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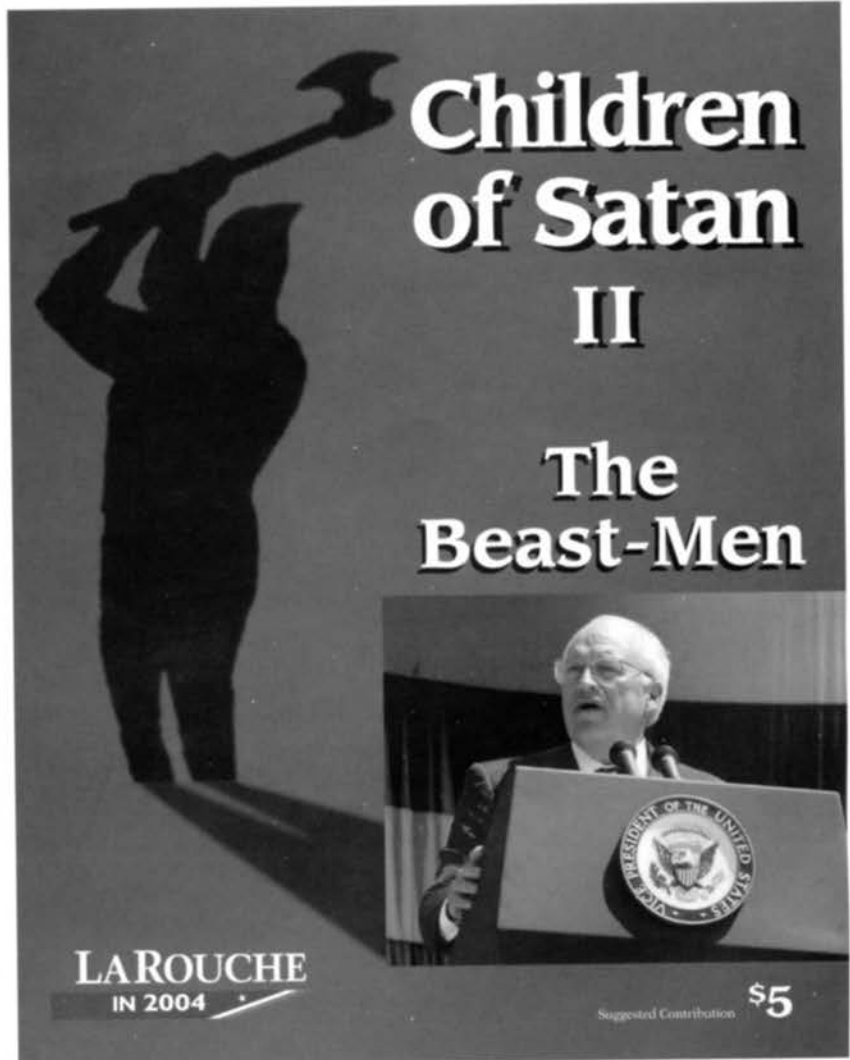
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From the Associate Editor

We go to press amid a rising clamor for Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to resign over the torture of Iraqi prisoners by U.S. soldiers and private contractors. The extent of the catastrophe facing the United States, which *EIR* has been insisting upon for many months, is now widely acknowledged:

- Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage: “It’s a blinding glimpse of the obvious to say we’re in a hole.”
- Gen. William Odom (ret.): “To say you can’t fail, is a failure to recognize that you have already failed.”

Meanwhile, President Bush, who says he found out about the prison photographs by watching TV, had it right when he told Jordan’s King Abdullah that the affair “makes us sick to our stomachs.” Worldwide, including in the United States, people are angry, disgusted, and frightened at what this all portends (especially when Dumbya Bush says he still won’t fire Rumsfeld).

But the United States is not Weimar Germany, although we too face the threat of fascism in our country. The U.S. Constitution, as Lyndon LaRouche explains in his two major pieces in this issue, remains our bulwark against danger. We are *not* a parliamentary system based on Anglo-Dutch Liberalism. Our Presidency is empowered to govern in the interests of the general welfare, and is answerable only to the citizens, not the financier oligarchy. And not to Dick Cheney’s beast-men, who *deliberately* carried out the tortures as a matter of policy, as Edward Spannaus documents in *National*.

The issue, as LaRouche lays it out, is *who will lead the nation out of this crisis?* It’s certainly not Bush, and it’s not John Kerry. In his April 30 webcast, LaRouche noted that he is often asked, “‘What chance do you have of being elected?’ I say, ‘I have a better chance of being elected, than you have of surviving if I’m not!’”

If you haven’t been listening to LaRouche, listen now. Read his wise and eloquent words in our two features. Or, as he writes, if you are too foolish to take heed, pass this magazine on to young adults of the 18-25 age-group, that something good might yet survive out of the new dark age that threatens us.

Susan Welsh

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The Uniquely Needed Doctrine for U.S. Economic Survival Today: Why 'Fiscal Austerity' Is Insane

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This policy statement was released by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.

April 25, 2004

A Foreword: How Your U.S.A. Was Ruined

It is time to explain some basic facts of economic life to our citizens. If the majority of the reigning Baby-Boomer generation of today, might prove to be so foolish as to reject my warnings, what I write here should be passed on to both the young adults of the 18-25 age-group, and, hopefully, their progeny, too. In the worst case, then, the outcome of my effort might thus assure that something good for mankind's future generations might survive out of the new dark age of humanity which today's presumably leading choices of U.S. Presidential candidates threaten, more and more, to bring down upon us now.

Today's spreading demands, both in and from the U.S.A.'s political, financier, and economists' circles, for the kinds of "fiscal austerity" which led Germany under Chancellors Heinrich Brüning and Franz von Papen into the Adolf Hitler regime, can have a far worse immediate effect now, than similar policies of the 1929-1933 period in both Europe and the U.S.A. then. Those methods of fiscal austerity, are not merely wrong; to attempt to revive them now, to repeat that error once again, is not merely foolish, it would be insane.

The officials and economists who have proposed that such measures be repeated as response to the present financial crisis, once again, are not merely stupid, but immoral in the extreme. Meanwhile, we must also consider those habituated underlings who constitute the great number of our own and other nations' populations. Will they continue to believe that

their officials, the majority of economists, and the general run of political lackeys of the present system, are acting out of necessity? Are they hopelessly ignorant fools, who believe that their superiors know what is best for them? Today, we see that many among the poorer ranks of our population are often much worse: in their desperation and rage over the apparent hopelessness of their situation, they became hungry wolves in human guise, who would join the pack of those who intend to survive, by eating the people of Argentina today, and also of other nations, including their own, the day after that.

Therefore, let us begin with the crucial fact which every truly intelligent, informed, and moral citizen of the U.S. will choose, in attempting to understand the cause of, and solutions for the economic crisis of the world today. To find out who those noble citizens are, ask: "Whose methods of economic forecasting have been successfully proven experimentally, over the course of the recent four decades?"

That fact is, that on my publicly documented record as a long-range forecaster, since the mid-1960s, I have never been mistaken in any forecast to which I have actually committed myself publicly; and, what I have forecast has been, usually, the crucial developments of the coming interval. Typical are my forecasts of the monetary crunches of 1967-68, 1970, 1971-72, the follies of 1979-82, and the stock-market crash of October 1987. The list of my forecasts includes my 1992 diagnosis of the already ongoing "great mud-slide" which hit with force in 1994, and also includes what I had diagnosed in my 1996 Presidential primary campaign as the onrushing developments later manifest as the successive 1997, 1998 monetary crises. The list also includes my warning, during my 2000 campaign, of an immediately impending flop of the great "IT bubble." Each of these forecasts was fulfilled in a



Argentina, which once had one of the highest living standards on Earth, has been reduced to hideous poverty—with families surviving by eating garbage—as a result of the fascist “fiscal austerity” demands of the international financial institutions.

timely fashion, during the appropriate part of the 1967/68-2004 interval. That pattern continues up to the present day. We are presently on the edge of what could be, unless prevented now, the greatest, international financial collapse in the experience of our republic.

Some might object: “But those were relatively long-range, macro-economic forecasts; weren’t there times during the recent forty years, that our economy enjoyed some recoveries? What about lessons of successes in micro-economics, which might be copied today? Despite its troubles, doesn’t the IT revolution represent a real change for the better down the line? What about successful short-term trends which some think point to interesting alternatives to the present times of troubles?” Ah! It used to be said, that “If wishes were horses, beggars could fly.”

The response to such wishful objections as those, is elementary. Over the recent forty years, we have experienced what appeared to many observers in the upper twenty percentile of family-income ranks, to be growing prosperity, if only during the short term. In fact, that apparent success was based upon turning resources being used up, into fictitious profits; that had continued, up to the point that the productive and related resources we failed to replace were running out. Over the same interval, especially since 1977, the long-term direction of changes in the conditions of life for the lower eighty percentile of the U.S. population has been, consistently, down, down, down, with a threat of runaway inflation building up during most recent dozen or so months. Soon, if the present trends continue, most among the upper percentiles

will come to enjoy the ruin already made so desperately popular among our poor.

In ancient and medieval times, in those doomed cultures of Europe and elsewhere, which reigned prior to the benefit of Europe’s Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the upper social ranks of society were sometimes considered powerful and more or less rich, but their advantage was at the expense of the great mass of populations, which were herded or hunted as human cattle. The weight and fate of the virtual human cattle then dragged down each of the haughty empires and their like, one after one after one. Do we consider such failed societies successful? Do we propose to adopt such a model as those, again, now? Have we learned nothing, or perhaps less than nothing from history?

It is always the longer-term cycles in economies considered as a whole, which are the test of the reality, or the falseness of what some accounting methods report as shorter-term gains. Yes, during the past decade, some Americans, mostly ill-deserving ones, became quickly rich; but, we later discovered that Enron was never successful at anything but stealing from the pockets of others. The fact is, when all relevant facts are considered over the span of a generation or two, that the past forty years of trends in U.S. economic policy of practice, have been, overall, a terrible mistake. Looking back, the methods used to report those past practices as profitable, were fraudulent methods, methods premised upon a profoundly mistaken set of fallacies of composition.

Notably, my extraordinarily successful record in forecasting, never depended upon secret information, but had been

scientifically determined estimates, based upon generally accessible information from the public domain. Others overlooked the significance of that evidence, as a Manhattan-bred tourist would miss the significance of the crucial spoor openly displayed by a Central American jungle. I had known, and understood the jungle which is our modern U.S. economy; apparently, my ostensible rivals had not.

I very rarely make near-term predictions such as I did in one exceptional case, my June 1987 warning of an extremely probable U.S. market crash of early October 1987, and that for exceptionally good reason. There is nearly always a significant factor of “free choice,” although it is only a limited margin of freedom, in the behavior of social systems, as also in the case of choices available to the individual person. However, any such “free choice” has consequences; it is those choices among alternate sets of consequences which the competent economist would forecast, rather than offering, like the celebrated “race track tout,” a simple prediction of “who will win or lose the horse-race.” The most important forecasts are those which, in economy or science generally, show a medium- to long-term outcome which differs in some critical respects from what might be accepted widely as short- to medium-term performance.

For example, those who would be able to judge such matters which a qualified forecaster should have observed, should have seen that nations have often adopted policies intended simply to postpone the arrival of a financial collapse, such as the build-up toward a hyperinflation in 1923 Germany, or President Herbert Hoover’s foolish response to the 1929 “crash,” by creating a bigger, far worse collapse than would have occurred if he had faced up to reality earlier. In the real world, choices of that kind, and others, often exist. Even then, the continuation of any bad policy has its own, *systemic* consequences. It is those kinds of consequences which are the most important subject of forecasting longer-term developments, as I have had my relatively outstanding successes in this field.

Science & Forecasts

It is the same in all branches of science. The appearance of a predicted long-term result is of relatively little importance to a science which already knows the principle expressed. It is a startling apparent anomaly, such as Kepler’s study of an extraordinary, repeated, apparent reversal of direction of the orbit of Mars, which was crucial for his uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation. So, the distinction of really intelligent people, is that they are fascinated, and often happily amused, by stubborn evidence that their earlier opinions have been mistaken. It is the anomalies of the universe which are the only evidence which leads to new discoveries of fundamental principles, and to the correction of falsely held opinion. It is, as I shall show at a later point in this report, anomalous, ironical meanings which defy a standard dictionary, which are the only means by which actual ideas might be introduced to communications.

Therefore, only very rarely would a good forecaster face a situation in which he or she believes it is virtually inevitable that only one certain result will occur at a certain time. Usually, any competent variety of professional forecaster would be virtually certain that at a certain, fairly well-defined future turning-point, not only one, but one among a set of two or more choices in decision-making, will be forced upon society, a set of choices immediately confronting that society at some fairly approximated future time. All my published forecasts have had that character. A competent economist would know: that, because of the nature of the human will, bad policies usually lead, not directly and simply to a single outcome, but, rather, to a fork in the road of choices for continued action; he or she knows, that that fork in the road will arrive at a time when governments or others can no longer safely postpone qualitatively new choices. The forecaster’s job is to show what those choices, and their various consequences will be, and to indicate how we might estimate when that reality will confront relevant institutions of relevant nations.

The proper function of economic forecasting is not “crystal-ball gazing.” It is a function, like that of members of the medical profession, who perform the essential professional function within society, for discovering certain present and foreseeable developments whose abominable effects might be foreseen and prevented. Competent forecasting treats economic history as a branch of political science, and always excludes reliance upon the inherently fallacious, generally accepted methods of both financial accounting and stock-market, or other varieties of reductionists’ ivory-tower statistics. The forecaster recognizes that those accounting and statistical methods are rotted-out by their reliance on methods of fallacy of composition of the evidence considered, and that those commonly practiced ways depend upon mechanistic assumptions, which bring those characteristic, longer-range effects, effects such as the disasters which societies, like ours today, have often brought upon themselves.

So, the foolish clients of the foolish forecasters treat economies and their financial processes as they bet on horse-races. The foolish financial forecaster says, in effect: “My clients want a definite answer from you. Which horse is going to win which race, either tomorrow or the next day? If you can’t tell him that, my clients will say you are a faker, and want nothing more to do with you. Show me your charts, or shut up!”

To that, I respond with a shrug of my shoulders: “I shall give you a good forecast, free of charge. I might come to visit you when the time comes that you are hauled into the bankruptcy court where your claims to wisdom will be scrutinized more appropriately.” That is my forecast for a nation, our nation, including those of its voters foolish enough to believe in the predictions of Bush Administration officials and similar incompetents today.

Meanwhile, still today, as was already taught to the credulous dupes in some universities during the immediate aftermath of World War II, there are many hysterical fellows who

believe that a new depression, comparable to that of the 1930s, could not happen, unless we talked ourselves into it. These hysterics believe, desperately, even now, that if we all agree to believe that a new depression will be prevented, it will not occur. It were as if they had argued, that if we jump out of a skyscraper, we will be safe, as long as we believe strongly enough that we will not actually hit the ground. This is the hysterical, lunatic belief in magic of a large assortment, in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, of those influential financier and political forces, both Democrats and Republicans, who will go to virtually unprecedented lengths to block out virtually every vote cast for the virtual Cassandra they consider me to be. Many among them cry out: "I don't go there!" Unfortunately for them, and possibly also for our nation, and Europe's, too, Homer's Cassandra was right, and so am I; those who refused to heed her warnings, were doomed, like those who might wait too long to heed mine.

Perhaps, contrary to much opinion on the subject, Troy's Cassandra was no mystic, but a strategic thinker, like those among our generals who rightly warned, as if prophetically, against the Bush Administration's plunge into a war in Iraq. I am no peddler of mystical omens. It was, to a large degree, from reflections on the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, treating the culture of the *Iliad* as a self-inflicted disaster, that Athenian tragedy forced reflection upon the evil that the persistence of a certain culture does to itself. So, the aging Solon delivered his warning to the erring men of Athens in that time.

That Greek Classical tragedy, even the surviving fragment of great Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, was superseded by the dialogues of Plato is, of course, the correction made in reflection on the way in which the tragic influence of sophism typified by the popular flaw of its culture, the sophism which had brought ruin upon the once great Athens, as upon our U.S.A., and Europe, today. I am a scientist in my profession, whose forecasts are verifiable in advance by anyone qualified in my profession. I, too, as Solon, Aeschylus, Socrates, and Plato did, have come to recognize the recent generations of my own country as a great, self-inflicted tragedy, a tragedy susceptible of a strictly scientific comprehension; and, I, following Plato then, and the modern Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, have prescribed remedies provided for those willing to make the necessary changes in those ingrained habits which had previously brought an entire civilization into the state of ruin which folly had bequeathed to that civilization at that time.

Therefore, while my professional achievements are therefore unique in that respect, it is frankly debatable whether my unique success is due to some superlative quality of genius I might possess, or, simply, as the old aphorism puts it, I have been the one-eyed man in the profession of the blind. I have often been astonished that my putative professional rivals had failed to recognize what was so clearly obvious to me; were they suffering brain damage, perhaps, or supporting a psychomimetic habit?



To start the cleansing of dangerous lunatics and morons from our nation's policy-shaping functions, we might start with George Shultz, "who has played a leading part in orchestrating the long-term ruin of the world economy, over more than the past thirty-odd years of his leading role as a proponent of the predators' cause, in and out of government."

Indeed, I have often expressed my self-critical view of my unique accomplishments in this field, by comparing myself to that little boy in Hans Christian Andersen's "The Emperor's New Suit of Clothes," who exclaimed, pointing to the foolish, naked Emperor, "But he has nothing on!" In 1971, the non-existent clothes of the Emperor which the foolish mob was adoring, were the so-called "built-in stabilizers" which had been proclaimed to have become the eternal verities of the assuredly depression-proof, existing world order. Still today, my foolish Wall Street, and like-minded so-called "critics" simply "have nothing on."

The importance of that admittedly only qualified modesty on my part, is to point out to you, once again, that there is no impenetrable power of magic in my achievements as an economist. You, or any other intelligent U.S. citizen, if he or she wished, and were probably educated even to a modest degree, could master at least the ABCs of the science needed to understand and support my indication of the road to escape from the presently onrushing general collapse of the economy, even a collapse such as the present one, an onrushing collapse which threatens, unless checked, to be far worse than that the U.S. experienced during 1929-33.

It is therefore about time, perhaps even past time, for the serious citizen to think for himself or herself about these matters. As under Franklin Roosevelt's leadership, it was the mass support of the citizens, ordinary citizens, especially the "have nots," "the forgotten man," who gave that President the trust and support he required to rescue our people from the depression bequeathed by the combined foolishness by those

including Coolidge, Andrew Mellon, and Herbert Hoover. If the citizen wish his or her family, community, or nation, to survive, it is time for that citizen to stop and think about what I am saying here.

In the meantime, for example, anyone who tells you now, that the U.S. under President Bush is on the way toward a general economic recovery, is either a dangerous fool or a predatory liar. Credulous fools like those who warn hysterically against departing our currently sinking Titanic economic follies, who are foolish enough to believe in a current U.S. recovery, should be removed from influence over the policies of our government, now, before it is too late for us all. To start that urgently needed cleansing of the dangerous lunatics and morons from our nation's policy-shaping functions, we might start with the exclusion of dangerous monetarists such as the associates of the George Shultz who has played a leading part in orchestrating the long-term ruin of the world economy, over more than the past thirty-odd years of his leading role as a proponent of the predators' cause, in and out of government.

Why should you continue to rely on repeatedly failed "Brand X" recipes, instead of my proven competence! Your descendants, if you have some despite your present folly, will cry out to their forebears, "Shame on you!"

Be wise. Put your finger on the heart of the problem which has prevented most living economists so far from recognizing the basic principle on which my great margin of professional superiority over them, as a forecaster, has depended. The problem is, at root, elementary; any sample of truly sensible adult persons could easily recognize that principle, if they had not been hoodwinked into swallowing the swindle of Wall Street's and academia's monetarist confidence-men.

Real-World Economics

The first step toward insanity in thinking about economy, is to believe that economy "is about money."

As any hungry and homeless person knows, a depressed economy is one in which there is increasing lack of access to the physical pre-conditions on which even a meagerly secure life depends, conditions such as available decent employment, education, food, housing, medical care, and so on. The sane citizen recognizes such elementary truths, as that unemployment is often a result of the shutting down, physically, of one or more of the factories in the town, as we see this today throughout most of the farm-belts and former industrial centers of our nation.

As a reflection of our clinging to the insane system of management of a national economy, toward "post-industrial" decadence, as we began to do about forty years ago, the prevalent opinion today, is often a virtual copy of that which has been passed down from such charlatans of past centuries, as Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, John Law, Adam Smith, and the infinitely evil utilitarian Jeremy Bentham. Those types of influential swindlers, then as now, have in-

sisted that the principles of economy are not based on physical values, but exist only in places hidden within the mysteriously magical powers of money over "the marketplace." The poor fellow who came home from work late, and penniless, on payday, after stopping to gamble along the way, is only typical of the dupes who believe in a secret power hidden in money itself.

It is important to compare today's U.S. situation with that in continental western and central Europe, where the threat of a general monetary-financial collapse is currently, potentially even more desperate than even in a U.S.A. presently teetering on the brink of a greater, deeper collapse than that of 1929-1933, when the economy collapsed by approximately one-half, in physical terms. The difference between our U.S.A. and Europe, is, that we have a constitutional tradition which would enable us, if we wished, to overcome a depression, as Franklin Roosevelt did. Poor Europe's present constitutions contain the deadly poison-pill called an "independent central-banking system." Without junking that system, and copying ours, European nations, acting on their own, without our leadership, would have no chance of recovery from the presently onrushing general collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system.

