
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The NAWAPA Project: The Next ‘Giant Leap for Mankind’

Lyndon LaRouche delivered these remarks by audio hookup to the Summer Shields for Congress Campaign’s conference in San Francisco on Sept. 19. The event was moderated by Alli Perebikovsky of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

We have entered, as you probably know, from what I’ve written and said on various recent occasions, a period in which we are dealing, actually, with reality; and what people have generally thought was reality, has shown itself to be not quite real. So, this is not unusual in history. I’m doing a little piece on the question of Classical drama, pertaining to this matter, which is a function of many aspects of human life. But what we are experiencing, now, as the options for saving, not only the United States, but the planet, from the plunge into a fairly imminent dark age, for the planet as a whole. What is threatened, of course, is the risk, that a population approaching 7 billion people, living, until now, will be suddenly reduced, at a very rapid rate, to less than 2 billion people—which, of course, is the expressed intention of both Britain’s Prince Philip, and his late colleague, Prince Bernhard, who formed the World Wildlife Fund.

The general policy, which prevails in the United States, as in the present President’s Administration, is that it is committed to a system of destruction, what’s called “creative destruction.” And the policy of “creative destruction,” as used in modern civilization, refers to the doctrine of Friedrich Nietzsche, in his famous piece, and the copy of that by Werner Sombart, who was sort of a fellow-traveller of the Nazis, but then, also, the policy of Joseph Schumpeter, who is more famous for that. And that is the current policy.

The policy of Schumpeter, the policy of “creative destruction,” is the policy which the President, again, said recently, in a speech at this outing that he went to. It’s the policy of his Administration, and it means, as the President has said, the systematic destruction, the

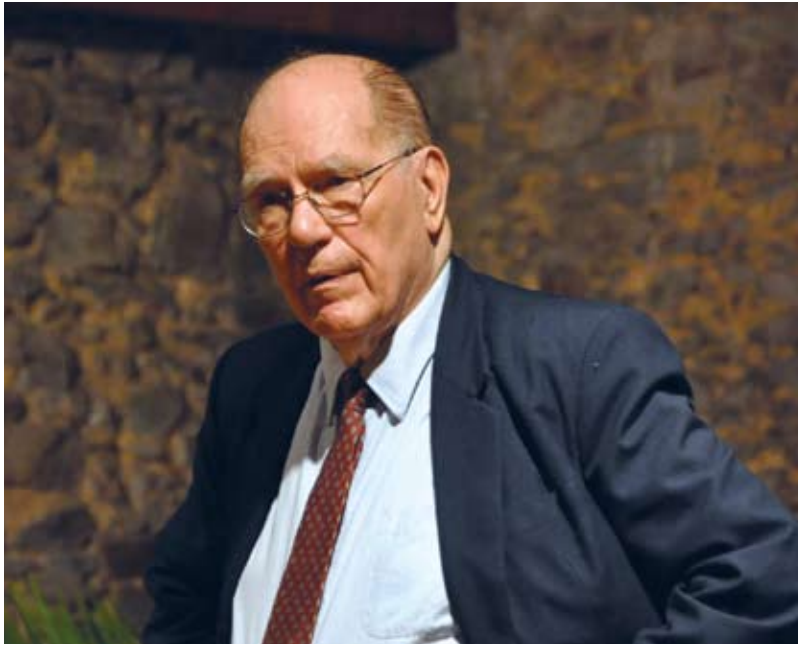
elimination, of an excess population, elimination of the rights of our people, the elimination of the means of existence of our people to a very large degree, all for the purpose of making the world smaller, and for eliminating excess population, or what Hitler called, “lives unworthy to be lived,” which was the Hitler policy that led into what became known as the Holocaust.

And you can not separate the intention expressed by the current President Obama, from the intention of Hitler, in producing what became the Holocaust, the so-called Holocaust. It wasn’t just Jews, it was whole lots of people, who were just killed off *en masse*. The singling out for the anti-Semitic ruin of the Jews, was only the most awful of the things, from a standpoint of policy, but the policy was applied broadly, to Russians, to Poles, and so forth, under Hitler. And there’s no difference between that policy, and the policy of this current President and his Administration today.

