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Euphoric Egypt Steps into the 21st Century
China to U.S. on AIIB: What Are You Waiting for?
LaRouche Defines Standard for Presidential Candidate

The Keplerian Principle Behind The BRICS Global Dynamic



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EIR

From the Editors

There is a global process underway, in which “new ideas, not habits and precedents from before, but completely new ideas,” are in the process of shaping history, stated Lyndon LaRouche in his discussion with the individuals preparing the March 20 LaRouchePAC webcast (*Feature*). That process, which portends “a major shift which is not yet secured, but is promising,” was demonstrated in the interventions of two German leaders, and U.S. pre-presidential candidate Martin O’Malley, against the Obama policies of war confrontation and financial looting last week. It continues to pick up speed, as this issue of *EIR* demonstrates.

The major news developments along these lines are in our *Economics* section, which leads with the extraordinary momentum behind China’s Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which European nations are now moving to join. Complementary is the motion against the EU dictatorship itself, seen in our coverage of the recent intervention in the Italian Senate, by former Prime Minister Giulio Tremonti.

But the most exciting exemplification of this global process is presented in our special report from Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, where *EIR*’s Arabic-language editor Hussein Askary provides the first of two first-hand dispatches from the Egyptian Economic Development Conference (*Physical Economy*). Askary, who has authored numerous programmatic articles on Egypt and Southwest Asia, provides an in-depth evaluation of Egypt’s progress.

In our *National* section, you will also see how O’Malley is following up his campaign for Glass-Steagall—and how Lyndon LaRouche defines what must be done to move this process forward in U.S. politics.

The Obama-British attempts to quash this motion are highlighted primarily in our *International* coverage of both the war drive against Russia, and the global campaign by British agents to try to crush the nations of the BRICS. Last week Argentina, this week South Africa—but the genesis and process of these efforts at regime change are the same.

Under *History* we offer an inspiring reflection on the immortality of President Abraham Lincoln, the 150th anniversary of whose assassination we commemorate this year. Lincoln represented the best of the Leibnizian tradition which directly shaped the United States, and which the world desperately needs to see revived today.

Cover This Week

*Euphoric
Egyptian workers
at the
construction site
of the New Suez
Canal, Jan. 27,
2015; the banner
shows President
Abdelfattah
El-Sisi.*



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A transcript of the LaRouchePAC webcast of March 20, 2015, in which an earlier discussion among Lyndon LaRouche, Matthew Ogden, Dennis Small, and Ben Deniston provided an in-depth review of the current process of world history. The planet is today operating as a single integrated unity, LaRouche said, in which “the pressure of ideas is being felt everywhere.” Recent developments such as the interventions by two prominent German leaders, and by a former U.S. governor and potential Presidential candidate, reflect this process. Deniston, of the LaRouche Scientific Research Team, posed the challenge: How do we think like Kepler?

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EIR's Arabic-language editor Hussein Askary recently spent a week in Egypt, where he spoke at the International Water Technology Conference, and closely monitored the Egypt Economic Development Conference (EEDC). His report on the tremendous strides the country is taking under the leadership of President El-Sisi, is summed up in the title of the EEDC event, “Egypt of the Future.” He found the Egyptian people, from all walks of life, visibly exuberant and hopeful about the potential of the new Egypt.

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The global shift toward a new world economic order based on building physical economy, not financial bubbles, made stunning progress last week, as, first Great Britain, and then five other European nations applied to become founding members of the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). But the Obama Administration has dug in its heels, preferring to go down with the ship of the trans-Atlantic *Titanic*.

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In his first high-profile national intervention since he was forced out as prime minister in 2011, Sen. Giulio Tremonti boldly condemned the rape of Greece by the Euro-imperialists, comparing them to a debauched Roman emperor of the Third Century A.D.

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The Pentagon announced on March 19 that U.S. military personnel would be sent to Ukraine next month, to train the Ukrainian National Guard forces (which are infested, if not dominated, by Nazi militias), on how to better defend themselves against “Russian and rebel artillery and rockets.”

33 British Drive Against BRICS Member South Africa Intensifies

As South Africa’s government continues to orient toward the BRICS system and nuclear power, the global British-centered financial power is increasingly launching operations—through its institutions and networks—to reverse this turn away from the British system.

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Among the current field of announced and unannounced candidates for President of the United States, Lyndon LaRouche has pointed to former Maryland Governor Martin O’Malley’s support for a crackdown on Wall Street and the reintroduction of Glass-Steagall as exemplary of meeting “one of the crucial requirements for candidacy.”

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39 Abraham Lincoln’s Leibnizian Second Inaugural Address

Historian David Shavin commemorates the 150th anniversary this year of the poet-statesman Lincoln’s sublime speech given on the occasion of the inauguration of his second term as President, only weeks before his tragic assassination, and the end of the Civil War, to which he gave the “last full measure of devotion.”

Editorial

47 Now, More than Ever, Obama Must Be Impeached

LAROUCHEPAC WEBCAST

Current History as A Unified Process: A Keplerian Approach

Here is the transcript of the regular Friday LaRouchePAC [webcast](#) of March 20, 2015.

Matthew Ogden: I am joined in the studio tonight by Dennis Small from *Executive Intelligence Review*, and by Benjamin Deniston from the LaRouchePAC Basement Scientific Research Team. And the three of us had an opportunity to meet with both Lyndon and Helga LaRouche earlier this afternoon.

Before I ask Dennis Small to come to the podium tonight, I wish to make a few remarks by way of prologue, which will reflect the discussion that we had with Mr. LaRouche earlier today. Our task for tonight, and in general, is to present to you, our viewer, a mental experience of the world as a single global process. A single planetary process of history in motion that cannot be broken down into single issues or isolated locations as such. And through this mental experience of the universals which are shaping history right now, you will—hopefully—be enabled to understand what must be done to act on that history, and to consolidate the great potential which has been unleashed over the past ten days; which Mr. LaRouche identified in his written [statement](#) released this past Sunday, “On the Subject of Germany’s Role”—which is available on this website.

Mr. LaRouche mandated in our discussion with him earlier this afternoon that the specific subjects we take up tonight, will be selected not because they possess the characteristic of static, dead facts, so-called, but because they reflect the overall flow, or the process of world history, the current which is sweeping the world forward and underlies the individual events which we perceive to be experiencing. Mr. LaRouche’s emphasis was that today, more than ever before in history, the planet is operating as



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UN Photo/Kim Haughton

Lyndon LaRouche characterized the statements by these three individuals as “a major shift which is not yet secured, but is promising.”
Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (above), German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier (above right), former Maryland Governor Martin O’Malley (r).



Creative Commons/Chesapeake Bay Program

a single integrated unity, a process in which he said “the pressure of ideas is being felt everywhere.”

The pressure of the future and reflections of this pressure are erupting in seemingly geographically separated points of the globe, erupting simultaneously, not because of some sort of process of mechanical transmission, but because the planet is operating according to the character of what the scientist Johannes Kepler identified as the Solar System, a single unified process in which everything is being moved by a single invisible universal principle. How do we understand the world right now as Kepler understood it? Or as Kepler would understand it? How do we reveal to ourselves that single universal which is guiding what is now a global process, as a one?

I think this could not have been made more clear than what we saw last week, in which three separate individuals from the United States and from Europe, all acted simultaneously to address, each in their own way,

the common threat of war and financial disintegration—former Maryland Gov. Martin O’Malley, German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, and former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Mr. LaRouche identified the unity of that process, the unity of the action by these three individuals, and the option that was created by the aggregate of these three interventions.

What Mr. LaRouche did in identifying this, is what created the effect of inducing a dramatic and ongoing shift in world history which we currently find ourselves in the process of; which is what we will elaborate more on tonight.

So, what we intend to provide for you tonight is a single global picture of mankind, this moment in the living history of mankind; not as some sort of static or concrete fact. As Mr. LaRouche said, “If something is concrete, it’s dead.” But as a process that is in motion now, a process that’s alive, which is being created, which is coming into being. A moment that is pregnant with the potential for a future which has never before existed. And in experiencing this mental image of the future, and then acting to bring this imagination into actuality, man-

kind is acting as himself; as mankind, as opposed to the experience of a simple animal which can only react to past events. Rather, according to the character of the greatest individuals in world history, such as the case of Joan of Arc, which we elaborated on in this forum a couple of weeks ago.

I think this is something which was brilliantly captured in the conclusion of Mr. LaRouche’s recent paper that I referenced earlier, and which is available for you to study if you haven’t done so already. I would like to read you the concluding two paragraphs of that paper before asking Dennis Small to come to the podium.

This comes from the final section, which is subtitled “The Challenge by China”:

“China is presently unique for reason of its currently progressive achievements within the bounds of Solar Space. Its achievements on this account, both within the range of the role of the Moon and related concerns, is also, implicitly, a crucial point of interest for its associa-

tion with the unique, presently known, and prospective achievements of its discovery of the most essential features of the Solar System, itself. Thus, the present characteristic of mankind's relationship between the development of society and of the Solar System's relationship to the role of mankind's own development, are to be regarded as being interlocked in a matter of future experience, not for the individual as such, but for the future needs of mankind. Thus does the mortal human individual share the mission into the future as did, for one, the mission of Jeanne d'Arc, and such of her successors as Nicholas of Cusa and Johannes Kepler, and their destinies for mankind's now present future, lies within not the human flesh, but mankind's having had a necessary future existence. The essence of that matter is not what the individual has achieved, but in the beauty of what the human individual has fought to become achieved. The future mission of each servant of the cause of their own existence, lies within the future which their experience expresses by and for the mission of mankind, as it had been the fruit of genius or martyr, alike, as for, incidentally, China today.

"The present option for all deserving humanity, lies essentially, in creating a better future for all mankind, in the option for realizing the seemingly impossible necessity, which makes for the sweetest of the achieved dreams of mankind's achievements: for the sake of realizing that the future of all mankind, is the seemingly impossible."

A Global Shift

Dennis Small: It was precisely one week ago in this venue that Mr. LaRouche's evaluation of the significance of the conjoint statements of the three statesmen that Matthew just identified—Steinmeier and Schmidt from Germany, and former Maryland Governor O'Malley of the United States—was presented to this audience. Their statements had actually been made, curiously enough, all on the same day, probably unbeknownst to the three individuals involved, because clearly there was a greater underlying process that was afoot that was transforming the entire situation. Lyn described the situation created by this trio of statements as one that is "a major shift which is not yet secured, but is promising." And he described this as a global process underway in which "new ideas, not habits and precedents from before, but completely new ideas, were in the process of shaping history."

Now this week, that process, as forecast by

LaRouche one week ago today, has taken on a very powerful shape. And actually, the result of this is that Obama and the British have taken a tremendous thrashing on numerous fronts around the planet. For them, the seemingly impossible is happening; they're being hit by forces that they didn't even know existed, and in fact, did not actually exist—at least from the standpoint of deduction—ten days or two weeks ago. Again, the way that Lyn discussed this with us today is that the entire planet right now is being swept by the pressure of ideas. That's bursting out everywhere; we're getting reactions all over the planet to this situation; there's turmoil everywhere, but it's all integrated. And to have a planetary view of the process, he said, is the essential point that has to be communicated in order to act to change that situation.

One such example which he mentioned is the riots that occurred this week in Germany, which erupted in a partially orchestrated manner, but not [fully so], because there is a tremendous underlying pressure inside Germany and inside Europe as a whole that actually takes very little to ignite. He said that the population is upset; it's despairing, because it sees what is happening to itself and it's looking over its shoulder to see what's happening to Greece. And they know that everything that they're being told is a lie. And therefore, we are increasingly going to see explosions of this sort.

The Glass-Steagall Standard

Now, you also see this process—and here it's very directly the thrashing of Obama that comes into clearer focus—in the re-emergence into the center of American politics of the Glass-Steagall issue. And this was presented over a week ago by Martin O'Malley; but he presented it in an even more forceful way in the course of this week—in fact, yesterday in the *Des Moines Register*, an op-ed that he wrote in that newspaper. Now the reason that this issue is so significant in terms of understanding the global process underway, the reason that this is actually a universally significant development, is because the fundamental issue which is facing mankind—the crisis before us—is that having abandoned the proper way to think as real creative human beings, we have allowed a process of usury and speculation, and the financial values which are a product of that outlook, to dominate and destroy the underlying physical process on which the very existence of our species depends.

In the article which Matthew was mentioning that Lyn wrote about a week ago—"On the Subject of Ger-

many's Role"—the way he put it is the following; and I am going to read the paragraph in question, because I think it puts the issue of not only Glass-Steagall, but other developments into the proper focus. He said:

"Notably, merely speculative financial attributes per se, have overpowered what were in fact, the efficiently relatively physical values of upward movements within the domains of genuine productive output. The practice of perpetually successively reduced scientific rates of per-capita human productivity, relative to nominal, chiefly speculative, costs of production, both respecting net output-per-capita, as in Europe and the U.S.A., typify the relevant, actually parallel decline of both the standards of family incomes and also net productivity per capita ... [and] the general, relative decline of energy-flux density, in production, per capita"

Now this domination of what should be a never-ending, continuously growing process of creative scientific discoveries, leading to greater and greater power of man over the universe which he inhabits and which surrounds him—this has been largely destroyed by the process of the speculative bubble which has been created. The first and necessary step to address that problem, to deal with that problem—not the only measure, but the first, absolute *sine qua non*—is to return to the Glass-Steagall standard established in 1933 by President Franklin Roosevelt, which separated, the way a surgeon separates cancer from healthy tissue, the actual productive commercial part of the banking system from the speculative investment banking side.

To his credit, Martin O'Malley has placed that issue front and center not only in the Presidential campaign—the Presidential campaign is a long way away—but now, today, in the debate before the United States, he has made this a central issue. And in the op-ed in the *Des Moines Register*, he begins by explaining that the crash of 2008, as a result of this speculative bubble, actually cost every single American an average of \$120,000. You may not know that you had \$120,000, and you didn't, but you certainly don't now, because this was taken out of the hide of the productive capabilities of the economy.

And then he said, "The most serious structural reform we can make is reinstating the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act that kept commercial banks separate from investment banks. Under Glass-Steagall, our country did not see a major financial crisis for nearly 70 years. If that law hadn't been repealed in 1999, the [2008] crash would have been contained.... It's time to put the na-

tional interest before the interests of Wall Street." And that is absolutely the case. The idea of the national interest is the idea of those per-capita measures of physical productive output of the economy, as contrasted to the speculative financial instruments.

So this is a fairly dramatic development, which you can be sure the Obama Administration and the Queen of England and Wall Street and the City of London are not exactly amused by. And they're certainly not amused by two other developments which I want to mention.

The BRICS Process and the AIIB

The first of these other developments is the rapid, dramatic expansion of the AIIB, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. It was established, proposed by China, with an open invitation to all countries of the world to join in, for the purpose of providing funding not for Wall Street speculation, not for bailing out the "too big to fail" banks, but for actual productive investment in infrastructure—i.e., a Hamiltonian-style bank. President Xi Jinping of China at the APEC meeting at the end of last year—Nov. 12, 2014, to be precise—took the occasion of a joint press conference with President Obama to invite the United States to join in this effort, not only of the AIIB, but the broader activities of the BRICS countries, towards reversing the slide into collapse with speculation, and rather to get on board with actual development.

In response to that invitation from Xi Jinping, Obama said: No way. Out of the question. Not on your life; nobody is going to join you. Not me, not any of our allies; it's out of the question.

Well, he was wrong. While Obama has succeeded so far in shackling the United States and the American people to the deck of the sinking financial *Titanic*, as it goes down, countries in Europe that were previously so shackled, announced this week they're jumping ship. Germany, France, Italy, and even the United Kingdom—which kind of elbowed its way to the front of the line on this thing—said, "We are joining the AIIB." And, in fact, if you take a look at the map (**Figure 1**), you will see that there are now 34 countries that have announced that they will be joining the AIIB.

The LaRouche organization, as you're undoubtedly aware, from the very outset, insisted that the United States should take up Xi Jinping's offer. We put out a pamphlet on why the United States and Europe must join the BRICS. We have an international [petition](#) which is circulating, with very prominent people sign-

FIGURE 1

The 34 Countries That Are Joining the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)



ing as of this moment, calling for exactly the same thing. The obstacle is Obama; the obstacle is the Queen of England. And they took a good, unexpected, thrashing this week, because of this process which has been unleashed, where people are recognizing that if they want to exist, they're going to have to follow reason and get on board with the only thing that's actually going to survive.

