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Independent Political Party

Reproduced from the *New Citizen* Vol 7 No 7 June/July 2012. Available at www.cecaust.com.au

British Crown's End-game: Financial Crash and Nuclear War



With the British Crown's trans-Atlantic financial empire disintegrating, Russia and China—committed to economic development and national sovereignty—may become the world's dominant powers. Terrified, the British would rather launch thermonuclear war, and Australia is in the middle of it.

5 June 2012—The week before Christmas of last year, the Citizens Electoral Council circulated an urgent warning by U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche, in a media release and mass leaflet titled “Stop the Nuclear Holocaust!” There are two immediate dangers, LaRouche said: 1) the “threatened general economic breakdown-crisis in the trans-Atlantic sector, and 2) an already pre-staged, Anglo-American-led thermonuclear bombardment ... against leading nations of Asia including Russia and China. This danger now exists for at least as long as a London-controlled U.S. President Barack Obama remains as President of the United States of America. This condition has been pre-staged since the murder of the former Libyan head of state [Muammar Qaddafi in October 2011] by a concert of Britain, France and the United States under President Obama.”

Nearly six months later, the truth of those words is being demonstrated dramatically on both counts.

May 2012 began with a Moscow conference on Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD), where, on 3 May, Chief of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff Gen. Nikolai Makarov declared that further advances in the deployment of a BMD system by the United States and NATO in Europe would so greatly threaten Russia's security, as to necessitate a pre-emptive attack on such installations: the outbreak of military hostilities between the USA and Russia—world nuclear war. “Considering the destabilising nature of the BMDS,” Makarov told an audience includ-

ing U.S. officials, “specifically the creation of the illusion of being able to inflict a disarming first strike without retaliation, a decision on the pre-emptive use of available offensive weapons will be taken during the period of an escalating situation.” He said that Russia would place offensive missiles in southern Russia and Kaliningrad (bordering Poland) for potential attacks on the NATO systems.

Then, on 17 May—just days before NATO at its Chicago summit did announce the interim operational capability of its European BMD network—Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev, addressing a law conference in St. Petersburg, warned that national sovereignty was under assault around the world, including through unilateral sanctions and military operations not approved by the United Nations, and the declaration by outside interests that countries' governments are illegitimate. “Such actions, which undermine state sovereignty,” said Medvedev, “can easily lead to full-scale regional wars, even—I am not trying to scare anyone here—with the use of nuclear weapons.”

Idiots dismissed these statements as Cold War rhetoric and muscle-flexing, now that Vladimir Putin has returned to the Russian Presidency. *The New York Times* offered the inane comment that Medvedev's “prospect of nuclear Armageddon, per se, did not frighten investors”, despite concern over Putin's choice of “a hawkish foreign policy stance”, which the *Times* chalked up to his wish “to deflect attention from the middle-class protest movement

FIG. 1. Anglo-American Military Encirclement of Russia and China



The U.S.-Israeli-NATO military buildup around Southwest Asia (violet dots, and Fig. 2) directly targets Iran and Syria, but the ultimate targets in a global showdown are Russia and China. These are great powers by virtue of the nuclear weapons both possess, Russia's unique scientific tradition and its huge, resource-rich territory, and China's 5,000-year civilisational history and largest population in the world. Their leaders' announced economic development intentions and defence of sovereignty make them an obstacle to British imperial plans to rule in a New Dark Age.

The green dots along Russia's western borders show the U.S./NATO European Ballistic Missile Defence System, which Moscow has called a *casus belli*. In the Asia-Pacific region, the yellow dots represent the constantly increasing U.S. military presence for confronting China, of which Australia has been made a central feature.

U.S. Navy Ohio-class submarines armed with Trident II D5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles are the strategic nuclear capability that would inflict a first strike on Russia or China. Submarine locations shown are representative of their operating areas.

simmering in the capital.”

In reality, Gen. Makarov's and Prime Minister Medvedev's words, as with dozens of other such grim warnings from top officials, truly do express the Russian leadership's evaluation of the present grave strategic dangers to Russia, and mankind. In these opening pages of this issue of *The New Citizen*, we shall demonstrate what the basis of their evaluation is, as well as how the war games of the U.S. Obama administration and its British masters endanger Australia, inclusively.

Killer Financiers vs. Sovereignty

National sovereignty and mankind's very survival are threatened because the British Empire which continues to dominate world finance is utterly bankrupt. After the breakpoint of August 1971, when global financial operations were decoupled from the real economy (except for looting it), the City of London and Wall Street response to the crashes of 1987, 1997-98, post-Y2000, and 2007-08 has been nothing but bailouts and more hyperinflationary bailouts, requiring the imposition of murderous economic austerity. Now, LaRouche emphasised 26 May, the bailout process has reached the point where “the rate of inflation is higher than the rate of your bailout, and what happens [is that] when you try to increase the bailout, you increase the hysteria. You increase the rate of collapse.

The rate of collapse exceeds the rate of bailout.”

As we go to press, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury Lael Brainard is on a whistle-stop tour of European nations to demand money to recapitalise the entire, sinking banking sector of the Eurozone—to “calm fears of cascading bank runs in Spain and other nations”, in the anxious words of *The Wall Street Journal*. Estimated cash requirements for Spain, the latest focus of the systemic banking crisis, zoom by the day, from tens into hundreds of billions of euros, approaching one trillion. Said former senior U.S. Treasury official Edwin Truman, “The real serious problem now is that the banking system could blow up.... You could have a run on Greek banks and Spanish banks and Italian banks and Portuguese banks.” City of London mouthpiece *The Economist*, dated 2 June, likewise proclaims: “In continental capitals and bank boardrooms there is a common fear ... [of] a full-blown run that quickly spreads from bank to bank, and then from country to country.... Actually raising the capital [for bank

recapitalisation] is the next big problem.... Ideally it should come from the European Stability Mechanism (ESM), Europe's new bail-out fund, as a direct capital injection into banks”.

As each new bailout creates more debt to be serviced or bailed out, British imperial financiers are in a desperate drive to make the Eurozone countries submit to this new, supranational scheme: the ESM bailout fund, combined with a Fiscal Compact under which participating nations must achieve a balanced budget or a surplus through spending cuts in every category except debt service. Each formerly sovereign nation is supposed to go under a supranational Board of Governors of the ESM, endowed with the power to dictate cuts to them without approval from the national parliaments.

London is hell-bent on ramming through ESM ratification, in order to use it as a platform for bailouts on the order of magnitude of the \$29 trillion that U.S. Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner and Federal Reserve head Ben Bernanke have pumped into the system since 2008. A senior G-8 country finance ministry official attending the April meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington told *EIR* magazine that early drafts of the IMF's semi-annual *Global Financial Stability Report* had stated that at least \$9 trillion will be needed in

2012 to cover for non-performing loans on the books of the big European banks (the published version soft-pedalled the sum as a mere \$3.8 trillion, equal to only 10 per cent of all assets on the European banks' books, whereas \$9 trillion is 25 per cent). The IMF admitted the meltdown could spread to the United States "through derivatives markets".

Ultimately the IMF meeting cobbled together a paltry \$430 billion for the European banks. Australia did its dutiful bit, pledging to cough up \$A6.8 billion.

London Seeks Genocide and War

Rebellions against the ESM bankers' dictatorship have flared in Italy, Ireland and across Europe. The recent election results in Greece and France opened the doors to calls in Europe and the USA for a Glass-Steagall banking reform (see page 15), as the LaRouche movement has campaigned for internationally in the past five years. New French President François Hollande announced that the ESM and related pacts must be rewritten before France will approve them. Fearing the potential for action by key nations to bury the hideous Wall Street/City of London policies, the British Empire now lays bare its more fundamental agenda: genocide and war.

Hospital and school closings, factory shutdowns, a breakdown in public safety, and skyrocketing suicide rates are already the rule, not the exception, in Greece and other European countries submitting to the budget-slashing terms of the bailouts. But those outcomes are only the beginning. Another IMF report published in April, the *World Economic Outlook*, set forth the financial oligarchy's frankly fascist policies, complaining that people worldwide are living too long and consuming too many resources.

The British-founded Green Fascist machine (see www.ce-caust.com.au/greenfascism) has rolled out a new campaign for population reduction—Prince Philip's agenda of reducing the world's population from seven billion to one billion people. The Club of Rome and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) announced an 18-month campaign to mark the 40th anniversary of the Club's 1972 book *Limits to Growth*. On May 7 the Club of Rome issued "2052: A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years." The report's au-

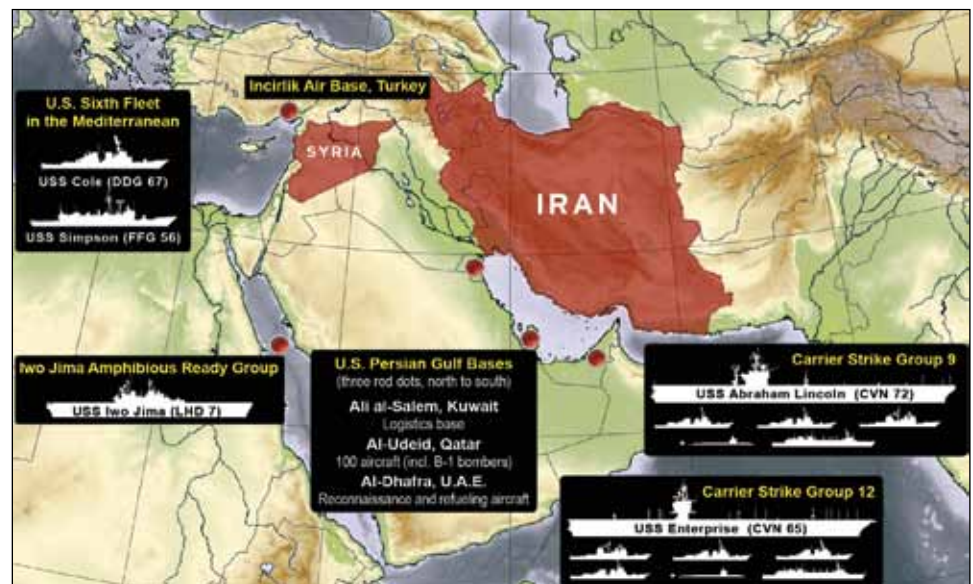
thor, Jorgen Randers, co-authored the original *Limits* tract and has been a top WWF official for decades. The WWF-Club of Rome nexus also upgraded their own unscientific "peak oil" hoax (the incompetent extrapolation of an individual oil well's "peaking" event, to the entirety of global petroleum production): now they talk about "peak population" and even "peak civilisation". The "2052" report asserts, "Slowly but surely we are approaching 'Peak Civilisation,' and when that bubble pops we'll see the crash manifest in the form of famine, disease and global conflict."

