

LaRouche:

Defeat the British Empire of Monetarism!

October 5, 2009—Behind the media veil of “recovery”, world civilisation is on the brink of a total financial and economic collapse unlike anything known in world history thus far. On 30th September, the last day of America’s fiscal year, U.S. statesman and physical economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the world’s leading economic forecaster, again warned, “October is the setting which promises an on-rushing economic breakdown-crisis world-wide.”

Since July, LaRouche has forecast that the hopeless attempt to balance the books of innumerable bankrupt enterprises at the fiscal year-end, from major corporations and banks to virtually all 50 U.S. states, will unleash a global chain-reaction disintegration during October. Under present policies, that chain reaction is unstoppable; the only question which remains, is how soon it erupts into worldwide chaos. It is like a man who has advanced cancer or some other deadly disease—he is already doomed, the only question being when, precisely, he dies.

Whether in October, or shortly thereafter, without the urgent remedial actions proposed by LaRouche, a near-term chaotic breakdown of the system is guaranteed.

The Shadows on the Wall

America’s utter bankruptcy is evident in its publicly-funded \$23 trillion or more bailout of Wall Street and the City of London, and in the runaway collapse of its physical economy, which the bailout has only exacerbated. The following figures are only indicative of the crisis, mere shadows of a far deeper process:

* Five million jobs have been “officially” lost under President Obama—this despite a multi-trillion dollar “stimulus package”.

* 32 million Americans, over 20 per cent, are now either officially unemployed; forced to work part-time; or have simply dropped out of the labour force in the last 21 months, according to the wildly understated, lying official figures. Bankrupt States and cities are now cutting tens of thousands of jobs per month, savaging vital ser-

vices such as police, fire, sanitation, maintenance, etc.

* 48 of the 50 States are, by their own figures, hopelessly bankrupt, and, unlike the Federal Government, cannot print their own money. Therefore, like a cat chasing its tail, they are forced to continually cut more jobs and services in a vain attempt to balance their budgets, but each attempt causes their tax revenues to plunge still further, while the ongoing collapse accelerates.

* A commercial mortgage crisis is now unfolding, which is far larger even than the still-ongoing sub-prime mortgage crisis.

* U.S. banks continue to fail at a rate of 10 per month—109 have collapsed since Lehmann Brothers fell last September, 98 of them in 2009 so far.

Rudd’s Idiocy

The collapse of the U.S. will blow up the entire world. Therefore the message carried in September by “Kevin from Australia” to Rupert Murdoch, the world media and the G-20 nations convened in Pittsburgh, of Australia’s powering econ-



High finance bows to the Crown: the British Crown sits at the apex of the City of London-headquartered global monetary structure which is the British Empire. Pictured: Lord Chancellor Jack Straw genuflects to the Queen in the British Parliament in 2007.

omy, is absurd beyond belief. Just consider the dependence of our economy upon that of China, for instance, which in turn is inextricably interlinked with that of the U.S. For one thing, look at China’s dollar conundrum: if China dumps its \$2 trillion or so reserves of U.S. dollars, whose value is

disintegrating daily in a world hyperinflationary blowout like that of 1923 Germany, it will collapse the dollar, which will bankrupt its biggest customer and thereby itself; but if it holds its U.S. dollars in order to prop America up, America’s unstoppable bankruptcy will collapse the dollar anyway,

and bankrupt China, too. Thus, any short-lived appearance of health, such as Australia’s momentary windfall from a China stockpiling raw materials, is like the bloom on the cheeks of one dying of tuberculosis.

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Mass Strike Shapes U.S., World Politics— “LaRouche Plan” now on the table

The American people, pent-up with rage at the collapse of the economy, the \$23 trillion bailout of Wall Street and the City of London, and Barack Obama’s Nazi health care policy, poured into the streets in August and September. Sparked by the knowledge that Obama’s health care “reform” meant suffering or early death for themselves or their loved ones, hundreds of thousands of citizens—many waving Lyndon LaRouche’s poster of Obama sporting a Hitler mustache—packed town hall meetings across America to hammer their members of Congress. Several hundred thousand (and by some estimates as many as one million) gathered in front of the U.S. Congress on 12th September for the same purpose. LaRouche had forecast this unprecedented explosion in his 1st August, Webcast: “This is now the beginning of a riotous period, as the mem-



Mass strike: hundreds of thousands of Americans vented their hatred at the Government in Washington D.C. on 12th September, 2009.

bers of Congress ... go back to their home states, where they are going to be hiding from the citizens there, who are about to lynch them.”

What was happening, LaRouche explained to a meeting of diplomats on 19th August in Washington, D.C., was a breakdown of the entire system, and a “mass strike” by the population in response. This heralded a phase change in

U.S. politics from anything prevailing in the entire post-World War II period. “What you have is a break, by the citizenry generally”, with their so-called leaders, he said. “The leading issue has been the health-care issue, the breakdown of the health-care system. But that’s not the only issue. You have a situation, where the typical patriotic American views his government, his President, and

the typical member of Congress, with hatred.”

“Wir Sind Das Volk”

The only comparable process in the recent several decades is what unfolded in communist East Germany in late 1989. Despite threats of armed repression, and the realisation that they might well be killed (many had made out their wills beforehand), 70,000 East Germans had

gathered in Leipzig on 9th October to protest what might have seemed, on the surface, to have been relatively minor restrictions, such as those on travel. However, as in the U.S. today, it was no single issue which brought the East Germans into the streets, nor any single issue which culminated in the mass demonstrations of hundreds of thousands under the heartfelt cry, “Wir sind das Volk!” (We are the People!), which brought down The Wall on 9th November. In fact, despite the gathering protests, a mere week before The Wall fell, Communist Party leader Erich Honecker and the East German ruling elite had celebrated what they predicted to be a “1,000 year Reich” of their Communist Party.

As now, also back then, LaRouche had forecast what was to come. When Soviet General Secretary

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The Secret of World History

This present issue of the *New Citizen* contains some of the most important material that you perhaps will ever read, for it lays bare the reality of a centuries-long, continuing warfare by the still-existing British Empire to eradicate the republic of the United States of America from world history. "Bloody Yanks!", you might say? If so, you know nothing whatsoever of the universal scientific principles upon which the United States was constituted, the only such nation in history to be so founded. And if you know nothing of the actual history of the United States as a unique republic, the outcome of a centuries-, even millennia-long struggle against monetarist imperialism, then you know nothing of your own history, of our own history as Australians, which has been inextricably intertwined with that of America "from the get-go".

In fact, so far as we in the CEC are aware, only two nations in all of world history have such a deep-rooted, popular antithesis to oligarchic

cal rule by control of money: "monetarism"—the essence of imperialism—and a tradition of conducting mass popular struggles on that conscious, elaborated basis. That is perhaps not so surprising as it might first seem, since both nations were founded on huge continents bereft of the deeply-entrenched oligarchy which had dominated European and Mediterranean civilisation for thousands of years, and still does. The difference between our two nations is the obvious: that America was settled by the best and bravest souls of European civilisation as a "temple of hope" and "beacon of liberty" to the world, while we, though settled largely by Irish, Scottish and other political prisoners who were fiercely pro-American, were a nation founded in chains, not in freedom. But we had the same mortal enemy, and we knew—at least we once knew—precisely who that was.

From the very outset of the mass strike of the 1890s which led to the founding of the Com-



Craig Isherwood

monwealth of Australia, and on through the 1930s, the pro-American Labor Party and its leaders such as King O'Malley, Frank Anstey, Jack Lang, John Curtin, and Ben Chifley, identified the mortal enemy of our country as the "Money Power". In the words of Curtin's mentor Frank Anstey in his 1921 book, *Money Power*, "It is in coping with the problems of Finance that the world has got to find its regeneration... Revolution in method [i.e. national banking], not in words, is the sole alternative to a long period of grinding poverty for the mass.... London is, so far,

the web centre of international finance. In London are assembled the actual chiefs or the representatives of the great financial houses of the world. The Money Power is something more than Capitalism.... These men constitute the Financial Oligarchy. No nation can be really free where this financial oligarchy is permitted to hold dominion, and no 'democracy' can be aught but a name that does not shake it from its throne." And you can find countless similar quotes on "the Money Power", in the writings and speeches of each of them and their closest associates.

As LaRouche documents in his historic 8th September, 2009 Webcast, particularly since the death of the great U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on 12th April 1945, this London-centred Money Power has largely taken control of the U.S. It has often deployed that increasingly unhappy nation so as to destroy itself as well as others, as in the endless, unjust, and drain-

ing land wars in Asia. But it should not be too difficult for us, as Australians, to imagine an alien power seizing control of a nation, for what has happened to us throughout much of our history, but precisely that? And why, today, are we a ruined shadow of the "Lucky Country" we once were?

But the deeper, more important challenge is to comprehend the universal principles of scientific natural law upon which America was founded, to which each of the best of our own national leaders aspired as well, principles whose shadows are reflected in such terms as "the pursuit of happiness", and the "common good" or "general welfare", the latter the rock upon which the entire U.S. Constitution is based, as stated in its brief, beautiful Preamble.

This *New Citizen* will hopefully open your eyes to British imperial bastardry, from the standpoint not of whinging about it, but, at long last, of defeating it—both a real possibility and a necessity given the

present cataclysmic global financial crash.

But for the uplifting beauty inherent in the natural law governing our universe which motivates such a determined struggle, we recommend that you turn your eyes toward the heavens, to the colonisation of the Moon as a way station toward the colonisation of Mars and beyond. And to really comprehend what drives us toward the stars, as it drove the founding of America—the creativity of every individual human being in the image of the Creator—we recommend two items, in particular: the recent trilogy of profound works by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. ("Economic Science, in Short"; "The Rule of Natural Law"; and "Economics as History: The Science of Physical Economy"), and the just-released feature-length video by his political action committee, *The New Dark Age*. (See p.24)

Craig Isherwood
National Secretary,
Citizens Electoral Council

Defeat the British Empire of Monetarism!

From Page 1

It's the British, Stupid!

While the world blindly accepted globalisation and free trade, which have caused the present crisis, Lyndon LaRouche led the fight against it, denouncing it for what it was, and is—a British imperial plot to destroy sovereign nation-states and unleash mass genocide. As a patriotic American, and a Democrat in the tradition of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, LaRouche viewed the world through the prism of the U.S. Constitution's stated commitment to the "General Welfare" of the people, and Roosevelt's application of that commitment to raising America out of the Great Depression; defeating fascism in World War II; and planning post-war to free the world of all vestiges of British imperialism and European colonialism, to unleash economic development for all nations.

Following Roosevelt's untimely death in April 1945, his post-war vision was buried, and America's role for good in the world was increasingly subjugated to Britain's global designs, newly disguised as "U.S. imperialism", but which were typically strategic blunders in the form of "land wars in Asia"—Korea, Vietnam, Iraq, and now Afghanistan—which have helped ruin the United States. LaRouche recognised this radical post-Roosevelt shift as the work of the international financial interests centred in the City of London, the traditional bitter enemies of the American republic.

In an international Webcast on 8th September, this year (see p. 4), LaRouche explained that the heart of British, and all previous imperialisms, is *monetarism*: "All European imperialism,



Lyndon LaRouche (left) and Australia's great patriots (left to right) John Dunmore Lang, William G. Spence, Frank Anstey, Jack Lang, John Curtin. All have recognised the City of London as the headquarters of the global monetarist empire determined to destroy sovereign nation-states.

including British imperialism, today, is not based on a landed territory. It's based on an international organization of the control of money... by individuals who form concerts of private interests, who set up the control of money, its creation and management. And nation-states are subsidiary to this international control of money.... The one case in which this was not successful, was the formation of the United States..."

LaRouche's account of actual history flies in the face of standard, i.e. British, textbook accounts, but that reality was well understood by early generations of Australians, especially the patriots in the "old" Labor Party. Early Australians knew they suffered under the heel of the British Empire (see p.15), and many saw the United States of the 19th and early 20th Centuries as America's founding fathers had hoped—as "a beacon of hope and temple of liberty for mankind".

Australia's own great founding father, the Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang, traveled to the United States in 1840, and returned with plans for Australia to rise up from under British control to become what he called the "United States of

Australia". These were not the empty words of Paul Keating's and Malcolm Turnbull's phony "republic" push in 1999; Lang fought for the Australian colonies to adopt the principles of the "American System" of political economy—population growth, skilled trades and training, the development of industry, etc.—which underpinned America's revolutionary republican principles of equality and unalienable individual rights.

The 1890s mass-strike conflict between Australian workers and British finance and British-controlled merchant and pastoral houses was a fight for the principle of the "common good", directly inspired by the General Welfare clause of the U.S. Constitution. Australian Workers Union, and later Australian Labor Party founder William Guthrie Spence roused a 12th June, 1892 gathering in Sydney to the spirit which birthed the great ALP: "The masses must not only take a deeper interest in political questions, but they must make the politics of the country. The welfare of the people must be raised to the first place—must be the uppermost and foremost consideration. How best to secure the good of all without injury to any should

be the aim..."

The *Brisbane Worker*, a paper owned by Spence's AWU, in 1907 named the ALP's enemy: "The Money Power! It is the greatest power on earth and it is arrayed against Labor. No other power that is or ever was can be named with it... Yes, so far as we are concerned, the headquarters of the money power is Britain. But the money power is not a British institution; it is cosmopolitan. It is of no nationality, but of all nationalities. It dominates the world."

Expatriate American King O'Malley founded the Commonwealth Bank in 1911 upon the U.S. Constitutional credit system enacted by the inaugural U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, in his First Bank of the United States. O'Malley declared, "I am the Hamilton of Australia. He was the greatest financial man who ever walked the earth, and his plans have never been improved upon..."

NSW Premier and Labor firebrand Jack Lang in the 1930s exposed how the international financial system worked, in his book *The Great Bust*: "The City of London for more than 200 years dominated the financial affairs of the world. It had mastered the technique of the management of money. London was the exchange hub of the world... The Victorian era had been one of great commercial expansion. With that rare genius for political invention, Gladstone, Disraeli and other British statesmen sought a substitute for the old system of Crown colonies. They found it in the British Empire. The formula was to hand to the colonies the right to govern

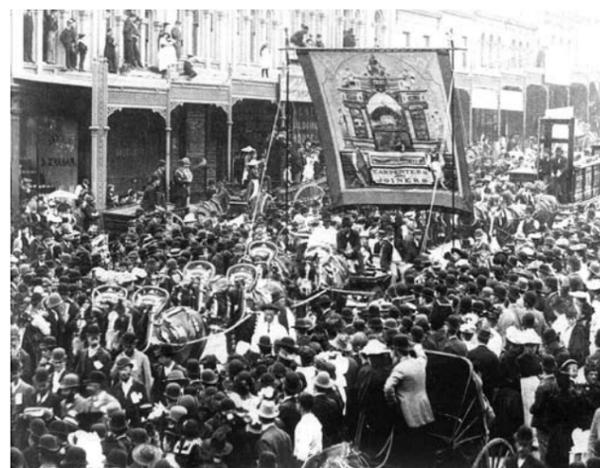
themselves provided they did not break the financial nexus with the City of London." Lang broke the nexus by declaring a debt moratorium against London in 1932, and the Crown sacked him.

One of Lang's allies, federal Labor MP Frank Anstey, had nailed British monetarism in a 1921 book entitled *Money Power*: "London is, so far, the web centre of international finance. In London are assembled the actual chiefs or the representatives of the great financial houses of the world. The Money Power is something more than capitalism... These men constitute the Financial Oligarchy. No nation can be really free where this financial oligarchy is permitted to hold dominion, and no 'democracy' can be aught but a name that does not shake it from its throne."

Anstey's protégé, John Curtin, hailed as Australia's greatest prime minister for saving Australia during World War II

by courageously breaking with Britain and aligning Australia with the United States and Franklin Roosevelt, shared Anstey's passion to free Australia from the grip of the Money Power. In his 1937 campaign launch speech at the Fremantle Town Hall, Curtin demanded the government-owned Commonwealth Bank have its original charter restored so that ultimate power over finance rested with the government, because, "If the Government of the Commonwealth deliberately excluded itself from all participation in the making or changing of monetary policy it cannot govern except in a secondary degree."

The patriotic fight of those old Labor stalwarts against the British money power continues today, through Lyndon LaRouche and the Citizens Electoral Council. In the face of the current economic crisis, and what can be expected from October onwards, this fight for a profound principle is also a fight for our very survival.



1890s Labor Day procession in Melbourne. Labor's understanding of the British Money Power was a threat to the British Empire.

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This issue of the *New Citizen* is dedicated to CEC National Chairman Brian McCarthy, who, as we go to press, is waging a courageous fight against a serious illness. Brian is a stalwart of the labor movement, in the "old Labor" tradition of John Curtin and Ben Chifley, and continues their fight for the common good and national sovereignty against the Money Power, through his leadership of the CEC.



On Her Majesty's Secret Service: Kevin 007?

By Robert Barwick

Sixteen months into Kevin Rudd's prime ministership, Citizens Electoral Council leader Craig Isherwood demanded in a Webcast address, "Whom do you serve, Mr Rudd?" The answer, to anyone who has paid even cursory attention to the policies which Rudd has championed domestically, as well as internationally, is the British Empire. The Australian nation developed only thanks to "old" Labor's fight for national banking and industrial protectionism against the "Money Power"—London-centred British finance and free trade—and it is this national heritage which Rudd has betrayed on behalf of the British Empire.

Here's the scorecard. As Prime Minister and Labor Party leader, Rudd has: campaigned for international financier control over Australia's financial system, including in the guise of "independence" for the privately-controlled Reserve Bank; committed Australia to lead the world in the British genocidal crusade on "climate change", condemning us to industrial oblivion and economic ruin; jumped to bail out the banks, and spearheaded the British push to coordinate a global bailout—aka "stimulus"—through the G-20 and International Monetary Fund; and has crusaded for ever more British free trade, in the course of which, as in the U.S. in February, he pronounced that, "Protectionism is intrinsically evil."

So Rudd is obviously an agent of British imperialism. But, a look at his personal background forces one to ask, additionally: is he also formally a British agent, recruited early in his career to Her Majesty's Secret Service? Is he, in fact, "Kevin 007"?

Such recruitment to the intelligence services usually takes place early in one's career, at university or soon after, when a prospective agent shows him or herself to be bright, ambitious, and, just as importantly—unscrupulous; better yet, duplicitous and sadistic by nature.

The New Imperialism

Before reviewing Rudd's personal record, consider the historical context in which he, and similar traitors to Australia's vital interests are recruited.

In the last quarter of the 19th Century, as a result of the mass industrialisation and railroad building in the U.S. unleashed by President Abraham Lincoln's victory over the British-sponsored, rural slave-based Confederacy, British imperialism faced a mortal threat. Not only was the industrial might and population of the U.S. exploding, but many other nations were emulating its policies of protection, national banking, and railroad building, the latter of which posed a direct challenge to British maritime control of the world. These included Germany, Japan, and Russia, among others. Not able to face this challenge directly, as through the gunboats and red-coated armies of the past, the British oligarchy typified by Bertrand Russell, H.G. Wells, et al., founded the Round Table movement, including its Fabian Society sub-division which targeted particularly the rising influence of the working classes, but also industrialism per se. The Round Table adopted the classic Fabian strategy—don't attack a more powerful enemy directly,

under one's own flag, but wear him down by cultural and financial subversion, and by manipulating your enemies to fight ruinous wars against each other, like World War I and II. And in place of the naked colonialism of old, the Round Table substituted a policy of "indirect rule", or "self-rule", whereby the "native" ruling elite of their old colonies would be trained at Oxford via Rhodes scholarships, or recruited to pro-British imperial outlooks via the local Oxfords in the colonies, such as Harvard, Yale et al. in the U.S., or Australian National University, Melbourne University, etc. in Australia.

Soon known as the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), the Round Table set up powerful branches based in the local oligarchies of its "former" (or intended) colonies. Its U.S. subsidiary, for instance, the Council on Foreign Relations, was largely drawn from the major investment houses of Wall Street, most of whom had been set up by the British in the first place, while its Australian division, the Australian Institute of International Affairs (AIIA) was comprised of leaders of our corporate and financial elite. The AIIA, in turn, spun off various fronts such as the Australian-American Leadership Dialogue, which is merely a collection of Anglophiles in America, meeting with their opposite, also Anglophile associates in Australia.

Moving into the present, Australia's place in British imperial schemes is what it has always been—a British strategic outpost in the Pacific. But, with the rise of China, India, and Asia in general, Australia's role has been upgraded as well. For instance, in 1995, the RIIA issued a policy document entitled, *Economic Opportunities for Britain and the Commonwealth*, which announced that Australia should



"I'm Kevin and I'm here to help."

be, more than ever before, the British corporate and financial "stepping-stone to Asia". The report chronicled the astonishing amount of British foreign investment in Australia, and listed hundreds of British firms which had already set up their Asian headquarters in Australia, a list which has greatly expanded since. This defined the strategic environment in which the Mandarin-speaking Rudd was recruited into Australia's foreign policy establishment, itself a de facto subsidiary of the RIIA.

Notwithstanding our nominal independence upon Federation in 1901, Australia did not run its own foreign policy until the early 1940s, following Prime Minister John Curtin's December 1941 break with Churchill and the British, to go with America. Until then, the major aspects of our foreign policy were officially run directly from London. Until the Stat-

ute of Westminster, a 1931 Act of British Parliament which granted "legislative equality" to Britain's Dominions, was ratified by the Australian Parliament in 1942, Australia's status as a Dominion meant our foreign affairs were handled by the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. But even when we assumed formal control of our foreign policy, it was via an apparatus which had long been subservient to British interests, which just continued on under a new name, presently the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). Typical was the relation of our Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS)—a branch of DFAT—to the British SIS. The notoriously anti-Labor ASIS was formally founded after World War II as a branch of British SIS. No wonder therefore, that investigative reporters Des Ball and Jeffrey Richelson in their 1985 book, *The Ties That Bind*, reported that, "The relationship between ASIS and the SIS is so close that there has never been any need for written agreements or a formal exchange of liaison personnel." They wrote, "It is thus not surprising that ASIS officers continue to call the London headquarters of the SIS the 'Head Office' and the Melbourne headquarters of ASIS called itself the 'Main Office'."

Career Path

Now, let us turn to the career of Kevin Rudd. Rudd studied Chinese at the Australian National University (ANU) from 1976-79, where he was mentored by world-renowned Chinese scholar Pierre Ryckmans. After a stint in Taiwan in 1980, he returned to submit his thesis, which glorified China's leading dissident, Wei Jingsheng, a darling of the RIIA circles in London. In 1981, Rudd went straight from university into the Department of Foreign Affairs (now DFAT), which, as per its history noted above, is one big intelligence apparatus, of which the formal spy agency, ASIS, is merely one section. Not surprisingly, many DFAT officials are actually ASIS spies acting under "cover". Rudd served as a diplomat in Sweden, and then in China until 1987.

That Chinese phase of Rudd's career was to have telling after-effects. A four-day trip he took to Taiwan in 1999 was paid for by a reportedly corrupt former Taiwanese MP, Chang Yu-huei, who was Minister without portfolio and Secretary-General of the Cabinet in the government of the pro-independence British darling President Chen Shui-bian, who came close to provoking a Taiwan-China war by his escalating actions for Taiwanese "independence". Perhaps Chen and his wife were looking out for their own independence as well, since both have recently been sentenced to lengthy prison terms for taking bribes. In 2005, a foundation associated with one of Chang's companies, the Taiwan Sugar Company, donated \$1 million to the Mater Mothers' Hospital in Rudd's Queensland electorate. When Rudd's connection to Chang attracted media attention in July this year, the Taiwanese Embassy released a curious statement claiming that Rudd's trip was "conducive to the enhancement of the in-depth understanding of the importance of the UK-Australia relations". [Emphasis added]

Returning to Rudd's early career, it is in the nature of the spy business that ASIS agents are not trumpeted as such, quite the contrary. But despite their covers, they often have mysterious "gaps" in their *curricula vitae*. Curiously, former Opposition Leader Mark Latham wrote of Rudd in his tell-all, *Latham Diaries*: "He's certainly part of the foreign policy establishment, and yes, there are some missing periods in his CV, plus a general mystery about the guy." [emphasis added] In a backhanded way, Rudd biographer Nicholas Stuart reflected the same perceptions, going out of his way to assert that despite Rudd's efforts to "veil his activities" during his time in China, it "appears that Rudd did not hold any position as a spymaster".

Far less circumstantial, is that in 1988 Rudd applied, and was accepted for a key position in London with Australia's peak intelligence agency, the Office of National Assessments (ONA), reporting on intelligence and strategic matters directly to the Prime Minister.

A Detour?

In the event, Rudd didn't end up in London, but instead made what might seem, on the surface of it, to be a radical career shift: in 1988, at the age of only 31, he became Chief of Staff to Queensland Premier Wayne Goss, the first Labor premier there in 21 years. But was it a shift? As the all-powerful mandarin under Goss, he rammed through National Competition Policy "reforms" in Queensland from 1989-95, reforms which the *New Citizen* has doc-



Partners in the service of the Empire—Kevin Rudd and Therese Rein visit 10 Downing Street.

umented as emanating directly from the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS), the London-based headquarters of British imperial economic warfare, as implemented in Australia by the Australian subsidiary of London's Hill Samuel Bank, later known as Macquarie Bank. Through deregulation, privatisation and outsourcing, these MPS-designed "reforms" devastated Australia's domestic industries, infrastructure and services. Both their effects, and the savage way in which Rudd rammed them through, earned him the nickname, "Dr. Death".

In 1992, while ostensibly off in the backblocks of Queensland, the head of DFAT, Richard Woolcott, anointed Rudd as his likely successor one day, in recruiting him to the Australian American Leadership Dialogue then being formed. Woolcott recounted, "Phil Scanlan was starting it, and he asked me, 'Who do you think will be in your position in 20 years' time?' I gave it a bit of thought and said, 'Well, why don't you invite Kevin Rudd?' He joined up and, of

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Vale Lance Endersbee (1925-2009): Humanity Loses a Champion

The world has lost one of the architects of its future, with the passing of Emeritus Professor Lance Endersbee AO on 1st October, 2009.

In the Promethean task of building humanity's future, in which the only power is ideas, Lance Endersbee was a Titan.

For his entire adult life, Lance wrought the infrastructure that sustains humanity in the present, and envisioned the infrastructure to sustain humanity in the future.

His career as a civil engineer spanned the wonderful Snowy Mountains Scheme, on which he worked under the great William Hudson whilst still an engineering student, Tasmania's brilliant hydroelectric system, dam construction in the Mekong, engineering projects in the United States, and concluded as an educator—Dean of Engineering (1976-88) and Pro-Vice Chancellor at Melbourne's Monash University.

He was a world authority on rock behaviour and tunnelling, a former president of the Institution of Engineers Australia, and a recipient of its highest award, the Peter Nicol Russell Memorial Medal.

Lance spent his active retirement self-funding surveying trips all over Australia, designing great infrastructure projects to see Australia into the future; he told a CEC



A true scientist as well as an engineer, Lance published a book of scientific investigation in 2005, the title of which captured his spirit: *A Voyage of Discovery*.

In that same spirit, Lance devoted his final years to debunking the superstition of man-made global warming, expressing to a CEC conference in 2007 his moral outrage at the Al Gore campaign's anti-science decree that "the debate is over".

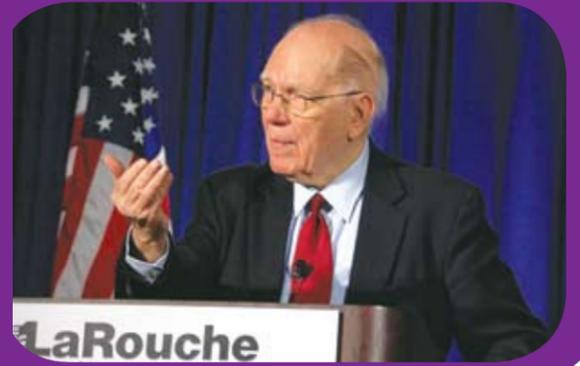
Through his courage and tireless organisation, Lance played a leading role in destroying the myth of climate change "consensus", and by his example encouraged other scientists to speak-up and take a stand; in his final months and weeks, Lance organised a scientific Symposium on climate change, and produced a DVD of the proceedings.

In the scheme of history, Lance's life truly mattered, and even though he succumbed to cancer at the age of 83, he has achieved immortality through his ideas, and the unique spirit that motivated them.

On behalf of the many thousands of Australians, and people all over the world, impacted by Lance's life work, the people of the CEC extend their condolences and appreciation to Lance's beloved wife Margaret, their children and grandchildren.

Down with the British Empire!

by Lyndon H LaRouche



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. gave this webcast address in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 8, 2009, his 87th birthday.

LaRouche: Well, I can promise you a lot of bad news—which I'm sure you wish to hear. You would also like to hear what the bad news actually is, how many varieties there are running loose today, in the jungle out there, and what the chances are for changing this.

We are now at the end of things. Tomorrow, the President of the United States, so-called, is going to, presumably, make an address to a Joint Session of the Congress, and a joint session may mean a marijuana fest, as far as I understand, because it's going to have that kind of effect. There's no competence in this President. There never has been and there never was intended to be. This President is a joker, who was played upon the American people, with a lot of drug money behind it, and it was never intended that he would be competent. He's totally incompetent. He's not a man of intellect; he's a man who's trained to babble, and he's been taught the recipes to babble. He

has no comprehension of what he's talking about.

However, he is the elected President of the United States, and you can not have coups at this time, because the danger is already—there are too many threats of coups d'état already out there. And the system is set up for overthrow of governments, including the United States government.

9/11 Was a British/Saudi Operation

For example, you may recall when certain interests in London and the United States set up what became known as 9/11, as a Saudi-British operation, with cooperation of certain people inside the United States—and that's documented. That's a fact. This thing was funded by a British-Saudi operation, in which the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States was a key figure in preparing what became known as 9/11.

At the time, there were many indications of what that was, but this was quickly hushed up. And the investigations, even as far as they went, were blocked; certain facts were blocked out. But the evidence was always

there, and all you had to do, was to look in the right place. *And it's there.* It came from an alliance between Saudi Arabia and London, which financed and planned the entire operation, and the Saudi Ambassador to the United States at that time, was a key figure in setting up the operation.

Now, this information was accessible to the incumbent government of the United States, at that time. But it was hushed up. And something else which had been intended, was done, instead. The intention was to destroy this government—how? From the inside. And you had an idiot, who was an unreconstructed drug addict [President George W. Bush], a cocaine freak, who had avoided military service in Vietnam by being co-opted into the Texas Air National Guard. ...

So, we had a coke addict who entered the White House as President of the United States, an unreconstructed coke addict. And he was nothing. A mean character—a mean, little jerk, no brains to speak of. The father was not too bright, either. The brains in the family had been used up by the grandfather, who had been a key man in putting Hitler into power in Germany. And you're dealing with this kind of process, Anglo-American process, all the way through, still to the present day.

So now, we have, after two terms of this idiot, under [Vice President Dick] Cheney, we have an Obama Administration. And despite the fact that Obama, when he was running as a candidate for President, campaigned against the Unitary Executive, nonetheless, he, when he became President, became very quickly an advocate of the Unitary Executive. Which is fascism, minus a burning of the Reichstag.