This has led to, really, a rather major humiliation, a political humiliation, of Obama. In fact, so much so, that the *New York Times* today editorialized on this subject, attacking Obama, saying, "The Obama administration, to its embarrassment, has been spurned by Western allies flocking to a China-led Asian development bank, defying White House pleas to stand back.... In significant ways, this is a problem of America's own making.... President Obama has also mishandled the issue."

That's certainly the case, and I think it reflects that there is an immense potential, just under the surface, certainly in Europe, but also in the United States, to do what LaRouche, alone, said had to be done, when the BRICS developments emerged full-force on the scene of the world back in July of 2014, which is: That's the direction we have to go in.

All of Europe took a giant step in that direction with this action around the AIIB. It is not yet complete, as

Lyn warned, it is not yet secured; but this is an undercurrent of dramatic proportions. It's unseen to many people, it is unknown to even more people; but it is one of the major currents shaping world history at this point. Don't be surprised if soon we see a very significant move, a more significant move, from Europe, away from the sinking *Titanic*, unlocking their chains which Obama and the Queen of England have used to shackle them to the sinking *Titanic*, and actually saying, "Sorry, we're not going down with you!"

Greece and the BRICS

Now, the real potential lies in what's happening in Greece. This is of note, because, under immense pressure, Greece continues on its decision, its sovereign decision, to not commit suicide, and to not accept its destruction at the hands of the Troika. They have simply said, "No." They are refusing to implement those policies, and, they have begun to look in a very serious direction towards Russia, towards China, towards Brazil, and other countries in the BRICS. In fact, one can ask the question—and I think the answer is in the affirmative—"Is Greece going to be the first European nation to actually bolt from the trans-Atlantic financial system, and join the BRICS?"

This is not unlike what happened with Argentina in

the Spring of 2014, when we asked the question, would Argentina be the first nation in South America to break with the trans-Atlantic system, and join with the BRICS? Which they in fact did. That action by that country and that political leadership, in combination with the forces in motion around the BRICS, has led to a dramatic sea-change all across South America. In point of fact, with some exceptions and ups and downs, South America has followed Argentina onboard with the BRICS.

So, I ask the question: “Is Greece, over the next week or two, going to be an actor that produces an effect, which we will see the effects of, at the next BRICS summit in Ufa, Russia, in July of this year, where we’ll see a process, where Europe—apparently all of a sudden, doing the seemingly impossible under these circumstances—is going to be off the financial *Titanic* in large measure, or in the process of doing so, and joining with the BRICS?” That is the direction in which this is going, and I think that the financial media and the British press are reflecting a level of hysteria that indicates that they’ve got some inkling that this is, if fact, the direction it’s going in.

Bild-Zeitung, in Germany, ran an editorial in which they complained that Greece has a “Plan P,” for Putin. The *Guardian*, of London, wrote an article that was quite hysterical, saying that if we keep pressuring Greece on the debt question, we’re just playing right into Putin’s hands. And the *Economist* this week wrote a horrified editorial, demanding that Greece stop acting in such a unilateral fashion, and gave instructions to the Tsipras government, of precisely which ministers they wanted fired. I think they shouldn’t hold their breath!

Now, again, the issue here, is that all of Europe is being shaken by this. Perhaps the best reflection of this, in one sense, is the speech that was given before the Italian Senate by Italian Senator and former Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, in which he said, “The problem is not that Greece entered Europe, but that Europe entered Greece.” And then he explained, describing the lending, the looting, the rape of Greece, the austerity. And he said that after the European “cure” (meaning all of the Troika’s austerity measures), the Greek government debt has risen, and Greek GDP has fallen.



PIB

The diplomacy of the BRICS countries is forging ahead, creating a new economic paradigm for physical economic development. Will the U.S. join? Here, China’s Wang Jiarui, director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, calls on Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi, Feb. 13, 2015.

Now the Troika is demanding more and more cuts, demanding further and further destruction, in a country that has been devastated by these policies, and, Tremonti added, with more than a touch of irony, “Not even Margaret Thatcher would ask for such measures.” He concluded by noting that these are not real European values, but these come from our “pre-Christian and pagan past.” He cited, in particular, the completely odious Roman Emperor Elagabalus. I leave you to look it up, as I had to as well, to find out what he was talking about.

What this dynamic might be, I think, is reflected in the following map (**Figure 2**), which was produced by the Chinese government, as you can tell by the labels, which reflect the New Silk Road that the Chinese government has been spearheading, for total integration and development of the economies of the Eurasian land-mass, and also the Maritime Silk Road, which is part of the same process, which you can see, drawn in the blue lines, connecting numerous ports along the Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and so on, up to and through the New Suez Canal, which is being constructed in Egypt at this point, and into Europe.

You can see from a bright green circle there, that the entry point is the Port of Piraeus, in Greece. That is the port which the Chinese are investing in heavily. Not for the purpose of looting, but for the purpose of development—a “win-win” development approach, which does not mean “you scratch my back, and I’ll scratch yours.”

FIGURE 2

China's New Silk Road and Maritime Silk Road



That's not what "win-win" means. "Win-win" means that man is a unique species, which can develop in such a fashion, that he's always producing an increased level of productivity, vis-à-vis the nature that surrounds him, making it possible, though increased energy-flux density, for man to be increasingly in control of, and perfecting his relationship with, the universe.

And that map properly puts into focus the process which is actually underway around the Greek question.

U.S.-Iran Deal

Ogden: Thank you very much, Dennis.

Now, I'm going to present the next question—our so-called "institutional question" of the evening—to which Mr. LaRouche had a very particular response. The question reads as follows:

"Mr. LaRouche: U.S. President Barack Obama has told the Iranian people that a deal to transform the relationship between the two countries would be within reach. He said, in a video message for the Persian New Year: We have the best opportunity in deciding to pursue

a different future between our countries. Six world powers are negotiating a deal aimed at limiting Iran's nuclear activity with a March deadline drawing near.

"What is your view on a fair deal with Iran?"

Small: What Mr. LaRouche said in response to this question, is that it is a piece of stupidity to deny Iran access to the development of its natural talents, to treat it as if were sick man. He said that Iran can be a leading intellectual force in the region and for mankind as a whole, even though their powers are not fully developed and played out yet. And as such, they are an asset for humanity and must be treated as such.

And Mr. LaRouche elaborated that this approach and conception applies not only to Iran, but to other nations as well, whatever their momentary shortfalls may be.

Now, this approach of Mr. LaRouche's to war-avoidance and construction of a peace—because Iran is one of the flashpoints with which the British are attempting to trigger a thermonuclear confrontation between the U.S. and NATO on one side, and Russia and China on the other—this approach stands in stark con-

Russia's recent "snap" military maneuvers evoked the comment from U.S. Gen. Ben Hodges, the head of the European Command, "Damn! That was impressive!" Shown here is Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu inspecting troops of the Southern Military District (March 11) and a tank exercise in the Central Military District.



Russian Federation Ministry of Defense/Vadim Savitsky



Russian Federation Ministry of Defense/Vladislav Belogrud

was describing last week, is that Russia engaged in snap military maneuvers, of a planetary scale, and simultaneously issued stark warnings, as they have in the past, that they will not tolerate any threat of a nuclear confrontation *without their response*. There will be a response.

I won't go through all the details of their military maneuvers and the exercises they carried out. Suffice it to say that the overall evaluation of the speed and the professionalism with which this was carried out, provoked Gen. Ben Hodges, the United States head of the European Command, to say "Damn! That was impressive!"

One of the most significant components of that deployment was that Russia deployed its nuclear-capable Iskander missiles into Kaliningrad, which is the closest point to all Western Europe on Russian soil. And this is something which then-President Dmitri Medvedev, back in 2011, had warned would be Russia's response, should the process of the U.S. and NATO continue extending their activities right up to Russia's border with the Nazi coup in Ukraine, and especially with the deployment of an anti-missile system which itself is a threat to Russia's actual existence as a nation.

So, four years ago, Medvedev had warned that this would be their reaction *if* things reached a certain point. Russia did it this week.

There have been also been statements from Russian officials putting into words what the body language communicates; there is no mistaking what they're talking about, which is, they *do* not like and will not stand for this anti-missile system, which is a total provocation. But on the other hand, they have said explicitly—and this came from Deputy Defense Minister Anatoly Antonov, who also issued the warnings about the anti-missile system—that they are prepared to talk to the United States, and that if the incoming Defense Secretary of the United States, Ashton Carter, were to call Russian Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu on the phone, he is quite confident that Shoigu would respond, because dialogue is needed between the countries.

trast to the ongoing, continual approach coming from Obama and the British this week, despite the thrashing they're getting on numerous fronts. They have proceeded with provocations in Ukraine as much as they possibly can; Venezuela has been declared a "national security threat" of the first order to the United States, which is hard to imagine where that possibly came from; we have the developments in Israel, with Bibi Netanyahu achieving reelection by essentially calling for total confrontation and warfare throughout the region, and so on and so forth.

Russia's 'Snap Maneuvers'

The other development, which again may have seemed to have come from out of nowhere, for the British and Obama, but which radically changes the global strategic situation in the direction that Mr. LaRouche

So this response from the Russians this week, really does box the British and Obama in, because their bluff won't work. And this means, are they prepared to actually proceed and not simply bluff? There's an extremely high penalty which is put on this, which has totally kicked over the chessboard, in point of fact.

So this is all part of this global sea-change which is underway, and on the military and the war front, this is of great significance.

But real war prevention, real war avoidance, come from a higher level, not simply responding to the immediate military and strategic situation, and that brings us back to the issue which LaRouche posed for this web-cast, and posed as the central issue in his article "On the Subject of Germany's Role," that "the proper notion of design for the organization of the entirety of the planet" is based on being "responsive to the principles of Johannes Kepler." And that in fact, is the only premise, the only basis on which we will be able to organize our way out of a dangerous situation of a threatened species, on both the military front and the economic front, into a process of not simply survival, but of man acting in such a way as to continue the ongoing process of participation in the creative development in the universe.

Think Like Kepler

Ogden: And that's precisely where I want to pick up to introduce Benjamin Deniston. What you just mentioned, Dennis, about Mr. LaRouche saying in this article that "the notion of the habitation of the planet, ... must be responsive to the principles of Johannes Kepler," goes directly back to what I stated from Mr. LaRouche in the introduction to this broadcast tonight: that our task is not to present a collection of parts, of separated parts, but our task is to understand the globe right now as a single, unified process. And the example which Mr. LaRouche gave earlier this afternoon, and has been citing time and time again, is the example of the method of thinking employed by Johannes Kepler.

Kepler understood the Solar System as a single, unified system, not merely as a collection of separate planets that somehow happened to find themselves occupying the same street address in the galaxy, but rather, as Ben Deniston elaborated in this week's "New Paradigm for Mankind" [show](#), which was on this website on Wednesday [March 18], Kepler really was the founder of modern physics, whose understanding of universal principles, Mr. LaRouche has emphasized, must become the basis for the organization of human society on this planet.

He said, "The present characteristic of mankind's



Statue of Johannes Kepler in his birthplace, Weil der Stadt, Germany. "Kepler did not define the Solar System as an objective 'fact,'" said Deniston. "Kepler created something in the mind. And mankind acts upon this, not upon facts about the Solar System."

relationship between the development of society and of the Solar System's relationship to the role of mankind's own development, are to be regarded as being interlocked in a matter of future experience, not for the individual as such, but for the future needs of mankind."

Earlier in this paper, Mr. LaRouche said the following, which I want to use to introduce Ben: "The present conditions of the inhabited planet Earth, have reached the point at which the notion of the habitation of the planet, in its entirety, must be responsive to the principles of Johannes Kepler, which must be considered, actually universally, as the proper notion of design for the organization of the entirety of the planet."

So, Ben, I want to ask you, if we are to adequately develop the ability to understand the globe right now, as Kepler understood the Solar System, what do we have to understand about the mind of Johannes Kepler and his method? And I guess what I'm asking is: How do we think like Kepler?

Benjamin Deniston: Well, that's quite a challenge. I think the way to start is by going back to Mr. LaRouche's remarks from earlier today. The way he defined the challenge of understanding and communicating the present situation, as the way we've gone through it here this evening, is really an incredibly useful reference point to get right at this. Matt, as you elaborated in the beginning, Lyn was emphatic that "the reality of the present situation cannot be understood in terms of individual developments, not individual activities or indi-

vidual facts. We're looking at a single, unified process, not individualities." Lyn said that we're getting developments all over the planet, as we've just discussed, but they are of one planetary process, not different things.

So how do we understand this process then, and how do we communicate our understanding of this process as a single process to others? And as Lyn said earlier, obviously, we can't cover everything. It's one totality, but you can't communicate the totality by going through every single detail of the world situation. For one, we only have an hour here tonight! But beyond that, it just doesn't work that way.

Lyn stressed repeatedly that you have to emphasize those particular developments which come the closest to capturing the singleness of the overall process. You've got to focus on the examples which best express this totality. Forget the individual facts; go at what captures the nature of the planetary process as a whole.

This formulation that Lyn developed really struck me as something that has a certain, important precision, and I think it has direct and critical implications for understanding how Kepler thought—science from the standpoint of Kepler. You can never, in strategy and politics, as we're discussing today, or in science, you can never describe every single fact of a process, and more importantly, you can never know that process simply by describing an accumulation of facts.

Instead, you have to look to present specific examples, which, for them to be understood together, requires the mind to generate a new conception, a new creation of the mind, a product of the mind, which then allows the individual who generated that to experience something which has some degree of coherence with this single process, which is creating and governing those particular events, but also other events, other expressions.

And that is what we seek in science, not "let's discuss as science today as some fantasy of perfect and complete knowledge, of certain fixed laws which define the universe." I would say, we're looking for something that's more along the lines of an *increasingly less invalid conception*, of this type generated by the mind, and it's these increasingly less invalid conceptions, which are more real than any array of individual facts.

Cusa's Conception of Science

This concept is central to the work of Nicholas of Cusa and Cusa's revolutionary conception of science, which did lay the basis for Kepler's work later, Kepler's

discovery. As Cusa emphasizes in his *De Docta Ignorantia* (*On Learned Ignorance*), what we have to realize when approaching the question of science, is that we have to start from a certain respect and realization that we are dealing with one universe, and everything we think of as existing generally, exists as an inseparable expression of that one universe. And Cusa takes this, then, to a conception which might be somewhat difficult for some people, but the result he comes to is, you can never know anything about the universe per se, in absolute and complete fullness, for this reason. Because to do so, to have complete, final knowledge of some real physical process of the universe, because that universe is an inseparable entirety, it would require you to know the entire universe, as a unity and, as Cusa stresses, without any contradictions, transcending any contradictions.

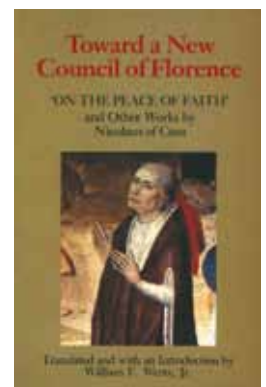
People think they know things in these absolute terms. People think they know facts, for example; but these are shadows, these are expressions of a process. And as Lyn was getting at earlier today, the problem is, rarely today are people trained to see the process underlying these expressions, to think about seeking the principles underlying these "facts" which they think are the reality.

Toward a New Council of Florence

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Again, to emphasize Cusa's conception, absolute and complete knowledge of the universe per se, is beyond the capabilities of the human mind, to have this absolute and complete knowledge. Because to achieve this, it would require that you actually understand the universe, as a whole, outside of any contradictions, and as a unity.

However, mankind does have a certain unique capability, a capability to generate conceptions, which provide a less imperfect experience of types of processes which underlie and generate facts, events, expressions, something we come to discuss or associate with the power of human creativity, as Lyn has come to define and describe this unique power of man.

And we know this, because we do it: Mankind is the only species that has shown the ability to willfully change his relationship to the universe.