As a consequence of those forty years of growing moral and intellectual decadence, our nation is presently in a moral and economic condition comparable to that which overtook a self-doomed imperial Rome. Our once mighty agro-industrial economy has become more and more a wasteland, a society degenerated into the habit of "bread and circuses," living, as ancient Rome, upon the loot we exact from weaker nations we have made our virtual colonies. For more than thirty of those recent years, since the 1971-72 change to a floating-exchange-rate monetary system, we, like imperial Rome, have been destroying our economy through "Globalization": replacing our production at home by reliance upon the cheap labor and other advantages we extract from others abroad. We are living by sucking the blood of those foreigners who live under the predatory rule of the present world monetary-financial system. But, when the source of blood runs dry, we, too, are faced with threat of doom.

We will understand our own nation's present tragedy better, if we compare our specific kind of national folly with the even more suicidal national follies which presently grip western and central Europe, where western and central continental Europe, having sucked as much as it has of the blood of post-1989 eastern Europe, has plunged into a pattern of blood-suckers' self-destruction of its own economies, like that which we and the United Kingdom had previously done to ours. The difference is, that we of the U.S.A. have a form of constitutional government which allows us to make the reforms we need to survive. Europe's constitutions do not currently provide this option.

As a lawful result of such post-1989-1990 changes in internal economic policy as the Maastricht agreements, west-

ern Europe's nations, as led by Germany, are in a state of accelerating collapse which would be obviously hopeless, but for the prospect of growing trade with China and other key nations of Asia. Potentially, Germany could stabilize at above break-even levels, by large-scale capital expansion of investment in basic economic infrastructure and production capital in its own market, an expansion mobilized to realize the opportunities in Asia. However, such a recovery in Europe is being prevented by the rulings made under what had been the Mitterrand-orchestrated Maastricht agreements. The Maastricht authorities insist upon the economically imbecilic, or, as I often suspect, diabolical intention, that the amount of current medium-to-long-term capital investments in job-creating projects, must be counted in as current operating costs. Under that rule, the survival of western and central continental Europe is virtually impossible presently; Europe is teetering on an internal general collapse, potentially as serious, or even more serious than Germany 1923. Presently, that collapse is coming on fast, and accelerating.

The Maastricht agreements simply carry to an extreme the same fatal error which has led to the overturn of each of the previously adopted constitutions of continental European nations, at least several times since 1789. We of the U.S. adopted the Constitution which has survived to the present day, and, under that Constitution, will continue to live on as a model to be admired and studied by a knowing world, provided we save our Constitution by dumping Lynne Cheney's ugly lout, Vice President Dick, in a timely way. It is the persistent, systemic defect in the heritage of the constitutions of Europe which brings them to the point of threatened existential crisis rampant again today.

The typification of that error is to be recognized in the pathetic behavior by governments of entire nations, in submitting to such effects of current Maastricht conditions, as a typical result of the widespread, lunatic belief, that an economy must be run under a monetary policy, rather than the principles of physical economy.

In a sane economy, the governing principle is that we must produce the physical conditions which we need. These are conditions such as food, housing, medical care, places of employment, and basic elements of physical infrastructure. In the opposite camp, the charlatans and their dupes shriek that we must improve the local economy by voting for more gambling halls, taking in each other's laundry, or rely on religious faith in "the magic of the marketplace" for exchange of money. Thus, when our citizens turn foolish, to the degree of preferring their superstitious religious faith in "the magic of money" over physical realities, they make themselves the victims of those predators slavering over the prospect of eating dupes such as those citizens themselves.

There are two things dangerously wrong about such kinds of superstitious belief in money.

First, any kind of money, even at its very best, is a brainless idiot, at any time in the past, present, or future history of

our planet. When issued as paper, or even gold or silver coins, it has no better monetary value than that which society chooses to assign to it. In a real economy, it is the physical action which counts—and counts, and counts, until the point that the fallen hero felled by faith in the magical powers of money may never get up on his feet again.

Secondly, that a pagan religious faith in money, such as the religion of "free trade," is expressed in its most deadly form, when it is used to promote fascism by witch-doctors such as pro-Synarchists Hjalmar Schacht, then, or Felix Rohatyn or Robert Mundell, now. That is the fascism wrought by those who apply monetary theory to the opportunity for imposing fascist rule, which they, like the financier houses associated with the Synarchist International during the pre-1945 period of the Versailles monetary system, have often seen as presented by an economy in a depression. The latter variety of witch-doctors, and their devout acolytes, prey upon the superstitious fellows who believe, religiously, that money has magical powers. These monetarists typify the kind of dangerous swindlers who put the Synarchist regimes of Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Francisco Franco, and France's Pierre Laval and Vichy into power, under world conditions parallel to those of Europe and the Americas today.

The danger which these kinds of charlatans, such as Rohatyn and Mundell, represent for you and your family, springs from the fact that contemporary monetarist theory is premised, axiomatically, on the same predatory principle shared by Thomas ("war of each against all") Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, and Jeremy Bentham. The monetarist's theory of money is based upon the same principle expressed by that beast of prey known as the predatory gambler. The monetarist is one whose doctrine is, in the final analysis: who eats whom. Hence, since the French Revolution of 1789-1815, we have the general tendency of monetarism to produce the Darwinian folly of fascism (the survival of "the morally unfittest"), as we saw in Europe during the pre-1945 period, and, as we see, in the predatory practice of the so-called "vulture funds" today.

Under depression conditions, the crucial task of government is three-fold. This is a lesson we should have learned, among comparable cases, from the successes of U.S. President Roosevelt's successful rescue of the U.S. from the catastrophe wrought by "fiscal conservatives" such as Coolidge, Andrew Mellon, and Hoover:

First, government must unleash capitalized state-generated credit, to bring up levels of productive employment to the amount needed to balance the current operating budgets of the national and subsidiary state and local economies. If such productive employment is sufficiently high (and, therefore, unemployment sufficiently low), and if sufficient emphasis is placed on increased physical productivity through capital-intensive technological progress, the current operating budgets of the nation and communities can be brought into balance, and collapse averted in this way.

Second, government must proceed with the recognition that the state-generated credit creates a debt which must be fungible at some appropriately adopted future time. Therefore, the recovery must be premised on programs of real-capital formation, which will provide a long-term offset for the medium-term and long-term debt which governmental stimulus fosters in this way.

Third, there must be an applied, governing understanding of the way in which real, physical wealth per capita and per square kilometer may be actually increased through applied scientific and technological progress in modes of physical production through successive production cycles. Unless the productive powers of labor are increased, through technology, increased to effects measurable physically as per capita and per square kilometer, there is no real long-term growth possible.

In the following pages, I summarize the essentials of the way in which all this works.

The pivotal systemic feature which is most characteristic of the way in which what had been the world's leading economy, the U.S. economy, has destroyed itself during the recent four decades, has been the introduction of so-called "information theory," what Zbigniew Brzezinski, among others, dubbed the "technetronic" revolution. There were, admittedly, many other factors in that process of destruction; but it is the mind-set associated with devotion to the cult of "information theory," which characterizes the way in which popular culture has been conditioned to accept the changes which have done the most to ruin us.

It is more or less inevitable, that the nature of that IT cult-belief would be poorly understood by the society which has been hoodwinked into adopting it. Therefore, I begin the body of this report with a summary clarification of this specific factor, this immediate danger, in the ruin our nation is experiencing today. If the present civilization is on its way into a prolonged dark age, as the current trends in the pre-election campaigns seem to say it is determined to do at this time, what I have to say, as clarification here, will be of great value to the future generations who must rebuild the civilization the middle-aged generation currently in power has done so much to destroy.

1. Understanding the Immediate Danger

Presently, as I have said, the world is gripped by the onrushing, terminal phase of a general economic collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system. To define the practical political remedy which would be available to the U.S.A., today, if it were chosen, for leading the world out of this crisis, we must start with the fact, that there are several anti-monetarist rules, which are each and all based on the

pro-Constitutional *American System of political-economy* of Alexander Hamilton, Friedrich List, and Henry C. Carey. These are the same principles which were indispensable for President Franklin Roosevelt's organization of the economic recovery from the depression of 1929-33.

These are not merely better rules to play by. The American System, as sprung from the adoption of Gottfried Leibniz's concept of the pursuit of happiness, and from the overriding statement of intention which is the Preamble of our Federal Constitution, is the finest, and also the oldest system of constitutional self-government which has been brought yet into existence in the world. The American System of political-economy, as understood by Franklin, Hamilton, the Careys, List, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt, among some relevant other leaders, is the oldest, because it is the most durable and effective means of self-government yet adopted in any part of this planet. No better design has yet appeared on our planet.

This Constitution was produced in response to the form of inevitable conflict which arose between the mother country and the North American colonies, with that 1763 Treaty of Paris which established Barings' British East India Company as a new empire modeled upon the intention to rival that of ancient Rome. The principal site of the day-to-day, pervasive principled issue, underlying that conflict between Europe's systems of today and our Constitutional system, still today, is that the British imperial system, is that of an Anglo-Dutch Liberals' empire created under the influence of a Venice-style financier oligarchy's control of the equivalent of an "independent" central banking system. It is to the degree that our nation, once freed, has so often aped the Venetian model of financier-oligarchy rule adopted by the British Empire, that all the principal self-inflicted economic and related catastrophes of our republic's history have been spawned.

Every major mistake in U.S. policy, from which we have suffered since 1945, has been an included effect of the kinds of monetarist theory which led the world into the pre-war Great Depression of 1928-1939. If you wish to avoid the presently onrushing, full impact of a depression much deeper than that of the 1930s now, we must get anyone who disagrees with me on that, out of direction of the policy-making of the U.S. government today.

On this account, our Constitution had already, wisely, banned the existence of an independent central banking system of the type associated with the Anglo-Dutch India Companies model. Admittedly, although this constitutional ban has never been lawfully overturned, it has been violated repeatedly since pro-Confederacy scoundrels Theodore Roosevelt and (Ku Klux Klan fanatic) Woodrow Wilson combined efforts to install the Federal Reserve designed by Jacob Schiff on behalf of his client, Britain's Edward VII.¹ Today, it can

1. Between the time Schiff had crafted the Federal Reserve proposal, and its installation by complicity of Theodore "Bull Moose" Roosevelt and Ku Klux

be fairly said, that millions of Americans vote, in effect, every two years, to feed sacrificial virgins and others as ritual offerings to those cannibal gods, the gods of a London-designed version of a monetarist central banking system which our Federal Reserve System tends to be, in fact. That British system, which has continued to dominate the thinking governing most of the world's international financial and monetary affairs, since 1763, is based on the Venetian financier oligarchy's model for a system of international usury. This transformation of such citizens into political prostitutes for what is called "free trade," is the folly on which the vultures of modern monetarism depend for their prey still today.

Still today, the only existing basis for competent economic analysis and forecasting, is that science of physical economy founded by the work of Gottfried Leibniz over the interval 1671-1716, a work which informed the design of the economic system implicitly built into our 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Federal Constitution. As a young American, I was, so to speak, bred in the tradition of what our nation's first Treasury Secretary described as *The American System of political-economy*. Whether our people had studied the work of Hamilton, the Careys, and List, or not, those principles were deeply embedded in the leading edges of what was, during successful times, our former agricultural and industrial practice, and our system of development of basic economic infrastructure. My special contribution was to add certain relevant discoveries I made during the 1948-1953 interval, to that combined fruit of both Leibniz's writings, and my own experience of the day-to-day workings of our specifically American, superior form of economic system.

That much said, now look at the clinical case of the "IT" bubble.

The Lunacy of 'Information Theory'

Ironically, my discoveries of the 1948-1953 interval, from which my relatively unique record of competence as a forecaster was derived, were produced as a reaction against the insanity which I recognized as embedded in the concept of "information theory" as popularized during that time, chiefly by the writings of two acolytes of Bertrand Russell (of *Principia Mathematica* notoriety), Professor Norbert Wiener (*Cybernetics*, and *Human Use of Human Beings*) and systems analysis' John von Neumann (with Oskar Morgenstern, *The Theory of Games & Economic Behavior*).² It has

Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson, the force behind Schiff, the principal author of World War I, Edward VII had died.

2. Systems analysis was also expressed in the ivory-tower form of mathematical economics, and linear programming, as associated with Koopmans and others. All of these shared the common trait expressed by Bertrand Russell toward the close of the 1920s, that science as a process of discovery of new physical principles, was drawing toward a close. Hence, the fellow-travellers of Russell et al., assumed that the age of non-linear events such as discovery of revolutionary new physical principles was drawing toward a close. Hence, mankind's convergence upon an asymptote of "zero economic growth."

been the growing influence of that delusion of "information theory," which has been a leading, even sometimes crucial economic-policy factor in causing that collapse of the culture and economy of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Europe, and elsewhere, which has taken us over, increasingly, during the recent four decades, especially since the 1971-1972 changes in the world monetary-financial system. The timing of the relatively deep, and abrupt, 2000 collapse of the IT bubble, involved special political factors, but the ultimate collapse was inevitable under the sway of the reigning national doctrines of that time. The proof of the danger which "information theory" represents for civilized society, had already become clear to me from my relevant studies of the matter during the 1948-53 interval.

The essential secret of the science of physical economy, which is contrary to the IT myth, is a principle of physical science in general, a principle which had already been clear to pre-Aristotelean, Greek circles of the Pythagoreans and Plato; the principle of mathematical physics involved, was what was known then as "spherics," a conception of physical science, and of the physical nature of geometry, which those Greeks inherited from Egyptian astronomy.

The principle is, that the essential distinction which sets human beings apart from, and above all animal life, is the power of discovering universal physical principles which affect what we perceive, but which, themselves, as principles, are not directly visible to the senses. The pre-Aristotelean Greeks I have referenced, defined such discoveries of experimentally efficient universal principles as *powers* (Greek: *dynamis*).³ Through the application of those *powers*, mankind is able to break through the barriers of sense-perception which limit the self-development of any inferior species of life. It is through the discovery and application of knowledge of these specifically human powers, as they may be passed down from generation to generation, that the human species has been able to reach a level of a living population's development in the number of billions, where no species of higher apes could have risen above millions.

What has ruined us, is our induced willingness to turn away from that principle which sets us apart from the apes. The so-called "IT" revolution, with its axiomatically inhering tendency toward entropy, has been an essential part of that destruction.

In the systems of mathematical schemes which are allowed by the pathological doctrines of Russell, Korsch,

3. The Pythagorean-Platonic conception of *power*, is contrasted to Aristotle's attempted replacement, *energy*. *Power* is a motivating action; *energy*, in its best connotation, is merely an effect. This is the same distinction which underlies Kepler's rejection of the Aristoteleanism of the erring Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe, in defining the principled nature of astronomy in general and the discovery of universal gravitation in particular. Kepler is to be contrasted with the dubious Galileo, who attempted to turn science back to the medieval standpoint of the irrationalist William of Ockham.

Carnap, Wiener, von Neumann, and their like, no such powers are permitted to be recognized. In systems consistent with those doctrines, man's potential will converge, arithmetically upon fixed limits, such that man could have never risen above a pre-"stone-age" level of culture and population, had creatures such as Bertrand Russell's gang of followers had their way back then, in early times of our species' existence. Those are the disgusting implications of Karl Korsch's and Carnap's perverse definition of "linguistics," of Wiener's mathematical argument for the concoction known as "information theory," and, of von Neumann's lunatic economics of a Theory of Games, and of his anti-scientific doctrine of "artificial intelligence."⁴

In reality, economic progress, as measurable in productive power per capita and per square kilometer, is the fruit of the application of experimentally validated discoveries of universal principles (i.e., *powers*), either directly as such principles, or as applied new technologies derived from combined effects of such principles.

This means, that relative to a fixed purchasing-power of yesterday's money, not only is more generated by a healthy form of society than is consumed, but the level of physical consumption of society increases, either as current consumption, or as capital investment for further development. In a well-managed, scientifically-technologically progressive economy, part of the gains through technology go for a higher current standard of living, and, for reasons of systemic fea-

4. Cf. Kurt Gödel's celebrated 1931 paper, "On Formally Undecidable Propositions of *Principia Mathematica* and Related Systems," in *Kurt Gödel Collected Works*, S. Fefferman, et al., eds. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986), pp. 144-195. This celebrated work by Gödel is often wrongly interpreted among those who prefer to evade the crucial issue lurking behind the choice of argument which Gödel employed on this and other occasions. The specific brilliance of Gödel's argument in that location, was that he was defending a principle of physics within the bounds of the specific kind of merely ivory-tower doctrines of mathematics, doctrines which were carried to an extreme by Bertrand Russell and Russell followers such as Wiener and von Neumann. Gödel provided an exemplary kind of devastating demonstration of an essential, internal, fatal flaw in any ivory-tower mathematical scheme. To appreciate Gödel's work, or the positive, 1880s contributions of a Georg Cantor later driven insane by the combination of persecution from the circles of Leopold Kronecker and the more sophisticated sophistries employed against Cantor by the circles of Russell, the deeper, positive implications of Gödel's work must be adduced from the standpoint of physical science, rather than the ivory-tower mathematics of Russell, von Neumann, et al. The issue is clearly understood from a positive standpoint in physical science, only by adopting the standpoint in physical geometry employed by Carl Gauss' explicit, 1799, attack on the systemic hoax central to the work of Euler, Lagrange (and also Cauchy et al.) on The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. The fuller development of Gauss' argument for an anti-Euclidean physical geometry, as already implied in the 1799 paper, waited until the more adequate development of the concept of the complex domain which Riemann expressed in his 1854 habilitation dissertation and subsequent work. This issue, as I discovered from successive attention to Cantor and Riemann in 1952-53, was the same ontological issue which I had posed in rejecting Norbert Wiener's and von Neumann's notions of "information theory" and "systems analysis."

tures of functional necessity, a somewhat larger portion than that for capital investment in better technologies for the future.

Over the recent forty years, the U.S.A. and Europe have abandoned, more and more, the successful practices of earlier decades. We have made this change in ways which have now brought us to the brink of a threatened planetary new dark age of humanity generally. The substitution of the charlatanism of Russell-Wiener-von Neumann "information theory," for the science-driver orientations typical of every period of sustained upward progress in conditions of life and work of the population in general, has been a crucial, contributing, ideological factor in predetermining the transformation of the U.S., from the world's leading producer nation of the 1945-1963 interval, into the decadent, and presently bankrupt mass of "post-industrial" "bread-and-circuses" culture we have come to represent today.

There are two, multiply-connected issues posed by the way in which "information theory" has contributed to the destruction of the culture and economy of the U.S.A. Consider the effects, first, from the standpoint of mathematical physics. For this purpose, now focus, again, upon Carl Gauss' 1799 condemnation of the hoax perpetrated by certain leading formalist mathematicians of that time, the Swiss Euler and Euler's protégé Lagrange. Then, recognize that the empiricists' fraud perpetrated by Euler, Lagrange, et al., has the effect of denying the existence of any qualitative difference between man and an ape; Russell, Wiener, von Neumann, et al., carry the argument further; they deny the existence of any essential difference between man and a machine.⁵

On the first account, all competent physical science depends upon man's comprehension of the methods by which

5. Von Neumann's argument to this effect is given one of its boldest expressions in a posthumously published lecture, delivered to Yale, on the subject of the computer and the brain. The political nature of the connection of both Wiener and von Neumann to Bertrand Russell, is most noteworthy. Both of the latter had been chucked out of Göttingen University by an irate Professor David Hilbert, for incompetencies and, in v. Neumann's case, additional compelling reasons. At a later point, both figured prominently in the launching of that cult known as The Unification of the Sciences, by Russell and Chicago's Hutchins. It was through aid of backing by the latter cult, that Wiener was brought into a leading role in "information theory" around MIT's RLE, through aid of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation's promotion of "cybernetics." The "artificial intelligence" scam, associated with Marvin Minsky and Noam Chomsky, at MIT's RLE, is a typical outgrowth of this mental illness which has spread copiously into the "IT" sector's more exotic, logical positivist niches. Chomsky's connection with the former European Communist leader, and Stalin advisor on linguistics, Carnap associate Karl Korsch, reaches from Korsch's role in Russell's Unification of the Sciences meeting at the University of Pennsylvania, through Chomsky's education at the university, to MIT's RLE, where Korsch had then taken up residence in the Boston area. The radically reductionist, pro-positivist variety of strain of Communist of the 1920s and 1930s, and radical positivists Wiener and von Neumann, share a common ground with the radical right in congruent types of proclivity for present-day forms of utopianism. The former Trotskyist turned into a fascistic utopian neo-conservative associate of Vice President Cheney today, fits that common pathological type.

the human species generates those kinds of discoveries of experimentally validated universal principles of astronomy-based physical geometry, which the ancient Pythagoreans, the founders of systematic European physical science, and Plato identified as *powers*. That is the crucial issue of all modern mathematical physics which Gauss raised, in 1799, in identifying the fraudulent definition of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra (and the calculus) by Euler, Lagrange, et al. This involves the notion of mathematical-physical transcendentals, as introduced to modern science by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*, and as posed by Johannes Kepler's challenge to future mathematicians.⁶ The challenge posed by Cusa was taken up by the collaborators Gottfried Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli, whose combined work defined the universal physical principle of least action on which any competent modern conception of the transcendental depends.⁷

On the second account, the pernicious significance of the introduction of empiricism and positivism to modern science, is that these deny the essential functional distinction of man from beast, the ability of the human mind to generate what we know as a valid discovery of a universal physical principle, that by experimental validation of an hypothetical solution for a paradox which can not be solved by deductive methods.⁸ This capacity of the human mind is both the

6. Kepler bequeathed to "future mathematicians" the challenges which his discoveries in astronomy had provided for deeper examination of the implications of elliptical functions and for the development of an infinitesimal calculus. Leibniz met the latter challenge, whereas, the successive work of, most notably, Gauss, Jacobi, Abel, and Riemann, absorbed the principal implications of the role of elliptical functions in Kepler's approach to astrophysics. The track from Nicholas of Cusa's founding of the leading, epistemological conceptions of modern mathematical physics, through the succession of such among Cusa's avowed followers as Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Kepler, is the root which predefined the course of the leading progress of mathematical physics in modern times.