In other words, this schnook is put in as President. He fumbled around for a period of time. Then a crisis came, he kissed the British butt—the people who really owned him—and that's how we got to this Unitary Executive. We now have *signing statements*, from the President of the United States! We have a Unitary Executive, which was set up as a reaction to the bombing in New York, especially, 9/11. We're set up into a dictatorship, in which the Congress no longer has the legislative power to control the Presidency! Our system of government has gone to a *unitary* government, under which the Congress is allowed to vote—as long as they don't contradict the President. If they do contradict the President, he'll make a signing statement, and say, "Yes, you in the Congress, you voted this way. But I, as President of the United States, think differently, and *I'm going to act differently!*"

And we have a dictatorship in the United States, which is in the direction of a Nazi dictatorship, under a President who doesn't have much conscience, because he doesn't have any brains. He's trained to talk like a trained monkey, or something

out of a mechanical zoo, and is stumbling along. But he's still the President.

Now, we in the United States are smart enough to know we don't make coups d'état. We don't assassinate our Presidents as a way of changing government, though we have some imported people who do that for us, from time to time, as in the case of William McKinley, which was a very crucial assassination, or the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, or the assassination of John F. Kennedy. John F. Kennedy, of course, is a watershed for this matter. They killed him, why?

Kennedy had two points on which he was hated, by the Wall Street crowd and the London crowd. Number one, on the question of the conflict over the steel industry: to defend American industrial power. And he made it stick, and he was going to continue to make it stick. Secondly, he opposed the insistence of the Wall Street crowd, on going into a war in Indo-China, while he was President. And for that, he died. Imported assassins, directed from Europe, by way of Spain, and by way of



Three generations of the anglophile Bush family have betrayed the United States, beginning with Wall St.'s Prescott Bush (l.), who financed Hitler; his son (c.), former U.S. President George H.W. Bush (1989-93); and his grandson, the dopey former U.S. President George W. Bush (2001-09).

into Indo-China. And the policy of MacArthur and Eisenhower, and the policy adopted by Kennedy, was "no U.S. land war involvement in Asia!" That U.S. troops can not handle warfare in Asia! Because Asian culture is not like European culture, and you're going to run into a different kind of problem, and it's not the way to deal with it in the first place. Because, what you were doing, you were going on the side of British-controlled colonialism, imperialism, against the people of Asia. And if you have a country which is associated with the European

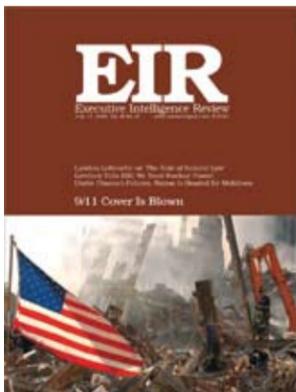
and laughed.

And then, in February in 1763, in the Peace of Paris, the British Empire was declared, as the empire of a private company, called the British East India Company. And the British East India Company took over and became the United Kingdom, and has run it from that time, to its equivalent in the present day. The British East India Company, of course, went into bankruptcy at a later period; there were changes made, as under Victoria, and so forth. But the principle remains the same: The British East India Company represented a special kind of empire, which is the only kind of empire we've known in the whole history of European civilization.

The Principle of Empire

The empires of European civilization were based on the destruction of Greece, through *self-destruction* in the Peloponnesian War [431-404 B.C.] where the monetary interests centered on Athens, went into war against the monetary interests centered on the city of Corinth—the Peloponnesian War; and then, later, when not satisfied with Sparta's self-destruction, the combined forces of Greece went to war against Syracuse, the third maritime power of the Greek-speaking Mediterranean. And thus, a power from Asia, from the Asian tradition, called the Cult of Delphi, went through a process of organizing an empire under its control. Which later became, by special agreement, so arranged, the Roman Empire of Octavian, otherwise known as Caesar Augustus.

Now, in all this process, what has run the world, as an empire, since these developments, is a maritime power. That is, we had had empires in Asia before; the idea of empire comes from Asia, it does not come from Europe; but it was introduced to Europe by this process, by the Peloponnesian War, that vehicle. And since that time, we have had an



The British-Saudi terror attack of 9/11 was modeled on the Reichstag Fire of February 1933, set by the Nazis themselves so that Hitler could seize power, to "fight communist terrorism". Such a dictatorship in the U.S. is called the "Unitary Executive".



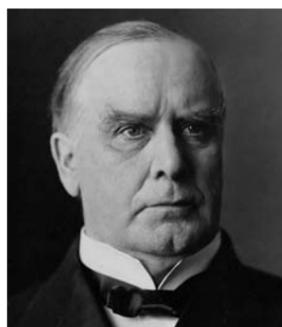
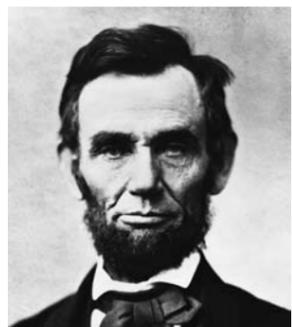
Two great U.S. generals, Douglas MacArthur (l.) and Dwight Eisenhower (r.), advised President John F. Kennedy against American involvement in land wars in Asia.

Mexico, did the job. And scooted, while somebody came up with a funny story, to distract attention from everything.

But why was he killed? The reason became obvious in the next period, after his death, when President Johnson, as Johnson later admitted, had been so terrified by the fact that these three riflemen who killed the President Kennedy, were going to aim at his neck, too, as he said at the end of his term in office. And therefore, when the issue came up of what Kennedy had done—under the advice and counsel of former General MacArthur and the support of General Eisenhower—that he had objected to, and opposed, any launching of U.S. troops

an standpoint, like the United States, culturally, that goes into a war against Asians, what are you going to get in Asia? You're going to get a reflex. And that's what we got.

And the British have always handled us nicely by getting us into wars in places like Asia! This is the way the British run the world. The British Empire runs the world, through warfare! The same way they got imperial power, by inducing the silly nation-states of Europe to go to war against each other in the so-called Seven Years' War [1756-63]. And the leading nations of Europe went to war against each other for seven years, while the British stood on the sidelines and encouraged the process,



The British assassinated three great U.S. Presidents who challenged British imperial policy: Abraham Lincoln (1861-65), William McKinley (1897-1901), and John F. Kennedy (1961-63).

The Unitary Executive

Under the United States Constitution, the institution of the Presidency is a powerful executive, popularly elected to exercise the *sovereignty of the people*, but subject to a system of checks and balances, including by the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Court. But now, to ram through Obama's Nazi health care plans, the \$25 trillion-and-counting bailout of London and Wall St., and similar atrocities *against the clearly-expressed wishes of the people*, the British imperialists who installed Obama in power (and George W. Bush before him), have resorted to the doctrine of the Unitary Executive. This principle of *imperial law* asserts that the word of the emperor (a figurehead for the real power wielded by the monetarist authorities) is law.

The immediate "legal" basis for the Unitary Executive is taken from Hitler's chief legal theorist, Carl Schmitt, who concocted it to justify Hitler's dictatorship of Nazi Germany. There, it was known as the *Führerprinzip* (leader principle); more generally, it has a long history in Western empires, which were all—the Roman, the Byzantine, the Venetian, the Hapsburg, and the British—organized around an international monetary power that dictated to its vassal domains, in order to loot them. The founding of the United States in 1776 as the world's first sovereign nation-state republic, a "government of the people, by the people, for the people", as Abraham Lincoln later expressed it, not only broke the British Empire's hold over America, but its establishment of a credit system also threatened to unravel the entire imperial system of monetarist control, as it became a "beacon of hope" for peoples the world over straining under the oppression of empires.

empire, of a maritime character, that is, originally based on the maritime power of the Mediterranean Sea, and later spread to the Atlantic Ocean—a maritime power, which had created a control over the use of money. And the basis of this power was money, the control of money, as a form of imperialism. All European imperialism, including British imperialism today, is not based on a landed territory; it's based on an international organization of the control of money. Now, this money is actually controlled by private interests, by individuals who form concerts of private interests, who set up the control of money, its creation and management. And nation-states are subsidiary to this international control of money.

The British Empire, which evolved out of this process, is nothing but that. It is not an empire of the people of the United Kingdom. It is an empire of an international consortium, of these types of interests, whose control over money is used to control nations.

The U.S. Exception

The one case in which this was not successful, was the formation of the United States, and the United States was actually created, especially, from the course of the 17th Century on, it was created initially by a colonization in New England, by the Plymouth Colony [1620], and then by the Massachusetts Bay Colony [1628]. This was the keystone, the kernel of creating what became the United States.

These people who came on the *Mayflower*, or came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony—and they came from various parts of Europe, not just English-speaking—but came into this area, came here because they saw Europe as a hopeless cause; that the corruption in Europe was so bad, that they could not solve the problems of Europe there. They had to go across the sea—as had been recommended by a great person, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa [1401-1464], earlier—to continents across the oceans, to carry the best of civilization across the oceans, into new territories, to meet new people, and to set up a civilization which would be free of the colonialist or imperialist evils of Europe.

And that started in Massachusetts, in that form. And we had the beginning of a different, alternative system of finance, called a credit system, which was established in the middle of the 17th Century, in Massachusetts, by a system of scrip. Which was later referred to as a paper-money system by Benjamin Franklin, and is the characteristic of the U.S. Federal

Constitution. The U.S. Federal Constitution *does not condone a monetary system*, of the type that we've had, particularly, under the Federal Reserve System, which was an act of treason against the United States in the first place, because it destroyed us as a credit system, and made us the subject of an international *monetary system*, rather than a credit system.

Our Constitution specifies, to this day—and this is crucial for us, here today, to take into account—our Constitution specifies that *we are not a monetary system*, and *we are not the subject of a monetary system*: We are a *credit system*, as our Constitution defines it, and as the history behind that Constitution defines it. (See box p.7) The only authorization for the circulation of money, inside the

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United States, or any other respectable nation, is an act of the state, not the going of the state to some international private monetary complex, to which the state goes into debt! And this issue of debt is crucial. Our debt is by our will, and it's our debt to ourselves, or by treaty agreements with other countries, in nation-to-nation agreements. And that is the principle we must apply, if we're going to save civilization now.

Our Conflict with Monetarism

We've come to a point that the monetary system, or the *monetarist system*, which is based on international financier interests, not nation-states—international financier interests, which are called “free trade”—. What does free trade mean? It means “free” of government supervision. It means free of all government supervision: It means a world, planet government, by private financier interests, operating as a consortium of monetarist interests.

So, always, the issue has been that. It was the issue on the death of Roosevelt: On the 12th of April, 1945, the United States was operating under a credit system. As of April 12, 1945, the United States post-war policy under Roosevelt, was to set up a worldwide *credit system*—not a monetary system: The United States would organize, in cooperation with other nations, treaty agreements, would set up an international credit system, using the power which we had mobilized for military purpose



Benjamin Franklin (l.) and first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (r.): architects of the unique American “credit system”, created to consolidate the American republic, and to defeat the British imperialist system of monetarism.

of production; to use the power of the United States to produce the goods which would then be the engineer for *freeing* people from colonialism, freeing them from subjugation, and reorganizing Europe on the basis of

This Breakdown Was Unnecessary

For example, in the Summer of 2007, on the 25th of July, in premises akin to these today, I set forth a policy to deal with the crisis which was immediately oncoming. I said that we were on the brink of a breakdown of the world system, specifically, the U.S. system, and that we had to take certain measures; that our banks were bankrupt, and we had to go through a process of reorganization in bankruptcy, by using the power of the



(l.) U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1933-1945) planned to rid the world of British imperialism; (r.) his successor, President Harry S Truman (1945-1953), kissed Churchill's butt and betrayed those ideals.



an international *credit system*, which has the intent, the explicit intent, of Franklin Roosevelt at the famous Bretton Woods conference. Where he had *rejected* Keynes, attacked Keynes and rejected him! Knowing that this was the British imperial system, of Keynes. And the United States and the people of the world must be *freed*, once and forever, from monetary systems, and have the power of a system of *sovereign nation-states*, which would have partnership, with their respective credit systems of cooperation. That was Roosevelt's intention.

On the day that Roosevelt died, and his successor—Harry S Truman (no middle name: S; he was an “S-man”) took over, he kissed Churchill's butt, and we did everything pretty much wrong, since that point on.

We've had patriots who have lurched, sometimes, in the direction of trying to reestablish the influence of the United States, *despite* the fact of the international monetarist system. Because the international monetarist system places the United States, among other nations, as the victim of *international private interests*—not governments—and the control over the idea of money, by international *private banking interests*, not governments; whereas, under the American System, only a sovereign nation-state, and a partnership among sovereign nation-states, should be allowed to have such power. And that's the crux of the problem now.

Federal government, to *declare* bankruptcy, especially in respect to mortgages. That is, to *freeze all mortgages*, pertaining to people who occupied the residence which was mortgaged. And to protect the banks, which, in many cases, were already bankrupt: to protect those banks by a Glass-Steagall standard.

We put this forth, in the form of a motion, a proposal, which circulated widely, with wide support throughout the United States: the *Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007*. If that act had been actually introduced [in Congress]—it was introduced on many levels, and supported by many parts of the population and institutions of the United States, including states—if that had been done, we wouldn't be in a mess today. Well, what happened?

During the course of September 2007, Rep. Barney Frank, who is not the nicest person on the planet, and Sen. Chris Dodd, otherwise known as a Dodderer, came to agreement to block the *Homeowners and Bank Protection Act*, despite the large support it had throughout the United States, among popular parts of the state organizations and so forth. Had that act been carried through, we would not be in this mess today.

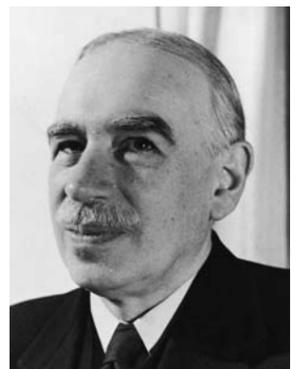
But what happened? Why did Christopher the Dodderer, and Barney Frank—and he's frankly something special—why did these guys get the support and become the instruments in the Congress to destroy the United States by blocking this, and

what did they do? What they did, which became clear in the following year, 2008—what became clear was a process leading to bailout. The whole of Wall Street and similar kinds of international financier operations, around the world, were at that point bankrupt. That was the key problem here. Instead of putting these things through bankruptcy reorganization, *we bailed out* the bankers of the world, at the expense of the American population.

Now, today, because of the *trillions of dollars of theft*, by the Bush Administration and the present Obama Administration, we have a lack of the means to meet the needs of our own population, and we've engaged in a shutdown, over these months since September of 2007; we've engaged in a process of destroying the employment and conditions of life and security of the people of the United States, all for the purpose of the looting of those people, the taking away of their employment, in the service of honoring the artificial debt of a bunch of crooked swindlers, associated with Wall Street, with the firm of Goldman Sucks; this is the type of thing we deal with.

Dictatorial Powers

So, what we now have, is a particular crisis of this President: This President is a butt-kisser for the financial interests, internationally. Why is he a butt-kisser? Because the British Queen told him to be. He has no mind of his own; he's educated to memorize speeches, whose content he does not understand, the implications of whose content he has no understanding of whatsoever. And he's simply the hired fool, who occupies the White House, and was selected because he *was* a fool, and *is* a fool, has *remained* a fool! What comes out of his mouth makes no sense. This man is not intelligent, he's a trained zoo ani-

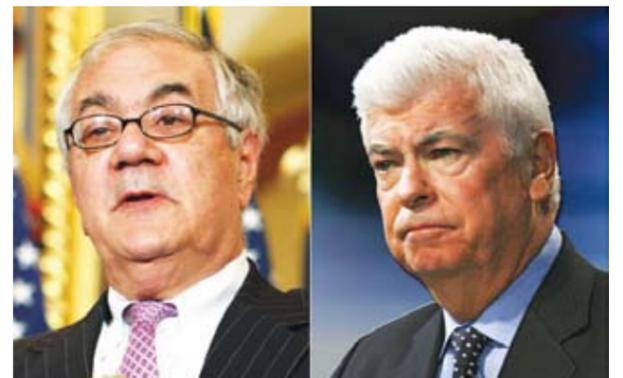


Monetarist economist John Maynard Keynes. A British imperialist, Keynes admitted, in the foreword to the Sep. 7 1937 German-language edition of his *The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money*, that his ideas were best suited to a fascist régime.

mal, who says things, and has great ambition. And lacking brain power, he has delusions of grandeur, and assumes that he's the Emperor.

This man has adopted, under encouragement, dictatorial powers of the type associated with what was attempted through 9/11, in the so-called “signing statements,” and what happened in the course of the Iraq War, and since. We're now implicitly under a dictatorship. Politically, we're at the last stage, before the equivalent of a *Reichstagsbrand*. We're on the verge of a dictatorship in the United States, being pushed very soon, and “soon” is determined by the fact that at the end of this month, and beginning of October, the fiscal year of the United States comes to a close, and these accounts have to be reconciled. And there's no money to reconcile these accounts. There is no source of income to keep the states—48 to 49 of the states are already officially in bankruptcy—and there's no money, from any source, to take these states out of bankruptcy.

The payments that are not being made, will never be paid,



Barney Frank (l.) and Chris Dodd (r.), chairmen of the U.S. House and Senate Finance Committees, respectively: London/Wall St. toadies who blocked La-Rouche's *Homeowners and Bank Protection Act*.

What is the Glass-Steagall Act ?

When Bill Clinton was under enormous political pressure in 1999 over the Monica Lewinsky affair, his Treasury Secretary Larry Summers convinced him to sign a Congressional bill written by his enemies in the Republican Party, led by Senator Phil Gramm, abolishing key parts of the Glass-Steagall Act, the most important financial regulations of Franklin D. Roosevelt's banking reforms. The 1933 Glass-Steagall Act established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and made it illegal for cross-ownership between investment banks and bank holding companies, the large deposit-taking banks. It limited the power of the bank holding companies, by stopping them from speculating with their depositors' funds, and kept the sharks in the investment banks at bay. It was a barrier between Wall Street and Main Street, ensuring that when Wall Street speculated, they couldn't do it with the savings of the American people.

By scrapping Glass-Steagall, Summers set Wall Street loose on the enormous deposit base of America's chartered banks, worth trillions of dollars. This sparked a rush of mergers and acquisitions between investment banks and chartered banks, and fueled a binge in out-of-control financial speculation, including the subprime scam.



The Temple of Apollo at Delphi, the longtime monetarist center of the Mediterranean, orchestrated the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.) to destroy the Classical Greece of Pythagoras, Socrates, and Plato.

under Barack Obama. There will never be any improvement of the conditions of life under Barack Obama. Because Barack Obama's Administration is under British direction, to maintain the interests of the *international financier interests*, the monetarist interests, the monetary interests—not the United States. And therefore, Obama comes up with a British proposal, for Hitler's—actually a carbon copy, of the genocide policy of Adolf Hitler! And it is; and no matter how much the Obama people deny it, they are *lying!*

The policy of Barack Obama, is genocide against the people of the United States! That's a *fact!* And anybody who denies that fact, is either kidding themselves, or lying. If they're official, they're lying. That is the policy! And the people of the United States, over 60% of them, have smelled that. And picked up on that, as the leading reason for their opposition to the Obama Administration. They know the guy is a Nazi. And pasting a toothbrush mustache on the upper lip of Obama, like that of Adolf Hitler, makes it very clear to Americans, *what this guy is!* He's a puppet, who is assigned to play the part of an Adolf Hitler, in health care.

Because they can not continue to bail out the thieves, who looted this country, and robbed it, and also care for health care. They can't even apply ordinary employment, *without* health care. We have one-third, approximately, of the population that is actually unemployed. About one-third of which, of course, is not receiving anything, in terms of compensation for unemployment, and others are running out of 52 weeks of unemployment compensation. So about 30% of the population is in destitute conditions, who used to work for a living, and have no hope. Many of them have given up hope!

And, as this October approaches, we're entering a period where a catastrophe, a social catastrophe, is about to occur. *Why?* Because President Obama is determined to bail out the system, even if it means killing Americans by his health-care program! A health-care program which is a copy of what Adolf Hitler introduced into Germany in 1939, in September-October of '39. *There's not a single iota of difference* between what Hitler did in 1939-1940, and what Obama is dictating today! Not one bit of difference!

Obviously, one minimal condition, which ought to be imposed, is that every creep that's part of that Obama health-care cabal, should be thrown out of office immediately. Any government official who says I'm wrong is a liar! He should also be thrown out of government.

Because, look: We've got a situation—if we care, as a nation, which represents a people, our population, we can not have the destruction of the great majority of our people into a hopeless condition. And we're

not going to do this, to bail out some foreign predator. And the foreign predator is just going to have to "do a li'l bit without!"

Because the great crisis today, which Obama's not talking about, and will not talk about tomorrow, unless I scare him into doing it today, is that we've got to deal with the effects of this mass unemployment! And it's not just mass unemployment: Why are people unemployed? Because they're not producing! They have no opportunity to produce. Our industries have been shut down! Our agriculture is in a state of collapse! It's worse than that: It is something tantamount to treason. The name of this tantamount to treason, is called "globalization." ...

Green Fascism

So now, we have the Green revolution—not the part of producing agriculture, because that also has gone under, but the Green revolution of being against industry, against production.

You have a human race which depends upon the increase of what's called "energy flux-density of power sources." We've gone from sunlight, to burning shrubs, to burning coal, to burning coke, and so forth, up the scale to nuclear power, and approaching thermonuclear fusion. The existence of the human race depends upon going to consistently higher energy flux-densities, that is, higher concentrations of power. Today, we've reached the point, that without nuclear fusion—nuclear fission and thermonuclear fusion—we can not continue to sustain a world population of the present magnitude, let alone an increased magnitude.

We can not maintain the standard of living. Because what we're doing, on the one hand—which is not bad, in a sense—we are looting, or using up, those resources on which we depend, which are the most richly concentrated. These are largely resources which are sort of laid down by dead bodies of animals and plants over many millennia. So now, we go to the area where the dead bodies of these creatures repose, where minerals of them were concentrated by biological processes, which concentrated these minerals, and we extract the minerals there, where they're most richly concentrated, because of a biological process. Our industry is based on richer levels of resources.

Now, as we draw down those resources, there's still plenty of resources on the planet, but you have to get them. They're not lying at your doorstep; you have to go out and get them. This requires more work; this requires more power. And therefore, you constantly have to go to higher levels of power.

So, mankind's progress went, essentially, from burning of simple objects—and the distinction of man from apes, as far as archeology is concerned—is generally a fireplace. You find



(l.) Britain's *Daily Mail* featured LaRouche's famous, ubiquitous "Obama-stache" poster in its coverage of the U.S. mass strike, as have numerous other media worldwide. (Above): Hundreds of thousands of Americans packed town hall meetings with their congressmen to protest Obama's fascist policies. But that only happened because LaRouche in his April 11 webcast nailed the previously feared Obama as a "new Nero"; then, the genie was out of the bottle.

something that looks humanoid in remains, and you wonder if it's human or not; if you can find the sign of a fireplace, where something was burned, as in cooking, or a fire spot in that area, you say, "This thing was human." Because only human beings use fire. So mankind's use of fire, has defined the nature of man's economy, or the ability to produce, or the ability to rise above the level of baboons, has depended upon this principle of using fire.

But, as we use up some resources—we still have plenty of



The 1960s rock/drug/sex counter-culture begat modern "environmentalism".

the same resources, but we have to get it! And to get it, requires more power. Not to lose productivity in getting these resources, we have to increase the power which we apply. So, in that way, we have to increase our concentration of power.

Now, what has happened? These fascists ... have said, "No, we're going back to *green!* We're going back to sunlight! Going back to wind power!" (I mean, they should really not eat those beans.) Instead of realizing that we have to face the reality, that mankind is changing the world we live in, and should be changing the Solar System fairly soon, too—we're changing that. And this requires going to more advanced scientific capabilities, for mastering these forces, learning to control these higher energy flux-density sources of power, and applying them. And by this means, we can improve the standard of living of our people. We can also more than overcome the apparent shortages we incur by sticking to a stagnant form of production.

But we've gone away from that! We don't teach science in universities any more, really. Oh, they teach something called science, but there's no devotion to a mission!

FDR's Intention Was Betrayed

Take World War II: We had a devotion to a mission! And therefore, the resources of scientific capability and engineering capability were drawn into a concentrated effort, to enable us to produce the weapons by which we could win that war,

and supply the logistical support to conduct that war successfully. At the end of the war, by this means, we had achieved the greatest concentration of productive power the planet had ever seen! And Roosevelt's intention was that we would use that accumulation of power, which we had used for *military* requirements; we simply would convert it to its natural occupation, for civilian requirements: for advancement of technology, not waste it on war, but use it for these purposes.

Roosevelt's intention was to free the people who had been in the colonized part of the world, and help them to develop self-sufficiency and eliminate the British Empire, and all other empires from this planet, in order to build up a planetary system of relatively sovereign, nation-state governments of people. And to hope to establish world peace among republics, by finding a common interest among the people of these various republics, for cooperation.

That was Roosevelt's intention for the United Nations: to convert a colonized, imperialistic world, into a world of sovereign nation-states, American-style, to give them the option for an American-style sovereign nation-state. And to build a bond among these nations, of cooperation, and not get suckered for the British game, of controlling the planet by getting people to kill each other, in wars which somebody made up for them to fight. That was the point.

And this is what has been destroyed. It was taken away from us, from Truman on. Truman kissed the butt of Churchill, and that's where the whole process started.

And now, the world is playing the same silly game! We are now going to new wars, in various parts of the world, on schedule, killing people, for some cooked-up reason, and all for the benefit of propagation of the British Empire. Why did we go into Iraq—twice? There was no need to go in there. Why did we go into Vietnam? There was no need for us to go there.

When I was in military service, in Burma, at that time—I was operating out of Myitkyina—we were actually supporting Ho Chi Minh in Indo-China against the Japanese! And when the Japanese surrendered to U.S. forces, they took over. The U.S. government had joined with Ho Chi Minh, in the liberation of Indo-China from colonialism. What did Truman do? Truman gave the British the backing of the United States, to take the Japanese troops out of the camps, and *reconquer* Indo-China, until the French could get there to take over. And a British agent operating with Truman's backing, did that.

So we reversed our policy, for which we'd fought war, and we did it all over the world. We *recolonized* Africa! We recolonized, or partially recolonized, other parts of the world! We did not use our potential, our industrial power, to enable these countries, through machine tools and other things, to begin to develop their own independence, true independence and self-sufficiency.

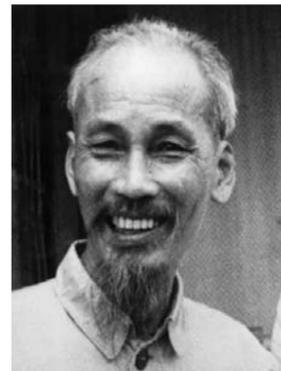
And so what we did: We engaged in organizing, British-style, perpetual local warfare, between so-called "traditional rivals." And the British, as they had done in the case of the Seven Years' War, back in the 18th Century, played this situation so the United States, like a damned fool, would go off to fight one more war, and bleed its own people to death and waste our material, all for the greater glory of the British Empire!

And we're still doing that today! In Afghanistan! What a piece of idiocy that is, it's *inconceivable idiocy!* *Blessed by Obama!* It's insanity. ...

America's Special Role

Now, we have a very special role in world history, as a nation. We were established as a European culture. We were established on the initiative of a great figure, from the 15th Century, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, who recognized, at that time, that the situation in Europe was becoming hopeless, culturally: that the great intentions of the Council of Florence were being sabotaged, and were in danger. And he came to the conclusion that people in Europe had to think about going out across the oceans, to make contact with other parts of the world, and take the best features of European civilization with them, to contribute to these continents. And thus, by defending the advances of European civilization in these other continents, would feed back into Europe, and tilt the balance so that Europe itself could achieve its own proper intention.

There were various efforts in this direction. Christopher Columbus was actually inspired, specifically, by the program of Nicholas of Cusa, in about 1480 A.D., which he was actually able to carry out in his first voyage in 1492. But the Hab-



Vietnamese independence leader Ho Chi Minh, one of many "Third World" leaders inspired by the American Revolution. They were betrayed by American Anglophiles such as President Harry S Truman.

sburg control of Spain and Portugal, meant that the attempt to develop civilization in Central and South America was jeopardized by this influence. And so it was not until the 17th Century, in the colonization in Massachusetts, in particular, that the initiative occurred, for the development of the United States.

Our distinction in the world is precisely that, the heritage of that period. Our distinction is, we formed on this continent, a republic which contained the best representatives of European civilization, people who came here from various parts of Europe, in the leading part, not to flee from Europe, but to carry European culture into a new continent, and develop here, a kind of nation-state, which would be an example for the restoration for some kind of decency to Europe.

And thus, we have this distinction between our British cousins, so-called, and ourselves: that, for many of us, we are part of the same cultural origin as they are, but their system of government is fundamentally different than ours, and the difference is largely not in language, though there is some distance in the use of language—in who we call what, and what-not. But the difference is essentially this ingredient: that we do not accept the oligarchical conception of society, which is characteristic of Europe. We demand *our* kind of society, which is based on the nature of the individual. And we represent, in large degree, the *best* of European culture, brought here,



British colonialism has caused—and continues to cause—mass genocide in Africa.

Energy Flux Densities for Various Sources

(Megawatts per Square Meter)

Solar-biomass	0.000001
Solar-Earth surface	0.0002
Solar-near-Earth orbit	0.001
Fossil	10.0
Fission	50.0 to 200.0
Fusion	trillions

Through all human history, man has progressed to command of ever-higher energy flux-densities; to go backwards to solar, etc. would cause genocide, and that's why the oligarchy pushes it.



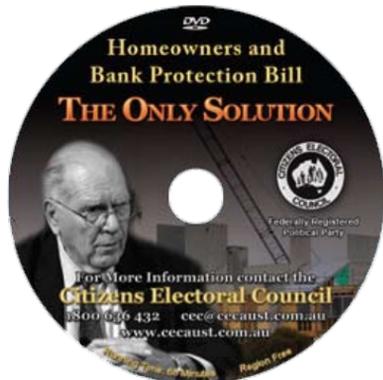
LaRouche charged that the current U.S. involvement in Afghanistan is "inconceivable idiosyncrasy", orchestrated by the British.

but freed of the habit of oligarchism—you know, of kissing the butt of Sir This and Sir That, and Baron This and so forth, that sort of thing. We don't believe in this idea of oligarchical social class. And that is the fundamental distinction.

So, we as a nation, an English-speaking nation, by and large, are absolutely unique on the planet, and we are the greatest danger, because we represent the alternative to the use of European culture, in Europe, as a way of destroying humanity. That's why they want to destroy us.

'Mr. President, Where Are the Jobs?'

Now, this comes to the prac-



Had LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act been passed in 2007, the world would be well on the way to recovery, instead of poised to plunge into a bottomless pit.

tical question: What're we supposed to do now? ...

I say: Well, Mr. President, you're kinda stupid, aren't you? The reason we can't feed our population, is the fact that they aren't employed! You took away their employment, you took away their agriculture. Why don't you give them back their jobs? Why don't you give them back their industries? Why don't you give them back their farms? Why don't you support their industry? Why don't you support their investment in their industry? Why don't you support investment in their farms? Why don't you educate them, for the new kinds of employ-

ment which are required today, which we could do?

Why do you have them out in the streets, with no education, whatsoever? Why do you have Blab School education, instead of real education? These young guys coming out of school don't know anything! Why? Because they've been educated, to be know-nothings. Why don't we go to the mission of—where are the jobs?

Hey, Mr. President!

Where are the jobs? Hey, Mr. President, where are the skills, for those jobs? Hey, Mr. President, where are the industries to employ these people? Hey, Mr. President, where are the farmers, the prosperous farmers we used to have, to employ these people? Where is the basic economic infrastructure, to change the power of mankind in this universe, Mr. President? We've got these people out there! The citizens! You want to kill them! You want to increase the death rate among them! You say there're too many! You say we want slaves, not educated people!