The Solar System and the Human Mind

And as Lyn has emphasized, let's take the example of Kepler. Look at the example of Kepler from the standpoint we're discussing here today: Kepler's demonstration of the validity of Cusa's conception of science, this particular idea about the relationship between the human mind and the universe generally. Kepler's discovery of the Solar System was not based on observational facts. Kepler had a brilliant utilization of a few, precisely chosen facts. He chose specific observational facts, which forced his own mind and then that of anybody working through his writings—in working with these specifically chosen facts, these observations that Kepler defines and presents to you—to generate a new conception; he forces the mind to generate new ideas, new conceptions which then provide a less imperfect experience of a certain principle, something that can generate and cause the shadows which we identify as observational facts.

And Kepler did it: Kepler showed that in this way, in particular, man can develop what we might call "physically valid knowledge of the universe." Again, not complete, final knowledge: Kepler did not define the Solar System as an objective "fact." Kepler created something in the mind. And mankind acts upon this, not upon facts about the Solar System.

It's important to underscore Lyn's emphasis that this is what he sees China moving towards, in their pursuit of their space program, this pursuit of what he defined as the "Kepler principle." So what does that mean? Are we pursuing the Solar System as an object? As a collec-

tion of objects, as an isolated thing, the way most people would tend to think about science today, given the problems of education? Or, are we, as mankind, in doing what China is doing, in reaching out into space, are we actually pursuing Kepler's creation?

And I think to address that you have to come back, again, to this fundamental question that Cusa addressed in this *De Docta Ignorantia*: How is it that we have valid knowledge? Or in this particular case, how do we have valid knowledge of the principle of the Solar System? Is it an objective thing, a collection of facts? No. Today we have a conception, unique to the human mind, created by Kepler, which provides people who develop that conception a less imperfect understanding of the underlying principle. And we know this to be true because it is demonstrated, by our ability to have a changed relationship with the universe around us.

So you could say, in these terms then, did Kepler create the Solar System? Well, in a very real sense, for mankind, in a way, he did.

And today we have to go further. We have to go towards the creation of even less imperfect conceptions, which we prove to be valid by their ability to allow mankind to continue to change his relationship to the universe. This is how we have to progress in the domain of science. How are we going to come to know the Solar System less imperfectly, as an expression of the galaxy as a whole, for example? How will we, in effect, experience the re-creation of the Solar System, as an inseparable expression of the subsuming galaxy?

These actions of the mind, these original creations of mankind, are the basis of science and of human progress—not facts, not finding facts or finding objects, but the generations, the creations of the human mind, specifically.

And just to bring it around to a conclusion, I think this really needs to give us a completely different understanding of the role of the individual in society; that understood in this way, the individual can create the future for mankind. And really, that is the best thing that any individual can strive for: to be a participant in this process of successive, potentially endless creation, which is the substance of mankind. No animal can do this. This is what makes mankind unique.

So, I think, in referencing Lyn's conceptions about where we could be going in potential, and what China is doing in the direction of the world right now, I would say, we have been given this Keplerian future, if we choose to create it now.

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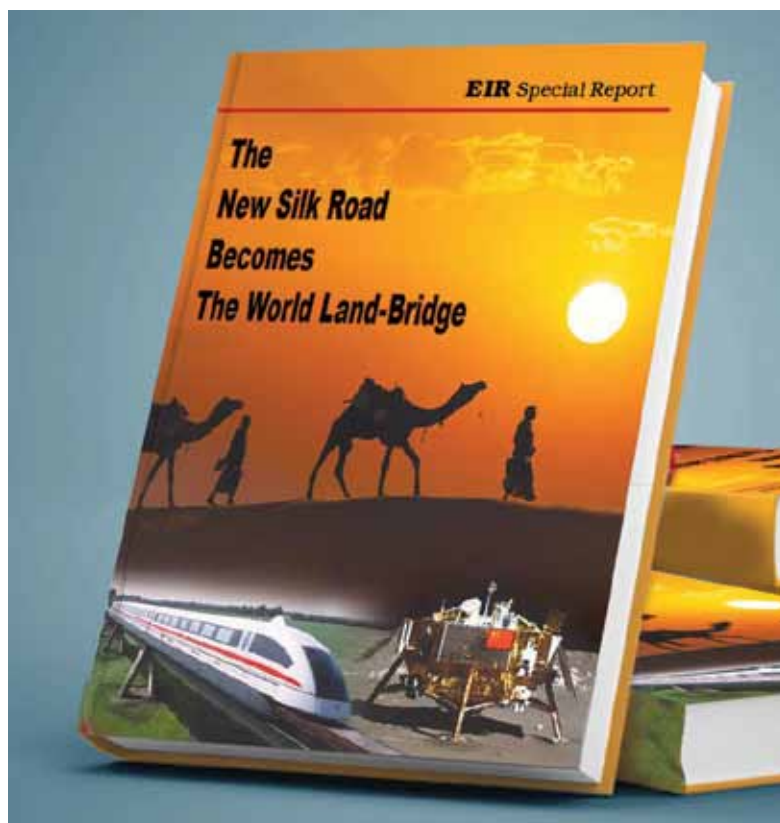
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Euphoric Egypt Steps Into the 21st Century

by Hussein Askary

March 21—This author spent a week in Egypt from March 9-16 (three days in Cairo and four in Sharm El-Sheikh in South Sinai). I was invited to speak at the International Water Technology Conference (IWTC. info) on saving Lake Chad and the Transaqua project, and was able to closely monitor the Egypt Economic Development Conference (www.egyptthefuture.com). The two conferences were held simultaneously in Sharm El-Sheikh in south Sinai (March 12-16). Egyptian government officials such as Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation Dr. Husam Mughazi and the Minister of Scientific Research visited the IWTC and spoke there, where *EIR*'s ideas and materials were delivered to Dr. Mughazi personally.

This report will focus on the Egypt Economic Development Conference (EEDC). Regular readers of *EIR* are already familiar with many of the actual and proposed projects through our series of articles since last June.¹

The EEDC was an enormous success, both emotionally and economically. The Egyptian nation was rejuvenated, and the path towards the future was clearly identified. Around 2,000 delegates from 112 nations, including 30 heads of state and executives of multinational companies, were in attendance.

The title of the conference, "Egypt of the Future,"

set the tone very clearly: that it is the future which is the objective, not short-term advantages—a very healthy idea! During and after the conference, euphoria broke out in all layers of Egyptian society. People saw a glimpse of a historical moment and a turning point that will chart a new path for this very ancient but ever-young nation, a moment paralleled only by the great achievements of the late leader Gamal Abdel-Nasser. Current President Abdelfattah El-Sisi has played a key personal role in catalyzing this moment, and the majority of people see him as a new Nasser.

The sense you get from ordinary people, intellectuals, and even government officials is that El-Sisi's Egypt is a new Egypt. All the previous practices in dealing with economic and political affairs are no longer valid, although major questions are still not resolved. The high level of attendance at the conference was a clear sign of global support for Egypt's new policies, more valid than any certificate from the IMF, World Bank, or any rating agencies.

Egypt today is like a cancer patient who is told by the doctors unexpectedly that he is actually healthy, and the diagnosis was wrong. However, the patient is extremely exhausted due to the long agony and unnecessary medications. Egypt is tired, but is looking forward to a great future. Everywhere you go, in the overcrowded and congested capital city Cairo, you see the scars of more than three decades of negligence and lack of investment in basic infrastructure, such as roads, the metro, and housing. The dilapidated tramway and its

1. See *EIR*'s four-part series (Sept. 5, Sept. 12, Oct. 10, and Nov. 21, 2014) on Egypt and East Africa's development, by Hussein Askary and Dean Andromidas.



Egyptian President Abdelfattah El-Sisi told his youthful audience at the close of the EEDC conference, "I remind Egyptians and the world that Egypt is awakening now."

dusty tracks tell a sorry story of complete lack of interest in maintaining this key transport means in the city, which possessed one of the earliest rail networks in the world, in the 19th Century. The facades of the houses, many of which are actually very beautiful, have been left to the mercy of time and nature, and the tenants or homeowners seem not even to be interested in renovating or even painting, probably for lack of resources.

However, when you reach the banks of the Nile River in the center of the city, after a long taxi trip in what people in Cairo call "moving parking lots," the chronically jammed highways and streets, you get a completely different sense of the history and potential of this nation. The Nile is a symbol and real source of life for this nation, a constant companion of the people. It is also a fountain of hope and a place where you can find refuge from the hardships of daily life.

When you take a boat for a sightseeing ride on the Nile from the October 6th Bridge, the first thing you notice on the eastern bank of the river is a huge, burned-down modern building next to the National Museum (see photo). It is the former headquarters of the deposed

former President Hosni Mubarak's National Democratic Party. It stands there as it was in the wake of the January 2011 revolution, as a monument to remind current politicians that the Egyptian people, although they allow a grace period for their new leaders as they did with also-deposed President Mohammad Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood, will no longer tolerate corrupt governments, which sell out their nation either to foreign and domestic economic interests or for personal power ambitions. Egyptians often tell foreign visitors: "We overthrew Mubarak when we wanted to in 2011. We overthrew Morsi too in 2013, when we realized how dangerous he and the Muslim Brotherhood are. And, we will overthrow any other government in the future, if we so wish."

President El-Sisi referenced this fact in his closing speech at the EEDC: "The Egyptian people made a change in January 2011, and made it again in June 30, 2013, and they can do it a third time. But I will not stay in power to see that day."

Besides domestic "enemies," the majority of Egyptians equally hate the World Bank and IMF and the current U.S. Administration, which they regard as a threat to their nation. The Obama Administration, like the



The burned-out building that formerly housed ex-President Hosni Mubarak's party headquarters is left as a reminder that the Egyptian people will not tolerate corrupt governments.

George W. Bush Administration, has continued and spread the regime-change policy, which the Egyptian people see spreading fires all around them, from Libya to Syria and Iraq. They regard the Obama Administration and its partners in Qatar and Turkey as the source of domestic terrorism, which intends to divide and destroy the nation when their “agents” of the Muslim Brotherhood failed to do that, or were prevented from doing that by the Egyptian people’s massive turnout in the June 30, 2013 revolt against Morsi, and the massive turnout in the Presidential elections last year, which brought El-Sisi to power by an overwhelming majority.

The World Bank and the IMF are considered the masterminds of the destruction of the Egyptian economy over the past three decades. Their conditions, imposed on Egypt with the help of the Mubarak regime, such as the “structural reforms,” privatization, and free-trade agreements, eliminated the state’s capabilities to maintain the economy, and stripped the nation of its human, natural, and agro-industrial resources, which were instead directed towards exports. No internal improvements in the hard and soft infrastructure of the country were allowed throughout that period. Massive poverty and an exhausted physical-economy were the result. The fact that the Egyptian people and the intelligentsia are acutely aware of these “free-market econ-

omy” threats to their nation should be a warning signal to the current government, which is desperately seeking foreign investment at a very high price to the economy.

‘It’s the Economy...’

Besides its moral and patriotic value, the EEDC also made important economic achievements. These can be generally divided into three categories: 1) A donors conference, 2) Egyptian government plans, and 3) contracts and Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with foreign companies.

1. The Gulf States of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Kuwait pledged to donate \$12 billion, part of it to be deposited in the Egyptian Central Bank, and the rest to be invested in infrastructure, energy, agriculture, and real estate projects by the Egyptian government itself. The political price, which the Gulf States hope Egypt will pay, is to back the subversive sectarian and geopolitical plan which the Anglo-Saudis are pursuing in the Middle East, especially against Syria, Iran, and now Yemen. However, it is unlikely that the government of President El-Sisi and the Egyptian intelligentsia and people will support this, because they are not so fond of the Al-Saud dynasty and the wealthy Persian Gulf ruling families. They actually see Syria and Iraq as similar to Egypt, as republican nation-states with a deep historical and cultural character, unlike the wealthy Gulf States, which were a creation of the British Empire. Most Egyptians support the Syrian government of President Hafez Al-Assad.

As for Iran, there is still an enormous amount of skepticism, as Egyptians see Iran as a strategic rival rather than an ally. The fact that the hated Muslim Brotherhood tried to initiate some diplomatic contact, did not make things better. However, Egyptian officials and people see the Obama Administration’s policies in the region as a greater threat to Egypt’s security and future than Iran. To solve the dilemma of balancing the financial support from the Gulf States without following their subversive policies, the El-Sisi government has chosen not to publicly address the issues of Syria, Yemen, and Iran, but instead to allow some media outlets to attack Iran, the Houthis of Yemen, and the Shia groups that are considered allies or agents of Iran.

It is important for Egypt not to tie itself to geopolitical schemes in the region and the world. However, propaganda can lead to terrible, unintended consequences.



The new Suez Canal project is currently underway. It will include not just the canal, but new ports, railways, and industry.

Besides the political price, the Gulf States expect to be given a huge share of the contracts for real estate, agriculture, and power, with preferential terms and conditions, which will allow them to earn more than they have spent and to achieve a dominating position in Egypt's economic future. If the Egyptian authorities are not alert to the corrupting effect of allowing these special practices, the country could easily slide back to Mubarak's era of corruption and mismanagement.

For example, in the late 1990s, the wealthy Saudis and Emiratis were given large portions of the newly reclaimed desert land west and north of the new Toshka water transfer project. The idea was to cultivate this land for export crops to the Gulf and Europe. After ten years, only 10% of that land was cultivated, and the Toshka project was almost completely abandoned.

2. The Egyptian government has a very distinct idea about the physical-economic needs of the country, and the means to propel the nation and its economy into the 21st Century as a major regional and potentially global power. Nonetheless, Egypt does not have the capital (or so Egyptians believe), nor the capital goods and technologies, to accomplish that goal.

The government ministers at the conference outlined in their presentations a number of key transport, power, industry, and agricultural projects, the largest of

which is of course the new Suez Canal Development Project (under construction, see *EIR*, Sept. 5, 2014) and the massive industrial zone along the new and old canal, which stretches more than 250 km. This will include ports, railways, and new industrial complexes where foreign and domestic companies will set up workshops.

There is also a major project of building a new port in Ain Sukhna, southwest of the entry point to the Suez Canal from the Gulf of Suez. This new port, which will include fuel depots and power plants, will be connected through a 60 km cargo railway and a high-speed passenger railway to the Hilwan industrial city southeast of Cairo. Hilwan, now almost a suburb of Cairo, with a population of 650,000, was developed in the Nasser era to become the industrial powerhouse of Egypt, with the largest steel and cement plants, in addition to auto and military-industrial factories, and related machine-tool and service workshops. These have also suffered from the economic depletion of the past 30 years, and need reconstruction and modern technologies.

The **Suez Canal Development Project** will constitute 30-35% of Egypt's economy once completed. The Suez international industrial and logistics center will stretch across the three governorates of Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez, and will include six sea ports, says Yehia Zaki, managing director of Dar Al-Handasah

Egypt, who presented the mega-project to the conference. It will require \$15 billion to be spent on utilities, as well as 6 gigawatts of power, and will include three economic zones covering an area of 500 km²:

- **The East Port Said Zone**, which will house a trans-shipment port and an industrial area of 40 km² for light and medium industries. Crucially, it will include the new **East Suez Port**, the first phase of which has been completed.

- **The Qantara Zone**, which will house food industries because of its proximity to agricultural land; textile industries; and housing and real estate.