The Threat to Civilization

We have come to a point, where two things threaten us: First of all, the Obama Administration is a threat to civilization. The threat is not something down the line, someplace. It’s an immediate threat. We are now at a breaking point, where we don’t know what the date is, but we are approaching very close to a date at which this breakdown crisis becomes irreversible. And not only in the United States, but in the world at large. For example, if the United States were to go through a collapse, the effect of a collapse of the U.S. credit system, such as it is, today, would mean a chain-reaction collapse of the entirety of the planet. It would mean the entirety of the planet, all nations, all cultures, would go into a period of a New Dark Age for humanity, probably lasting for several generations to come, with effects comparable to, but worse than, those experienced under World War II, or, experienced under the New Dark Age of the 14th Century.

So, we are at a point, that if we do not replace this



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche in Germany, Sept. 8, 2010. He told the San Francisco conference: “NAWAPA is not only a great project, it is also a breaking point in history, which opens up a completely new phase, for the planet as a whole, and beyond, and for space.”

present Administration, of the United States government, and do it soon, there is no United States. And if there is no United States, there's not much else. And people who say, “Wait, wait, wait, wait, wait—give the man another chance,” for example, are absolute fools: They are ensuring, by the weight of their influence, the total destruction of civilization. So we have a very short period of time.

The Remedies

Now, we concentrate naturally, once we take account of this, on the fact that the system is going down; then, we concentrate on the measures, which we would prefer to concentrate on, and prefer to have the opportunity to concentrate on, those remedies, which would prevent this from happening.

Now, the tragedy here, or the threatened tragedy, is that what I know—and I'm good at this, on the record, for some decades—that what I know, is that we have programs, and the NAWAPA revival that we have proposed, is the best example of this. But it's not limited to the United States, Canada, and Mexico. If we do it, just as it involves cooperation from Canada, of course, and Mexico, of course, but primarily Canada, if we do this, not only will we save North America, or at least the

greater part of it, but we will also spark-plug a revival of much of Asia, and starting with Germany, much of Western and Central Europe. We will also, as we've done recently, in a recent video [<http://www.larouchepac.com/nawapa-africa>], we have demonstrated that we are going to do the same thing, a different kind of project, but the same principle, quite feasible, in North and Central Africa. And that can continue down to the totality of Africa. The same thing is possible, in South and Central America. And I don't think we worry too much about Australia, right now, because Australia will benefit, or lose, as we do. So Australia will not be excluded from any recovery, at least, that we get going.

But right now, our concern is, if we start this, in the United States, it means setting up a credit system to replace the present kind of system, and a credit system is our system constitutionally. Any system of economy which is not based on a credit system, is really contrary to our Constitution, and therefore, can be, if we had the right Congress, and the right set of Supreme Court Justices, that would be obvious. We are a credit system, we're not a monetary system. And on that basis, if we start a recovery—and obviously, we're talking about a recovery which would benefit Canada, which otherwise has a hopeless situation, as well as Mexico—but there's also cooperation with Russia, which is signalled by the intention to develop the Bering Strait railway tunnel, which would mean Asia would begin to be opened up for this benefit as well; and cooperation with Europe would open this up. An Africa project would be beneficial. What we can do in South and Central America, would be beneficial.

So, we are at the point, where we would prefer to concentrate, once we agree on the elimination of the present system, which is breaking down, that we concentrate on the effort, for the coming generations, of the great, and rapidly improved opportunities, for a general recovery, and going much higher, of the world as a whole.

So that's where we are, and that's what it's all about, right now. Sure, there are people who are lazy, there are people who are doubtful, about, “Can this work?”—they're wrong! This can work! And what we have proposed can work, if we start with: First of all, you have

FIGURE 1



The NAWAPA project, proposed by The Ralph M. Parsons Co. in 1964, would divert water from rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, and bring it south through Canada, the western United States, and into Mexico, making the Great American Desert bloom.

FIGURE 2



©2003 J. Craig Thorpe, Commissioned by Cooper Consulting Co.

to have a Glass-Steagall system. And the President would not allow a Glass-Steagall system; therefore, he's got to go. He's just got to be retired, whatever way we do it, he's got to be retired, and put in a safe place, where he will suffer no harm, but he'd be out of the way. And we will need a new Presidency; we can do that.