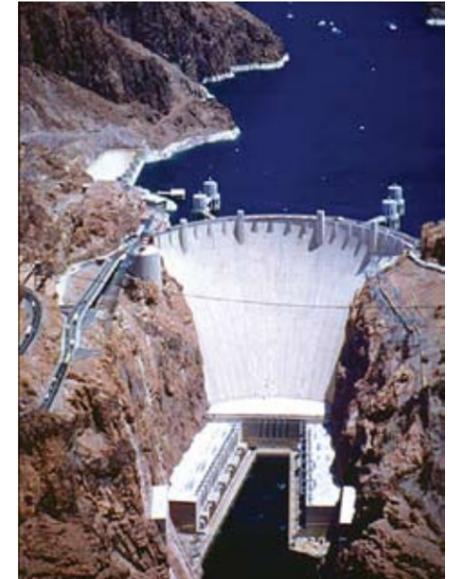
Why? Mr. President! Why are you such an idiot? Why do you insist, that if we don't listen to you, we're not going to make it? If we listen to you, we surely will not make it, Mr. President!

Now, Mr. President: I'm willing to keep you in the Presidency, for one reason: because you were elected. I may regret that deeply, but that's the fact of the matter. I regret the fact that you're President, because you're too stupid to be President! But, Mr. President, I have a solution for you. I'll take care of this problem for you. You sit in the Oval Office with a group of advisors—get rid of this bunch of clowns that you've got, that's pushing this genocide. You've got some perfectly fine, qualified people in your administration. Just get rid of the bums... But particularly, we don't need anybody who's associated with this health-care policy of this President! They must go! And they must go, suddenly!

Now, your problem, Mr. President, is, now, to pay attention to what I can do, and what some other people can do, to advise your government. You will sit, safely protected, in the Oval Office, because I don't



(l.) Inspired by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, Christopher Columbus sailed to the New World to found a new form of society free from oligarchism. (r.) FDR built urgently-needed great infrastructure projects during the 1930s, such as the Hoover Dam pictured here, to pull the U.S. out of the Great Depression. Such projects must be initiated in Australia, and in every nation, immediately.



want anybody to harm you in any way. We're going to protect you against your former British friends, who will want to kill you over this issue. We're going to protect you: The full resources of the United States are going to protect your person, as President. You will sit safely in the Oval Office, by every means we can use to accomplish that. Don't worry about that.

We'll treat you in a very friendly, kindly, respectful way. We will not have you announce any policy that you have not been presented with. You don't have to understand the policy, you can simply say, "I accept the guidance of my friends, here." On that basis, we have people, in the wings of government, outside government, who, to my knowledge, are willing to step forward, replace that bunch of clowns associated with the Obama health-care policy and similar kinds of things, and put together a program. By doing what?

The Road to Recovery

We have to create real employment. Not employment in make-work, but real employment in some kind of productive work, the way Roosevelt did, in the Depression years, in the beginning. We have to put people back to work. We don't have the work for them? Yes, we have to provide unemployment compensation, to keep them alive and keep them in condition. And keep their dignity, above all. We've got to save communities, which are no longer productive, put them back into productivity. We're going to concentrate largely on basic economic infrastructure, physical infrastructure of the type that's necessary for the foundation of industry.

Now, when you build large-scale infrastructure programs, you also create a lot of private employment. Because, when you have a major contract, a government contract, for building a piece of infrastructure, what do you do? You call in private firms as bidders on contracts, to service the completion of this work. In that way, wherever you put in a transportation project, for example, or some other project which is a government project, you immediately stimulate employment, of this type, in the vicinity. People who have skills, who have small businesses or something, or that kind of skill, who can bid on the job, or do that job—we've got to do that, fast.

The first thing we have to do, is to do enough of it, to convince the people out there, that that's what we intend to do. Think back to the experience, as I saw it, and others saw it, back in the 1930s. The first thing to do: You've got to rebuild the confidence of those people out there, who are feeling desperate, in themselves. You've got to rebuild confidence in those communities which are affected by the desolation which is being caused now.

You've got to create productive employment, Mr. Presi-

dent! Not green employment! Productive employment! You have to fix up the Ohio River, which is no longer functioning, because of neglect. You've got to fix up the Mississippi River; you've got to build up the Missouri River! You've got to build up the Ogallala Aquifer, in the West, if you want agriculture for the future. There are many things to do: Get cracking at it! Pick a few of these projects, get them started! Correlate the way you start these projects, with the way you locate revitalization of employment in industries and local communities. As we used to do.

Look at a map of the United States: Go state by state, cooperate with the state officials, map the problem. Decide where you need the social effect of employment. And find the form of employment that fits the program, and make sure they get a share of it there. We want to have an increase, by about 20%, of employment of the people of the United States, over the immediate period ahead. We want them to feel that that is a Christmas present, and a New Year's greeting, for a change in the way things are going! The American people are trusting, and if you show respect for them, and respect for their needs, and a sense of justice, they will trust you for a certain period of time.

And they're now in a mood—we're in a mass strike mood, in this country, Mr. President, and the country doesn't like you, Mr. President! As a matter of fact, they're coming to hate you, Mr. President! They're not going to do violence to you, but they hate you, nonetheless. You are a symbol of the suffering you've imposed upon them, and you've got to prove that you're a better man than that. And we'll help you succeed, if you consent to do that. ...

Junk your present program. It's idiotic, it's completely stupid, and it's criminal; stop it! Mr. President! For the first time in your life, be a mensch [Yiddish for "man"]!

America's Credit System vs. Australia's Monetarist System

The unique American Constitutional credit system established by the U.S. Constitution adopted in 1787, and developed by the first Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton in his establishment of the First National Bank and related measures, built on the tradition of national sovereignty over credit creation which dated almost to the founding of the American colonies. The Massachusetts Bay Colony, for instance, already in 1652 established a mint to print its own paper "Pine Tree shilling", so as to free the colony from Britain's imperial currency control based upon a monopoly of gold and silver bullion. Among other things, such sovereign control of currency allowed the Americans to construct the Saugus Iron Works, the largest and most efficient such mill in the world at the time. The British repeatedly attempted to intervene against such control of credit, the necessity for which Benjamin Franklin established in his 1729 *A Modest Inquiry Into the Nature and Necessity of a Paper Currency*. The intimate correlation of control over national credit with industrial progress was reflected in the passage of two British Parliamentary Acts against the Americans, the *Iron Act of 1750* and the *Currency Act of 1751*. The first forbade the construction of an iron industry in the colonies, which was vital not only for any kind of industry, but even for agricultural production; the second declared that no "Paper Bills or Bills of Credit, of any Kind or Denomination whatsoever, shall be created or issued under any Pretence whatsoever..."

The First Article of the U.S. Constitution, Section 8, provides for sole control over national credit through the U.S. Congress, specifying the Congress' unique power "to coin Money, regulate

the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin..."

In 1913, a corrupted, pressured Congress passed the *Federal Reserve Act*, which allowed for largely private control of U.S. credit, in explicit violation of the Constitution. That must be remedied, LaRouche has repeatedly emphasised, by the establishment of a new, government-run national bank, which will simply take over the Federal Reserve system.

As for Australia, judging by Part V "Powers of the Parliament", of Chapter I of our Constitution, our sovereign control over our own credit creation through our popularly-elected national representatives would seem to be guaranteed under Section 51, which grants the Parliament control over "Currency, coinage, and legal tender" (xii.), and control over "Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money" (xiii).

However, that is vitiated by later sections. Section 56, for instance, specifies that no measures "for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall" be valid unless assented to by the Queen's Governor-General. And, in case there were any doubt of the Crown's powers, Section 58 additionally specifies that, even though passed by both Houses of Parliament, no bill whatsoever shall become law until "assented" to by the Governor-General. Furthermore, on the almost-unthinkable chance that the Governor-General might act independently of the Crown, Section 59 specifies that "The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent."

These draconian measures were further amplified by the *Banking Act 1959* and the *Reserve Bank Act 1959*, which together wiped out any remaining control



The Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1652 established a mint to print its own paper "Pine Tree shilling".

over national currency or finances by the Commonwealth Bank, and vested them in the newly-created Reserve Bank, and at a higher rank than that, in the Governor-General personally. The latter Act grants the Governor-General the power to appoint the governor of the Reserve Bank, and thus to control all Bank policy, whose board in any case is invariably comprised of stooges for the Money Power. But the *Banking Act 1959* is the real show-stopper, the real nation-wrecker: it grants the Governor-General unlimited control over Australia's credit and currency (including its "foreign exchange reserves"), even stipulating that, notwithstanding the sweeping, dictatorial powers granted to him by that Act, "the Governor-General may make regulations, not consistent with this Act..." (emphasis added). In other words, no matter how many tea parties he or she may host, nor how many ribbon-cuttings they may attend, the Governor-General is a virtual fascist dictator on behalf of the Crown, as an astonished Gough Whitlam and the nation discovered in 1975, over the question, lawfully enough, of "supply".



To solve the worst financial crash in history, man must look to the stars, beginning by colonizing the Moon as a stepping-stone to Mars.

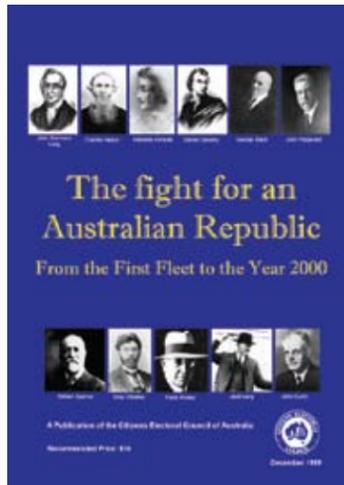
The True History of the Founding of Australia

Researched and written by Allen Douglas, Gabrielle Peut and Robert Butler

Introduction

Under the sobriquet, the "Australian History Project", for much of the past two years the CEC has been involved in an intensive research effort to extend the discoveries reflected in our groundbreaking, December 1999 pamphlet, "The fight for an Australian Republic: From the First Fleet to the Year 2000"; to further uncover the actual history of our country, aside from the usual sort of pro-British nonsense drummed into all of us in school, whether blatantly or merely by implication. Just consider, for instance, the circumstances of Australia's founding in the first place: although the mighty British Empire had decided to establish a settlement in New South Wales almost immediately after they were defeated by the Americans in their revolution of 1776-1781, does even that mere fact ever appear—let alone with any emphasis—in any of the usual, lying accounts of Australian history to which you have been subjected? Yet the American Revolution was one of the greatest turning points in all recorded human history; it not only sent shock waves across the world at the time, but its ideals and effects constitute the fault line of world history to this very day, as elaborated by Lyndon LaRouche in his momentous September 8 webcast. (See pp. 4-7).

Moreover, consider the following: after their epochal defeat by the Americans, the American-aided and inspired Irish revolutionaries also drove the British out of Ireland in 1782, and this at a time when the British Empire was fighting for its life against an alliance of the Dutch, the French, and



CEC's 1999 groundbreaking pamphlet on the true history of Australia showed that our leading republicans intended to establish a "United States of Australia".

the Spanish—all of whom had provided decisive help to the Americans. Given those strategic realities, does it really seem credible that the British would invest so much time and effort, so many scarce maritime resources in order to dump a relative handful of convicts on a land over 13,000 miles away, just to "relieve prison overcrowding"?

But if you do not start with the strategic reality of the American Revolution, and the accompanying fact that by far the majority of the unfortunates shipped out here were fiercely pro-American in outlook, the greatest single number of them being Irish political prisoners rounded up as the British struggled to regain control of Ire-

land after 1782, then you understand nothing of our actual history: neither the efforts of our greatest republican leader, Dr. John Dunmore Lang, and his associates, to establish a "United States of Australia" in the 1830s and 1840s; nor why the Australian Labor Party, born of the greatest mass political strike in our history, took the American, as opposed to British, spelling of their name; nor why Prime Minister John Curtin decisively broke with Winston Churchill and the British Empire in December 1941 to ally with a Franklin Roosevelt-led America; nor why the British Crown would sack Gough Whitlam in 1975, following his Labor government's announcement of its intention to "buy back the farm" from British raw materials cartels led by the Rio Tinto of which Her Majesty herself was the single largest stockholder.

This pervasive blindness of Australians to our own actual history is no academic matter: its tragic consequences are typified by Whitlam himself, the "Hamlet" of our Australian "Denmark". As he reported in his autobiography, after he had been sacked, nominally by the Queen's Governor-General John Kerr, a longtime agent of Britain's MI-6 intelligence service and a man whom Whitlam well knew to be a pompous, bootlicking toady of the Crown, had "acted independently". Informed that Kerr was indeed the Lone Ranger, Whitlam dutifully accepted that assurance, notwithstanding his recollection in that same autobiogra-



On 13th May, 1787, the 11 ships of the First Fleet set sail on a 13,000-mile voyage to establish a British strategic outpost on the Australian continent.



In the final battle of the American Revolution, Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington at Yorktown, New York, in 1781. Earlier, Washington had observed, "The injuries we have received from the British were so unprovoked, and have been so great and many, that they can never be forgotten." Painting by John Trumbull.

phy, that the Queen had showered her Kerr with titles and rewards immediately afterwards.

We are now at another, far more profound turning point in Australian history, in the midst of an unprecedented, international breakdown crisis of the world economy. Although perilous almost beyond belief, its very sweeping nature also opens the door to effecting fundamental changes in this nation, to fulfill at long last the pro-republican, pro-American hopes and aspirations of many generations of Australians be-

fore us. We therefore present this "interim report" of our Australian History Project, excerpted from the voluminous files which we have accumulated over the past two years, which grow almost by the day. For it is only when we understand the deepest historical cultural and political realities which have from the outset shaped our history, and our very own souls, that we know who we really are as Australians, and are enabled to understand our struggles as they can only be understood—in the context of World History.

Imperial Chess-Moves

To understand the British imperial thinking which led to the founding of Australia, let us return to the Pacific theatre in the wake of the British triumph in the Seven Years' War of 1756-63.

In that momentous conflict, often called "the First World War", Britain had defeated its main rival France in a struggle which ranged from North America, across Europe, to India. The British drove the French from Canada and most of India, and established a worldwide maritime and financial supremacy. But although London emerged as the financial capital of this new world empire, it was not an empire of the British people, but of the European-wide financial combine centred for the previous 700 years in Venice, which had gradually migrated to Holland and England from the late 16th Century onwards, founding such institutions as the Bank of Amsterdam (1609), the leading bank in the world for the 17th and much of the 18th Centuries, and the Dutch and English East India companies, the largest corporations in the world for centuries, and, in 1694, the Bank of England.

By 1763, the chief corporate form of this financial combine was the world-straddling British East India Company (BEIC)—the actual victor of the 1763 Peace of Paris. Its dominant figure was William Petty, the 2nd Earl of Shelburne (1737-1805). One of the wealthiest men in Britain, Lord Shelburne came from a family long associated with Venice. He was also one of the largest stockholders of "John Company", as the BEIC was popularly known; the largest land-

owner in Ireland; and the head of what had been known in England as the "Venetian Party", ever since the Glorious Revolution of 1688 had installed a Venetian-sponsored oligarchy in power, typified by the founding of the Bank of England and the simultaneous vast extension of the BEIC almost as soon as the shooting stopped. Under this Venetian Party dominance, the British set out to consolidate a world empire, to crush the rising colonies in America, and to conquer the lands of the Pacific Ocean, as it had those of the Atlantic.

In pursuit of this latter goal, the British launched a series of "scientific expeditions" into the Pacific, whose real purpose was to map that ocean's largely unknown millions of square miles for raw materials and trade; to find new British military and naval bases; to spy on the bases and activities of rival empires; and, before long, to replace Spain as the dominant power in the Pacific, as it had been scheming to do already for decades.

First came the voyage of Captain John Byron in 1764. On his way out via Cape Horn, Byron visited and claimed the Falkland Islands for Britain. The British viewed the Falklands as the "key to the Pacific", should the Dutch and French close the Cape of Good Hope, and constructed a fort to secure control of the islands. Then came Captain Samuel Wallis in 1766, whose instructions were to find and annex the continent which had been known as "Terra Australis", or "New Holland" ever since the Dutch under Abel Tasman had visited and mapped

The "Glorious Revolution" of 1688

Today's British oligarchy proudly dates the founding of their "Westminster System" of parliamentary government to the so-called Glorious Revolution of 1688. This was no revolution, but a foreign invasion led by the Dutch Prince William of Orange in command of 40,000 men and an armada of 463 ships, who seized the English throne on behalf of Venice and its allies among a small group of powerful English titled families, a cabal which the later British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli (1804-81) called the "Venetian Party". Disraeli was well informed: his grandfather was a Venetian Jewish merchant who had immigrated to London after the Seven Years War as part of the build-up of London as the new world capital of monetarist imperialism. This 1688 "revolution" established the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy of today, typified by the British Prince Philip and the Dutch Prince Bernhard co-founding the World Wildlife Fund in 1961—the principal coordinating institution of worldwide genocide—and in the numerous Anglo-Dutch financier and raw materials cartels, such as Royal Dutch Shell.

Venice had installed the Stuart monarchy in England in 1601. Though thoroughly corrupt and bitterly opposed to the republicans of the American colonies, the Catholic Stuarts were reluctant to plunge into ruinous wars with Catholic France, as per Venetian design. The Glorious Revolution accomplished sev-

eral Venetian goals: 1) it seized control over national finances from the monarchy and centred them in the Parliament, for which only 180,000 Englishmen could vote, and which was a mere front for the handful of "great Whig families" known as the Venetian Party, 2) within six months of the invasion, England launched the first in a series of calamitous wars against France, culminating in the Seven Years War, 3) it founded the Bank of England in 1694 as a privately-controlled bank, which is today the apex of monetarist imperialism, 4) it founded the "New" East India Company, which swallowed up the existing, "Old" East India Company, whose directors had become too closely allied to the Stuarts, and 5) despite the ruinous war with France, the Venetian Party called in all the coin of the realm for recoinage, bankrupting anyone who did not have access to credit from the Bank of England and its allies, and freeing up silver for the East India Company to ship to Asia. The recoinage was overseen by the Master of the Mint, the cabalist kook Sir Isaac Newton, and his crony John Locke, the chief theorist of 1688 and one of the largest investors in the Royal African Company,



The Venetians orchestrated the so-called "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 to overthrow the Stuart monarchy, put their man William III on the throne, and consolidate their control of the British Isles.

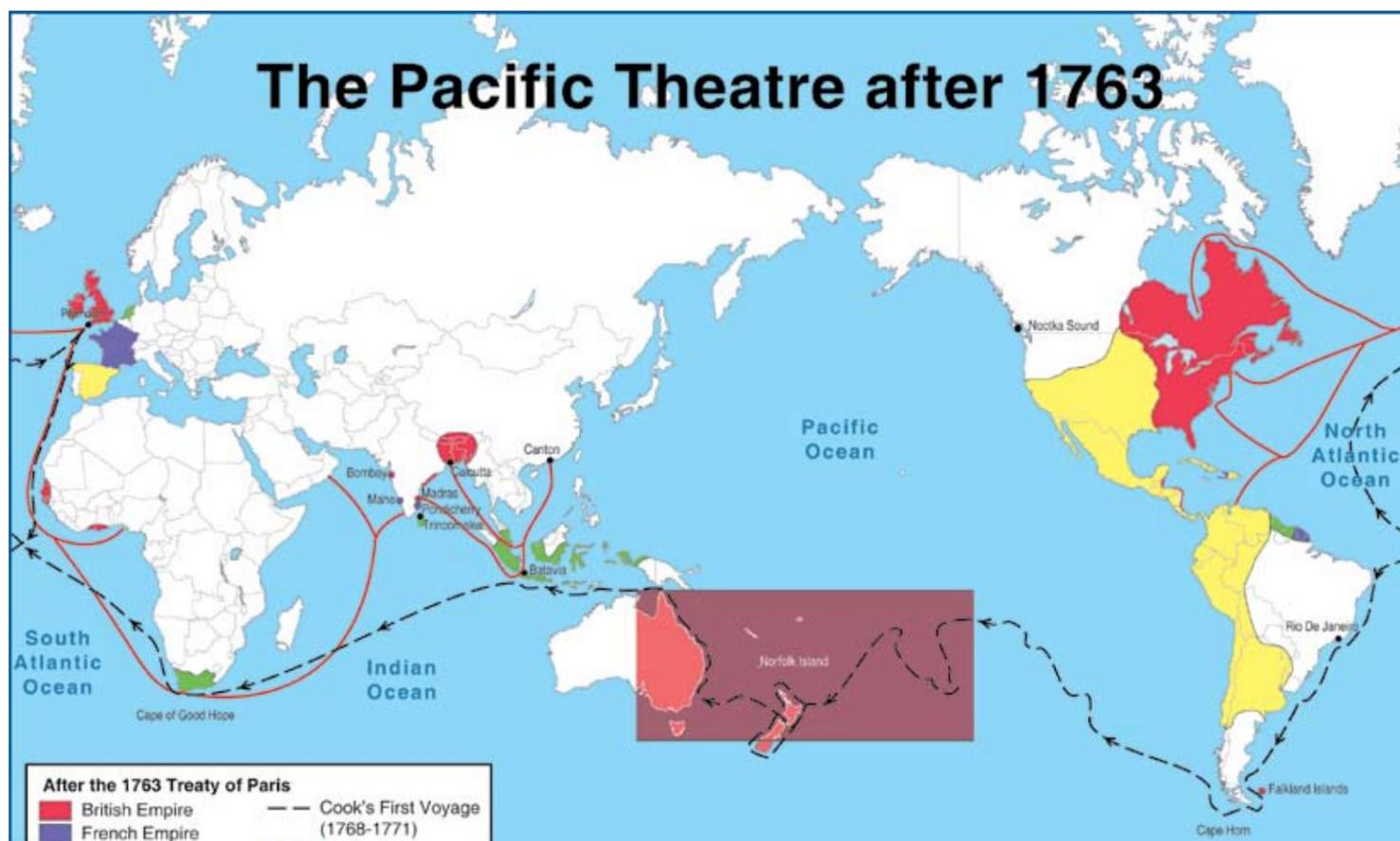
the monopoly of the slave trade. Meanwhile, William III protested that the "great Whig families" intended to turn him into a "mere doge", a figurehead. Following his death, Queen Anne (daughter of the ousted James II), ruled from 1702-14. Upon her death, the Venetians orchestrated still another foreign takeover of England via the ruling family of Hanover, then known as the "Venice of the North". Beginning with George I, who could not speak a word of English, they initiated the dynasty which still rules the British empire today.

it in the mid-1600s. Next, and most famously, came the three voyages of Captain James Cook, in 1768-71; 1772-75; and 1776-80. His initial voyage was still another "scientific expedition", ostensibly initiated by the Royal Society to observe the transit of the planet Venus across the Sun. Lord Shelburne personally presented the request to fund it to King George III. Cook's own sponsor was the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Sandwich, the number two man in a powerful nexus of Satan worshippers known as the Hell Fire Club, while the head of his scientific staff was Sandwich's neighbour, protégé and fellow Hell Fire Club member, Sir Joseph Banks. In the coming decades, Banks would become known as the "father of Australia".

Amid much fanfare Cook's *Endeavour* set sail in 1768 to "observe the transit of Venus"; secretly, he carried instructions to claim the unmapped eastern coast of *Terra Australis* as a future anchor of British maritime power and trade. This, he did.

So important were Cook's voyages, that they continued even during the American Revolution of 1775-81. Indeed, the Pacific theatre became ever more important to the British following the loss of their American colonies, the bulwark of their empire in the Atlantic.

The Americans could never have defeated the mighty British empire on their own. Based in Europe, Benjamin Franklin orchestrated powerful factions in many European countries to aid the Americans. In collaboration with France, Russia under Tsarina Catherine the Great organised the League of Armed Neutrality, which permitted non-belligerent powers to deliver goods to America during the revolution, and which was, in fact, an alliance against Britain, which



The British colonised Australia to pre-empt the French, and to establish a strategic base in the Pacific. It took 6-8 months to sail from Britain to Australia. But from Australia, the British could easily challenge the French, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in the Pacific. Following Britain's loss of her Atlantic (American) colonies, the Pacific was more vital than ever, centring on the British East India Company's Calcutta-to-Canton dope trade. The British still run the world's dope traffic.

Prussia joined, as did the Holy Roman Empire, the Netherlands, Portugal and the Ottoman Empire. Spain under its great King Carlos III also supported the Americans, and Carlos implemented far-reaching reforms in the areas of economics and education, based on the American-inspired principle of the General Welfare. Much financing came from anti-British factions in Holland, while key European military figures, such as Poland's Baron Kosciusko, Germany's Baron von Steuben, and, most famously, France's Marquis de Lafayette came to train and assist the Americans. Lafayette personally led the French troops who aided the Americans at the Battle of Yorktown, New York in October 1781, which finally forced the British to surrender.

Following the 1783 Treaty of Paris which formally concluded peace between the British and the new American republic, America's former backers in France, Holland and Spain continued a worldwide struggle against the British. France's population alone was three times that of Britain, while these three powers combined possessed a greater maritime power than even Britain itself, a power which challenged Britain's hold on India and its trade to China. With America now gone, Britain's Pacific possessions were more strategically vital than ever.

Therefore, look now at the map of

the Pacific through the eyes of Shelburne and his strategic planners. British ships typically sailed with the currents down into the south Atlantic off the coast of Brazil, and then across below southern Africa to India. There, they picked up the opium which the British East India Company forced the Indian farmers to grow, and sailed to China to exchange it for tea. On this 11,000-mile voyage the ships had to refit and resupply at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1784-85, this base was held by the Dutch, who were allied with the French. The Dutch also held the crucial port of Trincomalee in Ceylon (today's Sri Lanka), from which they—or their French allies—could attack British shipping on this India-to-China route.

An alternative, more difficult British route to India went down along the coast of Spanish possessions in South America and either through the Straits of Magellan or around Cape Horn. Spain, however, claimed exclusive rights to all of South America and the surrounding Atlantic Ocean, as well as the entire Pacific, based upon Papal Bulls dating back to 1493, and upon the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Bases alone were not sufficient; the British navy also needed an endless supply of timber (mostly pine) for the hundred foot tall main masts of their ships of the line, and for oth-



The Church of Saint Mark was the headquarters of the Venetian financier maritime empire. In response to the rise of nation states in the 15th Century Golden Renaissance, the tiny city-state of Venice, the capital of monetarist imperialism since 1000 A.D., used her fabulous wealth to colonise Holland and England, resulting in the London-centred Anglo-Dutch imperialism of today.

er masts and spars; pine tar for caulking; and flax and hemp for sails, cables and cordage. Britain's own forests had long since been cut down, so she largely secured such supplies from Russia and the Baltic nations. Russia, however, was now an uncertain quantity, as were Denmark and Sweden, both of whom had joined Russia to initiate the

pro-American League of Armed Neutrality, but whose cooperation following the American victory was essential for British shipping from the Baltic. In the Pacific, Captain Cook had determined that the only major sources of timber and flax were New Zealand, and Norfolk Island some 1,000 miles north-east of Botany Bay.

The Russian-American Alliance

On 25th May, 2002 Russian President Vladimir Putin explained, in response to a question, that cooperation between Russia and the United States began at the time of the American Revolution. "At that time, the Crown of England appealed to Catherine the Great and asked for support in quelling the rebellion in the United States, and the Russian sovereign turned and said, 'That's not what we're about,' and declared a military neutrality vis-à-vis the war. And this neutrality played a significant role in allowing the United States to gain its independence and gain its foundation."

Britain's rivals

From 1784 to 1786, British diplomats and spies reported that the French were building up their fleet and constructing major harbours and other naval preparations. Alarming reports flooded into Admiralty Headquarters in London, of plans for a combined Dutch, French and Spanish attack against Britain. Indeed, French blows against the British fell fast and furious during that period:

* France made a treaty with the Swedes, giving France the island of Gothenburg for a naval depot at the entrance to the Baltic;

* She negotiated a trade treaty with Egypt, which also allowed her to send and receive goods from her remaining outposts in India via Egypt.

* She sponsored a grouping of French merchants to trade with India, providing them with ostensibly "decommissioned" 64-gun warships of the French navy.

* She concluded a military alliance with the Dutch, with the rights to use Dutch bases at the



The British (and foolish Australians) call longtime Royal Society president and satanist Joseph Banks, "the founding father of Australia".

Cape of Good Hope and in the Pacific. Its included purpose, in the words of one French official, was "to prepare the way for decisive blows in concert with Holland about the coast of India". In fact, war plans for a combined French/Dutch assault to drive the British from India had been drafted both in France and in Holland.

In early 1785, the British Admiralty's spies reported that the French captain LaPérouse had

set sail on a supposedly "scientific expedition" with 60 convicts, but with the secret intention to establish a naval base on the eastern coast of New Holland, as eastern Australia was then known. Alarmed, Shelburne and his Board of Control which oversaw the British East India Company rushed through plans for a British fleet to colonise New Holland before the French could get there. One of the chief public propagandists for the effort was Joseph Banks, the president of the Royal Society. Banks had accompanied Cook on his first voyage, and had achieved a reputation as the foremost authority on Australia. But whereas he had earlier pronounced the continent unfit for settlement, he now changed his mind and led the lobbying effort in parliament and elsewhere to establish a colony there.

The 11-ship fleet, known to Australian history as the "First Fleet", set sail on 13th May, 1787 under the command of Captain Arthur Phillip. Phillip had crucial

qualifications for the job. On secondment from the British Navy, he had served in the Portuguese navy in Portugal's colony of Brazil; he had been one of the Admiralty's top spies deployed against France and Spain; and, together with Shelburne's personal agent Captain John Blankett, he had not only drafted detailed invasion plans against the Spanish colonies in South America, but had actually led such an invasion in 1783, which was only thwarted by stormy weather. Among other personal ties between Phillip and Shelburne, they were both members of a group promoting the then-controversial doctrine of "free trade", whose most famous apologist was Adam Smith, the tutor of Shelburne's own brother (who lived in Smith's home). In a famous carriage ride in 1761, Shelburne had instructed Smith to write *The Wealth of Nations* as an economic warfare manual, in particular against the increasingly independent American colonies.



Englishmen who visited Venice on the "Grand Tour" and returned home to ape Venetian culture and manners, were known as "macaroni". The botanist Banks, shown in this contemporary caricature, was one of them.

Racing the French to Port Jackson

Believing the French to be on his heels, Phillip and three other ships hurried on ahead of the rest of the First Fleet as it approached New Holland, and he arrived at Botany Bay on 18th January, 1788. Aware that Port Jackson to the north was a far superior harbour, Phillip, in less than a week, packed up his entire fleet and set sail for Port Jackson. The strategic urgency to beat the French was such that a ship's surgeon reported that Phillip's ships had only got out of Botany Bay "with utmost difficulty and danger with many hairbreadth escapes ... with everyone blaming the rashness of the Governor in insisting upon the fleets working out in such weather, & all agreed it was next to a Miracle that some of the Ships were not lost." Phillip arrived at Port Jackson on 26th January, where he named Sydney Cove after Lord Sydney, whom Shelburne as prime minister in 1782-83 had appointed Home Secretary, and who continued in that post under Shelburne's protégé, William Pitt the Younger. In the meantime, LaPérouse and his ships had arrived at Botany Bay. A mere three weeks after landing at Port Jackson, Phillip dispatched a small party to claim Norfolk Island and its valuable naval stores before the French could claim it.