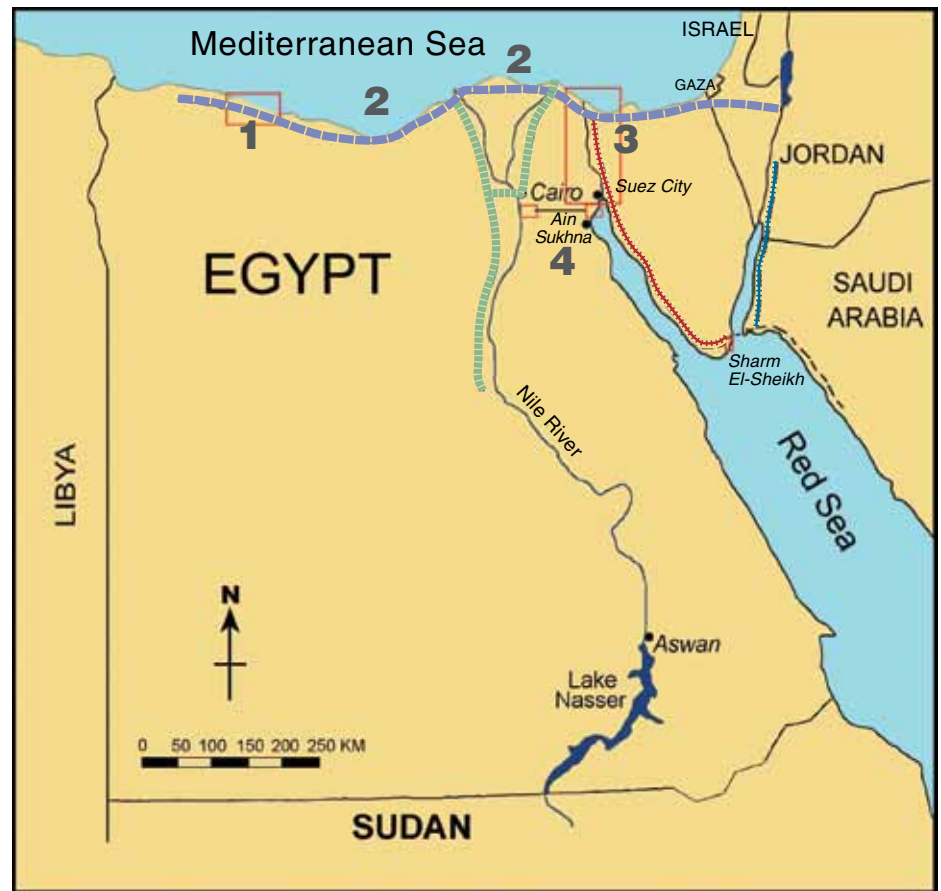
- **The Ain Sukhna Zone**, which encompasses 80 km² in northwest Suez, and will include a port that will act as Egypt's gateway to the Gulf State economies, connecting the Gulf with Africa and Asia. It will also include medium and heavy industries.

Transport and Logistics

Transport Minister Hani Dhahi announced on the second day of the EECD some of the major government transport and logistics projects. Dhahi declared that his ministry has signed six agreements worth \$2.2 billion: agreement with China's AVIC International Holding Co. to establish a company to build trains in Egypt (worth \$500 million); a MoU to build a railway line with electric trains running from Alexandria to Abu Qir, with the Italian firm Trenitalia (\$490 million); a goods railway line between the Gulf of Suez port of Ain Sukhna and Helwan City south of Cairo; an agreement with the UAE's Dubai Ports World to build a liquid bulk storage terminal at Ain Sukhna; and a \$250 million contract for a new, multipurpose terminal in the Port of Alexandria.

All these projects are intended to integrate Egypt

FIGURE 1
Proposed and Ongoing Development Projects



1. Al-Dabaa Nuclear Plant (Rosatom)
 2. New gas and oil fields (BP and ENI)
 3. New Suez Canal and industrial zone: ports, industries, conventional power plants, high-speed railway, train factory
 4. New Ain-Sukhna port with fuel depots, power plant, and new railway connection to Helwan industrial city south of Cairo
- EIR's proposed extension of Eurasian-African development corridor
 - Planned extension of the Development Corridor, adopted by the Egyptian government (see Figure 3)
 - Proposed rail line from the Gulf of Aqaba into Jordan
 - Proposed Afro-Asian rail link
 - Proposed extension of the rail grid in the future

into the new development dynamic spearheaded by the BRICS nations (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa), especially China's strategy of building the New Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road between Asia and Europe (**Figure 1**).

New Capital City

One of the surprises at the EECD was the announcement by the government of a new project to build a completely new administrative capital for the nation. However, the fact that a Dubai-based corporation, which was responsible for one of the largest real-estate

Ponzi schemes in modern times in Dubai itself, the Emaar project, is in charge, or partially so, of the projects, sends chills down the spine of any prudent observer. Emirati business tycoon Mohamed El-Abbar, CEO of Emaar, stated that his corporation will be in charge of implementing plans to establish the new capital for Egypt, and that he co-founded a new company, Capital City Partners—independent of Emaar—to develop plans for the new city.

On the face of it, a new capital city is a necessity, to relieve Cairo of some of its burdens. Old infrastructure and housing that can no longer accommodate the 20 million people inhabiting the city and its suburbs are a great obstacle for economic development and social justice. This author missed almost all his planned appointments in the city due to traffic jams.

The new administrative capital, an integrated world-class modern city larger than Washington, D.C., is projected to be built in 7 to 10 years. But President El-Sisi insisted during the conference that it should be completed in 5 to 7 years. The total cost is estimated at \$45 billion. It will be located east of the current capital, at an equal distance of 60 km from Ain Sukhna and Suez City and Cairo. According to Minister of Housing Mostafa Madbouli, the new capital encompasses 700 km² of land available for urban development, and will include 1.1 million housing units for 5 million citizens. The capital would also include 250 km of roads and a new airport. It will be connected by light rail to the major industrial cities in Suez and Ain Sukhna, in addition to the old Cairo. There will be 663 health-care and medical education centers in the city. All government ministries, the parliament, and diplomatic corps will be accommodated in the new capital.

Minister Madbouli claimed that this project will not cost the state budget anything, although the government will supervise the whole of it. He explained that the government was intending to sell state-owned land valued at 50 billion Egyptian pounds (\$6.55 billion at today's exchange rates). For the first time in its modern history, Egypt would be selling land to foreigners, an issue that has raised a lot of criticism.

The major risk is that the whole new capital city project could become a real estate bubble, with astronomical prices that could not be afforded by ordinary citizens, or even by Egyptian companies and their employees. Although Minister Madbouli claimed that the government would provide housing for hundreds of thousands of low-income Egyptians, what this project



Egyptian Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation Dr. Husam Mughazi, at the International Water Technology Conference, with his copy of EIR in his hands.

could lead to, if not handled wisely, is a divided society and a failed real estate venture.

Agriculture

President El-Sisi announced before the EEDC that his government has adopted a plan to reclaim and develop 4 million feddans (1 feddan = 1.038 acres) of agricultural land from the desert west of the Nile Valley. The first stage will include the development of 1.2 million feddans. The development of the desert areas, and building a chain of agro-industrial and urban centers, are key elements of resolving the demographic imbalance in the country, where the 89 million Egyptians are concentrated in only 6% of the country's land area, while vast tracts of desert that are actually fertile lands are undeveloped.

Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation Mughazi told the attendees at the International Water Technology Conference before heading to the EEDC's opening session, that the government will start immediately to reclaim and develop 1.2 million feddans of the Western Desert. This project which is known to *EIR*

readers as the Development Corridor (**Figure 2**), will accommodate 4 million Egyptians, mostly educated youth, who will move from the densely populated Nile Valley (**Figure 3**) and the Delta to develop the desert.

Geophysicist Dr. Isam Metwaly, who is a remote-sensing and hydrogeology professor working in the National Center for Desert Research, with a long record of work with NASA, told *EIR* that each feddan requires four members of the labor force to develop, service, and maintain the land. (An interview with Dr. Metwaly will be published in *EIR* soon.) The water source will basically depend on the groundwater potential in the Western Desert.

Egyptian scientists, such as Dr. Metwaly and Dr. Farouk El-Baz have developed a comprehensive map of the deep aquifers in the desert, with the help of remote-sensing techniques in collaboration with NASA. These aquifers are also directly and indirectly related to the massive Grand Nubian Sandstone Aquifer, which spreads for a massive 4 million km² beneath Egypt, Sudan, Libya, and Chad. The quality and quantity of this water is estimated to be suitable for agricultural purposes for a very long duration. These are not simply “fossil” water aquifers, but renewable or rechargeable ones too, with different layers and rock-fracture conduit systems.

Minister of Agriculture Dr. Salah Hilal announced at the EEDC that MoUs and protocols were signed with investors to immediately reclaim and cultivate 218,000 feddans. The National Agricultural Research Institute will provide complete scientific studies to investors, and he said he would personally facilitate the projects. He reported that he had signed an agreement with a UAE company to develop 220,000 feddans for agriculture and a food-processing project in Kom Ombo, on condition that the company presents a feasibility study within three months.

He stressed that there will be specific legislation for the investment in the agricultural sector and management of the groundwater. Eighty percent of the land will be for private sector investments, both domestic and foreign, and 20% will be allocated for Egyptian youth and family farmers. The government will build the infrastructure necessary for the projects, according to Hilal, in order to encourage the investors to launch new projects. He added that 1.2 million feddans will be

FIGURE 2

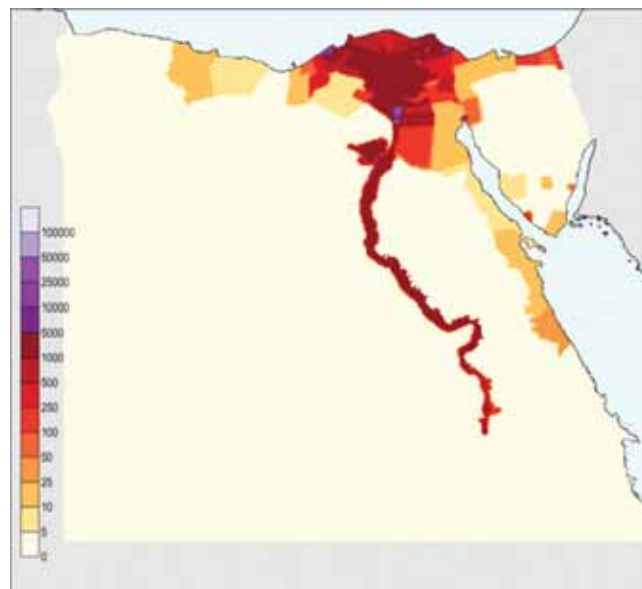
Proposed Development Corridor West of the Nile



Dr. Farouk El-Baz

FIGURE 3

Egypt's Population Density, 2010



<http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw/> creative commons

prepared for investments in Al-Mughara, Eastern Oweinat, East Sewah, Old Farafra, southeast of the Qattara Depression, west of El-Minia, Toshki Wells, Toshki Canal, and west of Kom Ombo. Hilal stated that “President El-Sisi instructed that all these projects will have to be integrated agro-industrial complexes to contribute to the overall national economic development.” Hilal indicated that foreign investors will be granted 49-year utility licenses for the land and Egyptians 3-year ownership permits, both on condition that they show seriousness in the investments. The minister stressed that the next stage will witness the reclamation of 3 million more feddans, and the creation of fish farms in many coastal areas and along the Nile.

It is clear that the Egyptian government is rushing into this legislation to attract investors, but the terms and conditions are still vague and non-transparent. Egypt’s early experience of encouraging foreign investment in agriculture for the sole purpose of export, at a time the nation was in dire need of food for its own consumption, proved to be catastrophic. There should be very strict and clear terms and conditions in any investment that give priority to achieving a decent level of food self-sufficiency for the people of Egypt.

Power Generation

The big question is: Given the completely run-down and exhausted national economy that has been looted for more than 30 years, how will this massive industrial revolution be powered? Egypt has to double its power generation capacity before any of the other projects can start. Here comes point 3—foreign investments.

At the end of 2013, Egypt had 31 GW of installed generating capacity, dominated by natural gas and oil. Between now and 2030, the scheduled date for the completion of the current government economic vision, Egypt will have to more than triple its power-generation and -distribution capacity. Even before any massive development projects are undertaken, Egypt has witnessed disruptive blackouts in recent years, especially during the Summer.

Most and the largest foreign investment contracts focus on building the power-generation capacity and finding the fuel. Besides the 1,000 megawatt nuclear power plant that Russia will build in northwestern Egypt on the Mediterranean in Al-Dabaa, Siemens and General Electric (GE) were awarded the largest contracts. Saudi and Emirati companies signed contracts to build coal-powered plants for a capacity of up to 6,000

MW. There is also a long list of much smaller solar- and wind-power contracts. Chinese companies such as the State Grid Corporation will build the new high-voltage nationwide grid.

The largest power-generation contract was awarded to the German industrial conglomerate Siemens. President El-Sisi personally negotiated the costs and time frame of building the new power plants, which he claimed, in his final speech at the conference, helped reduce the construction time to 18 months from 36! Siemens alone will help increase the generating capacity of the country by one third, at the cost of about \$10 billion. Siemens and the Egyptian government agreed to the following, according to the Siemens AG website:

- Agreement on the 4.4 GW Beni Suef power plant in Southern Egypt;
- Agreement to build 2 GW of wind power generation capacity and a wind rotor blade factory.
- Agreement for Siemens to develop concepts for a further 6.6 GW of combined cycle power plants and ten substations.

The agreements were signed in the presence of Egypt’s Minister of Electricity, Shaker Al-Markabi, Germany’s Vice Chancellor Sigmar Gabriel, and President and Chief Executive Officer of Siemens AG Joe Kaeser.

There was no clear announcement during the conference of the financing methods nor terms of profit and repayment on the investment. Siemens, with backing from the German government, and banking and financial institutions, will probably cover the whole cost. President El-Sisi will visit Germany in April to meet Chancellor Angela Merkel, to discuss Germany’s support for Egypt’s development programs. This kind of development perspective, like that of the BRICS, is a key element for the survival of Germany’s and Western Europe’s advanced industrial sector.

While much was being said in and around the conference about wind and solar power—which, with their low energy-flux density, are vastly inadequate to the needs of the modern world—natural gas, coal, and nuclear power will dominate Egyptian power generation in the coming decades.

The Egyptian government also announced an agreement with the American firm General Electric to quickly add 2.6 GW to the national immediately, through newly installed turbines grid and increasing the efficiency of the grid. According to GE, to date, “more than 70% of the advanced gas turbines have arrived on the ground.”

The electricity, equivalent to the power needed for 2.5 million homes, will enter the grid in May 2015, in time to meet the high demand during the Summer months, according to GE's website.

In a consortium with Egypt's Orascom to build two power plants, GE P&W's Power Generation Products business will provide 12 9E heavy-duty gas turbines, which will generate a total of 1,495 MW. GE claims that its advanced gas turbines already help generate more than 9.5 GW of electricity, nearly 30% of the country's total installed capacity.

However, there is no extra gas, oil, or coal available in Egypt to fuel these power plants, and it is unthinkable to import these raw materials from international markets due to the cost. Therefore, the next-largest contracts were signed with BP (\$14 billion) and ENI of Italy (\$5 billion) to explore and develop primarily new gas fields and also oil fields offshore along Egypt's Mediterranean coast. There are a number of large coal mines in the Sinai Peninsula and eastern Egypt on the Red Sea that have been either shut down or neglected for decades. These will have to be reopened and developed to fuel the new power plants.

BP estimates there to be 5 trillion cubic feet (TCF) of gas and 55 million barrels (MMbbls) of condensates in the West North Delta region, which it expects to produce at a rate of up to 1.2 billion cf/day. This figure, if borne out, it will increase Egypt's current gas production by about 25%. BP expects production to commence in 2017. The new producing wells are to be located in the North Alexandria and West Mediterranean Deep-water offshore concession blocks, which the company already operates. There are potentially additional 7 TCF to be added through future exploration.

ENI's projects are expected to add 200 million barrels of oil and 1.3 TCF of gas.

Legitimate Skepticism

There are, of course, big questions that have not been answered by El-Sisi's government. The major



"Euphoric" Egyptians working on the new Suez Canal, give the V for Victory sign, while hoisting a banner picturing President El-Sisi.

issues are: How will the pressing social and economic conditions of the most impoverished sectors of society be alleviated? And how big are the concessions that the government has had to make, and the incentives it has had to offer, for the foreign investors to work in Egypt? The question of direct financing by foreign interests, as opposed to the creation of a Hamiltonian national credit mechanism, is still not completely understood by the Egyptian government.

President El-Sisi, in obvious desperation to attract the foreign investors, signed a new investment bill in early March by Presidential Decree (as the parliament is dissolved and new elections will not be held before late this year), ahead of the conference. The move is being criticized by Egyptian economists who are opposed to free-market-economy ideology. Ahmed El-Naggar, writing in *Al-Ahram* daily, for example, claimed that the new law is similar to the one in effect during President Mubarak's era, which facilitated looting by foreign investors of the labor power, water, and natural resources of the country. Foreign investors are reportedly being offered tax and customs exemption. They are allowed to transfer their profits abroad rather than reinvest in the country. Foreign workers are allowed to transfer all of their income abroad.

