the health-science area, which is crucial, for example, for Africa. You must then have an educational system which can be built to produce the cadres for this expansion.

“You must also have an emphasis on entrepreneurship. No accountant, working as an accountant, can cause an economy to grow. Growth comes from physical principles; it comes from the ingenuity of the entrepreneur. We see this in Italy, we see this elsewhere: The failure of the major corporations reveals what we always knew. A successful economy is always based on the entrepreneurial basis—they are the innovators.”

Maintaining the General Welfare

On June 11, 2002, at a conference sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Superior War College (ADESG) and *EIR*, and held in the auditorium of the Latin American Parliament in São Paulo, LaRouche stated:

“First of all, you need to bring a factor of stability into the situation, and you do that best by economic measures, which are aimed at the general welfare. If you can go to a population, and convince the population that you are going to take effective action to maintain the general welfare, so that people can live in their neighborhoods in peace, so they don’t have to fight in garbage dumps for food, and that sort of thing, then you can establish a civilian authority to govern. You have credible government ... dedicated to maintaining the general welfare.”

On June 12, 2002, LaRouche addressed the São Paulo City Council:



Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the São Paulo City Council meeting, June 12, 2002.

EIRNS

“Look at Brazil: this wonderfully large, virtually untouched wilderness, with some concentrations of development, but vast, undeveloped areas, symbolized by the sheer might of the Amazon River. If you look at the Amazon region from the standpoint of the great Russian scientist, Vernadsky, who devised the terms ‘Biosphere’ and ‘Noösphere,’ you have a sense of the great power for the future, implicit in the development of that, in a scientifically sound and rational way....

“So, how is the potential of Brazil to be achieved? There must be sources of power in various parts of the country; there must be efficient communications and transportation. So the profitability of the firm, the productivity of the firm, in some part of Brazil, is not typically based on the productivity, internally or financially, of that firm. But it is the ‘artificial environment,’ which the nation creates in the form of infrastructure, which the nation creates in the form of educational programs, which the nation creates in other ways, which then enables the people of Brazil to develop the various parts of the continent to create new cities, to create new industries, to transform the Amazon region, to conquer the high plateau with its great potential: To change nature by the human will, by discovery.”

LaRouche Spokesman Dennis Small Addresses Russian Zinoviev Conference

Oct. 28—The 5th International Zinoviev Readings, a conference held Oct. 27 in Moscow, was enriched by the live videoconference participation of *EIR*'s Dennis Small, keynoting the final panel, and representing Lyndon LaRouche, who had been invited to address the gathering. The overall title of this year's Zinoviev Readings was "The Russian Tragedy and the Russian Dream"; Panel 3 was on "The Philosophy of Realism: History, Policies, Economics, and Culture."

The event honored the Russian philosopher, World War II fighter pilot, and social activist Alexander Zinoviev (1922-2006), who was expelled from the USSR in 1978 for his writings, such as his satirical novel about Soviet society, *The Yawning Heights*. Though dubbed a "dissident," Zinoviev rejected that label. Living in exile in Germany, he criticized the way society is organized in the West, and especially blasted the "Gorbymania"—Western infatuation with Mikhail Gorbachov's perestroika reforms—in the 1980s. As the disastrous shock-therapy economic policy came down in the early 1990s, Zinoviev famously said, "They opened fire against Communism, but they shot Russia." He and his wife, Olga Zinoviev, returned to Russia permanently in 1999, after, and because of, NATO's bombing of Yugoslavia. Zinoviev spent his last years at Moscow State University, studying globalization.

Olga Zinoviev today heads the Alexander Zinoviev Biographical Institute. She has been active within the United Russia party organization, President Putin's political base, while also being an outspoken campaigner against the persistence of "Wall Street" rules within Russian economic policy. Mrs. Zinoviev first organized the Zinoviev Readings some years ago. This year's event took place on an expanded scale, based on the recent formation of a Zinoviev Club, co-chaired by Mrs. Zinoviev and Dmitri Kiselyov, the well-known anchorman of the Sunday night news review on RTR Vesti state television, and also the head of Rossiya Segodnya—the new name of the Russian Information Agency (RIA) Novosti. The Oct. 27



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Dennis Small told the conference: "As with the New Dark Age of the 14th Century, nothing less than a total paradigm shift to a new Classical Renaissance in science and culture can pull humanity back from the brink today."

conference was held at the main Rossiya Segodnya auditorium in Moscow.

Kiselyov opened the event, saying that while *The Russian Tragedy* was the title of one of Zinoviev's books, "the Russian dream" meant the search for a mission, as the Russian intelligentsia continues to recover from the "comprador" onslaught of George Soros "and hundreds of NGOs," two decades ago.

Introducing Small, Zinoviev Club representative and Panel 3 moderator Dr. Iskander Valitov referred to the search for valid knowledge in the current "acute situation of confrontation and rivalry." Citing Zinoviev's commitment to "build and obtain knowledge," Valitov went on to say that "the position of the researcher who finds and constructs knowledge about society, and then publishes it, in today's world is a position requiring

great courage. But, we only have a chance to survive, if we can find out the truth about ourselves and how everything is organized. And so I would like to give the floor to Dennis Small, a disciple of Lyndon LaRouche. Lyndon LaRouche is someone well known and respected in Russia. He is one of those scholars who is uncompromising, and has experienced a difficult fate, who takes his stand on such positions of knowledge, and does not fear to speak the truth.”

Small’s presentation, “The Philosophy Required To Stop the New Dark Age Now Threatening Mankind,” is printed immediately below.

Thanking Small for his speech, Valitov sent best wishes to LaRouche. Olga Zinoviev then added warm words of appreciation, saying, “When my husband and I signed a letter in support of you, I could hardly have imagined, that at some time we would see each other, in such an unusual way. And now you see, it didn’t even take 50 years—and we have met! So, one does need to be able to dream. Please convey my most heartfelt greetings to Mr. LaRouche, and appreciation of his steadfastness, and the firmness and consistency of his position. Very great thanks to his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, as well.”

The Zinoviev Readings received significant media coverage, particularly the morning session, at which Olga Zinoviev announced that the A. Zinoviev Biographical Institute’s annual award would go to Edward Snowden, for being “the most free person in the world.”

The Philosophy Needed To Stop a New Dark Age

by Dennis Small

I would like to thank the conference organizers for their kind invitation to Mr. Lyndon LaRouche to address you.¹ I am honored to represent him on this occasion, especially having learned that in the late 1980s, when Mr. LaRouche was a political prisoner of the Bush, Sr. regime in the USA, and I with him, Alexander Zinoviev

and Olga Zinoviev signed a public statement in support of us.

The proceedings of today’s conference take on a special urgency in light of the current existential crisis facing humanity. Never since the devastating Black Death of the 14th Century, which destroyed nearly half the population of Europe, has humanity been so close to bringing about its own extinction, as a result of ignoring the lessons of history, of bad politics, very bad economics, and even worse philosophy and culture. The United States and Europe are today dominated by a utilitarian, reductionist, Aristotelian philosophical outlook more worthy of beasts, than of the willfully creative species that is mankind.

And as with the New Dark Age of the 14th Century, nothing less than a total paradigm shift to a new Classical Renaissance in science and culture can pull humanity back from the brink today.

As we speak, the very structure of civilization is breaking apart, especially in the trans-Atlantic sector of the world economy. As was stated in the final declaration of the 30th anniversary conference of the Schiller Institute, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, held in Frankfurt, Germany, Oct. 18-19, 2014:

“First, there is the Ebola pandemic, which is already out of control in Africa, for which there is no cure, and which is threatening to become more threatening than the Black Death of the 14th Century.

“Second, there is the terrorist threat for the whole world, and genocide spreading from the so-called IS Caliphate, not only demonstrating a subhuman barbarism, but explicitly threatening Russia and China, and therefore, becoming the potential trigger to blow up all of Southwest Asia, and even leading to a new world war.

“And third, there is the absolute certainty that the completely bankrupt trans-Atlantic financial system is about to blow up, threatening also to throw much of the world into a Dark Age.

“In light of these three mortal dangers, it is a question of life and death of humanity to stop the immoral and imbecilic policies of geopolitics and confrontation against Russia and China. Instead, we have to shift the agenda to the common aims of mankind, and work together with Russia, China, India, and other nations, to defeat these mortal threats.”

The Philosophical Issues

To bring what I consider the central philosophical issues into proper focus, I will first address two as-

1. Small’s speech, titled, “The Philosophy Required To Stop the New Dark Age Now Threatening Mankind,” was delivered by live videoconference, to the Zinoviev Readings Conference in Moscow, Oct. 27.

pects of the current Ebola crisis which are often overlooked.

First, the raging Ebola epidemic is the result of the intentional policy of the British Empire and its Wall Street allies, to bring about a massive depopulation of the planet, from today's 7 billion people to less than 1 billion. This has been stated explicitly by, among others, the consort of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, the founder of the radically Malthusian World Wildlife Fund (WWF):

"In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

That was an echo of the view expounded by the notorious British philosopher Bertrand Russell, who wrote in 1952: "War has hitherto been disappointing in this respect [as a method of population control—ed.], but perhaps bacteriological war may prove effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full."

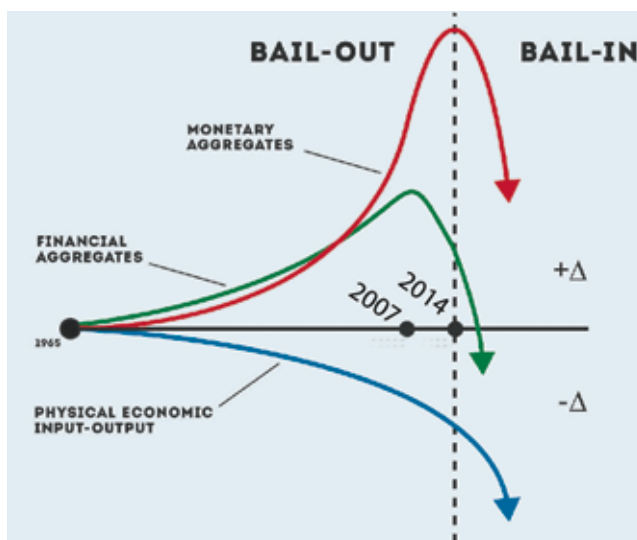
Russell, whom LaRouche has called the most evil man of the 20th Century, is also famous for calling for preemptive nuclear war against the Soviet Union, and for attempting to demonstrate, in his radically incompetent *Principia Mathematica*, that physics can be reduced to mere mathematics, and that creative human thinking does not actually exist.

Both Prince Philip and Bertrand Russell were echoing the outlook expressed by Thomas Malthus in 1791: "In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague."

That is precisely what the policies of the IMF, Wall Street, and the City of London are doing today. Their imposition of drastic austerity to try to sustain a cancerous speculative financial bubble which today approaches \$2 quadrillion, is responsible for the conditions of hunger, malnutrition, and overall physical economic collapse which are the breeding ground for the

FIGURE 1

Triple Curve Collapse Function



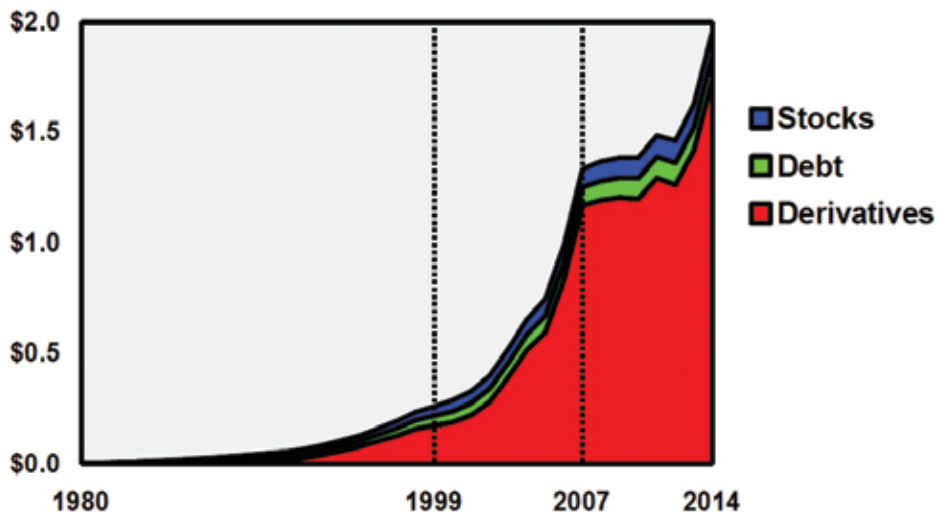
pandemics now spreading from Africa across the globe.

Consider LaRouche's pedagogical graphic, the Triple Curve, or Typical Collapse Function, which describes today's economic breakdown crisis (**Figure 1**). As financial and monetary aggregates soar hyperbolically, physical-economic output has been collapsing. At a certain point, the entire system implodes in a hyperinflationary blowout. As can be seen here (**Figure 2**), the

FIGURE 2

World Financial Aggregates

(quadrillions of dollars)



LPAC

actual level of financial aggregates is soaring towards \$2 quadrillion. The current policies in the trans-Atlantic banking sector are only making things worse.

Second, the Ebola crisis means that we face a situation that the great Vladimir Vernadsky would have well understood: Mankind's failure to continue the development of the noösphere through creative discoveries and their application, is allowing the biosphere to be progressively taken over by inferior forms of life, such as the Ebola virus.

Reversing this requires a reassertion of scientific and cultural creativity on a planetary scale, which in economics is expressed by great infrastructure projects, such as China's New Silk Road; LaRouche's World Land-Bridge, including the Bering Strait tunnel; and above all, by a commitment to dramatically increase the energy-flux density of all economic activity, by a leap to a new technological platform, especially in the domain of energy, or power—specifically, controlled thermonuclear fusion power.

Fusion power is the next required stage for Man's future; and the ideal fuel for fusion reactors—helium-3—is available in plentiful supply on the Moon. Thus, the global, strategic significance of China's and Russia's lunar exploration and mining perspective, as well as the overall commitment to such a development policy emerging from the BRICS countries and allied nations such as Argentina and Egypt.

It will also be necessary to organize a new international financial system to finance such activity, replacing the bankrupt IMF system with a return to Glass-Steagall banking separation, and credit systems based on the ideas of Alexander Hamilton, which are capable of generating the needed volumes of productive credit for these goals. The British liberal dogmas of globalization and free trade must be buried—before they bury us.

The Shift Required

But all of that is the easy part.

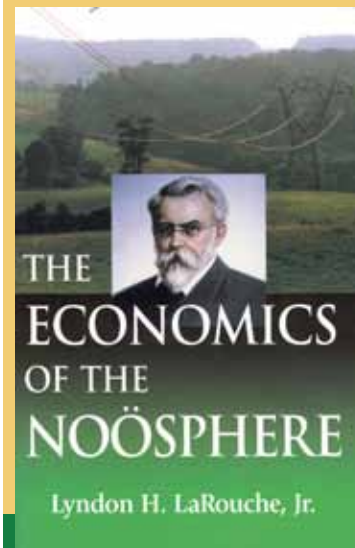
In the 14th Century, the New Dark Age was reversed only by a Golden Renaissance in thinking, which replaced the pessimism of both the hedonists and the Flagellants of the day, with the optimism of a scientific outlook spawned by such great thinkers as Nicholas of Cusa and Johannes Kepler.

Cusa demonstrated that the human mind is not characterized by mere sense-perception, but is capable of

forming concepts that correspond to the actual causality of the physical universe of which Man is a part—a causality which is non-linear (or non-mathematical) and anti-entropic, like Man's mind itself. That willful creativity distinguishes Man from every lower form of animal life, and enables him to know, act upon, and create his own future. As Cusa put it: "Mind is a living substance. . . . Its function in this body is to give it life, and because of this it is called soul. Mind is a substantial form of power."

Man is the only species that continually discovers new universal physical principles, and thus increases the productive powers of labor by these new ideas. Where other animal species face a fixed upper limit to their potential population density per square kilometer, Man faces no such "limits to growth"—the mathematical lies of the Club of Rome notwithstanding.

Thus the essential science that must be mastered again today, if we are to avoid a New Dark Age which may mean the extinction of our species, is the Science of the Human Mind, the science of human creativity per se.



The scientific concepts of biogeochemist Vladimir Vernadsky—the initiator of the idea of the Biosphere—whose concept of the “Noösphere,” has been cited and further developed by Lyndon LaRouche.

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Has Obama Lost Control Of the Philippines?

by Mike Billington

Nov. 2—The Philippines appears to be waking up to the disaster planned for it by President Obama and his controllers in London.

Obama's war plan against Russia and China has, as a key component, the transformation of the Philippines into a U.S. military base, with U.S. air, land, and sea forces deployed on Philippine military bases across the archipelago. To that end, the Obama Administration has pushed the malleable President Benigno "Noynoy" Aquino to agree to the U.S. military takeover of the nation (despite a Philippine Constitutional restriction against any foreign military bases on its soil), and to work up the Philippine population into a rage against China.

Obama demanded that the Philippines reject China's longstanding offer to put aside territorial issues in favor of joint development of the contested regions of the South China Sea. Instead, there have been wild accusations in the press that China is intent on taking over Philippine territory, or even taking over the Philippines itself.

That ploy worked well for awhile, with Aquino and the media ringing alarm bells about Chinese imperial ambitions. The head of the Philippine LaRouche Society, Antonio "Butch" Valdes, was essentially alone in the country, warning, in numerous TV and radio interviews, that the nation was being set up for destruction in a British-American imperial war against China, driven not by Chinese actions, but by the collapse of the Western financial system, and the British Empire's desperation to break up the Russia-China-India cooperation in establishing a new world order, based on development among sovereign nations, most recently consolidated in the burst of development coming from the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and their allies.

But things are changing in the Philippines, as a growing number of Filipino leaders of various political persuasions have become aware that Obama is losing

power, is probably going down even before the next U.S. Presidential election, and that his puppet Noynoy Aquino is likely to go down with him. Suddenly, even some members of the Philippine oligarchy have decided to take note of the fact that the economy is in a tailspin, creating desperate poverty and hunger, while much of Asia is experiencing growth in league with China, while the bravado about "standing up to Chinese aggression" is likely to spark a war.

Resistance

There have been three phases of the shift in the Philippines. First, the Obama-Aquino deal to transform the nation into a U.S. military base has run into serious problems. There has been significant popular discontent, and Philippine Congressional opposition to the reoccupation of the nation by the U.S. military.

Back in 1991, the Senate voted to throw out the U.S. bases that had been there since 1898, when the U.S. defeated Spain in the Spanish-American War, and occupied its Philippine colony. The Philippine Congress even amended the Constitution to forbid any foreign bases on their soil—very much against the wishes of then-President Cory Aquino, who had been placed in office after the U.S.-directed coup against nationalist President Ferdinand Marcos. But the Constitution was ignored by Aquino's son Noynoy.