Governor Arthur Phillip (upper left) reported from Australia to his superior in London, Venetian Party head Lord Shelburne.

portance. From there, the British could attack Spain's colonies across the Pacific in South America—for which they had drawn up detailed plans as early as 1731. The distance is deceptive, because the trade winds blow from west to east ten months of the year, enabling a relatively easy one-month voyage. From their new base of Australia, they could also challenge Spain's claims to the north-west coast of the American continent. In fact, the British conflict with the Spanish at Nootka Sound on that



The British East India Company commissioned this 1778 painting by Venetian artist Spiridione Roma for the ceiling of its Revenue Committee room. Titled, "The East Offering its Riches to Britannia", it celebrates Britain's world imperial rule after 1763, on the model of ancient Rome. The pagan god Mercury (right, with staff) commands the enslaved of Asia to deliver tribute to Britannia, the mother goddess of England when it was occupied by the Roman Empire. Lower left is Old Father Thames, and a BEIC ship is in the centre background.

Look at Australia's strategic im-



The palatial London headquarters of the British East India Company. This private company, an outgrowth of England's trade with Venice dating back to the late 16th Century, ran the far-flung British Empire.

coast brought the two countries to the verge of war in 1790, a war for which the British had drafted plans to send a military force from Australia, including a contingent from the New South Wales Corps. From Australia, the British could also attack Dutch and French bases and territories in the Far East. Whereas it took six to eight months to sail from Britain to India, from Australia it was only a one-month sail to the Cape of Good Hope; only five weeks to both India and China; and just one month to Batavia, now known as Jakarta, the capital of the Dutch spice trade in the East Indies for 200 years. Additionally, there were no comparable British bases in the Pacific to support India, the jewel of the British Empire after her loss of America.

In the tense strategic situation of 1784-86, Shelburne et al. were not

so stupid as to publicly debate the relative strengths and weaknesses of Britain and her enemies in the Pacific. Thus, they concocted the "convict dumping ground" story to mask their true intentions. However, extensive documentary evidence shows that Britain's rivals were not fooled for a moment by the story that the British would launch such an enormous deployment of ships, manpower and money just to dump a bunch of convicts 13,000 miles away. Not to mention that Shelburne et al. had to face down the bitter—and still powerful—opposition to the new colony from the more narrow "commercial" interests of the British East India Company typified by the ship-owners lobby and many of the company's stockholders, who were certain that it would ultimately break its two-century-long monopoly on the

Pacific trade, as it soon did. Some months after arrival, Governor Phillip, a longtime subordinate of Shelburne, whom he had met immediately before parting in command of the First Fleet, wrote to Shelburne that "it will be four years at least, before this Colony will be able to support itself." Notwithstanding that expense, and alluding to strategic matters well beyond the dumping of convicts, Phillip continued, "still, My Lord, I think that perseverance will answer every purpose proposed by Government, & that this Country will hereafter be a most Valuable acquisition to Great Britain from its situation." In gratitude for the sponsorship of Shelburne, another of whose titles was the 1st Marquis of Lansdowne, Phillip named the southern part of the Blue Mountains, the "Lansdowne Hills".

Another America?

Notwithstanding the new colony's clear strategic importance, the East India Company "commercial" interests, along with many even in Shelburne's own, Venetian Party camp, argued that such a new colony so far from London would inevitably "go the way of America", and establish itself as a new, independent nation. Typical were the warnings of leading British East India Company official Alexander Dalrymple, the company's expert

on the Pacific since the 1760s, who admonished:

"If an European Colony be established, on that extensive Country, it is obvious it must become very soon independent; and, I will add, very dangerous to England."

Even Shelburne ally Sir Francis Baring, the East India Company chairman and head of Barings Bank, warned already in 1793 of "the serpent we are nourishing in Botany Bay."

From the very outset, this concern that the new colony might become "another America", was to shape almost every aspect of the British governing of New South Wales, beginning with their barbaric treatment of those unfortunate human beings shipped out to this no-man's land for the rest of their lives.

The British had good reason to be afraid of a new America in the Pacific. In both America itself, and through-



Francis Baring (1740-1810), head of Barings Bank, Chairman of the British East India Company, was terrified that Australia might become another America.



The republican Thomas Paine (1737-1809) wrote stirring pamphlets in defense of the American Revolution, such as his January 1776 "Common Sense" which called for American independence from Britain.

out Europe, those who had organised and supported the American Revolution, conceived the United States to be a "Temple of Hope" and "Beacon of Liberty" for the entire world, which would inspire and aid American-style revolutions back in Europe. It unleashed enormous hope and optimism in the looted, desperately poor subject nations of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and even in England itself, whose abject poverty in the late 18th Century surpassed even that portrayed by Charles Dickens decades later. Thus, the English-born American revolutionary Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* sold an astonishing one million copies among the 14 million population of the British Isles. When General Washing-

ton's embattled army, many of whose soldiers lacked even shoes, was struggling to survive the bitter winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in 1776, Paine penned these immortal words to keep up their courage, and that of their fellow citizens: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly."



Irish republicans led the Castle Hill Uprising (Vinegar Hill) in NSW in March 1804 against British tyranny and torture. It's time for another.

Irish passion for independence

But of all nations in the world, none carried out the fight for freedom so boldly, so successfully, and in such close coordination with America, as the Irish. Perhaps none had been so cruelly oppressed for so long, as they, and no nation, outside America itself, has had such an impact on Australia. Of the 160,000 prisoners transported here between 1788 and 1868, 50,000 were Irish, the majority of them political prisoners of the fight for Ireland's freedom. An estimated one-third of Australians have Irish ancestry, more than any country outside Ireland itself.

Ireland contained the richest agricultural land in Europe, whose produce had been systematically looted by the Venetian Party in England since the late 16th Century. In successive waves since then, the overwhelmingly Catholic majority had been dispossessed of their land, 95 per cent of which was by the 1770s owned by Protestant landlords, to whom the Catholics were effectively enslaved. Indeed, eyewitnesses uniformly reported throughout the 18th Century and later, that black slaves in America or the West Indies lived better than the majority of the Irish. By the 18th Century, Ireland's agricultural bounty was absolutely vital to the British Empire.

Already in 1771, four years before the American revolution, Benjamin Franklin visited Ireland to build an alliance against the British. Writing home, Franklin reported that he found Irish patriots, "to be friends of America, in which I endeavored to confirm them, with the expectation that our growing weight might in time be thrown into their scale, and, by joining our interests with others, a more equitable treatment from [the English] might be obtained for

them as well as for us." After Franklin moved to France in December 1776 to organise money, arms and allies for the Americans, he continued to organise in Ireland. He served as American ambassador to the Irish, and, in November 1778 issued an open letter to the Irish people demonstrating the common cause between the American colonies and Ireland. Irish patriots were by then arming and drilling in the "Volunteers" movement. An alarmed Lord Shelburne wrote from his vast estates in Ireland, that he found "all classes here more animated about America than in England. In every Protestant or Dissenter's house the established toast is success to the Americans."

By the end of 1779, the Volunteers had over 100,000 men in arms. Since British rule forbade Irish Catholics to own land, to own weapons, to hold office, or to speak out against their condition, almost all were Protestants, though not, of course, of the Protestant landed oligarchy which ruled Ireland for the British. In France, General Lafayette interviewed Franklin's Irish collaborators about the possibility of a joint American/French invasion of the British Isles, while in America, such a large proportion of General George Washington's army were Irish, that he proclaimed a day of rest in March 1780 to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, and the American-Irish alliance. The patriots of Ireland, wrote Washington, aim "to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions to their trade, [and] to restore to a Brave and Generous People, their ancient rights and Freedom, and by their operation, promote the cause of America." By early 1782, the Irish Volunteers army numbered 280,000.

Viscount Hillsborough, British Secretary of State for the Southern Department wrote on 12th March, 1782 to British intelligence official William Eden:

"Your cursed

Volunteers, and Patriots have alarmed us here very much ... That infamous Franklin by his agents is certainly attempting mischief in Ireland." Two weeks later the British government resigned, and a new government headed by Prime Minister Lord Shelburne came to power. He was forced to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and his Parliament also passed *The Renunciation Act, which formally abandoned British rule of Ireland*. Almost immediately, Ireland's newly independent legislature enacted tariffs to stop Britain's trade war; made credit available for manufactures; offered bonuses for new inventions; and began work on canals and other national infrastructure. State control over the grain market was established to protect the farmers; a national postal system was established; a vigorous publishing industry started; and all restrictions on Catholic landholding were repealed.

Though forced to grant Ireland its independence, the British plotted unceasingly for the next two decades to reconquer the country. Gradually, through economic warfare; by encouraging sectarian warfare between the minority of Protestants and the majority Catholics; and by sheer force of arms, Britain reasserted its power. Among other tactics, the British encouraged Protestant landlords to loot their Catholic tenants; financed atrocities including widespread use of torture against the Catholics by fanatical Protestants and the British military; and then deployed agents provocateurs to trigger bloody, but hopeless uprisings. This, as British oligarchs such as the later prime minister, Lord John Russell, admitted, gave Shelburne's puppet, Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger (1783 - 1801), the excuse he needed to openly reconquer Ireland, as concretised in the 1801 act proclaiming the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland".

Against the strategic threat of rapid population growth in both America and Ireland, Shelburne himself sponsored the "gloomy parson", the Reverend Thomas Malthus, a life-

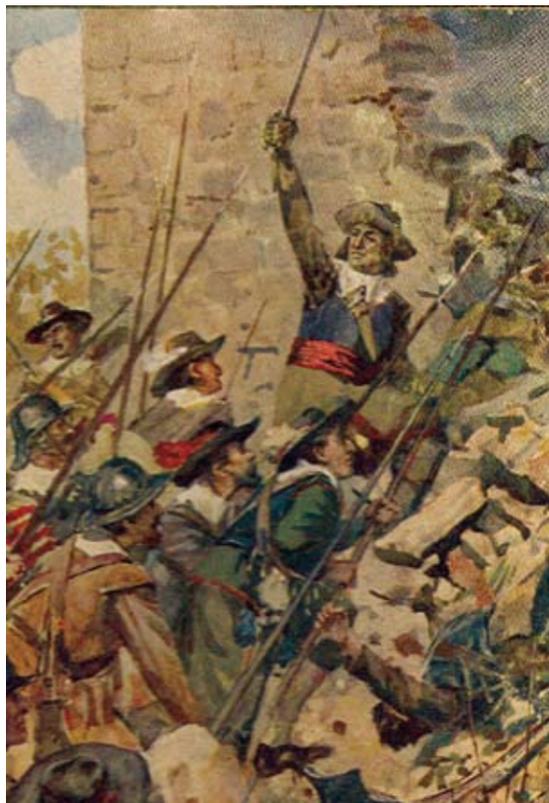


This Dublin statue commemorates those who suffered, died, or were forced to emigrate as a result of the Great Famine of Ireland from 1845-49, one of several such atrocities. Orchestrating famines was a keystone of British colonial rule, as also in India, which suffered 16 major famines under East India Company rule from 1765-1858— eight times the rate before British rule. East India Company employee Parson Thomas Malthus provided the "scientific explanation" for such genocide. Sculptor: Rowan Gillespie, 1997.

time East India Company employee, whose scribbles on the danger of "overpopulation" were all plagiarised from the Venetian Giannaria Ortes. For decades Ortes had issued a stream of rants against the rapidly growing American colonies, and in particular against Benjamin Franklin's 1751 manuscript, "Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries", which forecast that within a century the Amer-

ican population would surpass that of the British. Ortes and the Venetians were terrified, as they had been since the Renaissance, that growing, literate populations would break out of imperial control. *All* population growth is disastrous, claimed Ortes, as faithfully copied by Malthus, because "population increases geometrically, while food supply grows only arithmetically". Besides America's surging population, the British were also terrified by that of Ireland. Malthus wrote tracts about Ireland, warning that the culprit was the easily-cultivated potato, and that if this population continued to grow, then the British might lose control of Ireland by early in the 19th Century. But, "If we can persuade the hare to go to sleep", Malthus wrote of Ireland's rapidly expanding population, "the tortoise may have some chance of overtaking her."

The most infamous, but characteristic result of Britain "persuading the hare to go to sleep", was to be the so-called "potato famine" of 1845-49. Culminating in that orchestrated famine, and under debt slavery to their British landlords, two million or more of Ireland's eight million people starved to death or emigrated, even as British troops guarded the ships which exported Ireland's huge harvests.



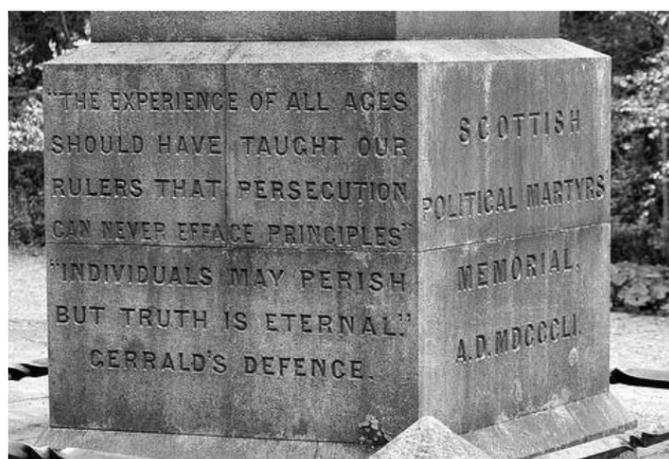
Inspired and aided by the Americans, the Irish Volunteers army drove the British from Ireland in 1782.



Generals Lafayette (l.) and Washington (r.) at George Washington's home in Virginia. Lafayette played a crucial role in the American Revolution, and schemed for Irish independence as well.

Scottish Martyrs

Meanwhile, the British looted Scotland almost as savagely as they had Ireland, notably through the notorious "enclosures", in which the Scots were evicted wholesale from their land in order to turn them into sheep runs for British landlords. Those who resisted, or who espoused the ideals of the American Revolution, were, like the Irish, also shipped to Australia. The most famous of these were the "Scottish Martyrs": Thomas Muir, Maurice Margarot, Joseph Gerrald, Thomas Fyshe Palmer, William Skirving, and John Horne Tooke. Scotland's beloved national poet and republican, Robert Burns, penned his poem, *Scots Wha Hae*, in honour of their leader, Thomas Muir:



(l.) Thomas Muir, leader of the Scottish Martyrs. (c.) The stirring words of Joseph Gerrald at his trial. (r.) Scotland's national poet, the republican Robert Burns.

“By Oppression’s woes and pains, By your sons in servile chains, We will drain our dearest veins, But they shall be free! Lay the proud usurper low! Tyrants fall in every foe! Liberty’s in every blow!—Let us do or die!”

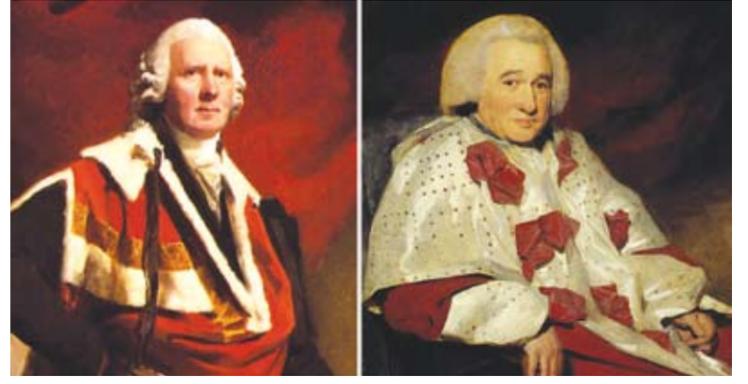
So terrified were the British of republican organising in Scotland, that Henry Dundas, a Shelburne crony who had replaced Lord Sydney as head of the BEIC’s Board of Control, and who as Lord Advocate for Scotland was its top legal official, personally prosecuted Muir for sedition. The notorious “hanging judge” of Ed-

inburgh, Lord Justice Braxfield, sentenced Muir to transportation, a blatant illegality since the English laws allowing transportation did not even exist in Scotland. Said Muir at his sentencing,

“Were I to be led at this moment from the bar to the scaffold, I should feel the same calmness and serenity which I now do. My mind tells me that I have acted agreeably to my conscience and that I have engaged in a good, a just, and a glorious cause—a cause which sooner or later must and will prevail, and by a

timely reform, save this country from destruction.”

Two British butchers: (l.) Head of the BEIC’s ruling Board of Control, Henry Dundas, was also Scotland’s Lord Advocate, its top legal official, and (r.) Lord Justice Braxfield of Edinburgh, the notorious “hanging judge.”



Vicious British law

As for the “thieves” and other non-political prisoners, many of them were just hapless victims of the grinding poverty in London and elsewhere in England, and of Britain’s infamous justice system. Known as the “Bloody Code,” 160 offenses carried the punishment of death; public executions and torture were commonplace, and you could be sentenced to “transportation” for stealing a loaf of bread to feed your starving family, or for a host of other minor crimes. Amidst this desperate poverty, riots were almost a daily occurrence, whether spontaneously, or sponsored by Lord Shelburne against his opponents, such as the week-long Gordon Riots of 1780, in which large parts of London were burned and 700 people killed. Longtime London resident Benjamin Franklin observed, “I have seen, within a year, riots in the country, about corn; riots about elections; riots about workhouses; riots of colliers; riots of weavers; riots of coal-heavers; riots of smugglers, in which custom house officers and excisemen have been murdered, the King’s armed vessels and troops fired out.”

For trying to organise trade unions, you could be convicted of “administering an illegal oath”, and shipped out. In a typical such case, a Lancashire weaver, Thomas Holden, was transported for seven years. He wrote to his wife:

“It’s with sorrow that I have to acquaint you that I this day receiv’d my Tryal and has receiv’d the hard sentence of Seven Years Transportation beyond the seas.... If I was for any Time in prison I would try and content myself but to be sent from my

Native Country perhaps never to see it again distresses me beyond comprehension and will Terminate with my life....[T]o part with my dear Wife & Child, Parents and Friends, to be no more, cut off the Bloom of my Youth without doing the least wrong to any person on Earth—O my hard fate, may God have mercy on me.... Your affec. Husband until Death.”

Horrific as was the Bloody Code, it was more mild than the treatment which transportees received in New South Wales, where the execution rate was over 300 times higher than in Britain on a per capita basis. Between the years 1827 and 1830, 153 people were hanged in NSW. To equal that figure on a comparative basis, taking today’s population, there would have to be 14,000 executions a year in Australia, or 30 per day. But the worst torture, and the highest execution rates, took place already on the ships on the six-or eight-month voyages out, and not accidentally.

By the time transportation to New South Wales had begun in the late 1780s, Britain had kidnapped and shipped millions of human beings from Africa to its colonies in America, the West Indies, or elsewhere. But for various reasons, the slave trade was growing unprofitable, particularly compared to the fabulous riches of Britain’s rising India-to-China opium trade. To free up ships for the dope trade, as well as to assume a Liberal “friend of mankind” posture in the wake of the American Revolution—all the better for Lord Shelburne and his stooge, Jeremy Bentham to sponsor revolutions against their rivals among the monarchies of Europe—the British decided to turn over the slave trade



The Irishman John Fitzpatrick was transported for ten years for stealing two cows during the great 1845-49 potato famine.

to the Spanish monarchy, which had fallen under British control since the death of the pro-American King Carlos III in 1788. The Brits’ “anti-slavery” campaign was led by a religious kook named William Wilberforce, whose other pursuits bespoke the real story behind this “anti-slavery” crusade. Even as he campaigned to end black slavery, Wilberforce co-founded the Africa Society together with Joseph Banks, satanist and longtime Royal Society President. The Africa Society’s intent, explained Banks in the early 1790s, was to seize the entire west coast of Africa for the British Empire. No longer were individual slaves to be kidnapped, at least by the British; rather, the British would enslave those swaths of the African continent.



Under Britain’s “Bloody Code”, 160 offenses—many of them minor—carried a penalty of murder; hangings were a regular occurrence, both in London and in New South Wales.



William Wilberforce (1759-1833), the great “anti-slavery” demagogue. He co-founded the Africa Society to try to seize the entire west coast of Africa, and, despite repeated pleas, said nary a word about the horrors of transportation.

Transportation horror

So, with fewer African slaves to carry, the British instead assigned some of their previously constructed, specially-built slave ships to transport prisoners to Australia. The notorious British East India Company contracted for that trade, as did the London firm of Camden, Calvert and King, the single largest contractor for the First, Second, and Third Fleets and the largest slave transporter in the British Empire. But, for the voyages to Australia, they refitted the slave shackles. No longer did they use chains and ankle irons, which, barbaric as they were, still allowed the

slave’s leg some movement. Instead, they substituted short rigid bolts between the ankles about nine inches long. William Hill, a captain in the NSW Corps who sailed on one of these ships, reported, “It was impossible for them to move but at the risk of both of their legs being broken.” As they were to be for all fleets in the first 20 years, prisoners were chained for the entire eight-month journey out, across 13,000 miles of treacherous open seas.

Hill recounted that the starving prisoners “lay chilled to the bone on soaked bedding, unexercised,

crushed with salt, shit and vomit, festering with scurvy and boils.” Hill named two of the ships’ masters of the Second Fleet, Donald Traill of the *Neptune* and Nicholas Anstis of the ship *Scarborough*, as “demented sadists”, whose “interests coincided with the contractors”:

“The more they can withhold from the unhappy wretches, the more provisions they have to dispose of on a foreign market, and the earlier in the voyage they die the longer they can draw the deceased’s allowance to themselves; for I fear few of them are honest enough to make a just return of the dates of their deaths to their employers.”

One prisoner reported, “[We were] chained two and two together and confined in the hold during the whole course of our long voyage... [we] were scarcely allowed a sufficient quantity of victuals to keep us alive, and scarcely any water; for my own part I could have eaten three or four of our allowances, and you know very well that I was never a great eater... [W]hen any of our comrades that were chained to us died, we kept secret as long as we could for the smell of the dead body, in order to get their allowance of provision, and many a time have I been glad to eat the poultice that was put to my leg for perfect hunger. I was chained to Humphrey Davies who died when we were about half way, and I lay beside his corpse about a week and got his allowance.”

Notwithstanding their chains,

many of the convicts were flogged en route, some of them to death. Thomas Dennott, the master of the *Britannia* which sailed in 1796 with 144 male and 44 female Irish on board, dished out 7,900 lashes to some prisoners he suspected of planning a mutiny, killing six of them.

But the starvation, the ankle rods and the flogging were not the end of the torture. The bilges in the ships were foul beyond description. As the fleets left Portsmouth they traveled down the west coast of Africa and across to the Port of Rio De Janeiro in South America. The tropical regions were almost unbearably hot and humid, and when the ships entered the tropics, waves of bedbugs, lice, cockroaches, and fleas would creep up from the bilges. Though officers and convicts alike were tormented by them, the officers could use gunpowder to light fires between decks to burn off the vermin, or



Who can begin to comprehend the horrors of transportation!

use oil and tar as an antiseptic to turn the vermin off in another direction, down to the convicts’ quarters. The stink of 18th Century slave ship bilges was horrific, a fermenting slosh of sea water mixed with urine, vomit, feces, rotting food, and dead rats. One officer reported of his trip in which the bilge “had by some means or another risen to so great a height, that the panels of the cabin, and the buttons on the back of officers, were turned nearly black, by the noxious effluvia. When



Departure for Botany Bay, facing torture—and likely death.

the hatches [to the convicts' hole] were taken off, the stench was so powerful that it was scarcely possible to stand over them."

When the Second Fleet arrived, the colony's Anglican chaplain, Reverend Richard Johnson reported that although he "braved the tween-decks stench of the *Surprize*," he could not face going below in the *Neptune*. When the convicts were finally landed, Johnson estimated that one man had at least ten thousand lice swarming on his body, and he was just thrown ashore, Johnson said, "as they would sling a cask, a box, or anything of that nature. Upon their being brought up to

the open air some fainted, some died upon the deck, and others in the boat before they reached the shore. When come on shore, many were not able to walk, to stand or to stir themselves in the least, hence they were led by others. Some crept upon their hands and knees, and some were carried on the backs of others."

In the First Fleet, only one third of the 717 prisoners arrived fit to work. But, when the Second Fleet, "the Death Fleet", run mostly by Camden, Calvert and King, reached Sydney, and scraped its cargo of the dead, the dying and the sick off the boats, the first thing that they did was to open a



The specially-made leg irons which transportees wore for the entire eight-month journey to NSW, were more cruel than those of the African slave trade.

market on the shore, selling the leftover provisions to the half-starved convicts of the First Fleet. Of the 499 prisoners that embarked off the *Neptune*, on that journey only 72 landed in fair health, 269 were incapacitated, and 158 died. Most of the dead were the Irish. The ships of *Scarborough* and *Surprize* fared only marginally better. Of the 1017 able-bodied convicts despatched from Portsmouth, only 759 survived, with more than 500 of even the survivors near death from starvation and abuse. The mortality rate on this fleet was to be the highest in transportation history to Australia.

White slavery

Unlike African slaves, who were regarded as valuable human cargo, there was no limit as to how these white convicts could be starved, tortured or simply murdered on board. This unspeakable suffering and death provoked many in Britain and in New South Wales to plead with the great anti-slavery leader William Wilberforce to speak out against it. He said nary a word.

Despite the wholesale slaughter conducted on the Second Fleet, in which 30 per cent of all convicts died, Camden, Calvert and King were given a slap on the wrist by the British government, which contracted them once again for the Third Fleet in 1791!

If the prisoners survived, and if they were not executed in NSW for some possibly real or just imagined crime, they were almost continually flogged at the slightest excuse. Shelburne et al. issued secret "special instructions" on the treatment of the political prisoners, in particular, in order to beat and terrify their ideals out of them. And many of these political prisoners, including entire shiploads, had been just rounded up and shipped out from Ireland with no record of their trials or their sentences. Sentences were typically seven years, 14 years or life; but, any prisoners with no records were automatically assumed to have *life sentences*, adding to a general mood of desperation and hopelessness. Between 1787-1810, 11,800 were transported, one-third of them Irish.

The typical punishment was flogging, carried out with the cat-o'-nine tails. Commonly called "the cat," it was a multi-tailed whip which had originated as an instrument for punishment in the Royal Navy. It had nine lengths made from platted rope,

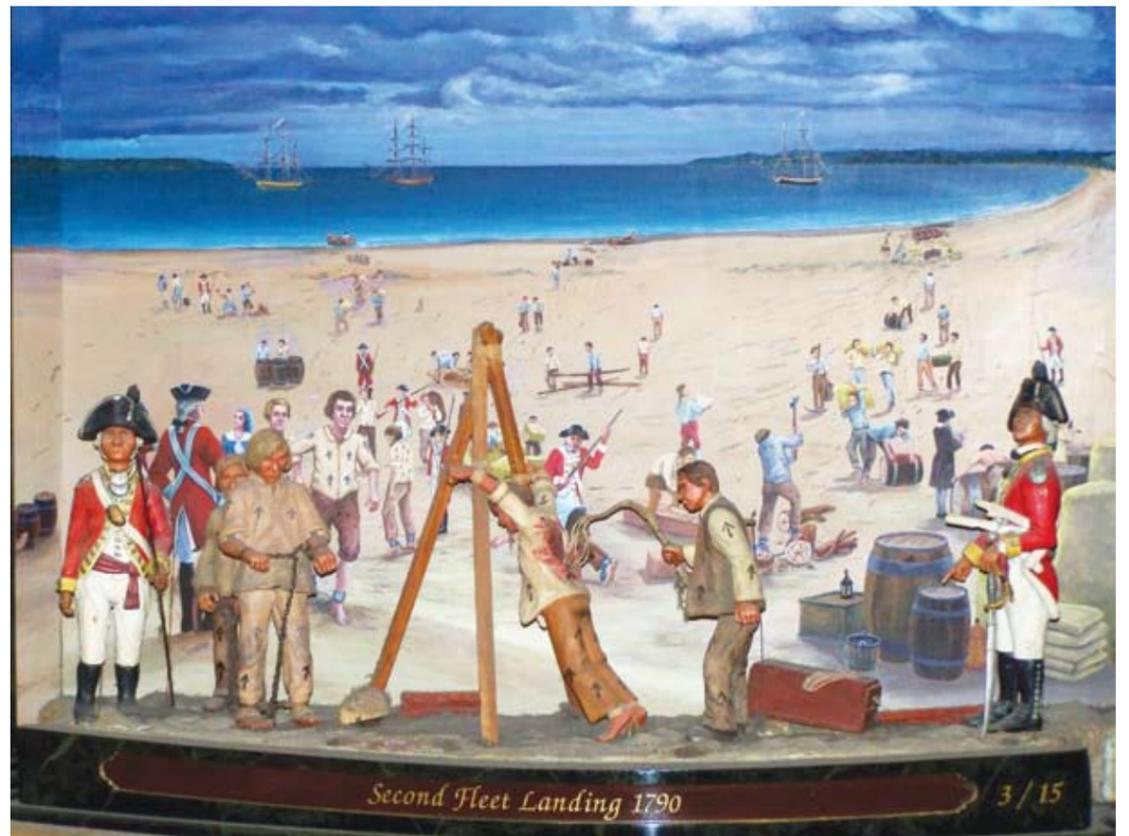


Reverend Samuel Marsden (1765-1838). Especially cruel, he sometimes ordered 1,000 lashes.

but, uniquely for convicts being transported to Australia, those nine lengths were also knotted at the end to inflict harsher floggings. For those transported to Norfolk Island, a lead weight was inserted into each of those knotted ends, so as to cut even deeper.

The records are replete with accounts of prisoners receiving 500 or even 1000 lashes with the cat, such as the case of the Irishmen Maurice Fitzgerald and Paddy Galvin, as recounted in Robert Hughes' *The Fatal Shore* and in *The Battle of Vinegar Hill: Australia's Irish Rebellion 1804*, by Lynette Ramsay Silver, among other sources:

"Marsden and King applied the idea that beating some to near death would give them information about any impending rebellion. Marsden who was also suffering from paranoia, decided that this Irishman who only spoke



Floggings were incessant in the new colony. A mere 200 lashes was called "the feeler".

Gaelic was speaking in code and that he was hiding something. He decided that he and his friend would be the ones to break. The first one up was Maurice Fitzgerald who was given 300 lashes and here's the account from his friend.

"The place they flogged them their arms pulled around a large tree and their breasts squeezed against the trunk so the men had no power to cringe.... There was two floggers, Richard Rice and John Johnson the Hangman from Sydney. Rice was a left handed man and Johnson was right handed, so they stood at each side, and I never saw two threshers in a barn move their strokes more handier than those two man-killers did.

"The moment they began I turned my face round towards the other side and one of the constables came and desir'd me to turn and look on. I put my right hand in my pocket and pulled out my pen-knife, and swore I [would] rip him from the navel to the chin. They all gathered round me and would have ill used me ... [but] they were obliged to walk off. I could compare them to a pack of hounds at the death of a hare, all yelping.

"I was to leeward of the floggers ... I was two perches from them. The flesh and skin blew in my face as it shook off the cats. Fitzgerald received his 300 lashes. Doctor Mason—I will never forget him—he used to go feel his pulse, and he smiled, and said: "This man will tire you before he will fail—Go on."... During the time [Fitzgerald] was getting his punishment he never gave so much as a word—only one, and that was saying, "Don't strike me on the neck, flog me fair."

"When he was let loose, two of the constables went and took hold of him by the arms to keep him in the cart. I was standing by. [H]e said to them, "Let me go." He struck both of them with his elbows in the pit of the stomach and knocked them both down,

and then stepped in the cart. I heard Dr. Mason say that man had strength enough to bear 200 more.