Furthermore, foreign companies are blessed with subsidized power and fuel. The government buys the power and fuel, and sells it to the foreign companies much more cheaply. Thus, the government increases its own deficit. All these issues, which will potentially be

attacked by the new parliament after the elections later this year, could create a deadlock for investment.

On the morning following the EEDC, El-Naggar wrote in *Al-Ahram*: “It is true that raising the economic growth rate, diversifying and developing the economy, and creating new employment opportunities are major objectives if local investment is to be awakened, along with Arab and foreign investment. However, this must be based on the rules of justice and parity in the relationship between the state and those investors, accompanied with policies that distribute the fruits of economic development equitably.”

He further stressed, expressing the view of a large representation of the Egyptian intelligentsia whom *EIR* spoke to before and after the conference: “The trickle-down theory has proved to be a failure in practical reality in treating the negative social consequences of the free-market model, which is represented in the state’s general budget deficit due to the expansion of taxes and customs, exemptions for the benefit of the capitalists and their companies, the increase of poverty and widening its scale, set against the increase of richness of the upper class and a widening gap between classes, and the spread of monopoly and monopolistic prices.”

Hamiltonian Credit

One year before El-Sisi was elected as President, and a few weeks after the deposing of President Morsi on June 30, 2013, *EIR* (July 26, 2013) published a “Proposal for an Egyptian Economic Declaration of Independence,” in which we advised whoever would assume power in Cairo on how to deal with the economic situation.

Fortunately, several of the steps proposed by *EIR* were adopted by El-Sisi’s government, such as national mega-infrastructure projects, and resorting to the people and domestic market for financing. President El-Sisi announced in June 2014 the intent to build a new Suez Canal, and appealed to the people to contribute to financing it. The Egyptian people delivered 60 billion Egyptian pounds (ca. \$8 billion at today’s exchange rates). A deputy bank director I met in Sharm El-Sheikh stated that their bank offices had to stay open late after the closing time for many days, in order to comply with Egyptian citizens’ demand for Suez Canal bonds. The Egyptian people are true patriots who heeded the call for defending and building the nation.

When *EIR* made its proposal in 2013, we estimated that there was more than \$70 billion in the domestic market that could be mobilized for a series of mega-

infrastructure projects, not just one. However, we proposed the establishment of a “Hamiltonian” National Development and Reconstruction Bank, in which all resources—private, governmental, and even foreign—would be deposited, in order to give the government and the bank the leverage to issue national credit to finance the development projects, not project by project through direct bonds. The momentum that was created to mobilize for building the New Suez Canal is being lost now, amidst the frenzy to attract foreign investors and money. Egypt does not need so much foreign “money” at usurious rates. It does need the foreign technologies and capital tools to relaunch the economy.

Conclusion

It is very clear that President El-Sisi is widely regarded as a savior of the nation at this critical moment, and a reincarnation of President Gamal Abdel-Nasser. The absolute majority is proud of him and supportive. He has shown that he wants to achieve a leap into the future in the shortest possible time. But, while the President is leaping like a gazelle, the government and its institutions are lagging behind, due to massive bureaucracy and latent corruption. The rest of the economy is crawling like a turtle, due to three decades of destruction by World Bank and IMF policies, backed by the U.S. and the EU, with the collaboration of Mubarak’s regime.

In his closing speech at the EEDC, El-Sisi, who clearly was very moved and was speaking amidst a large crowd of Egyptian youth, said: “I remind Egyptians and the world that Egypt is awakening now. People thought my country had died. But no, Egypt is a country God created for life. . . .

“I know Egypt and its problems and I can see them as I can see you now. I know the solutions as I see you now. Egypt needs no less than \$200 to \$300 billion to have real hope for the 90 million Egyptians to really live, really work, and really be happy.”

He pointedly located the state of the economy as described here, when he said: “We are behind, and those who are late must either speed-walk or run . . . even running will not be enough in our case.”

After being in Egypt for a week, and talking to people of all levels of society, it became clear to me that the whole nation has set its eyes on the future, and the momentum exists to rebuild it. What is needed is far-sightedness and a larger focus on the whole world’s situation in which Egypt exists, and a clear understanding of social and physical economics.

AS EUROPEANS JOIN AIIB

China Asks Washington 'What Are You Waiting for?'

by Nancy Spannaus

March 21—The global shift toward a new world economic order based on building physical economy, not financial bubbles, made stunning progress last week, as, first Great Britain, and then five other European nations applied to become founding members of the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). As of this writing, 34 nations have applied to be part of the institution, which the Chinese have declared will be capitalized at the level of \$100 billion and dedicated to funding major infrastructure projects in Asia and elsewhere. The deadline to become a founding member is March 31.

These dramatic steps were taken in the context of the LaRouche movement's global mobilization around a petition calling for the trans-Atlantic countries to join the BRICS-AIIB process, and in the face of sabotage by the Obama Administration.

Combined with the new institutions being set up by the BRICS nations, the AIIB promises to be a significant source of long-term, low-interest credit for nations which have been essentially blackballed by the IMF and the World Bank. From the time he proposed it in the Fall of 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasized the non-exclusive nature of the bank, and sought participants outside, as well as inside Asia.

At the March 26-27 annual Boao Forum for Asia, Xi is, according to Xinhua, expected to set out "a detailed list of major infrastructure projects concerning railways, roads, energy, information technology and indus-

trial parks to be started in the coming years. The number of these big infrastructure projects could reach hundreds and will spread across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan and China's other neighboring countries." China's western province "Xinjiang, located in the center of Asia, is the gateway to the Silk Road, and it will play an integral role in China-Europe exchanges."

In the wake of the wave of European applications to join, China's official news agency Xinhua went right to the point: Under the headline, "So, Washington, What Are You Waiting for?" its March 18 dispatch began: "Welcome Germany! Welcome France! Welcome Italy! Despite a petulant and cynical Washington, the three leading European powers decided to join the AIIB headquartered in Beijing on Tuesday."

Xinhua wrote that this sends a "clear signal to the whole world, and particularly to the United States, which is trying to forge an anti-AIIB front within its allies," noting that the euro countries which are joining demonstrate an "international community bound together by interdependence, win-win cooperation, rather than self-concerned fulfillment," while the U.S. stance of "holding sour grapes over the AIIB makes America look isolated and hypocritical."

Development the Focus

From the outset, the Chinese government has insisted that the intent of the AIIB is to collaborate with



Chinese President Xi Jinping (second from left, front) with representatives of the 21 Asian countries who joined the AIIB, in Beijing Oct. 24, 2014. Xi has extended his offer for membership to all nations; so far, the U.S. is opting out.

the development banks of the international financial institutions, not to replace them. After all, wrote Xinhua March 20, “according to statistics, by 2020 around \$8 trillion of investment will be needed in the fast-growing Asia-Pacific region to improve its infrastructure. However, it is obvious that the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) could not comfortably cover the shortfall.”

The presidents of both the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank have cautiously welcomed the new institution, while many top figures in the world of finance—of which U.S. Treasury Secretary Jack Lew is exemplary—have denigrated the idea as a sign of pique from China for not being given more say at the IMF and World Bank, and for allegedly lacking the high standards of the existing institutions.

As many Third World countries could attest, those “high standards” have had one major result: no credit for infrastructure. That lack of credit is a killer.

The AIIB is oriented first and foremost to providing credit for infrastructure. In *Asia First* newsletter, March 19, China’s Vice Minister for Finance Shi Yaobin clarified that the AIIB will not be a challenge to the World Bank, nor to the Asian Development Bank, because the AIIB will focus on infrastructure renovation, and not on poverty reduction.

On the March 19 CCTV program “Dialogue,” guest

Victor Gao Zhikai also explained that the “original focus of the World Bank was poverty alleviation,” whereas the AIIB is dedicated to connectivity and infrastructure, which will raise living standards. As Lyndon LaRouche has always emphasized, any idea of eliminating poverty without raising the scientific platform of the economy, through infrastructure, is a fraud—and World Bank programs have shown as much.

The European Shift

Up until March 12, 27 nations had signed on as founding members of the AIIB, including powerhouse India, U.S. ally the Philippines, and many other South and Central Asian countries. Then a major shift occurred: Great Britain announced that it was applying to join.

Media reports agree that “close ally” Great Britain gave Washington no pre-notice of its decision, which all realize went explicitly against Washington’s wishes. A very uncool Obama Administration spokesman immediately told the *Financial Times* that the decision was made with “virtually no consultation with the US. We are wary about a trend toward constant accommodation of China, which is not the best way to engage a rising power.”

Within the next days, France, Germany, and Italy all announced that they too would apply to be founding members. They put out a joint statement on the decision, which included the announcement that they would work to ensure the new institution “follows the best standards and practices in terms of governance, safeguards, debt and procurement policies.” The German announcement was made at a March 17 press conference held by German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble with visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ma Kai.

Subsequently, Switzerland and Luxembourg also declared their intent to apply. And, according to Chinese press and press in their own nations, decisions by South Korea and Australia in favor are imminent. There has even been public discussion of taking that step in Japan, which has, with the U.S., been a leading critic of the Chinese initiative.

As Helga Zepp-LaRouche pointed out in her article

in the March 20 *EIR*, the attractiveness of the AIIB to the European nations lies in the fact that the current trans-Atlantic financial system is totally bankrupt, and can provide no credit for real economic investment. Thus, whether or not such nations as Great Britain intend to sabotage the bank from the inside, they are also responding to the fact that the new system being set up by the Chinese could provide a road to economic survival.

Nor should the contrast between the outlook of the AIIB, which these European nations are joining, and the European Union's murderous policy toward Greece, among others, be ignored. The overall economic policy issue—Hamiltonian credit vs. Schachtian economics and speculation—has not been resolved in the European nations such as Germany.

Obama Gets Slammed

The pile-on against the bungling, incompetent, and dangerous narcissist Barack Obama has been impressive. On March 20, the *New York Times* devoted a lead editorial ("U.S. Allies, Lured by China's Bank") to an on attack Obama for mishandling the issue, and having "no coherent plan" for dealing with the bank.

Other media made similar critiques, including by citing major figures in international finance, such as former World Bank head Robert Zoellick. Some examples:

- "Diplomatic Disaster: Obama Humiliated by Allies' Rush to Join China's New Bank." In the *Washington Times* March 18, David R. Sands writes that, "The battle of wills between Beijing and Washington over a China-sponsored development bank for Asia is turning into a rout, and the Obama Administration has found itself isolated and embarrassed...."

- "An Influential Voice [Zoellick] Slams U.S. Handling of New China-Led Infrastructure Bank." In a ChinaRealTime posting run by the *Wall Street Journal*, March 19, writer Ying Ma features the criticisms of Zoellick, U.S. Trade Representative and Deputy Secretary of State in the George W. Bush Administration.

Obama's approach is "mistaken both on policy and on execution." Zoellick means that the U.S. should have seen the AIIB as an "opportunity" to push on China, U.S. objections such as anti-corruption, and governance issues. "'If I had been at the World Bank, I would have tried to embrace the AIIB as a partner,' Zoellick said." On Obama's failure of "execution" of policy, author Ying Ma wrote that no alternative to

shunning the AIIB was proffered by the U.S. to nations. Zoellick said, "After the Obama administration pressured allies and partners not to join, it seemed to drop the ball...."

- "China Takes a Jab at U.S. as Europeans Back Asian Bank." In the *Washington Post* March 19, Simon Denyer reports on "the significant diplomatic setback for the United States," with "the European decision to break ranks with Washington," over the AIIB. Specific criticisms by three individuals are reported.

David Sedney, former State Department official: "The Administration has made a major mistake. Not just our refusal to take part in the bank, but the pressure on our allies not to take part, was very short-sighted.... And it is clearly going to go ahead whether we like it or not...."

Thomas Wright, at the Brookings Institution, wrote that the U.S. policy on the AIIB has been "confused and contradictory."

Paul Haenle, director of the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center in Beijing, said the Obama Administration has "played it very badly.... We are going to come out looking insecure and weak...."

The Chinese Offer

It was back in 1983 that LaRouche, then working intensively to pull together an international alliance of nations for global economic development, pointed to the Asia-Pacific region as the center of growth for the world in the coming century. The cornerstones of that plan were five major infrastructure projects—the Kra Canal, China's South-North Water Diversion Project (SNWDP), a second Panama Canal, the Mekong River Basin project, and water development in India.

In the three decades since, major powers in Eurasia have moved to reject the monetarist path, which has resulted in repeated financial crises and a devastated world economy, and take up the principles of physical economic growth which LaRouche and his movement have been fighting for. Chinese investors are actively involved in exploring or financing three of those projects, and a major portion of the SNWDP has been completed.

The question remains, where is the West, particularly the U.S.? As Xinhua wrote March 20: "It is high time for those who are still hovering outside the new-born international body to get on the boat, so that they could share their valuable experience and make joint contributions to Asia's economic growth and to the sustainable development of the world economy at large."

Tremonti Equates EU to Roman Imperial Court

by Claudio Celani

March 22—On March 18, Italian Senator and former Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti took to the Senate floor to blast the European Union policy toward Greece. Looking at the current suffering of the Greek population, not even Margaret Thatcher would dare to push for the EU reforms, he said, and compared Luxembourg, home of the European Parliament, to the court of Roman Emperor Elagabalus, one of the most degenerate of the pagan Roman Imperial rulers (r. 218-222 AD).

This was Tremonti's first high-profile intervention after his government was forced to resign, in December 2011, as the result of an EU-wide conspiracy in which the European Central Bank (ECB) played a leading role. Both former U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner and former Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Zapatero have published evidence of the plot to overthrow the Italian government, in which Tremonti was Economy (Finance) Minister, and eventually replace it with a technocratic cabinet led by Mario Monti, which applied to Italy the same kind of austerity which has almost killed Greece. Thus, speaking about Greece, Tremonti, who has called for reinstatement of Glass-Steagall banking separation, speaks also about Italy and on behalf of a growing support in Italy for the Greek battle in the EU.

The Eurocrats Are the Problem

"The problem is not that Greece entered Europe, but that Europe entered Greece," Tremonti said. "The causes of the crisis are not, as some say, related to the obscure and opaque Greek government budget, an almost negligible entity. The real Greek tragedy came from the private financial side, starting with the euro. In a euphoric dimension starting in 2002, an enormous flow of capital was lent by European banks to Greek society, joyfully financing the Olympics, swimming

pools, and cars (the latter not exactly 'made in Greece') and various illusions. For a decade, merriment was bilateral, both among the debtors, and also the creditors, who were the recipients of huge flows of interest payments.

"Fatally, the crisis came. You see, on the basis of the law of the market economy, if debtors fail, creditors fail, too. In the case of Greece, the opposite occurred. And thus, aid to Greece, including what we [Italy] generously provided, helped everybody—and especially German and French creditor banks—everybody except the Greeks. After the European cure, Greek government debt rose and Greek GDP fell. And yet, in a compulsive way, Europe demands from Greece more privatization, more liberalization. Looking at the current conditions of the Greek people, not even Margaret Thatcher would ask for such measures!"

Basic European values, Tremonti said, are no longer "those of our historic tradition," but they are rather those of a "pre-Christian and pagan past." "I want to be clear: Elagabalus, with his set of values and his lifestyle, would perfectly fit in the Luxembourg court." Elagabalus, who became emperor at age 14, was assassinated when he was 18. He was one of the most degenerate Roman emperors. Historian B.G. Niebuhr remarks that "the name Elagabalus is branded in history above all others" because of his "unspeakably disgusting life."

Tremonti had also some words for ECB chairman



Italian Sen. Giulio Tremonti gave a passionate speech on the Senate floor March 18 calling for an end to the EU austerity policy against Greece. "Not even Margaret Thatcher would ask for such measures!" he exclaimed.

Mario Draghi, whose Quantitative Easing, he said, is not going to solve anything. Some Italian media picked this up and greeted Tremonti's comeback in the "perpetual fight" among the two rivals.

Italy Ready To Break?

The fact is, that Greece's battle against the EU austerity has found widespread support in Italy, with a growing bipartisan section of the political establishment even in favor of leaving the euro.

As one of the leading anti-euro professors, Alberto Bagnai, explained to a French audience on March 6, anti-euro political forces in Italy have understood that ideological differences are less important than national interests on the euro issue. Bagnai, who is traditionally a leftist, referred not only to the numerous followers of his blog, but also to the fact that recently, a faction in the Democratic Party (DP) broke ranks with the pro-euro leadership and joined the anti-euro fight, which so far was represented in the Parliament only by the Lega Nord and, in some form, by the M5S party.