However, those in opposition to the U.S. military occupation did not identify its broader intention: confrontation with China.

The second phase came in August and October in the form of public declarations from the National Transformation Council, composed of religious and other institutional leaders from Mindanao, demanding that Noynoy step down, and expressing a national moral indignation at the President's corruption—bribing the Congress, misuse of state funds, and other crimes. Still, the declarations did not address the danger of war and economic decay brought on by Aquino's insane China policy.

The AIIB and War

Then, on Oct. 24, a rather unexpected development occurred, when the Philippines signed on as 1 of the 21 founding members of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), initially proposed by China and one of the crucial innovations by the BRICS nations to counter the refusal of the IMF, World Bank, and Asian

Development Bank to lend money for long-term basic infrastructure, and without austerity or “green” conditionalities. The Philippines signing onto the Chinese initiative was all the more unexpected in light of the fact that the Obama Administration quite openly pressured nations to boycott the AIIB.

In the last week of October, the message of pending disaster coming from the Philippine LaRouche Society finally broke through the containment in the Philippines, although ironically, from an unexpected source—former President Gen. Fidel Ramos, who was the instrument of the 1986 coup against Marcos, and a champion, until now, of the U.S. military occupation of the country.

In a speech in Manila, sponsored by the *Manila Times* on Oct. 29, Ramos demanded that the Philippines restore close relations with China, warning of the danger of both global war, and the continuing collapse of the Philippine economy, if the current approach were continued. Ramos said: “We should agree that our two countries should return to business as usual,” adding that he does not see the possibility of Beijing resorting to war. “If one strikes, there will be counter-strikes until we obliterate the planet and humanity,” he said.

“In recent months, relations between our two nations, and even with other countries in our Asia-Pacific region, have been disturbed by misunderstanding and alarmist speculation injurious to the stability not only of China and the Philippines but also the Asia Pacific region,” Ramos noted. “We know all too well that without stability, business cannot run; people cannot create wealth; and nations cannot progress.

“The distribution of power in the world is changing in a very basic way,” he said. “The very center of global gravity is moving away from the Atlantic, where it had been during the past 150 years, and tilting toward the Asia-Pacific region. For good or ill, China has become a global power and a pillar of the international system.”

Ramos pointed to the collapse of the Philippines over the past decades: “Over the years, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, and most recently Vietnam, have transformed their economies dramatically. How did our East Asia neighbors do it? Through intelligent industrialization managed by partnerships between strong states and entrepreneurial family conglomerates. In one generation, South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore have all risen from Third World

to First World rank.”

Ramos was joined in the forum by former Amb. Roberto Romulo, who is now the chairperson of AIG Philippine Insurance (founded by Hank Greenberg, who played a leading role in the coup against Marcos). Romulo said that China’s rise “is a reality that we have to accept. Engagement and mutual accommodation is unavoidable.”

He even attacked Noynoy Aquino for taking the territorial issue over islands contested with China to international arbitration: “Although the Philippine government has the right to seek international arbitration, such as the filing of a memorial before the United Nations International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea to assert its sovereignty over contested rocks and shoals in the Spratlys, by doing so, the country only further dampened the soured relations between the two countries,” Romulo said. He pointed to the severe impact on the economy: “Technology transfer arrangements, virtually ceased . . . poor performance of the Philippines relative to ASEAN can be attributed to hesitancy in trusting our economic future, [and] our own anemic economic growth. [China has a] huge potential for us, but we are not in a position to take advantage of China’s potential.”

Most important, Romulo said the Philippine government’s position on leaning toward the United States for help has only made matters more complicated. “Because of our lack of military wherewithal, we involved the American mantle of protection. We took the U.S. side of freedom of navigation,” said Romulo, noting that the Chinese had been proposing to shelve the issue of sovereignty and opt for joint development of the sea resources. Romulo said the Philippines must accept this approach.

Why?

It must be concluded that at least some of the Philippine oligarchs see the handwriting on the wall—that Obama is going down, and that Aquino will almost certainly follow when his protector loses power. Rather than accept what is now unmistakable—that the Philippines will collapse even further economically, and perhaps become cannon fodder in a global war, if they continue the current course, they have chosen to end the madness of confronting China. Whether Aquino will fall in line, or be forced from office, will be determined soon.

Military Challenges Obama On His Dangerous Ebola Lies

by Debra Hanania-Freeman

Nov. 2—The Obama Administration may be prepared to try to lull the American people into complacency about the danger of the Ebola epidemic now ravaging West Africa, spreading into a global disaster, but the U.S. military is not. Last week, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense openly broke with Administration policy, and took action to not only defend the members of the military now participating in operations in West Africa, but to commission an honest scientific study on the transmission of the disease.

While nothing short of the international cooperation outlined in LaRouchePAC's Emergency War Plan Against Ebola (see last week's *EIR*), will actually be effective, the military's action represents an important move toward sanity within the United States.

New York, New Jersey Act

Last week, as the Administration continued to lurch from one policy failure to another, questions grew increasingly acrimonious over guidelines for dealing with people who either come in contact with Ebola patients, or who enter the U.S. from the three West Africa nations currently suffering from an as-yet-unabated epidemic of the deadly virus.

New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo and New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie, in an Oct. 27 press conference, cited the proven incompetence of existing CDC "self-monitoring" guidelines, and announced tough, new measures, including a 21-day quarantine period for

health workers caring for Ebola patients. The move came after the CDC cleared a Dallas, Texas nurse involved in the care of Thomas Duncan, the Liberian man who subsequently died from the virus, to fly back to Dallas from Cleveland on commercial flights even after she informed CDC officials that she was running a fever. She ultimately required hospitalization and treatment at Emory University's biocontainment unit in Atlanta.

The following week, Dr. Craig Spencer was rushed to New York City's newly outfitted biocontainment unit, with a high fever, some 11 days after returning to New York, after volunteering with Doctors without Borders, treating Ebola patients in Guinea. Although Spencer was "self-monitoring," taking his temperature twice daily, he had been feeling ill for several days before spiking a high fever. He also initially lied to authorities about his travels around the city following his return from Guinea.

Spencer first told officials that he had isolated himself in his Harlem apartment, failing to admit that he rode the subways, took taxis, dined out, and went bowling, until members of the police department looked at his MetroCard.

According to a report first published in the *New York Post*, "He told the authorities that he self-quarantined. Detectives then reviewed his credit-card statement and MetroCard and found that he went over here, over there, up and down, and all around," a source said.



EIRNS/Marsha Bowen

As the Obama Administration tries to convince the public that Ebola is not a threat, LaRouchePAC is circulating its Emergency War Plan to fight the disease. Here, LPAC organizes at the Anderson Medical Center in Houston.

Obama Lashes Out

An enraged Obama lashed out with harsh criticism, and accused the governors of sabotaging the recruitment of volunteer health-care personnel willing to travel to West Africa. An emergency meeting was hastily convened at the White House the following Sunday, and on Monday, Oct. 27, new guidelines were released that stopped short of the New York-New Jersey policy, instead requiring people who have been in contact with Ebola patients to submit to an in-person checkup and a phone call from a local public-health authority.

The long-delayed issuance of the CDC policy did little to quell the discontent. On Oct. 27, Cuomo criticized the new guidelines, telling reporters, "I work with the federal government but I disagree with the CDC. My No. 1 job is to protect the people of the state of New York..." New York and New Jersey are not the only states not to fall in line. A number of others, including Florida, Illinois, and Georgia, have announced tougher policies, and more states are expected to follow.

Cuomo responded to the charge that New York's policy would discourage the recruitment of medical

workers, pointing out that the lack of adequate treatment facilities and personal protective equipment was the central issue of concern for potential volunteers. He defended the policy as a cautionary preemptive move necessary to protect public health and avoid the massive costs that were incurred, for instance, after New York officials learned the full extent of Dr. Spencer's travels around the city, and his contact with other New Yorkers.

The Pentagon Speaks Out

Obama's inability to quell the widespread discontent with his latest policy failure was further exacerbated when it became clear that not only state governments, but also the Pentagon, was charting an entirely different course of action as well.

On Oct. 10, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Ray Odierno had ordered a 21-day "controlled monitoring period" for all U.S. troops who deploy to West Africa as part of the force assisting in the Ebola crisis, even though none are expected to treat patients directly. Initially, White House spokesman Josh Earnest denied that it was a Pentagon policy, claiming it was an order issued "by one general." But, on Oct. 28, the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) recommended the move, and the next day, Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel made it official Pentagon policy.

Speaking at the Aspen Institute's Washington Ideas Forum, Hagel said, "The fact is, the military will have more Americans in Liberia than any other department. That's number one. Number two, our people are younger. The cohorts are different. And this is also a policy that was discussed in great detail by the communities, by the families of our military men and women. They very much wanted a safety valve on this deployment."

The protocols also direct that in the 10 days before leaving Africa, commanders have the authority to keep troops in a controlled environment where they can receive additional monitoring. Once they have left Africa, the 21-day controlled monitoring period is mandatory, and while Pentagon officials have stopped short of calling it a quarantine, the period requires no physical contact with the outside world, and sleeping and dining separately from other service members.

Although the Pentagon has no authority to enforce the measures for civilian Pentagon employees, very few civilians are deployed as part of the mission. There are 55 DoD civilians working with about 1,200 uniformed personnel already on the ground in West Africa.

Civilians who opt not to take part in the military protocols will follow the CDC guidelines, and will not be allowed to travel away from their assigned workplace for 21 days. Uniformed personnel will follow the guidelines regardless of rank.

Army Maj. Gen. Darryl A. Williams, Commander of U.S. Army Africa, and approximately a dozen high-ranking members of his staff, are now in “controlled monitoring” in Italy after spending the past month in Liberia. Williams’ plane was met on the ground by Italian authorities in full biohazard gear and transported to a separate location at the U.S. military installation at Vicenza. They are housed with 30 other recently returned soldiers in an access-controlled location on base. Williams and his team had been in West Africa for 30 days to set up the initial U.S. military assistance there and have traveled extensively around Liberia. The team was in treatment and testing areas during their travels. There is no indication at this time that any of the personnel have symptoms of Ebola.

Military Demands Science

Although the policy sharply clashes with the Obama Administration’s strong opposition to imposing mandatory quarantine periods on asymptomatic health workers returning from the region, Secretary Hagel has made clear that the policy is “science-based” and has been thoroughly reviewed by health-care professionals.

Gen. Martin Dempsey, JCS chairman, who joined Hagel at a press conference formalizing the new policy, said the decision to quarantine soldiers after their deployments fighting Ebola was made on the basis that theirs is a unique situation, because they will be on the ground in West Africa for six-month tours, “longer than anyone else,” in large numbers. He also called it “consistent with the way we adapt our re-adaptation processes” for troops returning from any military deployment.

“We did factor in science. Physics is the science we factored in, in addition to biology,” he said, adding later, “This is about a major military operation and big things on a global scale.”

Dempsey also released a video in which he was speaking directly to his troops to reassure them that those who deploy in support of the U.S. effort to stop the spread of the Ebola virus will be okay. “While our mission in West Africa will not include direct patient care,” he says, “the safety and health of the men and women of our joint force and their families remains of

the greatest importance to me and the Joint Chiefs. We’re making sure that the men and women who deploy are provided the right training and the proper protective equipment. We have ensured that the highest medical and safety protocols are in place, and will remain in place, before, during and after deployment.”

The Pentagon also is not waiting for Obama in seeking new proposals to speed up efforts to find Ebola treatments. On Oct 24, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency, charged with the task of countering weapons of mass destruction, began the formal process of calling for proposals from researchers that can develop new vaccines, testing procedures, and other methods to fight the disease, including an investigation of whether the virus can be transmitted through the air, or live outside the body for an extended period.

The document, known officially as a “request for proposal,” in a section titled “Ebola Characterization,” reads: “While current science indicated the disease can only be transmitted by contact with contaminated body fluids, it remains unclear if other transmission modes are feasible. Filoviruses are able to infect via the respiratory route and are lethal at very low doses in experimental animal models, however the infectious dose is unknown. There is minimal information on how well filoviruses survive within aerosolized particles, and in certain media like the biofilm of sewage systems.”

The document continues, “Preliminary studies indicate that Ebola is aerostable in an enclosed controlled system in the dark and can survive for long periods in different liquid media and can also be recovered from plastic and glass surfaces at low temperatures for over 3 weeks.”

In an Oct. 15 interview with CNN, Dempsey also raised the question of potential airborne transmission. “If you bring two doctors into a room, one will say ‘No, it will never become airborne, but it could mutate so it would be harder to discover.’ Another doctor with the same specialty will say, ‘If it continues to mutate at the rate it’s mutating, and we go from 20,000 infected to 100,000, the population might allow it to mutate and become airborne; and then it will be a far worse problem.’” Dempsey concluded, “I don’t know who is right, but I don’t want to take that chance.”

The Frontline Response

Despite continued dishonest statements from the Obama Administration, insisting that no American need worry about the deadly disease, an increasing

number of public-health experts and health workers disagree.

National Nurses United and the California Nurses Association, which together represent 185,000 RNs nationwide, are planning a “national day of action” on Nov. 12 to protest how hospitals are preparing for Ebola cases, reported NNU Executive Director RoseAnn DeMoro at a California press conference on Oct. 30. Part of the day of action will be a two-day strike by more than 18,000 registered nurses at 66 Kaiser Permanente facilities in California, and a one-day strike by about 400 nurses at Providence Hospital in Washington, D.C.

In an NNU press release, DeMoro said: “If nurses are on the outside, it tells you there must be something wrong on the inside. What’s wrong on the inside is the cavalier attitude of most U.S. hospitals who would rather continue to put their nurses, other frontline healthcare workers, patients, and the public to the risk of exposure to Ebola than to take the steps necessary to ensure proper safety standards.

“The hospitals are willing to gamble with the lives and safety of RNs and other health workers. But we are not,” said DeMoro. “If registered nurses, the people who will be caring for Ebola patients and are at the most risk, are not protected from the Ebola virus, no one is protected. Stopping Ebola in our hospitals is the only way to stop Ebola in the U.S. . . .”

It is widely acknowledged that U.S. hospitals—not to mention those in Africa—lack the essential supplies of protective equipment that are required to protect the nurses who treat Ebola patients.

Academic work on Ebola is scant, and federal public-health officials and the broader medical community have a very limited understanding of the virus, despite their less-than-honest assurances. The Defense Department seeking of independent research is just one reflection of a growing movement calling for nothing less than a full-scale international Manhattan Project as defined in LaRouchePAC’s Emergency War Plan, to develop a vaccine, and ultimately a cure, for a deadly, potentially species-threatening virus.

CDC Alters Website To Agree With Obama Admin. Claims

Oct. 31—The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) withdrew some information on Ebola from its website yesterday, after the *New York Post* reported Oct. 28 that the CDC website stated that Ebola *can* be contracted through casual contact; for example, in contact with a doorknob. The *Post* cited a reference on the CDC website which said that Ebola can spread through droplets that travel short distances when an infected person sneezes or coughs.

The reference, since taken down from the CDC website, had stated that Ebola germs can be spread through large droplets onto surfaces “like a soiled bathroom surface or handrails, from which another person can pick up the infectious material.” The reference can still be seen at a google cache: <http://tinyurl.com/klkr8vr>

The reference, which elaborated the difference between infections spread through the air, or by droplets, was taken down from the website so that it

would conform to Obama Administration policy, which maintains that the disease cannot be spread by casual contact.

The CDC also deleted a question from an Ebola Q&A link on its site which asked: “Can Ebola spread by coughing? By sneezing?” The removed question can be seen at this link: <http://tinyurl.com/k8r63fb>

The CDC’s new answer to the coughing or sneezing question states that there is no evidence that Ebola can be spread this way. It is reproduced here:

“Can Ebola be spread by coughing or sneezing?”

“There is no evidence indicating that Ebola virus is spread by coughing or sneezing. Ebola virus is transmitted through direct contact with the blood or body fluids of a person who is sick with Ebola; the virus is not transmitted through the air (like measles virus). However, droplets (e.g., splashes or sprays) of respiratory or other secretions from a person who is sick with Ebola could be infectious, and therefore certain precautions (called standard, contact, and droplet precautions) are recommended for use in healthcare settings to prevent the transmission of Ebola virus from patients sick with Ebola to healthcare personnel and other patients or family members.”

The Drive Is on for a Purge Of the Obama White House

Nov. 4—Washington sources have confirmed that there is an all-out drive by leading Democratic Party circles, top Pentagon brass, and other sane elements to force a thorough housecleaning at the Obama White House. The recent leaks on Pentagon complaints about White House incompetence in managing the war against the Islamic State (IS) were sanctioned at the very top of the Defense Department and Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), and are aimed at forcing the removal of some of the most egregious White House staffers. Among the top names on the “to-be-purged” list are Chief of Staff Denis McDonough, National Security Advisor Susan Rice, and her deputies, Ben Rhodes and Tony Blinken.

The push is likely to escalate within days after the Nov. 4 mid-term elections, which are widely anticipated to lead to dramatic losses by a Democratic Party crippled by Obama personally, and by Wall Street policies. *EIR* has been told that at least two groupings within the Democratic Party are preparing to move, with at least some degree of coordination, to clean house at the White House.

So far, none of the Democratic anti-Obama forces, nor a sufficient number of Republicans, have indicated that they are finally ready to move for the long-overdue impeachment of the President, who personally represents the prime source of incompetence, in addition to disastrous policies, at the White House. Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized that the future of mankind depends upon suppressing Obama’s ability to block the motion toward a New World Economic Order by the

BRICS nations—and upon preventing him from carrying out his confrontationist policies against Russia and China, which could rapidly lead to World War III.

Middle East Fiasco

One of the major spurs to the action against current White House policy is the Administration’s disastrous course of action in Southwest Asia, specifically on Iraq and Syria.

According to one source, the JCS prepared a complex war plan for defeating IS in Iraq and Syria, but the implementation has been bungled by the White House and NSC team, which repeatedly failed to even consult with the Pentagon before making public statements or sending communications to Congress. The source added that the top military planners belatedly realized that the White House and NSC did not even comprehend the plan, and were thus incapable of explaining what the United States was doing.

The most flagrant incident was the memo written by Susan Rice to Congressional leaders, spelling out the request for authorization of funds to train Syrian rebels and to bomb IS targets. The memo was so poorly written that the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee called the Pentagon immediately and demanded a total re-write, which was done. After six and a half years in office, this White House/NSC team is more incompetent than ever.

To build up pressure on the White House, a series of leaks was orchestrated. One of the most significant was

the subject of an Oct. 29 article in the *New York Times*, which revealed that Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel had written a two-page memo to Rice, highly critical of the Administration's Syria policy.