The minute we start that, we go through with a Glass-Steagall reform; the Glass-Steagall reform puts us in reach of recovery, but we're in a reach where we say, "Now, we have the ability to recover, by Glass-Steagall. What are we going to choose, as the means to effect a recovery?" And the first thing that comes up, is, NAWAPA. And NAWAPA is not only a great project, it is also a breaking point in history, which opens up a complete, new phase, for the planet as a whole, and beyond, and for space.

So these are the options we have. And it's going to take the guts and determination, of some of us, to say, "We are going to do it. We are going to save this planet, and we're going to do it now, because there is no 'down

the line.' There is no so-called 'sometime, in the future'; it's got to be done this year." At least the first steps have to come this year. That's where we stand. So, over to you.

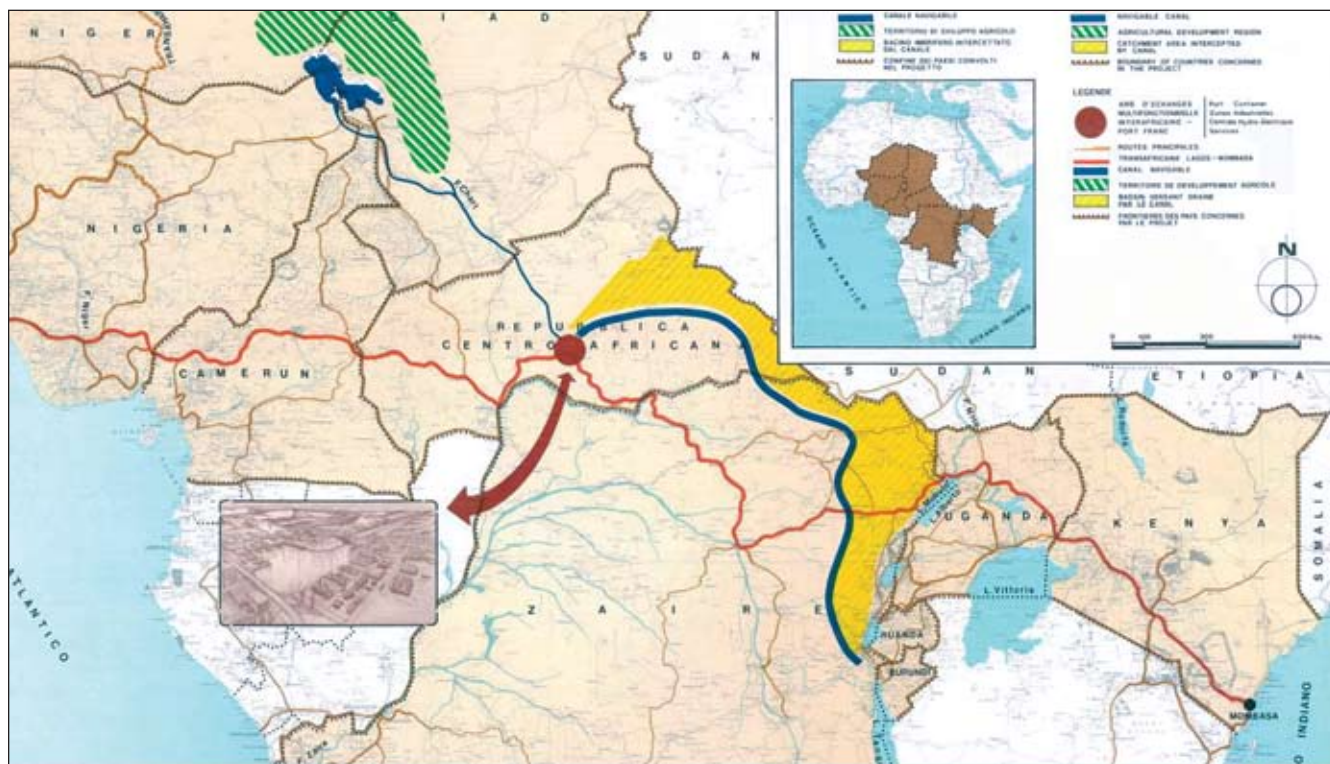
Dialogue

The Bering Strait Project

Q: Hi, this is Ann Reynolds, I'm from Reno. And I was wondering about the significance of the G20: I heard that the Bering Tunnel was on the agenda for the G20 in South Korea. Could you discuss the implications of that?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, the general thing you have to think about is, first of all, any project of this type, such as NAWAPA itself, or the Bering Strait Tunnel, which is really integral with what NAWAPA implies for that part of the world—any such project now requires essentially a change in the international