The Iran and Syria Triggers

In tandem with the bailout and austerity drive, British imperial agents are beating the drums for that global conflict, starting in Southwest Asia with attacks on Iran and Syria. The scenario of a U.S.-backed Israeli military strike to destroy Iran's nuclear facilities remains live. In his 16 December 2011 warning statement, LaRouche cited "the designated trigger of the Israeli threat to attack Iran, and the associated intention to crush the nation of Syria".

"I'm afraid that this thing is going to be a *fait accompli*....

FIG. 2. U.S. Military Buildup in the Persian Gulf and Eastern Mediterranean Region



The Persian Gulf and northern Arabian Sea contain the highest concentration of U.S. naval and air forces outside U.S. territory. The map shows the disposition of those forces in mid-May 2012. See Fig. 1 for the location of this region of Southwest Asia, south of the Eurasian continent and north of the Indian Ocean.

At times since Autumn 2011, up to three U.S. Navy Carrier Strike Groups (CSG) have been in the vicinity at once—an unusually high portion of the total eleven U.S. CSG (no other nation has more than one carrier battle group). Each CSG is led by an aircraft carrier with its Carrier Air Wing of 60-65 fighter planes, including fighter-bombers. With the carrier are one or two Ticonderoga-class Aegis (radar and missile system) guided-missile cruisers with BMG-109 Tomahawk long-range cruise missiles; guided-missile escort destroyers for anti-air and anti-submarine functions, also carrying Tomahawks; one or two Los Angeles-class attack submarines to protect the CSG, also armed with Tomahawks; and supply ships. The Tomahawk is the premiere U.S. assault weapon for theatre warfare, with a range of 1,100–1,600 kilometres; it was designed to be nuclear-capable, but nuclear warheads on cruise missiles were withdrawn from service in 1987-91 under arms-control agreements. A CSG is staffed by about 7,500 people.

U.S. Navy Amphibious Ready Groups like the one led by the USS Iwo Jima carry 2,200 Marines, with tanks, artillery, helicopters, and Harrier jump-jets. The U.S. Sixth Fleet presence in the Mediterranean Sea currently includes the guided-missile frigate USS Simpson, with anti-aircraft and anti-submarine weapons, and the Aegis-equipped guided-missile destroyer USS Cole, both cruising the Eastern Mediterranean.

The U.S. Air Force uses bases in Southwest Asia, including the three shown on the Persian Gulf. Additional basing, not shown, is at Manas, Kyrgyzstan, a transit centre for cargo and support for Afghanistan-related missions; and the British territory of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which has hosted B-1, B-2, and B-52 bombers for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The Incirlik Air Base in Turkey has a long history of hosting U.S. fighter wings and their nuclear weapons. Reports indicate that 60-70 nuclear warheads are stockpiled, though nuclear-qualified strike aircraft are not currently based at Incirlik; fighter-bombers could be flown in from Lakenheath, England, where a squadron of F-15Es is based, or from the United States.

It's just going to happen one morning: we're going to wake up, and the strike has been conducted." Those were the words of Gen. Joseph P. Hoar (ret.), former commander-in-chief of the U.S. Central Command, in a November 2011 interview with *EIR* magazine on the danger of a military strike against Iran. Efforts to build a pretext for such an attack have continued this year. Interviewed for *EIR* of 9 March, Robert Kelley, former International Atomic Energy Agency chief inspector in Iraq, recounted how incompetent accusations by a low-level analyst were used to provoke the 2003 war against Iraq, and warned that the same method is being used today to justify attacking Iran.

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's early-March visit to Obama fuelled the tension even more. When the two met one-on-one at the White House, the Israeli paper *Haaretz* reported 15 March, Obama gave Netanya-

hu a green light: "Netanyahu is hinting that in his Washington visit, he received Obama's tacit approval for an Israeli attack against Iran—under the guise of opposition. Obama will speak out against it but act for it".

Also live is the threat of war in Syria, where lurid reports on massacres of civilians—some of them perpetrated by al-Qaeda or other outside-run radicals, but blamed on the Assad government—will be used to justify foreign military intervention and regime change. The London-based opposition Syrian National Council has called for international military intervention. Its paper, "Safe Area for Syria", is a nearly word-for-word reprint of the 20 December 2011 call "Intervention in Syria?", issued by London's Henry Jackson Society, an organisation promoting the British Round Table's old imperial program of perpetual war and the end of the nation-state.

Nerobama: Americans Voted for Roosevelt, but Got Hitler

In 2008 the American people were duped by a City of London-directed PR campaign to insure that the successor to the despised George W. Bush would continue his war and bank-bailout policies. With funding from international mega-speculator George Soros, who has served his whole career as a front for Lord Jacob Rothschild and the City of London elites, including the Queen, and unprecedented support from Wall Street banks, as well as Fox News proprietor Rupert Murdoch, Barack Obama was raised from obscurity to win the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

Weary of Bush's wars and frightened by the financial crisis, voters thought they were choosing a blend of Martin Luther King and Franklin Roosevelt, the hero who led America out of the Great Depression. But Obama's British string-pullers saddled Americans with a Nero-like narcissist, who has protected Wall Street and the City of London as no other President before him, escalated the Bush-Cheney policy of regime change and war, and shredded constitutional protections for civil rights and limits on executive power.

- Obama suffers from the clinical personality disorder of narcissism, a suppressed self-loathing manifested as self-absorbed egomania, demanding and basking in adulation. His condition makes him highly manipulable.

- Obama always stands up for Wall Street: he threatened U.S. Congressmen who resisted the \$700 billion TARP bank bailout; appointed two of the leading culprits of the crisis, Larry Summers and Timothy Geithner, as crisis-managers; and has blocked every effort in Congress to re-enact Glass-Steagall (**see page 14**).

- Obama's biggest fraud was another bailout for Wall Street—his Hitler-like health care rationing program, dubbed Obamacare. Sold as universal health care, it was universal only in its mandate that every American must buy private health insurance from Wall Street's vicious HMOs. It slashed \$2 trillion from Medicare, the government health care program for the elderly, and established a "death panel", the Independent Payment Advisory Board (IPAB), to ration medical resources us-

ing Nazi-like metrics adopted from Britain's National Health Service.

- Guantanamo Bay is still abusing prisoners in solitary confinement without charges, four years after Obama solemnly promised to shut Bush's torture chamber down.

- Obama has outdone Bush and Cheney in shredding the U.S. Constitution: he committed U.S. forces to the NATO attack on Libya (without the constitutionally required Congressional Declaration of War), an act which led to the illegal murder of a head of state, Muammar Qaddafi; he has pushed the Nazi "Unitary Executive" doctrine further than Bush did, personally ordering the drone killings of U.S. citizens in Yemen; he rammed through Congress the National Defense Authorization Act, under which he can imprison U.S. citizens indefinitely without trial.

- Obama created an Atrocities Prevention Board, making U.S. foreign policy a tool of British ex-Prime Minister Tony Blair's "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine for eradicating sovereign nation-states. Using "human rights" to override sovereignty was Blair's motivation for the 1999 bombing of Serbia and the Iraq 2003 invasion. To block Obama from attacking Iran or Syria under this doctrine, Republican Rep. Walter Jones and Democratic Sen. Jim Webb have each introduced a motion threatening Obama with impeachment if he does not seek Congressional approval for future wars.

- In March 2012 Obama gave the lunatic Israeli PM Benjamin Netanyahu a green light for an Israeli strike on Iran. Obama has encouraged Israeli aggression by stationing unprecedented U.S. firepower in the Persian Gulf region, which would inevitably be drawn into an Israeli-initiated war (**Fig. 2, page 3**).