One source told *EIR* that the Hagel memo, in contrast to some neo-con media claims, was not a demand for more focus on removing Syrian President Bashar al-Assad from power. To the contrary, Hagel simply demanded a clear policy from the President on how to operate inside Syria, where the U.S. has no authorization for action from the UN Security Council or any other body. The Joint Chiefs have insisted that the United States must focus on destroying IS and not engage in any actions that would diminish the efforts of the Syrian Army against Islamic State fighters. Joint Chiefs Chairman Gen. Martin Dempsey has reportedly told the President that the U.S. cannot fight a three-front war against IS in Iraq, IS in Syria, and the Assad government.

‘Obama Is the Problem’

While the active duty military command is constrained not to directly countermand the Commander-in-Chief, some prominent establishment figures are speaking out.

Notable is a series of columns by Leslie H. Gelb, president emeritus of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and a top foreign policy analyst who has served in the State Department, the Defense Department, and at the *New York Times*. Gelb has been blasting the Administration for its Syria policy, arguing that the only way IS could be defeated is by a U.S. alliance *with the competent ground forces in the region, specifically those of President Assad and the Iranian government*.

In a Nov. 2 column published in the *Daily Beast*, Gelb argues that the *New York Times* story about impending purges of senior staff at the White House must have been a leak from the White House itself. “Notice the White House has not shouted denials from its rooftops,” Gelb writes. “On the contrary, if Obama is behind it, here’s the motive: He’s been taking all the blame for the foreign policy mistakes and wants to disperse the burden.”

While Gelb’s assessment of the source or sources of the story is not confirmed, the main point he makes is that Obama himself is the problem:

“While a shakeup might be a very good thing for this administration, depending on who is brought in, there’s also something deeply worrying in this. The leak suggests that Mr. Obama remains blind to the principal cause of his foreign policy woes. Yes, his team has

been a problem. But he is the person most responsible for the absence of a U.S. foreign policy strategy, for policy zigs and zags, and for the loss of credibility and power. The essential fault lies not with the stars around him, however dim, but with himself.

“It was clear from Obama’s earliest days in office that he would run the most personalized and centralized decision-making operation, perhaps ever. It’s all about him, his judgments, his intelligence, his resistance to making serious strategies (of what can and should be done and how), and his cluelessness about how to get things done. Ask almost anyone in the national security system, and they will tell you that the process is constipated because of his mania for control and ad hoc decisions. If he wants to shake things up and achieve some major accomplishments in his last two years, he’s got to shake himself up first.

“I don’t know if Obama will replace his team, make one or two new appointments or maybe do nothing at all, but what he really needs to do is to look at himself.”

Democrats Can’t Wait

If anything, Gelb is too soft on Obama, and on those Democrats who have tolerated his unconstitutional rampages over the last five-plus years. Take senior Democratic Senator and Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Dianne Feinstein, for example. Despite Administration spying on her committee, and its blatant protection of the Bush Administration’s torture campaign about which she has expressed outrage, she has not yet used the tools at her command to go after the Administration. Similarly, cowardice has prevented both Senate and House action against the Administration for its unconstitutional wars and murderous health-care policies, among other disasters.

This inaction threatens to lead not only to devastating defeats for the Democratic Party electorally, but to bring the United States itself to the edge of extinction—economically, socially, and maybe physically, by detonating World War III.

In his pre-election statement on the weekly LaRouchePAC Policy Committee online [show](#) Nov. 3, LaRouche pointed to the potential turning point ahead, as Obama goes down. The keystone chance lies with Bill Clinton’s role in pulling together the Democratic Party, he said. “Get rid of those Republicans out there,” LaRouche concluded, and make sure Clinton takes a leadership role. That, if properly combined with other elements, could save the United States.

SCHILLER INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Europe's Future: Go Bankrupt or Join The New Silk Road

Nov. 4—We continue our coverage of the Schiller Institute's conference in Frankfurt, Germany, Oct. 18-19, on "The New Silk Road and China's Lunar Program: Mankind Is the Only Creative Species!" The conference, which celebrated the Institute's 30th anniversary, was convened by the organization's founder, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and gathered 350 people from more than a dozen nations.

Last week's issue featured the speeches from the first panel, "The New Silk Road Is Transforming the Planet."

We now present the panel on "The Future of Europe—Trans-Atlantic Collapse or Alliance of Sovereign Republics?" With the European Union increasingly under the thumb of Anglo-American imperial policy, and with the economies of many EU nations in catastrophic decline, the speakers tackled the question of how Europe could best join the New Silk Road development policy announced by China and supported by the other BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa).

German steel industry expert Dr. Dieter Ameling opened the discussion with an overview of steel production internationally—a crucial component of any global infrastructure-building program.

Greek parliamentarian Panos Kammenos then reported on how his country could contribute to and benefit from the New Silk Road perspective.

Prof. Enzo Siviero of Italy presented a program for bridging the Mediterranean Sea, between Tunisia and Italy, linking Africa fully into the Eurasian development perspective.

Col. Alain Corvez (ret.) of France addressed "Common Security Interests in Eurasia," with an emphasis on the Mideast.

Ray McGovern, of Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS) in the United States, concluded the panel with a provocative challenge to the audience: "How Long Will the 'Sovereign Republics' of Europe Keep Dancing to Washington's Tune?"

Future issues will cover Panels 3 and 4 on the economic, strategic, and scientific requirements of the New Silk Road global development policy.

The Role of Steel in The New Silk Road

Prof. D.E.Sc. Dieter Ameling was formerly the president of the German Steel Federation and the chairman of the Steel Institute VDEh. His speech was translated from German.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like, as this is my first time at the Schiller Institute, to thank you for the invitation to give a presentation this afternoon on “The Role of Steel in the New Silk Road Perspective.”

I will begin with this picture (**Figure 1**), in order to present “the significance of steel as a construction material.” Steel holds up the world, and steel moves the world. If you imagine just for a moment, that we did not have steel: We would then have no capability to travel, to sail, or to fly in an airplane. For all of these activities, you need that wonderful construction material, steel, which is, without a doubt, the Number 1 construction material in the world. Steel as a finished or semi-finished product, unformed, specialty, or processed—our companies produce it in all possible variations.

The auto industry is of course a very large customer. When you consider that in the Wolfsburg Volkswagen plant alone, 4,000 Golf autos are produced every day, this also requires then at least 4,000 tons of steel. There is certainly some amount of scrap that accumulates during production—trimmings, etc.—and that naturally has to be coordinated logistically.



Prof. Dieter Ameling: Germany's prosperity and social services depend on its remaining an industrial country.

Thus there is no doubt about it: Without steel, nothing in the world would move.

If we compare the importance of steel as a building material, with other construction materials, then we come very quickly to this picture (**Figure 2**): You see here that 1,607 billion tons of steel were produced in 2013. By comparison, aluminum plays a relatively small role, with 107 million metric tons [MMT]; magnesium, virtually nothing. Plastic, admittedly, has a very notable share at 288 million metric tons, but no automobiles can be built exclusively with plastic; one always has to rely on steel as the structural material. And carbon fiber-reinforced plastic is now just in the development phase, but will account for a large share in the future.

If we look at the development of world steel production since 1900 (**Figure 3**), I would say the following: Until 1950, there was very, very small growth in production. Only after 1950 was there a steeper increase, which through the '70s, '80s, and part of the '90s achieved saturation, leveling off. And only in 2000 did an explo-

FIGURE 1
Steel Holds Up the World



FIGURE 2
World Production 1970-2013
(MMT/Year)

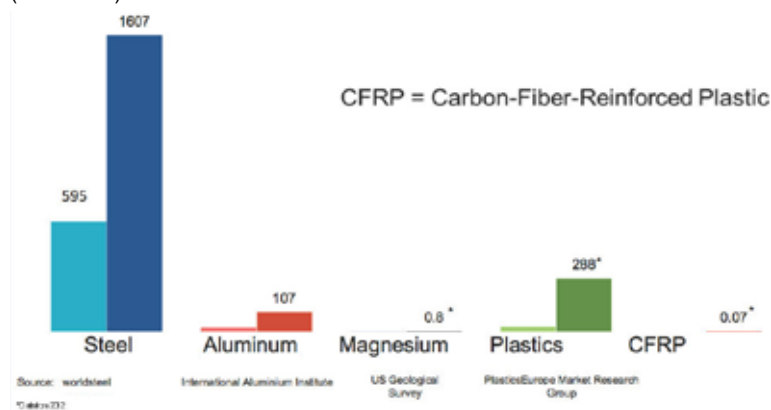


FIGURE 3
World Crude Steel Production
(MMT/Year)

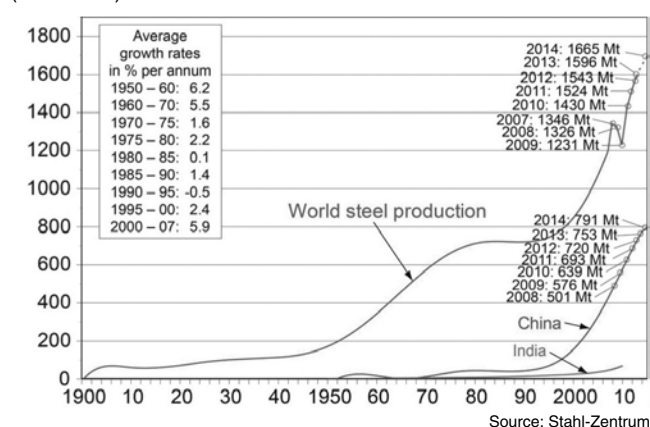
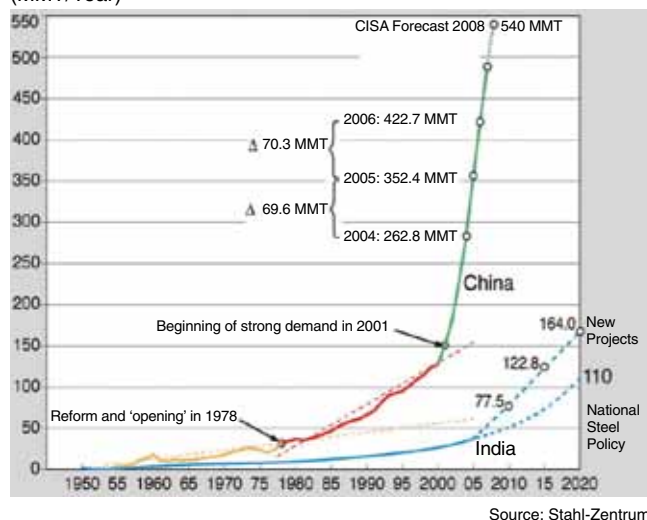


FIGURE 4
Raw Steel Production, China and India
(MMT/Year)



sive increase in steel production begin—in China.

China has become the absolute Number 1 in raw steel production in the world, as I will show you with the next figures. You can already approximately discern China's development from this curve: In the '60s and '70s and '80s only a very small amount was produced, less than 100 million metric tons; and only then came a slow increase, which then became explosively larger in 2000-01.

Underneath that you see the development in India.

And we will attempt to analyze the two together: What really distinguishes India from China?

Here this comes into view a little more clearly (Figure 4). You see, in China—the first, yellow section of this graph—roughly up until 1979, a very fluctuating and very low volume of production, under 50 million metric tons of raw steel production per year, and then in 1989 it continues to grow slowly, until 2000, when for the first time, some 120-130 million metric tons were produced in China. This then grows in an explosive fashion in the following years.

And now India, in comparison: In India, this structural material played a very subordinate role for a long time, no question; and then, only in about 2005, did the Indians begin to develop a new model, so that one can visualize future raw steel production in India. And if I tell you that India even today—in the year 2013—produced only 80 million metric tons of steel; then naturally, in comparison to China, that is a very, very low number, even though the size of the population in the two states is slowly moving toward equivalence.

I'm afraid that India's development is proceeding at such a depressed and slow pace, because whereas the way China makes decisions—"We shall now build a railroad from Beijing to Shanghai, which will be decided upon today and implemented tomorrow"—when India makes such decisions, such as to build a railroad across the Subcontinent, it is not begun the next day, but perhaps only 14 days later, and only finished after a number of years. The Chinese have the great advantage here, that they can implement such decisions very much faster and much more systematically.

Now let's look at the other regions of the world in comparison to the current situation in China (Figure 5).

FIGURE 5

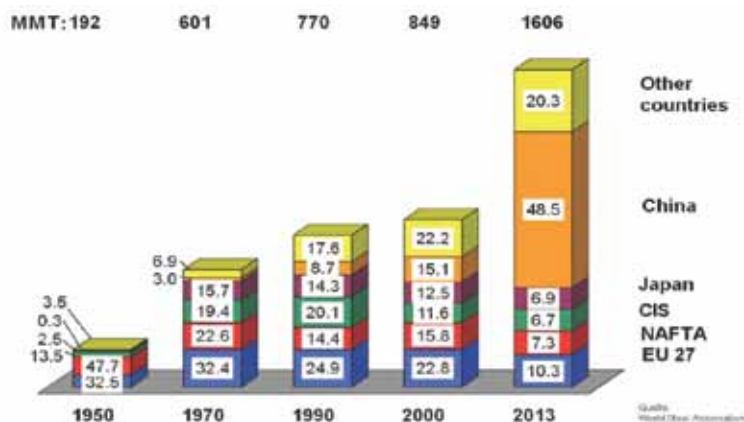
World Crude Steel Production by Regions (%)

FIGURE 6

World Crude Steel Production 2012 and 2013

(MMT)

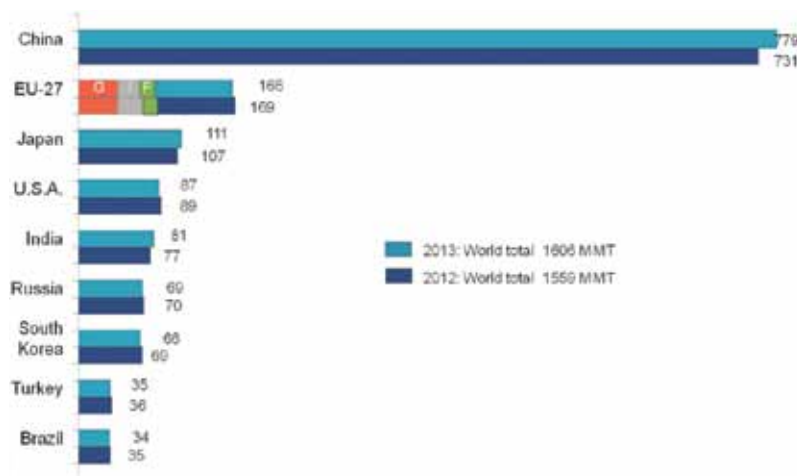
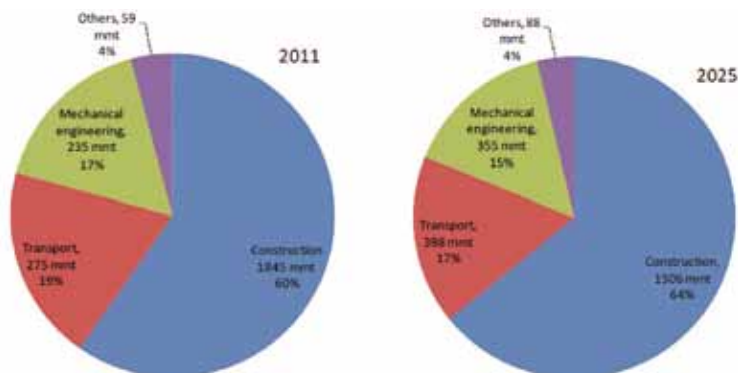


FIGURE 7

Global Steel Demand by Sector in 2011 and 2025

(MMT and % of Total)



In 2013, you see again the 1.6 billion metric tons that you saw already in the first figure, and China has meanwhile achieved a share of almost 50% in the raw steel production of the world—within ten years!

That is a dramatic development, and today we can certainly say that the center of world steel production is in Asia. It was once in the United States; in the 1950s, the center of steel production was in the U.S.A.; in the '70s and '90s it grew rather more across Europe, and then just since 2000, in China and elsewhere in Asia.

Figure 6 shows the other countries that also produce steel. After China come the 27 EU countries (in 2013), in the Number 2 spot, although with a considerable gap compared to China, which in 2013 also exceeded its 2012 production. And the small red portion [labeled “G”], that is the share of Germany in the production of the European Union, and this share is about 45 million metric tons. That is the amount the Chinese produce in half a month, but for us it takes an entire year.

Then come Japan, the U.S.A., and India—there is the same 81 million metric tons I mentioned before. And then Russia, South Korea, Turkey, and Brazil, to list only the leading world steel producers.

If you were to ask me, how will the steel industry develop in the future, I would refer you to an investigation by the OECD in December 2012 (**Figure 7**). You would come to the conclusion that in 2025 we will reach 2.5 billion metric tons of steel. But that is a number which, in my view, is rather badly overestimated. Especially given current developments on our planet, I think the number is somewhat too high. But even if it were only 2.2 billion metric tons of steel, that would already be an exorbitantly high number—steel that will be needed for all kinds of purposes.

Raw materials are, of course, very important components in the capacity to produce a construction material of this nature. You see in **Figure 8** the worldwide production of beneficiated iron ore. Many ores that

come out of the mine—we call them mine run-off ores—can be immediately and directly used for production of steel. But there are also ores that do not contain such a high iron content, so that an enrichment process is carried out in advance of steel production, so that more iron is contained in the ore, in the prepared compound, and that is called iron ore beneficiation.

Here is what is involved in this total amount: Each year we use 2.3 billion metric tons of iron ore to supply the world's production of raw steel. China is without doubt Number 1 here as well. It produces a relatively large quantity of iron ore itself, but it also imports iron ore from Australia, and today, even from Brazil, to be able to cover the demand in China.

I must mention in this case another important energy source, coke, which is produced from anthracite coal (**Figure 9**). We need to extract the oxygen from iron ore; this is not particularly a use of coal to provide energy, but rather to allow the reaction between iron oxide and carbon to proceed in such a way that [purified] metallic iron remains. This is thus a material use of this raw material, no doubt. But carbon dioxide is also released from the use of this raw material.