7. Gauss' youthful discovery of an anti-Euclidean, physical geometry, as reflected in the referenced 1799 paper on *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*, was a reflection of his education under two of the greatest Eighteenth-Century teachers of mathematics, Abraham Kästner and E.A.W. von Zimmermann. Kästner was the teacher and patron of Gotthold Lessing, the partner of Moses Mendelssohn in leading the Classical Renaissance of late Eighteenth-Century Europe. However, Kästner's exposure of the frauds of Euler, Lambert, Lagrange, et al., as reflected in Gauss' 1799 paper, prompted a subsequent effort to defame Kästner as a virtual non-person, from that time to the present day. It was Kästner who introduced the concept of what has been named, variously, as an ante-Euclidean, or anti-Euclidean geometry harking back to the pre-Aristotelean, or so-called pre-Euclidean physical geometry of the Pythagoreans and Plato. Gauss' 1799 paper reflects his own commitment to such an anti-Euclidean geometry, although he considered it politically expedient never to publish his explicit views on this subject after the attacks on him, by allies of Lagrange, from Napoleonic France. The continuation of Gauss' guarded commitment to an explicit defense of an anti-Euclidean geometry, waited until the successive work of Dirichlet and Riemann, as first expressed, most notably, by Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation.

8. This was the same issue involved in the quarrel between Gödel, on the one side, and Russell, von Neumann, and the followers of Ernst Mach generally,

essential distinction of man from beast, and the sole means by which mankind has progressed above the potential of a species of higher ape. The recognition of this distinction of man from ape, is the basis in physical science for all valid notions of morality and law of society, for all valid notions of theology (as in *Genesis* 1), and for the concept of a modern nation-state economy.

When the errors of empiricists and positivists are carried to the extreme typified by Russell, Wiener, and von Neumann, the result must tend to be some hoax akin to "information theory." To make this point clear, look at "information theory" against the background of the difference between human communication and the transmission of signals by a machine, such as a digital computer, designed to operate in simulation of a deductive mode.

These issues of mathematical physics have been foremost impediments to the progress in matters of economic policy of modern nations, since about the time of the hate-directed expulsion of Gottfried Leibniz from candidacy to serve as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

'Information' vs. Ideas

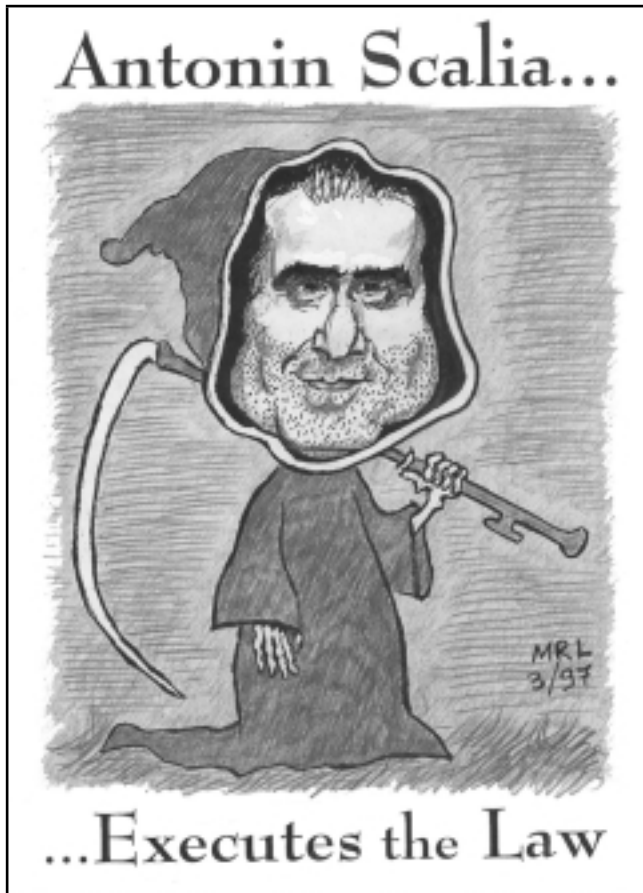
To develop an adequate appreciation of the deadly corruption inherent in the notion of "information theory," first look at this problem as I did back during the late 1940s. The uniqueness of my discoveries, as they developed, first, over the 1947-1951 interval, and, more deeply during my 1952-1953 wrestling with, successively, Cantor and Riemann, is that I combined the notion of a physical correspondence between communication of physical-geometric and Classical prosodic conceptions. In this way, I broke through the paradox of "Two Cultures" in a new way, leading to some significant discoveries in the field of the science of physical economy, discoveries to which I make reference here.⁹

On a point of general political relevance to that line of discussion, take the clinical, pathological case of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia's stated doctrine of "text." On account of that doctrine alone, Scalia has exposed himself, beyond doubt, as a philosophical fascist, qualified to become an adherent of the Synarchist variety of freemasonic sect (in case he has not already done so), whose affinities lie not within the bounds of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution, but, rather the nominalist Constitution of that treasonous British puppet, the Confederate States of America. The doctrine of "text" as Scalia argued this denunciation of the central principle of natural law, shamelessly, to an assembly at a Catholic university, is sufficient proof of the principle involved here.

The same principled absolute difference between man and

on the other. In its more general, axiomatic expression, it is the most widespread issue in science today,

9. Cf. C.P. Snow, *Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* (London and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993 reprint).



Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia is “a philosophical fascist, qualified to become an adherent of the Synarchist variety of freemasonic sect (in case he has not already done so). . . .”

the apes, posed by the case of Scalia’s monkeying with the truth, is the point at issue in Carl Gauss’ 1799 attack on Euler, Lagrange, et al. It is the ability of the individual human mind to read the systemic paradoxes presented to sense-perception, as reflections of the efficiency of a universal physical principle whose image lies outside the capacity of sense-perception as such. This capacity, contrary to the implication of Scalia’s argument, is the scientific basis for the concept of the individual human soul, the concept upon which all natural law and tolerable theology depends. Without this, as I shall explain that point here, a comprehensive approach to the axiomatic-like problems of a science of physical economy can not be obtained.

This ability of the sovereign powers of the individual human mind, to discover a kind of object which functions as a universal physical principle, is what the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato define as a *power* (again, Greek: *dynamis*). It is that principle upon which both competent physical science, and all Christian theology rest, for example. These *powers* are the means by which mankind is enabled to increase the potential

relative population-density of the human species willfully, as no animal can. Therefore, the definition of the human species, as distinct from, and superior to all others, lies in the notion of a discovered, and experimentally validated universal physical principle as an essential *intention* of mankind. In mathematical physics, that *intention*, that *power*, is the ontologically existing, efficient object of consciousness, for which, as I shall explain below, the mathematically expressible effect is merely the shadow of the intention’s trajectory of effects.

Therefore, all rational notions of human behavior, as human, depend upon this notion of *intention*. Thus, for example, the employment of Leibniz’s concept of *the pursuit of happiness*, as the central principle of our 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, and the principles of universal natural law adopted in the Preamble of our Federal Constitution, are the declared, overriding intention to which all other features of our Constitution and Federal law must be subordinated.

In all competent science, such as a science of physical economy, we are dealing with two distinct, general classes of objects. One is the objects of sense-perception which can be shown to be true in the sense that their existence as mental objects may be validated by experimental methods; the second, are objects such as experimentally validated discoveries of unseen universal physical principles, as typified by the referenced 1799 attack on Euler, Lagrange, et al. by Gauss. The second class is associated with the notion of *ideas of principle* which, while experimentally validatable, lie, as objects, beyond the reach of sense-perception.

There are two distinct, but related kinds of verifiable *ideas of principle*, or as I shall simplify the language hereinafter, *ideas*. My usage of *ideas* in this way is consistent with the notion of *Geistesmasse* underlying the central conception of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation.¹⁰ For example, the application of *Geistesmasse* to the notion of a universal physical principle, signifies that the mathematical expression associated with the application of that principle, is merely description of the shadow of the action by the principle itself. The practice of identifying the discovered principle with the name of its attributed discoverer, points to the coincidence of this practice with the fact that the experience of the principle as such occurs to the mind of the knower as an object in the same

10. On this matter of *Geistesmasse*, see two locations in *Bernhard Riemann’s Gesammelte Mathematische Werke* (New York: Dover Publications reprint edition, 1953). First, chronologically, we have a section, designated as “*Anhang*,” of Riemann’s posthumously published work, “1. Zur Psychologie und Metaphysik,” pp. 509-520, which is referenced in his 1854 habilitation dissertation, where he emphasizes that the precedents for his presentation there are found chiefly in the work of two forerunners. These are Gauss’ second dissertation on biquadratic residues and Copenhagen prize essay, and a series of lectures delivered at Göttingen University by the anti-Kantian Johann Friedrich Herbart, p. 273. Riemann’s reference to Herbart in the habilitation dissertation is clarified by reading the referenced Section 1 of the “*Anhang*.”

sense the term “object” is associated with the experiences of sense-perception. This notion, as it appears in Riemann’s work, is correctly, and usefully associated with the physical-geometrical kernel of Gauss’ argument for mathematics in the referenced 1799 paper.

The object of any competent approach to scientific education is to cause the student to achieve the experience of the act of discovery of a principle itself, as an object of the mind, not a mere mathematical formulation. Then, under the guidance of that object, the student’s mind must be able to generate a mathematical, or mathematical-like sense of the trajectory which the action by and of that principle subtends.

The same requirement occurs in Classical musical composition, especially since the founding of the well-tempered system of composition by J.S. Bach. Any masterwork of Classical musical composition, as distinct from Romantic or modernist constructions, is a single idea-object, from which the composition as a whole is implicitly generated as a singular idea, for which all extended aspects are expressions of a single, constant principled idea, as if akin to a simple idea. A poor performance of such a composition proceeds as if from hand-to-mouth, from note to note. A good performance flows from a single concept of continuous polyphonic development in the mind of the performers, from a sense of what conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler described as “performing between the notes,” from a single, unifying, guiding sense of a single, governing notion of an integrated development which is specifically unique to that composition.

In both instances, physical science, or Classical artistic composition and its performance, the same sense of the whole process as implicitly subsumed by a single idea (*Geist-essence*) is ruling.¹¹

This notion, as adopted by Riemann, is illustrated in the relatively simplest possible way for physical science, by Gauss’ referenced 1799 paper. In that paper Gauss presents, in modern terms, the most elementary Classical cases of *powers*, as already defined by a Pythagorean physical geometry. In those cases, as in the implications of the integrated construction of the series of Platonic solids, the solution for the doubling of line, square, and cube, is provided by a physical form of geometric action, rather than deductive successive approximations. The greatest transparency in illustrating that point, is achieved by Archytas’ solution for the doubling of the cube, which is the most crucial case in Gauss’ 1799 paper. Those solutions occur in a domain which is external to the simple images of the subject objects, but are caused by a form of action which acts upon, but is outside those objects.

Thus, what Gauss has done in that paper, is to define the necessary existence of what Dirichlet, Riemann, et al. later

11. This is the significance of Johann F. Herbart for the philosophy of practice of education, on which account anti-Kantian Herbart, at one time, played a significant part in influence on U.S. policies of education.

defined as the complex domain which was already implicit in Leibniz’s construction of the catenary-related universal physical principle of least action, the principle upon which the proof of the necessary existence of a specifically transcendental infinitesimal calculus was already developed by Leibniz, long before Euler, Lambert, Lagrange, Cauchy, Hermite, or Lindemann.¹²

As I have indicated, my contribution to the science of physical economy centers around the way in which I locate the connections and differences between the phase-space we recognize, in one case, as mathematical physics, but also the phase-space defined by the principles of Classical artistic composition. The difference between the two is, that the first, mathematical physics, pertains to those discoveries of universal principle which express the sovereign individual human intellect’s focus upon the discovery and use of universal physical principles governing the ordering of the combined domain phase-space domains of abiotic and living processes. Classical artistic composition, including the social principles of statecraft, pertain to the same sovereign powers of the individual, whose subject of attention, for this case, has shifted from the point of reference represented by the abiotic-living domain, to the point of reference of functions of social processes as such.

In the second case, the subject is both the cognitive behavior of the human being, and the functional relationship among the cognitive behaviors within society.

In both cases, the subject of inquiry is ideas, as I have defined *ideas* above. In both cases, these ideas, which have the quality of discovered universal physical principles, eliminate the paradox of “Two Cultures,” by eliminating the false, misdirecting notions of definitions, axioms, and postulates in a formal geometry. In both cases, the notion of *Analysis Situs* associated with Leibniz and Riemann, replaces so-called “conventional” notions of the intention of Euclidean or non-Euclidean geometries, thus making it possible to portray a space within which events are presumed to have happened, by a geometry which is determined by the intentions which cause development of physical-space-time to happen.

Thus, as I shall emphasize this below: in history, Classical drama and poetry, principled ideas can be expressed properly

12. The concept of an infinitesimal calculus, as opposed to the argument of Euler, Lagrange, Cauchy, et al., is elementary once we depart the arbitrary assumptions of a Euclidean or Cartesian geometry. This was already emphasized by Nicholas of Cusa’s attention to the relevant paradoxical features of Archimedes’ attempted squaring of the circle. The attempt by such as Euler, Lambert, and Felix Klein to deny the existence of proof of the transcendental quality of π , implicitly, prior to Lindemann, is a fraud perpetrated, as J. Clerk Maxwell made the same argument in a related matter: the empiricists fanatically refused to accept the existence of any geometry but their own. The same argument was that made, in effect, by Lagrange’s explicit emphasis on claims of exclusiveness for his own specifically reductionist geometry, in his desperate effort to rebut the 1799 paper by Gauss.

only in terms of both strict respect for historical specificity and for the functional context of the referenced statement. These are, admittedly, tricky points to present to the novice. Nonetheless they are comprehensible, if the novice explores the space being presented to him, rather than trying to explain it way in terms of the reductionist's *a priori* notions of space, time, and matter. I proceed accordingly.

A Principle As an Intention

In various other locations, I have emphasized the importance of the distinction between, on the one side, Plato's concept of a universal *physical* principle as a *power*, a principle of *cause*, or *intention*, and, on the opposing side, the opinion of the pro-sophistical faction, that of Aristotle's notion of what is merely an effect, called *energy*. Kepler, for example, identifies gravitation as *God's* efficient *intention*, whereas Aristotle's followers, such as Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe, define planetary motion according to Aristotle's prescription, as the fateful consequence of what they claim to know to be an unknowable, "self-evident," proximate agency.

A universal physical principle is a willful intention to act, an intentional action with specific kinds of characteristic effects. Thus, when we discover an hypothesis which is proven experimentally to be a universal physical principle, we have lain the mind's hands upon a willful *power*, in the Pythagorean, Platonic conception of power, a power to change the relevant ordering in the universe. By willfully deploying that power in an appropriate mode, we change the universe in that degree, that in a fashion consistent with the *Geistesmasse* of that principle. The mathematical expression of the resulting action is the shadow, the trail left by the invoking of that power.

These powers we discover have existed in the universe before we discovered them. However, once they are discovered, and deployed as agents of our will, the physical geometry of mankind's interaction with the universe is changed, a change effected by man's use of the discovery of previously either unknown, or unused, but existing universal principles, or intentions.

This brings us to closer inspection of the manner in which we discover those powers. This, in turn, leads us toward discovering how Classical poetry and tragedy also function. Insight into that quality of Classical artistic composition, shows us the way in which the forms of communication associated with Classical artistic composition share common characteristics with, yet differ from the discovery of principles associated with mathematical physics. This knowledge, of that connection, empowers us to define a science of physical economy in an efficient way which is not otherwise possible.

The connection is the principle of irony; the physical conception expressed mathematically by the complex domain of Riemann et al., is the same type of conception expressed through Classical irony in such non-plastic forms of composi-

tion as poetry and drama, and the Classical principle of sculpture as echoed by Leonardo da Vinci's implicitly Riemannian revolution in the concept of perspective in painting.¹³ As in the physical science of the complex domain, the unseen object, the discoverable universal principle, leaves the effect of its passing, as a footprint pregnant with paradoxical ambiguity—*true Classical irony*—upon the explicit image displayed to the senses. Compare this with the way in which Riemann addresses the matter of projecting a real physical process, lodged within the complex domain, as a shadowy effect of projection on a sphere and plane surface shown within the bounds of sense-perception.

Take the case of an historical drama by Shakespeare or Friedrich Schiller, and compare both to Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*.

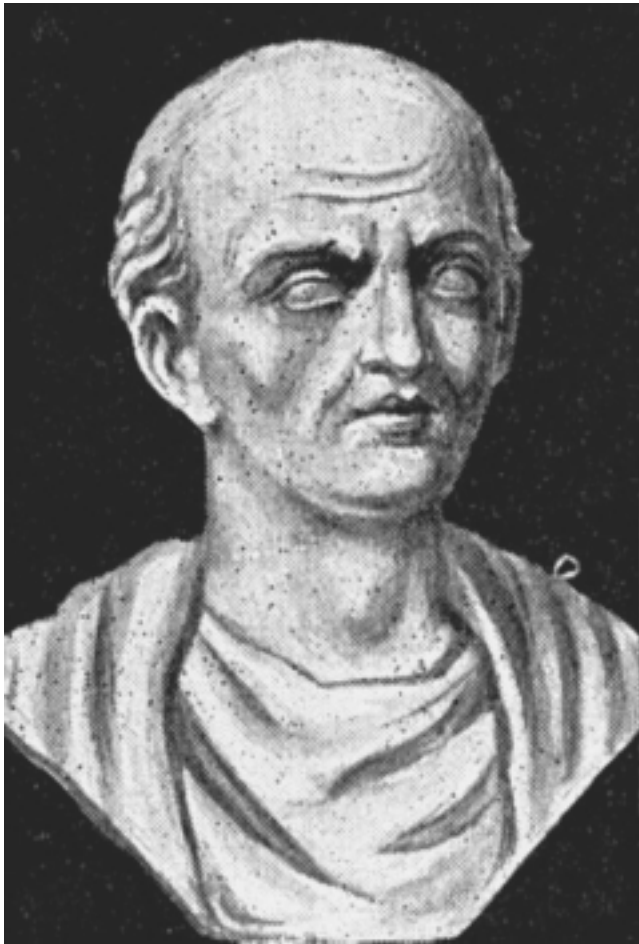
In respect to the legend of Prometheus, consider the plausible account which Diodorus Siculus of Roman times reported from the Berbers of his time. Compare Diodorus' account with the argument of *Prometheus Bound*; think of the comparison of Shakespeare's legend-tragedies, such as *Lear*, *Macbeth*, and *Hamlet*, to the legends upon which Shakespeare premised those plays. How shall we read *Prometheus Bound*? Where and what is the reality which sense-perception encounters as a mere projection of the reality of the drama upon the sense-perceived processes on stage? Diodorus' account is not indispensable for knowing Aeschylus' drama; but, it is more than slightly helpful in prompting the member of the cast, or audience, to grasp the reality which the drama reflects.

I explain.

It should be obvious, from reflection on what I have written and spoken, to date, on the subject of Classical drama's relationship to real history, that the object of the composing and direction of the performance of a Classical drama, is to prompt the members of the audience to view the play on the stage of the audience member's imagination, rather than being focussed in a literal way upon what can be seen and heard on stage. As in the case of the Riemannian view of the complex domain, so in Classical art, what is seen and heard on stage must be recognized as the mere shadows of that which is known on the stage of the cognitive powers of the mind of the audience.¹⁴

13. As employed by Rembrandt's wonderful image of the lively and insightful bust of blind Homer contemplating that unseeing rhetorician Aristotle who is being caught in the act of molesting him.

14. The work of the hate-filled Bertolt Brecht, a pioneer in those contemporary director-theater travesties known as Regie Theater, expresses Brecht's hateful awareness of this principle of drama, a principle he seeks always to destroy by his intervention with clangorous irrelevancies. This functional characteristic of Classical drama and poetry, which the hate-filled Brecht seeks to destroy, is the substantive basis for the principle of the Sublime, as defined by the Friedrich Schiller against whom Brecht's hatred is most intense. Contrast Brecht to the Clifford Odets toward whom Brecht devoted some of his hatred. For a parody of Brecht's method, see the once-popular



Gaius Marcellus Cassius, in Shakespeare's Julius Caesar: "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings." That scene cannot be transposed to some different historical setting, without repudiating the intention of the playwright.

The object of the Classical playwright, director, or actors, is to do nothing sensible which distracts the audience's attention, or that of the author, director, and actors alike, from that ongoing reality which exists only on the private stage of the audience's imagination, as Shakespeare so advises the audience, through Chorus, in opening *Henry V*.

In a Classical drama treated as an historical subject, for example, the composer and performers of the drama must do absolutely nothing which distracts from the exact *historical specificity* of the actual historical place and time in which the events of the drama are actually situated. In the case of a Classical drama, any effort to make the details of the actions and setting of the drama "relevant" to the contemporary experience of the audience—or, as Orson Welles' Mercury Theater did, to a different period than either the drama's intended

Broadway theater-district farce from the early 1940s, Olson's and Johnson's *Hellzapoppin*.

or current time—is a Romantic fraud upon the play and its audience.

These requirements of Classical drama which I have cited up to this point, are to be recognized as reflecting the principle which Leibniz named *Analysis Situs*.¹⁵ There are several implications of that principle of physical geometry which are to be emphasized as of immediate relevance to my discoveries in *the physical-economy of political society*. The significance of any event, any action, lies in its historical specificity, as in the context in which that event acts upon both the society, and, also, upon the situation of that society within an unfolding developmental process of its own and more general history. You can not, therefore, situate a drama in any other setting than its actual historical one; but, you must take into account the effect of that actual history upon the process which *actually* shapes ensuing history.