This sentiment is reflected in the fact that there are nine bills in the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, with sponsors across the political spectrum, calling for restoring Glass-Steagall, including one introduced by Senator Tremonti.

Stefano Fassina, former Undersecretary of State for the Economy in the Renzi government (he resigned in protest against Renzi's policies), was insisting one year ago that leaving the euro would be a catastrophe. Now he has changed his mind. In recent interviews and articles, Fassina has started to warn that in the Eurozone, a "shipwreck" is ensured. To save democracy and the people, Greece, and also Italy, must plan an exit.

'Terminate the Troika Phase'

In an article titled "The Iceberg Is Closer and Closer," published on a Democratic Party (DP) website on Feb. 24 <http://ideecontroluce.it/>, Fassina blasts the EU attitude toward the Greek government as: "We are in the universe of TINA: There Is No Alternative," and as a refusal to understand the mistakes of the EU. "The Greek case could be an opportunity to change course for the *Titanic Europe* and avoid the shipwreck of the single currency.... But negationism dominates the scene ... leaving the serious sickness to be cured with

poisoning.

"The Greek parabola is evidence that within the Eurozone there are no political conditions for radical correction of economic policy course, necessary for a recovery and for improving labor conditions—thus, for the survival of the euro. It is evident that to save itself, Greece must leave the euro and devalue."

The Eurozone needs a Gorbachov, Fassina wrote, somebody who can lead an orderly devolution, without bloodletting. However, nobody is in sight. "And the iceberg is closer and closer to the euro, to democracy, and to the left. The left can avoid the drift of labor depreciation and of declining middle-class democracy, thus saving and recovering a historical sense, only if it succeeds in breaking out of the euro cage, if it rebuilds itself as a national and popular [left]."

On Feb. 2, on the occasion of Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras's visit to Rome, Fassina had published an open letter to Premier Renzi, together with DP colleague Marco D'Attorre, proposing to "terminate the Troika phase and call for a European Debt Conference which can reduce the burden and allow an otherwise impossible recovery."

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—Lyndon LaRouche,
Feb. 11, 2013

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WAR DRIVE AGAINST RUSSIA

British and Obama Will Deploy Military to Ukraine

by Jeffrey Steinberg

March 23—After weeks of back-and-forth delays, the Pentagon announced on March 19 that American military personnel would be going to Ukraine by late April to train the Ukrainian armed forces. The mission, involving 300-600 paratroopers from the Vicenza, Italy-based 173rd Airborne Brigade, according to the Feb. 12 Pentagon announcement, is to train National Guard forces (which are infested, if not dominated, by Nazi militias), how to better defend themselves against “Russian and rebel artillery and rockets.” It had been put on hold to await the outcome of the Minsk ceasefire agreements.

An initial contingent of British Army trainers is already in western Ukraine on a similar mission. The decision by President Obama marks a victory for Assistant Secretary of State Victoria Nuland and other administration neocons, who have been pushing for confrontation with Russia.

That slide towards confrontation will not abate until both Nuland and President Obama are removed from office. So long as the British war party maintains control over the U.S. nuclear button, the danger will remain—despite the best intentions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and other war-avoidance forces in Washington and Europe.

The recent interventions by leading German figures, including Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, have been an important pushback, but the current escalation against

Moscow, centered on Ukraine and the Baltics, is a clear reminder that the drive for war is very real.

Deployment Against Minsk

Gen. Ben Hodges, head of the U.S. Army in Europe, defended the decision, claiming that it did not mean that the U.S. had concluded that the Minsk Accords reached in February had failed. The Minsk agreements did suffer a serious setback last week, but not through any actions from Moscow.

Just hours before the deadline, Ukraine’s Poroshenko/Yatsenyuk government submitted a bill to the Supreme Rada (parliament), that was to provide for greater autonomy for the eastern Ukrainian regions, as mandated by the Minsk Accords. But the bill’s language contained a “poison pill,” demanding that the introduction of the new status be postponed until the Donetsk and Lugansk regions hold elections under Ukrainian jurisdiction. In effect, Kiev refuses to recognize or talk with the two republics.

That action plainly violated the Minsk Accords. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov told Rossiya 1 state TV March 21 that it was now up to German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President François Hollande to “save Minsk.” He warned that “provocateurs in Kiev” could now stage an incident to blow up the ceasefire and create the circumstances for a flow of arms to the Ukrainian forces. Lavrov confirmed that the Normandy Four (Russia, Germany, France, Ukraine)

will be meeting in Paris in the coming week, and that the meeting could be elevated to a ministerial level, if the crisis required it.

Signs of Confrontation

The fact that NATO and American Administration actions are driving the situation toward confrontation was highlighted March 21 by Russia's Ambassador to Denmark, Mikhail Vanin, who warned in an op-ed that if Denmark went ahead with plans to participate in the U.S.-NATO missile defense program, Russian strategic nuclear weapons would be targeted against the Danish Navy. He said the planned missile defense deployments posed a "threat to Russia" by disrupting the fragile nuclear balance in Europe.

The British media continues to hype the war danger—blaming Russia. The *Mail on Sunday* March 22 warned that Russia's new generation supersonic Tu-160 bombers outclassed the British defenses and posed a dire threat to the U.K.

Russia has been conducting "snap maneuvers" in the west of the country, testing readiness for a full-scale conflict with NATO. The maneuvers involve the deployment of nuclear weapons-armed submarines and the forward positioning of some of Russia's mobile strategic forces. At the same time, Russian Deputy Minister of Defense Anatoli Antonov said that his boss, Defense Minister Sergei Shoigu, would welcome a call from U.S. Defense Secretary Ashton Carter, who, during testimony at a March 18 hearing of the House Armed Services Committee, insisted that Ukraine primarily needed economic aid, and reminded Committee Chairman Mac Thornberry a number of times that Ukraine was *not* a member of NATO.

The Russian military conducted a tour of its National Defense Center March 21, to which the defense attachés of foreign embassies in Moscow, including those of NATO countries, were invited, for the first time ever. This came on the concluding day of Russia's six-day military maneuvers, which involved the Northern Fleet/Arctic Fleet command, as well as airborne forces and several other military districts. The Northern Fleet is the strategic fleet of the Russian Navy, with the largest number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

The exercise involved the deployment of Iskander nuclear-capable missiles to Kaliningrad, the far western Russian enclave, formerly in East Prussia; of TU-22M long-range, nuclear-capable Backfire bombers to Crimea; and of 76,000 military personnel, 41 ships, 15 submarines, including forward-deployed nu-

clear submarines, and 110 warplanes and combat helicopters.

Antonov briefed those who toured the National Defense Center, and showed film footage of the completed exercise. According to China's Xinhua news agency, Antonov's remarks about the exercise left an unmistakable impression: "Moscow only acted in a defensive way to ensure its national security. We are not seeking confrontation with NATO. We would like our cooperation to develop." He noted that NATO planes are constantly flying along Russia's borders, while Russia has refrained from responding with the kind of "hysteria" with which the West has greeted this week's Russian maneuvers.

Andrei Kartapolov, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, said, according to Xinhua, that Russia will continue to hold surprise drills; Antonov said that foreign representatives will continue to be invited to them. "We want to cooperate and live in peace," Antonov stated, and urged the foreign attachés to submit honest reports, and not portray the Russians as "monsters."

NATO Creating 'Tripwire'

The Ukraine Supreme Rada recently passed legislation providing for five NATO maneuvers in Ukraine during 2015, including three U.S.-led maneuvers.

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg also announced last week that he was prepared to accept a Ukraine application to join the Alliance. His announcement was followed by a call from Gen. Philip Breedlove, NATO Supreme Commander, for the arming of Ukraine, even though Breedlove acknowledged that such action could escalate the crisis with Russia.

General Hodges also announced that the U.S. would be pre-positioning a large stockpile of military equipment in the Baltic States and Poland, including 220 Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. This puts in place a "tripwire" for direct confrontation with Russia. The pre-positioning of military equipment also involved the deployment of small contingents of American troops, to secure and maintain the equipment.

The Russian Foreign Ministry charged that the actions announced by Hodges were in violation of the Russia-NATO Founding Act, which placed clear limits on any permanent basing of NATO hardware in newly admitted NATO members in the east. The Foreign Ministry statement expressed hope that European leaders would reject the actions by the American generals and avoid "the risk of a slide towards military confrontation between Russia and NATO."

British Drive Against BRICS Member South Africa Intensifies

by David Cherry and Ramasimong Phillip Tsokolibane

March 23—*Washington Post* readers were surprised on March 15 to see, as its banner lead story, “S. African Nuclear Plans Unnerve U.S.” The authors’ access to letters from President Barack Obama to South African President Jacob Zuma, suggests that the story originated in the White House. The intended shocker—spread across four columns on page 1, and a full two-page spread on the inside—warns the world of the alleged dangers of South Africa having 485 pounds of bomb-grade, highly enriched uranium, remaining from the era of Afrikaner rule. The story did not identify any “S. African nuclear plans.”

The authors, Douglas Birch and R. Jeffrey Smith—two scoundrels from the (misnamed) Center for Public Integrity in Washington—writing two days before a no-confidence vote on Zuma, wrote, “The chief obstacle to achieving one of the White House’s top arms control priorities, according to U.S. officials, is Zuma. . . .”

While apparently met with a yawn in South Africa, the story exposed that the British Empire and its U.S. allies—notably President Barack Obama and State Department hit-woman Victoria Nuland—are upset about *something*. That something is South Africa’s participation in the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), and its drive to build more nuclear power plants—in the interests of all Africa. The development of the continent to end misery and poverty depends heavily on the ability of South Africa and Egypt to take the lead.

The ruling African National Congress (ANC) and, within it, the South African Communist Party (SACP), are the only South African parties with the BRICS vision. (The SACP, possibly the second-largest political entity after the ANC, operates within the ANC, and does not field candidates for public office in its own name.) SACP General Secretary Dr. Blade Nzimande explained, in Umsebenzi Online in April 2013, “The formation of BRICS is perhaps one of the most important developments since the collapse of the Soviet Union. . . . It is an attempt not to forge a hegemonic or sub-imperialist bloc, but to exploit the shifting (eco-

nomic) global balance of forces in favor of the developing world. . . . It is not a given that BRICS will inherently play a progressive role, but it is something that has to be struggled for, as it has a huge potential to play such a role. For instance imperialism will not leave BRICS alone, especially because of its potential threat in further shifting the global (economic) balance.”

As South Africa’s government continues to orient toward the BRICS system and nuclear power, the global British-centered financial power is increasingly launching operations—through its institutions and networks—to reverse this turn away from the British system. These British operations are run from the U.K., the United States, and Europe—and in South Africa, from Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, and elsewhere.

Underlying these nasty operations is a general strategy to destroy the hegemony of the ANC. The immediate goal is to obstruct and immobilize the ANC government in the short term while a more enduring reversal of South Africa’s chosen course is devised, which would mean, at a bare minimum, to get the ANC vote in national and provincial elections down to less than 50%. A further goal is regime change or “color revolution,” once conditions for such an upheaval are adequately prepared. Regime change damages the institutions and the economy, pleasing the British oligarchs, who savored the destruction of Libya.¹

The Mantra: ‘Zuma Must Go’

A mobilization of the major opposition parties around the demand that “Zuma Must Go,” is underway. The resulting, multiple forms of attack on Zuma are, of course, attacks on the ANC. If the oppositional alliance can force Zuma out, it can threaten any subsequent President. A fistful of attacks came, one after another, in advance of the no-confidence vote.

The alliance for mobilization against Zuma began

1. See “No to British Regime Change in South Africa!” in *EIR*, Jan. 16, 2015.



presidenciai.gov.ar

President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, and Argentine President Cristina Fernández, a close ally of the BRICS, who also faces destabilization, on the occasion of the Nov. 11, 2010 meeting of the G20 in Seoul, South Korea.

last November and includes the two most important parties in opposition—the Democratic Alliance (DA, 89 seats in the National Assembly, the lower house) and the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF, 25 seats)—and five other parties. But the ANC holds 248 of the 400 seats in the National Assembly. The DA is tied to British interests, including mining and financial interests, and the EFF is the upstart party of Julius Malema, the expelled former president of the ANC Youth League, an agitator with pro-British money behind him.

The opposition parties are focusing their attack on President Zuma over government money spent to upgrade Zuma’s rural compound at Nkandla. Public Protector Thuli Madonsela had found that more was spent than was necessary to improve security, and recommended that Zuma pay some of the upgrade costs himself. Zuma has so far shown little interest in doing so, seeing the dispute as an attack on his power.

It is this little tempest of tertiary importance that the opposition, led by the DA, has chosen as a proxy for the actual issues—alignment with the BRICS and the nu-

clear power build—which it has so far preferred to address obliquely. It is the high-horse rhetoric of “Zuma is a thief” that the opposition relies on for demagogic fire-power.

State of the Nation Address Disrupted

The Nkandla tempest was the pretext for a pre-planned disruption of the Feb. 12 televised sitting of Parliament for Zuma’s State of the Nation Address. A minor (but very hip) South African website, 2oceansvibe.com, expressed the spirit perfectly—two weeks before the event—in the headline, “Get the Popcorn: Zuma’s Biggest Parliamentary Embarrassment Will Be Televised.” The accompanying article hoped for an improved version of the EFF’s November 2014 disruption and fracas in the National Assembly over the Nkandla issue. And it was.

Julius Malema—in the bright red jumpsuit adopted as the uniform of his party—interrupted Zuma in a belligerent manner to demand to know, right then and there, when he was going to pay back the Nkandla money. When Malema repeatedly ignored the Speaker’s order to leave, the Speaker overreacted and called in security personnel and police to eject all of the EFF MPs. They didn’t go quietly, and a general punch-up ensued before they were dragged out. On his way out, EFF Commissar for Policy, Research and Political Education Floyd Shivambu is reported to have said, “Next time, we will be armed.” Outside, Malema called the ANC government a “police state.” The EFF’s behavior was reminiscent of Hitler’s Nazis before he came to power, noted Jeremy Cronin, the Deputy Minister of Public Works.

And what did the oh-so-liberal DA MPs do as the EFF MPs were being expelled? They walked out—feigning disgust over the treatment meted out to the lawless EFF! One could be excused for thinking that the DA lacked any principles whatever. Here was Malema disrupting the President and Parliament to demand “the money,” while Malema himself owes \$1.3 million in evaded taxes, enjoys a pricey lifestyle, and is facing charges of fraud, corruption, money laundering, and racketeering, while claiming that his party is a “Marxist-Leninist-Fanonian organization” in the preface to the 2014 *EFF Election Manifesto*. He has twice been convicted of hate speech.

But no, the DA does have a principle, an overriding

one: The British financial system of vulture capitalism must rule. No to the BRICS, no to nuclear power. If Malema can help, fine; he's an ally. What the DA likes about Malema is that he is a bully who can also mobilize the poor and the aggrieved, which the DA cannot.

In two days of debate on Zuma's State of the Nation Address, Malema declared that Zuma would be removed, "no matter by what means." Members of the DA, dropping their mask as liberal constitutionalists, applauded him. The DA's own leader in the National Assembly, Mmusi Maimane, called Zuma "not an honorable man," but "a broken man, presiding over a broken society." Zuma responded to the debate with a poised speech on Feb. 19, described by one of his opponents, journalist Ranjeni Munusamy, as extending an "olive branch across the House" that "tackled some very contentious issues."

Dirty Tricks

A sequence of dirty tricks overlapped these developments. On Feb. 16, the *Rand Daily Mail* attempted to spook Zuma with a threat. The news aggregator site, run by senior journalist Ray Hartley, reprinted an article by a prominent journalist entitled, "State of the Nation: In Zuma's Grip," replacing the headline with its own: "Jacob Zuma: Be afraid, be VERY afraid." The headline bore no relation to the article.

On Feb. 22, an investigative report in the *Sunday Times* (South Africa) claimed that Zuma's personal security was so poor that he was being poisoned for months in 2014 before it was diagnosed. Zuma is supposed to have suspected one of his wives. But one of the reporters on the story, Matthew Savides, in an interview, would only say that poison was suspected. We know only that Zuma was seriously ill for months before and after the July 2014 BRICS meeting in Fortaleza, Brazil.