China's hunger for raw materials affects the whole world. China recognized this very early, and looked for

FIGURE 8

World Production of Beneficiated Iron Ore (MMT)

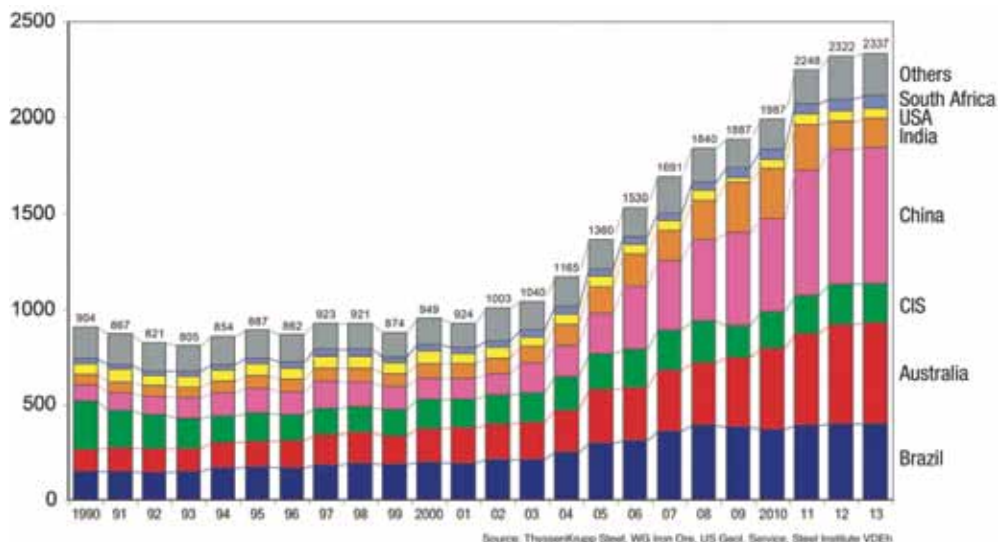
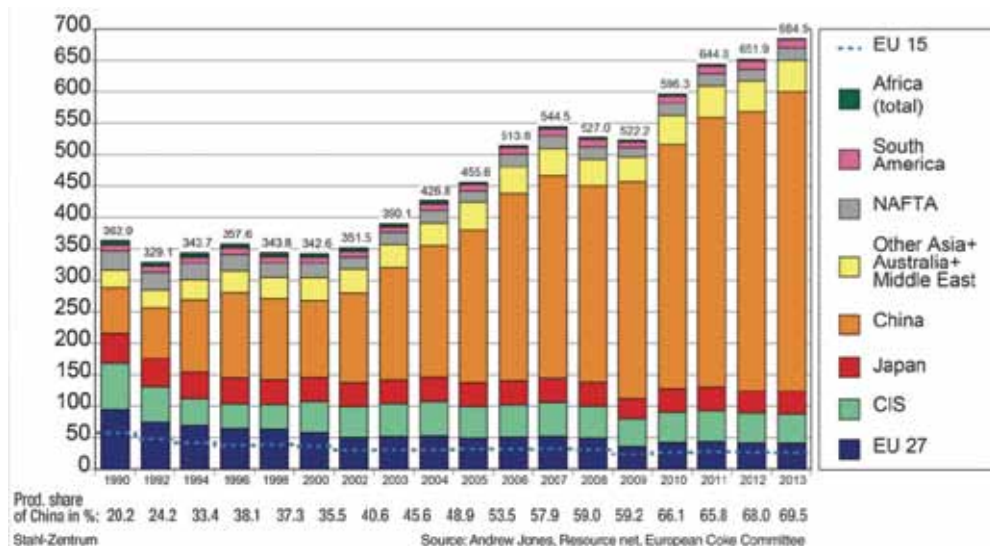


FIGURE 9

World Coke Production by Region 2013 (MMT, Dry Basis)



contacts with South American countries, especially with Argentina and Brazil (**Figure 10**). Brazil supplies metallic raw materials, essentially iron ore; Argentina is shown on the map because of its production of soy; and in southern Africa, various countries supply oil to China.

FIGURE 10

China's Hunger for Raw Materials

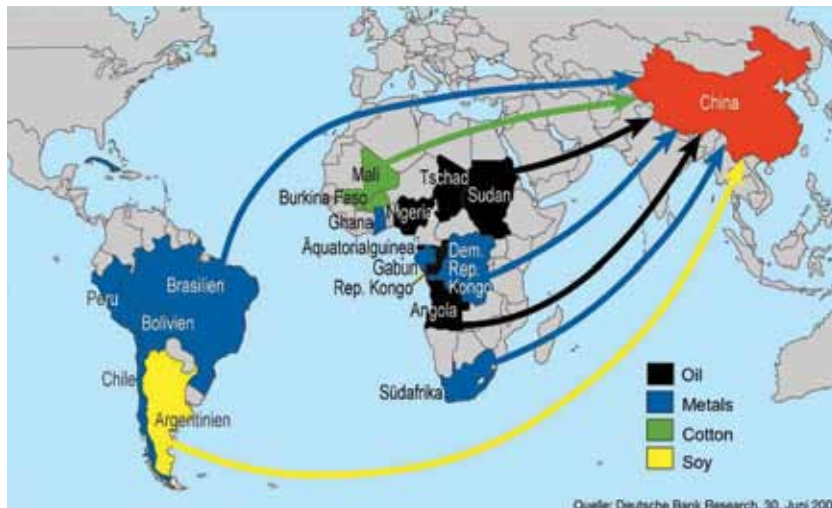
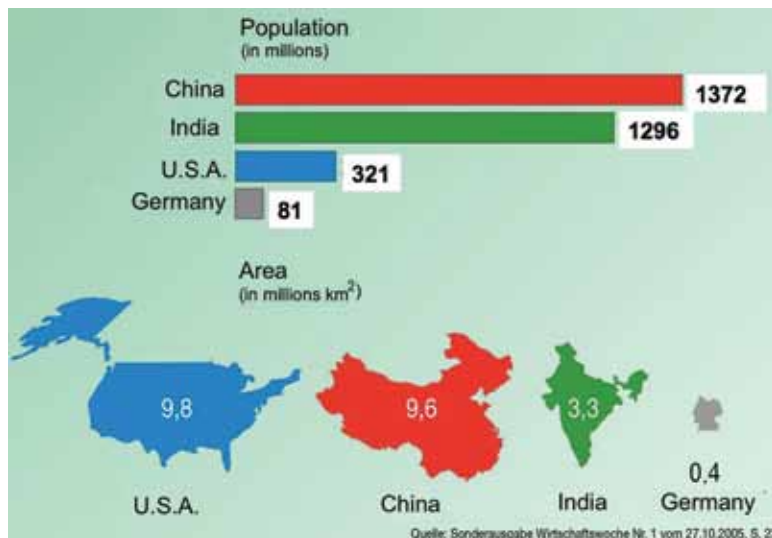


FIGURE 11

Country Comparisons, China, India, USA, and Germany



What is missing on the map is China's supply of iron ore from India. In the past, the Indians delivered significantly higher amounts of iron ore to China than is the case today: If they delivered 100 million metric tons before, today only 3 million metric tons are delivered from India to China as raw materials for domestic steel production.

Figure 11 compares [steel-producing] countries from the standpoint of population and landmass. China has now grown to 1.372 billion people; whereas India

was at 1.1 billion in 2006, the latest figure is 1.296 billion. The next-largest region is the United States, with 321 million people. And then comes Germany, with the relatively negligible population of 81 million.

Below that you will find the geographical area comparison for the major countries: the United States with 9.8 million km² and China with 9.6 million km², compared to India with 3.3 million km²—only a third of China and the USA—and quite Germany's quite small share of the surface of the world, with almost 400,000 km².

I have brought you a few images to show how the Chinese government implemented its penultimate Five-Year Plan (**Figure 12**), from 2000 to 2005, I unfortunately did not find a more recent plan. But you see here very substantial increases, especially for steel: You can see that by 2005, production was almost 400 million metric tons. Car production has increased explosively, a 361% rise from 600,000 to 2,770,000; cement also increased significantly; air conditioners: a dramatic increase under the five-year plan; and with personal computers, also a dramatic increase.

Figure 13 shows the major objectives of China's policy—keeping in mind your conference theme, "The Silk Road." You see here in the Five Year Plan 2005-10, first the gross domestic product, which increased significantly; and per-capita GDP also rose significantly. And if you believe that in the urbanization of 2005-10 "only" 4% was added, then you must realize that 4% of the Chinese population equals about 100 million. And to place

them in new homes means building entire cities from the ground up, and this of course also requires a big part of the aforementioned production of steel. And even the objective of increasing the forest cover from 2005 to 2010 by only 2%, is also a relatively high proportion, given the vast size of the country.

There are also a number of weaknesses in China, which we do not want to overlook in this context. These are the problems in agriculture, left over from the sins of the previous governments, and these have of course

FIGURE 12

China: Rapid Growth of Major Industrial Products

(MMT or Million Units, 2000-05)

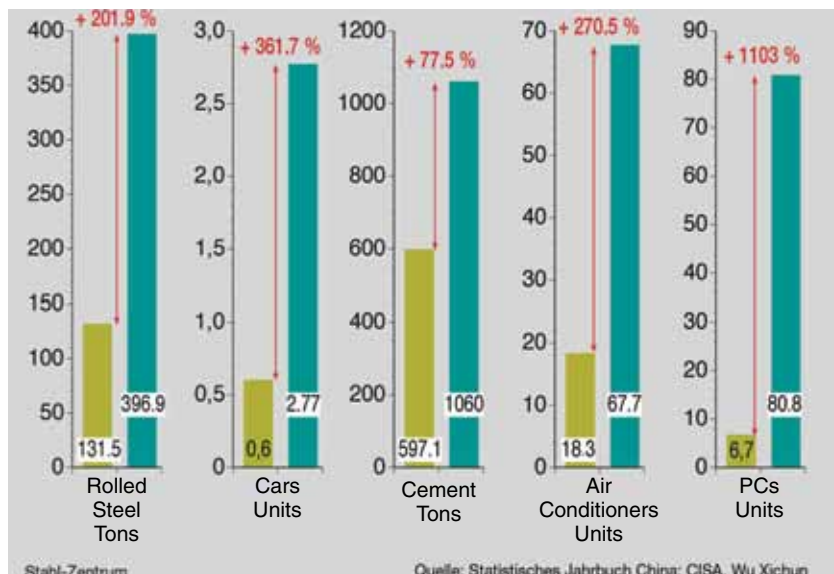
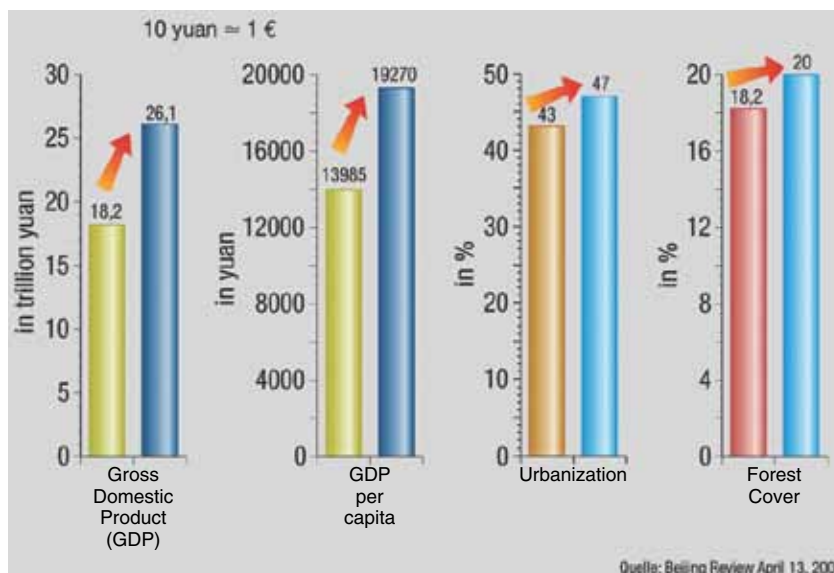


FIGURE 13

China: Major Development Goals to 2010

led to mass unemployment in China. There are social tensions and inadequate security systems; the problem of privatization of ailing state-owned enterprises; the insolvency of the Chinese banking system; rivalries among local, regional, and central authorities, which repeatedly afflict the regions; the increasing scarcity of

resources—I've made it clear how much raw materials are used; and of course the problem of the still inadequate environmental protection. These are concerns that also engage the Chinese government.

We Need Innovation

There is no doubt that we need innovation. Our Chinese colleagues and our Indian colleagues need to innovate, and here in Europe, we need more innovation in order to survive in international competition.

Of course, these innovations lead then to greater resource efficiency, which is our common goal: to use natural resources such as iron ore, energy, as well as capital resources, human resources, carefully and sparingly, in order to be able to sustain the performance of our body politic.

When I apply this concept to the steel industry, then it's just a matter of developing materials innovation, product innovation, applications innovation, organizational and process innovations. This is our driving engine, not only for Europe, but especially, of course, for China and in India. In the latter it is somewhat more problematic, because India, with its bureaucracy, most likely will not have the same steep growth rates in the future that we have seen in China.

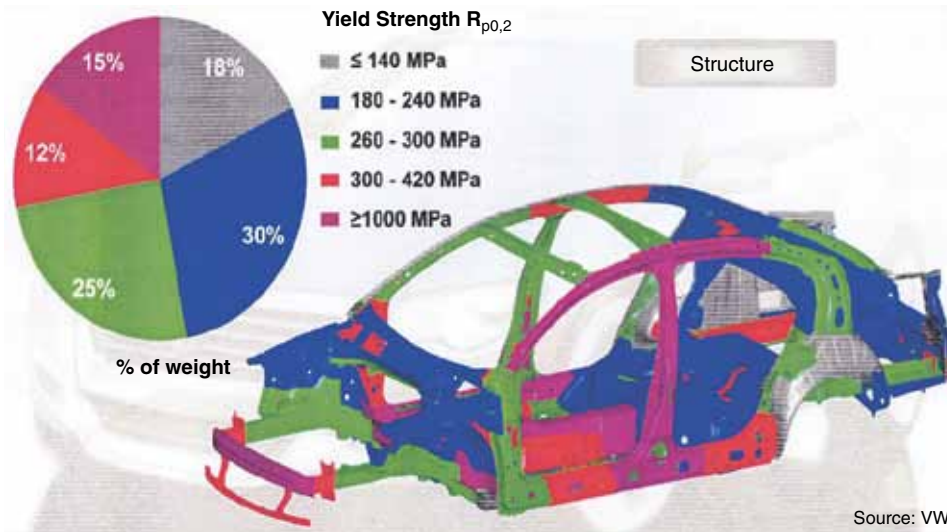
Take a single example of materials innovation. **Figure 14**, from Volkswagen, shows the various materials for the VW Passat, and the colors show the strength classification of the types of steels that are used. I'll call attention here only to the so-called B Pillar—

parts of the roof, the footwell, and the bumper. This is a high-strength, difficult to form material. But it has required the fire brigades in Europe, for example, to be equipped with new shears that can cut free people in the case of an accident. The steel used here is so hard that you can no longer cut it with conventional shears.

FIGURE 14

Steel Innovation in the Automobile: New Passat Takes the Lead

(Stress-Equalizing Use of Steel)



This is a classic product innovation that has benefited the new Passat.

Industrialization is a very important chapter. Our prosperity here in Germany, and our social network, depend simply on the proportion of the gross industrial value added, to the total value added of the economy (**Figure 15**). We are currently still at around 25% of GDP, as the proportion of industrial value. South Korea, for comparison, is well above 30%.

But what I think is particularly critical, is that in the UK, the industrial component of GDP has dropped almost to 15%, and in France it has decreased to about 12.5-13%. In comparing these to Germany, this is the particular strength of this business location in the European Union: that here there is still sufficient value added from industrial production.

At the peripheries, poverty is growing. I'll cite from an article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, from June of this year: A controversial study from the UK

shows that, despite rising economic power, material hardship is also increasing. Parents are cutting back on their own food to provide food for their children to eat; citizens lack clothes and families are freezing at home, because they need to save on heating costs.

These are very massive, critical weaknesses in this national economy, which are clearly due to the fact that the share of industrial value added in this country has become far too small.

We must do everything possible to convince especially our politicians and our

economic policymakers that we can maintain our 25% share of gross value.

Another issue, which also concerns us, of course, is the question of energy supply (**Figure 16**). There is an energy boom in the United States: Oil production, from 2000 to 2013, has clearly increased, as can be seen here. Likewise in the European Union, gas production in billions of m³.

A significant factor is that, particularly in the U.S.,

FIGURE 15

Industry as % of Gross Value Added

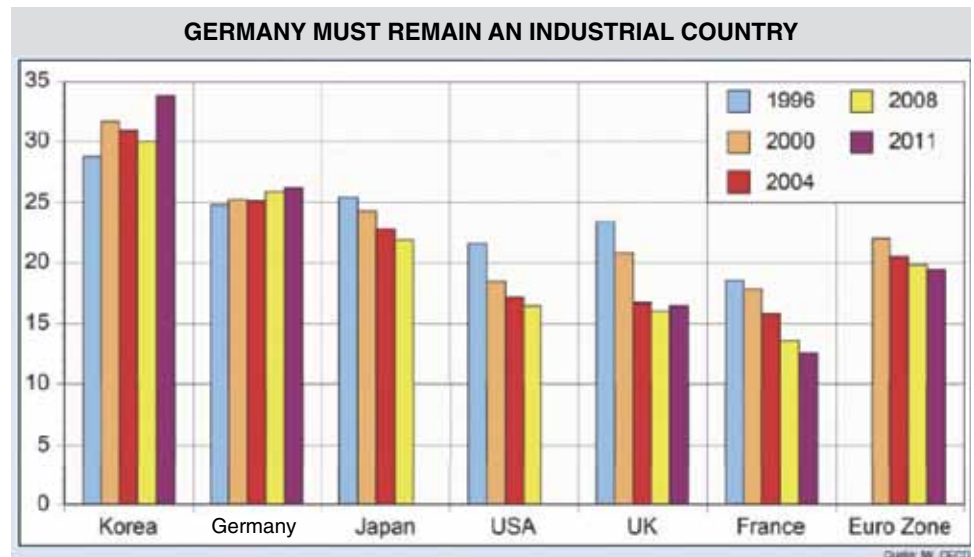
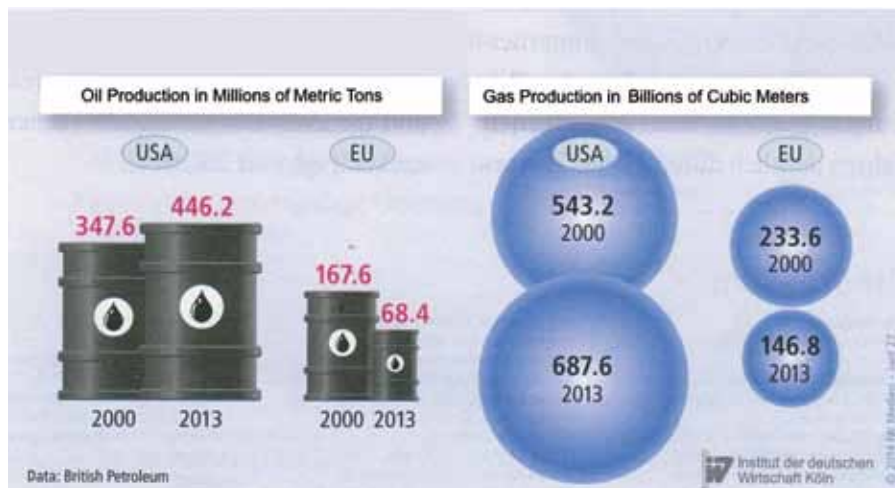


FIGURE 16

Energy Boom in the USA

with the problems of emissions trading and renewable energy in Europe.