On 18 November 2011 Gen. Makarov stated, “I cannot rule out that, in certain circumstances, *local and regional armed conflicts could grow into a large-scale war, possibly even with nuclear weapons.*” Makarov told the Russian Public Chamber, a Kremlin advisory body, that “*Russia could become involved in a conflict where weapons of mass destruction could be used. ... The possibility of local armed conflicts virtually along the entire perimeter of our border has grown dramatically.*”

In January Russian Security Council Secretary Nikolai Patrushev cited the “real danger” of a U.S. strike against Iran, telling the *Kommersant* newspaper, “Israel is pushing the Americans towards it”. He added that the USA and NATO also “want to punish [Syria] ... for its refusal to break off relations with Tehran. There is information that NATO members and some Arab Persian Gulf states, acting in line with the scenario seen in Libya, intend to turn the current interference in Syrian affairs into a direct military intervention.” Deputy Prime Minister Dmitri Rogozin, the former ambassador to NATO who is now in charge of Russia’s defence industry, remarked in January that Iran “is just south of our Caucasus [region]. And therefore, if something happens with Iran, if it becomes involved in some kind of military action, this is a *direct threat to our security.*”



President Vladimir Putin

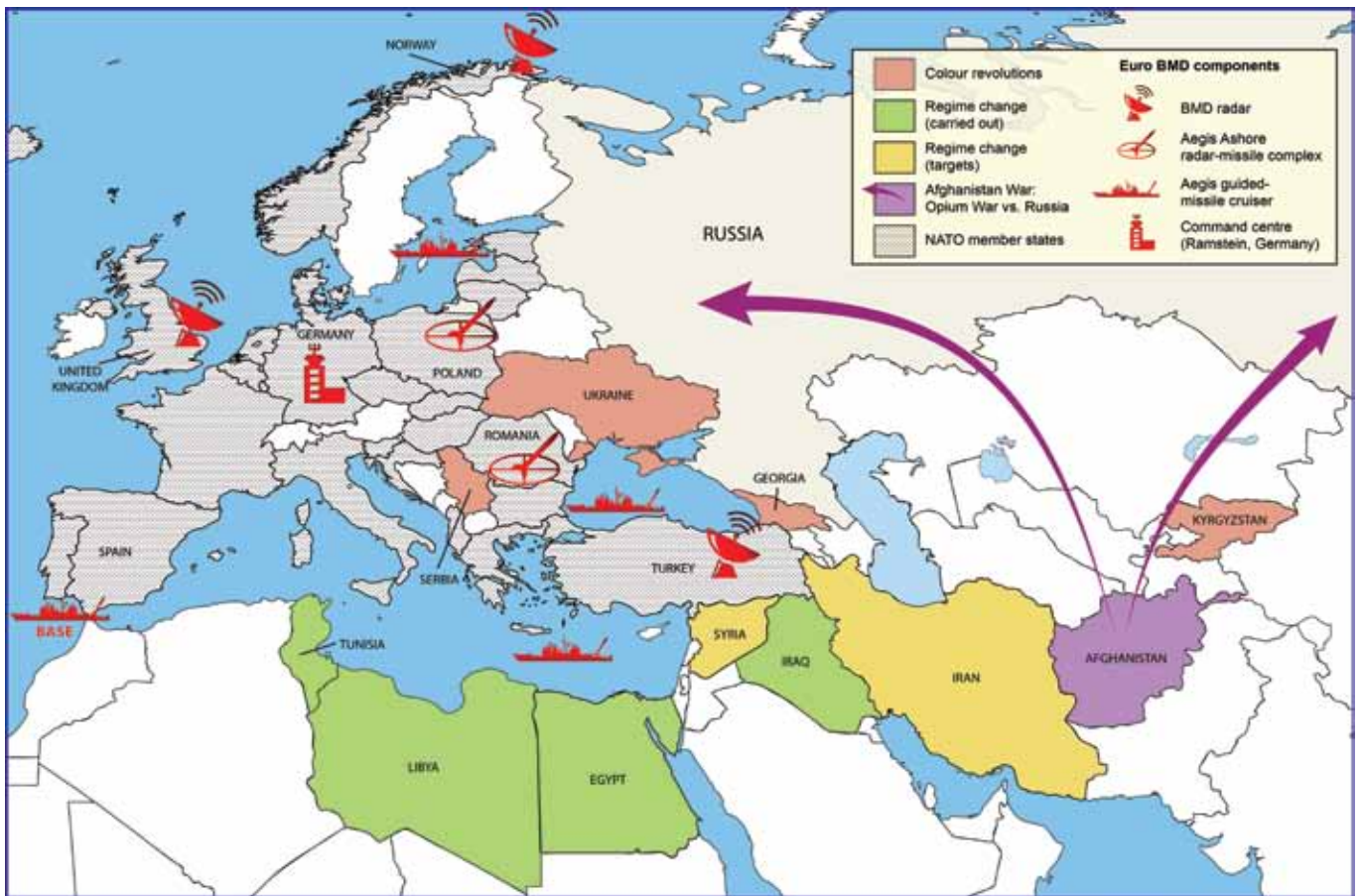


Gen. Nikolai Makarov

The Legacy of MAD

Russian concern about an Iran war spreading into its southern regions is genuine, but this is not the greatest threat envisioned by the Russian leaders. The real, direct targets of the building war danger are Russia itself and China. Their commitment to sovereign development and fight to implement an economic growth and infrastructure-building perspective for Eurasia, reaching from China’s Three Gorges Dam and the Transcontinental “New Silk Road” Land-Bridge, to President Putin’s desire to develop the Arctic and see rail lines running to a Bering Strait crossing to North America, already makes them an

FIG. 3. Ring around Russia: Threats to a Great Power That Won’t Back Down

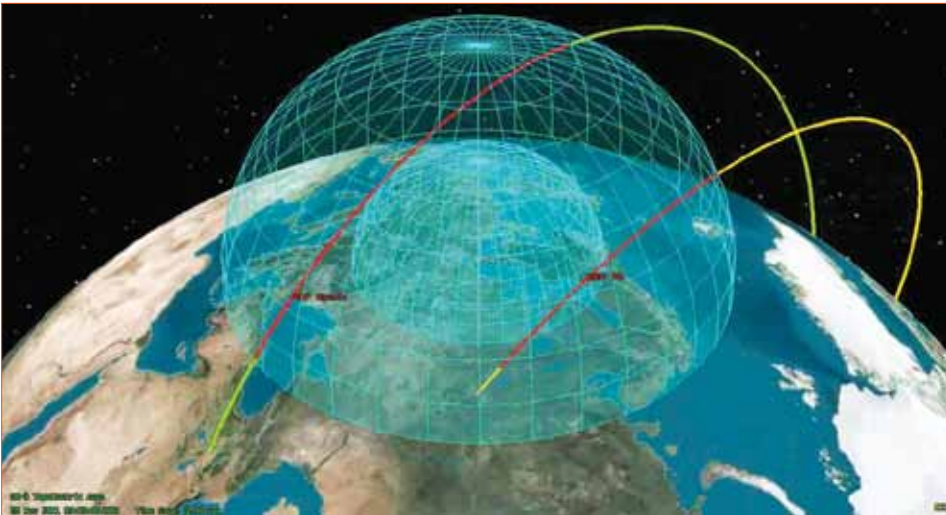


As Eurasia’s keystone nation, Russia is the target of a British-run Arc of Crisis along its southern borders. So-called Colour Revolutions, orchestrated using techniques developed at Oxford University, overthrew the governments of Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine, and Kyrgyzstan in the past decade. Vladimir Putin was targeted for the same treatment in winter 2011-12, before his re-election as President in March 2012. The regime changes of the Persian Gulf wars (Iraq) and the 2011 Arab Spring included attacks on Russia’s allies and economic partners.

Afghanistan, in a chronic state of war since Anglo-American policy promoted Islamist radicals there against the Soviet Union in the 1970s, today is the source of a full-scale Heroin War against Russia, in which over 30,000 Russians die annually of Afghan heroin and five million are drug-users.

Shown in Western and Central Europe and the surrounding seas is the European Ballistic Missile Defence System, created as part of NATO’s eastward expansion. Potentially part of an attack on Russia (Fig. 4), it is identified by Moscow as a threat to its sovereignty and a tripwire for war.

FIG. 4. “Defensive” Missiles as an Offensive System Component

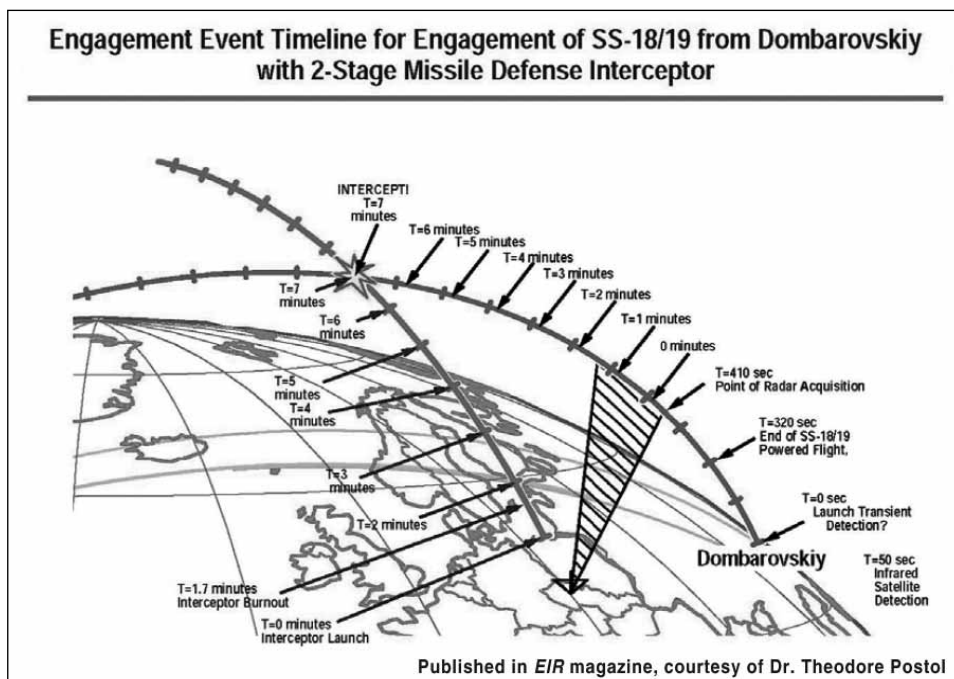


Gen. Valeri Gerasimov, deputy chief of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff, told the 3 May Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) conference, “Poland-based BMD shooters featuring third-phase performances would pose a threat to the Russian Strategic Nuclear Force, while failing to assure protection of Western Europe against the threat of missile strikes from the south.” This graphic from Gerasimov’s video animation shows the trajectories of two nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) aimed at the USA. Greenland and the Arctic ice are at the far right; the N. African desert is at the far left. The blue domes centred over the U.S./NATO Aegis Ashore facility in Poland, to be built under the European BMD System, show its Phase 3 (starting 2015) and Phase 4 (2018) radar and interception range.