The stage of the imagination on which the play is to be seen by the mind's eye of the audience, is the actual historical time and place, and its actual culture, which is the place which the playwright has assigned the events represented in the play. Putting the play in a different costume than that of that indicated time and place, is a crime by the playwright or director. Putting the play on the wrong stage of the imagination, is a moral failure of both the critics and the other members of the audience. Any opinion expressed by the director, critics, or audience, after their crimes against art have been perpetrated, is, at least worst, irrelevant.

In other words, pair-wise interactions among the characters on stage can not be competently, freely re-situated in some other place in any location in the society, its place in history. In other words, a pair-wise interaction in one place in history can not be compared, on the basis of inferred similarity, to a pair-wise action in some other place in history. Cassius' saying "we are underlings," in Act I of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, occurs in that specific setting in the sequence of events within ancient Rome; it has a different meaning in that setting than any other setting. Yet, the fall of that Roman Empire which emerged out of the rise and death of Julius Caesar, is an event which has had an actual effect, transmitted since. Nonetheless, that transmission occurred through the fall of the Roman Empire, the horrors of the medieval period, and the attempt to turn back the clock to medieval times which was expressed in the judicial murder of the Sir Thomas More echoed by Shakespeare's histories. History is an unfolding process, such that the significance of events for history can not be taken out of the sequence of time and place in which they occur.

15. See "III. On Analysis Situs," in *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz Philosophical Papers and Letters*, Leroy E. Loemker, trans., ed. (Dordrecht, Boston, London: Lwuer Academic Publishers, 2nd ed., 1989), pp. 254-258. This concept of *Analysis Situs*, or "geometry of position," is crucial and pervasive in the work of Riemann, as most frequently noted in reference to his celebrated second section of his 1857 treatment of *The Theory of Abelian Functions, Werke*, pp. 91-100.

Now, within that frame of reference, begin the review of the principles of Classical drama by comparing Diodorus' chronicle of the Berbers with Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*.

Prometheus & Analysis Situs

Diodorus recounts the arrival of an ancient people of the seas in an area near the Straits of Gibraltar where the remote ancestors of the Berbers had lived. The arrivals, who came to be known in ancient Greek times as the Titans, were implicitly masters of astronomy and navigation, who had settled in the coastal region of the Atlas range, and, for a time, had dominated the Berbers. Then, came a time, when the children of a concubine named Olympia, led by her son Zeus, revolted against the putative father of her children, the reigning tyrant of the settlement. A leading figure of that time and place, Prometheus, had sympathized with the opposition to the tyranny of that time, but was known as a proponent of making the science of the time known to the practice of the subject peoples, the people who were the ancestors of the Berbers interviewed by Diodorus.

Obviously, if we follow Diodorus' account, the name of Olympia is carried by the descendants of the parricide led by Zeus, to become the mystery-ridden name of a relatively inaccessible place for that time, the famous snow-capped mountain which they found perched near the present-day Gulf of Salonika in Greece.

In Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, the immortal Prometheus has been seized by Zeus and his Olympian gang, and condemned to perpetual torture as punishment for making science and technology available to the subject people. All this is associated with a pattern of developments among the seafaring cultures, known as the Peoples of the Sea, who settled the littoral regions of the Mediterranean, establishing cities, settlements whose typical fortifications were built against threats from the inland side. This account is in accord with several crucial features of the writings of Herodotus and Plato, among others, and with the known features of the pre-history and later Greek astronomy up to the period of the close of the Peloponnesian War, and with the conditions of the Mediterranean and adjoining regions through that Hellenistic period preceding the death of Eratosthenes and the murder of Archimedes during the period inclusive of the close of Rome's Second Punic War.

These elements of evidence must be located within the context provided by strong emphasis on an included study of the recent, approximately 20,000 years' emergence of European civilization out of the last general, long period of glaciation, during which the levels of the oceans were between 300 and 400 feet below those of the present. In this process, the most important keystone for defining the internal history of the emergence of European civilization, was defined by the work of Schliemann on Mycenae and Troy (Ilium); that Schliemann was able to show the sites of Mycenae and Troy,

from study of the *Iliad*, must be compared with Bal Gangadhar Tilak's *Orion* and *The Arctic Home in the Vedas*, as milestones of modern insight into the power of transmitting historical knowledge with astounding elements of accuracy—including broadly defined astronomical datings—through oral traditions of poetry, over thousands of years, or longer. Plato's accounts, as in his *Timaeus*, reflect this fact, and its importance for us for understanding ourselves, still today.

Looking at the history of emergent European civilization from such vantage-points, and correlating this with some crucial elements of factual physical knowledge concerning astronomy, development of varieties of cultivated plants, and so on, we have the following, included element bearing upon defining the crucial importance, for society today, of such topics as Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. Take that line of investigation into our review of the methods of Classical artistic composition and performance of Classical drama. Against these combined elements of background for consideration, view *Prometheus Bound* as the prototype of those qualities of ancient Greek Classical tragedy which served as a precedent for the modern work of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Lessing, and Schiller, including, most notably for this case, such Shakespeare dramas as *Lear*, *Macbeth*, and, above all others, *Julius Caesar* and *Hamlet*.

The term "Greek" for the civilization of the period of the Trojan wars, was a later reflection. What we had, in the millennia of glacial melt and slightly beyond, preceding the events of the *Iliad*, was a powerful surge of influence of peoples known generally as "Peoples of the Sea" into the Mediterranean. We had, according to Herodotus, a current attributable to the maritime culture of peoples associated with the Dravidian language-group founding civilization in southern Mesopotamia (Sumer) and other regions of the Indian Ocean, and also Phoenician Caanan (e.g., Tyre). We had a contrary group, coming into the Mediterranean from either northern coastal and riparian Europe across Central Europe, or from the Atlantic, a later group which includes the subject of the Olympians and those Peoples of the Sea later associated chiefly with, variously, what modern accounts associate with the Greek colonization of the coastal regions of today's Greece, the Ionian colonies of Asia Minor, Southern Italy, and Cyrenaica.

The characteristic feature of what emerged as the leading current in the birth of European civilization in Greece, was the influence of ancient Egypt's culture, especially the impact of the Egyptian astronomy reflected in the designs of the Great Pyramids at Giza. The internal "cultural-genetic" characteristics of the various accounts of the historical setting of the personalities of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, situate them within the bounds of characteristic contributing elements composing the dominant role of an Atlantic-borne, common culture of Egypt and ancient Greece, the principal cultural stock of presently globally extended European civilization, from its origins to the present day.

At that point, the internal features of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* come to life as a Classical Greek reflection on the conditions embodied as the contemporary experience of Greek culture's embodiment of a struggle carried over into Aeschylus' times, a struggle whose implications are made clear for us, from that time to the present day, chiefly by Plato's dialogues.

The conflict is specific to the conflict between Zeus and Prometheus, but the principle it expresses, is universal. As the setting of the action associated with that principle changes, the principle is then expressed in a new way, historically-specifically distinct from earlier expressions; yet, the principle itself remains universal, just as any universal physical principle. The study of history from this standpoint, is the foundation of competent practice of statecraft. Through adopting that standpoint of distinction between forms of action, and higher, universal, historical principles to which they are subject, we locate the specific differences in the way apparently similar forms of action take different forms in historically-specifically differing circumstances.

The distinction to be made on this point, is the same distinction between universal principle and sense-perception I have emphasized for physical science generally. Sense-perception is historically specific to the circumstances in which it is perceived. The combination of sense-perception with the superior reign of principle, which is required by the notion of the complex domain, has the just-referenced parallel in the domain of Classical artistic principles.

Foolish readings of history, such as those of the empiricists, replace true universal physical principles by so-called evident rules of pair-wise social interaction, as the empiricists Hobbes and Locke do. They then substitute such interactions, so perceived, for the notion of actual principle. The significance of this distinction becomes clearer, when we consider the case of Schiller's *Wallenstein* trilogy, out of which a new principled form of statecraft was born, "the advantage of the other."

The Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance had replaced the successive bestialities of Venice's quasi-Roman imperial system of ultramontane "interim," by the principle of the modern sovereign nation-state. The Venetians later struck back, using the hideously racist doctrine of the Inquisition, to attempt to destroy modern civilization, to turn back the clock toward a principle of ultramontane brutishness; the religious and related warfare of 1511-1648 nearly destroyed modern civilization. The principle of separation of religion from state, accomplished by the principle of the Treaty of Westphalia, created a new state of affairs in European civilization, which was, then, in turn, imperilled by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal model.

The actions which occur within each of these and other such successive states of organization within society, define a qualitative difference in significance between what is apparently the same form of interpersonal action in one society,

and a superficially similar interpersonal action in another. The resulting picture of history is, in fact, fairly described as "Riemannian."

So, for the Classical Athens of the times of Solon and Peisistratus through Plato's dialogues, the legend of Prometheus has a principled quality which resonates throughout Europe, the Americas, and elsewhere, through the Classical renaissance of the time of Goethe, Beethoven, and Shelley, still today. It is no mere story, no fiction, but, rather, an expression of a principle, whose historical truth lies in the same quality of relevance for social relations as a valid universal physical principle has for mankind's relationship to the combined universal phase-spaces of abiotic and living processes as such.

Since ancient times, such as those attributed to Zeus' brutal oppression of the Berbers, the primary issue of universal principle for man has been the problem of tyranny of an oligarchy over a larger mass of human beings degraded to the status of herded or hunted varieties of virtual human cattle. The crucial principle posed by this legacy of man's brutishness toward man, is the issue of the denial of the universal right of all human beings to practice scientific-technological progress on man's behalf. The imposition of a tyranny of "zero technological growth," has been the characteristic of every brutish, and ultimately ruinous tyranny practiced, from the times of such as the legendary followers of the Olympian Zeus to the followers of the Fabian Society's Bertrand Russell to the present day.

The crucial scientific issue posed by the example of the tyranny of the model oligarchy arrayed in the company of the Olympian Zeus, is that the relative suppression of scientific and technological progress of society, as "in the name of the Gaia's environment," Magna Mater, et al., and kindred devotions to witchcraft, is a bestial denial of man's nature, of the requirements mankind has incurred because of the way we are set apart from, and above the beasts. It is a practiced denial of the human individual's nature; it is theologically, nothing other than Satanic: in the specific sense, that the denial of a quality of the divine in man, is a matter of universal principle, comparable to, and rooted in man in the image of the Creator. Once man eats man, or engages in comparable expressions of regard for man as just another beast, all natural law, and all tolerable notions of morality are violated.

As the struggle for human freedom has reached the threshold of some qualitative degree of success, as in the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, and the association of the American Revolution with the Eighteenth-Century Classical renaissance centered around such figures as Abraham Kästner, his student Gotthold Lessing, Moses Mendelssohn, Friedrich Schiller, et al., the Prometheus image referenced by Aeschylus tends to come more and more, again, to the fore. As a corollary, the contrary impulse resurges as if in reaction to the fresh threat from the cause of human freedom, a reaction expressing the bestial impulses of a tyrannical oligarchy,

echoing the Olympian oligarchy of Zeus and the Delphic code of Sparta's Lycurgus,

On that account, two points are to be emphasized. First, that Aeschylus' drama is a transaction within the historically specific bounds of the Athens of his time (526-455 B.C.), reflecting the humanism whose resurgent expression was embodied in influence, later, of the Socratic dialogues of Plato. Second, that, just as each discovery of a universal physical principle has a date and an associated authorship, so, in that time, the concept of the Promethean quality and destiny of each and all members of mankind was put forward, in that manner, as a true, universal principle of the universe, a struggle under which numerous specifically different cultures, under which seemingly similar actions have a specifically different quality of significance.

Those considerations situate the following series of crucial points.

Shelley, Schiller & Shakespeare

Percy Bysshe Shelley's *In Defence of Poetry*, which influenced my own world-outlook greatly since my early adolescence, is, when properly appreciated, among the great scientific works of modern times. Two points, which were of outstanding importance for me at the time I became acquainted with the work, may be singled out, still today, as the most crucial points of that essay as a whole.

The first of those points was, that he emphasizes, as a matter of historical fact and principle, that there are periods in the history of a people, during which there is an increase of the capacity for imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions of man and nature, as in the aftermath of that Germany-centered rise of the late Eighteenth-Century Classical renaissance which spread into England in such forms as the rebirth of Shakespeare there, by, as Socrates would have said, German mid-wives such as Kästner and Lessing.

The second is his emphasis upon the resurgence of (Classical) poetry as the most characteristic expression of such great periods of a national culture. I owe it to my admittedly critical view, during the immediate post-war years, of William Empson's *Seven Types of Ambiguity*, to have been provoked by Empson's arguments and illustrations, into distinguishing the role of true irony as the form of action in communication, which is the exact correlative of creative scientific discovery and its communication. The result was my 1948-1953 elaboration of the congruence of my discoveries in the science of physical economy with the principles reflected by the composition of the greatest forms of Classical poetry.¹⁶

Much later, during the early 1980s, and with assistance

16. True irony partakes, as I shall show here, below, of the notion of *Geistesmasse*, as that use of the term is introduced successively by Herbart and Riemann.

from some leading Vedic-Sanskrit scholars, I had astonishingly pleasant evidence of the power for accurate transmission of scientific ideas, as noted by Tilak, which is peculiar to the principles associated with Classical modes of musical composition of poetry.

Over both those phases of development of my views in these matters, I sought out those features of the Classical mode of well-tempered counterpoint which were the attributable source of improvement of the power of communication of poetry in such forms as the Italian and German forms of the Florentine **bel canto** song-setting of poetry. The roles of Dante Alighieri, Petrarch, Leonardo da Vinci, and certain English composers among Shakespeare's contemporaries, such as the exiled John Bull, must be considered to clarify certain relevant connections. It is for this reason, that, as Jenner details Johannes Brahms' instruction on this point: as a general rule, the poetry set to song by accomplished Classical composers, is superior in expression of ideas, to the original poetry-text employed.¹⁷ This was emphasized by Beethoven, who showed that it was the superiority of Schiller's poetry, over that of Goethe, for example, which made the musical setting of Schiller's poetry so challenging. Classical musical expression adds to poetry in a way which removes the blemishes of the poem chosen for this enhancement, if the blemishes exist.

The human singing/speaking-voice, when developed and used in a Florentine *bel canto* mode, is not an ornamentation of speech, but an integral, indispensable aspect of the ability to communicate ideas which correspond to the means by which "profound and impassioned ideas respecting man and nature" could be communicated. For that reason, to the present day, the *specifically* Florentine, Fifteenth-Century, **bel canto** mode of voice-training in song, as carved in stone in the interior of the Cathedral of Florence, is properly employed as the Italian source of the capacity for training of the human speaking-voice in ways which are in accord with the powers of human creative reason.¹⁸

My experience over more than sixty years confirms this. The decadence of the preceding Century, and the deeper decadence which took over the U.S.A.'s and Europe's artistic culture, during the post-war years, but, especially with the mid-1960s rise of the rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture, has corresponded to an accelerating deep decline in the quality of intellectual, and also physically determined musical capacities of the population generally, including, most notably, the graduates of universities, including those holding advanced degrees or teaching in those institutions. The loss of the ac-

17. Cf. Gustav Jenner, *Johannes Brahms als Mensch, Lehrer und Künstler* (Marburg an der Lahn: N.G. Elwert'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1930). As referenced in *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration*, Book I (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1992), pp. 219-220.

18. *ibid.* p. xvii, Figure A: Panel from Luca della Robbia's sculpture for the choir stall.

quired habits of Classical irony, as Empson defended those in his choice of his own manner and degree, is the widespread expression of a moral and intellectual decadence manifest as a collapse of creative scientific productivity in respect to matters of principle, and in the capacity to produce, or even comprehend reasonably intelligent modes of speech and song.

The greatest periods of efflorescence of a people's culture, are those periods which can be defined as marked by the productions and influence of original thinkers of the qualities meeting the specifications stated and otherwise implied by Shelley's essay. The Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the work and influence of Shakespeare, the scientific revolution of the post-1648 Seventeenth Century in Europe, the influence of J.S. Bach radiated from Saxony, the Germany-led Classical, scientific and artistic renaissance, as associated with the American Revolution, of the late Eighteenth Century, are typical of the type of experiences to which Shelley referred. So, the great dramas of Shakespeare and Schiller, and the role of Lessing as a forerunner of Schiller, defines a period, like that of Shakespeare's production earlier, which has a unique correspondence to the combined effect of the greatest Classical drama from ancient Athens, including the use of drama, as Socratic dialogue, by Plato.

Take the case of Schiller's *Wallenstein*, for example. The situation is the 1618-1648 phase of a policy of religious warfare in which the Habsburgs of Spain and Austria are the leading actors. They are acting on behalf of an effort, originally rooted in the launching of the Spanish Inquisition of Tomás Torquemada, to uproot and destroy the establishment of the first modern nation-states, in France and England, and the influence of that establishment in tending to overthrow the centuries-long-standing, *ultramontane* legacy established by an alliance between Venice's financier oligarchy, the Norman chivalry, et al., to turn back the clock, from modern to medieval society.

This is the model to which the British East India Company of Lord Shelburne et al., would later look back for suggestions as to how to craft an instrument, the Martinist freemasonic order of Joseph de Maistre et al., which would seek to destroy the possibility that the successful establishment of the U.S. republic would lead to reforms in Europe, France most immediately, to destroy the possibility of any present or future force which would threaten the newly established power of a de facto British empire.

Only a fair approximation of a top-down insight into that character, and specific situation of the Thirty Years War as a whole, competently defines the role performed by any and all among the players presented by Schiller's *Wallenstein* trilogy. The issue of the actual situation of 1618-1648, for Schiller, was the definition of the problem which would be addressed by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. The European of the close of the Eighteenth Century can not re-situate 1618-1648 within his contemporary circumstances; but, he must understand the world as presented to him as the outcome

of the developments specific to the 1618-1648 conflict. Any different interpretation of the drama, or, for example, of the character Wallenstein himself, would be absurd to the degree of showing the incompetence of the artistic insight of the critic.

Take Schiller's treatment of Jeanne d'Arc. The functional crux of the drama is Jeanne's immortality, an immortality which, although achieved in her action, was recognized for its impact on the future history of Europe after she was dead.¹⁹ That immortality, as expressed in the outcome of her death for Europe generally, becomes thus the only true meaning of the drama itself. Such is the principle of *Analysis Situs*, whether in art or a mathematical-physics context.

Compare that with a different target, the role of irony in a Classical poem. Rather than working through a series of examples, let us proceed more quickly to the crucial point by appropriate other means.

Irony in Poetry & Science

All of the notable expressions of Classical forms of poetry, and of forms of oral and written communication conducted under the influence of such poetry, defy comprehension by all pedantic worshippers of dictionaries. The principle so expressed by all literate forms of communication through the spoken language, expresses a principle which corresponds to that principle known today as the physical-geometric implications of the complex domain, the domain which Gauss' 1799 paper implicitly defends against the hysterical fanaticism of doctrinaire empiricists such as Euler and Lagrange then, and such followers of those empiricists as Laplace, Cauchy, et al., down to the widespread worship of that same empiricist cult in the modern university classroom. Even the modern customs of prose style, as employed by many publishers, are a reflection of the deadly effects on the cognitive powers of the student and readers of the attempt to treat the spoken and written language according to radical reductionists' notions of the deductive reading of text per se.

Among the extreme expressions of radical-empiricist illiteracy among teachers, publishers, and readers today, is the devolution of a currently fashionable, new breed of radio and television "news readers" into the likeness of spoken imitation of a runaway teletype machine. Sometimes, this is praised as an attempt to realize the goals of "value-free" reporting; what it achieves is even less than valueless. For those who wish to avoid the objectionable boredom such witless teletype-like recitations promote, there is offered a slightly different method, forms of spoken style tantamount to coloring-in emotional touches, to an already worthless drawing, by

19. See the comparison of the murder of the Rev. Martin Luther King to the judicial murder of Jeanne d'Arc by the Norman Inquisition, in my January 2004 Martin Luther King memorial address, at Talladega, Alabama. EIR DVD:EIRDV 2004-01. This DVD includes the introduction of LaRouche which Selma veteran Amelia Boynton Robinson delivered on that occasion.

allusions to what is called symbolism, or more fairly described as “symbol-mindedness.”

If robot-like teletype utterances are bad, the attempt to apply symbolism to the recitation of a worthy example of a Classical poem, borders on the criminal.

For example, until Heinrich Heine was old, sick, and demoralized to the point of readiness to give up the fight, he was the recognized epitome of his war against Romanticism, recognized so by some of the greatest composers of his time. For example, we have Franz’s Schubert settings in the collection of songs published under the title of “The Swan Songs,” and the rich larder of Heine set by Robert Schumann. When these poems are compared with Heine’s devastating attack on “The Romantic School” to which a post-Schiller Goethe had fallen prey for a time, the truth about poetry comes out in musical settings such as Schumann song-cycles, such as the *Dichterliebe*; especially the dramatically clear *Ich grolle nicht!* (“Grrr-olle!”) and the concluding pair of songs, have a certain impact, when adequately performed with cognitive insight trained in the Florentine **bel canto** tradition, which leaves no doubt of the intent of either the poet or the composer.

The quality which, for example, the Schubert and Schumann settings of Heine convey, when delivered by appropriate soloist and accompanist, is of a special sense of humor by all participants: poet, composer, singer, and accompanist, sometimes reminding us, not accidentally, of the best variety

of that Viennese tradition in sense of humor which came out so clearly in Haydn, Wolfgang Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, a playfulness exhibited by Schumann and Felix Mendelssohn in their Leipzig work, a dead-serious sort of playfulness rooted in the genius of J.S. Bach and his faithful successors. It is demonstrated in the conducting by Wilhelm Furtwängler, where a sense of “playing between the notes” is presented as the difference between so-so, Apollonian or Dionysian mental states, and the Promethean quality of great musical conducting and composition as typified to overwhelming effect by Beethoven’s “Missa Solennis” and “late quartets.”