Figure 17 shows the trend in gas prices, in dollars per unit of gas. You see the curve for Germany with 10.7 on the right, and 3.7 in the United States, so we can say that Americans pay a third of what we do in Europe, and are thus realizing quite substantial competitive advantages.

Summary

Now I'm coming to my summary.

- Steel is undoubtedly the world's Number 1 material.

- Crude steel production continues to increase, but at present, there are also problems with overcapacity—I must mention this here. The Chinese have greatly expanded their crude steel capacity—the experts today say that China has about 200 million metric tons of excess crude steel capacity; but also in Europe, the capacities are currently too high. In Europe, we have about 40 million metric tons of excess capacity, which of course makes prices too low.

- China is the Number 1 steel producer.

- China needs high growth rates for the economy.

FIGURE 17

Natural Gas: Fracking Causes Prices To Tumble

a new technology for the extraction of shale gas and shale oil is being deployed, with the result being that energy prices have fallen sharply—they are one quarter to one third of the energy prices that we have here in Europe, and of course, that is explained by a special productive efficiency of the Americans. It could also cause a greater tendency for our industry to migrate to the United States, just to be able to take advantage of these favorable energy prices, and not have to bother

economy.

- India will not become a second China, because of the bureaucracy, as I mentioned earlier.

- The raw material supply was tight, but that has eased off.

- Innovations safeguard the future.

- The prerequisite for prosperity is an industrial sector accounting for 25% of gross value added.

- The U.S. has the lowest energy costs.

Greece and the Silk Road Economic Belt

Mr. Kammenos is the chairman of the Independent Greeks party and a member of Parliament. His speech was translated from French.

It is a great pleasure for me to be with you today, and I thank the organizers warmly for their invitation.

The subject of my speech is Greece and its role in the New Silk Road.

As you all know, what became manifest over the last five years, is what was being prepared since the 1970s: *the domination of financial capitalism over countries' economies, and in particular, over their national policies.*

The economic crisis of 2008 became a humanitarian crisis, which mainly hit the economies of the EU countries and the United States. My country, Greece, was already in a vulnerable economic situation.

Greece became a member of the European Union on Jan. 1, 1981. The creation of that Union was—and I insist on the *past tense* of the verb “to be”—one of the greatest political and economic achievements of post-war Europe, because it focused on the social state. The Second World War had had devastating effects on the populations of Europe, and reconstruction required creating a haven of peace under a capitalism that would favor the development of an egalitarian structure of society. That initial project should have reached a high point with the creation of a common currency, the euro, which was supposed to be the one factor that would advance the integration process in the EU.

The Wreck of the Eurozone

However, the worldwide credit crisis of 2008 showed, most demonstrably, that the Eurozone had no line of de-

fense, and was not ready, politically, economically, and monetarily, to manage the crisis and the ensuing recession. The credit crisis turned into the debt crisis of the Eurozone. In other words, the Eurozone failed because the Treaty not only did not provide for, *but in fact prohibited*, a member-state from being rescued by its partners.

Of course, I am not the only one who has admitted that. The IMF itself stated in December 2013 that the Eurozone was in worse shape than in 2008, whereas the United States, where the crisis began, had overcome its problems in the meantime, and begun an economic recovery.

The figures, dear friends, speak for themselves: The unemployment rate in the Eurozone is over 12%, with the highest rates in Greece (27%), Spain, Portugal, and Cyprus. More than half the unemployed are under 25 years old, and most of them are long-term unemployed. In other words, we have an economy which is not producing extra jobs, and which cannot, *a fortiori*, integrate the young people, with their skills and knowledge, into the structures of production.

The vision that European citizens had of a Union of citizens collapsed brutally in 2008. That is a sad observation, but is nonetheless frank. The European Union today is

nothing but an autocracy, which aims to sell off the economies of member-states to the banking system and to dismantle national sovereignty. In the European Union today, the bankers make the political and economic decisions for the governments and their people.

Moreover, the unilateral management of the crisis in Europe by Germany “awakens the ghosts of history,” and its “hegemonic role threatens to lead to catastrophe.” Those are not my words, dear friends, but those of one of the greatest political thinkers, the German Jürgen Habermas, in a recent speech at the Université de Louvain in Belgium, while issuing a call for greater “solidarity” and “more Europe.”

The Independent Greeks' Program

Against this backdrop, the Independent Greeks advocate the following positions:



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Panos Kammenos: With the New Silk Road, “we will finally be able to speak of a new world based on mutual respect, dating back to ancient times, and which is being revived in this first half of the 21st Century.”



The Chinese company COSCO is upgrading Piraeus into the largest port in the Mediterranean, a gateway for East-West trade.

1. Respect for the sovereignty of member-states of the European Union. Instituting a European Union of equality, autonomy, and solidarity, with full legal status of the institutions and activities of the national member-states;
2. Immediate abolition of the loan protocols and contracts;
3. Repositioning the European Parliament in the decision-making process,
4. Drawing up a European development project based on social justice;
5. Systematic fight against corruption;
6. Systematic fight against “tax havens”;
7. Definitive treatment of the debt crisis in the Eurozone, under a European agreement similar to that of London in 1953, which finally settled the German debt;
8. Immediate adoption and issuance of the Euro-bond by the European Central Bank;
9. Immediate establishment of a European rating agency to assess the solvency of the member-states;
10. Introduction of the tax on financial transactions;
11. Separation of commercial banking from investment activities;
12. The systematic fight against unemployment, in particular, among young people;
13. Restoration of the social welfare state;
14. The fight against neo-nazis;
15. The repositioning of the problem of immigration by immediately changing the terms of the Dublin II Treaty.

My country represents a kernel of stability, energy security, and peace in the greater region of Southern

Europe and can be a bridge of communication and understanding between East and West.

Our membership in NATO and the EU does not prevent us from maintaining close political, economic, and cultural relations with other countries, especially those with which we have historical ties, such as Russia and China. We should develop those relations in the overall strategic interests of West and East.

The New Silk Road

The question that arises is the following: Is it possible that the maritime and land Silk Roads will contribute to the economic recovery of the European continent, and of Southeast Europe and North Africa?

Ancient Greece played an historical role in the economic, cultural, and political development of the then-known world. It was the center of world trade routes and of economic development, from the Balkan peninsula to the Baltic Sea in the North, to Russia and the Indian Subcontinent to the East, and the Mediterranean countries and the African continent to the South.

Today, we are witnessing the resurrection of the Silk Road, both on land and on sea. Implementation of this majestic plan presents Greece with the opportunity to once again assume its historical role in the region, and to consolidate, quasi-permanently, its geopolitical position as a pillar of economic development in respect to the above-mentioned regions.

The development of these new trade routes would spur a boom of different means of transport, because of the increased volume of goods to transport. That means the almost certain development of Greek infrastructure for railways, roads, and ports.

The future of Greece would be better if a strategic orientation were taken to establish links with some of the most dynamic economies of the world, and to find thereby new sources of economic support. One of these countries, besides Russia, is China.

Those who know China and its needs know that Greece plays a preponderant role in the region for this gigantic country. Not only for historical and cultural reasons, but also economically, because Greece is the most economical conduit for Chinese exports shipped to the rest of Europe, the Arabian peninsula, and North Africa.

Dear friends, I would like to inform you that China is already in Greece.

When I was state secretary for the Merchant Marines, I signed, in November 2008, an agreement between the Piraeus Port Authority and the Chinese COSCO Group, for a 30-year concession of part of the container station in the port of Piraeus.

This port has become a link for East-West trade and allowed Greece to consolidate its role as an economic center of Southeast Europe, and, in particular, of the Mediterranean, during an especially precarious period for Middle Eastern and North African countries. Moreover, the port is taking on a strategic role in cargo transport from China to Europe and vice versa.

A few months ago, in July, a new agreement was signed with the COSCO group, which will invest EU230 million in the port. With that investment, the port of Piraeus will effectively become the largest in the Mediterranean and will be able to increase its capacity from 3.7 million containers to 6.2 million per year.

Meanwhile, a recent study shows that the turnover of companies headquartered in Piraeus will reach EU1.5 billion per year, while the guaranteed income of the port is EU3.4 billion. Finally, 800 jobs will be created, thanks to that investment.

From that perspective, linking the port with the railway infrastructure, which was done last year, ensures that goods arriving in Piraeus will be routed quickly to the markets of Central Europe. Similarly, goods from factories in Europe can go faster and at lower cost to all other destinations worldwide.

I would add that China's commercial interest focuses on the expansion plans of COSCO for the port of Piraeus and the development of the rail network. However, that does not exclude the possibility of future investment in similar infrastructure elsewhere in Greece (e.g., Patras).

Piraeus was thus established as a gateway for East-West trade, and its role as economic center of the Mediterranean and Southeast Europe has been strengthened by it.

But Greece is more than Piraeus. There are other Greek ports that can benefit from the Silk Road. A prime example is the port of Igoumenitsa on the Adriatic, one of the most important ports in the region, with a passenger transit of about 200,000, and 120,000 trucks per year. Thanks to its easy access to the Egnatia Odos Highway linking Greece to the Balkans, the port of Igoumenitsa gives Chinese goods access to these countries.

Moreover, should the Chinese plan to link the

Danube port of Thessaloniki via Belgrade materialize, we will have direct access from Thessaloniki to the heart of Europe, and then through the Rhine, to the ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg.

Another strategic positioning could be the linking of the Euxine Sea (Black Sea) across to the Caspian Sea, and then to Central Asia and Siberia on the one side, and to Iraq, Iran, and the Indian Subcontinent on the other.

Finally, in the near future, when the Strait of Suez is enlarged, and the Chinese plan for the Danube is implemented, Greece will be the transit hub for Chinese products, costs and travel time will be reduced.

Rebuilding Greece

Dear friends, the party that I have the honor to lead, the Independent Greeks, has already developed a national reconstruction and development plan which calls for, among other things:

- Upgrading the Greek Railway Authority so that all of Greece is covered by modern infrastructure to allow cheaper, faster, and, above all, safer transport. The Patras-Athens-Thessaloniki-Promachonas line is outdated and needs to be urgently modernized.

- Immediate aid for commercial trade by opening up new markets and attracting investor interest through realistic and achievable economic incentives.

- The establishment of a stable and investment-friendly environment, thanks to a stable fiscal framework, the fight against bureaucracy and corruption, the reduction of tax rates, and the reduction of the time needed to implement investments.

- The creation of a free zone for the Merchant Marine, safeguarded in the constitution, and the establishment in that free zone of a Merchant Marine center.

- Concession of inactive industrial areas to investors outside the EU, based on low tax rates, provided the investors propose a 20-year plan for employment of the unemployed.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that, besides the economic and trade relations that will develop around the Silk Road, cultural and political relations will also be enhanced. We will finally be able to speak of a new world based on mutual respect, dating back to ancient times, and which is being revived in this first half of the 21st Century.

"Silk Diplomacy" is only a question of time, and all the things I just mentioned will just be the symbol of this expanded cooperation, which will contribute its share toward global stability and the promotion of peace.

The Tunisia-Italy Bridge Across The Mediterranean

The *Mare Nostrum*, as the Mediterranean Sea was already defined by the Roman conquerors, for centuries has represented the central transit toward the most important commercial routes.

The function of being crossroad of the international maritime movements has represented the fortune and wealth of the whole area bathed by this sea; it also acts as an element of cohesion and connection inside the whole territory.

This platform of exchange and mobility, shared by the African and European coasts, is part of the great his-

tory of Mediterranean civilization, which is based on culture and on the exchange of goods and ideas (**Figure 1**).

Later, in the Middle Ages, the *Mare Nostrum* assumed considerable importance, when the maritime republics monopolized the commercial traffic from North to South and from East to West, for over five centuries.

Starting from the 16th Century, with the discovery of the Atlantic routes, the centrality of the Mediterranean Sea has waned.

The transport system has moved to the northwest, and the nations of Atlantic Europe have become, for about the last three centuries, the main protagonists of modern history.

Africa and the Middle East have lived through the colonial period, and Italy, separated into small states, assumed for a long time, a marginal role in the political and commercial scene of these areas.

But new challenges have stimulated the intelligence, creating great works for the international connection, and new, imaginable, transportation corridors.

Among these:

The Suez Canal (1869) allowed the navigation from Europe to Asia, without the necessity of circumnavigating Africa on the route of the Cape of Good Hope (**Figure 2**).

The tunnels of the Alps, defined, a century ago, new scenarios, changing the dynamics of transportation, offering significant engineering challenges to the nations of the region, and redrawing the territorial relationships of Central Europe (**Figure 3**). The Italian tradition, in terms of ability in design and construction, and transforming missing transport links into fixed links, has played a key role.



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The construction of the Messina Bridge connecting mainland Italy with Sicily, and the Tunisia-Italy tunnel (TUNeIT), will bring the many nations around the Mediterranean into economic, cultural, and political collaboration, said Prof. Enzo Siviero.

FIGURE 1
The Roman Mobility System around the Mare Nostrum

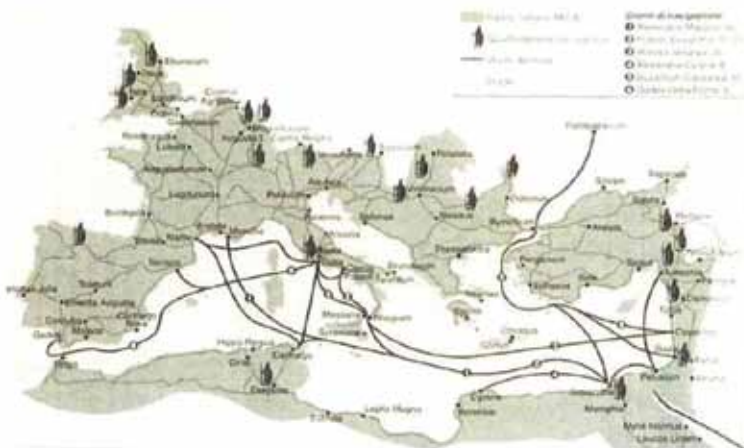


FIGURE 2
The Suez Canal



FIGURE 3
The Tunnels of the Alps



The Messina Bridge

But what should be the role of the Mediterranean as a system for the development of these areas?

The territorial continuity between the Italian Peninsula and Sicily offered by the Messina Bridge,¹ and the adjustment of the railway/road system interconnected to the system of the Adriatic, Ionian, and Tyrrhenian harbors, would give the South of Italy the role of the pulsating heart of the mobility corridor, from Maghreb to the Balkans and

FIGURE 4
The Mediterranean Intermodal Route from Asia to Europe



1. With its unique central span of 3,300 m, and its side spans of 183 m, it will be the longest suspension bridge in the world. The towers, located on the two coasts, will have a height of over 380 m. The suspension system will consist of two pairs of main cables, each with a diameter of 1.20 m. The bridge will be connected with the road and rail network with about 40 km of fittings. In parallel to the ongoing project of the bridge, following the philosophy of the living bridge, an hypothesis was also drawn up that involves the construction of two towers adjacent to the piles of the bridge, on the outside, covered with a transparent coating opened on the top part. Each tower can have a height of 380 m, excluding the upper crown, and it is divided into 80 floors, excluding basements. The towers can accommodate different functions (conference rooms, shopping malls, offices, homes, and hotels).

Black Sea, producing a desirable crossing of the freight flows from Suez to Central and Northern Europe (Figure 4).

The Bridge connecting the two banks could assume an extraordinary symbolic and utilitarian value as an immediate synthesis and fusion of the cultures and the qualities of this area.

This could provide a decisive contribution to the creation of a new reality, no longer exclusively of the island [Sicily], but of a large, unique “Metropolitan City.” Sicily would not only be an integral part of the

FIGURE 5

The Maghreb and the Balkans/Black Sea: Areas with Development Perspectives



FIGURE 6

Bridge over the Messina Strait (proposed)



peninsula, but also an important knot of connection with other developing countries around the Mediterranean, and with Europe.

In this way, the conditions for the realization of a virtuous process aimed at returning to the most ancient traditions of the past, would also be decisive for the reboot of the area's dynamics and development. This area deserves a new and more modern identity, from the economic, cultural, and scientific point of view. These are the fundamental added values, included in the extraordinary tradition that characterizes it. This area also can find in the concept of "union," its renewed reality.

The availability of the stable connection between the Italian Peninsula and Sicily could integrate a region with over 5 million inhabitants into the continental infrastructure network, from which it is physically separated by only 3 kilometers.

The elimination of this territorial *caesura* [interruption]—ed.] would give impetus to the development of this area, effectively reducing the operating costs of the rail ferry, reducing transportation costs for trade with Sicily, and also reducing the environmental impact of vehicles crossing Messina and Villa San Giovanni.

The inclusion of Reggio Calabria in the Metropolitan Cities can be also an opportunity to repeat, with greater enthusiasm, the idea of a Metropolitan Area in the Strait, which can be linked to an integrated system of governance able to give common solutions, not only to the problem of mobility, but also to economic development.

Also the doubling of the Suez Canal puts Italy at the forefront of the challenge to unlock, in the South, the infrastructure that is part of the North-South Corridor of the Eurasian Land-Bridge Development.

In general, Mediterranean Europe needs an intermodal mobility rotational system (which is based on spatial proximity of the South) that enhances, on the southern territory, the crossing of the main intermodal corridors of the Sea (**Figures 5-6**).

For this reason, the Network of Schools of Engineering in the Mediterranean RMEI (Réseau Méditerranéen des Ecoles des Ingenieurs)² has developed a research project called MedTracking. The aim of this project is to draw up future scenarios of a Intermodal Mobility system in the Mediterranean, suggesting the idea of the continuity of transport between Africa and Europe in its central axis, which sees in the Italian Peninsula, Sicily, and Cape Bon in Tunisia, the natu-

2. RMEI includes four colleges (Engineering, Management, Architecture and Agronomy), one student structure, more than 100 universities and colleges, and more than 100,000 students.

ral alignment of the Euro-African corridor.

TUNeIT

And here, the TUNeIT [Tunisia and Italy—ed.] project appears. It is an alternative to the solution proposed by ENEA [Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development], that involves the construction of a rail tunnel linking the territory of Bon (Tunisia) and Pizzolato (Sicily) in the north of Mazzara del Vallo, for a total length of about 150 km (**Figures 7-9**).