The trajectory on the left depicts a hypothetical “first strike” missile fired from a point in Iran west of the Caspian Sea, seen below it on the globe, and southeast of the Black Sea, which the Iranian missile is shown crossing. The right-hand trajectory represents a Russian Topol-M ICBM launched from the Teykovo base north of Moscow in a “second strike” retaliation against a U.S. nuclear missile attack (not shown) on Russia with submarine-launched ballistic missiles fired from Ohio-class “Trident” subs in the Pacific (see Fig. 1). In BMD Phase 3 (inner dome) the Aegis SM-3 missile can intercept (red segment) the Russian ICBM, but not the Iranian one. After the BMD Phase 4 upgrades (larger dome), both ICBMs would be in range of the Aegis.

Under Mutual Assured Destruction, Russian and U.S. ICBMs are called “deterrents”. They are supposed to deter the other side from making a first strike, because the attacked country could quickly respond with ICBM bombardment of the attacker’s homeland. If this second strike can be blocked, then the attacker may try “to inflict a disarming first strike without retaliation”, in the words of Russian Chief of the General Staff Gen. Nikolai Makarov.

FIG. 5. Poland-based BMD Intercepts Russian ICBM



The 2006 diagram by Dr. Ted Postol of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology shows a U.S./NATO intercept of a Russian heavy ICBM, launched from a silo at Dombarovskiy as a retaliatory “second strike” after a U.S. first-strike attack on Russia. The radar (striped triangle) is shown in the Czech Republic as planned in the past; now it would be part of an Aegis Ashore combined radar-missile system in Poland. The interceptor, launched from Poland, has time to catch the ICBM in the early, most vulnerable part of its flight, and before it moves out of range.

obstacle to those whose power is based on the collapsing financial system. What’s more, often in history imperial interests have attacked individual leaders and countries not so much because of what they have done already, as because of the possibility that they could become more independent, more oriented towards their own national interests, and more of an impediment to imperial designs in the future.

Putin has been seen as such an obstacle ever since he first came to power in 1999 and moved to stop the dismemberment of Russia by British- and Saudi-backed insurgencies in the North Caucasus. He enraged the British imperial war party and its U.S. followers with a famous speech to the Munich Security Conference in February 2007. “The stones and concrete blocks of the Berlin Wall have long ago been scattered as souvenirs,” said Putin, and yet the former Soviet allies in Eastern Europe are being brought into NATO (see Fig. 3). “I think it is obvious that the process of NATO expansion is not at all related to the modernisation of that alliance, as such, or to ensuring security in Europe. On the contrary, it represents a serious provocation, which reduces the level of mutual trust. And we have the right to ask: Against whom is this expansion intended?” The London and U.S. press denounced Putin for reviving Cold War rhetoric, yet blacked out the fact that the Russian President had called for a dialogue of civilisations and quoted Franklin Delano Roosevelt: “When peace has been broken anywhere, the peace of all countries everywhere is in danger.” Putin causes consternation in Anglo-American imperial circles because of his *potential* to dump the bankrupt transatlantic financial establishment altogether, and join with China and an Obama-free United States in launching a Pacific-centred real economic recovery.

Figs. 4 and 5 show why the U.S./NATO European BMD

System, now being deployed, signals to Russian leaders that the United States seeks the option of defeating Russia militarily: not only in a gradually spreading wave of insurgencies from the south or by backing internal political campaigns against Putin, but through an out-and-out surprise attack on Russia with nuclear weapons. Some number of the total 14 American Ohio-class submarines, each carrying 24 Trident D5 submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM) armed with four to eight nuclear warheads, are always on patrol in the Pacific Ocean, with their intercontinental-range SLBMs able to hit targets in Russia and China (**Fig. 1**).

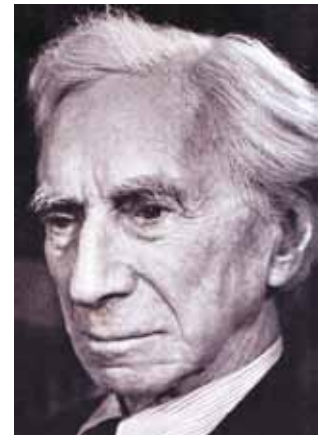
Under Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), the doctrine created by followers of Lord Bertrand Russell in the 1950s, a target country does not directly defend its homeland against such a first-strike nuclear attack. It *deters* an attack by maintaining a so-called *second-strike capability to retaliate* with a nuclear missile strike against the attacker's homeland. Both sides launch their arsenals, and the world goes up in thermonuclear smoke. Because the Soviet leadership of Yuri Andropov in 1983 rejected the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative, designed to shift Soviet-American military policies to the defensive and promote cooperation between the two superpowers against potential third-party threats, we are still living under MAD today.

An attacker who can destroy the target's second-strike capability may calculate that he can strike with impunity. Russian Chief of Staff Makarov and his deputy, Gen. Valeri Gerasimov, demonstrated at the 3 May conference that the Euro BMDS will chiefly endanger Russia's second-strike deterrent, as opposed to catching hypothetical Iranian missiles. U.S. military officers, who have been a crucial restraining force against a U.S.-Israeli attack on Iran, confirm that this Russian concern is justified. At the 15 May Joint War-fighting Conference in Virginia Beach, Gen. James Cartwright (ret.), who was Vice-Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff until last year, confirmed that the Euro BMDS could indeed upset the strategic balance. "There's the potential," said Cartwright, "that you could, in fact, generate a scenario in which, in a bolt from the blue, we launch a pre-emptive attack, and then use missile defence to weed out their residual fires"—the "residual fires" being Russian ICBMs, launched against the USA in retaliation.

Cartwright also warned against "demonising China" through the way a new concept called Air Sea Battle is being developed by the U.S. Air Force and Navy. The scheme includes building up U.S. forces in the Pacific.

When Gen. Makarov says that in "an escalating situation" Russia would attack the Euro BMD installations pre-emptively, this does not mean some single military incident, or action after the other side has launched missiles. The Russian leadership will evaluate the "escalating situation", made up of all the military threats and political subversion shown in **Figs. 1-3**, including the ongoing UK and U.S. campaigns for Putin to be ousted as an "authoritarian". Therefore it is important to know that Russia's official Military Doctrine, updated in 1999, allows for its own first use of nuclear weapons: "The Rus-

sian Federation reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in response to the use, against itself and its allies, of nuclear and other weapons of mass attack, as well as in response to large-scale aggression employing conventional weapons, in situations that are critical for the national security of the Russian Federation and its allies." Russia will not back down.



Lord Bertrand Russell

World Government through Nuclear War

Since the 1930s, before atomic weapons had been tested but when their development was a foregone conclusion, British imperial spokesmen called openly for the establishment of world government through nuclear war, should lesser means fail. Such was the thrust of arch-imperialist and eugenicist H.G. Wells's 1933 novel *The Shape of Things to Come*, in which nation-states cave in to a world dictatorship after being subjected to submarine-launched weapons of mass destruction and other warfare. The horrific atomic bombing of the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 (**page 14**)—ordered by British puppet President Harry S Truman, although he knew that negotiations with the Emperor for Japan to surrender were far advanced—gave the world a real-life demonstration.

In 1946 Bertrand Russell, a henchman of Wells, openly called for a U.S. atomic bombing of the Soviet Union before the latter could develop its own such weapons, unless the USSR agreed to submit to a world government. When the Soviets did explode their own atomic bomb in 1949, and then beat the USA and UK to a successful hydrogen (thermonuclear) bomb test in 1954, Russell opened a second, quieter channel towards his goal of world government, inviting Moscow to his 1955 World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government conference in London; Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchov sent four delegates.

While employing subversion wherever possible, including through agents of influence in the highest levels of the Soviet leadership like Communist Party chiefs Yuri Andropov (in 1982-83) and Mikhail Gorbachov (1985-91), Russell and his successors never dropped the scenario for world government through nuclear war. The Second Pugwash Conference, a 1958 meeting in Quebec of the movement set up by Russell the year before, foresaw that rules for a new world order would emerge out of a nuclear exchange beginning in the Middle East. Dr. Leo Szilard, in a famous Pugwash speech "How to Live with the Bomb and Survive" (inspiration for the 1964 nuclear Armageddon movie "Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb"), painted a scenario for a Soviet-American two-empire world, managed through a "price list" of expendable cities: for any violation of the agreed rules, a city of one or two



Lyndon LaRouche (l.) originated President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), a policy to end Mutual Assured Destruction.

million people on each side would be destroyed by pre-arranged nuclear bombardment.

The SDI—LaRouche's War-avoidance Plan

On 23 March 1983, U.S. President Ronald Reagan stunned the world with his announcement that the USA intended to overthrow MAD, which had brought the world to the brink of nuclear war in the 1962 Cuba Missiles Crisis. Such dangers were rising again, as the improved accuracy of offensive weapons and their forward basing near the NATO-Warsaw Pact border in Europe increased the danger of attempts to make a first-strike attack against the other side's nuclear weapons, escaping retaliation. Reagan's proposal for a defensive system, soon named the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), had been designed by Lyndon LaRouche. The key elements of LaRouche's vision were: 1) defensive weapons *based on new physical principles* (such as space-based, directed-energy "beam" weapons, 2) *joint development of these systems by the USA and the USSR*, including for protection of the world against nuclear attacks by other powers, and 3) related R&D work, yielding an array of new technologies to rebuild the world's economy. With approval from Reagan's National Security Council, LaRouche had discussed these concepts with Soviet intelligence representatives for over a year. But Andropov and then Gorbachov said "Nyet!", and their mouthpieces demanded LaRouche's elimination. On the U.S. side, the SDI program was hijacked by "anti-missile missiles" lobbyists from Gen. Daniel Graham's High Frontier group, who did not support the "new physical principles" component or the related concept of a government-launched science-driver for an economic renaissance.