My reference to Classical musical composition and its performance, is not merely an illustration of the working-point; it goes to the heart of the secrets of intelligent modes of ordinary speech, and, therefore, writing. For example, among important mathematical physicists, in former times, we met a zest for Classical musical composition, a zest of a quality lacking in the usual mathematician. A really consistent empiricist, or Aristotelean, is incapable of an honest sense of humor about much of anything that is truly important in the realm of ideas. The latter sort can not avoid a seemingly instinctive, erupting impulse from within him, to hate Dante Alighieri, Nicholas of Cusa, Erasmus of Rotterdam, Rabelais, or to admire the wrong figures, such as perhaps the whore Maritornes, in Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*. What he hates about Kepler and Leibniz, for example, is that quality of creativity which is expressed as a special kind of laughter. Generally, a person who lacks access to enjoyment of Classical artistic compositions is crippled emotionally, and therefore intellectually.

Here and now, on this point, the crucial connection between physical science and Classical artistic composition comes to the fore.

In the history of European science since no later than the work of the Pythagoreans, the definition of a valid notion of human knowledge, has depended upon the distinction of those shadows of reality known as sense-perception, from the reality of those efficient powers—universal physical principles—which control the universe but which lie beyond the scope of sense-perception. In a competent practice of physical science, as in the traditions of the Pythagoreans, Plato, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann, the notion of ideas, as distinct from mere sense-impressions, lies in that which Dirichlet, Riemann, et al., defined in principle as the complex domain, ideas as *Geistesmasse*. It is, properly, the same in all forms of Classical art, including those forms of Classical poetry and drama which are the model of reference for all literate forms of human speech.

This principled perspective on the use of language implies the existence of a kind of complex domain in speech, the method by which ideas, for which no proper word previously exists, are transmitted from speaker to hearer, just as Gauss, implicitly, and Riemann, explicitly, define those ideas which lie beyond the bounds of a literal mathematics, within the

Kepler’s Revolutionary Discoveries

The most crippling error in mathematics, economics, and physical science today, is the hysterical refusal to acknowledge the work of Johannes Kepler, Pierre Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz—not Newton!—in developing the calculus. This video, accessible to the layman, uses animated graphics to teach Kepler’s principles of planetary motion, without resorting to mathematical formalism.

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A true empiricist or Aristotelean, lacking an honest sense of humor, cannot avoid the impulse to admire the wrong figures, such as perhaps the whore Maritornes, in Cervantes' Don Quixote. Illustration by Gustave Doré.

complex domain. In a literate use of speech and writing, the complex domain is the domain of Classical irony.

In physical science, the notion of an efficiently universal physical principle existing beyond direct means of sense-perception, such as the case of Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the idea of universal gravitation, is reflected as a systemic quality of anomaly in observed processes.

Kepler's observation, that the orbit of the observed planets describes an elliptical pathway, showed the existence of an unseen, but efficient principle of constant change as operating to the effect of "equal areas, equal times." This became the pivotal discovery on which Kepler premised his assignment, to future mathematicians, to develop a true infinitesimal differential calculus, and a general theory of elliptical functions. The former assignment by Kepler led to not only Leibniz's discovery of such a differential calculus, but his later refinement of the original discovery, make in concert with Jean Bernouilli, that such an infinitesimal differential calculus must express a universal physical principle of least action.

Riemann's bold declaration, in his 1854 habilitation dissertation, that all *a priori* notions of space, time, and matter, such as (in point of fact) Aristotelean or Euclidean ones, must be henceforth banned from physical science,²⁰ reflects the

20. "This leads into another science, the domain of physics, which the quality of today's proceedings forbids us to enter." (*Es führt dies hinüber in das Gebiet einer andern Wissenschaft, in das Gebiet der Physik, welches wohl die Natur der heutigen Veranlassung nicht zu breitreten erlaubt.*) *Werke*, p. 286. As noted earlier in my present report, this ironically revolutionary

method which must be employed to show the multiply-connectedness of the principles of physical science to those of Classical artistic composition.

On this account, the complex domain is exactly what is represented, typically, by the role of Classical irony in poetry and drama.

The member of the human species is constantly confronted with new ideas for which the speaker or hearer has no available name from among the existing terms of their personal mind's dictionary, nor even, often, any available dictionary. How shall he, or she, then name that idea for which no word exists in his or her knowledge? In physical science, as Kepler's *The New Astronomy* is among the very best sources of illustrations on this point, the same kind of problem arises, in principle, wherever the reported evidence leads to a contradiction which can not be resolved within the hearer's (or speaker's) pre-existing framework of knowledge. In the domain of acceptable examples from Classical poetry and drama, that problem of science, as typified by the evidence which confronted Kepler, is called *Classical irony*.

And, in Art

To create a name for an idea—either one just discovered by the reporter, or as presented by one familiar with the idea to persons who lack that familiarity—one must present a rigorous sort of Classical irony, as Shakespeare is famous on

notion, respecting physical principles as such expressed in the 1854 habilitation dissertation, include crucially relevant contributions to Riemann's thinking by Herbart and Dirichlet.

his account. The stubborn dolt, confronted by such an irony, refuses to think cognitively, and may often, therefore, retort by expressions such as, "In other words, what you meant to say could be said in plainer words as . . ." Often, the dolt will flee into the assumption that the speaker's irony was merely symbolism, as Franz Liszt merely parodied Classical composition, symbolically, with sexual outbursts of passage-work, or as a skilled but bad musical performer might do the same to a performance of a work by Beethoven, Schumann, or Brahms.²¹

Indeed, as the work of the greatest Classical song-composers, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, attests, the work of J.S. Bach opened up a revolutionary expansion of the power of music; that, in a way which is typified by the setting of poetry by these composers, producing a resulting power of imparting ideas not possible in musical compositions from earlier times. Anyone who has experienced the observed process of conducting a choral work of Bach, either encounters this challenge successfully, or produces a botched performance. I cite that relatively elementary example here to make clear that deeper issue of Classical poetry and drama toward which I have been building up prior to this point.

Take two sets of examples as illustration of this point: the example of Bach motets and a Classical string quartet.

The typical case for demonstrating the principle of Classical Bachian irony in music is the contrast between the singing of each part, as in a Bach motet (e.g., *Jesu, Meine Freude*), separately, and then singing the four parts together. This, as demonstrated by a youth chorus's performances during a recent conference of my association, demands adjusting the across-voice relationships to the effect which the famous conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler sometimes described as "performing between the notes." The required differences in pitch, corresponding to the set of Classical modalities, are ironies of the specific quality upon which Classical counterpoint in

21. This is no exaggeration. The entire modern school of Romantic and modernist expressions of musicological sophistry, is premised on the fanatical assumption that there is a categorical separation of the methods of Bach from those of "the pre-Romantic Classical" school of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. The same sophistry is continued, by asserting that the later Schubert and Beethoven were on the road to becoming full-fledged post-Classical exponents of the Zeitgeist's Romantic School, but demand that the interpretation of the compositions of Felix Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms conform to the assumed principles of the Romantic School. The reality is, that all leading Classical composers, from Haydn and Mozart through Brahms, based the entirety of their own development as composers on the effort to master and continue the implications of Bach's notions of well-tempered counterpoint. The difference between the Classical and Romantic, is the difference between fecundity and masturbation. The intention of the Romantics and modernists, is to substitute sex-driven symbol-mindedness for that principle of Classical irony which is the pervasive basis for the work of Bach and all of his followers, through that great follower of Bach, the Brahms of his Fourth Symphony and *Vier ernste Gesänge*. As was often said of the ultra-Romantic Richard Wagner's *Tristan*, "not a dry seat was left in the house."

the well-tempered mode depends.

The same principle is characteristic of the Classical string quartet. The principle of the string quartet was brought to a higher domain of composition by Beethoven's so-called late quartets. Just as a qualified chorus director hears the needed difference in adjusted pitch for a four-part chorus, so, the performers of a string quartet enhance their performance in rehearsal, through their remembering what had required improvement in their hearing of their own practice in the immediately preceding moments. Such is the source of the uniquely astonishing power of Furtwängler's conducting of a Beethoven or Brahms symphony, for example, his incomparable, recorded treatment of Schubert's "The Great" Ninth Symphony.²²

In each of these cases, the effect may be called "performing within the complex domain"; the heard difference is the persisting "edge of the seat" tension, from the opening lunge directed by the conductor or performers, all the way through. "Nothing is permanent but change," would be the way a Heraclitus or Plato might describe it, as the way in which Kepler recognized the constant principle of change as the characteristic of the Creator's universal physical principle of gravitation. Each tone is not a "thing," but a specific, contrapuntal idea, an idea of a state of tension which carries the performance forward.²³

Similarly, the essential difference between the "tombstone"-like Archaic sculpture, and the Classical sculpture of Greece which Romans could never get right, was that same tension provoked by a specific object perceived by the mind as in mid-motion. Leonardo da Vinci's revolution in perspective was similar: Was the "Mona Lisa" beginning, or concluding her smile?

By contrast, the modernist sculptor's work often suggests to the viewer, an angry child's banging on metal: hard going, but getting nowhere, by a mind racing inside a squirrel-cage.

Classical irony in poetry or prose produces a sense of "between the notes" in the sentient audience. In such composition, as the point is so magnificently typified in John Keats' famous "Ode on a Grecian Urn," there is a powerful sense of the concept of truth and beauty conveyed, as the experience of a surprise. An urn from then, comes into view, now, with a strongly felt surge of a sense of the presence of eternity bridged by a sense of beauty expressed then for now. Ideas that come upon us as surprise, ideas which exist only in the ambiguity of being between, among contrasting literal meanings: just as the mathematical physicist does by means of

22. E.g., Berlin Jesus-Christus-Kirche, December 1951 (Hamburg: Polydor Intl. GmbH, 1976).

23. This principle is recognized most readily, by focussing upon the function of register-shift in the *bel canto* mode of, not only singing, but also competent composing. Insensitive audiences require unobtrusive effects; sensitive audiences require that driving role of tension toward which the special role of register-shifts points in an exemplary, Classical-poetical way.



The LaRouche Youth Movement sings Bach's motet "Jesu, Meine Freude" at the Capitol in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on March 29. The ironies of tonality in the piece are the specific quality upon which Classical counterpoint in the well-tempered mode depends.

representation of an idea existing only in the complex domain of Riemann et al.

The uncreative mind acts as if he, or she had believed that either every meaningful idea can be deduced from predefined standard meanings of terms, as in, at best, something akin to an aprioristic Euclidean or Cartesian geometry, or that art lies in the sense of purely arbitrary impulses which are original in the degree that they are senseless, such as an arbitrarily made-up children's game. The idea that mind could generate a meaning which was neither deductive, nor arbitrary, but represented a previously unknown, lawful principle of the universe, does not exist for purposes of eulogies delivered at a grammarian's funeral. The difficulty these sundry varieties of unfortunates' experience, both in physical science and Classical art, is genetically the same dumbfoundedness which Euler and Lagrange expressed in face of the Leibnizian reality of the complex domain.

We are able to discover a communicable conception of a principle only through the use of Classical irony. We generate a paradoxical juxtaposition of terms which each has a pre-established place in the domain of communication. The intention of this paradox is to compel the mind of the hearer to recognize a real existence which he or she has never known before. That paradox, as an irony, becomes the name by which those who have shared the experience of the relevant discovery, are thereafter enabled to treat the name of that poem, for example, as corresponding to an object in the sense of *Geist-essence*.

Thus, Shakespeare and Schiller, for example, bring to life a notion of a page from previous history, a principle such as the universal principle expressed by situating it in the historically specific setting of the Hamlet legend, as in the Third Act soliloquy and Horatio's ironical point made, as if offstage, at the close. In all cases, the purpose of Classical art is to define the principled mean of some historically specific situation of an experience of a conception as a mental object, as might be attempted in case-law under the proper form of American, rather than common law, or contract law.

Bach's system of well-tempered counterpoint, for example, provides a unique quality of service to modern European culture as a whole. It uses the requirement for agreement in well-tempered composition, as a way of disciplining the mind to the degree needed for refined, more precise notions of principled features of social relations. Instead of a bare stage, or one burdened by a disconcerting surfeit of trappings, the art transports the imagination of the audience to the stage defined by the "geometrical" implications of well-tempered counterpoint, such as four-voice counterpoint. On that latter stage, the mind sees what is not seen so precisely in any other way. The transformation of a mere poem into a powerful work of art, as song, in the way indicated by Jenner's Brahms, or the examples of Bach and other great composers earlier, represents a more powerfully insightful quality of mind: Shelley's power of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature.

That is the Classical-artistic reflection of the Riemannian

complex domain.

So, in physical science, the principles of the physical universe are revealed in the paradoxes which are reflected as undeniably persistent, systemic paradoxes in patterns of sense-perception. In Classical artistic composition, we have a comparable quality of paradox. In the latter domain, the paradoxes which give rise to discovery of universal principles of social processes, are expressed in the form which gives rise to discovery of universal principles of Classical artistic composition. Only discoveries corresponding to those paradoxes are universal principles of social processes, the rest are merely events specific to an historical situation. The principles of economic science, which is to say the principles of application of a science of physical economy, are thus coherent with the notion of universal principles of social processes, are typical of the principles of Classical artistic composition.

Why practice Classical art? There are many reasons for doing so, as I have implied here. To simplify the answer, the response to the question should be: to keep the creative powers of the mind nourished, and alive.

2. Science, Poetry & Economy

The most ancient of the known traces of astronomical calendars, point to the origins of the main track of rise of civilization in transoceanic navigation. This evidence coincides with the cycles of glaciation which have dominated the Earth during two millions years or more before the present. It coincides with the picture pieced together from sources including ancient Vedic calendars, as by India's Tilak. From the vantage-point of the birth of European civilization in what we know as ancient Greece, it is the trail of discovery marked by the astronomy practiced by Egyptian civilization, since long before 2700 B.C., on which our attention is focussed here. As I have emphasized at various points in the preceding chapter: the ancient Greek development of the discovery of universal physical principles of action by the methods of *spherics*, is the beginning of known science within European civilization to date. However, the known best method of modern science as it has developed to the present time, is traced from the treatment by, chiefly, Egyptian sources, reflected in the work of figures such as Thales and the Pythagoreans, as reflected, in turn, in the unique elaboration of known, modern scientific method, the which is derived from the method of Socratic hypothesis, as developed by Plato in his dialogues.

So, from what we know today, since the emergence, and perpetuation of what we know as European forms of civilization, society's successful practice depends upon transcending what we might have learned, as practice, from earlier generations, to supersede mere learning; that, by means of added discoveries of universal physical principles. These needed discoveries are accomplished solely by that

faculty of the individual mind which Plato's dialogues define as the method of hypothesis.

The traces of ancient Vedic Solar-astronomical calendars from as early as between 8,000-6,000 years ago, and the remarkable development which Egyptian astronomy had achieved by the period of the Great Pyramids of Giza, points toward a correlated development of trans-oceanic cultures and Solar astronomy long before the emergence of the first traces of a specifically European civilization. Even taking into account important work by ancient China and elsewhere, the influence of European civilization among surviving cultures, in the development and practice of science, chiefly the ancient Greek Classical, and modern European, has been uniquely outstanding during historical times, especially modern times.

The development of any competent notion of modern national economy, is traced from those origins.

The foundations of modern European science are rooted in the post-Pythagorean Europe of, most notably, Plato, Eratosthenes, Archimedes, the founder of modern European science, Nicholas of Cusa, his follower Leonardo da Vinci, their follower Johannes Kepler, and their follower Gottfried Leibniz. However, since 1763, it has been only in the U.S.A. of Benjamin Franklin and his co-thinkers that a competent science of political-economy, one following the pathway charted by Leibniz, has been actually developed, to the present date.²⁴

Use the state of mind described in the preceding section of this report, to define the challenge of making economic policy under the presently onrushing conditions of a general, global financial-monetary collapse. However, before focusing on the positive side of these principles, spend a few moments on the typical insanity of the post-Roosevelt university classroom in economics.

'Don't Talk Us Into a Depression!'

The rampant delusion respecting economy, around Washington, D.C. and abroad at this moment of writing, is the stated, or implied notion, that a depression could not happen now, "unless enough people talk us into it." I recall my first encounter with the popularization of that particular nonsense, during the post-war 1940s, where it was reported to me as a doctrine of typical university freshmen courses in Economics 101 at that time. As I discovered, after looking into my reports of the spread of such silliness, this particular piece of pabulum for suggestible freshmen, was part of the right-wing turn under President Harry Truman. It was a sign of the times when fevered efforts to de-bunk the memory of President Franklin Roosevelt were being launched. However, that doctrine lingers on as a kind of obsession found even among amazing places, still today.

24. Jean-Baptiste Colbert's role as a statesman was crucial in setting the stage for Leibniz's contributions.

To the degree that there was ever even a mere caricature of rationality in that right-wing view in Economics 101 then, a prevalent such dogma might be considered the outcome of a simplistic bit of arcana, such as that was taught as political-economy from the early days of the Anglo-Dutch liberal doctrine, by such dangerous hoaxsters and wandering mystics as Bernard Mandeville and François Quesnay follower Adam Smith. In that doctrine, economy was a matter of linear forms of contractual agreements, all underlain by the capricious ways which might be attributable to certain mythical little green men lurking under the floorboards of history, small creatures who threw crooked dice, in favor of some lucky fellows, and disfavor of others.²⁵

Now, up to the point of events such as the presently looming, sudden, systemic collapse of the present world monetary-financial system, there is very little comprehension of anything “scientific” about generally taught and practiced economics today. Today, the introduction of any actual science to that field of practice, other than “ivory tower” mathematical games, would be considered a nasty affront to the favorite delusions of the practitioners of the generally accepted, and taught views under the rubrics of “economics” and “political-economy.” The notion that the way in which an economy rises and falls, must be determined by the sophistry of pervasive opinion, rather than rationally, in terms of determining, principled physical functions, is currently, still, the prevalent delusion today, as among the more credulous university freshman of the late 1940s.

During the span of the recent four decades, that current monetarists’ delusion has enjoyed increasing hegemony. The popularity of that academic and comparable silliness, reflects

25. Typical of the followers of Adam Smith, et al., today, is the following passage, which I have frequently quoted, from Smith’s 1759 *The Theory of the Moral Sentiments*. Notably, this was published by Smith prior to his 1763 assignment, by Lord Shelburne, to visit France for the purpose of developing a program both for undoing the economy of France, and ruining the post-1763 economy of the English-speaking colonies in North America. Also notably, Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*, was a 1776 tract published in the setting of the emerging U.S. struggle for independence, aimed at discrediting and subverting that struggle for independence. The indicated passage, as previously quoted by me, is as follows: “The administration of the great system of the universe . . . the care of the universal happiness of all rational and sensible beings, is the business of God and not of man. To man is allotted a much humbler department, but one much more suitable to the weakness of his powers, and to the narrowness of his comprehension: the care of his own happiness, of that of his family, his friends, his country. . . . But, though we are . . . endowed with a very strong desire of those ends, it has been intrusted to the slow and uncertain determinations of our reason to find the proper means of bringing them about. Nature has directed us to the greater part of these by original and immediate instincts. Hunger, thirst, the passion which unites the two sexes, the love of pleasure, and the dread of pain, prompt us to apply those means for their own sakes, and *without any consideration of their tendency to those beneficent ends which the great Director of nature intended to produce by them.*” (Italics added) Smith’s is an echo of the same irrationalist’s argument made by the frankly pro-Satanic Bernard Mandeville and the Physiocrat François Quesnay.

a flight from any form of economic reality, among most of the so-called “Baby-Boomer” generation, the generation which first reached academia and adulthood during the middle to late 1960s. Among that generation, which dominates policy-shaping in the Americas and western Europe today, the delusion of American and west European “Baby Boomers,” most emphatically, is that abandoning their nation’s own basic economic infrastructure, farms, and factories, for pursuit of the proceeds of cheap labor in South and Central America, Asia, and, now, the new colonial territories of the former Comecon bloc incorporated into the European Union, is, in some most magical fashion, the secret of continued imperial prosperity in their home territories.

It was this latter delusion, now bearing such rubrics as “NAFTA” and “Globalization,” which has been a continuing determinant of forty years of decadence of the economies of the U.S.A., Australia, Japan, and western Europe, their ongoing plunge into the abyss of today’s globalized general breakdown-crisis.

At the present time, the U.S.A. (in particular) is menaced by its own refusal to recognize that the changes in applied economic policy over the recent four decades, have now brought us to the point that an imminent collapse of not only the U.S.A.’s, but the world’s economy, is bumping into a boundary-layer of increasing turbulence, a boundary beyond which the world economy abruptly ceases to exist about as quickly as we might pronounce the relevant name of “John Law.” This case leads us into the way in which the considerations of the preceding chapter are expressed in the form of systemic forms of economic crises.²⁶

As the case of Riemannian physical geometry illustrates this point, any system is self-bounded in some way, by virtue of the set of characteristic principles upon which its existence depends. However, as Gödel’s referenced work implies, there is an important qualification in the notion of such self-bounded systems. In Riemannian systems so defined, the indefinite expansion of the system beyond any presently inhering limits, is made possible by adding new axiomatic-type universal physical principles to change the system as a whole. There is always some principle which is overlooked, and therefore yet to be discovered, in defining the formal self-bounding of any system.