TUNeIT supposes the repetition, multiple times, of the Messina Bridge project, to create a stable crossing of the Strait of Sicily, covering a total length of about 140 km.

Even in this case, as in the ENEA project, it is necessary to create artificial islands, constructed with the recovery of materials from the excavation. In these islands, all the services necessary for the operation of the infrastructure would be situated.

These islands divide the route into five parts, each of which is covered by a bridge with multiple spans of 3,000 m, for a total from 21 to 30 km.

The impact of these islands on the marine life will be minimized by a careful design of the environment. The islands can also be equipped with facilities for tourists.

In relation to the connection with traffic, the intermodality is relatively easy, and it can consider shuttles for the carriage of vehicles, combined with hydroplane racing.

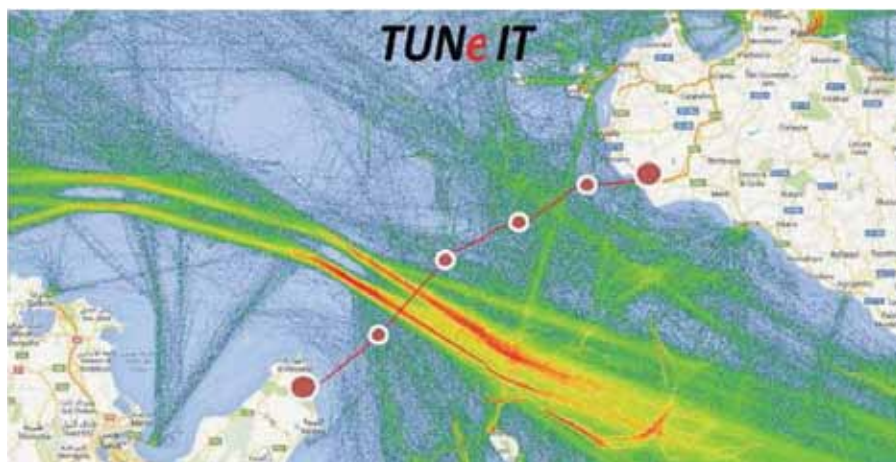
On these islands, there will be appropriate junctions for the connection with the existing mobility, in order to promote several access routes and different uses. Freight and passenger traffic would be handled with 3-4

FIGURE 7

TUNeIT (Tunisia & Italy), Stable Connection between Sicily and Tunisia



FIGURE 8



"The birth of a new connection between Europe and Africa across the Strait of Sicily, and the creation of new means of communication and relations among nations, will make possible new programs of development and collaboration."

—Galileo Magazine

railway lines, and by emergency and service lines; in the center, there would be freight and passenger trains in both directions, and outside of those, roads for vehicles, for a total width not exceeding 60 m.

The Tunisia-Sicily connection would not only be commercial and railway; it would allow the different worlds and cultures to come in contact.

The consequences of this project would be the creation of new scenarios of communication, and the rein-

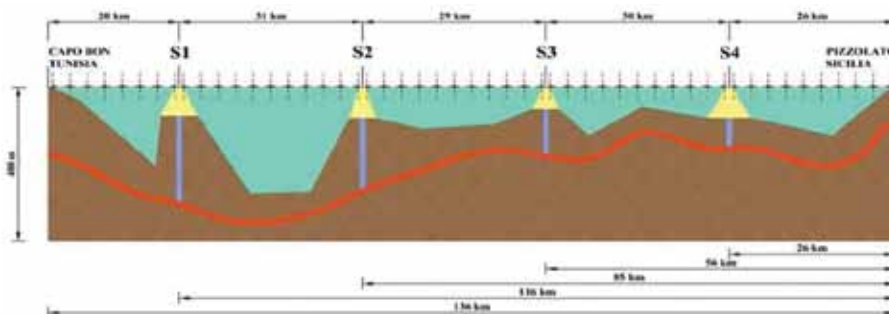
forcement of the relationships between the countries, new development and cooperation programs (especially economic and commercial) among the regions of Europe and Africa, the attraction of multiple foreign investors for new infrastructures, and/or other activities.

This is a work that, for its peculiarities, would be unique in the world!

TUNeIT would create a trans-continental territorial continuity between Europe and Africa, like other works able to connect Europe with Asia (tunnels and bridges on the Bosphorus), Asia and Africa (doubling the connection of the Suez Canal), as well as the stable connection between Europe and Africa across the Gibraltar Strait.

The main objective of this important work is the reduction of the time needed for exchanging goods, and

FIGURE 9



To cover the entire length of crossing is necessary to create artificial islands, which divide the path into 4 parts; these islands will be the support for the suspended structure of the bridges dividing the path in segments of about 20-30 km each.

easier communication between Northern Europe and North Africa (from 20 to 2 days). CNI [an Italian engineering company—ed],³ RMEI, EAMC (Engineering Association of Mediterranean Countries),

3. Italian National Council of Engineers.

There Is Life After the Euro!

Program for an Economic Miracle in Southern Europe, the Mediterranean Region, and Africa

AN **EIR** SPECIAL REPORT

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http://www.larouchepub.com/special_report/2012/spec_rpt_program_medit.pdf

A World Against Violence, Extremism

Colonel Alain Corvez (ret.) was an advisor to the General-in-Command of UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon), and a former international relations advisor to the French Foreign Ministry. His speech was translated from French.

In his speech before the United Nations General Assembly on Sept. 24, 2013, newly elected Iranian President Hassan Rouhani had some crucial things to say on how to improve relations among the nations of the world. He called for moderation in the demands made by states, and suggested doing away with the notion that “the military option is on the table,” and to adopt instead the attitude “peace is always possible.” He proposed the formula: “The world against violence and extremism.”

The world, he said, is not the result of a balance between two blocs, nor is it dominated by one single power; it is multipolar and all states whose power base depends on the ballot box are entitled to the same respect for their specific characteristics and their legitimate interests. No culture is superior to the others and none should seek to impose itself.

Such a plain common-sense program is obviously not being applied today, since ongoing conflicts have broken out everywhere, especially in the Mideast, leading to horrendous dramas committed by fanatics, fueled by the major powers which are striving to reach their strategic objectives by maintaining regional crises, since nuclear weapons prevent direct confrontations.

Defeating the Islamic State

That is the case of the combat waged by the Islamic State (IS). The United States has now built an interna-

tional coalition against IS, whereas we know that the U.S., together with its Arab and Turkish allies, is responsible for creating that breed of Islamic terrorists.

While airstrikes may be useful in defeating IS, all military experts know that only troops on the ground will be able to eradicate the extremists, who are well armed and trained, thanks to the complicity they were afforded, in particular, from Western intelligence ser-

vices. Those troops cannot come only from the countries where the extremists are operating and which urgently need to be supported in this fight. Given that the creature has escaped from its creator, the coalition now says that it intends to [support those troops], and let's hope it does. But as President Bashar al-Assad said during a meeting with a high-ranking Iranian official: The states that created terrorism are not the best ones to fight it. As we have seen, Turkey is reticent to join the coalition, because it benefits from the IS conquests against the Kurds.

The ad hoc alliances which IS has struck with the Baathists and Saddam's former military men, and with Sunni tribes dissatisfied

with their fate in [former Prime Minister Nouri] al-Maliki's Iraq, will be undone as soon as the interests of all the elements of Iraqi society are recognized by the government. It seems that the new Prime Minister, Haider al-Abadi, is attempting to forge a national consensus around that objective, and is considering giving important positions to certain Baathists and to other minorities that are part of the Iraqi mosaic.

As President Putin said at a 2007 international conference in Munich, in a democracy, the legitimate claims of minorities are not negated; they are taken into account by an enlightened majority.

But once Iraq and Syria are hopefully rid of this scourge, what will happen to all those fighters who were enlisted thanks to massive propaganda and many dollars? They will spread out to different countries where they will attempt to pursue their deadly deeds: Some will go to Central Asian countries such as Afghanistan, and others will go back to their native coun-



EIRNS

Col. Alain Corvez (ret.) drew out “today’s paradoxes which border on the absurd,” with respect to military and strategic policies.

tries to carry out terrorist attacks—like the thousands who come from European countries.

Syria, which has been under assault from these barbarian hordes for more than three and a half years, must be assisted in its fight. Rather than advocating absurd support for “moderate Islamists,” who are nonexistent on the ground, and whom we are trying to train in camps in Jordan and elsewhere, we should recognize that Syria’s knowledge of Islamist movements is indispensable for us. We must at long last establish genuine cooperation to fight them. We have to stop referring to a dictatorship and untruthfully equating the current Syrian regime with the previous regime (which did have the immense advantage of stopping the Islamists). By the way, all other countries talked to the previous regime.

The Constitution voted up in the middle of the crisis in 2012 by the Syrians is totally democratic; it preserves fundamental freedoms, and the government, while fighting the jihadist fanatics, is trying to reconcile all moderate tendencies in the nation, and successfully so, since many opposition forces now support the legal government, knowing that it is the last bastion against the terrorists.

Moreover, striking alliances with countries that have terribly backward political and religious traditions, such as Saudi Arabia and Qatar, where the ballot box is unknown, in order to promote democracy in the world, is another one of today’s paradoxes which border on the absurd.

Directions for the Future

We should follow the wise precepts of President Rouhani at the United Nations, to build a more reasonable world, in which the powers will settle their conflicts of interest through dialogue and moderate demands, rather than by war.

The future of humanity is at stake, because men now wield a power which allows them to blow up our planet in a fit of madness. Deterrence has worked until now, and has saved us from a cataclysm. The balance of terror has so far stopped those who might have wanted to destroy their enemy by launching a nuclear salvo, because they knew they would be annihilated in automatic retaliatory strikes. Certain warhawks, however, would clearly like to persuade us that the United States has an anti-missile shield to protect it from nuclear second strikes, which gives it total military supremacy and does away with the concept of deterrence. That is

obviously not true, since no shield or “iron dome” is entirely impermeable, and none will be in the medium term.

The peoples of the world, whatever their economic and cultural wealth may be, must be equal before the law. No culture can claim to be preeminent and believe it is the beacon of the world. Liberty, whose statue lights up the world at the entrance to the Hudson River, belongs to all nations, and none may claim to be superior, even if it does momentarily enjoy economic and military superiority over the others.

France would do well to remember her intellectual heritage of the Enlightenment, and the level of worldwide prestige that General de Gaulle brought her to, by refusing to align France with any bloc—at a time when it was much more difficult to leave NATO than now—and by defending the right of all peoples to decide their own destiny, and advocating understanding among all the nations, which welcomed him during his many trips around the world, because he knew the various cultures, and proposed everywhere he went—in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America—to respect all men and women with their differences. That is also what guided his wish to build a Europe of nations that would preserve their specific characteristics and their sovereignty. That Europe, in his view, was supposed to open up to wide-ranging cooperation with Russia and beyond.

For us Frenchmen, who have the second Exclusive Economic Zone, thanks to our overseas territories on five continents, everything should incite us to follow a policy of world citizens, by maintaining relations based on respect, confidence, and cooperation with all nations.

I will leave the conclusion of my presentation to General de Gaulle, who, in a speech to Mexican academicians during his visit to Mexico in 1964, delivered a philosophical and political message that is strikingly topical, 50 years later, showing once again how visionary he was:

“Indeed, beyond the distances that are shrinking, beyond the ideologies that are weakening, and the political systems that are losing their breath, and unless humanity destroys itself some day in a monstrous self-destruction, the fact that will dominate the future is the unity of our universe: one cause, that of man; one necessity, that of world progress, and consequently of assistance to all those countries that desire it in order to develop; one duty, that of peace; these constitute for our species, the very basis of existence.”

Will Europe Keep Dancing to Washington's Tune?

Mr. McGovern is a former CIA analyst, and the co-founder of Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS). His speech on Panel II of the Oct. 18-19 Schiller Institute conference was titled "How Long Will the 'Sovereign Republics' of Europe Keep Dancing to Washington's Tune?"

...I was very moved by *Die Schöpfung*, the Haydn *Creation* piece that was sung and played early this morning. And I would remind folks that, right before that particular section, where they're talking about "*eine neue Welt*" [a new world], and "*Ordnung keimt empor*" ["Order sprouts upward"] right before that, there's a very moving end to a very somber and almost silent introduction [he sings:] "*und Gott sprach: Es werde Licht! Und es ward Licht.*" [and God spoke: "Let there be light! And there was light." I was hoping that those of you in the choir would come out...

And *Licht* just, just streams out there, and you can start to begin about "*eine neue Welt*," which is I think, what we're all about it here. Creating conditions that will keep us from descending into some of the things we've seen over the past 12 [years], and then over the past century, over the past 10 years or so.

So let me start by thanking those who invited me, especially for the music. I want to thank my predecessor, the Colonel [Alain Corvez], who laid the foundation of what I wanted to say, and laid it far better than I could say it, and I want to associate myself with his remarks. And I just want to point out that the people who are running our policy toward the Middle East are really strong on rhetoric, but not so strong on good sense. It's really nice, for example, to have alliteration. Remember what was going to happen to the Taliban? We were going to be "degrading, dismantling, and destroying" the Taliban. That was 2009. Now, we're going to be "degrading," for some reason, not "dismantling," but ultimately, "destroying," al-Qaeda and ISIL, and so forth, like that.



Schiller Institute

Ray McGovern urged people in the audience, "If you have a conscience, make sure you speak out."

Well, how are we going to do that? The Colonel had some good, sensible observations; but when you hear very, very insane comments, like, "Well, we're not really worried about ISIL getting very close to the airport there, or taking over Anbar province in the West," the only reason we care about it is because of its "close proximity to Baghdad."

Hello?! What they're saying there of course is: ISIL is on Baghdad's doorstep. But they're still trying to minimize the significance, because, quite frankly, they don't know what to do. The President says, "No boots on the ground," and as we've all acknowledged, I believe, that there have to be boots on the ground, the question is, whose boots? Who makes them? Are they Turkish boots? I don't think so. And so, whose boots are they going to be?

So it's in complete disarray, our policy toward that part of the world, the amateurs are in charge. And you know, if David Petraeus, the patron saint of all counter-insurgency, and the trainer, *par excellence*, of the Iraqi Army—if he can't train them so that they don't run away as soon as somebody from ISIL shoots an AK-47 at them, if Petraeus can't do it—I say this jocularly of course—nobody can do it. It's hardly Petraeus's fault: You can't train cousins to kill their cousins! It's as simple as that; and if we didn't learn that in Vietnam, you know, we are really, really dense. So, so much for this amateurish business.

Treaty of Westphalia: It's Over

I'd like to go a little broader now and talk about the Treaty of Westphalia, which was mentioned earlier

today by Helga. It's over, folks! That Treaty is over! Now we have superpowers; we don't have to bother with treaties like that. As a matter of fact, that goes hand-in-hand with something even older, and that is something that we will be celebrating next year. I'll give you a hint: It's the 800th anniversary. What would that be? The Magna Carta. Right. Somebody said it up front. So, now, how are we going to celebrate the Magna Carta? We're going to say, "Oh, that was really neat, when those English noblemen faced up to King John, and wrested those rights. That was nice, but that was then. Now, we really will have a funeral for the Magna Carta, or an inquest, or something that indicates that it's dead and gone, just like the Treaty of Westphalia. And, you know, habeas corpus! "That was a quaint idea, that's by the board now, we don't have to really observe that, or act by it."

So, things have become pretty bad. And, the first lesson of learning or wisdom, is to learn from mistakes, and to learn from things that have gotten pretty bad.

Now, I have to really suppress a laugh when I hear the President get up—*our* President, President Barack Obama—at the UN, and say: "The three greatest threats to the world are Ebola, Russian aggression, and ISIL." Wow! Russian aggression! Putin made a speech, or gave an interview, just this week, where he said: Anybody who doesn't recognize that all the problems in Ukraine, the recent problems, stem from the putsch, stem from the coup d'état on Feb. 22, isn't living in the real world. That's where it started!

And what was mentioned before, with respect to Crimea, well, I got asked on BBC: "Well, Mr. McGovern, how do you feel about Putin seizing Crimea? The aggression there?" I said: "Well, why are you asking me about the fourth inning?" [BBC:] "Uh, I beg your pardon?" I said: "Why are you coming into the game in the middle?" [BBC:] "What d'you mean?" I said: "Well, it all started, on Feb. 22, when there was a putsch! When there was a coup d'état! That's when it started! There is not one scintilla of evidence that Putin, or any of his associates, ever gave a thought to taking over Crimea, until Feb. 22, when it seemed to make good sense, given the rot that came into power, under the supervision of Victoria Nuland, our Secretary of State for European Affairs, who used the 'F' word—some of you know the 'F' word—with respect to the EU. She said 'F the EU.' How did Angela Merkel [react]? How did the other big shots of the EU react? There's no record that they said anything." [BBC:] "Oh, well,

When are the major countries, or even the minor countries, of the EU going to grow up? The war was over 70 years ago, folks. And we need you to grow up, we Americans. Why? Because we need you to help us understand what can happen when the Magna Carta, the Treaty of Westphalia, and our own Constitution, are under siege. I do not exaggerate.

Fascism, Updated

Now, I was alive for World War II, I was pretty little, but I was alive for the whole thing, and I remember the postwar celebrations, and I remember how grateful Europeans were—my first visit, when I was in college.

Well, now it's your turn. I'm not supposed to say this "F" word—this "F" word has a small "f," and it's *fascism*. People identify fascism with concentration camps. And that's too bad, because it's quite separate and distinct.

Now I'd like to show you a couple of videos,¹ to show you how fascism is impersonated, or personified, better word, by some of our leaders, one of whom, the first one, used to be head of NSA, and then CIA, "for services rendered," and now he's a big talking head, as we say. On CNN, Fox News, he explains everything about what's going on. His name is Michael Hayden. And, ironically, the same name as the good Josef Haydn, with whom we started this morning. . .

Let me just tell you what General Hayden says. He's up there explaining why it was that they violated the Fourth Amendment, which protects us all from illegal searches and seizures, and he's asked by Jonathan Landay, one of the real wonderful reporters, who saw through Iraq, before Iraq, and said that it was a fool's errand, and based on falsified intelligence and somebody asked General Hayden: "Why do you keep saying 'reasonable suspicion,' when the Fourth Amendment says that there has to be 'probable cause' before you eavesdrop on Americans?" And the answer he gives is "What?! The Fourth Amendment doesn't say 'probable cause'!" Now, those of you who know the Fourth Amendment know that probable cause *is* the basis for our freedoms under the Fourth Amendment. And so he says without any recourse, and everybody kind of says "Okay." And guess what? It was at the National Press Club, so there were some, would you say, journalists there, yeah, there were journalists there, and nobody

1. Conference videos are available on the Schiller Institute New Paradigm [website](#).



James Clapper, Director of National Intelligence, under questioning by members of the Senate, blatantly lied, denying that the NSA collects data on millions of Americans.

put it in the paper the next day. That's how bad it is, folks.