FIGURE 3
The Transaqua Proposal for Replenishing Lake Chad



www.transaquaproject.com

monetary and credit system. Because the world is bankrupt. We've got a great pile of absolutely worthless claims, against economies, in terms of monetary claims, typified by these derivatives, financial derivatives. And, there will be no recovery, without eliminating these financial derivatives, and related kinds of things, which were set into motion, by—well, the British actually, and others, back from 1971 on, with the first steps toward the establishment of what became known as the Inter-Alpha Group of banks, which now controls 70%, fairly estimated, of the world's total banking system. And most of those assets of the Inter-Alpha Group, today, and associated banks, associated institutions, are absolutely worthless; their paper value is worthless.

So therefore, any of these projects that are relevant, such as the Bering Strait Tunnel—and there are many such projects all over the world: There's a North African project, which is multi-phased; there is the NAWAPA project in Mexico, the United States, and Canada; there are projects in Central America, like the Darién Gap, of which, all of these things are the types of projects which

will immediately be a stimulus, not only to the immediate area in which they're done, but to the world economy, world market, in general.

And NAWAPA is the principal one, now: It has the greatest possible impact, first of all, because it occurs, if it occurs, in the United States and Canada, that is, in North America, which is the best place on Earth to start a reform of this type. I mean, inherently, although Canada is a part, also, of the British Commonwealth, in its own way, nonetheless, it has very much of the same characteristics, in terms of economic requirements and mutual interests, as the United States, and also, as does Mexico, implicitly. So, that project has that thing.

The Bering Strait is the key to the connection between North America and Eurasia. It's very relevant to China, to Korea, to Japan, and so forth. It's also relevant to the fact that this planet needs an environmental project, which is being called the Arctic Program: In other words, the management of the Arctic, which is very important to us, even though many of us don't live there, but it's essential.

FIGURE 4



immediately, through the Congress? Or to remove Obama from office, right now?"

LaRouche: There are two things that are essential: You can't start anything—you can not save the United States, from destruction, if you do not, in the immediate weeks ahead, number 1, get Obama out of office, into retirement; and 2, enact Glass-Steagall. Because Obama will not allow Glass-Steagall to be revived.

Obama has a program, which he's announced himself, which is in the way. There is no way the United States can survive, under a continuation of an Obama Presidency. Therefore, the question of replacing Obama, in the near future, is an existential question

So, any project started now, of this type, should be supported. It requires, in every case, a certain kind of economic reform, the equivalent of a monetary reform, to a credit system; but its benefits will be immediate and accelerating. But the turnabout, the fact that you're having a turnabout, is crucial. So there is no competition, in the sense of rivalry, destructive rivalry, among any of these projects. They all are mutually reinforcing: I mean, doing the NAWAPA project, helps North Africa. North Africa's development strengthens the NAWAPA project. The Bering Strait Tunnel project is essential for the development of a better control over the Arctic region, which does require some management. We've got to think about that area: It's very important to us, as to the planet as a whole.

So, my view is, this is important. All these things are important, and any one that's getting started, I would tend to support, and recommend be supported, because they're all mutually reinforcing, and in the end, we want them all.

What's the Top Priority?

Perebikovsky: Okay, this question is from someone here in the audience. It asks, "Mr. LaRouche, you're asking for immediate action in the direction you specified. Essentially, how are we going to get these things through immediately? Do we have any legal or constitutional instruments, to help us to introduce NAWAPA,

for the United States. There is *no hope* for the survival of the United States, without the early retirement of Obama! There is no choice there. Because the system is coming down, rapidly, now! Everyone can see it.

Look at the states in the United States: How many states of the United States are in breakdown, breakdown crisis? What about California? It's in a breakdown crisis! There's nothing you can do to save California, *under the present system!* And you can not introduce any legislative program, or related program, in the state of California, without eliminating President Obama as President, without his retirement. And you've got to dump the governor, too!