That said, look back to 1961-65 for standard physical ratios of essential components of *non-monetary, physical* output, as measured in typical market-baskets for incomes and capital-to-current depletion ratios for household incomes,

26. By “systemic crisis,” I signify the outcome of a flaw which is not only inherent in the existence of the referenced form of economic system, but a flaw which threatens a disintegration of that system, unless there were the introduction of the type of axiomatic change in the system needed to avert that disintegration. This is distinct from a “cyclical” economic calamity which is not a threat to the continued existence of the system itself.

FIGURE 1

A Typical Collapse Function

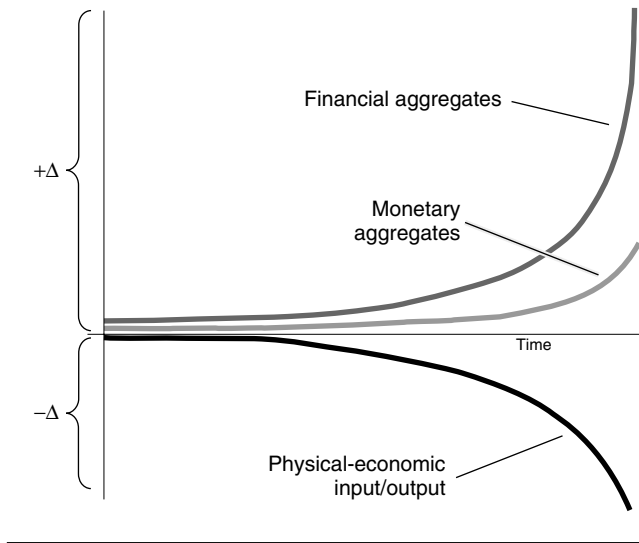
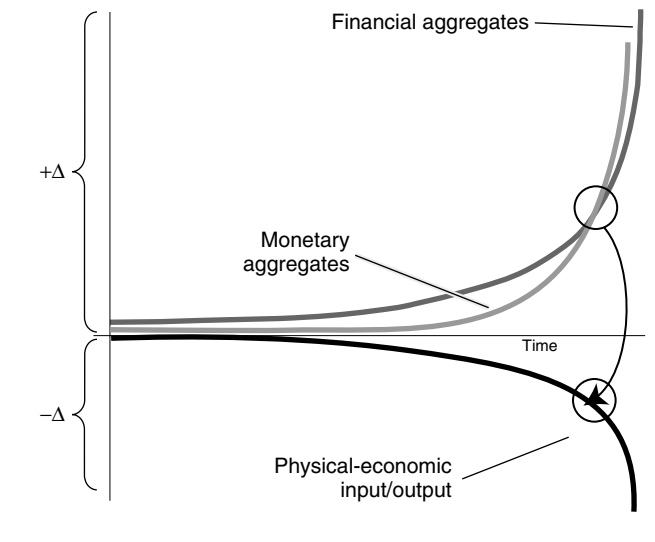


FIGURE 2

The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point of Instability



agriculture, manufacturing, mass-transportation costs, capital goods of production, and basic economic infrastructure in categories such as power generation and distribution, mass transit of passengers and freight, water investment and management, and comparable figures. Measure these in per-capita and per-square-kilometer values for overall area and relevant definitions of area-plots.

Next, measure physical incomes and physical costs in current dollars. Also, take into account current ratios of debt-structures to incomes and costs for each designated sector, and overall.

The result you will observe will correspond roughly to the imagery of my pedagogical Triple Curve.

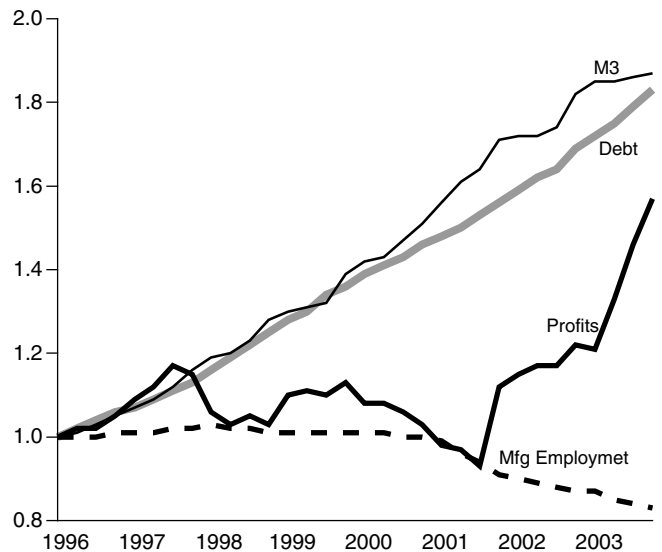
Skip ahead for a moment to three important breaking-points: the 1971-72 transition to a floating-exchange-rate monetary system; the 1982 point of aftermath of the catastrophic, crash-program installation of Project 1980s “structural reform” policies, under National Security Advisor, and Trilateral Commission founder Zbigniew Brzezinski. Add to these: the October 1987 New York stock-market crash; and the post-1996 (i.e., 1997, 1998, 2000) aftermath of the build-up and initial collapse of the “IT” and related bubbles, including the “Wall of Money” bubble launched during the fourth quarter of 1998.

Against that array of intermediate, critical points of inflection, compare the rate of decline of net physical output per capita and per square kilometer. This establishes a base-line for the actualities of the Triple-Curve pedagogy. Now against that base-line, compare the ratio of monetary and financial growth per capita and per square kilometer. A function corresponding to the conception of the Triple Curve pedagogy appears (Figures 1-3).

FIGURE 3

Changes in Triple Curve Components, 1996-2003

(Indexed to 1Q/1996 = 1.00)



Sources: Federal Reserve; Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bureau of Labor Statistics; EIR.

Interpret that array of trajectories as follows.

Ask: What is the amount of increase of monetary-emission required to drive the expansion of nominal financial

assets required to sustain the present, falling rate of per-capita physical output? Look at the increase of the ratio of monetary emission required to sustain the growth of financial aggregates. Look at the increase of the ratio of financial expansion required to sustain an accelerating rate of decline of net physical output, after discounting for physical attrition of physical capital of the economy as a whole.

The resulting picture resembles the approach of an aircraft to near the speed of sound, prior to the improved configuration presented to Douglas by a post-war German engineer then in U.S. employ. In other words, a Riemann sonic shock-front.²⁷

We have thus, the combined physical-economic, monetary, and financial system as a self-bounded system. That system is now entering the phase of increasingly extreme turbulence, which can be successfully escaped only by introducing a relevant new principle. A typical Riemann function is thus implied. The present world economy and its associated monetary-financial system, has now entered a phase-shift of accelerating, hyperinflationary mode of turbulence, at which either an elementary systemic change in function is superimposed on the system, or the global system under consideration must enter a “general breakdown crisis” of the type which presages a threatened “new dark age.”

Who, therefore, is talking whom into a depression? Rather, who is talking whom out of facing the need for immediate action to prevent a collapse into a condition comparable to the onset of the planet as a whole into a new dark age?

The leading threat to the U.S. and other economies, is therefore essentially mass-psychopathological in nature. The root of the virtual psychosis exhibited by the current policies of the U.S. government and Democratic Party leadership alike, including the pre-candidacy of Senator John Kerry so far, is the substitution of popularized delusions akin to those of the von Neumann theory of games, for consideration of the elementary physical-economic realities of mankind’s productive relationship to nature.

The game is called “money.” The delusion is akin to that of those players in today’s equivalent of a hobo-jungle, participating in a board-game of *Monopoly*, who are gripped by the delusion, that winning that game of chance will enable them to walk away from the game rich in real physical assets. Like, but far less sane than the spectacle presented, in the famous Charlie Chaplin movie, *The Gold Rush*, in the scene of the cooking and eating of the boiled shoe. It is, Hollywood aside, also an image of the infamous 1720 collapse of the John Law-modeled bubbles of France and England.

As I have emphasized earlier, money is, by its nature, a worthless idiot. It has no intrinsic value. Its value is that which is imputed to it by the power of governments, or by institutions which place themselves above the power of governments, such as certain “independent” central banking-systems, or



Charlie Chaplin’s cooking and eating of a boiled shoe, in his famous 1925 film The Gold Rush, reveals the insanity of the delusion called “money.”

other over-arching financier-oligarchical cartels. In fact, the value of money reposes in the power of government, or in the hands of an institution which has subverted the proper authority of sovereign governments. When the time comes, that the amount of pressing claims for redemption of money with physical values, greatly exceeds the magnitude of the prices of the relevant physical values available, the idiocy of money becomes apparent.

Some silly people speak of “real money,” as a proposed alternative. No such “real money” ever did, or ever could exist, except within the bounds of a delusion by the believer. Money at its best, is a means of exchange, best created by, and regulated by responsible government, and that best through the methods of national banking which are only typified by the arguments of our first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton.

The only means by which the perils of money’s intrinsic idiocy and recklessness can be checked, is through regulation, as the measures taken by the U.S. under President Franklin D. Roosevelt typify this. The idea of a fixed-exchange-rate, pegged to an assigned value of reserve gold bullion, and supported by regulatory measures of the sort associated with the Franklin Roosevelt government’s initiatives, is the only rational means by which long-term credit can be issued at low prices, over periods as long as the typical 25-50-year long-term-capital cycles on which a future, reformed U.S. dollar (for example) must be based, as replacement for Federal Reserve Notes.

Thus, we have now reached the point in the process, at which the only way to avoid the kind of collapse which leads

27. Bernhard Riemann, “*Ueber die Fortpflanzung ebener Luftwellen von endlicher Schwingungsweite*,” (1860), *Werke*, pp. 157-181.

into a new dark age for the planet, would be to use the powers implicit in sovereign governments, the kinds of Constitutional powers applied by President Franklin Roosevelt in March 1933, to put the present international monetary-financial system into receivership for reorganization, and operations in government-controlled bankruptcy. No other sane option presently exists.

A transitional system must operate under such reconstruction proceedings, to eliminate, immediately, the existing, bankrupt, floating-exchange-rate system of the recent

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thirty-two years, to bring into being a new international monetary-financial system designed according to the principles expressed by the successful precedent of the original Bretton Woods system: a fixed-exchange-rate system, designed to manage a process of two generations of the world’s recovery from the mess created by the follies of the recent forty years.

The object must be to uproot and prohibit the use of the methods of so-called “fiscal austerity,” associated with the unfortunate memory of the Bank of England’s protégé, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. The system in reorganization must be based on the use of long-term state-created public credit, at rates of between 1-2%, to bring levels of productive investment up to relatively full-scale employment, to levels of output sufficient to keep the current operating budgets of nations and their governments at above “break-even” levels of financial management, while promoting rapid, technological-progress-driven gains in physical-economic productive powers of labor.

The reconstruction must be led by large-scale public works of this intention, by government, and with public credit

to fund medium- to long-term extension of financing of private entrepreneurs, especially those whose intentions are efficiently aimed at promoting the common aims of the general recovery and increase of physical productivity per capita and per square kilometer.

The purely financial-speculative features of the debt-accumulation from forty years of folly, must be hived off, with financial derivatives simply frozen and then cancelled in due course, as having been essentially gamblers’ side-bets on the outcome of what was Alan Greenspan’s folly from the outset. Other debt must be reorganized in a way which ensures no disturbance of the process of general economic recovery through physical-economic growth. In the long-term process of liquidating accumulated financial follies, much of the old financial structures will be allowed to quietly disappear, as they are replaced by the emerging new.

Recognizing Past Follies

Under the growing influence of monetarism during the post-war decades, especially since the 1964-1982 transition to a “post-industrial,” deregulated economy under “floating-exchange-rate” monetary-financial dogmas, there was a systemic destruction of those features of the U.S. 1933-1964 economy which had made the once-bankrupt U.S. of 1929-1933 the most productive nation of the planet, the nation, as rebuilt under President Franklin Roosevelt, which had led in the reconstruction of war-torn Europe, and other improvements of the planet.

Admittedly, the death of President Franklin Roosevelt had unleashed the Truman-Churchill alliance which acted, immediately upon the signal of the President’s death, to turn the world back into the direction of the restoration of pre-war colonialisms, and into right-wing economic and other policies resuming essential elements of the Synarchist International influences which had led to the 1922-1945 rampage of fascist takeovers of the nations of western and central continental Europe. The worst feature of this post-FDR right turn, was the unleashing of the Bertrand Russell policy of “world government through the terrifying effects of preventive nuclear warfare,” a legacy of which we are not yet freed to the present time of the Bush-Cheney-Blair alliance. Fortunately, then, the election of U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower pulled us back from the brink, and held the Synarchist International’s fascist, military-utopian tradition, the so-called “military-industrial complex,” in check, that for as long as he remained in office.

However, the Pugwash and related conferences, involving Bertrand Russell and his cronies, of the late 1950s, prepared the way for the 1982 Cuba Missiles Crisis, the attempted assassinations of France’s President Charles de Gaulle, and the actual assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. The successful assassination of President Kennedy cleared the way for the right-wing utopian faction’s launching of a

return to the asymmetric warfare of Truman's Korean war from which President Eisenhower had helped to extricate us in a significant degree, the new, official U.S. war in Indo-China.

The aftermath of conditions of crisis during the first years of the 1960s decade, were the circumstances under which a sweeping cultural-paradigm shift was set into motion in the U.S.A. and the U.K., a shift spilling over into the continent of Europe and elsewhere. This shift, signaled by the spread of a rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture among university-age youth, proved to be a shift of those and other parts of the world away from the role of the post-war U.S.A. as the world's leading producer society, into becoming the monstrously decadent, presently bankrupt "post-industrial" wreckage of the nations of the Americas and Europe, and elsewhere, today.

A crucial, central feature of this right-wing rampage of mass-insanity, was the growing influence of a pro-Synarchist political-economic-cultural philosophy typified by the influence of the Mont Pelerin Society and such typical madmen of that outlook as those apostles of "freedom from sanity," Friedrich von Hayek and avowed illicit-drug-use promoter Milton Friedman. The characteristic feature of the social philosophy expressed by the Mont Pelerin Society's influence, was their adoption of the same inhuman policy which the Olympian Zeus had launched against Prometheus, the suppression of those creative powers of the individual which distinguish men and women from the state of human hunted or herded cattle. The denial of the right of the people to enjoy the fruits of scientific, technological, and cultural progress, and the corresponding Dionysiac promotion of wild-eyed, pro-Nietzschean cults of drug-induced and related irrationality, has been that attempted bestialization of those regions of mankind in which the greatest progress in the condition of mankind had been achieved earlier. This has been the characteristic feature of a forty-year march of what was once globally extended European civilization, down the road toward Nietzschean Hell.

The essential feature of these forty years of "post-industrial" decadence of Europe and the Americas, and of the decadence they have spread against the nations and peoples of Central and South America, against Africa, and elsewhere, has been the denial, in doctrine and practice, of that which sets the human individual apart from, and above the beasts.

In the matters of economic policy of practice, as such, this anti-Promethean denial of that cognitive principle of science and Classical artistic composition, which sets the human individual apart from the beasts, has been typified by the promotion and employment of the cult of "systems analysis" as an ideological weapon wielded against the perpetuation of the scientific and cultural progress on which the realization of the aims of civilized humanity depends, both in economic practice, and in other ways.

In U.S. and other economic policy of practice as such, the cult of "free trade" has been a principal instrument by means of which the economy and culture of the people of the United States have been destroyed.

"Free trade," as practiced increasingly since a notorious 1966 launching of a Republican "Southern Strategy" at a certain meeting attended by the future President Richard Nixon in Mississippi, has become a campaign to uproot production from places where it is not the cheapest. This has meant, especially since about the time Zbigniew Brzezinski stepped down as National Security Advisor, a reduction of the standard of living and quality of production in those areas of the world where those factors had been best expressed, as in the U.S. itself. The effect has been to imitate the emerging practice of the course which ancient Rome took during the centuries following the close of the Second Punic War, the destruction of the productive powers of labor within Italy itself, for the advantage of a combination of slave-labor and imperial looting of subject populations abroad.

As I travel back and forth among regions of the U.S.A. today, I see a degree of ruin of our once proud industrial and agricultural regions which leaves vast despoiled areas looking as if a great mass of locusts had destroyed the cities and fields. The industrial power we once had, has been largely destroyed, while the productive power we used to have has gone abroad into the great cheap-labor markets of the world. I am rightly reminded of the intention of some in the U.S., at the close of World War II, to impose the so-called "Morgenthau Plan" on the Ruhr district, and other districts of Germany. Now, the aims of that "Morgenthau Plan," are being realized in Pittsburgh, the greater Detroit area, and so on, around the former great places of productivity of our republic. It is also being realized, under the Maastricht agreements, in Germany today. No tyrant of former times could have done this, which we, as a nation, have done to ourselves, by, apparently, our own will and consent, these past forty years.

This has not been, as some imagine, a shift of productivity from western Europe and North America, to the poorer people of the world. The existence of the greatest part of humanity in Asia, as in sub-Saharan Africa, and South and Central America, is presently in grave jeopardy. The collapse of North America and western Europe as markets for the peoples of Asia, would be a demographic, as much as an economic catastrophe for the great masses and nations of Asia. Taking all in all into consideration, the world is teetering on the brink of a prolonged and ghastly, planetary new dark age, partly because of what happened with Nixon, in Mississippi, in 1966.

Fools chatter triumphantly, with nasty tones in their voices: "You can't put the toothpaste back in the tube!" We must do precisely that, or our nation, and much else besides, will soon begin to die at an accelerating rate, planet-wide.

Therefore, our economic mission should be clear. We must rebuild that which we have destroyed in this manner.



Traveling around the United States today, “I am rightly reminded of the intention of some in the U.S., at the close of World War II, to impose the so-called ‘Morgenthau Plan’ on the Ruhr district, and other districts of Germany. Now, the aims of that ‘Morgenthau Plan,’ are being realized in Pittsburgh, the greater Detroit area, and so on, around the former great places of productivity of our republic.” Left: Berlin in 1945. Right: Detroit.

Rebuilding a Ruined Nation

The task we face on that account, has a certain resemblance to the challenge which President Franklin Roosevelt faced in March 1933.

At the close of World War I, under President Woodrow Wilson, we began to take down, quickly, the power we had mustered in preparation for what Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson had intended as our participation, sooner or later, in the war which the now-deceased emperor, Britain’s “Lord of the Isles” Edward VII, had prepared to become the war in Europe. The war which he had intended would bring about the mutual destruction of all of the British Empire’s principal European continental rivals. Under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, and Andrew Mellon, the great wave of U.S. growth which had been launched during the 1861-1876 interval, was slowed, and began to be reversed, even before the 1929-1933 Depression. During the Presidency of Hoover alone, the level of the U.S. economy collapsed by about half over the interval until President Franklin Roosevelt took office.

Today, as the official Great Depression of 2004-2005 is about to erupt in force, we have already been gutted to a degree far exceeding that of 1929-1933. Where there was much less then, today there is often none. We have done this all to ourselves, more slowly over the 1966-1968 interval, more rapidly during 1969-1972, and at a stupendous rate since 1977. The greatest source of danger comes not from what we have lost in productive powers, but, rather, what we have lost of our former impulse to build that mighty machine of scientific and technological progress which had been, in Presidents Eisenhower’s and Kennedy’s time, the wonder of the

admiring and fearing world.

Meanwhile, we have destroyed ourselves, as once-mighty Athens destroyed itself, by its sophistry, in the Peloponnesian War. Not only have we done this to our own nation. Europe has, meanwhile, done the same to itself. Most of all, we have destroyed that commitment to a principle of progress upon which all of the preceding net achievements of modern, globally extended European civilization had depended.

Travel across this nation in your mind’s eye. Look down as you go, constructing a mental map of each section beneath your eyes, assessing each strip for past and present potential relative population-density, per capita, and per square kilometer. In each case, compare the values of that strip for forty years ago, thirty years ago, twenty-five, twenty, fifteen, ten, five, and today. Assess each strip for quality of capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure, operating producers’ capital, and so on, shedding tears at the loss of what had been there, but was destroyed as through the hand of a malicious, predatory negligence. Assess it all as in a lapsed-time photography, from past through to present.

Resolve that what was needlessly destroyed, shall be repaired, to a state of better than earlier condition. Agricultural areas shall blossom again, worn down towns and cities shall be brought back to life. Industry restored to new and shiny condition. There shall be a bright smile on faces on the way to work, laughter in the school yards, dinner shall be waiting on the table for the family’s return from the passing day. The hellish malls have gone, and neighborhood stores are back once again. Schools and libraries are as they once were. Each

city and town has its local, privately owned machine-tool shops, and sundry other places of business, where people who know how to do their job, are making the nation tick with a bit of progress added, day by day. This is America, as good or better than it was forty years ago, returned to life. In these places, in your memory, in your imagination, people live, and people die, but in their coming and going they mostly leave something good, perhaps better, to be remembered. There is a whisper in the air of memory, an image of what this nation shall become again; this was good.

Think, for each strip where agriculture and industry has been abandoned, where the infrastructure has turned shoddy or simply gone: What has been lost to the nation as a whole? When we abandoned so many of these formerly industrious strips, to dwell in mushrooming superurban areas of cheap shacks or the like, crowded against one another where they were dumped, these past twenty years, on the abandoned cow-pastures of the area around Washington, D.C., and similar blotches on the national map, did the nation undergo a net economic gain, or loss?

How did the loss of capacity for generation and distribution of power, decay to a state of menacing rot today? Where did the mighty transcontinental railroads go, replaced by suburban rush-hour parking-lots perversely called dual highways? Can you step onto a modern train, in Bangor, Maine, and travel in comfort to Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, to read and dine along the way to work, or to the day's appointment? Why not magnetic levitation travel, in less lapsed time, from door to door of the day's journey along trunk-line routes, than by commuter air? What have we done to ourselves, the nation that used to export progress, over these intervening forty years?

