

EIR editors release new book on LaRouche

by Donald Baier

The publishers of *Executive Intelligence Review* announced Aug. 1 the release of a new book about the man who has been called the world's most controversial political figure—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche: Will This Man Become President? is an in-depth profile of “who LaRouche is, and how he thinks about policy questions,” presented by those who know him best, his co-editors at *EIR*.

LaRouche: Will this Man Become President? by the editors of *Executive Intelligence Review* was published by The New Benjamin Franklin House, in New York, July 1983. The price of the 264 page paperback is \$4.95.

A candidate for the Democratic Party's 1980 presidential nomination who is the subject of a draft movement for the presidency in 1984, LaRouche is, on record of performance to date by the LaRouche-Riemann economic forecasting method he developed, “the leading economist of the 20th century,” as the *EIR* editors describe.

The book opens with an introductory chapter presenting the current world strategic crisis through the eyes of a Soviet official imagined reviewing the diminishing obstacles to creating a worldwide New Byzantine Empire ruled from Moscow. It establishes LaRouche's view of the necessity for “a fundamental change in the direction things are moving” in the world economy, as a prerequisite to the avoidance of nuclear war or United States strategic surrender.

The new volume conveys a detailed picture of the development of LaRouche's “American System” economic method, from his 1952 application of mathematician Bernhard Riemann's work to measurement of the impact of new technologies upon economic processes, continuing to his first forecast of the 1957-58 recession and international monetary crises to come, through the 1979-83 series of *EIR* forecasts that have proven uniquely accurate about the course of the present U.S. economic depression while “conventional” econometric services were producing a steady stream of errata and absurdities.

The book's final chapter, “An Economist as Science Administrator,” brings LaRouche's latest efforts in advancing “the science of technology” up to date, by describing how he

and his associates have pioneered new efforts toward a mathematical physics appropriate to determining the impact of a beam weapons arms race on the U.S. economy.

It is known in Moscow and other world capitals that in February 1982, at an *EIR* conference in Washington, D.C., LaRouche proposed to an audience of government officials and international diplomats the scrapping of the Henry Kissinger-Robert McNamara Mutually Assured Destruction doctrine of nuclear deterrence, and U.S. gear-up for a 1939-44-style mobilization of science and industry to develop beam weapons anti-missile defense systems. Thirteen months later, on March 23, 1983, President Ronald Reagan announced on national television his administration's decision to move beyond deterrence to the development of these defensive anti-missile systems. The *EIR* editors recount the development of LaRouche's strategic doctrine, while depicting the day-to-day schedule of activities and preoccupations in “The Life of a Strategic Analyst,” together with the origins of *EIR* as an authoritative source of accurate political intelligence and counter-voice to “the Club” of Establishment news organs.

LaRouche's philosophy of government is treated in depth as shaped by a 2,500-year-old republican tradition proceeding from the model established by the Greek philosopher-statesman Solon and his successor Plato. At the same time, the book provides an intimate picture of LaRouche's family, upbringing, and the youthful experiences which helped to determine his political outlook, much of it in his own words.

The book elaborates his thesis of scientific progress that has been one of LaRouche's fundamental contributions to economic science. “The essential feature of scientific progress is not isolated discoveries. The essential feature is the development of methods of discovery, methods which are provably effective in guiding mankind to a series of successive, successful discoveries. . . . The method of discovery is an hypothesis about the kinds of experimental hypotheses associated with an entire range of successive scientific discoveries . . . the *higher hypothesis*. This, too, is improved by scientific discovery . . . [and] is the subject of an hypothesis, which focuses on the question: What directions of development of science lead predictably to an improvement of scientific method? . . . This *hypothesis of the higher hypothesis* was already a central feature of the dialogues of Plato.”

As the editors note, “LaRouche may or may not campaign for the 1984 presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. Future President or not, LaRouche has become one of the international public figures influencing the perceptions and policy-making of governments, major political factions, and other powerful institutions. It is in this connection that LaRouche's activities and influence already touch the circumstances in which you and your family live in this world.”

From this standpoint, the just-published *EIR* volume promises to be one of the most sought-after and influential books of 1983.