In Their Own Words

[Shows a [video](#) of National Intelligence Director James Clapper being questioned by Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), March 12, 2013:]

Senator Wyden: This is for you again, Director Clapper, again on the surveillance front, and I hope we can do this in just a yes or no answer, because I know Senator Feinstein wants to move on. Last Summer, the NSA Director was at a conference, and he was asked a question about the NSA surveillance of Americans. He replied, and I quote here, "The story that we have millions, or hundreds of millions, of dossiers on people is completely false."

The reason I'm asking the question is, having served on the committee now for a dozen years, I don't really know what a "dossier" is in this context. So, what I wanted to see is if you could give me a yes or no answer to the question: Does the NSA collect any type of data at all on millions, or hundreds of millions of Americans?

Director Clapper: No, sir.

Wyden: It does not?

Clapper: Not wittingly. There are cases where they

could inadvertently, perhaps, collect, but not wittingly.

Wyden: Thank you. I'll have additional questions to give you in writing on that point, but I thank you for the answer.

[Hayden [video](#) begins:]

Jonathan Landay: ... My understanding is that the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution specifies that you must have probable cause to be able to do a search that does not violate an American's right against unlawful searches and seizures. Do you use...

General Hayden: No, actually—the Fourth Amendment actually protects all of us against unreasonable search and seizure.

Landay: But the—

Hayden: That's what it says.

Landay: But the measure is prob-

able cause, I believe.

Hayden: The amendment says unreasonable search and seizure.

Landay: But does it not say probable—

Hayden: No. The amendment says—

Landay: The court standard, the legal standard—

Hayden: —unreasonable search and seizure.

Landay: The legal standard is probable cause...

Hayden: ... Just to be very clear, okay—and believe me, if there's any amendment to the Constitution that employees of the National Security Agency are familiar with, it's the Fourth. And it is a reasonableness standard in the Fourth Amendment.

MSNBC announcer: To quote the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States in its entirety, the one the General and the NSA folks are so familiar with and know is about "reasonableness," and not about "probable cause": "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against *unreasonable searches and seizures*, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon *probable cause*, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized" [emphasis added—ed.]

Well, maybe they have a different Constitution over there at the NSA.



YouTube

Gen. Michael Hayden, questioned by a reporter, revealed that he did not know, or lied about, the 4th Amendment requirement that there be “probable cause” before eavesdropping on Americans.

McGovern: So they have their own Constitution over there, at NSA.

Now of course, James Clapper, the head of National Intelligence, was sacked as soon as he lied under oath, correct? No! This was a year and a half ago, March of last year. Who’s the director of National Intelligence now? Anybody know? Same guy! James Clapper! Who is the big talking head on CNN? Who’s the man respected that you go to for answers on this? General Hayden.

So, what I’m saying here, folks, is that we have the foxes in charge of the chicken coop. And we have a President who is unwilling to stand up to his own security services, and, in a way, to his own generals.

Martial Law in America?

Now, what does that mean for our internal situation? That means, that the nervous breakdown that we had after 9/11 continues, and the American people, because of the terrible press, the terrible malnourishment that the American people get from the mainstream press, they don’t really know what to believe. When they’re told ISIL is a threat to our country, they tend to believe that because they’re so afraid. You would think that after 12 years they wouldn’t be so afraid, but they are. And people play on this. And people employ lawyers, distinguished lawyers, to write new rules, or get people to make maneuvers around rules.

A friend of mine, Todd Pierce, who is an attorney, and actually, he still has a live Guantánamo defendant case—he was one of the few lawyers that actually got one of his detainees freed and back to Africa—he talks about this: Under the Nazis, the law was used to demand absolute loyalty to the Führer, and to the State. Anything less was considered treason.

Ernst Fraenkel described the system: Martial law provides the constitution of the Third Reich—the constitution. With martial law came surveillance, necessary to detect enemies of the State.

How many of you are familiar with a book that came out, a diary, by a fellow named Raimund Pretzel—Haffner was his pen name? He was a lawyer who grew up in Berlin; in 1933, he watched all the goings-on. He was training to be a judge. And he would come to the office, as all these Blackshirts were wreaking their wares there, and he would say “Aren’t you disturbed about this?” And they’d say “Well, no, the Reichstag has just burned down, and so, we fully expect that our desks will be searched, that our telephones will be tapped, and there will be infringements on our freedoms. ‘Why do you have a *Neues Deutschland* there? Why are you reading communist propaganda?’”

And so the way Raimund Pretzel describes it, he says: We Germans watched what was going on as if from a box at the theater.

And I’m afraid that that typifies the way most Americans look at what’s going on in our own country, because this martial law is what rules in *our* country now. Would you believe it? Well, believe it! Because it’s true. Martial law. The legacy of our Civil War, to which the lawyers are going back now; [they] are saying that the crimes under martial law that the U.S. was under, and is under now, are “all acts of hostility to the country, to the government, to any department or officer that have the effect of opposing, embarrassing, defeating, or even interfering with our military or naval operations.” Wow!

So, if you embarrass the government, you’re liable to be put in Guantánamo? That sounds like a stretch, doesn’t it? But under the law, somebody from Wiesbaden or Mannheim could come here from the U.S. Army and pick me up now and put me in detention without trial, without charge, without jury. I know that’s hard to believe, but it’s true, that’s *legal* now. Okay?

Without Action, Nothing Will Happen

Now, what does that leave? That leaves an imperative on the part of the rest of us to do what we can to expose this, first off, so people know what's going on, and then, you know, we have to put our bodies into it. What I'm saying here, is what Cesar Chavez, one of our big civil rights leaders, used to say: Look, op-eds are really great, speeches are even better, but without action, nothing is going to happen.

What am I saying here? I'm saying here, that you have some wonderful, wonderful examples to follow. First and foremost, I think of Sophie Scholl, and I see a lot of young people here, not as young as she was—she was 21, almost 22, when she was arrested for non-violent opposition to the Nazi regime, at the University of Munich. And you know how they killed her? Anybody? Guillotine. Something that the Germans learned from the French, I guess.

Well, they got more civilized towards the end of the war and when [Dietrich] Bonhoeffer was wrapped up, and others, they had two other methods of killing, one was shooting and the other one was hanging. Now, the idea here, is that Sophie recognized what was going on, she was guided by her conscience. She was a Lutheran, and she was a very pious, or devoted, Lutheran, and I don't know if you read this, but there is something that Martin Luther wrote in one of his letters, it's very brief, and he's directing the Christians, you know.

But first what I'd like to do, is quote Kurt Vonnegut, one of our wonderful novelists. He was asked one time: "What do you think of Jesus of Nazareth?" And he said: "Well, I don't know if he was *God* or not, but, you know, if it weren't for the Sermon on the Mount, I think I just as soon be a cockroach."

So, people have told me, "Look, there are basic moral principles, people know what's right, what's wrong; being a Christian, being a follower of Jesus who was tortured to death, that may be a special thing for you, McGovern, but we don't need that to understand what's wrong and what's right."

Here is what Martin Luther said: "If I profess with



McGovern, beaten and dragged out of a Hillary Clinton speech in 2011, for silently turning his back on the speaker. "An elderly man was 'escorted' from the room," Fox News reported.

the loudest voice every portion of the truth of God, except precisely that little point which the world and the devil are at the moment attacking, I'm not confessing Christ, however boldly I may [be] professing him. *Where the battle rages*, where the battle rages, there the loyalty of the soldier is proved; and to be steady on all other parts of the battlefield, but not where the battle rages, that is mere flight and disgrace if one flinches at that point."

Sophie Scholl didn't flinch. And I was amazed to find out how little *I* knew about Sophie Scholl, because I lived a block away from where she was held, Stadelheimer Gefängnis [Prison], in München, and I lived two blocks away from the Friedhof, the graveyard where she's buried. And I knew nothing about her proximity to me in those days.

There Is Great Hope

I'm running out of time here, so let me close, here, and just say a few things about what I think we need to do.

When I was beaten up for simply standing with my back to Hillary Clinton, who was then the Secretary of State, standing up quietly, not saying anything, not having anything, signs or anything, I was beaten up pretty badly. My Veterans for Peace colleagues sent out

information to the press saying, “McGovern is 71 years old, and he’s been around a while; actually, he served in the government; he used to brief Presidents,” and so forth.

Well, the press didn’t take much heat about “briefing Presidents,” but what caught their eye was “71 years old.” And guess what? I don’t know how it is here in Europe, but in America, people don’t like to see old people get beat up. How do I know that? Hillary Clinton received thousands and thousands of telephone calls and telegrams and emails saying “What are you beating up an old man for?” Fox News said: “An elderly man was escorted out of the room,” well, that was hurtful, “elderly man,” but “*escorted out the room*”—take a look how and see how I was “escorted out of the room” [video]. And so, what I’m saying here, is that old people like me, you have an advantage.

I see maybe other people almost as old as I am—if you have some gray in your hair, put your body into it. People don’t like old people to get beat up. Young people: “Uh, they have it coming to them,” right? So put your body into it, use what you have.

Now, you young people! You’ve got really good

models here. You’ve got Sophie Scholl, 21, 22; you’ve got Bradley, now Chelsea, Manning, who was 22 when he did his deed; you have Edward Snowden, who was 29—there is great hope.

There is great hope that we can escape the rut that we are in, because not only are young people more courageous these days—a small number of them, at least—but they’re highly technically proficient, and governments cannot run without thousands of highly proficient young people, and that means that if there’s just one Ed Snowden in a thousand, the people who are trying to run this world are in trouble deep. So, if you have a conscience, make sure you speak out, make sure you arrange things with a small group of sympathetic people, where you can decide on what to do, and then hold one another responsible and accountable for going out and doing it.

I’d like to show these last two images. I just wanted to show you, what we don’t see, what we used to see from Vietnam; but when you have a country that has suffered a nervous breakdown, and you send a poverty draft of soldiers there without due reason, this is what happens. It’s Tal Afar; this is an iconic picture.² It’s early in the war. This little girl just was sitting on the back seat of her car; her mother and father were killed immediately by American soldiers who thought they were running up a blockade; and that’s the blood of her parents. She lost, I think, four other siblings, and not only was she brutalized here, but take a look at that boot, that leg, what’s happened to that young man? You know? And so the people we send off to these things, are brutalized just as badly as the young girl there. She was six years old. She did survive; she was the only one of her family to survive.

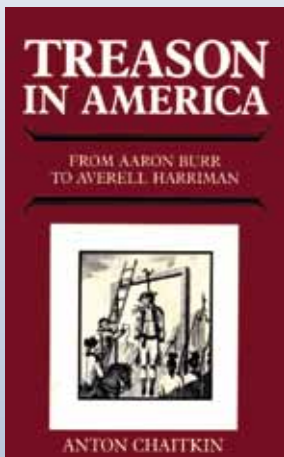
Now, I want to show you the next picture. Okay, now, we all rejoice in young children. These are two cousins who just had their little baby brother. *That’s* what we should have in view for our country and for the world, not the first picture I showed. And so, it behooves us all to remember, to bring these pictures into our consciousness, and remember that just because people don’t look like us, doesn’t mean they aren’t fully human and don’t deserve the same treatment that we would wish for our children.

That’s about all that I’d like to say, but I thank you very much for your attention.

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2. The Battle of Tal Afar, Iraq took place in September 2005. For copyright reasons, we cannot reproduce these photos in *EIR*, however, they are visible in the video of McGovern’s speech.

THE ROSETTA SPACECRAFT

Deciphering the Primitive Matter of the Solar System

by William Jones

A small lander is scheduled to touch down on Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko Nov. 12, to begin an *in situ* investigation of the properties of the comet. The landing is the result of a 10-year mission conducted by the European Space Agency (ESA), during which the Rosetta spacecraft has traveled 4 billion miles to reach the comet. At a Sept. 30 lecture at the annual International Astronautical Congress (IAC) in Toronto, the principal investigators gave an in-depth and exciting preview of the mission.

Rosetta, named for the Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799, in Mephis, Egypt, contained inscriptions in three languages, including hitherto indecipherable ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics. The stone allowed French philologist and orientalist Jean-François Champollion, in 1822, to decipher the hieroglyphics, and thereby to begin to understand this ancient script. The ESA Rosetta Mission is aimed at “deciphering” the ancient composition of the Solar System.

Fascination with Comets Through Centuries

Comets have fascinated mankind for thousands of years. A comet is defined as an icy small Solar System body which, when passing close to the Sun, heats up and begins to spew out gas (“outgassing”), displaying a visible atmosphere or coma, and sometimes also a tail, due to the effects of solar radiation and the solar wind upon its nucleus. Comets have, therefore, often been

characterized as “dirty snowballs.” But Rosetta is likely to change that, as Comet 67P has not yet revealed any ice, but rather a lot of dirt and rock on it.

The first comets were charted by Chinese astronomers over 1,000 years ago. The oldest image of a comet, dating from 185 B.C., was depicted in a “Silk Atlas of Comets,” discovered in 1973. But China has been studying astronomy since as early as 2000 B.C., so it is likely that comets were a part of their observations even further back than the Silk Atlas indicates.

Halley’s Comet, which can be seen from Earth every 75-76 years, has also fascinated sky-watchers. The appearance of comets was often seen as a sign of things to come, whether for good or for ill, here on Earth. The first recorded sighting of Halley was also by Chinese astronomers, in 240 B.C. The trajectory of Halley’s comet was plotted by the Italian physician Paolo Pozzo Toscanelli, in 1456.

But what do we expect to learn by an *in situ* investigation of a comet? Comets fly through space with a speed greater than any spacecraft, spinning as they go. They have been around for a long time, perhaps billions of years. They thus contain some of the oldest material in the Solar System and thus may hold secrets about its origins—and much else. And as the great Ukrainian-Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky indicated, in sending a mission to investigate the remote site of the Tunguska meteorite that had exploded over Russia in



ESA

The European Space Agency's Rosetta spacecraft has traveled 4 billion miles to reach Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenk. The lander, Philae, is expected to touch down on Nov. 12. This is a video animation of Philae separating from Rosetta and descending to the comet's surface.

1906, a study of meteorites and comets, might also tell us something about whether is or has been life elsewhere in the universe.

"The study of comets is a study of the primitive materials of the universe, going back 4 to 6 billion years," said Gerhard Schwemm, head of Planetary Science at ESA at the IAC lecture Sept. 30. "Comets are the only material from pre-solar nebula, and so this is an occasion to do archeology in space." What scientists hope to learn from the mission, Schwemm said, was how comets work, their origin, an inventory of their chemical composition, their role in evolution, and the possible existence of amino acids or any other chemical substance associated with life. "The mission was originally envisioned as a sample return for study in the lab. Then we decided we would take the lab to the comet.

Jean-Pierre Bibring, of the Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, and the lead scientist for the Philae lander (named for another famous discovery in Egypt), which Rosetta will carry into the comet's orbit, indicated what we have already learned about the composition of the comet, namely its shape, its dimensions (about 2.5 miles long), its rotation, its albedo (reflection coeffi-

cient; darker than coal), mass, density, gravity, thermal properties and the effects of its outgassing.

What scientists hope to attain from the *in situ* investigations is information about the comet's internal structure, its magnetic field, its mechanical, electrical, and thermal properties, its elemental composition, including its isotopic and molecular composition, its organic chemistry and any indications of chirality (molecular left- or right-handedness), a factor which may indicate signs of microscopic life.

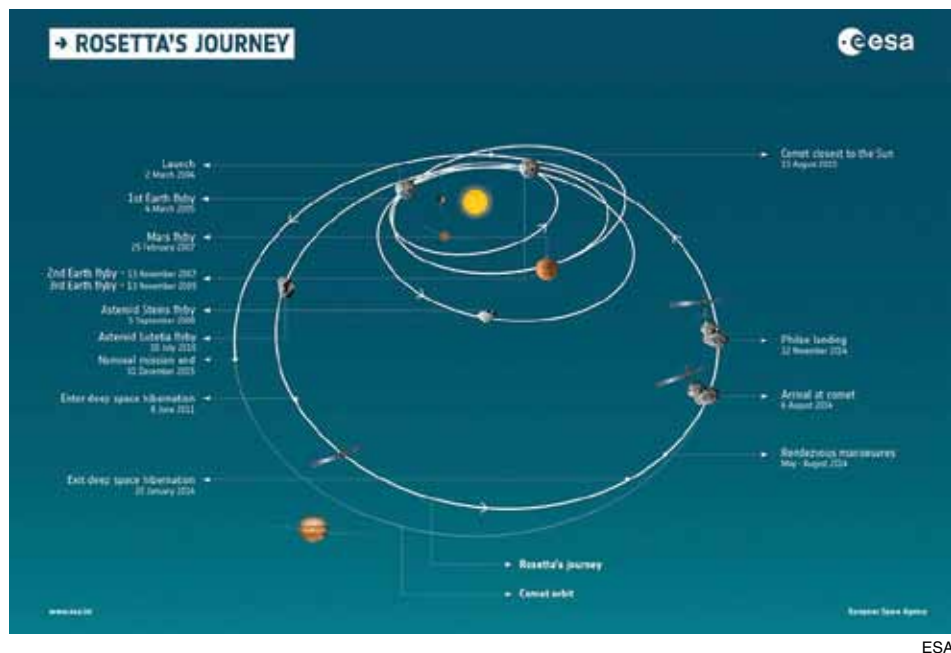
"Right now we don't see any ice," Bibring said. "We see a crust of organic material with a specific chemistry from when the Solar System

was formed. There may be chirality and the thermal properties are colder than we thought. We will drill, take samples and analyze the composition and chirality. This will be the first time that these are measured in space," Bibring said.

A Complicated Mission

Rosetta, which was launched in March 2004, went into orbit around the comet on Aug. 6, 2014. At the time of the IAC conference in Toronto, the orbiter was 18.6 miles from the landing site. The Philae lander is designed to deploy from the main spacecraft and descend to the body of the comet from an orbit of 22.5 km (14 mi) along a ballistic trajectory. It will touch down on the comet's surface at a very slow speed, about 1 meter per second, and will take about 7 hours in its descent. There is 10-20 times less gravity on the comet (the escape velocity is only around 0.5 m/s), so that if the lander bounces a bit, it could be thrown back into space. Therefore its legs have been designed to dampen the initial impact to avoid bouncing. Upon contact, it will deploy two harpoons to anchor itself to the surface to keep it from being thrown back into space. Philae carries a suite of instruments,

FIGURE 1
Rosetta's Journey



including a drill that can penetrate 23 cm (9 in) beneath the surface.