Look at the faces in our slums. Count the homeless, driven from their homes by what some call "our prosperity." How much of typical annual income, of people in the lower eighty percentiles of family-income brackets, must be spent to command a decent place of family occupancy? How has the cost risen under Alan "Bubbles" Greenspan's mortgage-based securities bubble; how impossible is it becoming to own even a shrink-wrapped, plastic-covered shack, called a grand "Mc-Mansion," a shack built by half-skilled, underpaid labor, imported from the poor of central America: what is the percentile of annual income for such housing, for even working couples in so-called upscale, suburban careers?

Are we not living in a parody of Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*? Or, of his crony George Orwell's *1984*? Is your neighbor subsisting on provident "soma" today? If we were such a rich nation, how did so many among us become so poor? Why can we not afford today, the relative standard of health care we took for granted twenty, thirty, or forty years ago, and that becoming less, and less, especially for the poor and aging, as if day, by day, by day?



"If we were such a rich nation, how did so many among us become so poor? Why can we not afford today, the relative standard of health care we took for granted twenty, thirty, or forty years ago, and that becoming less, and less, especially for the poor and aging, as if day, by day, by day?"

"Things are better," says the man in the White House. The sound of "Prosperity is just around the corner," that man says; and you stop to wonder: "Where did we hear that, once before?"

End this nightmare of today! Put it back together again, better than it was, then.

Look down as you soar, look down at each strip of area as I have pointed out the true principles of physical economy in the earlier portions of today's report. What was the power which had built this nation up to what it had achieved by about forty years ago? Looking back to what was relatively good then, why was it not better, even back then? Why, then, had we fallen far short of what we might have done, had we employed more of our people as people should have been educated and employed? Think of the story of Prometheus, and the persecution of mankind by the evil Satan known as Zeus. Think of those men and women who lived, in one degree or another,

as virtual human cattle, their creative powers largely undeveloped and untapped. Think of the sound of cows in the barn at night; how often had we consented to do that to people, too? How do we today, tell our senior citizens to shuffle on when they have been unhitched from their daily plow, because their time has come to make room, to leave the feed-stall, to move on, to leave that space for the next, young cow to come into the barn? Ah! Surely, truly, we have come into Huxley's *Brave New World* today.

How could it have begun to happen as it did, since about

The greatest source of danger comes not from what we have lost in productive powers, but, rather, what we have lost of our former impulse to build that mighty machine of scientific and technological progress which had been, in Presidents Eisenhower's and Kennedy's time, the wonder of the admiring and fearing world.

forty years ago? What was so rotten in our national philosophy, that we permitted this to happen to us?

We are sometimes called "a Christian nation." What a terrible lie that is! We are a heathen nation. Children dare to raid the cookie-jar when mother is not watching. Professed Christians dare, most of the time, to hope that the Creator is not watching. Do we consider man and woman as made equally in the likeness of the Creator of this universe? Really? Do we place the highest value, therefore, on those immortal powers of the mortal human individual which are in the likeness of that Creator? Or, do we, like that terrible heathen grandfather of the treasonous Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards, lure fellow man and woman into the Inferno of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*, crying, as Edwards cried up and down the Connecticut River Valley, "Enter my church, you miserable, worthless wretch!"

Did Edwards save anybody for something worthwhile? It is to be doubted. If we teach people that they are miserable wretches by nature, how shall we expect them to behave out of sight of the steeple? Usually, therefore, we should not be surprised by the result. They behave as the wretches Edwards told them they are. At such religious festivals, it is said, more souls were created, than saved.

Are the ministers of the churches better than that? Do they speak of the immortality of the living individual human soul, do they say to the deceased, "Come home, you good and

faithful servant"; or do they promise the living some future physical comforts and delights, but only "on the other side" of death? They do not believe in the beautiful nature of man and woman, as the courage of the Rev. Martin Luther King, faced with immediate assassination in the interests of "the Southern Strategy" of 1966-1968, attests such a nature; therefore, they do not believe in the Creator worshipped by the author of *Genesis* 1. They evade the fact, that we are bad when we are not true to our own beautifully immortal nature, a nature in the loving likeness of the Creator. They are, in their daily practice, the worshippers of the Satanic Zeus, not the Creator. They are closer to the Satanic Grand Inquisitor of the Martinist freemason Joseph de Maistre of the modern Synarchists, than most of them think.

Therefore, those who are good often put their mortal life at risk, for the sake of that mission which expresses their immortality.

Let us rid ourselves of the all-too popular hypocrisy of our current crop of wretched bigots. Ignorance is not innocence; and populism is the adversary of virtue. To this we attest by showing the spectacle of our wasted land, our bankrupt nation, forty years after the assassination of President Kennedy.

Such are the proper quality of reflections on the nature and implications of the practice of economics. Economics, as the science of physical economy attests, is the natural expression of the creative nature which distinguishes the human individual, and the truly human form of society, from the bestiality of a Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Adam Smith, or the frankly Satanic Jeremy Bentham. It is the passion to do good, as Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin reminded our nation's founders, which is the active principle of a practiced science of physical economy.

For forty years, the prevalent trend of policy-shaping of our United States, among others, has been chiefly an opposition to doing good. The wasted prospect we might see from above, travelling across those decades, and the presently on-rushing doom of our national economy, and that of most of the Americas and Europe besides, attests to this fact.

Learn, therefore, to do good. It is the intention to do good which is the central principle of the science of physical economy.

As I have emphasized in the preceding chapter, a universal physical principle exists within the human mind only in the form of an *intention*. The individual may act with foreknowledge of the result at which his use of that principle is aimed, but the commitment to that particular form of action occurs to him as an intention which corresponds to a power existing within the realm corresponding to a Riemannian conception of the complex domain. *Intention* and *motive*, are terms of commitment to action, and express a form of action in and of themselves. Only once we are freed of the delusions of the Eleatic, the sophist, the Aristotelean, and the empiricist, do we begin to understand the meaning of intention and action,

by the Creator and the human individual acting in the likeness of that Creator.

The notion of doing good, as Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin embedded that intention within the building of our Constitution, is not simply the desire to see a certain result; it is, rather, a way of acting which produces a more or less foreseeable quality of result. So, the selection of a choice of proven universal physical principle, is an intention to unleash that principle, that intention built into the universe, against the target of action. The result is derived from that employed intention known otherwise as a universal physical (or, Classical-artistic) principle.

The good farmer of times prior to Brzezinski's ruinous tenure as National Security Advisor, acted out of an intention for progress, as if by a higher sort of reflex action. The fertile inventive mind did not respond to the need to solve a problem; he, or she responded to the opportunity to recognize a problem against which his or her inventiveness could be unleashed. This distinction which I have just emphasized, is not a matter of emphasis; it is a crucial distinction of one, relatively more sterile quality of emotion from a form of emotion (intention) which is intrinsically fertile.

For example. Shall we educate our young in a repertoire of individual scientific and related discoveries? Or, shall we develop in them the power to generate qualitative discoveries of actionable principles? The former is the morally and intellectually sterile Aristotelean standpoint; the latter the scientifically and economically fertile Platonic. Do they copy, or do they create through motives embodying intention? The development of a modern physical economy is the outcome of the latter quality of motivation.

Thus, the intention which drives a healthy form of economy forward, is the habit of seeking out pretexts for the discovery of valid intentions, such as scientific principles, applicable as ongoing action. For the purpose of sound economy, we do not produce computerized accumulations of mathematical formulas; we produce the scientists whose intentions generate the breakthroughs needed to push the development of mankind forward. We develop those creative powers which exist only in the Creator and in the human individual. We develop a profession in the individual, a profession which supplies the individual with not only known existing forms of intentions, but the intention to seek out the opportunity to discover new ones.

The working point under immediate consideration now, may be otherwise stated as the principle which defines the distinct quality of abiotic and merely living processes of the *Biosphere* from that higher state of organization of our planet, and of the universe, which V.I. Vernadsky defined as the *Noösphere*. To illustrate the working point, life acts as the form of intention inhering in life; so, successful society acts out of the controlling intention of development as I have described and discussed this principle in the present report. The action of life upon the abiotic domain,

produces the Biosphere; the action of those cognitive powers which set the human individual apart from and above the beasts, transforms the Earth from a mere Biosphere to a Noösphere.

So, life itself is an efficient intention. So, the cognitive power which sets man above the beasts, is an intention which generates the Noösphere by the virtue of its actual existence.

Now, looking over the terrain which we surveyed, implicitly, in our tour of flight over U.S. territory, the task of development of the nation as a Noösphere, requires a density of development accomplished by the intentions wielded by mankind, over each inch of that territory. It requires the development of the human individual in such a fashion that the intensity expressed by human action, per capita and per square kilometer, is increased at a relatively greater effective rate. Such is the spiritual quality of beauty in true physical-economic development of our nation's territory, and of the people who bring those improvements about at increasing levels of achievement.

Our intention must be to free mankind to become what it is, Prometheans free of oppression by Satanic forces like that of Olympian Zeus.

Therefore, as Cotton Mather and Franklin would have said, I say to you now, above all be *good*. Be, in an obligatory, Classically ironical form of intent of practice, in all matters, a good economist.

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LAROUCHE WEBCAST

Candidate Presents 'The Keys To Peace' for Southwest Asia

The following is Lyndon LaRouche's address to a meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 30, broadcast over the World Wide Web. Only by putting forward LaRouche's doctrine for development and peace in the region, in his name, can the United States bring peace to Iraq and Southwestern Asia, he said. No other political figure in the United States—not the President, not John Kerry—has the stature, or the trust, of the political forces in these nations, to restore peace.

The extensive live and on-line questions and discussion which followed LaRouche's 40-minute address, is published below. The address was released by LaRouche in 2004, his Presidential campaign committee, and the audio can be found at larouchein2004.com.

This is going to be very hard stuff, and it has to go out. And it will go out naturally over the web network, because we're at a very serious point of crisis, and virtually no one who is in ostensibly leading positions as a candidate, or incumbent President, or so forth, in the United States, is qualified at all, even to think about what's in front of us, let alone deal with it.

Kerry, who's a guy I don't dislike, he's got certain qualifications, but he's frankly been a disaster on the issue of Southwest Asia, the Iraq crisis, and on the economy. President Bush? I don't know where he is. I don't think he knows where he is sometimes, even where he's sitting.

And we have a mess.

The problem today is, at this moment—as you probably notice, some of the data coming out of Europe—the financial crisis has reached a point of maturity which I'm not surprised by, but it's happening: The system is breaking down. It is *crumbling*. We do not have, yet, a collapse in the full sense of the term, but we have a process of crumbling around the world, today, and yesterday, and so forth, which is extremely ominous.

There are some people who have been talking about post-

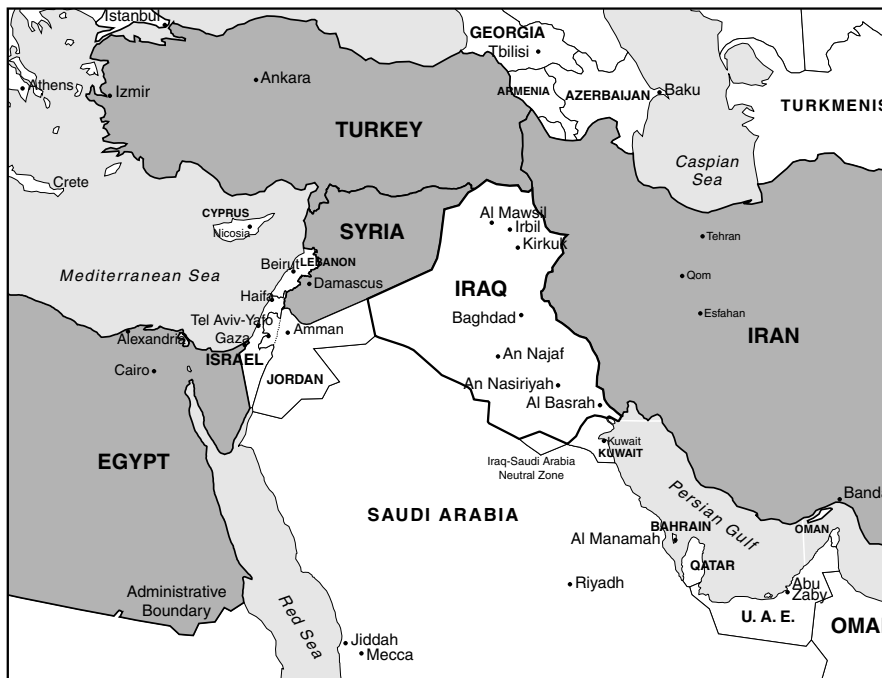
poning the crisis until after the November elections: *That will not happen*. Of that, we can be sure. The crisis is here. It can not be postponed. This is May. You're not going to postpone this crisis, until November. It's coming on. It probably is coming on, before the Summer arrives. And no one in the United States, in a position of leadership—there are some people in the woodwork; there are some people who are staff people; some people in government, who would be prepared to act appropriately—but we don't have a President, or a leading *candidate* for President, in the form of Kerry, who is qualified emotionally or intellectually to do the things that are absolutely indispensable, without compromise, to deal with: first of all the monetary-financial crisis, the economic crisis, or the situation in Iraq.

I can guarantee you, neither of them—the White House nor Kerry—as long as they're advised by the people who are advising them now, will do anything that is even *approximately intelligent* about the issue in Iraq, the region generally, or the economic situation. It's just not going to happen.

The Treaty of Westphalia

I've made a proposal on this question of Southwest Asia, which will work. A number of people from various countries around the world, leading people, have proposed that I take certain things into account. Some of them will probably, in the question and answer session today, pose those questions to me; and I shall respond to them. But I can assure you, that there can be no compromises with what I have proposed. I have not proposed too much. I've proposed a minimal approach to getting this situation in Iraq and adjoining countries under control. People think that this is a matter of negotiating a contract. People are trying to put their two cents in, in the sense, as we say here: their condition, their condition, their condition. Forget it! Forget contracts! What we need for the area, there, is, we need a form of agreement which follows precisely the guide-

Southwest Asia



Lyndon LaRouche speaking April 30, on his LaRouche Doctrine for a rapid military exit from Iraq with economic development of Southwest Asia; the map highlights four nations—two U.S. allies, two not—he emphasized as crucial to an agreement for peace in the region. “I can guarantee you, neither of them—the White House nor Kerry—as long as they’re advised by the people who are advising them now, will do anything that is even approximately intelligent about the issue in Iraq, the region generally, or the economic situation. . . . I’ve made a proposal on this question of Southwest Asia, which will work.”

lines of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which brought a long period of religious warfare to an end. We’re now dealing with an area which has been reduced to religious warfare and to related conflicts in the Middle East, as it’s called. You are not going to deal with that kind of situation by making a contract agreement, like a bunch of dumb lawyers, Washington lawyers, coming in and trying to bargain points.

Don’t try to do this the way that President Clinton goofed the negotiations at Camp David, on Israeli-Palestinian peace. Get that out of your mind! It is not going to work. As a matter of fact, there is going to be *no* solution for the crisis in Southwest Asia, *unless we can adopt it as my doctrine, by name*. Because nobody else has the credibility to do what has to be done—that is, no candidate, no other spokesman for the United States—has the credibility to make that proffer, and no one can be trusted to carry it through.

The same thing is true on the question of the economic crisis. No one in the United States, in a leading position, apart from my leading position, is prepared to even consider doing the *absolute minimal* things that have to be done to prevent this nation, and many of the nations of the world, from collapsing into a deeper depression—far deeper, far worse—than 1929-1933. It’s coming on now.

Now, the problem is that I am blocked out from official dis-

cussion, with whole channels of people, who should be talking to me about precisely these questions. I have the expertise, I have the qualifications; they don’t. If they’re serious about saving the country and dealing with the problem, they would talk with me. Why don’t they talk? Well, some of them do, in indirect ways. But they don’t talk directly. We don’t get into a dialogue. What does that mean?

There are people in the system, certain financier interests in particular—people typified by Lazard Frères, typified by Felix Rohatyn, and similar types—whose approach to the world financial crisis today, is to follow the guidelines that were carried out by the man who put Hitler into power in Germany: Hjalmar Schacht. What is being proposed, as you see in the imposition of conditionalities toward Argentina—the new ones, the so-called “vulture funds”—are exactly a forecast of what these people *intend to do* to the people of the United States, as well as other countries, as this crisis becomes worse. Everything will be cut, except the interest payments to the bankers, as was done by Schacht and company, over the period 1929-1933, in response to the onrush of what had been known to be, at that time, as an onrushing, general world depression.

People will die, if these bankers have their way. These bankers, and the interests they are associated with, control the Republican and Democratic Party election machines. They are

presently controlling Senator Kerry. They control the people on whose lap President Bush sits, to take orders.

'My Message'

These people are determined to keep me out of the situation, because they know what my message is. My message is to follow the precedent of Franklin Roosevelt's dealing with the world depression, both in his election campaign in 1932, and in his Presidency, from March 1933 on. My commitment is to say, that the government is not efficient or morally competent, unless we're able to carry out the instruction of the Preamble of our Constitution: to defend the sovereignty of our nation, to defend the general welfare of all of our people, and to promote the security and welfare of our posterity.

Those are the three requirements of the President of the United States, above all. None of the candidates I'm dealing with in the United States, or their circles, are prepared to accept that. As a matter of fact, that means, that if I'm President, and the crash hits with full force, or has hit, I am going to do pretty much what Franklin Roosevelt did: I'm going to put the bankrupt system into bankruptcy reorganization; to keep everything functioning that must function, for our people, for our security, and for growth. And that means, the bankers are going to have to take a back seat. They're going to have to get in line, like everybody else. The people of the United States come first.

And the test of the quality of a President of the United States, for a situation like this, is to look at the people who are the poorest, who are the least privileged: And if you can't do something for them, you're not going to do something for the nation.

We have a very sick nation, politically, right now. Over the period since 1977, you will observe that there has been a decline in the physical standard of living, of people in the lower 80% of family-income brackets. Politics has, more and more, been turned over to a smaller section of the population: the upper 20%, which some call the suburban strata; the older people, who are now in their fifties and sixties, who are generally running most of the places in the country, who are controlling the Democratic Party machines, who think in terms of the interests of the Baby-Boomer generation, with their fantasy-life, with their comfort zones, and that sort of thing—not the future. And therefore, this generation *will not*, of its own accord, respond, on its own initiative, appropriately to this situation.

The United States, which has the oldest Constitution surviving on this planet today—and it's the oldest because it's the best, but if we fail that Constitution, in a time of crisis, now, we won't have a Constitution. We won't have a nation.

So, the test has come: Can we do it now?

And the decision must not lie with the upper 20% of family-income brackets. The decision must not lie with the bankers, who would like to impose the Schachtian methods used by the man who put Hitler into power, Hjalmar Schacht, against the United States and other nations, today. The people who would enforce the collection procedure against Argentina, mean mass

murder. The people who are cutting the health care of senior citizens, because they think we have too many of them—and doing more and more, each time. They're reclassifying prescription drugs, as "over the counter" drugs, so the insurance companies won't have to support your prescriptions. This is the kind of thing that's going on. And nobody's doing anything in government effectively, to stop it.

So therefore, the question is: Will the people of the United States stop waiting to be *bought* to vote? Will they stop waiting, until they get *approval* to vote? Will the people of the United States, the 80% in the lower family-income brackets, mobilize themselves to say, "*We* are the majority in this country! *We* are the ones, whose requirements have to be met. *We* are going to turn out to vote, whether you pay us to go to the polls, or not! *We* are going to vote the way we think our interests determine, the interests of our country. *We*'re going to go, *we*'re going to throw you bums out, who will not pay any attention to our concerns." And the people need a candidate, like Roosevelt, who will say to the "forgotten man and woman" of our country: "Have courage, come out and vote. I'm your man!"

That's the *only* way we're going to deal with this depression. It's the *only* way we're going to deal with the situation in Southwest Asia, including Iraq.

Don't believe, that the United Nations will step in to save the situation in Iraq. It will not! Forget it! Don't say, "Go to the United Nations and give them the power." They can't do it, and won't do it! Kofi Annan may have the intention to do something, but he doesn't have the power to do anything. He does not have the resources to do what's required.

I do. Because I think I can have the resources of the people of Iraq, as well, to help us get out of this mess.

Don't think that somebody in Europe is going to stop this. Don't think that someone in Europe, is going to come to the rescue of the international financial-monetary system. They won't. There's no one there with the guts to do it, in a leading position of power. Their culture says, "Don't do it." European culture is based on the British system, of independent central banking systems: *They will not overturn the principle of independent central banking systems.* They're not capable of doing it constitutionally. The only way Europe could do that, *is on the initiative of the United States*, the United States government—as we bailed Europe out, at the end of World War II, with the Bretton Woods system, which was backed by the U.S. dollar, and backed by the design, provided by Roosevelt, in the 1944 Bretton Woods agreements.

That is the *only way*, that this world is going to be put in shape. No one else can do it, except the United States, because there's no authority outside the United States which is both *competent* and *willing* to do it. We have to do it. We have to mobilize our country. Don't try to find an alternative: It doesn't exist. Either we, as a nation, get back on our feet, and meet *our* responsibilities, or there isn't anything for this planet, except the threat of a dark age.

The LaRouche Doctrine involves his famous “Oasis Plan” proposal for power and, above all, water-source development for the whole Southwest Asian region, which he has promoted for decades as key to any chance for Israel-Palestine peace. Uniquely among U.S. leading figures, LaRouche is long known and trusted in the region for his development-as-peace ideas; below, he speaks to the Zayed Centre in June 2002 on the subject.