So, these things are not things which are choices, where we can say, "Well—is it possible to do this now?" This is a time that's like warfare, major war, like going into World War II, as we did, with the Pearl Harbor attack on the United States. We had no choice. And, with this thing, we have no choice: It's feasible. There is tremendous support for Glass-Steagall throughout the political electorate of the United States. If you get Obama out, Glass-Steagall will go through. But without Glass-Steagall, there is no hope to prevent most of the states of the United States, including California, from disintegrating! *Probably, this year!* There's no option!

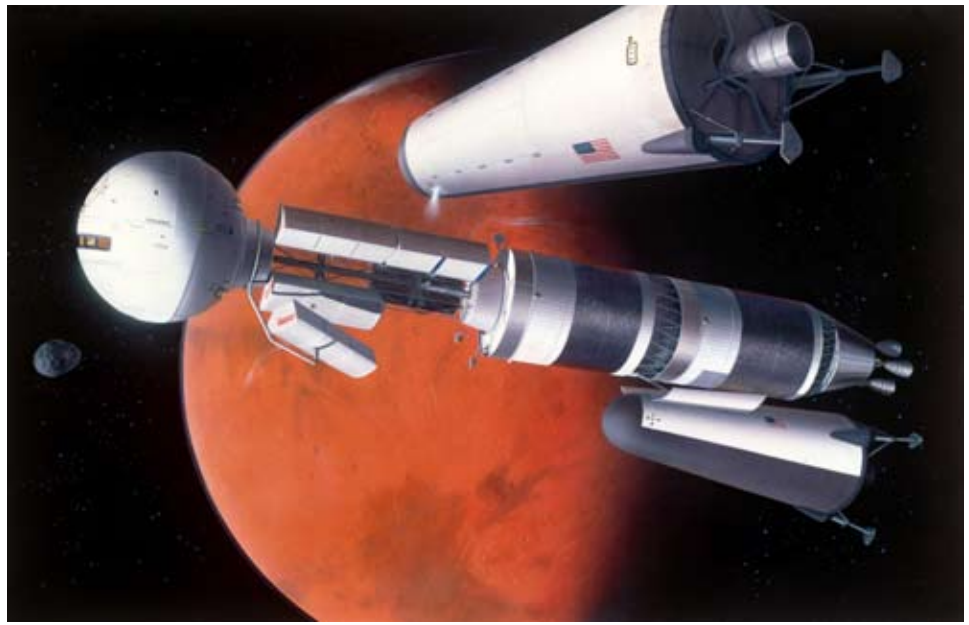
So, it's something which is not a question of, "Can we do it?" Well, if we can't do it, then we're not going

to survive. Get ready to die!
It's that kind of situation.

But, on the other hand, the good side is, that, yes, there is an overwhelming support, or would be, shall we say, but there's overwhelming support for Glass-Steagall reform. Admittedly, that can't be done without getting Obama out. But Obama is on a short fuse, and he's about to get into a point of a general breakdown of himself. So, his retirement, say, on a Woodrow Wilson plea—he's broken down, intellectually, mentally; he's no longer functional. We'll get him to play six rounds of golf a day, rather than five, and he will just exhaust himself doing that, and won't be any harm.

But, then we have to go to a Glass-Steagall system, because without a Glass-Steagall, I can't save the states, and there is no one else in this United States, who can do that. These states are bankrupt! Under our Constitution, the states can not run on a deficit program. The deficit program belongs to the Federal government. So the Federal government is going to have to act, on states that are now going into a breakdown crisis, as Federal states. Someone is going to have to be able to do it! And the only way to do it, is, you have to *cancel the bailout!* If we cancel the bailout stuff, under a Glass-Steagall arrangement—which is what a Glass-Steagall will do for us—*then*, we can utter credit, Federal credit, to get these states organized again! To get the firemen working, to get the police working, the schools working, the hospitals working! I mean, the *essential existence* of a great, and increasing ration of our citizens, is being jeopardized by the lack of Glass-Steagall! And by the presence of this President.

So therefore, it's absolutely indispensable. And what is indispensable, we can do. You take the case of the Pearl Harbor attack: The Pearl Harbor attack made it possible for the United States to react to defend itself, against what the Nazis represented in the world. We could not have gotten it done without that! We had to react to the threat to the United States, immediately.