"Next was tied up Paddy Galvin, a young boy about 20 years of age. He was ordered to get 300 lashes. He got one hundred on the back, and you could see his backbone between his shoulder blades. Then the Doctor ordered him to get another hundred on his bottom. He got it, and then his haunches were in such a jelly that the Doctor ordered him to be flogged on the calves of his legs. He got one hundred there and as much as a whimper he never gave. They asked him if he would tell where the pikes were hid. He said he did not know, and would not tell. "You may as well hang me now," he said, "for you never will get any music from me so." They put him in a cart and sent him to hospital."

"Marsden complained bitterly to King that these Irish would die before they would divulge anything, so they rounded up as many as they could, flogged them and sent them to Norfolk Island for life."

Norfolk Island was a still lower level of hell, characterised by extreme brutality and sexual perversion, especially under the leadership of Major Foveaux, described as the "Count de Sade of Australia". Conditions there were summarised by Thomas Naylor, chaplain from 1841-45, who reported that there were some genuine villains on Norfolk, but that:

"With these scoundrels the English farm labourer, the tempted but innocent victims of perjury or mistake, are indiscriminately herded ... In the open day the weak are bullied and robbed by the stronger. At night the sleeping-wards are the very cesspools of unheard-of vices. I cannot find sober words enough in which to express the enormity of this evil. ... I watched the process of degradation. I saw very boys seized upon and lost; I saw decent and respectable men, nay



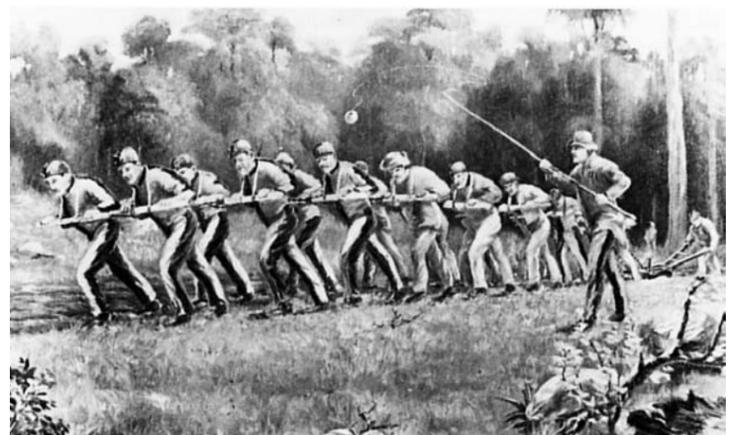
The cat-o'-nine tails ("the cat"). It was specially made for transportees, to inflict further suffering.

gentlemen ... thrown among the vilest ruffians, to be tormented by their bestialities."

The prisoners were deployed in forced-labour brigades, which even Lord John Russell, British Prime Minister from 1846-52, later proclaimed to be "pure slavery", while his Secretary of State for War and of the Colonies, Earl Grey, wrote in his book, *Colonial Policy* (again, safely after the fact), that "the assigned servants were in fact slaves, and there is only too painful proof that in many instances the evils inseparable from slavery were experienced." Still, no squeak of protest issued from "Amazing Grace" Wilberforce, who, along with several Bank of England officials and some of London's wealthiest merchants, was to be a founding stockholder in the Australian Agricultural Company, a vast pastoral company founded entirely upon the use of convict slave labor—which is still today the largest landowner in Australia. Bad as were conditions in the main colony in NSW, transportees who "misbehaved" or were deemed dangerous



The "Separate Prisons" at Port Arthur featured underground cells to break men's spirits.



Convicts were lashed to the plough at Port Arthur. Note the spiked ball at the end of the overseer's whip!

political prisoners, were shipped off to draconian camps: Moreton Bay in Queensland; Port Macquarie on the north coast of New South Wales; or to the notorious hellholes in Van Diemen's Land of Macquarie Harbour, Maria Island and Port Arthur. The most notorious of all, was that on Norfolk Island.

The entrance to Macquarie Harbour is known as the Gates of Hell, and, according to one standard history, "the records speak of cannibalism, of murders, of sadism and almost inhuman suffering". Floggings were routine; in one five-year period over two-thirds of the 240-some prisoners there were flogged at least once with the special Port Macquarie cat, larger and heavier than the normal scourge, with over 7,000 lashes delivered in one year. Prisoners in Van Diemen's Land were often yoked to ploughs, 20 or 30 at a time, and driven over the fields by guards using long whips and ropes with a heavy spiked ball at the end. At night they were locked into boxes which held 20 to 30 men, where, according to a contemporary account, prisoners "can neither stand upright nor sit down at the same time except with their legs at right angles



The Australian Agricultural Company, founded by London bankers, MPs, other oligarchs—and William Wilberforce—produced its own buttons for its 4-5,000 convict workforce.

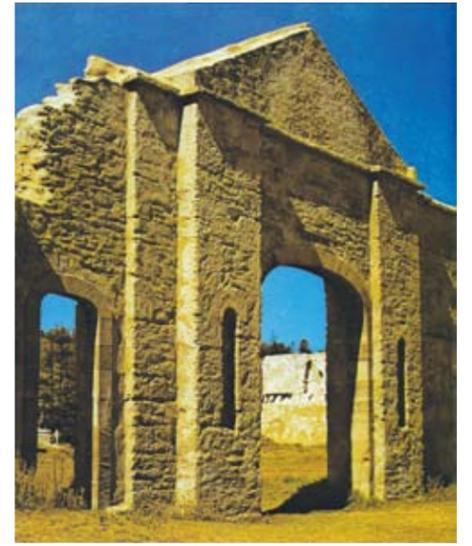
to their bodies. ... and liable to suffer flagellation for even a trifling offence." Many prisoners in Port Arthur went insane from being kept in total isolation; records show that many cut their ears, fingers, and even legs and arms off, or banged their heads against the walls until covered in blood. The worst offenders, however, were locked in what was called the "Separate Prison" in Port Arthur, where they were forced to wear a mask with only slits for the eyes, so they could not recognise each other,

and where they sat in pitch black, absolute silence 24 hours a day, for months or even a year at a time.

At Norfolk Island, records show severe floggings for such so-called "crimes" as: "100 lashes for saying 'O My God' while on a chain gang; 100 for smiling while on the chains; 100 for singing a song; 50 for getting a light to smoke; 50 for asking a jailer for a chew of tobacco." Head jailer Robert Jones recalled, "A day's convict work was breaking five cartloads of stone per man. When the picks and hammers broke, for they were of poor quality, their users were severely flogged. The hours were long and the food bad. The pork was so soft that you could put your finger through it, it was always rotten. ... It would be impossible to detail the torture received ... [from] the commandant, his servants and overseers. One of the favourite punishments was to make leg irons more small each month so that they would pinch the flesh. There was also the black isolation cell, water pit below the ground where prisoners would be locked, alone, naked, and unable to sleep for fear of drowning, for forty-eight hours at a spell."

The commandant there, Major Fo-

veaux, who headed the New South Wales Corps for three years, from 1796 to 1799, was known as a particularly cruel overseer. He laughed and smiled as men were flogged to death, and proudly justified his torture by the fact that "my orders were to murder all the prisoners under my care should any foreign nation bear down upon us." The convicts called Norfolk "the old hell" and Sydney, "heaven". Many committed murder on Norfolk Island to release themselves from the endless torture by being sent to Sydney to hang on the gallows—"heaven". Sometimes, a group drew straws, with the two shortest being the one to die and the other to kill him. One convict, Fitzgerald, after having drawn the shortest straw encouraged his comrades not to feel bad for killing him, "I am sorry boys that I am leaving you, but I am not the man to tell a lie—you'll have fine fun going to Sydney and a chance of giving them the go-



The Gate to the Gallows at Norfolk Island. The gallows were in constant use.

by. Think of me, boys, you'll get off alone. Tell old Dowling the judge that it's my own free will, and that Pat Larkins sticks me. I am all ready now. Come on. My heartys ... now, quick, please yourself and give me as little pain as you can."

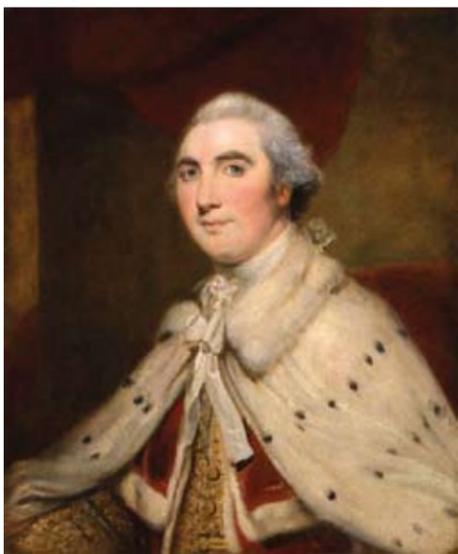
Appendix

The Grey Eminence of the Settlement of Australia: Lord Shelburne

The commanding figure in British politics throughout the entire decade of the 1780s, during which the strategic decision to settle Australia was made, and carried out, was William Petty, the 2nd Earl of Shelburne (1737-1805). Each of the trio which implemented that British settlement, were his hand-picked agents, personally installed by him in office. They were: Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806; PM 1783-1801); Pitt's Home Secretary, Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney (1732-1800), previously Home Secretary to Shelburne, 1782-83; and Lord Sydney's Under-Secretary, Sir Evan Nepean, the official head of the British Secret Service (for whom the Nepean River in NSW is named). Captain Arthur Phillip, who commanded the First Fleet, was also a longtime Shelburne subordinate, as was Captain John Blankett, the second choice to command that fleet.

"Shelburne?!", one might ask, incredulously. "Never heard of him!" You weren't meant to. Because to understand Lord Shelburne—the head of the Venetian Party in Britain in the late 18th Century—is to lay bare some of the darkest secrets of the last three centuries of world history, including the strategic reasons for settling Australia. In his book *Sybil*, Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, himself of Venetian heritage, explained the Shelburne matter as follows:

"If the history of England be ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage, and both qualities are equally requisite for the undertaking, the world would be more astonished than when reading the Roman an-



William Petty, the 2nd Earl of Shelburne

nals by Niebuhr. Generally speaking, all the great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal characters never appear, and all who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented, that the result is a complete mystification, and the perusal of the narrative about as profitable to an Englishman as reading the Republic of Plato or the Utopia of More, the pages of Gaudenzio di Lucca or the adventures of Peter Wilkins...."

For instance, Disraeli said, take the famous William Pitt the Younger:

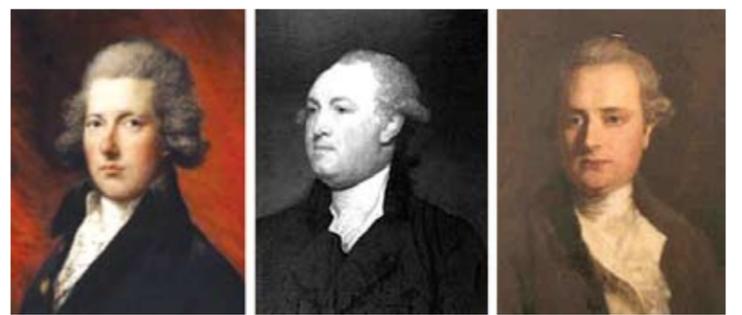
"The name of the second Pitt remains, fresh after forty years of great events, a parliamentary beacon. He was the Chatterton of politics; the 'marvellous boy.' Some have a vague impression that he was mysteriously moulded by his great father: that he inherited the genius, the eloquence, the state craft of Chatham. His genius was of a different

bent, his eloquence of a different class, his state craft of a different school. To understand Mr Pitt, one must understand one of the suppressed characters of English history, and that is Lord Shelburne...."

After elaborating Shelburne's unrivalled mastery of the "economic science of Europe" (i.e. "free trade" aka British imperial economic warfare) for which Shelburne's agent Adam Smith was a prominent mouthpiece, Disraeli sketched the still Venice-centred European-wide intelligence now overseen by Shelburne as the de facto head of the British East India Company, the private, corporate form of that Venetian empire after 1763:

"His knowledge was extensive and even profound. He was a great linguist; he pursued both literary and scientific investigations; his house was frequented by men of letters, especially those distinguished by their political abilities or economical attainments. He maintained the most extensive private correspondence of any public man of his time. The earliest and most authentic information reached him from all courts and quarters of Europe: and it was a common phrase, that the minister of the day sent to him often for the important information which the cabinet could not itself command."

For his incessant treachery, Shelburne bore the nicknames, "Malagrida", after an Italian Jesuit who had tried to assassinate the King of Portugal in 1758, or, simply, "the Jesuit of Berkeley Square", after the address of his London mansion. (The nicknames carried an irony no doubt well-appreciated by those who bestowed them, bespeaking more than Shelburne's constant intrigues, deceptions, and lies: the notoriously duplicitous Jesuit order had been founded, lawfully, in Venice itself in the late 16th Century.) As a subject of such universal opprobrium, even hatred as "a traitor to Britain", Shelburne himself could rule as Prime Minister from only July 1782 to February 1783. During that brief, decisive period, however, he conducted the negotiations leading to the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the revolution in America (which Shelburne schemed to reconquer over the longer term); sowed the seeds to divide the anti-British alliance which had supported that revolution, which included powerful factions in Holland, France, and Spain; reorganised Britain's Home and Foreign offices into the basic form they remain today, including a vast expansion of the British intelligence services; reorganised the East India Company itself, as con-



Three Shelburne stooges. (l. to r.) Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger; Thomas Townshend, 1st Viscount Sydney; Sydney's Undersecretary, Sir Evan Nepean.

solidated in the momentous, bitterly-fought *India Act 1784*, which vested ultimate control of "John Company" not in its board of directors, as previously, but in the Crown's Privy Council—but a Crown under George III, which, despite George's episodic protests (like William III before him) against becoming a "doge", Shelburne had consolidated as an instrument of Venetian policy, even against the more narrow interests of the British Isles (a case of the host being ruled by the virus it swallowed, as LaRouche once put it); laid the basis, through his control of the East India Company, for a massive expansion of the British opium traffic from the north-east Indian province of Bengal to Canton, China, which, according to author Michael Greenberg's *British Trade and The Opening of China 1800-42*, soon became "probably the largest commerce of the time in any single commodity" (emphasis in original); and finally, he solidified Britain's turn to a policy of "free trade", notwithstanding intense opposition from even factions of the East India Company itself who prized more short-term "commercial" interests than did Venetian Party head Shelburne, and therefore saw their monopoly of whole areas of the globe threatened, as in the Pacific from a new colony at New South Wales, which indeed soon happened.

A short time later, Shelburne organised and oversaw the bloody jacobin French Revolution of 1789 in a France devastated by his free trade policies, to prevent the establishment of a pro-American constitutional monarchy in that keystone European nation, as planned by the American ally, the Marquis de Lafayette. The Jacobins' fiery speeches, for instance, were written by a "radical writers" stable headed by Jeremy Bentham (the uncrowned, actual head of British intelligence, who lived at Shelburne's Bowood estate), then translated into French and duly delivered to the mobs rampaging in the streets of Paris.

Contrary to the "overflowing convicts" myth which depicts the European settlement of Australia as an afterthought, a mere footnote to history,

Prime Minister Pitt himself meticulously supervised every aspect of the project, even despite other, enormous demands on his time. Shelburne had been the longtime lieutenant of his father, Pitt the Elder (1708-1778; PM 1766-1768), and then as PM himself had launched "the Younger" into politics in 1782 in the vital position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. From the shadows, the following year he orchestrated the appointment of Pitt to succeed him at the tender age of 24—"the boy prime minister" as Pitt was almost scornfully called at the time. As PM, Shelburne appointed Lord Sydney as his Home Secretary, who thereby succeeded Shelburne himself in that post, and continued his projects, including for the Pacific. While PM, Shelburne had also launched Nepean on his career, appointing him Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department; Nepean later supervised the myriad logistics of the First Fleet and the settlement itself, including sending his brother Nicholas out in the NSW Corps as one of his spies.

It was no surprise, then, that on the eve of departing in command of the First Fleet, Captain Arthur Phillip met with Lord Shelburne—the man who had delivered the formal request to King George III to finance Cook's first voyage, so many years before. Nor, although the appellation has since largely faded from history, that Phillip anointed the southern part of the Blue Mountains—the second most striking aspect of the colony's landscape following Sydney Harbour itself—as the "Lansdowne Hills" after Shelburne, who also held the title of 1st Marquis of Lansdowne. This, for a man who had ostensibly been out of power for the previous five years.

Nor, given this history of our origins, is it a surprise that despite the episodic pro-republican challenges chronicled elsewhere in this *New Citizen*, Australia today, under the Mandarin-speaking Kevin "007" Rudd, remains as of this moment—pending your personal actions together with the CEC to change that—what it was founded to be: a strategic outpost in the Pacific, of the Venetian Party's British Empire.



Terrified of a republican revolution in France as had just happened in America, Shelburne and Venetian intelligence agents such as the notorious Cagliostro organised the bloody jacobin French Revolution of 1789.

A Brief Account

From 1788 to Today: The British Empire's Ongoing War Against Australian Sovereignty

by Robert Barwick

Throughout our history, the British have repeatedly crushed any attempt to establish actual sovereignty on this continent in the interests of Australia herself, and her own citizens. Instead, they have cynically used our country as a colonial outpost to further British imperial designs. This was true from the first settlement of Australia, and it remains true today. As demonstrated on p.10, far from the pathetic cover-story that Australia was founded as a dumping ground for excess convicts, the Lords of the late-18th Century British oligarchy devised a settlement in New South Wales as a military/strategic outpost in the Asia-Pacific region. It was crucial to gaining ascendancy in Britain's fierce, imperial rivalry with Europe's other powers, France, Spain and the Netherlands, and to consolidating a London-centred worldwide imperial rule.

Great Britain in 1788 was licking its wounds following its defeat in the American Revolution, and its enraged ruling class was not only determined to reconquer the United States, but to stamp out any similar republican spark in its other colonial possessions. And ever since 1788, every time potent Australian political leaders threatened to follow the American example and to set us on a path to true "freedom and independence", in the words of our greatest republican leader, Dr. John Dunmore Lang, that British rage has erupted to crush such threats, to keep Australia firmly in Britain's imperial stable, and at all costs to stop Australia from becoming another United States.

As is clear even from the following brief chronology, together with our pp. 8-14 feature, that is the "secret" to understanding the actual history of Australia, which is otherwise a mere jumble of disconnected dates and random "facts", all recounted so as to cover up our actual history, and therefore a clear vision of what Australia really can be.

A Political Torture Chamber

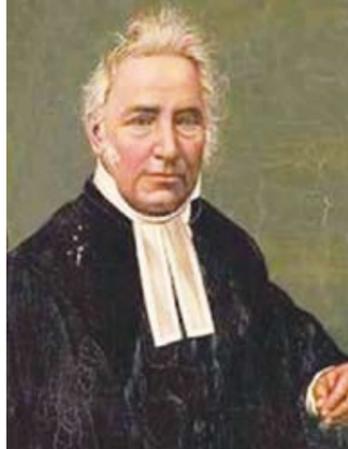
More than 160,000 convicts were transported to Australia between the First Fleet in 1788, and when transportation ended in 1868. By far the single greatest number of them were Irish political prisoners, along with a number of Scots and even some English. Ireland and Scotland had become hotbeds of enthusiasm for the just-concluded American Revolution, an enthusiasm which infected many in England itself. Many from the British Isles immigrated to America to fight against the British, while those who didn't, posed an increasing threat at home. Revolutionary penman Thomas



Thomas Paine, English agitator for the American Revolution, and its republican principles.

Paine's *Rights of Man* sold an amazing one million copies in England, at a time when the English population numbered only 14 million, and Thomas Muir, Scottish poet Robbie Burns' inspiration for *Scots Wha Hae*, was sentenced to 14 years transportation for distributing Paine's tract. The Irish were then desperately fighting a rearguard action to keep the independence which they had forced Britain to grant them in 1782.

A century before the British invented concentration camps to crush the Boers in South Africa, they had devised the bloody, inhuman torture of convict transportation, to such sadistic hell-holes as Port Arthur, Port Jackson, Moreton Bay and, worst of all, Norfolk Island. See pp.13-14 for firsthand accounts of the appalling suffering



Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang, Australia's founding father.

whole course of your inquiries constantly bear in mind that transportation to New South Wales is intended as a severe punishment, applied to various crimes; and as such must be rendered an object of real terror to all classes of the community."

Tragically, in many cases, the horrors the convicts were forced to endure did destroy their humanity, which has cursed Australia with a legacy of mental illness and sexual abuse that has been passed down through the mere handful of generations since first settlement. However, lawfully, the British oligarchy's evil design often backfired, serving to fan the embers of the republicanism which would surface again and again throughout Australia's history.

John Dunmore Lang

If one may speak of the "Founding Father" of a truly sovereign Australia, it is the Scottish Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Dr. John Dunmore Lang (1799-1878). Inflamed with admiration for the ideals of the American Revolution, Lang proclaimed that Australia must, and inevitably would become what he termed the "America of

the Southern Hemisphere", or, alternatively, the "United States of Australia". From when he first immigrated to New South Wales as a 24-year-old in 1823, Lang threw himself into nation-building in his new home, on numerous fronts. He organised shiploads of skilled tradesmen and single women as free settlers from his native Scotland, which the 15th October, 1831 *Sydney Gazette* called, "the most important importation the colony ever received, and certainly the boldest effort ever made by a single individual to advance Australia". He founded a newspaper in 1835, *The Colonist*, and he constantly lobbied the British government to fund improvements and initiatives in the colonies. On one of his trips to lobby the British in 1840,

"I have only, in conclusion, to desire that you will in the whole course of your inquiries constantly bear in mind that transportation to New South Wales is intended as a severe punishment, applied to various crimes; and as such must be rendered an object of real terror to all classes of the community." — Lord Bathurst, British Secretary of State.

ing the convicts endured, first on their 8-month voyage immobilised in filth in the hulls of modified slave-running ships, and then as actual slaves in the new colony, forced to toil under the lash, and the constant threat of the gallows. The torture meted out to the convicts was not the work of the occasional overbearing guard; rather, it was official policy, systematically applied with the intent to destroy the very humanity of its victims, to crush the republican political aspirations which so threatened the British. British Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, Lord Bathurst declared to Thomas Bigge, a British investigative commissioner in New South Wales in 1819: "I have only, in conclusion, to desire that you will in the



Lang returned via the United States, to solicit America's assistance "for the intellectual, the moral and the spiritual advancement of the future America of the Southern Hemisphere."

In 1837, alarmed at a military rebellion in Canada, as well as the direction of Lang's work in New South Wales, the British Colonial Office commissioned one Edward Gibbon Wakefield (see below) to devise the fraud of "responsible government", whose intent was to placate colonial aspirations for self-government and independence, but under a form of administration devoid of a U.S.-style, popularly elected executive. Instead, the executive was to be a council of ministers responsible to the legislative assembly, and serving only at the pleasure of the Crown.

Lang denounced "responsible government" as a transparent fraud, but once it was foisted upon the colony, he continued his struggle for sovereignty in this venue by being elected to NSW's first Legislative Assembly in 1843, where he served on and off until 1869. The British oligarchy tried desperately to keep Lang out of Parliament: in 1851, he was jailed for four months for libel, the first of a number of prison terms. Notwithstanding that sentence, and the constant bombardment of libel in the major press, he topped the poll at the next election, and was escorted to take his seat in parliament by a cheering crowd of 10,000, at a time when Sydney boasted only 51,000 in total.

The Brits were terrified, and inserted a clause in the 1853 *Constitution Act*, specifically to exclude ministers of religion from Parliament. In 1854, during a period of political turmoil which included the gold rush and Eureka Stockade, the British launched another attack on Lang, by framing his son George for allegedly stealing 10,000 pounds from the Bank of New South Wales and jailing him for five years. Lang campaigned tirelessly for George's exoneration, incurring many more libel suits along the way. Despite all this, he won re-election in 1859, following repeal of the earlier exclusion clause from the *Constitution Act*. Though he never achieved his dream of an American-style republic, he

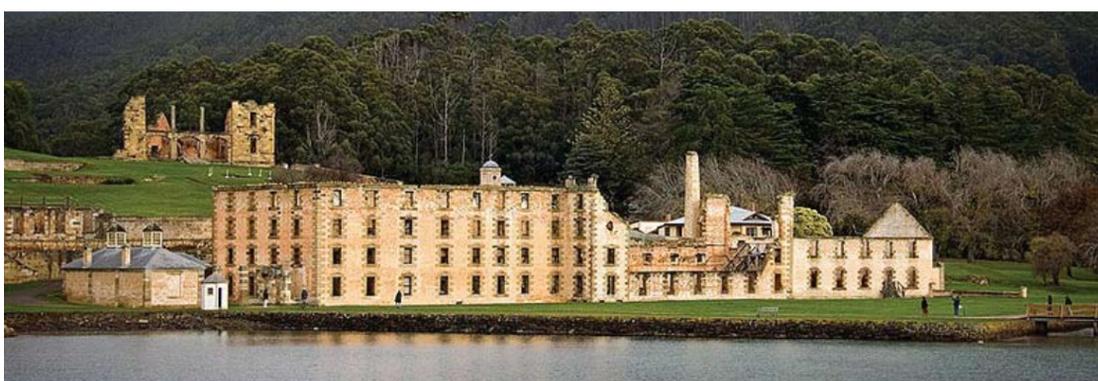


Slavery advocate Edward Gibbon Wakefield, designer of British colonisation.

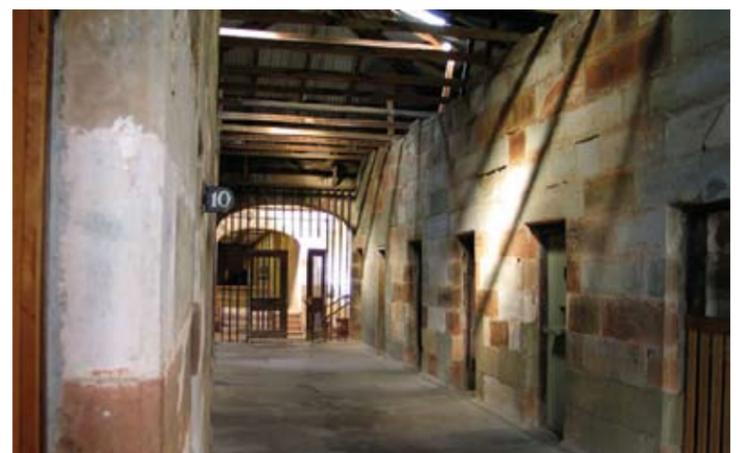
sowed the seeds for the republicanism which re-emerged in the mass-strike period of the 1890s, and is an immortal inspiration to us still today.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield Propounds "natural slavery"

In its panic at the prospect of losing its Australian colonies to U.S.-style republicanism—"government of the people, for the people and by the people"—the British unleashed a type of "anti-Lang", Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796-1862), whose sordid presence in history serves at least one purpose—to demonstrate the evil intentions of British imperialism. Wakefield came from an English banking family, with strong connections into some of the great banking families of Europe, including the Kleinworts, the Bensons and the Barclays. A personal degenerate (like most British influentials then, and still today), he was jailed for three years for eloping with a 15-year-old. He passed his time in jail by writing a proposal for what he called "systematic colonisation". This was an early form of public-private partnerships (PPPs), in which he advocated that the British government develop new colonies by granting large tracts of land to private companies, which companies would manage the colonisation. He insisted that land be priced out of reach of ordinary people, who should therefore be forced to constitute the workforce for the private company. Wakefield promoted

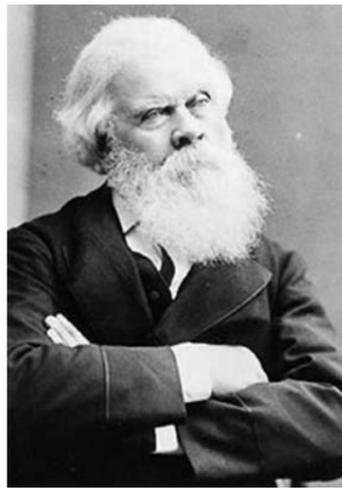


Above: The Port Arthur penal settlement in Tasmania; (r.) Inside Port Arthur's dungeons. The British meant for penal settlements like Port Arthur, Moreton Bay, and Norfolk Island to be political torture camps, to break the Irish and other political prisoners inspired by the American Revolution.

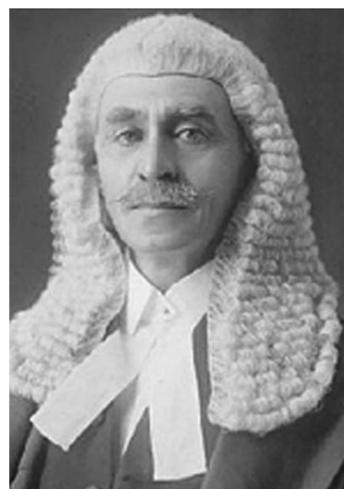




Chinese opium addicts, "consumers" of British free trade.



NSW Premier Sir Henry Parkes, Britain's point-man for "Federation under the Crown".



British agent Sir Isaac Isaacs was Australia's 9th Governor-General.



Lord Carrington, Governor of NSW, secretly directed Parkes to stymie an Australian republic.

this state as "natural slavery ... the natural subordination in which the greater part of mankind always has been, and probably always will be," as he advised the British Parliament's Select Committee of the Disposal of Land in the British Colonies, in 1841.

As profits soared from their India-to-China international opium trade, the British handed the relatively unprofitable slave trade over to the Spanish, thereby also freeing up more ships to carry dope. In a burst of sanctimonious hand-wringing, they officially outlawed the slave trade in 1807, and then slavery itself in 1834, with the telling exception of the "territories in the possession of the East India Company". Those acts notwithstanding, Wakefield seven years later not only campaigned in Parliament for "natural" slavery, but his ideas shaped the development of at least three British colonies—Canada (see "Responsible Government" above), South Australia, and New Zealand. And like Macquarie Bank today, Wakefield profited handsomely from his promotion of PPPs: his New Zealand Company, for instance, was granted 900,000 acres from the Crown to do with as it liked. The conditions of its colonisation in New Zealand were so bad, they were denounced even by the establishment's flagship paper, *The Times* of 4th May, 1840, as "oppressive and unjust ... hitting ... upon the poorest emigrants."

Smashing Republicanism in the 1890s

The victory of the Abraham Lincoln-led North against the British-organised and financed, slave-based Confederacy in the U.S. Civil War of 1861-65, unleashed the greatest industrialisation in history. Spurred by

the remarkable exhibition of machinery at the U.S. Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, nations all over the world emulated the "American System" of protective tariffs, national banking and great railroad construction. Germany, Japan and Russia, for instance, were industrialised almost overnight by aid of American advisers by these methods of what were called the "American System" of economics, as opposed to the "British System" of free trade, pauperisation, and slavery, actual or de facto. The British were terrified, and the 1890s saw a decade of fierce global struggle between British free trade and the American System. American-style republicanism and its economic system inspired Australia's growing trade union movement and early Labor Party, championed by the likes of George Black and John Fitzgerald, with an influence not seen since the time of J.D. Lang. The British response was to launch a war on the labour movement, using the mega-rich pastoralists who were agents for the London pastoral companies and finance houses, which triggered the violent Maritime Strike of 1890 and the Shearers' Strike of 1894. The repression backfired, however, and galvanised the labour movement into the Australian Labor Party, which opposed British free trade, supported the establishment of a national bank, and became a bastion of republicanism. To combat the push for a republic, the British had deployed the anglophile Sir Henry Parkes (under the secret direction of Her Majesty's NSW Governor-General Lord

Charles Robert Carrington) to launch a movement in 1889 for "Federation under the Crown". A parallel operation to play on racist fears of the "yellow hordes" of Asia swamping Australia, duped many otherwise decent union leaders to back away from their support for Australia becoming a completely independent republic, and to settle instead for British "protection" as a "self-governing colony" of the Crown.