For daring to try and scrap Britain's Cold War, LaRouche was framed up in a notorious show trial and jailed for five years (1989-94) during the George H.W. Bush administration. Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark termed the prosecution an unprecedented show of "deliberate and systematic misconduct and abuse of power", while the senior President Bush—son of the Brown Brothers Harriman CEO who had financed the Nazis—publicly said of LaRouche's frame-up, "He deserves it."

Economist LaRouche had warned the USSR's representatives that, if Moscow rejected the SDI and instead attempt-

ed a military build-up for superiority, the Soviet bloc would collapse in about five years. It happened in six: in November 1989 the Berlin Wall came down, then the Soviet Union disintegrated in August 1991. With the Cold War apparently over, the way was clear for infrastructure-led development projects from the Atlantic to the Pacific: the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche began to campaign for worldwide. Instead, a team of British-trained liberal economists took over the Russian economy and savagely looted former Soviet industry and science, coupled with wild financial speculation that culminated in the 1998 default on Russian state bonds. Veteran diplomat Yevgeni Primakov began to halt the country's downward slide as prime minister (1998-99); Putin, who in 1999 was named prime minister and then stepped in to replace the ailing Boris Yeltsin in the Presidency, consolidated that process. Putin was elected in his own right in 2000.

Britain's 9/11

The UK's Thatcher, Major and Blair governments, as well as covert British intelligence capabilities, were instrumental in the destructive Russian economic reforms of the 1990s, as well as a string of military provocations and interventions in Eurasia that blocked the Land-Bridge agenda: the First Gulf War in 1991, irregular warfare in the Balkans, the 1994 and 1999 Chechen separatist insurgencies in Russia's North Caucasus, and the NATO bombing of Belgrade in 1999. The 11 September 2001 kamikaze air attacks on New York and Washington, in which the hand of British puppets in the Saudi establishment later emerged,¹ took the global showdown to a higher level. It served as the trigger for: police-state measures in the USA, Australia, and elsewhere; the war in Afghanistan; the Second Gulf War, starting with the 2003 invasion of Iraq and overthrow of Saddam Hussein on the false pretext of his possessing weapons of mass destruction; and the still-ongoing parade of "colour revolutions" and "regime change", always ultimately targeting Russia and China.

Putin acted to protect world security on 11 September 2001. As the first foreign leader to phone President George W. Bush on the day of the attack, he was informed by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice that U.S. nuclear forces were on high alert. "We already know," replied Putin, "and we have cancelled our exercises and brought our alert levels down." Nonetheless, three months later Bush gave Russia notice that the USA was withdrawing from the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. The British-groomed U.S. war party of Vice-President Dick Cheney took the long-since diluted remains of Reagan's SDI program and turned them into today's attempts at building a global BMD system based on anti-missile missiles, behind whose protection nuclear-missile attacks on Russia and China might ultimately be attempted.

1. Jeffrey Steinberg, "Prince Bandar and 9/11", *EIR*, 29 June 2007, reports how funding from the Saudi Ambassador's wife reached two of the 9/11 hijackers.



By Gabrielle Peut, Aaron Isherwood, and Allen Douglas

Australia is deep into preparations for a British-directed, Obama-led nuclear world war against Russia and China. Indeed, our nation is a major chess piece in that war. Should such a war unfold, we will be hit by Chinese nuclear weapons, and perhaps by Russian ones as well.

This reality was the subject of a secret chapter in Australia's 2009 Defence White Paper, which envisaged an armed showdown initiated by the USA and Australia against China, beginning with Australian submarines blockading China's sea lanes, followed by China's hitting the Pine Gap radar installation with a missile. *The Australian* of 2 June summarised, "A secret chapter in the Rudd government's 2009 defence white paper detailed a plan to fight a war with China, in which the navy's submarines would help blockade its trade routes, and raised the prospect of China firing missiles at targets in Australia in retaliation."

Such an attack on Pine Gap, a joint U.S.-Australian facility vital to U.S. global signals intelligence and its ever expanding global Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) system, would almost certainly unleash a U.S. nuclear reprisal and world war. The 29 March 2012 issue of *Global Times*, an official Beijing paper written for foreign readers, editorialised that "North Korea and Iran are named by Washington as the targets of the missile defense system, though it is clear the real targets are China and Russia." Moreover, the editorial warned, "Installing a missile defense system in Asia disrespects China's nuclear policy. The US is seeking to shift the regional balance. A strong response from China should be expected. An overarching missile defense system would force China to change its long-held nuclear policy." As all experts know, "change its long-held nuclear policy" refers to abandonment of China's pledge of "no first use" of nuclear weapons.

Shocking though it may be, the prospect of Australia being bombarded by nuclear missiles should come as no surprise. After all, the British Crown is preparing for nuclear war, and Australia has never been anything but a (sometimes) restive colony within the British Empire. How could Australia not be in the thick of it?

For the past decade, under the British-steered foreign policies of Presidents Bush and Obama, the United States has been building a worldwide BMD system, intended to make a U.S. first strike against Russia and China possible. Since no later than 2004, when Australia signed a far-reaching BMD agreement with the USA, we have been a linchpin in that mad scheme. Obama's much ballyhooed November 2011 visit to Australia, with the agreement finalised to host 2,500 U.S. Marines at Darwin permanently, was just the latest step in this escalating process of establishing "joint" U.S.-Australian facilities. In the words of one military analyst, "Taken together, the result of these policy and force structure changes may well be, from a Chinese perspective, that Australia is

not so much *hosting* US military bases, as *becoming* a virtual U.S. base in its own right."¹

The British Created the Cold War

The Australian Defence Signals Directorate, like all our military and intelligence agencies, is so deeply integrated into its British and American counterparts as to constitute a single entity. The modern form of this integration began after the end of World War II; it has escalated over the past decade.

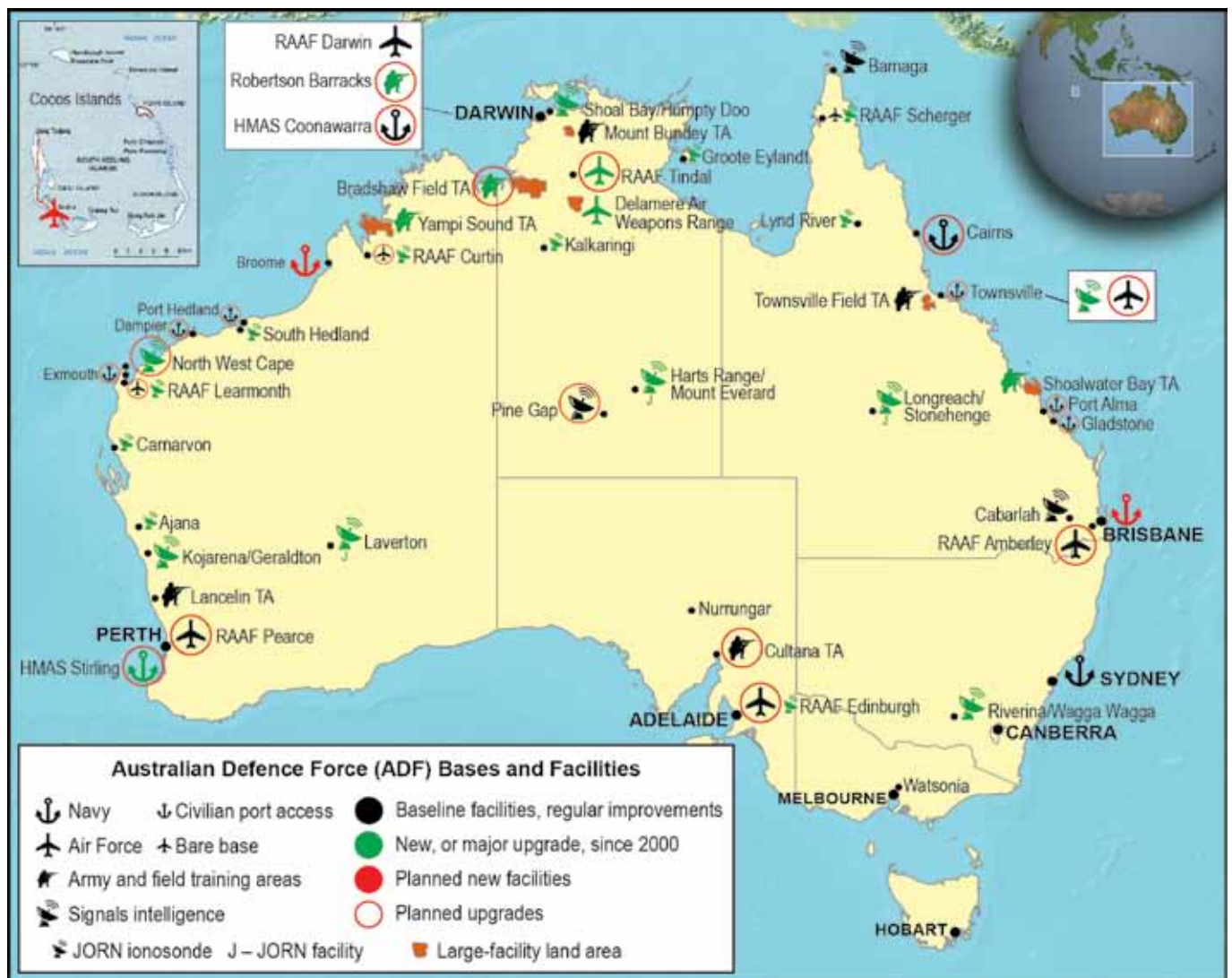
By 1945, the United States had created an agro-industrial powerhouse without precedent in world history. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt intended to wield this power to rid the world of economic backwardness and colonial looting by the British Empire, which still controlled much of that world. FDR's son and aide Elliott reported in his book *As He Saw It*, that his father said as much to the arch-imperialist British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, driving the latter "apoplectic". But with Roosevelt's death on 12 April 1945, Harry S Truman, a corrupt, ignorant stooge of Wall Street and the British, became U.S. President. Instead of the alliance of China, the Soviet Union, and the United States, which FDR had envisioned as breaking the British Empire, the British orchestrated the Cold War. The threat of nuclear war has hung over the world since then.