NASA/Pat Rawlings

An artist's rendition of a spacecraft refueling in the orbit of Mars, heading for exploration of Jupiter. The NAWAPA program will further the kinds of scientific research that colonization of the Solar System requires.

Otherwise, we would have become discredited in our own eyes.

Similarly today, if we can not act as a United States to put Glass-Steagall through, and to launch programs based on putting Glass-Steagall through, such as NAWAPA, and such as the simple emergency revival of the functioning of our state governments, we don't have a nation, and we're all doomed. So this is one of those cases where it's not a question of whether it seems easy, but as President Kennedy said of the space program, "We're going to have to do it, *because it's hard.*"

NAWAPA and the Moon-Mars Mission

Perebikovsky: Two more questions. The first one is: "How does NAWAPA, the North American Water and Power Alliance, and I'm assuming the extended NAWAPA, lead to, or support, the idea of the Moon-Mars mission?"

LaRouche: Well, first of all, we've done a lot of work on this, as you know, scientific work, and there will be, I think, discussion by some people there, in the coming days. What NAWAPA does, is it poses the question of: How we are going to organize this planet? Now, we live inside systems, *inside* the planets' organization, and at the borders. We have it, in the layer of ozone that protects us from solar radiation, that would otherwise

kill us all off, overnight, and therefore, we have to think about global environmental systems, including those which pertain to man's relationship within solar space, especially nearby solar space.

And so, therefore, once we go into NAWAPA, what we're going to be doing, is we're going to be changing the amount of average moisture, which is flowing through, from west to east, across the territory of North America. Now, this is going to mean that we are changing the relationship of man on Earth, to man within the "Heaviside layer."

We are, then, getting into an area of science, where we have to look at cosmic radiation, as such. Now, we know a number of things about cosmic radiation, which are highly relevant to this kind of program. But we have not yet, as a people, in terms of our practice, come to deal with cosmic radiation, in a general way, as such.

For example: In going to Mars, we now have demonstrated, we can send gadgets to Mars—at least, as long as Obama doesn't stay there too long! But we can't send human beings there, right now. Part of the reason is, we need an accelerator: You can't have people drifting around between Earth orbit and Mars orbit for 200 days, 300 days, or so forth; that is not good for human beings. Machines, gadgets, can survive that trip, at those tempos. So, we need a fusion power system based on helium-3, that is, a kind of process to have a constant rate of acceleration, which will get us to Mars, between Earth orbit and Mars orbit, in a fairly short time. But we've got to send some things up there, and begin experimenting up there, with the local environment, and to assess what it's going to take, to deal with the problems of putting a human being on Mars.

So, machines we can put there; we can begin to develop the area with machines, by a sort of remote-control. But then, we have to think about the process of how our Earth is defended, by our management of our atmosphere, that is, within the ozone area region. We've got to think about how we manage the water systems of the Earth, as a whole. What we're doing is, right now, we're looking at the ozone layer; we're looking at it from below. We're going to have to change our view. We're going to have to look at the relationship of how the ozone layer *functions*, from the top down.

In other words, instead of looking upward toward the ozone layer, on which we've relied for protection against deadly radiation, for human beings, we're going

to have to get up there, and work from the other way around. This will be greatly helped by our putting up a mechanized system of production on the Moon. This was something that was planned a long time ago; that is, automatic factories, largely automatic, on the Moon, to develop certain things we can develop there, which we can't develop so much here.

So we are immediately going to be shifting our attention, from looking at it, as if we were protected by the ozone layer, and similar kinds of protection; we're going to think about managing the planet as a whole, managing its environment, so that we are in *deliberate* control of the conditions of safe life on Earth. And the fact that, not only do we have the *need* to do that, but we will have, with a project such as NAWAPA, we will go to the level at which we will have the *ability* to control these things, and we will be developing the means for exercising that ability.

So, there's a reciprocal relationship between the practice of an advanced view in science, and the benefits, the ability to get to that view in science, through the NAWAPA program.

Will We Be 'Responsible Stewards'?

Perebikovsky: All right, Lyn, this is the last question that we're going to take today. And the person asks, "Mr. LaRouche, why is there such an interest, and why should we be pushing for the exploration and possible habitation of Mars, especially if we have not proven to be responsible stewards of the planet Earth?"