Federation "Under the Crown"

The American influence in Australia in the 1890s was so strong that the Labor Party adopted the American spelling of L-A-B-O-R for its name, and the participants at the 1890s Constitutional Conventions copied many

"It is essential to bear in mind two cardinal features of our political system which are interwoven in its texture and ... radically distinguish it from the American Constitution. One is the common sovereignty of all parts of the British Empire [i.e. the Crown]; the other is the principle of responsible government... the institution of responsible government under which the Executive is directly responsible to—nay, is almost the creature of the Legislature. This is not so in America..." — Sir Isaac Isaacs

of the features of the American Constitution, including the names for the houses of parliament ("the House of Representatives" and "the Senate"), and Section 51, intended to give Parliament control over the issue of money. However, the British were determined that the new constitution would instead enshrine the principle of Responsible Government, as enunciated by one of their own agents at the Conventions, and later Governor-General, Sir Isaac Isaacs:

"It is essential to bear in mind two cardinal features of our political system which are interwoven in its texture and ... radically distinguish it from the American Constitution. One is the common sovereignty of all parts of the British Empire [i.e. the Crown]; the other is the principle of responsible government ... the institution of responsible government under which the Executive is directly responsible to—nay, is almost the creature of the Legislature. This is not so in America..."

To guarantee the new Constitution didn't stray too close to American constitutional principles, the British Colonial Office secretly rewrote it, and then instructed George Reid, Parkes' replacement as Premier of New South Wales, to submit the Colonial Office's changes under his own name. Their intent was to ensure control of all essential matters by the Crown, with any appeals to be settled by the Crown itself via its Privy Council (known formally as "the Queen in Council"), especially in matters that threatened the hold of British investors over the Australian economy. As one Colonial Office memorandum clucked: "It cannot be for the benefit of the colonies to alarm those investors. They are also very numerous and powerful and the amount invested is very large. They will no doubt oppose any proposal to abolish the appeal to the Queen in Council." The Crown's sacking of Jack Lang, the Privy Council's overturning of Chifley's bank nationalisation, and the Crown sacking of Whit-

lam, all demonstrably on behalf of British investors (see below), demonstrates the ominous foresight of the Colonial office's action.

Thus, instead of becoming a republic, in 1901 an Act of British Parliament constituted Australia as a federation under the Crown, a "self-governing colony, for the purposes of the act", but self-governing in name only.

World War I and Gallipoli

When King Edward VII and his fellow oligarchs schemed to instigate World War I, their plans factored in a reliance on colonial manpower from Britain's Dominions—Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa—as cannon-fodder in what became

history's bloodiest conflict. In Australia, the weakness in early Labor that saw its leadership back away from establishing a republic in the 1890s in favour of federation under the Crown, was on display again when war erupted in August 1914 and Labor Prime Minister Andrew Fisher declared Australia's support for the Mother Country "to the last man and the last shilling". As often, in this instance also the British-influenced leadership of Australia was out of step with the people, who voted twice in referenda to oppose conscription for what they regarded as an unnecessary war, and one in which Australia had no business in any case.

But for Australia's young men who were variously enthused, cajoled and even shamed into volunteering to fight on the other side of the world, it was a bloodbath in which 60,000 of them were sacrificed to British imperialism, out of a total population at the time of only four million. What history blames on incompetence, especially the bloody fiasco of Gallipoli, actually exemplified the oligarchical mindset personified by First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill, who regarded the wasteful, criminal loss of life as the highest honour to which His Majesty's subjects could aspire. For example, when the disaster of Gallipoli was such that in November 1915 even Lord Kitchener withdrew his support, and advised Churchill the campaign

should be abandoned, Churchill protested to Parliament, "But it seems to me that if there were any operations in the history of the world which, having begun, it was worthwhile to carry through with the utmost vigour and fury, with a consistent flow of reinforcements, and an utter disregard of life, it was [Gallipoli]."

8,700 Australians died in that one campaign, for nothing. Gallipoli and the other horrors of WWI shifted the attitudes of many of the once bright-eyed volunteers who survived, and on their return they became politically active, oriented to labour causes. But beginning with Rupert Murdoch's father Keith Murdoch, then editor of the *Melbourne Herald*, a propaganda campaign was launched to glorify Gallipoli, which even denounced the ranks of veterans who'd become anti-British as "imposters". This was the forerunner to today's farcical annual Gallipoli-fest used by its Establishment organisers to trumpet the message that Gallipoli is the "defining moment" in Australia's history.

Wrecking the Commonwealth Bank

In 1911, over the fierce opposition of London's agents in the Collins St. banks in Melbourne and their pressure on the Andrew Fisher Labor government, American immigrant King O'Malley and his "Torpedo Brigade" of Labor MPs forced through the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank—an American-modelled national bank. O'Malley described himself as "the Alexander Hamilton of Australia", America's first Treasury Secretary and the founder of its First National Bank. The bank was established under the sole-governorship of one of the most able financiers of the day, Denison Miller, who had been handpicked by O'Malley himself.

The new Bank was spectacularly successful: it forced the private banks to compete, which drove down interest rates and fees; it stopped a panicked "run" on the private banks, by standing behind their deposits; it financed the national wool clip, Australia's most important export; and it supported major infrastructure development,



(l.) Republicans George Black and (r.) John Fitzgerald. (Below) A commemorative print from Philadelphia's Centennial Exhibition in 1876, a remarkable exhibition of machinery produced in the post-Civil War industrialisation of America, which other nations strove to emulate.



Gallipoli, the deep scar on our history: on this Peninsula, 8,700 Australians were blindly sacrificed to the British Empire, for nothing; 51,000 more perished in Europe fighting King Edward VII's imperial war.

including the enormous Indian-Pacific Railway project (modelled on the U.S. Transcontinental Railroad completed in 1869) which united the continent, constructed under the direction of O'Malley himself as Minister for Home Affairs from 1910-13.

In his book, *The Great Bust*, former NSW Premier Jack Lang described the City of London's terrified apprehension of the Commonwealth Bank:

"Denison Miller had gone to London after the war had finished and had thrown a great fright into the banking world by calmly telling a big bankers' dinner that the wealth of Australia represented six times the amount that had been borrowed, and that the bank could meet every demand because it had the entire capital of the country behind it. The bank had found 350 million pounds for war purposes.

"A deputation of unemployed waited on him after he arrived back from London at the head office of the Commonwealth Bank in Martin Place, Sydney. He was asked whether his bank would be prepared to raise another 350 million pounds for productive purposes. He replied that not only was his bank able to do it, but would be happy to do it.

"Such statements as these caused a near panic in the City of London. If the Dominions were going to become independent of the City of London, then the entire financial structure would collapse. The urgent problem was to find ways and means of re-establishing the financial supremacy that had been lost during the war."

When Denison Miller died suddenly in 1923, the City of London pounced: the aristocratic English toady Prime Minister Stanley Melbourne Bruce replaced Miller with a private finance-dominated board, which immediately scaled back the Bank's activities, especially those that competed with the private banks. When the Great Depression hit six years later, the Commonwealth Bank board acted on behalf of the Bank of England, and not on behalf of the people as Miller had.

The Bank of England Unleashes Fascist Armies

The growing tendency for Australian patriots in the Labor Party to demand Australian sovereignty over national finance, acquired a new impetus in the Great Depression, and the Bank of England moved quickly to smash it. Following the 1929 election of the Labor government of James Scullin, formerly a member of King O'Malley's Torpedo Brigade, the new Labor Treasurer, "Red Ted" Theodore, moved to reactivate the Commonwealth Bank, and to order the Bank to issue 18 million pounds in notes for public works, to provide jobs for the more than 30 per cent of Australian men who were unemployed, and whose families were starving. The Chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Bank, Sir Robert Gibson, refused: "You ask me to inflate the currency. My answer is that I bloody well won't."

In July 1930, Bank of England head Montagu Norman despatched his number two man, Sir Otto Niemeyer, to Australia to demand that the Prime Minister and Premiers slash wages for all workers across-the-board by 25 per cent, in order to prioritise

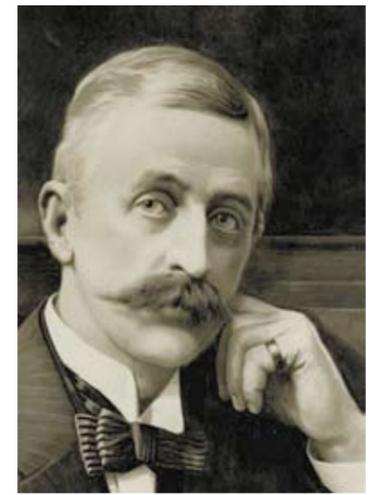
paying Australia's 55 million pound interest bill to British lenders—most of which had been incurred by Australian spending for Britain's World War I. The Premiers agreed, except for NSW firebrand Jack Lang, who declared a moratorium on any further debt payments. However, the Money Power was prepared: at the same time as Montagu Norman was financing the rise of Hitler's Nazi Party in Germany, his acolytes in Australia including Sir Robert Gibson and Melbourne's Baillieu clan, supported the rise of secretive, paramilitary, pro-fascist armies like Sydney's notorious New Guard (which included former PM John Howard's father), and the more secretive but even more powerful Melbourne and rural-based Old Guard, 1930-31 and Melbourne's White Army—all armed, drilled and prepared to run a coup d'état against Lang in NSW, and against the Federal Labor Government.

The Money Power vs. Lang and Anstey

The Money Power prepared the secret armies to stage a coup, in case Labor instituted national banking or even anything close to it. The armies were not deployed, but only because Federal Labor lost office in 1931, after the bankers orchestrated a split in the Cabinet over Lang's opposition to the Niemeyer Premier's Plan. The leader of the pro-Lang forces was Frank Anstey, another member of O'Malley's Torpedo Brigade, who shared with Lang a deep understanding of the evil nature of the Money Power. Anstey told the government, "If I have to make a choice between this government, constantly belly-crawling to the banking power, and John Lang, then give me John Lang." Anstey was dumped from the Cabinet; his protégé John Curtin went to NSW to campaign for Lang's re-election.

Tasmanian Labor MP Joe Lyons led the pro-British faction of the Cabinet. He split from the government in 1931 to join forces with the arch-Anglophile Nationalist MP Robert Menzies, whose legendary eloquence was usually deployed in service to grovel to Britain. Against Lang's plan to cut or postpone interest payments to British bondholders, in order to feed starving Australians and keep them in their homes, Menzies thundered: "If Australia were going to get through her troubles by abating or abandoning traditional British standards of honesty, of justice, of fair play, of resolute endeavour, it would be far better for Australia that every citizen within her boundaries should die of starvation during the next six months."

Campaigning against "Niemeyerism", Lang had swept to an overwhelming re-election victory in October 1930. However, when he refused to make debt payments to British bondholders, he was sacked by the Crown's representative, Governor Sir



(l.) Huge crowds flocked to the opening of the Commonwealth Bank headquarters, Martin Place, Sydney. (Above l.): King O'Malley and (r.) Sir Denison Miller, the fathers of Australia's Hamiltonian national bank.

books up until World War II. When Japan did attack the U.S. in December 1941, it was at Pearl Harbour—just as she had planned when allied with the British.)

During the 1920s and 1930s, patriotic Labor Party leaders, including King O'Malley's closest friends Dr. William Maloney and J.H. Catts, and later John Curtin, were warning of the growing threat from Japan, and fighting to boost Australia's defences to meet it.

Meanwhile, the British directed their Australian toadies like Robert Menzies to hang Australia's entire defence on Britain's pledge to protect Australia with its fleet in Singapore. Labor leader John Curtin blasted this strategy: "The dependence of Australia on the competence, let alone the readiness, of British statesmen to send forces to our aid is too dangerous a hazard on which to found Australia's defence policy." However, Menzies repeatedly ignored Curtin and even the likes of BHP chief Essington Lewis, to continue to base Australia's security on a British pledge, which he and Winston Churchill knew to be a lie: Already in 1919, Britain's First Sea Lord, Lord Jellicoe, had stated that a British fleet would not be sent to the Pacific in the event of a simultaneous threat in Europe; and on 13th June, 1940, Britain's Secretary of State for the Dominions Lord Caldecote sent Menzies a secret message, that "It would be most unlikely that we could send adequate reinforcements to the Far East."

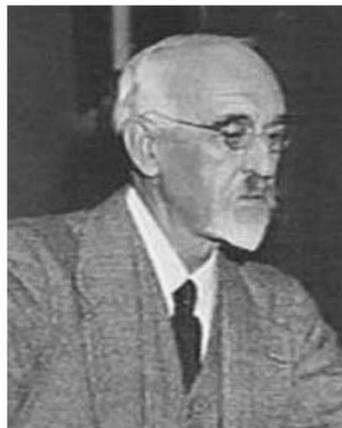
Australia was saved only by Prime Minister John Curtin's extraordinary courage in breaking with Britain, and his turn to the United States. When America's General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia to take command of the South Pacific theatre following Curtin's appeal to President Roosevelt, he was appalled by Australia's lack of defences, later describing it as the "greatest shock of the war". Working closely with Curtin, MacArthur scrapped the Brisbane Line strategy, and initiated a forward defence strategy that saved Australia, and won the war.

The Privy Council Squashes National Banking

The 1936-37 Royal Commission on Banking, which included future Labor Prime Minister Ben Chifley, was appointed to investigate the behaviour of the banks, and especially the Commonwealth Bank, during the Great Depression. So notorious had the banks been in restricting vital credit for agriculture, industry and social welfare, that even this conservative-dominated Commission declared that the Commonwealth Bank should have expanded credit, rather than restricting it, that the government must control the Bank such that, in case of a conflict between the two, "the views of the government should prevail." Chifley wrote a dissenting report, arguing the Commission's recommendations did not go far enough—Australia's banking system was so important, and its power to turn on and off credit had such a deep impact on the economy, that it should be nationalised, in the same way that utilities like power and water were government-owned, he said.

The Lyons-Menzies government, a puppet administration controlled by the private banks, had appointed the Royal Commission, but ignored its unwelcome findings. It wasn't until John Curtin and Labor took office during World War II, and Chifley was Treasurer, that they were finally enacted, using special wartime emergency powers. The results were brilliant: back under strict government control, the Commonwealth Bank whipped the private banks into line and forced them to function for the war effort and the common good. The banks were licensed, and the Commonwealth Bank regulated their investment portfolios, controlled their advances and interest rates, and stipulated the volume of funds which the banks had to deposit in special accounts in the Commonwealth Bank. Under this régime, war loans were filled, industry was financed, and Australia's physical economy underwent a miraculous war-time transformation from a mining/grazing backwater to an advanced industrial economy. Throughout it all, wartime profiteering

Philip Game, on 13th May, 1932. On 5th June, the largest crowd in the history of Australia to that time, estimated at between 300,000 and 500,000 people, turned out in Sydney's Moore Park to support him. As historian John Moloney observed, Lang's sacking was vital if the Oligarchy were to keep Australia under control: "He [Lang] went from office convinced he was right... Right he may have been in that his action of repudiating debts, if followed at a federal level, would have so alienated Britain and Australia from each other that some form of an Australian republic could have eventuated."



Self-important British financier tool, Commonwealth Bank Chairman Sir Robert Gibson.

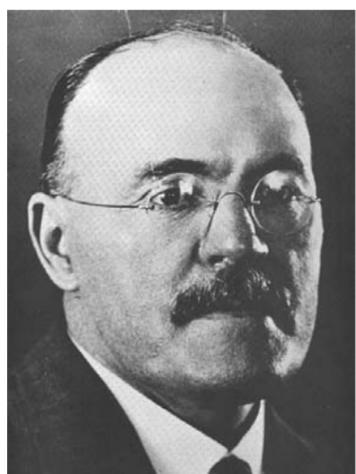
The Brisbane Line Plot to Hand Australia to Japan

The British deliberately left Australia defenceless at the outbreak of World War II, as per the longstanding British strategy to give imperial Japan all of Southeast Asia and Australia. Already in 1915 the British under Prime Minister Herbert Asquith secretly discussed ceding Australia to Japan; Asquith's leading civil servant Edwin Montagu remarked, "I would far rather cede Australia to the Japanese, than cede to Australia anything the Japanese want."

The British plan to "defend" Australia was the "Brisbane Line"—an invisible (and indefensible) line between Brisbane and Adelaide separating the populated southeast corner from the rest of the country. This farce of a strategy had originally been devised by Lord Kitchener in 1910, when he visited Australia to overhaul its defences as part of a reorganisation of British imperial forces for the impending world war, for which Britain had been scheming since the 1890s. Britain and Japan had been in official alliance since 1902, which remained unbroken until the eve of World War II. (Britain and Japan also drafted secret plans for a simultaneous attack on the U.S., with Japan's role being to destroy the major U.S. Pacific naval base at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii. Recognising the threat, the U.S. formulated its "War Plan Red" and "War Plan Orange", to defend against this British-Japanese alliance, which it maintained on its military planning



The Brisbane Line, Britain's plan to cede Australia to the fascist empire of Japan, was foiled by PM John Curtin when he broke with Britain, and "looked to America".



Labor stalwarts against the Money Power: (l.) NSW Premier Jack Lang and (r.) Federal Labor MP Frank Anstey, future Prime Minister John Curtin's mentor.

was curtailed and the nation's financial system suffered no bank-induced inflation, despite the rapid growth of the economy.

In January 1945, with the end of the war on the horizon, Chifley tabled legislation to make the wartime controls of banking permanent. He said in Parliament, "The intention of this legislation is to ensure that the banking system of this country shall work in the interests of the people as a whole. ... That final authority over the monetary policy of the country, shall rest with the Government, which is responsible to the Parliament, and the people. No longer shall we leave control ... in the hands of the people ... whose interests are personal and material and are associated with 'big business'."

The British-controlled private banks hadn't dared to resist the government whilst the war was on, but now they went on the attack. The Melbourne City Council, owned lock, stock, and barrel by the Collins Street banks around the corner, took the government to the High Court, which in 1947 overturned whole sections of Chifley's legislation. Chifley, by then Prime Minister, hit back by introducing a new bill providing for the Commonwealth Bank to take over all private banks. The private banks launched a two-pronged assault: first, as insurance, they raised another clandestine private army like the New Guard and Old Guard of the Great Depression, this time a 100,000-strong force under the leadership of returned General Sir Thomas Blamey called "The Association"; second, they contested the bank nationalisation in the High Court, where it was again overturned. In 1949, when the High Court's decision was appealed to the Privy Council in London, the Privy Council duly ruled for British financial interests, against the people, just as the Colonial Office had provided for back in 1901. The last attempt to bring the Money Power under government control was squashed, Chifley lost that year's election to the arch-Anglophile Menzies, and two years later he was dead. Former Labor Treasurer Dr. Jim Cairns told the *New Citizen* in 2003 that Chifley's defeat on national banking destroyed the soul of the Labor Party: "It was very important to the Labor Party, and the action of the Privy Council took away the meaning, the real meaning, of Labor policy. [There was] a great deal of support, for what Chifley did."

Blocking Australia's Post-War Reconstruction

U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's vision for the post-WWII world was for a community of sovereign nation-states, free from European colonialism and British imperialism, advancing the living standards of their peoples through economic development. Australian Prime Minister John Curtin shared Roosevelt's vision, and his government laid plans for Australia's post-war economic development, by establishing a Department of Post-War Reconstruction in 1942, which developed plans for at least seven great infrastructure projects, on the scale of, and including, the Snowy Mountains Scheme. The other six were: 2) the



Labor Prime Minister and banking expert Ben Chifley.

Yass-Jervis Bay Regional Co-Development Plan for a railway and agricultural corridor between Yass and Jervis Bay; 3) The Clarence River Hydroelectric Scheme in northern NSW; 4) The Dawson Valley Irrigation Scheme west of Rockhampton in Queensland; 5) the Bradfield Scheme to turn Queensland's northern rivers inland; 6) the Reid Scheme in the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula to irrigate Western Queensland via the Flinders and Diamantina Rivers; and 7) The Ord River Scheme in northern WA.

Central to the viability of these visionary projects was Chifley's banking legislation, which was intended to harness the credit for Australia's economic development. Chifley told Parliament in 1947, "Essentially the task of the new [banking] organisation will be to provide a financial mechanism appropriate to the needs of our rapidly growing economy. Australia is destined to see great developments in the coming years and this process, which is already underway, must be promoted by every means possible... The banking system must anticipate these needs..."

Therefore, when the British Money Power squashed Chifley's banking plans, it also squashed most of the post-war reconstruction program. Of the seven great projects, only one—the Snowy—was fully completed, and one partially, the Ord. The key agent for the British was H.C. "Nugget" Coombs. Curtin unfortunately appointed Coombs as Director-General of the Department of Post-War Reconstruction in 1943, and Chifley appointed him Governor of the Commonwealth Bank in 1949—positions of immense influence over Labor's post-war plans. What Curtin and Chifley didn't know about London School of Economics-educated Coombs, is that he represented the very Money Power they were dedicated to destroy. Coombs later boasted that he was a "member of the international freemasonry of central bankers", which, he noted, had been founded by Bank of England Governor Sir Montagu Norman. Coombs admitted that he purposefully squashed most of Labor's great projects. Despite being a Labor appointment, and over fierce oppo-

sition, the Anglophile Menzies kept Coombs on as Commonwealth Bank Governor when he took office in 1949, and later appointed him as the first Governor of the Reserve Bank when the private bankers directed Menzies to split it off from the Commonwealth Bank in 1959. Coombs ran the central bank until 1968, when he retired to become the "father of Aboriginal land rights"—a Prince Philip-concocted scam to lock up vast tracts of Australia from any economic development, and for the benefit of the Crown-centred raw materials cartel.

Prince Philip's WWF and the Australian Conservation Foundation

During the 1963 Royal Tour of Australia, Prince Philip established the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), the genesis of the "green" curse that not only smothers any real economic development in Australia today, but is also purposely dismantling whole areas of Australia's vital agro-industrial capacity, such as the Murray-Darling Basin. Philip and former Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands had founded the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 1961. Funded by a who's who of the world's biggest multinational corporations, the intent of the Anglo-Dutch behind the WWF was to savagely reduce the world's population, under cover of "environmentalism". So Philip recruited Australia's establishment powerbrokers into his ACF. Leading the charge was Sir Maurice Mawby, head of Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (CRA), who chaired the ACF's Benefactors and National Sponsors Committee. The CRA was the Australian arm of Rio Tinto, in which the Queen herself has

"The intention of this legislation is to ensure that the banking system of this country shall work in the interests of the people as a whole. That final authority over the monetary policy of the country, shall rest with the Government, which is responsible to the Parliament, and the people. No longer shall we leave control ... in the hands of the people ... whose interests are personal and material and are associated with 'big business'." — Ben Chifley

long been the major stockholder. The ACF spawned the entire spectrum of green movements, as well as Aboriginal "land rights" movements in Australia ever since QC Sir Garfield Barwick, who spearheaded the British Money Power's counterattack against Ben Chifley's banking legislation, became the ACF's inaugural President.

Prince Philip was President of the ACF from 1971-76, and later was succeeded by central bank svengali H.C. Nugget Coombs.

Sacking Whitlam

The long arm of British control grabbed Australia by the throat again in 1975, when the Queen sacked the Whitlam Labor government. In a period of global instability following the dismantling of the Bretton Woods monetary system, the British and their American agents like Henry Kissinger and George Shultz had unleashed globalisation and free trade, to smash sovereign nation-states once and for all. However, in Australia, the first Labor government for 23 years was elected in 1972, which still held to many of the principles of national sovereignty and the common good, of Jack Lang, John Curtin and Ben Chifley, which had made them such a threat to the Money Power. From the British standpoint, foremost among the new threats in the Whitlam government were Treasurer Jim Cairns, and Minerals and Energy Minister Rex Connor. Connor's popular "buy back the farm" campaign would have stripped multinational—mainly British—companies of their control of Australia's enormous resource wealth, and none stood to lose more than the Queen's CRA. With an enormous propaganda assault provided by Rupert Murdoch, the Whitlam government was hounded over the so-called "loans affair"—which a Liberal Party investigation led by none oth-



Huge pipes carrying water to turbines in the Snowy Mountains Hydroelectric Scheme, the one great Post-War Reconstruction project not squashed by the City of London.

er than future PM John Howard later concluded was baseless—and crippled when the Senate blocked the passage of the bills of supply. Again, the Colonial Office's redrafting of the Constitution paid dividends for the Crown, and Governor-General Sir John Kerr dismissed the Whitlam government.

Free Trade Looting of Australia

From almost the outset, the British intended Australia to be a free trade colony, which would supply the raw materials of coal, minerals, and wool for the British empire. This clashed with the natural aspirations of the ordinary people who populated the new colony, and who aspired to industrial progress and nationhood, the model for which was the protectionist ideas of the United States of America. Over time, the protectionist view prevailed, especially during World War II and its immediate aftermath, when the small Australian economy transformed from an agrarian backwater into an industrial powerhouse, a transformation driven by the Curtin-Chifley war-time economic mobilisation, under the organisation skills of the great industrialist Essington Lewis, and reinforced by the post-war protectionist policies of Country Party leader John "Black Jack" McEwen.

However, in 1947, the British Crown formed an economic warfare unit among a group of European aristocrats and Austrian economists, many former Nazi sympathisers, named after the Swiss mountain on which they met, the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS). The Queen's personal financier, Harley Drayton, arranged the finances for the MPS, which started a global campaign to revive free trade. From 1975, the Crown unleashed the MPS in Australia, through fronts like the Centre for Independent Studies (CIS) and the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA), which ran operations in the major political parties to purge them of economic "wets", leaving only the hard-core, "dry" economic rationalist position that emerged in the early 1980s. With both sides of politics so reshaped, the free trade looting of Australia began: Bob Hawke and Paul Keating, with the full support of the Liberals, deregulated domestic banking and opened Australia up to multinational banks; floated the dollar; destroyed manufacturing by slashing tariffs; looted public assets through "privatisation"; and devised National Competition Policy to dismantle all the internal protective regulations which underpinned local industries, which gutted the nation's industrial base.

The destructive impact of free trade

on Australia was well-known before the fact: a 1929 Tariff Board report had cautioned that if Australia were to return to British free trade, the Australian economy would be based on grazing and mining, and have a maximum population of just five million people.

Macquarie Bank

The "Millionaires Factory", Macquarie Bank, originally known as Hill Samuel Australia, was founded in 1969 as a subsidiary of that lynchpin of British imperialism, London's Hill Samuel Bank, whose chairman Sir Kenneth Keith had run British intelligence following World War II. It spearheaded "privatisation" in Australia, which was cooked up by the City of London to loot and destroy sovereign nation states.

Executive Intelligence Review's economics editor John Hoefle told the *New Citizen* April/May 2008, "Macquarie is the Australian version of Enron, both sent on kamikaze missions by the British to act as battering rams to further their imperial control. Like Enron, Macquarie will not survive the process, but its masters will be able to pick up the pieces at pennies on the dollar. Macquarie is just a tool to push privatisation, using money from the financial bubble to buy control of physical assets, control which will pass to Macquarie's controllers once Macquarie collapses. It is already dead, whether it realises it or not."

Macquarie typically hires those officials (or their relatives) who push its agenda while in public service; grants them gigantic salaries once they retire; and then deploys them as influence peddlers on their mates who are still in office. The following examples of current or former Macquarie personnel, by no means comprehensive, are typical of that modus operandi:

Fred Hilmer, architect of National Competition Policy (NCP);

Graeme Samuel, enforcer of NCP, first through the National Competition Council, then as chairman of the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission;

Alan Stockdale, awarded hundreds of millions in fees to Macquarie as Treasurer of Victoria under Kennett;

Max Moore-Wilton, Secretary of the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet under John Howard, then Executive Chair of Macquarie's Sydney Airports Corporation;

Paul McClintock, Secretary to the Cabinet under Howard;

Stan Howard, John Howard's older brother and chairman of Sydney's M2 toll road;

Ann Keating, Paul Keating's younger sister;

Bob Carr, a fanatic privatisation advocate as NSW Premier, now on \$500,000 per year from Macquarie as a "consultant".



Tunnelling on the Snowy Mountains Scheme, one of the engineering wonders of the world.



Macquarie banksters: (l.-r.) Fred Hilmer, Graeme Samuel, Alan Stockdale, Bob Carr.

Mars: The Next Fifty Years

by Marsha Freeman

KEPLEROPOLIS, July 20, 2059—Today is a day of joyous celebration on Mars. As the citizens of Kepleropolis look back 90 years, to commemorate the historic first steps of human explorers on the Moon, their eyes are fixed on the imminent launch of their newest spacecraft, Kepler II. This will be the first craft to use the revolutionary new, and still-experimental, antimatter propulsion system. If successful, the spacecraft will reach neighbouring stars, comfortably within the lifespan of the scientists who are anxiously awaiting the discovery of new worlds. There is great excitement that Kepler II will open up the universe to mankind, just as 90 years ago, Apollo opened up the Solar System.

While Kepler II will not be carrying a human crew, its mission is to visit Earth-like planets orbiting distant stars, once thought to be impossible to reach in a human lifetime. Over its five-year mission, its predecessor, Kepler I, launched into Earth orbit in March 2009, had identified hundreds of target solar systems to explore. Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), who determined the laws of our Solar System, would undoubtedly be pleased that our scientific instruments will soon be looking for planets around other stars.

While everyone in Kepleropolis is anxiously awaiting today's Kepler II launch, pausing to follow the minute-to-minute progress of the launch preparations on large screens placed throughout the city, researchers working in the Advanced Propulsion Laboratory are especially anxious.

The revolutionary new anti-matter propulsion drive that will take Kepler II to the stars began its development more than 20 years ago on Earth. But it was brought to realization by a scientific team working in the Lab in Kepleropolis. Now it was time to see if the system could deliver.

Just as those who came before them nervously watched the first satellite launch, in 1957; the first manned mission, in 1961; the first human footsteps on the Moon, in 1969; and the first manned landing on Mars, in 2048, these young pioneers paced back and forth, waiting for lift-off.

Finally, the moment arrived, chosen to coincide exactly with Neil Armstrong's first step onto the Lunar surface, now almost a century earlier. The booster engines ignited, and Kepler II was easily carried aloft. Once in Mars orbit, the anti-matter drive

sprang to life. Kepler II was on its way to discover new Earths.

Very few people living on Mars today were alive when Neil Armstrong spoke those first words from the surface of the Moon. But no one here can forget on whose shoulders he stands. However, what is very difficult for citizens of Kepleropolis to understand, especially those who did not witness or participate in the Second American Revolution of 2010, is how it was that so many decades could have been wasted.

For years after the abrupt end of the Apollo Program in 1972, space enthusiasts would lament that it would take a crisis, like that faced by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, to goad an administration in Washington to make the commitment needed for a visionary, multi-decade program to move human civilization into space. That crisis came in the Fall of 2009.

Perception finally caught up with reality. The global financial house of cards, based not on any physical economy, but on criminal enterprise, speculation, and outright stealing, in order to "make money," finally collapsed. Commerce, production, and life itself came to a standstill. Here was the opportunity to start over, sweep away decades of pessimism and failed policies, and return to the principles which today, on Mars, seem like common sense. The revolution began by "exorcising" the worship of money.

Starting Over

A series of global, credit-based international exchange-rate and trade agreements was quickly concluded, reflecting back to the policies of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, and initiated by economist Lyndon LaRouche, who had proposed a four-power agreement among the U.S., Russia, China, and India. Through this arrangement, each nation could contribute to the restart of the overall global economy.

One immediate task was turning what could have been an ugly, violent mob-reaction to the collapse, and descent into a New Dark Age, into a renewal of the letter and spirit of the first American Revolution.