Two sites have been chosen as potential landing sites, one primary and one for backup, after the number of potential sites was narrowed down from 10, with more information about the comet becoming available as the orbiter approached it. The choice of a landing site has not been an easy matter. The comet's surface is extremely corrugated, with a slight bend in it, making some people think it looks like a duck. There was even a suspicion that the comet had thus resulted from the collision of two different bodies that had fused together, although that hypothesis has been more or less abandoned. The choice of a site had to take consideration of the topology—the existence of boulders, its slope, as well as the amount of sun which would shine at the location, since the Philae lander will be solar-powered. “The site is not ideal for landing,” Andrea Accomazzo, the flight director for Rosetta, told the IAC participants at a Late Breaking News update on Oct. 3, “but none are.” It is a dusty area and therefore perhaps not so hard and the slope there is only 30°.

As the comet gets closer to the Sun and heats up, it will also increase its outgassing, which could alter Rosetta's trajectory, or kick up dust from the comet which could interfere with Rosetta's optical sensors. Presently the comet spews out water vapor at the rate of one-third

of a liter per second, but the rate will increase 100 to 1,000 times as the comet approaches the Sun.

These problems are, of course, compounded by the fact that, at that distance, it takes 30 minutes to send or receive messages between Earth and the satellite. Rosetta will remain in orbit around the comet for at least one year, monitoring the work of the lander as long as the Philae continues operating, and taking its own measurements of the comet. What are the chances of a successful landing? None of the scientists reporting on this very ambitious mission have offered an answer. “Just keep your fin-

gers crossed,” Stephen Ulamec, Philae's landing manager, told the audience.

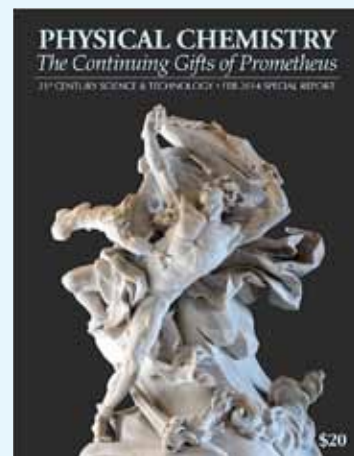
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New Spacefaring Nations Prepare Next Generation To Explore the Universe

by Marsha Freeman

A highlight of the 65th annual International Astronautical Congress (IAC), held in Toronto, Canada Sept. 29-Oct. 3, was the optimism expressed by the students and young professionals, who, along with leaders of the BRICS countries, are preparing their nations for the future. These young scientists and engineers are enthusiastically developing the knowledge and skills, through initially small, university-based projects, to inspire the youth of their countries, and encourage their governments to support tomorrow's scientific breakthroughs. Many of the new, first-time space projects presented this year were described by young people from the smaller nations in Ibero-America.

A report released in February by Euroconsult, "Profiles of Government Space Programs," documented the accelerating push toward the future by new space nations. In 2003, there were 10 countries just starting out in space investment, spending between \$10 and \$100 million. Last year, there were 30 such nations. And, the study reports, last year, 22 additional countries identified plans for investment in space. No nation intends to be left behind. By contrast, in the U.S., for both civilian and military space programs combined, spending in 2012 was \$38.7 billion—an *\$8.8 billion reduction* from the peak pre-Obama budget year of 2009.

This year's IAC provided an opportunity for developing nations to present their programs, discuss cooperation and regional integration, and spread the optimism that is prerequisite for a future.

Creating the Next Generation

For the past few years, the International Astronautical Federation has shown a determined effort to encourage participation from students and young space professionals. As the pioneers who created the last 50 years of space



NASA

Tiny university satellites, or nanosats, being deployed from Japan's Kibo module on the International Space Station.

exploration pass from the scene, new blood and fresh ideas must be incorporated into the world space community. This policy has been very successful, as more than a quarter of the abstracts submitted for the Toronto Congress were from students from around the world.

In most cases, student projects start small, with limited budgets, and many hours of volunteer work, with the help of faculty and advisors. But no matter how small a project is, it is a challenge. In order to send any spacecraft into orbit, it must be able to withstand extreme temperature variations and radiation bombardment. It must survive the vibration environment of launch and have a power source to animate its instruments. It must also have a way of communicating with the Earth.

Over the past few years, much of the activity, and the most of the media's focus on emerging space nations, have been in Asia. But students from Central and South

The Ecuadorian Experience in Space Operations



EXA

The young people of Ecuador followed with great interest and pride, the progress of their Pegasus small satellite, as seen here in exhibits, educational activities, photographs, and bumper stickers.

America presented their work at the Toronto Congress, bringing a new dimension to global space development.

Natalia Vargas-Cuentas, from the Military Engineering School of Bolivia, reviewed her nation's space activity, which began with the December 2013 launch of the Túpac Katari communications satellite. The satellite was built by, and launched from, China, and included the training of Bolivian professionals. The Bolivian Space Agency, created to implement the satellite project, has announced that Bolivia hopes to purchase a remote sensing satellite "in the near future." But, Vargas-Cuentas stressed, "Bolivia must move from being a country dependent on others, to being a country applying learned theory, a country with [the] capacity to do research activities, and to be able to develop its own technology." She proposed that a small satellite be developed at a university, whose main objective is education.

To promote this policy, and organize support within the government, the students at the Military Engineering School helped organize the First Bolivian Congress in Aerospace Technology, which took place this past July. Over 150 attended from other Ibero-American nations and international aerospace firms. There was discussion of a broad range of space technologies, as well as the possibility of creating a Latin American space agency.

Vargas-Cuentas and her colleagues are intent on organizing support from the Bolivian government for the small satellite project. This is already on the mind of the nation's leadership, as reflected in the recent scientific offensive of President Evo Morales for nuclear power.

Central American Integration

For the smaller nations of Central America, cooperation and integration multiply the resources and ef-

fectiveness of each country's still-modest efforts. The Central American Association for Aeronautics and Space (ACAE) was founded in 2009. A predecessor organization had been founded in 1989 by Ronald Chang-Díaz, the brother of former NASA astronaut Franklin Chang-Díaz, who has long promoted the formation of a Latin American Space Agency. ACAE representative Carlos Alvarado-Briceño presented a paper in Toronto, in collaboration with people from the Costa Rica Institute of Technology. Their aim is to create the first Central American satellite, designed and built completely by Costa Rican students and faculty, to build capacity in Costa Rica, and be a model and inspiration for their neighbors.

In 2012, ACAE announced its intention to develop a small satellite with a unique function: It would receive environmental data daily from a system of sensors located in different test areas of the country, and link the sensors together, re-transmitting the data on atmospheric variables and forestry information for use by the government. The satellite, DSpace, was approved by the government this year, and the preliminary design of the small cubesat is in progress. Franklin Chang-Díaz's AdAstra Rocket Company is helping to underwrite the project.

Alvarado explained that this project is "not an isolated effort." The purpose is "to plant a seed." Asked about funding, he said that the Institute of Technology will request \$300,000 next year, and that the National Forest Finance Fund may contribute in the future. The Institute team, he said, is made up of 15-30 young people.

Optimism and Fortitude

An example of the enthusiasm, and fortitude, needed to make these small, educational projects successful, was presented in Toronto by Margot Solberg, an American who is teaching in Ecuador. She spoke in place of Commander Ronnie Nader, the head of the Ecuadorian Civilian Space Agency (EXA), who was unable to attend.

EXA was created in 2007, with support from the Ecuadorian Air Force, and in 2010, received approval to build the nation's first satellite. Ecuadorian Space Ship-01, Pegasus, is a cubesat, or nanosatellite, weighing less than 10 kg. The raw materials to build the satellite components were imported, but the fabrication and testing were done in EXA facilities, for a cost of \$30,000. Pegasus was launched on a Chinese rocket on April 25, 2013. But less than a month later, it flew

FIGURE 1



through a cloud of orbital debris and was damaged. Not willing to give its first satellite up for lost, the EXA team devised a bold recovery plan.

Fortuitously, a second small satellite, Krysaor, was being readied for launch. A micro repeater device was quickly designed and added to Krysaor, which could communicate with the damaged Pegasus, and act as a relay for communication with Earth. Krysaor lifted off on Nov. 21, and two months later, the entire nation heard Pegasus identify itself as the first Ecuadorian satellite, as it transmitted the national anthem. The country "exploded in joy," EXA reported.

Solberg described the "profound loss for the country" felt by her students when communication was lost with Pegasus, and their joy upon recovery. The authors of the paper state: "The sincere hope is that the information conveyed here will contribute to inspire others with the same goal, to live up to the stature of their dreams, as we intend to do."

Ecuador is pushing forward to create the ability to produce its own, indigenous satellites. During a visit to China in July, Defense Minister María Fernanda Espinosa told the press, "Ecuador is not very interested in acquiring a satellite, but in the transfer of technology, so as to develop national facilities to strengthen our own capabilities." China Great Wall Industries will advise Ecuador on a satellite project, and train Ecuadorian aerospace personnel.

Second-Generation Small Satellites

The simplest, although still challenging, mission for a nation's first satellite is generally as a telecommunica-

tions relay for telephone and television. More difficult, is an Earth remote-sensing system, which, in addition to all of the subsystems any satellite requires, includes cameras and often other instruments, to collect data to reveal various characteristics about the Earth's surface. This requires not only a technical staff to manage the satellite system, but the development of knowledge in an array of scientific disciplines, including hydrology, geography, topology, meteorology, and agriculture, to interpret the received data.

Following the successful mission of Colombia's first indigenous satellite, the tiny 1-kg Libertad-1, in 2007, students at the Aerospace Program at the University Sergio Arboleda, began developing Libertad-2, which weighs 4 kg. With the inclusion of solar cells for power, it will be possible to recharge its battery, extending the lifetime of the mission. The camera, which is the payload for the satellite, will be acquired. The proposed launch date is in the first half of 2016.

At the Congress, Dr. Jorge Soliz Torrico, from the University, explained that the purpose of the satellite is educational. The "ground station" which receives the satellite telemetry is on the roof of a building at the university! He said that the initiative is from private universities, and receives no government funding. The government, he said, recently announced its plan to buy a commercial remote-sensing satellite. But this would be for government applications and commercial purposes, not for education.

Small Sats for Space Science

In 2010, the von Karmen Institute in Belgium, funded by the European Union, proposed the QB50 project, a network of 50 nanosatellites, each weighing 2 or 3 kg, to study a remote part of the atmosphere, called the thermosphere. This is an ionized layer of the atmosphere, important for the propagation of radio signal communication. The object of the mission is to study the equatorial electro-jet, which is a high concentration of electrically charged particles, to understand how changes there affect radio communications and other phenomena on Earth. In Peru, the National University



Students from the University of Liège in Belgium and experts from the European Space Agency inspect the OUFIT-1 cubesat.

ESA

San Antonio Abad of Cusco intends to participate in the satellite constellation.

The Peruvian project is titled: "Study of the Thermosphere: Acquisition and Data Analysis of Satellite Missions (QB50 Project)." The primary goal is to receive, analyze, and study the data collected by the array of satellites. The Peruvian proposal is to use two ground stations in Cusco to form the heart of a network in Peru, to retrieve the satellite data, and then develop the ability to do scientific analyses of the characteristics and changes in the ionosphere.

A second Peruvian project, which was approved last December, is directed more locally at the design and construction of a camera for optical studies of cloud cover in the Cusco region. The importance of both of these space science projects, the paper stresses, is that "the Universidad Nacional San Antonio Abad del Cusco (UNSAAC) does not want to be left behind" as neighboring countries move forward. These two projects will be important for "developing different skills in the students and professionals of Cusco, and also [for] an impact in the entire country."

Another participant in the European QB50 project, is a Turkish team from the Space Systems Design Laboratory of Istanbul Technical University, and the High Energy Astrophysics Detector Laboratory at Sabanci University. The X-ray detector that the team is developing is being designed by the Technical University and

FIGURE 2



The National University San Antonio Abad of Cusco in Peru is planning to participate in the QB50 small satellite constellation, by receiving satellite data and developing the scientific capability to analyze changes in the thermosphere.

NUSAAC

the Turkish Air Force Academy, to fly on one of the 50 small satellites in the constellation. The paper presented by the Turkish university team states that small satellites can “include many novel missions,” which will help in “creating a living civilization in Earth orbit, and then in the Solar System.”

Imaginative student papers using very small spacecraft for science missions were also presented by university teams from the U.S. One—a group of researchers from California Polytechnic University, the University of Michigan, and the University of Texas, working under internships at NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory—aims to inspire—hence its name. This Interplanetary mission, NanoSpacecraft Pathfinder in Relevant Environment (INSPIRE), would be the world’s first attempt to send a nanospacecraft, weighing just a few kilograms, to heliocentric orbit, on an Earth-escape trajectory, headed to deep space. The authors of the paper describe INSPIRE as “the first spacecraft in a new generation of explorers.” The object of the mission is to demonstrate the ability to place two tiny spacecraft into deep space, while “creating a cadre of partner universities experienced with the challenges of interplanetary missions.”

Leaving the ‘Old World’ Behind

In stark contrast to the uplifting contributions from the next generation, the first day of the Congress demonstrated the bankruptcy of both the economies and the

geopolitics of the trans-Atlantic nations.

The members of the first panel of a Congress are always the heads of the world’s major space agencies. But, in Toronto, the heads of the space agencies from Russia and China were denied visas by the Canadian government, due to what is generally believed to have been pressure by the United States. According to Russian attendees, out of the 10-person delegation from Roscosmos, the Russian civilian space agency, only two people were given visas—two translators! It is estimated by attendees that less than half of the delegates from Russia’s space research institutes were allowed to attend. Included in the group of “refusniks” who were denied visas was Sergei Krikalov, the first cosmonaut to fly on NASA’s Space Shuttle, who later worked in Mission Control in Houston.

While space agencies in Europe, Russia, India, and numerous developing space nations are pursuing cooperation with China, the United States has banned cooperation in manned space flight. Ironically, one reason given for the ban, by politicians and political pundits, is the secrecy of the Chinese space program. But the scientists from China who wanted to come to discuss what their country is doing in space, were barred from participating!

At a press conference following the panel of space agency heads, Canadian Space Agency director Walter Natynczyk said that he became aware of the visa problems only 48 hours before the opening of the Congress. While this could be the case, as if to underline Canada’s slavish following of America’s Russia sanctions policy, on the last day of the Congress, the Canadian government announced that the M3M commercial communications satellite, which was originally to be launched in July on a Russian Soyuz, would instead be delayed a year, and will possibly launch on an Indian rocket. (This “offer” now poses a dilemma for India, which is anxious to garner the fee for the launch, but has refused to join the attack on Russia over Ukraine.) The incongruity of this decision was demonstrated by the fact that a Sino-Canadian space cooperation agreement was signed during the Congress.

Meanwhile, the BRICS nations of China, Russia, and India are pushing full-steam ahead. This will be described in a subsequent article on the International Astronautical Congress.

Editorial

Don't Lose This Opportunity!

With the fall of the Berlin Wall 25 years ago, the world went through a dramatic change. Old axioms of geopolitical conflict, and established institutions, crumbled, opening up a grand opportunity for mankind to forge a new direction for economic progress, based on collaboration among sovereign nation-states.

That opportunity was lost, and its loss led to disaster for humanity.

Today, mankind has reached another such branching point. What has collapsed is not a physical wall, but the institutional authority of the trans-Atlantic financial system which had declared “victory” in 1989-90. The bankruptcy of that system is now an open secret, and it is overripe to be replaced. Once again, the question looms: Will leaders emerge who will seize this opportunity to build a new system of global cooperation for economic progress? Will they do it in time to avoid war?

Two aspects of this opportunity lie immediately at hand.

First is the set of institutions and long-term economic arrangements emerging from the nations of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), along with their allies in South America, Africa, and Asia. The alliance among these nations is increasingly gaining strength, with a matrix of agreements on infrastructure projects, especially for rail and power. Indeed, the fact that the BRICS-related countries, such as China and Russia, are the *only* source of long-term, low-interest credit for such major projects has brought more and more nations into their orbit.

Exemplary is the pattern of nations joining the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which Washington and the established international financial institutions have

sought to sabotage. This process can be expected to accelerate at the meeting of the Asia-Pacific nations (APEC) in Beijing this coming week, where China has put both the AIIB and the New Silk Road initiative on the agenda. China is reportedly going to begin converting its holdings of U.S. Treasury securities into capital assets of the AIIB, a huge reserve for productive investments.

The AIIB is open to all nations who wish to join, China says—not just Asians. Americans and Europeans should jump at the chance.

Which brings us to the other major opportunity before us—the smashing defeat for Obama and his policies in the just-concluded November elections.

There were no policy alternatives presented in this election—the so-called Republican victory was a repudiation of Obama and the destruction of the United States under his Presidency. At present, the Republicans offer *no* positive perspective to get out of the current strategic and economic crises, and some of them could be just as dangerous as Obama.

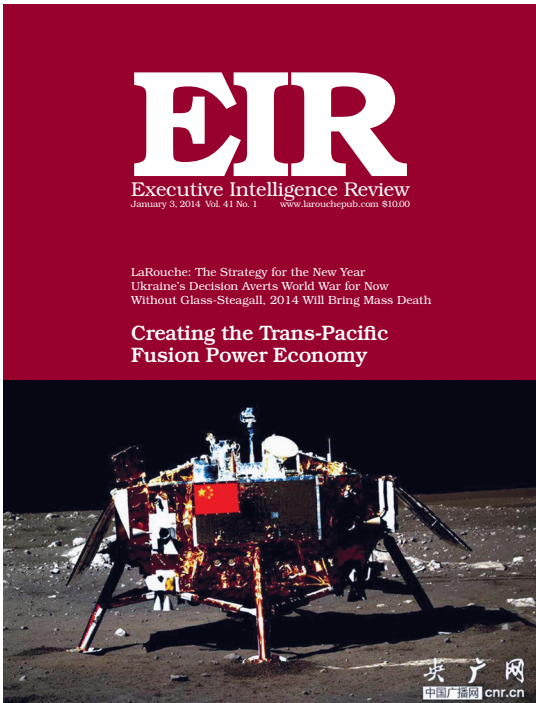
Rather, Obama's defeat provides an opportunity to the Democrats, who have previously submitted to him, to reorganize their party in the interest of the country! Democrats have to move to get Obama out of power, and champion an agenda of real economic growth, an alliance with the BRICS, and cooperation with other sovereign nations against those now sowing terror and war throughout the planet.

Political partisanship must be dumped, now! Obama is a British puppet, pushing war and economic disaster. He has to go, and power must be wielded by a new leadership determined to save the country. Lyndon LaRouche has laid out the program. Now is the opportunity to make it a reality.

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