LaRouche: Well, I think it's the other way around: I think the fact is, we're not going to be able to survive on Earth, unless we get responsible. So, I think the two are reciprocal things. They're not separate questions.

Look, we have been a bunch of damned fools. If you look at what we had, at the time that Franklin Roosevelt died, you look at the great improvements that were made under his Presidency—look, from the horrible conditions of 1932-33 to the time he died, and you look at what we have been able to accomplish, and what I know we can accomplish. We have to have a change in our attitude. And our problem has been, since the death of Roosevelt, our attitude changed, our attitude changed under Truman. Eisenhower, as a President, was a good person, and he was a patriot, as some other people were not, but he was operating within the limitations which had been created. For example, he defended the United States against the British operation, where he clamped down on the British government, at that time, the

Churchill-backed government. He did some very good things.

His follower, President Kennedy, did a number of good things. But then, Kennedy was killed! And since Kennedy was killed, there has been *no net progress*, or even defense of the human condition, since that time! Since immediately about the same time that Kennedy was murdered, we reached the point, where the level of development of basic economic infrastructure inside the United States has gone negative. That is, we have using up, and losing, more infrastructure, which we had built *before* the middle of the 1960s, than we had since that time. We are now in a breakdown crisis.

So, the point is, if we can not make the kind of change which your question implies, then we are not going to survive. And therefore, if we're going to survive, we will survive because of projects like this, like NAWAPA, and other projects of the same type.

So, therefore, the choice is not whether we want to choose NAWAPA, or not. If we don't choose NAWAPA, then our very attitude in not choosing it, means we are going to go destroy ourselves. If we can't muster ourselves to take NAWAPA—because NAWAPA is the best project for organizing an actual revival of the U.S. economy we have available today—there is no project possible, which has the benefit that that does, for us as a nation. But if we haven't got the guts and determination, to get up out of the swamp, and start walking on two legs, instead of four hind legs, we're not going to make it.

And therefore, we do, sometimes, as President Kennedy did, in defending the steel industry, when the British and others, and Wall Street, were trying to tear it down; as he did with the space program, when people were trying to tear that down; as he did in opposing going into a war in Indo-China, when it would not have been possible to have a war in Indo-China until he was murdered, because he was opposed to it, as General MacArthur was opposed to it, as General Eisenhower was opposed to it, at that time.

So, our problems always are not these projects, or feasibility. The projects lie in us: Do we have the guts and determination to think of the grandchildren of our own generation, and say that it is our responsibility while we are alive, to do whatever is necessary, to ensure that our existence has a meaningful future, as expressed in terms of the generations immediately coming after us? And that's the only way to think about these things.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche

A Common Mission For All Mankind

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairwoman of the BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Party) in Germany, gave this presentation, by telephone, on Sept. 18, to the Shields for Congress Four-Power Conference in San Francisco.

Let me send you my greetings from Germany to your conference on the NAWAPA [North American Water and Power Alliance] project, and the Four-Power Alliance to reconstruct the world economy.

Now, we are organizing here in Europe, in Germany, and also France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries, that our sovereign countries join this perspective of a reconstruction of the world economy. This is in the self-interest of all our countries. If you look at Germany, for example, and also the other countries, they are now under the EU Lisbon Treaty austerity regime, and therefore, we are really without any perspective for recovery. You may have gotten reports about a so-called “upswing” in Germany, even talk about a new “economic miracle,” but this is fairly absurd, because it does not refer to the real economy; and the export offensive which Germany had in the recent, second quarter, is going to be very short-lived, because the majority of exports goes to other countries in the European Union, and the Eurozone is about to disintegrate!

Because you have Greece, whose indebtedness is unsustainable; Italy is already called the next Greece, in terms of indebtedness and potential bankruptcy; the problem of Spain is bigger than that of Greece by several orders of magnitude; the situation in Portugal and Ireland is equally unsustainable. So therefore, we need a different perspective.

Because, rather than using the great historical chance of 1989, which arose with the unification of Germany, to establish a real peace order of the 21st Century, which is what we proposed at the time, with the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a way of developing the Eurasian continent, Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, and George Bush, Sr., imposed, at that point, the euro, forced Germany to give up the D-mark, im-