Great projects of infrastructure building got underway on Earth, in the footsteps of the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, who had designed and implemented the credit policies that built the economic infrastructure of a young Unit-

ed States. The first task in 2010, was the rebuilding of a planet devastated by disease, starvation, and war, and to reverse the decades of accumulated physical decay.

But as space visionaries insisted at that critical moment, only a multi-generational great project could challenge and mobilize the long-dormant creative resources of the human mind. The scientific discoveries of such a project would unleash the next revolutionary generations of technology, and drive economic growth on Earth.

The politicians reluctantly came to agree. And so, in that spirit, the project to build a science city on Mars came into focus. The cultural pessimism that had taken hold in the late 1960s, and kept its grip on much of the world's population for 50 years, began to disappear.

In fact, the natural optimism of humanity had not been extinguished during the dark decades of economic decline, only submerged. With the focus now on the future, socially anomalous video games, "reality" television, fixations on sex, violence, and "competitive" sports, and a "culture" of death had no place. Mankind would, once again, find its true nature, in the process of discovering the secrets of the universe. The question posed to every citizen of the world was: What can you contribute to the future of mankind?

And so it was decided, in early 2010, by nearly all of the nations of the world, that through a coordinated effort, enlisting the necessary talents of all of mankind, within 50 years, human civilization would move to Mars.

Living on Mars

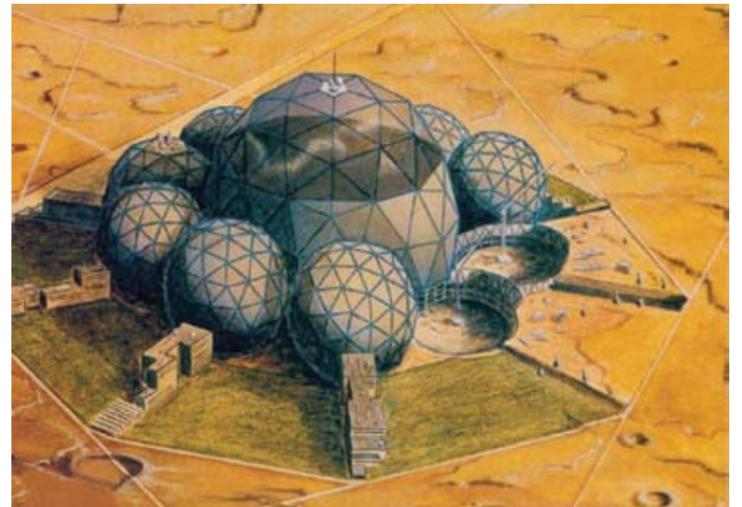
From the start, moving humanity to Mars had as its central purpose the ability to acquire a greater understanding of the universe, by creating a multi-planet home for humanity. For this reason, scientists explained, there could be no thought of trying to "save money," by setting up an outpost, or an Antarctica-like base-camp on the Red Planet. A science city was designed, with a sufficiently large population, which is now approaching half a million, to support not only the scientific staff and facilities of Kepleropolis, but, eventually, to create an independent new world, as the jumping-off point for developing the further reaches of the Solar System.

Scientists and engineers were opti-

mistic that they could solve the technical challenges to get man to the outer planets. But medical professionals were not convinced that men and women could safely *live* there. They were unsure of how the human body would adjust to the one-sixth gravity

to prevent deterioration.

However, from carefully studying films of the Apollo astronauts cavorting on the surface of the Moon, medical specialists determined that when the weight of the 200-pound space suit was added to the weight of



Kepleropolis, the city on Mars. The centre hub is the scientific, cultural, and educational focus of the city, with museums, universities, laboratories, theatres, and other cultural centres. In the next ring are the residential areas; and beyond, industrial and agricultural facilities. In 2059, there are nearly a half million residents on Mars. Christopher Sloan

of the Moon, or, later, the one-third gravity of Mars.

Would colonists be able to return to the 1-gravity environment of Earth? they asked. They knew, through previous studies in microgravity, that after six months in weightless Earth orbit, some crew members had lost up to 30% of their bone mass. Even after two years of recuperative therapy on Earth, some space travelers did not recover completely. Would the same debilitation face residents living in the fractional Earth-gravity on the Moon and on Mars? Would they leave Earth, unable to return? These questions had to be answered, before more than a few brave souls would volunteer to go.

In order to find answers, research on the Space Station, to determine the physiological effects of partial-Earth gravity, was, therefore, greatly accelerated in 2012. Two years earlier, the European and Japanese space agencies had decided to deploy, as quickly as possible, a centrifuge to the Station. The centrifugal force created through the rotation of the centrifuge would mimic variable gravity levels, depending upon the rate of rotation.

There had been much hand-wringing years earlier, when NASA cancelled the Japanese-built centrifuge that had been developed for the Space Station. Subsequently, a crash program was undertaken, and a small, yet capable centrifuge was doing partial-gravity tests by 2012.

Medical professionals had observed, through data collected on the 1970s U.S. Skylab station, the Russian Mir station in the 1990s, and the International Space Station (ISS) in the early 21st Century, that some physiological changes, such as the loss of bone mass, appeared to be continuous, throughout a stay in micro-gravity, while other changes reached a plateau. But would this be the case in the partial gravity environments of planets?

Centrifuge studies on the Space Station, from 2012 on, indicated that the one-sixth gravity of the Moon did not reach the threshold of load on the musculoskeletal system, in particular,

the NASA astronaut, the gravitational load on the skeletal system could prevent serious bone loss.

But for those who were not outside the spacecraft, some reconditioning was necessary, after long stays on the Moon, if the Lunar inhabitant wished to return to Earth.

For decades, scientists had worked within their different medical specialties to find preventive and palliative measures to combat each one of the body's adjustments to microgravity. But this approach left the traveler ingesting a pharmacy-worth of drugs, sometimes with counteracting effects, and spending many boring hours on treadmills.

Then, about 20 years ago, it dawned on the engineers who were developing new exercise equipment, that before returning to Earth, orbital and Lunar citizens could combat just about *all* of the debilitating effects *at once*, by simply spending time in a variable-gravity Lunar centrifuge!

Scientists followed their lead. They reported the results of their experiments, carried out at the Gauss University Laboratory for Advancing Human Health on the Moon, to an interplanetary teleconference of medical specialists in mid-2041. They had found that over a period of weeks, by incrementally raising the gravitational load on the body in a centrifuge, through relatively short doses throughout the day, immune system reactivity, bone and muscle strength, heart function, and other physiological systems gradually approached a level comparable to that on Earth.

Happily, follow-on partial-g studies, in centrifuges on the Space Station and on the Moon, revealed that, in all but the most intractable cases, such as bone thinning and calcium loss, the one-third gravity of Mars was *above* the threshold for most physiological changes. As mission planners, back to the 1950s, had hoped, extended stays on Mars would create no "show-stoppers" for a return to Earth. But, as a precaution, still today, travellers planning a vacation or a business trip to Earth, spend a couple of weeks in short, periodic sessions in the variable-g centrifuge, for a 1-gravity



Even though astronauts spent hours per day exercising while in orbit, they still experienced musculoskeletal deconditioning in microgravity. The effects were not always fully reversible, once back on Earth. Here, U.S. astronaut, Shannon Lucid, is exercising on a treadmill during her record-setting 188-day stay on the Russian Mir space station, in 1996. NASA



As an Apollo 15 astronaut descends from the Lunar Module to the surface of the Moon in the Summer of 1971, his 200-pound life support backpack clearly is visible. Although the added weight has been found to counter some of the effects of the Moon's only 1/6 Earth's gravity, scientists found there is still a need for some reconditioning, before return to Earth. NASA

"tune up," under the guidance of the Kepleropolis medical staff.

Multi-Planet Families

However, there is one adaptation problem still under intensive study in the Life Sciences Laboratory in Kepleropolis. It has been observed that children born and raised on Mars do exhibit physiological changes (they are taller), but apparently do not develop the capacity to withstand an Earth-equivalent gravity load. The skeletal system, which develops on Earth under weight-bearing gravitational stress during childhood, has diminished load capacity on Mars. Although some palliative measures are being tested, none has proved to be satisfactory. So, for now, multi-planet family reunions take place on gravitationally "neutral" ground, such as in Lunar or Mars orbit.

All of these experimental results have, of course, been shared with colleagues on Earth. In late 2018, after new laboratory modules, more advanced equipment, nuclear power supplies, and six additional crew members had been added to the ISS, a proposal that had been made in the 1960s by space visionary Krafft Ehrlicke, came to fruition.

It had occurred to Ehrlicke that the adaptation to microgravity which was detrimental to the health of Earth-returning crew members, could be therapeutic to whole groups of people, for whom Earth's 1-gravity was a

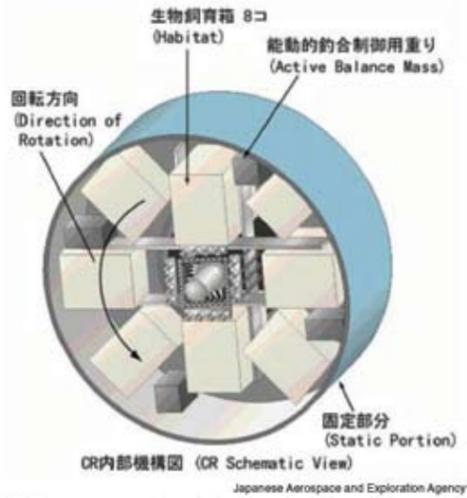
burden. This included those suffering from circulatory ailments, where the removal of gravity could lessen the workload for the heart.

Spinal extension, or a stretching out, seen in micro-gravity (crew members tend to "grow" an inch or two in space), when gravity-induced compression is removed, could relieve the pain of pinched nerves, and chronic bone conditions, Ehrlicke reasoned. And so, the Earth-orbital Michael DeBaakey Memorial Hospital was built, with a complete physical therapy wing, along with a dispensary and clinic to treat on-orbit sickness and injuries from accidents. Similar facilities were replicated in Lunar orbit.

Life in microgravity meant that many of the physical infirmities of old age were no more. The Earth-orbital population grew by leaps and bounds, as seniors moved out of nursing homes on Earth (which, in any case, had become more like hospices, where people were sent to die), and took up residence where they could live comfortably and work productively, while looking down at their home planet, from 250 miles up.

But there was one very serious and potentially life-threatening biological hazard in space that was not so easily resolved: exposure to radiation.

In low-Earth orbit, the Van Allen belts deflect harmful radiation, protecting crews. And on planetary bodies, there is no lack of material



This Japanese centrifuge design was planned for the International Space Station. The habitats are small modules designed to hold seeds, plants, microbes, or small animals. Depending upon the speed of rotation of the centrifuge, partial gravity at the level found on the Moon and Mars can be simulated.

to shield people, plants, and animals from the constant bombardment of cosmic rays and solar particles and radiation. The first extraterrestrial living quarters were simply covered with Lunar and Martian soil. More recently, new materials have been developed to blanket the cities, which can filter out damaging rays, while letting in natural light.

But what about the radiation that crew members would be exposed to during the trip to Mars, navigating through up to 50 million miles of radiation-soaked interplanetary space? Medical professionals had fretted over this danger for decades. Technologists had spent long, tedious hours in laboratories, trying to figure out how to put radiation shielding around a spaceship to protect the crew.

The solution, however, was much simpler: avoid exposing the travelers to dangerous doses of cosmic radiation, by getting to Mars as quickly as possible.

Getting to Mars

Today, families of vehicles navigate the ocean of interplanetary space around the clock, traveling between the Earth, the Moon, and Mars. Only a few miles from downtown Kepleropolis is the Interplanetary Space Launch Centre. The space port is responsible for coordinating the vehicles arriving and departing the Red



Space visionary Krafft Ehrlicke proposed that the disabling effects of adaptation to microgravity could be therapeutic for people on Earth. In this photo, taken in the CBS-TV studio in September 1966, he is explaining to journalist Walter Cronkite (r.) how an orbital hospital could be designed. Courtesy of Krafft Ehrlicke

Planet, similar to the function of a busy airport on the Earth.

Once a month, for example, a spacecraft arrives from the vicinity of the Earth or the Moon, delivering astronomers who will carry out studies of the universe from the unique vantage point provided by the Mars-orbital radio and optical telescopes. There are frequent exchanges of scientists, who study the anomalies among the astronomical observations made from different vantage points, near the Earth, the Moon, and Mars. Of course, there are also business trips, and recreational and family visits.

What made this routine personal contact between the planets possible? It was changing the relative relationship between space and time. Conventional rockets bring people to Earth-orbit in eight minutes and to the Moon in two days. Extend that technology to Mars, and the trip could take seven or more months. But today, to traverse the tens of millions of miles to Mars, takes the same time as it does to go to the Moon! (See: <http://larouchepac.com/files/onehomanntwoaccelerating.flv>.)

The development of a fusion-powered plasma rocket has reduced the travel time between Earth and Mars to less than a week. No longer would doctors have to worry about subjecting crews to weeks, or months, of damaging radiation, or the debilitat-

ing effects of weightlessness.

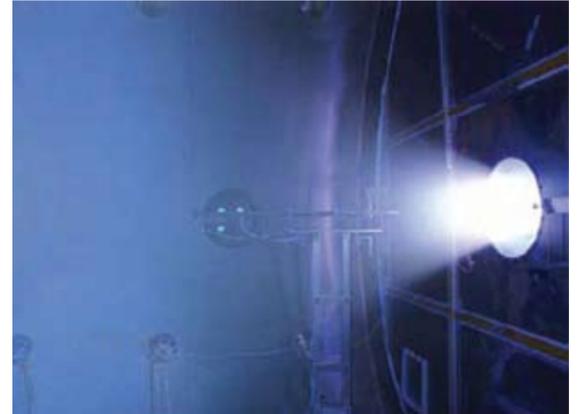
The creation of the fusion rocket can be largely credited to the talent and perseverance of Dr. Franklin Chang-Diaz. A former astronaut and plasma physicist, Chang-Diaz was convinced, from the time he was a researcher at MIT in 1979, that the only way to go to Mars was to go beyond the chemical rocket propulsion technology that had been used for 50 years. Mars travel required something in an entirely new physical régime—a plasma rocket that could one day be powered by fusion energy.

Chang-Diaz established the Advanced Space Propulsion Laboratory at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, in 1993, and started on what became a multi-decade quest to develop the technology mankind would need to go to the planets. Scientists pooh-pooed the project. "Everyone knows fusion power is impossible," some muttered. "And even if it weren't, you will never design a rocket that can use it."

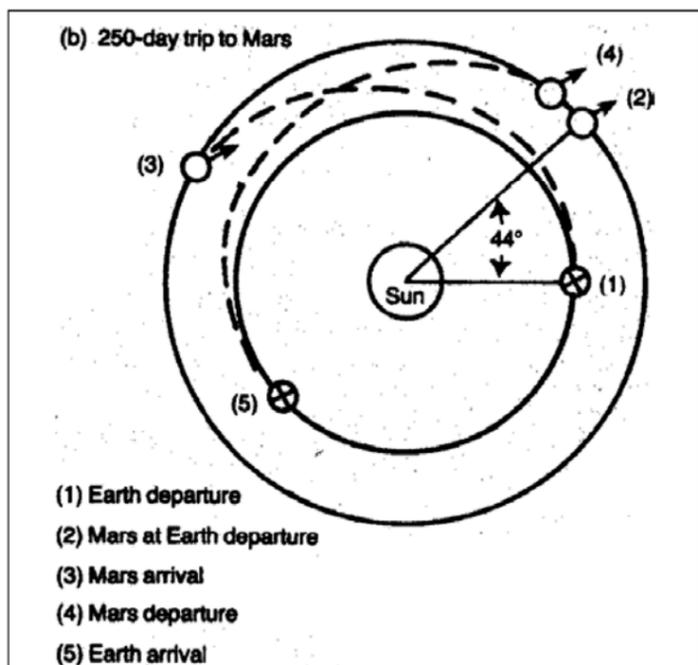
The team that Franklin Chang-Diaz assembled, including his younger brother in Costa Rica, spent 30 years finding a solution to the challenge of designing a system that could withstand the temperature, in the millions of degrees, of a fusion plasma, and transform it into propulsive thrust for a rocket.



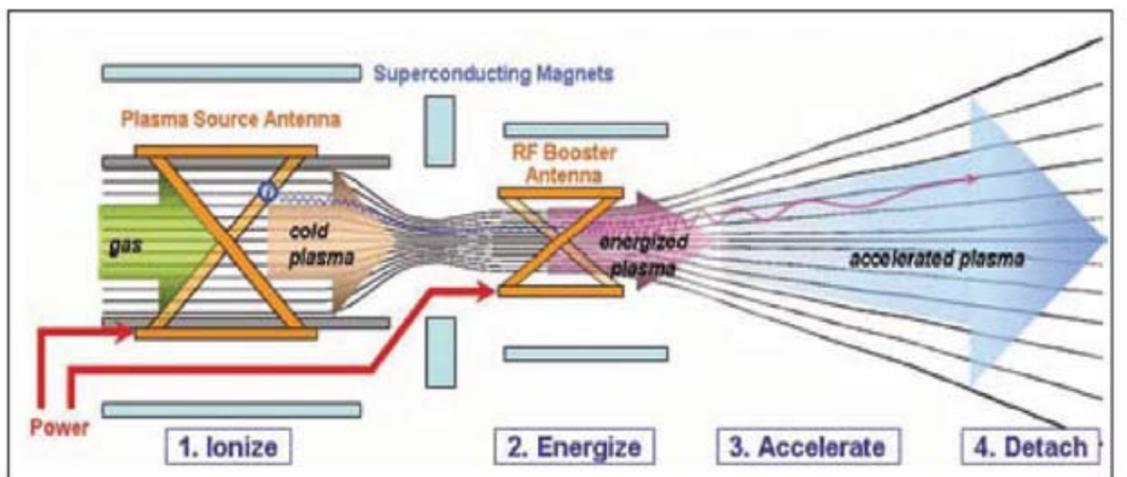
Astronaut and plasma physicist Franklin Chang-Diaz is seen here during flight STS-46, aboard orbiter Atlantis, in August 1992. NASA.



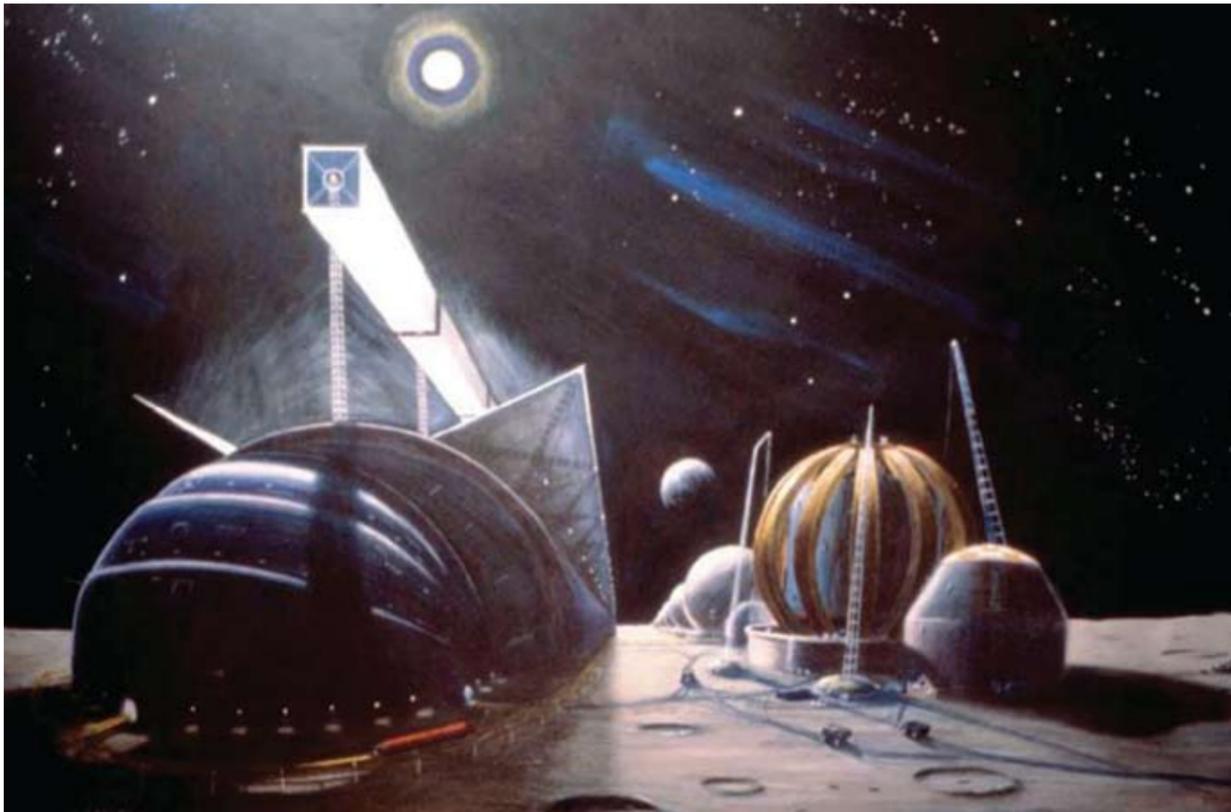
This image is from a video of a laboratory test in July 2009, of the first stage of the VASIMR plasma rocket. That stage heats a gas to over 10,000°, creating a plasma. Chang-Diaz plans to test a small VASIMR engine on the Space Station in the next few years. Ad Astra Rocket Company



In 1925, Walter Hohmann designed the minimum energy transfer orbits shown here. The crew starts out when Earth (1) is 44° ahead of Mars (2), and intersects Mars in its orbit (3), having traveled about 250 days. After spending more than a year on Mars, the craft leaves Mars orbit (4) and arrives back on Earth, another 250 days later, at point (5). Fusion magazine



The VASIMR rocket is made up of three principal stages: 1. a gas is ionized; 2. the plasma is energized and accelerated; and 3. the plasma is detached from the rocket by a magnetic nozzle. The nozzle directs the exhaust, to produce thrust. Ad Astra Rocket Company



Selenopolis, Krafft Ehrlicke's city on the Moon, seen here in an artist's depiction, is the first triumph of human creativity and imagination in the colonization of space. The city, housing thousands, is powered by fusion reactors, seen under construction on the right. Although Selenopolis is covered with lunar soil, to provide shielding against radiation, a series of mirrors brings natural sunlight in to the city. A monorail system, seen on the outer rim of the city, connects it to mining and manufacturing sites on other parts of the Moon. Christopher Sloan



The Australian University of Queensland Hypersonics Initiative has produced impressive results testing engines that reach speeds of more than five times the speed of sound. This June 2007 HyCAUSE test was a collaborative effort, with the U.S. Department of Defense. University of Queensland

Why Fusion?

When it comes to rocket propulsion, the hotter, the better. The efficiency of the rocket engine increases, as the temperature and velocity of the propellant pushed out the rear increases. And the energy produced by the fusing of light ions is orders of magnitude higher than that of any other energy source that has so far been developed.

For comparison, the temperature of the propellant expelled by the 1980s Space Shuttle's main engine, from the chemical combustion of hydrogen and oxygen, was about 14,000° Centigrade. At that temperature, the exhaust velocity is about 4,500 meters per second. The fusion-powered plasma, in the millions of degrees, is about 60 times more efficient, as the plasma particles can move at velocities of 300,000 meters per second.

Chang-Diaz designed the VASIMR, for Variable Specific Impulse Magnetoplasma Rocket. The concept was based on the use of a plasma, or high-temperature electrically charged gas, instead of the burning of chemical fuels. The first-generation engine consisted of three cells, or stages.

In the first stage, a gas, such as hydrogen, is turned into a plasma, by heating it to more than 10,000°. At that point, the electrons are stripped away from the atoms.

In the second stage, the plasma gas is heated to the desired temperature, using electromagnetic radio waves. The third stage—the most challenging—is to coax the plasma out of the rocket engine, to create a plasma exhaust, and rocket thrust. To do this, VASIMR takes advantage of the

fact that the electrically conducting plasma can be directed by magnetic fields. A unique magnetic nozzle was developed, to direct the flow of the hot plasma out of the engine, without touching the sides of the nozzle.

What makes this engine "variable"? The amount of thrust produced can be changed by varying the amount, and weight, of the gas that is being expelled, as well as the strength of the magnetic field which directs the plasma. At the start of an interplanetary trip, more, or heavier propellant will be used, to give the spaceship the thrust it needs to start on its journey, and pick up speed.

Once the appropriate speed is reached, the engine can be "throttled back" to lower thrust levels. This is done by reducing the mass of the plasma exhaust, while increasing the velocity of the exhaust particles. The higher exhaust velocity is the most fuel-efficient operating mode. By "tuning" the fusion-powered ship, its acceleration is variable.

This capability turned out to be critical, when, six years ago, a ship that suffered a serious mechanical breakdown mid-way to Mars, had to abort the mission and quickly return to Earth.

As the crew approaches the half-way mark, the spacecraft will start its deceleration, so it can approach the orbit of Mars, and dock with one of the Mars-orbital space stations. From there, small shuttle vehicles easily transport the passengers to the surface of the planet.

VASIMR was the first engine designed to be able to efficiently move either people or freight. For the hu-

man trips to Mars, clearly, time was of the essence, so, for human transport, the VASIMR engine was energized with fusion power, and operated to optimize speed.

But to build Kepleropolis, thousands of tons of equipment, life-support systems, and structural materials taken largely from the Moon, but also from Earth, had to be transported to Mars. In this case, it was not speed, but cargo-capacity that was optimized.

Dr. Chang-Diaz began his laboratory ground testing years before fusion energy was available. The first stage of the experimental rocket engine, and of the second-stage radio frequency plasma heating, were successfully tested during the Summer of 2009 (see: <http://www.onorbit.com/node/1276>). In 2012, a first flight version of the VASIMR was ready to be tested in space, on the Space Station. The test engine used the Station's electrical supply for the kilowatts of power needed to heat the plasma. The small thrust produced was even used to boost the Station into a slightly higher orbit.

Parallel to the development of the plasma rocket technology, there was a crash effort to develop a multimewatt space nuclear fission plant. This technology had shown great promise decades earlier, but had been abandoned in the early 1970s, in the United States, when there was no plan to go to Mars, and in the early 1990s in Russia, after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

In 2030, a revolutionary 200 MW nuclear-powered VASIMR rocket got its first test run in Earth orbit. The nuclear energy source used was an improved version of the Russian Topaz reactor from the 1990s. Just four years later, nuclear-propelled cargo ships were making regular runs between the orbits of the Earth and the Moon. Not long after that, ships were delivering cargo from the Moon's orbit, to that of Mars—in only 39 days. Interplanetary commerce had become a reality.

A Worldwide Effort

Dr. Chang-Diaz's VASIMR plasma rocket was, by no means, the only fusion design tested, nor is it the only one flying today. A broad-scale research and development program was restarted in 2010, to apply fusion to power space travel. A major contribution to the international fusion effort came from the stunning results China and South Korea had already achieved.

Every nation was called upon to contribute to space transportation infrastructure. For instance, Australia,

where a band of young university enthusiasts had taken the lead, in the early 21st Century, in hypersonic engine testing, developed a family of transatmospheric vehicles, that could efficiently carry passengers in a scram-jet-powered airplane-like vehicle, from the surface of the Earth, to low-Earth orbit. This development also brought to fruition a dream that went back as far as the space program itself—the ability to travel between the farthest points on Earth in a couple of hours, rather than the better part of a day.

Brazil, fortunate enough to be located at the Equator (the closer to the Equator, the less energy needed to launch into orbit), inaugurated its Alcantara launch facility in 2011, and is now a major interplanetary space port, especially servicing vehicles produced by nations in the Southern Hemisphere.

Japan and Europe took up the task, along with Russia, of building unmanned spacecraft to bring cargo to the variety of Earth-orbiting space stations, satellites, Lunar space vehicle assembly, repair and check-out garages, and other infrastructure. These nations, plus China and India, by 2017, had also deployed fleets of manned vehicles, to shuttle crew members from Earth to orbit.

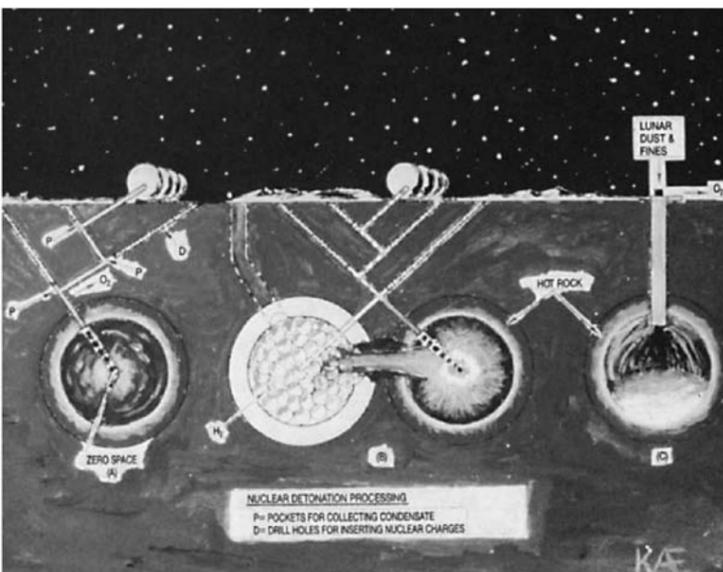
While chemical-fueled vehicles still have their place—in lifting large payloads into low-Earth orbit—from there, and through interplanetary space, fission and fusion

power are the baseline transport systems today.

It goes without saying that meeting the challenges of developing nuclear and fusion systems that could be flown in space, made revolutionary new energy technologies available on Earth. In 2010, when the world's dying economy started to come back to life, an immediate crisis to be faced, was the lack of adequate supplies of power. It seems beyond belief today, but then, nearly one-third of the Earth's people did not even have access to electricity.

Faced with the reality of this crisis, virtually overnight, the silly notions that diffuse solar energy, or that burning the Earth's food supply (i.e., "biofuels") could remedy the world's energy crisis, were pushed aside. Energy flux density, the amount of power that flows past a given surface in a fixed amount of time—which the American economist LaRouche had developed as the measure of efficient power back in the 1970s—was the only criterion applied to choosing power sources.

Since the 2020s, energy has not been a constraint on Earth. Abundant nuclear power transformed not only the standard of living of all Earth's inhabitants, it created new supplies of the fresh water that nourishes life itself, an array of new medical applications, energy to power the all-electric transportation systems that have replaced the primitive and wasteful use of finite supplies of fossil fuels,



Krafft Ehrlicke proposed a detailed series of technologies to be used for the industrial development of the Moon. In this diagram of lunar materials processing, three techniques are illustrated for the underground mining and extraction of lunar materials, using small nuclear detonations. Fusion Magazine



Before men are sent to Mars, in 2024, an international robotic mission will be deployed to return samples of rock and soil to be intensively examined in laboratories on Earth. In this artist's representation, an ascent vehicle is taking off from the Martian surface, to deliver its previous cargo. The rover, which collected the samples and delivered them to the vehicle, takes shelter behind a rock. JPL/NASA

and enabled the industrial development of the Moon.

Krafft Ehrlicke's Plans Revived

None of what has been accomplished on Mars over these past 50 years, would have been possible if not for the pioneers who took on the challenge of living on the Moon. For all of the discussion and disagreements 50 years ago, as to whether it were necessary to live on the Moon before going to Mars, no one today questions the wisdom of the decision to take that route.

In fact, the conditions on the Moon are more severe, and un-Earth-like, than on Mars. By tackling the Moon first, later, when it became possible to safely go to Mars, the technologies that were needed to live there, had already been largely developed and tested—some had failed and been improved—and were proven. The Lunar test-bed did not just make Mars colonization easier; it made it possible.