Standing with his puppet Truman in Fulton, Missouri on 5 March 1946, Churchill announced the Cold War. The crux of the matter, he thundered, was to confront the Soviet Union by a "special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States"—primarily a military relationship that would establish supranational armed forces and oversee the "continuous rise of world organisation": in other words, world government.

The Cold War gave birth to institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), the Central Eastern Treaty Organisation (CENTO) covering the Middle East, and so forth. Crucial for Australia was the 1946 UKUSA Agreement on defence and intelligence, particularly signals intelligence (SIGINT), among the UK, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. This was "perhaps the single most important intelligence agreement ever reached, and perhaps the most important security agreement after World War II".² Australia was integral to its implementation. An officially "joint" facility with the USA at the North West Cape became the major southern hemisphere communications base for U.S. nuclear-armed submarines, while the Pine Gap and Nurrungar electronic listening stations were tasked to intercept Soviet communications and monitor their radar development, missile launches, and bomb tests.

Such facilities made Australia a target for Soviet nuclear weapons, as all Australian leaders understood, but rarely acknowledged in public. One such admission came from

FIG. 6. Australian Defence Force Expansion for Anglo-American War Plans



The stunning scale and constant upgrades of U.S. Armed Forces “exercises”, “visits”, and “joint facilities” across Australia expose the heated debate over whether or not permanent foreign “bases” are being allowed on Australian soil, as nothing but a dialogue between residents of a loony bin. Our map of Australian Defence Force (ADF) expansion reveals that Anglo-American strategic demands and “interoperability” with U.S. forces are the driving principles, both for officially “joint” facilities and for those which are simply shared without having that status. Functions such as Australian submarine staffing are starved for resources, but top priority goes to signal intelligence (SIGINT), naval, air, and training facilities for use in the U.S. global Ballistic Missile Defence program and the Anglo-American confrontation with China.

SIGINT. Any scheme for a nuclear first strike against Russia or China seeks to neutralise their ability to retaliate (**article, pages 1-8**); their missile launches from land or sea must be detected and intercepted. Upgrading Australia’s several SIGINT networks is integral to the U.S. global Ballistic Missile Defence (BMD) program for this purpose.

The Defence Signals Directorate (DSD), headquartered in Canberra, administers SIGINT facilities like the famous Pine Gap station near Alice Springs. Pine Gap and the former Nurrungar station in SA were central to the global UKUSA agreement on joint SIGINT during the Cold War, but Pine Gap underwent major expansion *after* the Soviet Union’s 1991 collapse. Though information on Pine Gap is still classified, intelligence expert Desmond Ball of ANU has testified to Parliament that it handled ground control and processing for geosynchronous satellites doing SIGINT on the Soviet Union, including ballistic missile telemetry; anti-missile and anti-aircraft radar signals; satellite communications and terrestrial microwave transmissions. Nurrungar did missile launch and nuclear detonation detection via U.S. geostationary military satellites; after its decommissioning in 1999, Defence Minister Brendan Nelson confirmed to Parliament in 2007, the ballistic missile launch warning function, for sharing with the USA, was handed to Pine Gap.

Australian coastal SIGINT supports the U.S. Navy’s growing presence in the Asia-Pacific (**Fig. 1, page 2**), as well as providing communications for Australia’s Navy and Air Force, which operate jointly with the U.S. military. Stations like Cabarlah in Qld, Shoal Bay/Humpty Doo near Darwin, the Naval Communication Station (NCS) Harold E. Holt at North West Cape in WA, Riverina (Wagga Wagga, NSW), and Townsville (Qld) support submarine and other naval communications, and the Air Force. AUSMIN 2008 (**Chronology, page 12**) agreed on upgrading the NW Cape NCS with joint communications systems usable by U.S. attack submarines; in 2010 came approval for the addition of a powerful space sensor there as part of the U.S. Space Surveillance Network, transmitting to the U.S. Joint Space Operations Center (JSpOC) at Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, a key facility for U.S. BMD tests in the Pacific Ocean and part of a command assigned “to deny the benefits of space to adversaries”. Signals to and from these facilities are processed and transmitted between Canberra DSD headquarters and the USA through the Signals Regiment at Watsonia near Melbourne.

The Australian Defence Satellite Communications Station is at Kojarena, east of Geraldton, WA. This major DSD listening facility monitors Russian and Chinese satellites under the UKUSA Agreement and is part of the U.S.-Australian Wideband Global SATCOM system of seven to nine high-capacity military communications satellites, one of them funded by Australia. In 2007 Australia approved construction of an additional U.S. facility at Kojarena, a ground station for the Mobile User Objective System, an ultra-sophisticated satellite communications system with four ground facilities: in Sicily, Virginia and Hawaii in the USA, and Kojarena.

The Jindalee Operational Radar Network (JORN), begun in the 1970s but operating since 2003 on the basis of a major upgrade done with the U.S. defence firm Lockheed Martin, is a unique capability. Project manager Gordon McElroy of Lockheed Martin’s battlefield defence programs says, “There is none like it in the world.” Unlike conventional radars that transmit on a straight “line of sight” and are therefore limited by the Earth’s

curvature, Jindalee bounces signals off the ionosphere, back to ground receivers. Besides an extraordinary “over-the-horizon” range, the technology gives a from-above view of stealth-technology planes that are invisible to standard radar. The JORN system has an acknowledged range of 3,000-3,500 km, but it may already be greater, covering parts of China. The original Jindalee R&D site, near Pine Gap at Harts Range/Mount Everard, has operational interfaces with Pine Gap; the major receiving/transmission sites (labelled J on the map) are at Longreach, Qld and near Laverton, WA; another 10 ionosonde sites are around Australia (small radar symbols); and JORN administration and processing takes place at the RAAF Edinburgh base in Adelaide.

Joint Combined Training Centre. Since agreements in 2004, the USA has been granted ever greater access to ADF bases for joint and unilateral exercises. Facilities utilised, several of which have been improved for the purpose, include the Bradshaw Field Training Area (TA)—a former cattle station only slightly smaller than the island of Cyprus, Mount Bundeby TA, and the Delamere Air Weapons Range (over 3,000 sq km), all in the NT; and the Shoalwater Bay TA (4,500 sq km) and Townsville Field TA in Qld. The U.S.-Australian Talisman Sabre (TS) exercises, held with tens of thousands of troops every two years since 2005, use these ranges, as well as air space over the northern NT, commercial ports at Brisbane, Gladstone, and Port Alma in Qld, the waters of the Coral, Timor, and Ara-

fura Seas, and the Townsville, Darwin, Tindal, and Amberley RAAF bases. The ADF says TS also trains teams for “defensive and offensive operations in an urban environment” and has involved the Australian Federal Police and the U.S. FBI, raising the question of whether an included purpose is preparing to enforce the police-state laws passed by the Howard Government in 2002-03. The Delamere Range, the RAAF’s principal bombing range, has also been used since at least 2005 by U.S. forces including B-52, B-1 and B-2 bombers based in Guam.

Northwest mineral cartel defence. Our map shows planned Royal Australian Navy (RAN) upgrades, such as a new East coast fleet base, likely at Brisbane, to supplement Fleet Base East in Sydney. Other existing bases will be expanded to accommodate larger vessels. Certain low-budget upgrades for the RAN and RAAF are also recommended in the 2012 ADF Posture Review: for the Air Force, runway extensions at the Learmonth and Curtin so-called bare bases, non-permanently-staffed facilities used in the large-scale joint and other exercises. Increased military port access is anticipated at Common Use Facilities at Port Hedland and other western and northern ports, where minerals companies are expanding their export terminals. That’s only fitting, since the ADF Posture Review devotes a whole chapter to the need to defend the raw materials-exporting industries of northern and western Australia—that is, the very Crown cartel companies that are looting the national economy.

Minister of Defence Kim Beazley on 11 August 1997, in parliamentary testimony that “we accepted that the joint facilities were probably targets” of the USSR. Former Deputy Secretary of Defence Paul Dibb, author of the “Fortress Australia” defence policy now being scrapped, was more blunt in *The Australian* of 10 September 2005: “We judged, for example, that the SS-11 ICBM³ site at Svobodny in Siberia was capable of inflicting one million instant deaths and 750,000 radiation deaths on Sydney. And you would not have wanted to live in Alice Springs [near Pine Gap], Woomera [by Nurrunger] or Exmouth [on the N.W. Cape]—or even Adelaide [where SIGINT offices were].” Mike Pezzullo, Beazley’s deputy chief of staff in 1997-2001, was the principal author of the 2009 Defence White Paper projecting a U.S.-Australian war with China, a paper which has painted nuclear bull’s eyes on Australia once again.