A WikiLeaks-type operation, dubbed the "Spy Cables," leaking South African intelligence communications and internal reports, began Feb. 24. The chosen vehicle for publishing the leaks was Al-Jazeera, sometimes known as BBC East, which acquired the hundreds of intelligence cables and documents, the source of which—Al-Jazeera claimed—"appears to be" a leaker inside the State Security Agency (SSA). Al-Jazeera stories based on the documents were written by Doha-based British subject and experienced leak-meister Will Jordan, "formerly" of BBC. It is impossible to know what leaked material is genuine and what was redacted, cherry-picked, or fabricated.

Finally came the March 17 vote on a motion of no confidence in Zuma, in preparation for more than a year. South Africa has a hybrid form of government, part presidential system and part parliamentary. The President can be removed with a simple majority vote of no confidence in the National Assembly. The opposition had hoped to see some ANC members breaking away. Apparently, they did not. With 342 MPs present, 221 voted against, 113 for, and 8 abstained.

Commitment to Nuclear Remains Strong

What his opponents hate is Zuma's commitment to the BRICS and a high-technology orientation, including nuclear power.

The Zuma government remains fully committed to building new nuclear power plants to produce 9,600 MW of electricity, despite the anti-Zuma campaign and a good deal of nagging and nay-saying about the planned reactors. "Experts" say that the economy cannot support the project, and that the country doesn't have the needed skilled manpower. They obscure the fact that the project is intended as a technological driver to break out of precisely those difficulties along the way, transforming the South African economy in the process.

The plan is to obtain full financing from an international partner who will also build and initially operate the plants, using South African components as much as possible, and inducting South Africans into the mastery of technical skills. The government intends to take control of the full nuclear fuel cycle.

A vendor has not yet been chosen, but the government has signed broad, inter-governmental agreements on nuclear technology with China, France, Russia, South Korea, and the U.S., and Canada and Japan are expected to sign agreements soon. The agreements pave the way for vendors in these countries to bid on the construction of the new plants; on ancillary equipment, support, and training; or both. Some vendors have already come to Tshwane (Pretoria) for "vendor parade" workshops. The formal proposal process will follow.

Dr. Kelvin Kemm—a veteran of the South African nuclear program that built and runs the nuclear power plants at Koeberg, and is now the CEO of Nuclear Africa—told the Voice of America March 19 that he expects important decisions to be made in the next few months. "For South Africa," he said, "I believe nuclear power is absolutely inevitable and essential."

LaRouche Defines Standard For Presidential Candidate

by Bruce Director

March 24—In assessing the current field of announced and unannounced candidates for President of the United States, Lyndon LaRouche is demanding that only candidates willing to and capable of addressing the danger of war and financial collapse brought about by the policies of the Obama and Bush administrations, be considered as serious Presidential candidates. In that light, LaRouche has pointed to former Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley's support for a crackdown on Wall Street and the reintroduction of Glass-Steagall as exemplary of meeting "one of the crucial requirements for candidacy."

By contrast, LaRouche cited Hillary Clinton's compromise with Obama as, "typical of the folly of candidacies that have been running around for the past two terms of office, especially for the second one, the Obama term." "Hillary is not a viable candidate. She's made too many mistakes, she is compromised, people don't know where she stands, and so forth. So therefore, unfortunately, she's a talented person, and a qualified person, but when it comes to politics, she's really a terrible amateur in terms of effect."

Gov. O'Malley, who is considering a run for the Democratic nomination for President, is establishing a crackdown on Wall Street as central to the Presidential campaign. In several media appearances he forcefully championed the reinstatement of Glass-Steagall as necessary to reversing the continued collapse of the U.S. economy. This was followed up by a March 19,

op-ed in the *Des Moines Register* and several public meetings in Iowa in which O'Malley criticized the Democratic Party for becoming the party of Wall Street.

Earlier this month, LaRouche voiced his support for O'Malley's statements: "We are not talking about 2016, we need Glass-Steagall now, before the entire trans-Atlantic financial system comes crashing down and we are faced with the immediate threat of global war or a descent into absolute chaos and Hell."

In March 23 discussions, LaRouche called on more candidates to take up the initiative, "We would welcome more, and I'm sure O'Malley himself would welcome more of his same breed."

Dump Obama

LaRouche also said that dumping Obama is the highest priority: "It requires special, international standards, which dump Obama. And the first thing that some people have to do, is get to dumping Obama. And if we don't dump Obama, we're not going to have a United States, so therefore he has to be dumped. And each person who's on the list of would-be Presidential candidates has got to say, 'Look, we've got to dump Obama.' And if they all say that, we might achieve something really important. Because then they would be honest about themselves, not about their career ambitions."

"What's going on now is O'Malley has actually



EIRNS/Robert Baker

At an informal press conference in Davenport, Iowa, March 20, O'Malley responded to a question on the U.S. joining the BRICS and AIIB, by reiterating the necessity of re-instating Glass-Steagall.

taken the bit, on the operation now, and he's the one who's doing the job. The others are sitting there saying 'I'm a Presidential candidate, too!' but where's the action? Where's the function, where's the performance? That's where we are now."

In other discussions, LaRouche cited Hillary Clinton's unwillingness to oppose Obama as a major disqualification of her candidacy. This goes back to her decision not to press her campaign for the Democratic nomination in 2008 despite the fact that she won most of the primaries, and her decision to join and support Obama as his Secretary of State. He further criticized Clinton for covering up for Obama on Benghazi.

There's not much to speak of on the Republican side either, according to LaRouche, "I mean the Obama and Bush administrations! It means the [Jeb] Bush candidacy, is part of the same thing! So [Jeb] Bush's candidacy must be thrown out!" As for U.S. Senator Ted Cruz who announced his candidacy yesterday, LaRouche said, "He doesn't have a full deck."

'Practical' Means 'Stupid'

In speaking on the March 23 edition of the weekly discussion of the LaRouche Policy Committee, LaRouche elaborated the type of thinking that must be

central in assessing Presidential candidates, "The stupidity of the American people in particular, but the Europeans generally as well, is they believe in what they call the 'economic system.' They believe that money, or the money system is a determinant of what productivity will be, and can be, and this is where the problem arises. When in point of fact, the problem is that mankind believes that human economic success is the basis for human success; that's implicitly what the argument is. Whereas, we know that the progress of mankind, the distinction of mankind from an animal—and that's what we're talking about—most human beings that I know of, today, believe in animal behavior, not human behavior. That's why we like dogs, for example.

"The point is that mankind is the only creature which does create, voluntarily, an influence on the processes of nature, which overwhelm nature, so-called

'nature,' itself. That's the fact. And the people who are practical, so-called practical people, are intrinsically stupid on this question, because they don't recognize that mankind is not an animal! They all assume that animal behavior, as defined by money or something like that, is the determining factor.

"And the fact is, as Kepler implicitly defines in his writing, that there is a principle of organization in the Solar System, which demands and makes possible, mankind's advancement to higher levels of existence within the Solar System as such.

"No other living species we know of has that potential.

"And therefore, we need people who can see through to the future, not looking for people who are practical. Practical people are stupid people, because they limit themselves to an assumption about human behavior which is an animal characteristic. And that's what the problem is. And you have, in the history of mankind, you have long histories where mankind has endeavored to achieve human qualities! And what's happened is, the human qualities have been suppressed, and that's what the problem is. And therefore, we have to get the human quality back into function, and then we can solve the problem."

O'Malley Takes On Wall Street

March 25—In a series of events in Iowa last week, Presidential pre-candidate Martin O'Malley took direct aim at Wall Street, by continuing his campaign for restoration of the Glass-Steagall Act, and by slamming those sections of the Democratic Party which are capitulating to the fat cats.

The campaign tour began with the publication of an op-ed in the *Des Moines Register*, the state's leading paper, entitled "Prevent Another Crash, Reform Wall Street." After assessing the damage done to ordinary Americans by the 2007-08 crash, O'Malley, the former Governor of Maryland (2007-15) described how the vulnerability of the nation to another crash is greater today, and that "the most serious structural reform we can make is reinstating the 1933 Glass-Steagall Act."

He outlined five additional measures that must be taken, to "bring fundamental change to the culture of Wall Street." They were:

- "Replace the leadership at banks that are repeat offenders."
- "Appoint people to positions—attorney general and SEC chair for starters—who will prosecute those who commit or permit crimes."
- "End the days of neither admit nor deny, and force law-breaking banks to publicly admit it."
- "Make banks bear the full eight of financial penalties," and
- Implement a "three strikes and you're out or a points-accrual policy—like the one drivers face—to revoke a bank's right to operate if they repeatedly break the law."

He concluded: "It's time to put the national interest before the interests of Wall Street."

Hammering the Issue Home

Speaking to the Scott County Democratic Party in Davenport, March 20, the O'Malley centered his

speech on the fight for the American dream, starting with Baltimore's defeat of the British who had just burned down the city of Washington in the War of 1812. And in declaring that the "American Dream" means a living wage for every family, so that every American generation can be better off than the previous one, as "our parents and grandparents" understood, O'Malley called for "re-instating Glass-Steagall" because "we must not allow another Wall Street meltdown," and must hold banks accountable for their crimes.

O'Malley's reference to defeating the British in 1812—immediately brought the audience to attention. He said that in 1812, the British had just taken Washington and burned down the buildings. People in Maryland could see the glow of the fires and, "we knew they were coming for us." In fact, he said, the British commanding general famously boasted that he was going to march on Baltimore "to dine there, and then I'm going to burn Baltimore to the ground." But the people of Baltimore, "instead of digging graves, dug trenches," and saved the American dream that hung by a slender thread. And that fighting spirit is needed now.

While he included a politically correct Democratic Party laundry list—environmentalism, biofuels (Iowa is the center of biofuels facilities), etc.—in his speech, Glass-Steagall was a recurrent theme.

Restore Glass-Steagall

At a pre-speech informal press conference, O'Malley reiterated the importance of Glass-Steagall, in answer to a question from *EIR*'s Bob Baker, who brought up the need for the U.S. to join with the BRICS and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

O'Malley replied, "Let me talk about Glass-Steagall. I think that there are lot of people who were on the scene at the time when Glass-Steagall was repealed, who agree now, that that was a mistake. Including the former head of Citibank. . . . [I]t was a mistake to allow the commercial banks and the investment banks to, all, in essence, gamble with our money, and have our full faith and credit backing them up. So, sometimes the best approach is to go back and look at what you un-did. And I think that restoring, reinstating Glass-Steagall is something that we should do. . . ."

Abraham Lincoln's Leibnizian Second Inaugural Address

by David Shavin

Earlier this month, we celebrated the 150th birthday of Abraham Lincoln's masterpiece of statecraft, his Second Inaugural Address. On March 4, 1865, near the eagerly anticipated end of the most bloody carnage in American history, the poet-statesman Lincoln struck a remarkable note:

... Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh" [Matthew 18:7]. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine

attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether" [Psalm 19:9]....

Near the end of four years of bloody horror, could he make sense somehow of all the pain, toil, blood, and sacrifice? For Lincoln, there could be no cheering, no mere celebration. But why not just take credit for the great accomplishment and bank it as "political capital"? Why not "strike a deal" with the population—patting all the victors on the back, while tacitly allowing them some sort of "return to normalcy"?

Lincoln knew that the American people, who had risen to take up an historic mission, needed a nation with an equally elevated mission following the war, one which was determined to fulfill the promise of 1776. These larger issues left unaddressed, it were inevitable that a hardened, embittered view of God would set in. And Lincoln was determined that a great moment in



In Lincoln's "masterpiece of statecraft," his Second Inaugural Address, he sought "to bind up the nation's wounds." Just weeks later, on April 14, Lincoln was fatally shot, and died the next day. Here, Lincoln can be seen at the center of the photo, delivering the Inaugural, while his assassin, John Wilkes Booth, appears on the balcony above.

history not find a little people.¹ Rather, Lincoln's bold intention was that humanity change itself *permanently* for the better. He had introduced this theme at Gettysburg in 1863, with his classical inversion: "It is, for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here. . . ." Indeed, there is no proper dialogue with those who "gave their last full measure of devotion," short of allowing their actions to transform oneself into an instrument more powerful than the one no longer here.

With the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's assassination (April 14) and death (April 15) approaching, it were highly appropriate to review and cherish that for which he died.

1. Friedrich Schiller's phrase, epitomizing the tragic shortcoming, after the American Revolution, of the French Revolution. (Interestingly, the White House checked out of the Library of Congress a volume of Schiller's writings, in German, a couple of weeks before Lincoln's Second Inaugural.)

Lincoln's Theodicy

Let's look a little closer at the 1865 Inaugural: "The Almighty has His own purposes." There must be offenses, and, hence, woes; and to be an instrument of those offenses means to be a victim of woes. But why would a just God have allowed the institution of slavery—or, for that matter, have allowed only a partial victory over the British Empire, leaving the new republic "half-slave and half-free"? Is there any sense in which God's love for a creature made in His image, mankind, one capable of willful decisions, would also include the possibility of the horrible mistakes committed by that creature, mistakes that yet, somehow, in the long run, would make mankind better? And in a way that could not have been done otherwise? This is indeed a curious relationship between Creator and created.

So, perhaps the listener would be won over to Lin-

coln's uplifting theological view. Yet Lincoln renounces the "easier triumph" for a result more "fundamental and astounding": "Yet, if God wills" that the present efforts must continue indefinitely into the future, "so still it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether'" [Matthew 18:7)]

Lincoln pushed forward: Don't agree with me because you are temporarily inspired, while silently you calculate that you've probably paid what you owe your Maker. Instead, we do indeed have an historic mission, one that trumps all other personal calculations. Do not "make book" on the workings of the Almighty. Rather, root out of yourself whatever remnants of your antebellum identity that are still lurking. Then, and only then, will you find the appropriate charity in your heart for what is to come.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Amongst all the recriminations, the could-have-beens and should-have-beens, the questions as to the fairness and extent of sacrifice, Lincoln is most deeply concerned that the population not internalize a hardened, embittered view of God. Whether it took much less or much greater sacrifice is not the proper calculation. The issue, rather, is whether the Creator has a mission for mankind, and whether we can dedicate our mortal lives to that mission.

It is this that determines all other calculations. For example, it determines whether the population was prepared to have the Republic's transcontinental land-bridge project free the world from imperialism. It determines whether there would be genuine and shared joy over the progress of the newly freed slaves, a vast section of the American population that had previously been kept in deplorably inhuman conditions. It determines whether the sacrifice to rid the world of a great offense was wasted, or not—so "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

Lincoln and Leibniz, 150 Years Prior

The Second Inaugural is unmistakably infused with the theology of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716). Now, Lincoln's particular genius could have fashioned his own theodicy, his justification of the ways of God toward mankind, without having worked through Leibniz's particular version of his *Theodicy*. Certainly, Lincoln's capacity to fashion his Second Inaugural could be accounted for, otherwise. Simply consider: Lincoln's readings of Shakespeare and of the King James Bible, along with a deep-seated optimism—reflected in his excitement for the power of discovery, and expressed through his humor. Further, he had just led his country's historic battle against the British Empire. Lincoln was well-situated to lead a nation with poetic statecraft, regardless of any "smoking gun" evidence regarding his relationship with Leibniz. However, it is appropriate to investigate the role of the ghost of Leibniz in this matter.

Leibniz's Prophecy and Lincoln

In 1715, exactly 150 years before Lincoln's speech, Leibniz initiated a particular intervention into the English-speaking world, with the first of what are titled the "Leibniz-Clarke Letters." He wrote to his former student, and now political collaborator, Princess Caroline of Ansbach. Leibniz was particularly concerned about what he termed the "very mean Notion of the Wisdom and Power of God" infecting the government, from the writings of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), and Isaac Newton (1643-1727). Caroline had fought against the ostracism of Leibniz, the man who, in arranging the succession of the House of Hanover to the English throne, would have been the natural choice as a prime minister.² However, when, in 1714, King George I, Caroline's uncle, moved his court from Hanover, Germany, to England, he deliberately excluded Leibniz.