At the start of the global Mars colonization program, in 2010, no one had ever lived on the Moon for more than a few days, and even that had been 40 years earlier, during the Apollo Program. Those first Lunar explorers had carried with them everything they needed. They were limited by that era's rocket technology to exploring only the near-equatorial regions of the Moon, and the near side of the Moon, which always faces the Earth. To live on the Moon for months, if not years, required an entirely new approach.

For guidance, and in order to avoid wasting any more time than had already been frittered way, the exquisitely detailed lunar industrialization plans of the visionary Krafft Ehrlicke were picked from the bookshelves and dusted off.

Highly energy-dense nuclear technologies, Ehrlicke explained, would hold the key to living in a place without an atmosphere, virtually without water, with a two-week night, with intense radiation, and wide temperature extremes. On Earth, a productive standard of living in 2010 required a per capita consumption of tens of kilowatts of electrical energy. On the Moon, megawatts per capita were required. For Mars, considering also the transport requirements, electricity consumption today is approaching the terawatt (1 trillion watts) range.

In the early 2020s, multi-megawatt nuclear fission reactors were robotically placed on the surface to provide the power for the first tens of arriving Lunar settlers. A decade later, multi-gigawatt nuclear power stations gave life to the beginnings of a Lunar city.

As the first Lunar settlement grew, industrial manufacturing followed. Underground caverns, charged with nuclear, and later, fusion explosives, separated and concentrated Lunar raw materials. Manufacturing plants outfitted with laser, electron-beam,

and other directed-energy power sources shaped the structural materials into usable form. Construction sites were established to build the grand city of Selenopolis.

As Lunar industrial processing expanded, less and less semi-and finished product needed to be imported from Earth. In fact, by 2037, the flow of commerce had reversed direction.

Before Selenopolis could reach its full economic potential, fusion power was required. And the Moon itself would be key. The most efficient fuel for fusion energy—on Earth, the Moon, Mars, or in rockets—is the fusing of the deuterium isotope of hydrogen, and the helium-3 isotope. On Earth, little helium-3 remains, from deposits by the solar wind. But on the airless, weatherless Moon, there is a treasure trove of this rare and precious material, on and near the surface.

Intensive orbital studies of Lunar minerals over the 2010s, indicated regions of *relatively* higher helium-3 concentration. Immediately, the two nations of the world with the most extensive experience in mining in extremely cold climates—Canada and Russia—began a joint R&D program to develop the tools that would be effective in mining helium-3 on the Moon.

As progress on developing Dr. Chang-Diaz's plasma rocket for Mars continued, nuclear-powered freighters began making deliveries of Lunar helium-3 to fuel the fusion reactors on Earth. Later, that fuel would be needed for the fusion rockets. In fact, it turned out that the Moon, with its near total vacuum, was an ideal place for plasma-rocket engine testing, since the environment was a good analogue for what ships would encounter in interplanetary space. Happily, Dr. Chang-Diaz was still nimble enough, at the age of 79, to make the Lunar excursion in 2029, and supervise these decisive tests.

The crowning accomplishment of the Lunar program, was the establishment of Selenopolis. This first extraterrestrial home for mankind was actually not all that strange and unfamiliar to the immigrants from Earth. The city was divided into different regions, mirroring the variety of climates on Earth, with urban, rural, agricultural, industrial, and resort areas. There are museums, Gauss University, and the Jules Verne Theater, where in stunning clarity, Selenarians gather to watch the unfolding of human civilization on Mars.

On the Moon, mankind learned how to "live off the land," processing Lunar soil to extract oxygen, minerals, and materials, capturing water ice at the poles, and developing new resources that became the fulfilment of Krafft Ehrlicke's "Extraterrestrial Imperative."

Mankind had established a multi-planet home. His world had become



Above Winter in Selenopolis: While some residents of the city on the Moon enjoy ice skating and other Winter sports, others visit the Hall of Astronauts Museum, on the left. The city replicates various climates and seasons on Earth, making the Selenarians feel right at home. *Courtesy of Krafft Ehrlicke* **Right** On June 26, 2001, the Hubble Space Telescope took this stunning photograph of Mars. The most Earthlike planet, Mars has carbon and water ice at the poles, and carbon dioxide frozen in the soil, and indications it is still an active planet. *NASA/Hubble Heritage Team*



"three dimensional." Here, the work of three generations had created the future, for so many more.

The Next 50 Years

Where do we go from here? Over the next 50 years, the focus of activity on Mars will change. Now that Kepleropolis is operational, and the construction phase is drawing to a close, it is the investigation of life which will become the major focus of scientific inquiry.

For centuries, scientists speculated about whether there ever was, or if there is, even today, life on Mars. Throughout the 2010s, increasingly more sophisticated robotic explorers were sent to try to find out. The results were all ambiguous.

Finally, the most challenging unmanned mission—an international sample return—was launched in 2024, and a few precious pounds of Martian soil and rocks came back to laboratories on Earth. Still, no definitive answer.

With great agility, and the creativity that only man could bring to the task, finally, three years after the first Mars landing, scientists in the field made the stunning discovery of fossil remains of microorganisms that, at one time, lived on Mars.

The operative question now under intensive investigation, is whether there are niches that have somehow been protected from the cold, dry environment of today's Mars, where life may still exist.

Scientists have taken their cue from the extensive research on Earth, of

life in extreme environments. They were shocked to find, in the last decade of the 20th Century, that life is, indeed, found in extreme temperatures, in high-radiation environments, and even in places where there is no light. On Mars, this work is being carried out with the necessary extreme care.

If scientists do find living organisms, one major question to examine, is whether that life originally came from Earth; or, whether life on Earth had migrated through interplanetary space, and originally came from Mars; or if life developed independently, on both planets. Today there are passionate adherents to each theory.

Whether or not it is found that life still exists on Mars, to make this planet truly a home for mankind, a process has been started that will create a "second Earth." Terraforming the Red Planet, as far as can be seen today, will be the work of centuries.

One is reminded of a story in the history books, that when Charles de Gaulle told a junior officer of a particular kind of tree he wanted to be planted outside his office, the officer objected, stating: "But General, that is a very slow-growing tree. It will take decades before it produces any shade." The General replied, "Then you had best get started right away!" Those living on Mars today will not be there to see it turned into a garden, but their great-great-great-grandchildren will be.

In the late 1920s, Hermann Oberth, the father of space flight, said that the purpose of space exploration was to "make all worlds habitable." That is the goal of the Second Earth project—to create a biosphere on Mars.

Over the years, scientists have put forward numerous approaches to terraforming Mars. But because this is an experiment that cannot, in any satisfactory way, be carried out anywhere else, but on Mars itself, it was decided that a number of approaches would be tried at the same time.

The first order of business, is to raise the temperature on the Red Planet, to liberate frozen water-ice, at the poles and in the permafrost, and gasify the frozen carbon dioxide, to thicken the atmosphere. This will begin a self-reinforcing "runaway" greenhouse effect (once so foolishly feared on Earth).

One of the pathfinder technologies, used in Lunar orbit over the past 20 years, is a set of reflective mirrors.

These Solettas, or artificial suns, designed by Ehrlicke in the 1970s, from an original idea of Oberth, are directing light reflected from the Sun to illuminate perpetually shadowed, water-ice-rich polar regions of the Moon.

On Mars, engineers have determined that the first step, now underway, needed to transfer this technology, is the deployment of a modest-sized orbiting mirror, able to raise the temperature in a given area, by a few degrees. Eventually, once Solettas reach the terawatt level of power, this warming would activate the hydrosphere on Mars, liberating some of the frozen water. The size of the mirror, at a radius of 125 kilometers, required that it be manufactured entirely out of Martian material.

A second experimental approach now underway, is the "seeding" of the Martian atmosphere with halocarbons. These greenhouse gases will slowly raise the global atmospheric temperature and pressure on Mars, one day liberating explorers from the bulky spacesuits now donned for field work, requiring only scuba-type breathing gear. Once genetically-engineered plants can start living in the carbon-rich atmosphere, they will oxygenate the air, eventually making Mars habitable, without the need for special equipment.

We now know there was life on Mars before man arrived. How many other bodies in our Solar System were, or still are, abodes of life? This will be intensively studied, to the far reaches of the outer planets, over the next 50 years.

And starting today, the Kepler II spacecraft is on its way beyond our neighborhood of planets, to search for life on planets orbiting other stars.

Throughout human history there have always been naysayers and pessimists. The establishment of the city on Mars is just the most recent proof, that the human spirit can overcome any crisis: that by marshalling his unique creative abilities, man discovers the laws of the universe, and then shapes the universe to the betterment of all mankind.

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Above One of the technologies that is now being tested for terraforming Mars was first tested in the orbit of the Moon. In this painting, each one of Krafft Ehrlicke's Lunettas is providing the equivalent to a full Moon, lighting the perpetually dark lunar pole. Larger orbiting mirrors can be used to raise the temperature of Mars. *Courtesy of Krafft Ehrlicke* **Right** The mission of Kepler I, launched in 2009, is to identify Earth-sized planets around other stars. This image shows the region of the Milky Way where the Kepler spacecraft is pointed. Each rectangle indicates a specific region of the sky covered by each Charged Couple Device element of the photometer. *Carter Roberts, Eastbay Astronomical Society/NASA*



British Monetarism Turns Public Health into Mass Murder

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Jews in slave labour camps, for instance, sharply reduced Germany's national wages bill, and providing only the minimum calories necessary for maximum work output in the camps, reduced expenses even further. Hitler initiated his "T-4" euthanasia program in 1939 to exterminate the "useless eaters", or "lives unworthy of life", who he said were a "drain" on the war efforts; he then set up the concentration camps as a direct extension of T-4.

Similarly, British Prime Minister Tony Blair established NICE in 1999, to ration the care provided under Britain's universal health care system, the National Health Service (NHS). In an interview with *Time* magazine on 27th March, 2009, NICE chairman Sir Michael Rawlins coldly laid out the Nazi-like mathematical formulae NICE employs to determine how much money a life is worth:

Time: Why is NICE needed? Shouldn't you get the drugs you need when you are sick, regardless of cost?

Rawlins: All health care systems are facing the problem of finite resources and almost infinite demand.... We are best known [for looking] at a new drug, device or diagnostic technique to see whether the increment in the cost of that treat-

ment is worth the increment in the health gain....

Time: How is that measured?

Rawlins: It's based on the cost of a measure called the "quality-adjusted life year." A QALY scores your health on a scale from zero to one: zero if you're dead and one if you're in perfect health. You find out as a result of a treatment where a patient would move up the scale. If you do a hip replacement, the patient might start at 0.5 and go up to 0.7, improving 0.2. You can assume patients live for an average of 15 years following hip replacements. And .2 times 15 equals three quality-adjusted life years. If the hip replacement costs 10,000 GBP [about US\$15,000] to do, it's 10,000 divided by three, which equals 3,333 GBP [US\$5,000]. That figure is the cost per QALY.

Time: So by the cost per quality-adjusted life year, you are basically deciding how much a year of life is worth?

Rawlins: Yes. The most controversial area is where you place the dividing line between what is cost-effective and what is cost-ineffective. That is the "How much is life worth?" question.... *The judgment of our health economists is that somewhere in the region of 20,000-30,000 GBP per quality-adjusted life year is the [threshold],*

but it's not a strict limit. [Emphasis added]

Physician Warnings: NICE Kills

A March 2009 *European Journal of Cancer* editorial attacked NICE, saying that the agency—in its rulings on which treatments are to be accessible, and under what conditions—has become more restrictive, year by year, and increasingly, has based its rulings not on clinical effectiveness, but on *cost effectiveness*. Last year, to take only one example, NICE rejected four drugs for advanced kidney or lung cancer, while acknowledging, as reported in *The Independent* of London, that "the drugs do extend life by up to six months, but the money would be better spent on other patients".

NICE has also progressively reduced accessibility of radiology treatments for cancer, causing those who have gone through chemotherapy to wait many months for radiation treatments, or to forgo them entirely. After six years of NICE, the wait for radiology had doubled to six weeks; after ten years, it had nearly doubled again to 11 weeks, according to the (U.S.-based) Commonwealth Foundation.

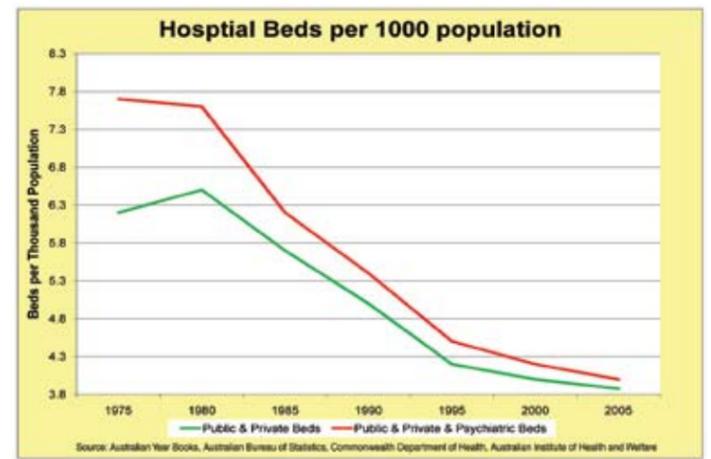
London oncologist, Dr. Karol Sikora, a professor of cancer medicine at the Imperial College School of Medicine, wrote in the 12th May, 2009 *New Hampshire Union Leader*, under the title "This Health Care 'Reform' Will Kill Thousands": "As a practicing oncologist, I am forced to give patients older, cheaper medicines. The real cost of this penny-pinching is *premature death for thousands of patients*—and higher overall health costs than if they had been treated properly...." [Emphasis added]

He added, "If NICE concludes that a new drug gives insufficient bang for the buck, it will not be available through our public National Health Service, which provides care for the majority of Britons.... Partly as a result of these restrictions on new medicines, British patients die earlier."

It's Coming Here

The British are heavily promoting the NICE model all over the world, through NICE International, which brags that it has developed such excellent "evidence-based" decision-making tools on what services and medicines are to be provided, and what are not, that they can "produce guidance even in the absence of (high quality or generalisable) evidence"! In the United States, Barack Obama and his chief health adviser, Ezekiel "EZ-kill" Emmanuel, have based the centrepiece of their health care reforms on NICE: a federal health board to ration care called the Federal Council on Comparative Effectiveness Research. Sparked by Lyndon LaRouche's naming Obama as a "new Nero" in his 11th April 2009 webcast, the American people took to the streets against Obama's NICE-based reforms.

In Australia, Kevin Rudd betrayed the intention of his much-touted health reforms, by appointing Professor Stephen Duckett—who designed the notorious Casemix funding model so that Jeff Kennett could slash public hospital funding in Victoria by 10 per cent in two years in 1992-94—to his Na-



How to fix health care? MORE BEDS! Instead, Australia's governments are turning to Britain's NICE, to kill patients so they can slash health care costs even further.

tional Health and Hospitals Reform Commission to prepare for a federal takeover of public hospitals. (The nurses of the Alberta Health Service in Canada accused Duckett in September this year of "bullying and misleading the public" in his new job as CEO and President of the Alberta Health Service in Canada, where he is cutting \$1 billion from that health budget.)

One reason Rudd is pushing for a federal takeover of public health, is because the Kennett-style "reforms" which have gutted public health care, haven't been uniform across Australia. For example, New South Wales, for all of its problems, rejected Duckett's Casemix as a funding model, the only state to do so. A federally-run system would ensure health care could be rationed across-the-board.

Rudd's federal takeover proposal coincides with a full-on NICE re-shaping of Australian public health. Two Australians are on the International Advisory Board of NICE International: Dr. Suzanne Hill the Secretary to

the World Health Organisation's Expert Committee on Essential Medicines, and Emeritus Professor Lloyd Sansom AO, the chairman of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. Through Sansom, NICE potentially already influences the rationing of medications, given recent decisions by Sansom's Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) to cut certain cancer medications.

NICE's fingerprints are also all over the 2008 report by Peter Garling SC into Acute Care Services in NSW Public Hospitals. When Garling delivered the Centre for Health Governance, Law and Ethics 2009 Oration at the University of Sydney, he laid out a Nazi-like legal/ethical rationale for health care cuts: "One is entering the field where economic rationalism comes face to face with individual standards of morality, individual values and a multitude of different perspectives..." he said. "Should the baby live? And should the grandparents die? *There is no single and obvious answer to these questions.*" [Emphasis added]

On Her Majesty's Secret Service: Kevin 007?

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course, that has served him very well....

When it was decided in 1995 that Rudd should enter Federal Parliament, the path was cleared for him to win Labor Party pre-selection for the federal electorate of Griffith, by a branch-stacking campaign so extensive it sparked a nationwide scandal about Labor Party branch-stacking, which was investigated by the ABC's *Four Corners*. Rudd failed to win Griffith on his first try, in 1996, but he was pushed through in 1998. And fellow Labor MPs who questioned his credentials, or the circumstances of his wife's curious rise to riches in business, were quickly gagged.

His Labor credentials were indeed curious, including as they did, his membership in the neo-conservative Australian-American Leadership Dialogue; his regular attendance at the notorious Mont Pelerin Society front, the Centre for Independent Studies; his support for the Iraq war which Tony Blair had personally launched via his "sexed-up" dossier on Saddam Hussein's non-existent nuclear bomb; and his connections to the British-backed pro-independence, rabidly anti-China networks in Taiwan. But all these went unquestioned as Rudd was fast-tracked through the ranks of the party to become the Leader of what he liked to call "Her Majesty's loyal Opposition".

And so, when Labor's defeat of the discredited Coalition government loomed as inevitable in 2007, and Her Majesty wanted to guarantee that the ALP replacement for her faithful servant John

Winston Howard wouldn't resort to "old Labor" policies in the face of the economic collapse, she had the perfect candidate.

Mrs. Moneybags

Meanwhile, another key component of the Rudd story was unfolding, that of his wife Therese Rein's rags-to-riches rise in business, which has netted the PM and his wife a conservatively-estimated \$60 million fortune. Rein's Ingeus company earns all of its income from government outsourcing. She won her first government contract in 1993 when Paul Keating outsourced job placement for the long-term unemployed, and enjoyed a windfall in 1996-97 when the Howard government abolished the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) and established the private Job Network. By then, the board of Rein's "independent" business included Wayne Goss, Qantas director and former Commonwealth Public Service head Mike Codd, and former ASIC regional commissioner Barrie Adams. Following Tony Blair's 1995 election as British Prime Minister, she won similar contracts in Britain, reportedly leveraged through Goss' former political adviser Michael Stephenson who switched to advise Blair. Following Rudd's 2007 election, Rein sold out of the Australian side of her business, supposedly to avoid a conflict of interest. But the conflict of interest is now bigger than ever: the vast majority of the Australian PM's household income now comes directly from the British government.

Mass Strike Shapes U.S., World Politics—"LaRouche Plan" now on the table

From Page 1

Yuri Andropov rejected President Ronald Reagan's historic 23rd March, 1983 offer to share a new anti-missile system with the Soviets, LaRouche warned that if the Soviets tried to mobilise their creaking economy to outpace the U.S. and its allies in developing the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI, which LaRouche himself had authored), then the strain of that effort would collapse the Soviet system "in about five years". On 12th October, 1988, LaRouche followed up with a historic address at the Kempinski Hotel in Berlin, where he forecast that the wall would soon come down, leading to the reunification of East and West Germany—something which no other human being on the planet expected at that time.

The Mass Strike

Now, we have entered a similar situation. At certain periods in history, LaRouche has explained, echoing the words of the great poet Percy Bysshe Shelley in his *Defence of Poetry*, certain dynamic processes take over a population, and great masses of people then act on an entirely different basis than anything apparent just days or weeks before. Since the writings of the German revolutionary and economist Rosa Luxemburg in the early 20th Century, such a

process has been known as a "mass strike". Despite the fact that terrified U.S. Congressmen are hiding from their constituents and therefore this process is not as visible as it was in August and early September, it is nonetheless still growing in the U.S., and it is simmering in many other nations. [To better understand the "mass strike", see the LPACTV video *The Dynamics of Mass Strike* authored by LaRouche's Political Action Committee (www.larouhepac.com/lpactv), and listen to the moving 10th October, 2009 LaRouche Show on radio (www.larouhepub.com/radio/archive_2009.html), featuring members of LaRouche's movement in Germany who were present during the October 1989 events there.]

Again, this *dynamic* social process of the mass strike unleashes the previously unthinkable. In the current, unprecedented breakdown crisis of the entire global economy, it means that the imperial death grip of the City of London and its Wall Street appendage on the world, may be suddenly broken, and that an entirely different international political and economic order may emerge to replace it. LaRouche has authored the guidelines for precisely such an urgently needed new global system in his "LaRouche Plan" released on 30th September.



The LaRouche Plan

LaRouche's plan for the U.S. is necessary for the entire world economy. "There's no part of the world, which presently has an ongoing program, or capability, to independently survive the present financial crisis," LaRouche said. "The only way it is going to be done is the same way the United States is going to have to do it."

The first measure of the LaRouche Plan is to enforce the U.S. Constitution which specifies the U.S. is a credit system, not a monetary system, by putting all commercial banks—not investment or merchant banks—through bankruptcy reorganisation. The accounts in the commercial banks which meet the Glass-Steagall standard, largely the cheque and savings accounts of ordinary customers and trading ac-

counts of businesses, will receive full protection under renewed Glass-Steagall measures which protect people's deposits from predatory speculation (see p. 5). The worthless "crap" paper, which LaRouche calls "Bernanke money", held by the investment banks and hedge funds etc., will not receive protection, but will be wiped out in the bankruptcy reorganisation.

The next step is to issue Federal credit principally into government infrastructure projects, to generate a recovery. Private entrepreneurs who subcontract to an infrastructure project will receive protection and accessibility to credit, similar to subcontractors under war production during World War II. This way, the projects will create skilled, blue-collar jobs in infrastructure, agriculture and industry, which will generate real wealth and a real recovery—not white collar jobs, service jobs, or so-called "green" jobs.

The LaRouche Plan will also fix health care, by eliminating the abominable Health Maintenance Organisation (HMO) system which structures health care to generate profit ahead of actual clinical care, and going back to a Hill-Burton standard, the post-WWII Congressional Act which mandated minimum beds per thousand people in every county in the United States.

British Monetarism Turns Public Health into Mass Murder

By Robert Barwick and Noeleen Isherwood

Britain's sadistically-named National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) has perfected "cost-effective" health care rationing into institutionalised mass murder—and it is coming to Australia. In Britain:

* According to the 2008/09 *National Care of the Dying Audit*, an incredible 16.5 per cent of all deaths—one in six—in 2008 resulted from the Royal Family's Liverpool Care Pathway practice of continuous deep sedation, a euthanasia rate twice that of the Netherlands, where euthanasia is legal;

* the survival rate from prostate cancer after five years is 51 per cent, compared to 92 per cent in the United States;

* 53 per cent survive five

years after a breast cancer diagnosis, compared to 71 per cent in France;

* between 40.2 to 48.1 per cent of men and 48 to 54.1 per cent of women survive a cancer diagnosis, compared to 60.3 per cent of men and 61.7 percent of women in Sweden;

* a patient successfully sued the National Health Service in 2004 for the right *not to be denied care*, but the British health authorities *had it overturned on appeal*, insisting that removing its ability to deny care would lead to an inefficient allocation of resources;

* one per cent of multiple sclerosis sufferers receive beta interferon, compared to 15 per cent in Europe, because NICE ruled that the "clinical benefits appear to be outweighed by very high costs" of the drug.

Hundreds of thousands of

lives are cut off early under NICE's rulings.

Nazi NICE

NICE is a vehicle for the *monetarist* looting of health care, which dramatically intensifies the private financier-directed budget cuts of the last three decades which have already thrown the public health systems of Britain, Australia, the U.S., New Zealand et al., into permanent crisis.

Like the savage health cuts of today, which are designed to help bail out the bankrupt, London-centred international financial system, Hitler had to cut costs also, for similar reasons: to free up the financial and physical resources ordinarily consumed by the common people, for the bankers, and for war. Interring millions of largely middle class

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What's the Difference?



"\$66.8 billion a year goes to chronically ill patients in the last two years of life."



"This...ill person will cost our people's community 60,000 marks over his lifetime. Citizen, this is your money too."

There is no difference. Health care rationing is driven by the same rationale as Hitler's T-4 euthanasia program. There is no difference between those readers of the oligarchy's *Newsweek* magazine who buy into the argument, and the Germans who supported Hitler. In fact, today's genocidal health care "reforms" are *directly modelled* on Hitler's policies.

Involuntary Euthanasia—by Royal Decree

The British Royals personally set up the "Liverpool Care Pathway" of the National Health Service (NHS) which is killing thousands of Brits a year through *involuntary* euthanasia—murder. The Liverpool Care Pathway was responsible for one in six deaths in Britain in 2008—16.5 per cent—through continuous deep sedation, a rate of euthanasia twice that of the Netherlands where euthanasia is legal. What the silly Poms don't want to know—which is why they are dying—is that it is their beloved Queen killing them off, continuing a longstanding Windsor tradition of genocide.

The Liverpool Care Pathway started as a pilot project in 2003-04 of the Marie Curie Hospice in Liverpool. All of the key people involved with the Marie Curie organisation's euthanasia project are from the Prince Charles-led King's Fund, a powerful Royal Family trust founded in the late 19th Century by Charles' ancestor Prince of Wales, Prince Edward, later King Edward

VII. Edward heavily backed the race science innovation called "eugenics", with its emphasis on racial purity achieved through forced sterilisations, euthanasia and population reduction—favourite Royal themes to this day. After he became King, his fund was incorporated in 1907 as the King's Hospital Fund for London. The Royal Family have personally directed the Fund for its entire history: since 1986 Prince Charles has been the President, and in 2008 the Queen re-incorporated it with herself as patron, and renamed it simply the King's Fund—in preparation to start up the killing program.

The 2003-04 euthanasia pilot project at the Marie Curie Hospice was implemented and overseen by King's Fund trustee Si-



The Royals (left) and the City of London financiers, represented by Thomas Hughes-Hallett (right) are pushing *involuntary* euthanasia in the U.K. and around the world.



mon Stevens, at the time British Prime Minister Tony Blair's chief health adviser. The President of the Marie Curie Hospice, since 2000, is Prince Charles, and its Chief Executive is a Senior Associate of the King's Fund, Thomas Hughes-Hallett, a lawyer and City of London financier for 22 years, with Robert Fleming and J Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd, Enskilda Securities and Robert Fleming Securities.

Killing People to Save Banks

In a spine-chilling echo of Hitler's September 1939 T-4 mass-euthanasia program of the "lives unworthy of life" to free up resources for war, it was *following the onset of the global financial collapse in 2007* that the panicked British Monarchy/City of London nexus centred in the King's Fund, rushed their euthanasia project into nation-wide implementation. The City of London, desperate to save the entire financial edifice of the British Empire, required the public resources expended on health and social services to bail itself out. In 2008, the NHS set up the Liverpool Care Pathway in centres all over the U.K., and published a guidebook, entitled *End of Life Care Strategy* which laid out the Pathway:

Starting with "Step One: Identifying people who are approaching the end of life", it proceeds to "Step Five: Last days of life", in which the Liverpool Care Pathway is the means of termination. After this comes "Step Six: Care after death", on what to do with

the bodies, and how to handle shocked family members. For the latter, it proposes that death certificates be falsified to show a natural cause rather than homicide—precisely as was done in the Hitler T-4 program.

In January 2009, financier Hughes-Hallett of the King's Fund and Marie Curie Hospice was appointed chairman of the new national End of Life Care Implementation Advisory Board. In his foreword to the killers' first annual report, published by the NHS in July 2009, Hughes-Hallett wrote, "We're trying to change the way this country thinks about and responds to the idea of death. We're trying to change the way the medical and social care professions think about and respond to death. We're trying to change the way end of life care services are commissioned."

In September, a NHS-commissioned report by McKinsey and Company, calling for saving \$32 billion *per year* by drastic cuts in health care, was leaked to the press. King's Fund Chief Economist John Appleby (quoted in *Time* magazine, 9th September, 2009) responded that these savings must be accomplished by finding "ways to counter rising health-care costs associated with an aging population, expensive new medical treatments and rising patient expectations". King's Fund Chief Executive Niall Dickson chimed in that, rather than doing more with less resources, "Doing less with less seems a more realistic scenario."

Globalising Genocide

The 2007-onwards financial collapse is global, so by necessity the Monarchy simultaneously ratcheted up its killing program internationally. In 2007, King's Fund trustee Simon Stevens went to the United States to spread the euthanasia project there. Stevens became Vice President of Minnesota-based UnitedHealth, the massive private health insurance company for the U.S. and Britain. Stevens' official job is to advise all private health insurers to get behind the new Obama agenda for health-care reform, which Obama and his chief health care adviser Ezekiel "EZ-kill" Emmanuel have based on Stevens' "end of life" model; his photo ominously appears on the website of the 40 million-member American Association of Retired Persons (AARP).

In Australia, most of the states have enthusiastically run pilot projects of the Liverpool Care Pathway:

* *A Pilot Study of the use of the Liverpool Care Pathway in Western Australia* was conducted and a final report issued in June 2009 by the WA Cancer and Palliative Care Network registered with the Marie Curie Palliative Care Institute (MCPCI) in England. The pathway will be implemented over the next three years commencing in the Midwest, South West and Great Southern regions of the WA Country Health Service.

* *Integrated Care of the Dying Patient—End of Life Care Project* conducted by the Sydney South West (western zone) Area Palliative Care in conjunction with the Liverpool Hospital (NSW) stated one of their aims was, "To modify and implement an end of life care pathway, based on Liverpool Hospital UK pathway." They cite that where the Pathway has been adopted:

• "comfort measures" and "End of Life Care Plans" have increased from 43% and 29% respectively to 100%;

• Palliative nurse involvements increased 29% to 50%;

• Criteria fit (meaning patients considered suitable for the Pathway) jumped 33% to 90%;

• Bereavement advice increased from 14% to 75%;

• Religious/spiritual support offered to patients jumped from 0% to 95%.

* St Vincents Hospital, *Liverpool Care Pathway, Trial* was funded by the Victorian Department of Human Services.

* *End of Life Care Pathways for Residential Aged Care Facilities* was conducted by the Brisbane South Palliative Care Collaborative (funded by the Dept of Health and Aging). One of the most important findings was that dying residents on the "Pathway" were significantly less likely to be transferred to hospital, so more able to die in-place in their familiar environment.

* *Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital (RBWH) Project* conducted by the Centre for Palliative Care Research and Education, obtained funding to introduce an end of life care pathway based on the Liverpool Care Pathway.

* *The Australian Best Care of the Dying (ABCD) Network Project* was funded by the National Institute of Clinical Studies in 2005. The ABCD network, a consortium of Queensland palliative care units, collaborated to further the use of end of life care pathways in Queensland, based on the Liverpool Care Pathway. Their report said the Pathway "promotes cost effective healthcare by appropriate prescribing, and avoiding crisis interventions in the community and inappropriate hospital admissions."

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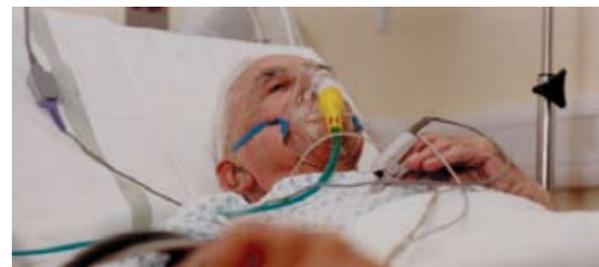
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