By a formal agreement signed in July 2004, Australia became a charter and obviously major U.S. partner in the strategic plan for a showdown with China. Our defence and foreign policies are now guided by that strategy, as formalised at meetings of the Australia-United States Ministerial Consultations (AUSMIN) and the Australia-UK Ministerial Dialogue (AUKMIN) (see **Chronology, page 12**).

The USA makes a splash with its high-profile military and intelligence buildup in Australia, typified by Obama’s visit last year. But the British Empire remains the guiding hand. Greg Sheridan, foreign editor of *The Australian*, wrote on 27 December 2007 about startling discoveries he had made while preparing his book on the intensifying U.S.-Australian alliance: “In researching it I was astonished at just how intimate the U.S.-Australian military and intelligence relationships have become. But the most surprising thing I discovered while writing the book did not directly concern the Americans at all. Rather, it was the astonishing, continuing, political, military and intelligence closeness between Australia and Britain. . . . Everywhere I went in the U.S.-Australia alliance, I found the Brits.” Moreover, wrote Sheridan in the book, “In some ways, in the assessment area, the Australian relationship with the UK is even more intimate than it is with the US.”

Interoperability

The 2004 AUSMIN conference laid down a program of joint U.S.-Australian training and creation of a Joint Combat Training Centre (JCTC). Then-Defence Minister Robert Hill described its purpose: “Under the concept, facilities at the Shoalwater Bay Training Area in Queensland and the Bradshaw Training Area and Delamere Air Weapons Range in the Northern Territory will be further developed and able to be linked with American facilities. Our initial priority will be to upgrade the Shoalwater Bay facility to support the first of the Talisman Sabre series of biennial joint training exercises. . . . Talisman Sabre will see tens of thousands of Australian and US military personnel undertake land, sea and air training in operations such as full-scale amphibious landing, airstrike bomb runs using live munitions as well as high-tech computer simulated scenarios. . . . We also plan to further develop and link Bradshaw and Delamere into the training centre so that similar training exercises can be undertaken there.”

The stated purpose of these measures was to create such a high degree of “interoperability” between the U.S. and Australian defence forces, that they would effectively become a single entity. The merger was described by the Department of Defence at a 2006 parliamentary inquiry into Australia’s Defence Relations with the United States: “A mature JCTC should not be seen as a test range or even a series of ranges. The JCTC should function as a training system that links training management systems, training areas, simulations, headquarters and units. It is proposed that the JCTC should be linked to the US Pacific Command’s Pacific War-fighting Center and the US Joint Force Command’s Joint National Training Capability as part of the US Global Joint Training Infrastructure.”

Tragedy or Farce?

Now the Gillard government has “embarked on the nation’s biggest-ever capital works project”, *The Australian* reported 3 May. The price tag is a staggering \$56 billion. Was this the announcement of a long-overdue infrastructure program to address our collapsed physical economy and mass unemployment? Not on your life. It was \$40 billion to build 12 state-of-the-art submarines to replace the Navy’s six

aging Collins-class subs, and another \$16 billion committed to purchasing up to 100 of the advanced Joint Strike Fighter, under development by the USA, to replace Australia's F/A-18 fighter-bombers and F-111 bomber fleets. The submarine portion, in the words of the government's own press release, is "the largest and most complex Defence project ever undertaken by Australia."

Is this some kind of bad joke? It is an open secret that not only have the Collins submarines been a technical disaster, but we lack enough submariners to man more than one or two subs at any one time! Our industrial base has been so savaged, that we had to subcontract even much of the ill-fated Collins sub project to hundreds of companies across twelve countries. Who will build the new subs? Who will oversee the project? Who will man the subs? Not Australians, at any point in the process! They will be built mostly or entirely abroad, and Gillard has already hired David Gould, a 35-year veteran of "Nuclear Plans and Operations" at the UK Ministry of Defence, to oversee the project. The most promising staffing option is unemployed British submariners, according to a 27 December 2011 story in *The Telegraph* (UK) about a Royal Australian Navy recruiting trip to Britain.

To pay for the big-ticket items like advanced submarines, fighter aircraft, and BMD infrastructure, other aspects of our defence forces have been slashed relentlessly. Our Navy's submarine force has been decimated in wave after wave of "efficiency reviews" over several decades, while most of our remaining qualified electrical and mechanical engineers have quit the military to go to work for Rio Tinto or other British-owned mining companies, for the sake of far higher pay and even for better working conditions. ABC reported in April 2009 on the life of submariners who work rotating shifts of six hours on, six hours off, around the clock, seven days a week. One submariner reported, "I remember during one work-up being on watch in the control room with people so exhausted we were all slurring like drunks. There were several deep draft ships around and I couldn't even see through the periscope properly I was so tired. It was very dangerous."

These are the crews who will be deployed to block China's sea lanes?

While cowboys, anglophile toadies, and political hacks like Mike Pezzullo puff out their chests and bask in the power of their great American and British comrades in war preparations against China, people with real military experience at the highest levels in Australia, personally responsible for mak-

ing command decisions that may decide the life or death of men and women in actual warfighting, have sounded a different note. Peter Leahy, Australian army chief in 2002-08, for instance, quoted in *The Australian* of 12 April 2012, warned: "As a sovereign nation Australia should maintain the ability to say 'no' to the US and separate itself from their actions." Pointing to the ever greater U.S. military presence in Australia, he said, "These are momentous decisions with far-reaching consequences. They potentially implicate

Australia in a series of actions that could lead to increased tension and even conflict with China. War is improbable but not impossible. Australia needs to be careful that it does not make inevitable the future that it should fear the most." Another former army chief, Lt. Gen. John Sanderson, echoed Leahy. The newspaper reported Sanderson's view "that Australia's future lay in building a proper strategic relationship with its Asian neighbours." He said, "This is where we live. And if there is anything about this relationship with the Americans that impairs our ability to build on that relationship then we should have a much deeper strategic debate."

When all is said and done, to whom would you rather entrust the lives of yourself and your loved ones? To veteran commanders who have had to think through the implications of actual warfare, or to the wet dreams of Rambos like Mike Pezzullo? According to his own account, Pezzullo was received by Chinese officials with "cold fury" when he visited Beijing following the release of his White Paper.



The British Crown's free trade, green fascism and nuclear war converge in Dr. Allan Hawke: ADF Posture Review co-author, Keating's ex-chief of staff, and author of the 2009 "review" (intensification) of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

Notes

1. Richard Tanter, "After Obama—The New Joint Facilities", Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability (nautilus.org), March 2012. The author is a professor at the University of Melbourne and former senior curriculum consultant for the Deakin University/Australian Defence College Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies.
2. Greg Sheridan, *The Partnership: The Inside Story of the US-Australian Alliance Under Bush and Howard* (Sydney: New South Wales, 2006, p. 107).
3. NATO designation of the Soviet UR-100 silo-launched intercontinental ballistic missile (counterpart to the U.S. Minuteman ICBM), in service 1966-1996.

Chronology: Australia Becomes Anglo-American Base of Operations in Asia

The build-up of military capabilities in Australia is shepherded by constant consultations with U.S. and UK strategic planners, highlights of which are outlined here. The facilities named are discussed in the articles and located on the map (Fig. 6) above.

23 March 1983. President Ronald Reagan announces the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), designed by Lyndon LaRouche to end the reign of MAD thermonuclear terror through U.S.-Soviet joint development of defensive anti-missile systems.

1991. The Soviet Union collapses, opening a decade of looting of Russia by London and Wall Street.

1995. The Royal Institute of International Affairs (the old British imperial Round Table organisation) calls in "Economic Opportunities for Britain and the Commonwealth" for using Commonwealth cultural and business networks as a launch pad to extend British influence worldwide—particularly in Asia, where Australia should serve as a "stepping stone". British foreign investment here already then ranked second (\$74.5 billion in

1994), but would soar to \$427 billion in 2008, surpassing U.S. investment.

1999. Vladimir Putin becomes acting President of Russia, going on to election in his own right in 2000. He halts Russia's slide into economic and strategic oblivion.

11 September 2001. British/Saudi attack on the Twin Towers in New York unleashes a (still ongoing) blizzard of domestic police state measures in the USA, Australia, the UK and elsewhere, as well as endless foreign wars.

13 December 2001. President George W. Bush gives Russia notice of U.S. unilateral withdrawal from the 1972 bilateral Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, followed the next year by launching of a global ballistic missile defence (BMD) program bearing no resemblance to the cooperative SDI concept.

2003. Australia-USA agreement is signed to start preparations for biennial Talisman Sabre (TS) joint military exercises. Beginning in 2005, TS takes place in both countries, chiefly in northern Australia from the Yampi Sound Training Area in WA to Shoalwater Bay in Qld. The exercises involve tens of thousands of troops and have steadily expanded to a 2011 estimated cost of \$100 million. Before and after that TS11 exercise, the Australian Department of Defence notes, U.S. forces took "the opportunity to conduct some unilateral training on Australian ranges".

2004. Australia-U.S. Ministerial (AUSMIN) consultations finalise far-reaching BMD agreements; establishment of a massive Joint Combined Training Capability (JCTC) in Australia; and de facto integration ("interoperability") of the U.S. and Australian militaries. Included is Australian participation in the Nimble Titan global BMD exercise under the U.S. Strategic Command.

2005. AUSMIN announces that Delamere Air Weapons Range and RAAF Darwin will "support an enhanced Strategic Bomber Training Program", including U.S. B-52, B-1, and B-2 aircraft.

March 2006. British PM Tony Blair visits Australia to inaugurate Australia-United Kingdom Ministerial Consultations (AUKMIN), the "highest level of formal strategic consultations" with Britain.

2007. AUSMIN announces U.S. strategic and military communication system to be constructed at the Geraldton (Kojarena) Australian Defence Satellite Communication Station.