Caroline proceeded to challenge the imperial ide-

2. Between 1711 and 1713, Leibniz had enraged Montagu's "Venetian" Party in London, with his appointments as Imperial Privy Counsellor both for Russia and for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his mission for centering those governments upon national scientific academies. If England had fallen under Leibniz's counsel at this point, the empire game might have completely toppled.

ology built up around Newton, with a project to publish an English translation of Leibniz's 1710 *Theodicy*. In the fight to extirpate the Leibniz "virus" from the new English ruling family, the Venetian Antonio Conti, along with Isaac Newton, spent many hours be-

sieging Caroline to let "this Leibniz matter" go.

Earlier, around 1704-05, Leibniz had taken on the task of uprooting the destructive axioms embedded in John Locke's ideological tract, *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, which tied man's mind itself as

Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

March 4, 1865

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without warring to dissolve the Union and divide effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has al-

ready attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

a slave to his senses. (Since each man had his own senses, this was, supposedly, a more liberal ideology than Hobbes' "king of the jungle" approach in his *Leviathan*.) Leibniz had taken up this project, as it was the only responsible role for a statesman who had intervened to put his patroness, Princess Sophie of Hanover, into the line of succession. There was an "elephant in the room," and Leibniz had to address the cultural shortcomings.



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, the philosophical Founding Father of America, is shown here with his patroness, Princess Sophie, who sets a laurel wreath on his head.

Leibniz's *New Essays on Human Understanding* benevolently, but systematically, exposed Locke's destructive axioms. One particular passage from this work came to be featured for American republicans of the 1840s by a political colleague of Lincoln (of whom, more below), with an ending echoed in Lincoln's Second Inaugural. This was Leibniz on the danger of the cynical philosophies of Hobbes and Locke: "*I find that opinions bordering close upon license, which take possession of the governing minds of the great world and creep into works of polite literature, are preparing the way for the universal revolution with which Europe is threatened.*"

The spiritual disease spreading amongst rulers is displayed when actual patriotism is scoffed at; when those who dare to champion universal aims are subject to ridicule; and when a proper love for future generations has turned into a cold disdain. Leibniz concludes that, while such cynical, "end-of-an-era" ideologies will take themselves down, more importantly, in the process, they will forge a deeper determination among their opponents never to again sink into such a downward spiral.

But it may happen that such persons will themselves experience the evils they suppose to be reserved for others. If they cure themselves of the spiritual epidemic whose pernicious effects begin to show themselves, they will perhaps escape these calamities; but if not, then will Providence heal society, even the revolution which this disease must naturally end in. For happen what may, all things will finally work together for the best;

although this result cannot take place without the chastisement of those who, even by their evil acts, have brought about a general good.

This passage held a special place in the first English-language biography of Leibniz, written in 1845 by John Milton Mackie (1813-94). He introduced the above passage with: "His prophetic views on this point [of Leibniz's newly assigned role for England—ed.] were expressed in his *New Essays on the Human Understanding*, as follows. . . ." Leibniz's prophetic view, put bluntly: The Venetian Party may succeed temporarily in their takeover of England. However, in so doing, they were only making the American Republic necessary.³ Mackie's emphasis on this prophecy, along with the language of it, was not likely to have been missed by Lincoln.

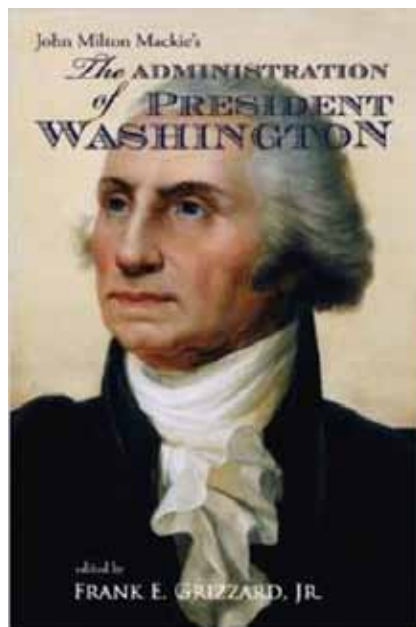
3. Leibniz's *New Essays* were under "lock and key," on orders of the British Crown, until 1765. Their publication at that point directly resulted in Benjamin Franklin making a special trip to Hanover and Goettingen in 1766 to consult with Munchhausen, Raspe, and Kästner—the revivers of Leibniz's work. Franklin's deliberations over those documents led to the triadic formulation in 1776 of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." (In brief, happiness is a matter of the world being constructed such that liberty, or man's capacity for discovery and invention—actual human freedom—is necessary for the conditions of life. Any other constructed world, e.g., where a lack of inventiveness required Malthusian genocide; or where life's necessities were met, as in the "Garden of Eden," automatically—fell short of the definition of Leibniz's "happiness," or felicity.) This author recounts this story in "From Leibniz to Franklin on 'Happiness,'" [Fidelio](#), Spring 2003.

Lincoln and John Milton Mackie

Mackie and Lincoln had shared a political intervention in 1848-49, in their attempt to shape Zachary Taylor's campaign and Presidency along the lines of a revival of the Washington/Hamilton alliance. In 1848, Lincoln campaigned for the Whig, Taylor, in Illinois, Delaware, and Massachusetts, speaking for a government budget for internal improvements. The scholar, Mackie, published his *The Administration of President Washington* in the *American Whig Review*, as a model for the new Taylor Administration, based on a return to the non-partisan leadership of an Alexander Hamilton-inspired Washington administration. While Lincoln undoubtedly knew of Mackie's (1849) work on Hamilton and Washington, it is not known for certain what Lincoln knew of Mackie's earlier (1845) work on Leibniz.⁴

Between 1845 and 1848, Mackie followed his work on Leibniz, by collaborating with Jared Sparks' efforts to educate Americans about the Founding Fathers, who had by then passed from the scene. Americans would learn from Sparks that, before the debased populism of Andrew Jackson, there was a level of statecraft worth studying and emulating. Mackie went further, in his 1849 study of Washington's administration, to identify "Jacksonian democracy" as descended directly from the Jacobinism of the French Revolution—and, most importantly, that this disease originated in the refusal by Jefferson and others to think through Hamilton's statecraft, as expressed in his sovereign credit-generating methods.

4. Lincoln might well have read of Mackie's biography of Leibniz in the favorable review in Silliman's 1845 *American Journal of Science and Arts*. (The same issue had extensive coverage of Charles Wilkes' 1838-42 Exploring Expedition—part of the geomagnetic measurement project that Leibniz had proposed to Russia's Peter the Great.) Edgar Allan Poe read Silliman's journal, and also took notice of the biography of Leibniz (in *Grahams' Magazine*, Vol. 27, 1845).



John Milton Mackie, author of "*The Administration of President Washington*," which proposed to revive Washington-Hamilton principles, also produced the first English-language translation of Leibniz's 1710 "*Theodicy*," echoes of which can be found in Lincoln's thought and speeches.

Mackie argued that Jackson's Democratic Party had been born of "those Democratic Societies, which, fathered by Citizen Genet, approved of the excesses of the [French 1794-95] Reign of Terror, and which Washington characterized as 'a most diabolical attempt to destroy the best fabric of human government and happiness that has ever been presented for the acceptance of mankind.' They boast of their popular name [Democrat—ed.]; let them remember that, when first adopted in this country, the name of 'Democrat' was synonymous with that of 'Jacobin.'"

Further, that the key to Washington's administration was "the turning of all citizens from the corrupting speculations, and dissolute courses, which prevailed after the war, to the patient cultivation of the virgin soil, and to the prosecution of all those trades and arts." Hence, "the sterling integrity and transcendent abilities of Alexander Hamilton"

were called upon to head the Department of Treasury.

Could there be any doubt that Lincoln, the foremost advocate of Hamilton's internal improvements at the time, and Mackie, the leading Leibnizian in the United States, were collaborators?

Leibniz's 'Harmony of Interests'

If Lincoln had also studied Mackie's 1845 *Life of Godfrey William Von Leibnitz*,⁵ what would he have im-

5. The full title was *Life of Godfrey William von Leibnitz, on the Basis of the German Work of Dr. G.E. Guhrauer*. Gottschalk Eduard Guhrauer was a Jewish scholar from Breslau, who studied philology and philosophy at Berlin's Humboldt University at about the same time, 1833-34, that Mackie studied there. As a young man, Guhrauer was selected as the editor of Leibniz's German writings. His 1840 *Leibnitz's Deutsche Schriften* was dedicated to Wilhelm von Humboldt. Guhrauer followed that with the 1842 (G.W.v. Leibnitz, *eine Biographie*, the work that Mackie translated and somewhat re-wrote. Guhrauer died at the age of 44, shortly after completing the second volume of his *Leben und Werke* of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing. (Of note: Guhrauer had succeeded the editor of the first Lessing volume, Th.W. Danzel, who had died at age 32. And Danzel was a close friend and political associate of Otto Jahn,

bibed? First, of no little significance, Mackie includes the first-ever competent English-language account, after more than a century, of the so-called “Leibniz-Newton controversy.” However, for our purposes, the key is Mackie’s account of Leibniz’s 1714 design for England.

Mackie relates how, after Leibniz had negotiated the accession to the English throne of his patroness, Sophie of Hanover, her death a couple of months before that accession “annihilated his [Leibniz’s] prospects of one day rending himself useful as the friend and counselor of a queen of England.” Mackie relates that Sophie had written, two or three weeks before her death:

... a long letter on the affairs of England, [Mackie quoting Leibniz] “*as full of correct judgments as if written by the prime minister*”—Leibniz favored, moreover, the views of the deceased Electoress respecting English affairs too much, to be a favorite with [her son] George Lewis [King George I]. . . . She, also, was not inclined to follow so much the counsels of the Whigs in England, as were the Elector and his minister, Bernstorff; but, in accordance with the views of Leibniz, she preferred to endeavor to unite the more moderate members of both the great political parties of the country.

As Leibniz put it at the time, in a letter to John Ker, an advisor to the Court:

The king must by all means leave to his nation the free choice of the members of parliament; and oppose, also, the hateful intrigues and corruption which have existed under former reigns. Such a course of conduct will surround him with men of honor and ability, who will act from disinterested principles, and will have regard for the general welfare of the nation.

So far, so good.

But, how to accomplish this harmony? Mackie identifies Leibniz as the author of a 1714 pamphlet, “Anti-

the Mozart scholar—yet another of the 1830s Humboldt University students.) Mackie’s Leibniz project in the United States might usefully be viewed as an offshoot of the Humboldt-Mendelssohn operations of the 1830s Berlin.



Today, 150 years after Lincoln’s Second Inaugural, writes Shavin, there need be “a flowering of Lincoln-esque statecraft—one that not only ends all empire systems, but one that conquers new frontiers with the proportionally increased powers of human culture.” Here is the last known photo of Lincoln, Feb. 5, 1865, by Alexander Gardner.

Jacobite,” and characterizes Leibniz’s strategy for England in that pamphlet: The writing style and the

... liberal spirit with which it advocated the reconciliation of the two political parties of Great Britain, leave no doubt of its having emanated from the pen of the great philosopher. The writer maintained with great clearness and force of argument, the importance of rendering such protection to agriculture, the basis of national prosperity, on the one side, and to manufactures and commerce, on the other, as to secure a harmonious development of these two conflicting interests. He also insisted on the importance of remedying the disorders which were then tending to diminish the influence of piety and morality upon the national character.

As early as 1845, but no later than 1849, Lincoln would have fully identified with Leibniz’s strategy for an English-speaking republic, as presented by Mackie.

In Summary: Lincoln's Poet-Statesman

Lincoln did right by Leibniz 150 years ago, on March 4, 1865.

Lurking in the crowd that day were members of the assassination team, including John Wilkes Booth. "*Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.*" If we shall suppose that the British Empire system is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both BRICS nations and non-BRICS nations this terrible showdown as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him?

Today, 150 years later, there is no justice in the targeting and execution of President Lincoln, short of a

flowering of Lincoln-esque statecraft—one that not only ends all empire systems, but one that conquers new frontiers with the proportionally increased powers of human culture. Unless one chooses to fashion his or her identity around such basic truths, it is all a pathetic soap opera.

On that day in the not-distant future when imperial dinosaurs are extinct; when Lincoln's republic recognizes today's outbreak of classical "American" methods, expressed in Chinese, in Russian, in Hindi, and such; and when that republic decides, joyfully, to renew itself and join in—on that day, civilization may well breathe a big sigh of relief. But will a poet-statesman be able to strike a note that, in identifying and capturing for ourselves the insanity of what mankind has gone through, makes us permanently better? And so much better, that the reality of mankind at the helm, driving our Solar System through the galaxy, will seem as child's-play to those who come after us? If so, Lincoln will smile, as we will have done "all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

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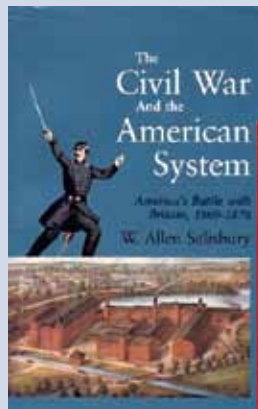
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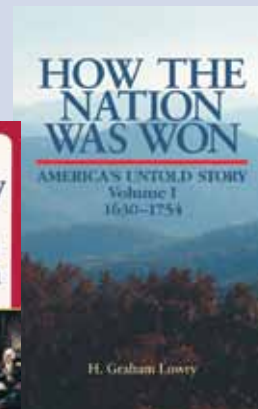
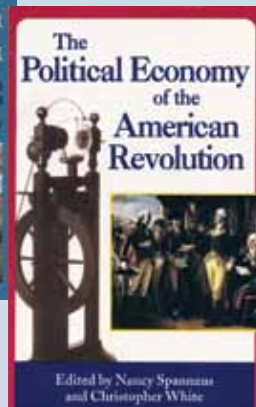
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Editorial

Now, More than Ever, Obama Must Be Impeached

In the past week, the Obama White House has escalated the drive for war against Russia, announcing that American military personnel will be deployed to Ukraine to begin training its armed forces. The U.S. has also deployed significant military hardware to the Baltic States and Poland, to pre-position Abrams tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles right on the Russian border, in a replay of the Cold War “trip wire.” A decision by Obama to send arms to Ukraine is considered imminent.

President Obama remains personally unabashed in his opposition to the expanding BRICS alliance of nations, seeking to develop a “win-win” collaboration for development, outside of the so-called “Washington Consensus” of the IMF and World Bank control. Obama’s ability to dominate the trans-Atlantic system was seriously undermined in the past weeks, when Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Luxemburg all rejected White House and Treasury Department pressure, and announced they were joining the China-sponsored Asia Infrastructure Development Bank (AIIB) as founding members.

The isolation of Obama, as the result of these European moves, has added to the danger that the President, under British influence, will launch some new provocations against Russia. As Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly emphasized, for months, the single factor, driving the world to the brink of general war, is the total bankruptcy of the London-Wall Street trans-Atlantic financial system. It is the imminent blowout, of that system of political and financial control, that is motivating the forces behind Obama to go for a confrontation with Russia, as well as China, to either force their ca-

pitulation to a further bailout of the existing system, or trigger a war.

This week, the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Financial Research published a report, warning of an imminent blowout of the U.S. stock and bond markets. A slight boost in interest rates by the Fed, expected sometime soon, could alone be the trigger. In Europe, the showdown between Greece and the European Central Bank is coming to a head, and the future of the entire European Monetary Union is in grave doubt.

The Russians are well aware of the drive for war and/or regime change. The Russian ambassador to Denmark recently warned that Russia would use nuclear weapons against Denmark if the Scandinavian country agreed to host the U.S. ballistic missile defense system, which totally overturns the strategic balance in Europe. The BMD deployment, like the arming of Ukraine, and the pre-positioning of U.S. and NATO weapons along the Russian border, in violation of the NATO-Russia Founding Agreement, pose a threat to Russia that will not be ignored.

The threat of global war, including the threat of a war of thermonuclear extermination, comes down to one issue: So long as the desperate London/Wall Street forces maintain their control over the White House—meaning, so long as Obama remains in office as President—the war danger remains high. Through his illegal wars, unconstitutional spying on Americans, drone killings of American citizens, and other crimes, President Obama can be removed from office on solid constitutional grounds at any moment.

The American people must stand up against this war danger by demanding that Congress act now to bring the Obama Presidency to an end—before he brings an end to humankind.

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