January 2008. British Foreign Secretary David Miliband tells the *Herald Sun*, as the newspaper put it, that "Britain will relaunch itself as an Asian power with the help of former colony Australia in its biggest foreign policy shift since the Cold War." He only demurs, "We are not seeking to recreate the Empire".

2008. AUSMIN announces new joint U.S.-Australian facilities at Naval Communication Station Harold E. Holt at North West Cape, including for communications with U.S. attack submarines.

April 2008. Kevin Rudd becomes the first Australian PM to attend a NATO meeting.

May 2009. Australian Defence White Paper *Defending Australia in the Asia Pacific Century: Force 2030* advocates massive military buildup for a coming U.S.-Australian war against China.

October 2009. At AUKMIN Miliband gushes over Kevin Rudd and "the internationalism of Australia" in promoting the "climate change" scam and half a dozen other British imperial schemes, as being particularly "impressive because ... a lot of these problems are a long way away from you". The biennial AUKMIN becomes annual.

2010. At AUSMIN a new Space Situational Awareness Partnership is signed as part of the U.S. Global Space Surveillance Network.

January 2011. William Hague makes the first visit to Australia by a British foreign secretary in 20 years, with Defence Secretary Liam Fox. Speaking on defence and intelligence, Hague proclaims that though "our partnership with Australia is one of our greatest assets in world affairs already", the UK will further upgrade the relationship as part of a "decisive change" in foreign policy towards Asia.

November 2011. PM Julia Gillard, as agreed at AUSMIN 2010, introduces the *Defence Trade Controls Bill 2011* to ratify the far-reaching Australia-United States *Defence Trade Cooperation Treaty*, already approved by the U.S. Congress.

March 2012. The *Australian Defence Force Posture Review*, based on the 2009 White Paper and co-authored by Paul Keating's former chief of staff Allan Hawke, advocates huge expansion of joint U.S.-Australian military facilities, particularly in northern and western Australia.

May 2012. PM Gillard announces the next phase of Australia's "largest-ever capital works program", a \$40-billion plan to build 12 new submarines and \$16 billion for purchase of U.S. Joint Strike Fighter planes. AUSMIN 2010 had agreed that "high interoperability of submarine systems was strategically important for both countries", and "the high level of submarine interoperability between Australia and the United States ... will extend into Future Submarine acquisition program [*sic*]" (PM and Minister for Defence media release, 3 May 2012).

2013. Australia to take possession of the first of its three U.S. Aegis ABM systems, to equip new Advanced Warfare Destroyers.

Hiroshima: a “Small” Nuclear Bomb



Above is a very conservative statement of the deployed nuclear weapons of the two largest nuclear powers, the United States and the Russian Federation. The numbers of deployed warheads and delivery vehicles shown were stated in the March 2012 data exchange on strategic offensive arms, required under the U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty of 2010. The approximately 500 warheads on U.S. ICBMs are typically 300+ kt W78 or W87 warheads. The remaining U.S. warheads are estimated here at the minimum of 100 kt each, since the 24 Trident missiles on each of the U.S. Navy's 14 Ohio-class "Trident" ballistic-missile nuclear-powered submarines (SSBNs) each can carry up to eight W76 warheads (100 kt) or four W88 warheads (475 kt), of which fewer exist.

Russian strategic nuclear forces comprise ICBMs (72 modern, mobile Topol-Ms; also older, heavy silo-launched missiles); 13 Delta, Akula, and the new Borey-class SSBN; and long-range bomber aircraft. Their warheads, ranging in power up to hundreds of kt, are counted here at a bare minimum of 150 kt each. Both sides also have other airborne nuclear bombs and air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM), not listed above in their strategic arsenals.

Thus the U.S. and Russian deployed arsenals alone are, at minimum, 27 thousand times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Then there are the nuclear arsenals of Britain (225 warheads on four Vanguard-class "Trident" SSBNs), France (298 air- and sea-launched warheads), and China (around 180 warheads deployed on land-, sea- and air-based delivery systems, including the current world's largest—the five-megatonne warhead for the DongFeng 5 ICBM). Israel, India, Pakistan, and North Korea have unknown numbers of nuclear weapons.

The Hiroshima bomb was an atomic (fission) bomb. Each of today's smallest thermonuclear (fusion) warheads is at least five times more powerful than it was.

Eyewitnesses described the bombing of 6 August 1945.

Father John A. Siemes, a professor at Tokyo's Catholic University, survived the Hiroshima blast. "As a re-

sult of the explosion of the bomb at 8:15," he reported the next year, "almost the entire city was destroyed at a single blow. ... [T]he small Japanese houses in a diameter of five kilometers ... collapsed or were blown up. Those who were in the houses were buried in the ruins. Those who were in the open sustained burns resulting from contact with the substance or rays emitted by the bomb. ... The heat which rose from the center created a whirlwind which was effective in spreading fire throughout the whole city. Those who had been caught beneath the ruins and who could not be freed rapidly, and those who had been caught by the flames, became casualties. As much as six kilometers from the center of the explosion, all houses were damaged and many collapsed and caught fire. ... Those who had lived through the catastrophe placed the number of dead at at least 100,000. Hiroshima had a population of 400,000." (Manhattan Engineer District, *The Atomic Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki*, 1946.)

The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey reported: "The impact of the atomic bomb shattered the normal fabric of community life and disrupted the organisations for handling the disaster. In the 30 percent of the population killed and the additional 30 percent seriously injured were included corresponding proportions of the civic authorities and rescue groups. A mass flight from the city took place, as persons sought safety from the conflagration and a place for shelter and food. ... Of more than 200 doctors in Hiroshima before the attack, over 90 percent were casualties and only about 30 physicians were able to perform their normal duties a month after the raid. Out of 1,780 nurses, 1,654 were killed or injured. ... Only three out of 45 civilian hospitals could be used.... Those within 3,000 feet of ground zero were totally destroyed, and the mortality rate of the occupants was practically 100 percent."

Survivor Akiko Takakura, then 20, was 300 metres from Hiroshima epicentre. She lived, despite 100 wounds. Her testimony: "Many people on the street were killed almost instantly. The fingertips of those dead bodies caught fire and the fire gradually spread over their entire bodies from their fingers. A light gray

liquid dripped down their hands, scorching their fingers. ... [A]ll my senses remembered how fearful and horrible the fire was, how hot the blaze was, and how hard it was to breathe the hot air. ... I could not open my eyes enough because of the smoke, which was everywhere.” (Hiroshima Peace Cultural Center, NHK, “Hiroshima Witness”, 1986.)

More deaths, from radiation sickness, came in the months that followed. Detonation of today’s weapons—and under Mutual and Assured Destruction there are no “limited” nuclear exchanges—would be far worse. A 2007 study by Rutgers University Professor Alan Robock looked at the consequences for life on Earth, if a mere 100 Hiroshima-sized bombs, or 0.3 per cent of the U.S.-Russian bombs shown above, were detonated. Besides direct deaths, the study found that a “nuclear winter” from the blocking of sunlight by clouds of dust, and the de-



The ruins around the Industrial Promotion Hall, now known as the Atomic Bomb Dome. Hiroshima, 6 August 1945. Source: <http://www.hiroshima-remembered.com>

struction of Earth’s ozone layer, would bring such cold and darkness that vegetation could not grow, animal life would die out, and human life would become impossible.

Only Glass-Steagall Can Stop the Financial Rot

When JP Morgan Chase owned up in early May to a derivatives blowout of at least \$3 billion, a chorus of voices around the world immediately demanded the return of Glass-Steagall, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt’s 1933 banking regulation. From its enactment in 1933 to its repeal in 1999, the *Glass-Steagall Act* (named in the U.S. style after its Congressional sponsors, Senator Carter Glass and Representative Henry Steagall) forbade any cross-ownership between Wall Street’s investment banks, and the deposit-insured commercial banks which held the savings of the American people. The Glass-Steagall “firewall” quarantined the daily financial affairs of the real economy from crises on Wall Street, and put a brake on the Wall Street investment banks, which knew they would not be bailed out.

Following the 1999 repeal of Glass-Steagall, directed by Wall Street flunky U.S. Treasury Secretary Larry Summers, the Wall Street investment banks had a free-for-all, snapping up commercial banks to gain access to their huge deposit base. JP Morgan Chase is one such example: JP Morgan had been one of America’s most powerful investment banks, while Chase Manhattan was one of the biggest commercial banks. The banks, bloated through such mergers, became “too big to fail”, holding the American people hostage to the financial crimes of Wall Street: unless the banks were to be bailed out of their derivatives losses, their collapse would wipe out the savings of millions of depositors.

The February 2011 findings of the official U.S. investigation, the Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission (FCIC), the so-called Angelides report, blamed the post-2007 crisis on the 1999 repeal of Glass-Steagall and the 2000 deregulation of derivatives, declaring, “The greatest tragedy would be to accept the refrain



President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the *Glass-Steagall Act* on 16 June 1933, protecting commercial banks from Wall Street’s predatory speculation.

that no one could have seen this coming and thus nothing could have been done. If we accept this notion, it will happen again.”

The LaRouche movement in the United States has been mobilising during the past five years for a return to Glass-Steagall. The Angelides report reflected growing momentum in that direction. In April 2011, Democratic Representative Marcy Kaptur introduced into the U.S. Congress a bill to reinstate Glass-Steagall; her bill, House Resolution 1489, has 62 co-sponsors. (President Obama’s allies in Congress blocked two previous attempts, including one co-sponsored by former presidential candidate John McCain.) Glass-Steagall is front and centre of the political debate in debt-stricken Europe, where dozens of political figures, legislative resolutions, and media have called for application of a separation of banking functions.