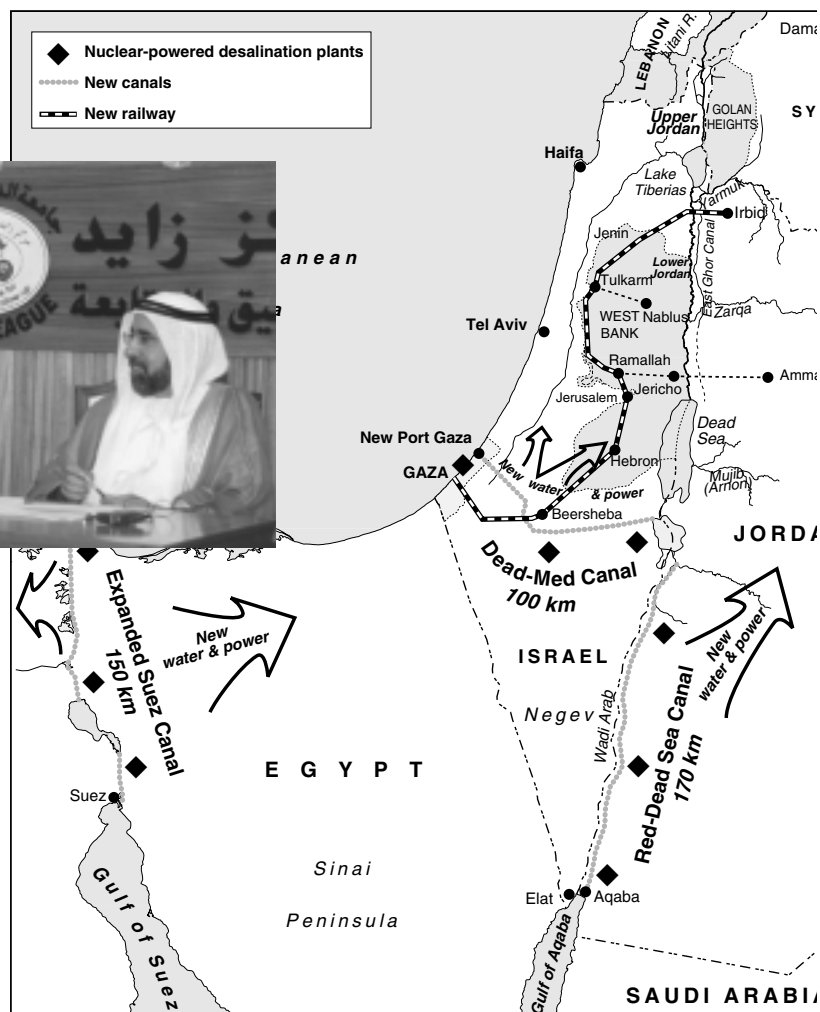


‘Our Children Were Trained To Be Sophists’

Now, let me give you some indication of what the problem is, an historical indication: Some of you are not old enough to have had the experience that I’ve had. There are a couple of people in the room, who do. But, that’s about it. The experience is, coming out of the Depression and the Second World War; coming back from military service to the United States, and finding that the people whom we had fought against, the people behind Hitler, were coming back into power, in the United Kingdom and the United States. It was a right-wing turn, in which most of the people in my generation capitulated. They capitulated out of cowardice—even people who had fought in war, suddenly showed cowardice and capitulated, to fear of the right wing, to fear of the FBI, to fear of what the Truman Administration represented.

We were somewhat saved from the evils of Trumanism, by the Eisenhower election. And two terms of Eisenhower gave a period of relative stability and security in the country—some relief from the right-wing ravaging that was going on. This turned many people, who themselves, of my generation, were cowards. They fled into suburbia. They went for tech jobs, in classified employment, that is, security classified employment. They sought jobs as engineers and technicians, and so forth. They were determined to become rich in suburbia—and forget the poor behind them. They raised their children, their pretty children, through things like funny schools you saw on television.

FIGURE 1
LaRouche’s ‘Oasis Plan’



And the children were told, “Don’t tell the truth.” “Be careful what you say. Your father might lose his job.” “Don’t express opinions which contradict those of your teachers. You might get the family into trouble.” So, what happened is, the generation which was born in the post-war period, and came to young adulthood in the middle of the 1960s, were trained to be *sophists*: not to believe in truth, but to believe in being overheard saying something that was advantageous to your career.

So, then, we were hit with the Missile Crisis. Everybody found God in a beer can, for about four or five days. They were convinced we were going to all be *fried*. Thermonuclear weapons, the missiles were going to come in on us, on the Soviet Union, on Europe, and so forth: We were all going to be *fried*! There was this famous novel out of Australia by Nevil Shute, called *On the Beach*, where the last people were dying of radioactivity, the last people on the planet, where the radioactivity finally overtook them. That was the state of affairs.

You had messes in Europe, but you had, also, the assassination of Kennedy. All of these things were done by the right wing. A right wing, today, typified by Vice President Cheney. They did it to us! The people who were the so-called Baby Boomers, the children who had been taught to become *sophists*, during the 1950s, who didn't believe in truth, who believed in what was advantageous to be overheard believing. The people who were controlled by polls: The latest poll was supposed to tell you *what to believe!* They'd say, "I don't know what to believe today. I haven't seen the polls, yet." This was the kind of society.

And therefore, we trained a Baby-Boomer generation to flee, from which they didn't have the courage to remember. And the right wing took over. It really took over with the Vietnam War, the Indo-China War. They took over with Nixon. Nixon, in 1966, met with the Ku Klux Klan in Biloxi, Mississippi, and that was called the "Southern Strategy." Bit by bit, the Democrats of that Southern Strategy inclination left the Democratic Party, and went over to the Republican Party (or who knows where).

1971-1972: We destroyed the world economy. It was started by George Shultz, as an adviser, indirectly, but as an adviser nonetheless, to Nixon, who shut down the monetary system that had saved us in the post-war period. 1972, Shultz, at the Azores Conference, was the key negotiator who set up the floating-exchange-rate system, which has plunged the world as a whole into the present financial crisis. And so forth, and so on.

The Future Under Cheney

So, we've been in that kind of process. Now, you have—what does Cheney represent? Cheney represents what he says he represents. What he said he represented in 1989-1992, when he was Secretary of Defense, under George Bush I. He said he was for *perpetual war*. He said he was for preventive nuclear war, with mini-nukes: That is, low radioactive yield, but high-potential bombs, missiles. He tried to get it through. At that time, people said, "No." He was checked. He kept on with his program, the extreme right-wing program today.

The policy of the United States, under a Cheney Administration, which is what you have—you don't have a Bush Administration! You have a Cheney Administration! You have a dummy sitting on the knee of a Vice President Cheney, who's controlled by strings from his wife! Who is worse than Cheney is! Worse than he is: She's the clever one; he's the dumb brute, who's holding the strings on the President, the marionette.

So, what we have today, is a commitment, that if Cheney were re-elected, as Vice President, we are looking at—not an Iraq War; not a mess in Afghanistan, which is getting worse by the day—we are looking at an attack on Syria, an attack on Iran, nuclear weapons thrown at North Korea; eventually, a war against China. We're looking at that kind of world: A world which is depressed, by a great financial crisis, *worse* than that of the 1930s, that kind of condition.

These are the pre-conditions for a dark age. And my prob-

lem is, I'm looking at our people, our nation; I recognize *the responsibility we have as a nation*, for the sake of humanity as a whole. Once again, as under Roosevelt, the job has come to us. We must provide the decisive margin of leadership to save the world from Hell, the kind of Hell that Hitler represented back then. We have to do it, again. And, as far as I can see, looking around me, among my so-called rivals for the Presidency and others, I see no one with the competence or the guts to do the job.

I also see an American people, the lower 80% of the family-income brackets of this nation, unwilling to get out and fight for themselves. They no longer believe in voting! You get 15-20% turnout in elections, in districts. What does that tell you about the American people? They have no confidence that their vote means anything. They vote, if they're paid to turn out. They turn out for local issues, not for national issues. Not for issues on which the fate of the nation depends.

Therefore, my job—and your job—is to help me change that. Under Kerry, under Bush, at present—maybe we can change Kerry; I've certainly been trying to do it. If he's nominated, we've got to do something with him, and I've got to do it. But if we don't make those changes, if we don't get the average voter out, *to fight for his and her own vital interests, for this nation, this nation is not going to make it, and the world is not going to make it!* Oh, human beings will be around, but we're going to go through some special kind of Hell. Because the time came, when the responsibility was passed to us, and there were not enough people there to respond, to save the nation.

You know, people ask me, they say, "What chance do you have of being elected?" I say, "I have a better chance of being elected, than you have of surviving if I'm not!" And that's a fact. It's not an exaggeration. Those are realities.

But, the Baby-Boomer says, "No-o-o! No! It's not like that! We have our comfort zones! Our comfort zones say that what you say, will not exist! Our comfort zones say, there will be no financial crisis! There will be difficulties—of course. But we will manage them."

"Yes, we are not going to pull out of Iraq. We're not going to announce our military operations against the Iraqi people as over, as ceased. We're not going to do that! We're gonna come up with something. We're gonna rearrange the chairs! But, this is not a real crisis, that we have to take a sudden action on. We're not going to say things that George Bush would call unpatriotic." And he's not even a patriot! He doesn't know what patriotism is! Wouldn't understand the word.

So, that's the situation. We're faced with that kind of problem. And if we can not mobilize enough people in this nation—not because they got permission from the polls; not because they're bought to go out to the polls; not because the *Washington Post* tells them it's all right to vote for me, or something like that—if they can not stand up on *their own hind legs, and fight for themselves*, and do the thing that can work in fighting for themselves, in making sure that they don't choose people on what the pollsters say, but they choose people on what

those people are going to do, to solve the problems that this nation has—

And it's not just all the little things that count. Yes, there are many little things that need to be fixed, and I've addressed many of them in the course of this campaign. But, the essential thing: *Are you willing to save the human race from what threatens it now?* What threatens it now, are not the local issues. What threatens us on the local issues: We don't have the *means* to deal with the local issues! We don't have the *willingness* to deal with them. What threatens us, *we lack the will at the top*, to take the kind of decision, which will lead the world out of this mess. If the United States were to follow my leadership, we would have the support that we need from Europe; the United Nations would play a role, which we would assist in giving it, in the matter of Iraq. We would find a way to deal with this world financial crisis—I know how to deal with it. But, these are the decisions that have to be made! And they have to be made *here*, in the United States, first of all, because *no other part of the world is capable of making the decision on its own to do the job if we don't do it!*

The world depends upon the United States, with all of the faults we've acquired. We have the oldest constitution on this planet, and *that is not an accident*. It's the oldest, *because it's the best*. It's the Constitution that worked, when every other part of the world *failed*. And, if we stick to that tested Constitution, and use the Executive branch of government, as the Executive branch was *intended* to be used, when this Constitution was framed; if we applied the leadership which the Europeans who helped make us possible, intended, when they intended to create in this country, on this continent, a new nation, which would be a beacon for freedom for the rest of the world, for similar kinds of republics—

That never happened. The French Revolution and other things prevented it. There were improvements in Europe, so forth. But, the kind of nation which we were constituted to become, which the greatest Europeans who supported us *intended we should become*, no other nation on this planet has acquired that kind of constitutional character. We, with all our faults, still have that.

The President of the United States, if he's competent, and understands that, is capable of leading the American people, to inspire other people, in other parts of the world, not to become part of an American empire, but to cooperate with us, in finding solutions to the problems that face us now. And there are solutions. The question is, does the willingness exist to apply those solutions? *This must come from the United States. It must come from the leadership of the United States.*

And I'm saying to the world, right now, via this broadcast, this webcast, and otherwise: "You better turn to me, buddy. Because this is your last shot. If I go, *you don't have anything else that's capable of leading the United States, in a fighting position, now.*" And, if we don't have somebody in a leading position in the United States, in the Presidency, who's steering this country's leading role in the world, there's no hope for

Europe, there's no hope for the United Nations, or from it; and there's no hope for the world at large.

This planet is on the verge of going into a new dark age. We don't have to go there. It's not inevitable. We have a choice. But, if we don't provide the leadership, *from the United States*, to get the rest of the world to move in the necessary direction, there *is* going to be a dark age for all humanity. And that, we could discuss.

Questions and Discussion

Moderator Debra Freeman: We will be taking questions. The first comes from Maria Malouf from NTV, a TV station based in Lebanon. She says: "Mr. LaRouche, you call for all American military forces to be withdrawn immediately in your doctrine. But, on Nov. 28, 2003, you called for the ceasing of the U.S. military occupation at the earliest possible occasion. What exactly are we dealing with here? One year? Two years? What is the timeframe we can expect for withdrawal?"

How 'The LaRouche Doctrine' Will Work

LaRouche: As I have said, this has to be called "The LaRouche Doctrine." Now, that means that the United States has to accept the doctrine, as I've defined it. Not try to build a contract, by negotiating away the doctrine with conditionalities. That means, they accept it.

Now, what happens if the U.S. government accepts it? Because, this is not an "if" question. This is a question of concrete action. And it's the kind of action—which is not a parliamentary decision: It's a decision by the Executive branch of the United States government. That's what I'm demanding: I'm demanding the pressure, on the United States government, from all kinds of sources, to induce that man who occupies the White House today, with all his, shall we say, "shortcomings"—and lack of anything else—to make a decision, under pressure, which will say that the "LaRouche Doctrine" for Southwest Asia, is, by executive order, U.S. policy. That's what I'm demanding.

That's the only thing that will guarantee the kind of solution toward which I've aimed.

Now, if that is the case, what happens then? If my Arab friends and others, relevant in this, concur that that is the doctrine they want to mobilize their own countries and people around, then we've got an action. That means that several things will immediately follow—not months or years down the line—but, *immediately*: An agreement with relevant forces in Iraq, for a disengagement of U.S. forces from conflict with any part of the Iraqi population. This means the immediate withdrawal of U.S. military forces, into designated bases. That's the withdrawal from Iraq; the withdrawal of U.S. forces from continued, active military engagement. And, if nobody comes in there to shoot at them, they're not going to shoot back. That's the first step.



The people need a candidate, like Roosevelt, who will say to the “forgotten man and woman” of our country: “Have courage, come out and vote. I’m your man!” That’s the only way we’re going to deal with this depression. It’s the only way we’re going to deal with the situation in Southwest Asia, including Iraq.

Now, the second step, as I’ve indicated, is to say, “We decide that we want the United Nations to be a responsible agency for supervising this area, while we’re trying to get Iraq reconstructed.” This means that the Ba’ath Party officials, except for some people who may be objectionable to all concerned, will come back into full functioning—they should have never stopped functioning; the civilian authorities in Iraq, which were functioning, unless they have some objectionable thing about them, personally, which all parties agree on, they come back to their jobs.

That means, we now have some hundreds of thousands of Iraqis who are now working to carry out the reconstruction of their own country. Our job, in the United States, is to cooperate to ensure that that reconstruction is successful. We recognize, of course, the right of Iraq to build a military force, to rebuild it, as a capable defense capability, for the nation of Iraq. In other words, we’re going to give them back their country, the way it should have been done, at the end of the so-called hostilities. Their country.

This will only work, if other things are done at the same time. Remember, this is Executive decision of the United States government: It is not a parliamentary decision. It means the

Congress is going to have to second it! And I defy any Congressman or any significant one of them, to defy this thing at this point! This thing in Iraq, is *very* unpopular. And any Congressman with guts, is going to say, “Yes! You’re getting us out there? Good!”

Servicemen, general officers, others—retired and service—are going to say, “Good! Get us out of there!” You say, “What’re you going to do with the military?” I say, “I’m going to rebuild it! *In* the United States, as a defense force, and a reconstruction force; as an engineering force.” We’ll rebuild the military! We don’t want a disgrace, called a military. Senior officers don’t want a disgrace. They’ll do a good job. Don’t worry.

That means that we have to have a kind of agreement, among the nations of the region, which ensures that a peace, once achieved, will be stable. And peace can be had right away, if forces in Iraq agree; and this means, of course, Sistani and company have to be brought into the picture. You’ve got to unite the Iraqi people about the rebuilding of their own country. And they have to reunite themselves. We can’t do it from the outside. We’ve had enough of Bremer, and his ideas.

That means we have to have an agreement with the region, as I’ve laid out. You must finally say, that Southwest Asia—not the “Middle East”: That’s a British colonial term. Southwest Asia is dominated by Arabs (although it’s not entirely Arab); this area has to have its own policy. It’s a weak point in the entire reconstruction and rebuilding of Eurasia as a whole. We can’t have this kind of cockpit there, any more. The people don’t want it. The people are terrified—fears of loss of security and so forth, in the region.

But, they have to make an agreement. So therefore, we say, “What kind of agreement?” We have one experience which worked. It worked in 1648. And remember, from about 1511 to 1648, Europe was bled, almost bled to death, by religious warfare, orchestrated by those who were trying to maintain, and go back, to the old feudal system! This was led by the Spanish and Austrian Habsburgs, but also by the Venetian bankers. And Europe was torn, in orchestrated religious wars, organized largely by Venice, the Venetian bankers, and led by Spanish troops! It was one of the greatest crimes against humanity! You want to talk about anti-Semitism? Talk about Tomás Torquemada, the Grand Inquisitor: An anti-Semite who wanted to kill every Jew! Hitler was simply a copy of that.

‘Do You Finally Want Peace?’

So, this kind of thing was going on, until 1648. When Cardinal Mazarin, from France, who had been the Pope’s peace negotiator earlier, led in reaching an agreement among the powers, called the Treaty of Westphalia. Which agreement was based on giving the “advantage to the other” by agreement: That is, no decision shall be made, which is contrary to providing a benefit to the other nation, or the other people. And therefore, to establish a community of commonality of interest, based, not on saying, “What do I want from them?” but rather,

"I will give them what they need. And, I expect them to do the same for me."

We have to have that kind of peace in Southwest Asia. We have a long period of religious warfare, and similar kinds of warfare, throughout the region. A warfare which is going back to the time of the Ottoman Empire, and earlier. The British have been in there since the beginning of the 19th Century, running wars, managing the area by getting people to shoot each other, within the area. This kind of thing.

You have the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, which has been going on for a long time. You can't get peace by negotiating by contract, contract terms, under those conditions. You have to bring to bear *a principle*, which will bring about peace. You have to use the very shock of the horror which people have gone through, the insecurity, the nightmare, to say, "*Do you finally want peace?*"

And that kind of shock creates a revolutionary situation, in which people say, "You're right. We were wrong. We were shooting each other—and what did it get us? Now, we're going to have peace."

And the United States has to be the sponsor of that idea. And foster agreement among nations. Use the United Nations, and every other asset in the book, to bring nations in this region together, and to foster the idea of a general development program, including economic development, for the region.

The obvious thing, if you've ever flown over the Middle East, you see: yellow sand, yellow sand, yellow sand. Flying, say, from Khartoum in Sudan, up to Jordan, as I did on one occasion. Just think, of mile after mile after mile, of sand, sand, sand! From one fertilized spot, irrigated spot, to another. The Middle East can be an area of richness for the future, but we have to conquer the sand. We have to bring in water. We have to develop power. We have to develop agriculture. We have to turn wasteland into land for habitation.

We should be the sponsors of that—so the *minute* that the President of the United States, the Executive branch, says, "This is the policy," it all begins right there, *that day, that minute*; the wheels go into effect immediately. And the United States troops will stay there *only* to the extent that the free consent of the Iraqi people wants them there, to assist in the security and reconstruction.

Freeman: Lyn, we have a question that's been submitted by a sitting member of Congress. He's a Democrat. He doesn't wish to be identified by name. He says: "Mr. LaRouche, over one year ago, you indicated in the strongest possible terms, that the ability of the United States to function in any reasonable sense, in accordance with its Constitution, was contingent upon the removal of Dick Cheney, one way or another, from any position of power. While there's been significant motion in the Congress in this regard, and while I know you have dedicated your own movement to this, I think that there are problems. I'm aware of growing discontent among uniformed military, and also among the professional intelligence establishment. This

week, Cheney, of course, was targetted by my fellow Democrats on the Hill. But, with the exception of what I consider to be a brilliant intervention by the senior Senator from New Jersey, those efforts have been largely ineffective.

"It seems to me, that Cheney's power remains very much intact. Some say that he's stronger than ever. But I'm also aware that perception is sometimes not accurate. I'd like your assessment of the situation. Do you still believe that the removal of Cheney is an absolute necessity? And do you think that we've come any further in this fight? Also, what do you recommend for the immediate period ahead?"

Bring Me In, and Cheney Is Out

LaRouche: Well, that's a fair assessment of the way things look, with respect to Cheney; and with respect to our situation. Now, the problem is very simple. Those in the Democratic Party in particular—let me say some things, because we're getting something from the Congress, and I want to give an answer which will be useful to them, for their part in this.

The problem has been, that the forces which are determined to keep me out of the primary debates, and so forth, have created the situation under which Cheney is still there. If Cheney is not removed, now, *it is their fault*. Because, if the Democratic Party had not excluded me from the debates, had not been running operations against me, *we would have Cheney out now!* Cheney considers me the greatest threat to his power.

We have Cheney, and his wife—who is actually his boss—have close associations with 10 Downing Street, through a woman known as Baroness Symonds—and she certainly is barren of morality! Now, this crowd of scoundrels at 10 Downing Street, who are the Blair administration—and Blair is probably not the innocent fellow-traveller of Cheney. He probably is virtually his boss! You have to understand things.

Now, we've gone at this, and this crowd is really coming after me. They're trying to run an international, fake scandal, through the British press, which they're going to bring into the United States; it's scheduled to come into the United States, as a dirty operation against me, from a period of about two weeks *before* the Democratic convention, and to continue after the convention, simply as an attempt to keep me out. Because Cheney knows that if I'm not excluded—as the Democratic National Committee *is* causing my exclusion, and others—that Cheney would be out.

Because, if I'm out there, with the Democratic Party working with me, *Cheney will be out quick*.

Now, let's look at another part of the thing. Let's look at the party situation, which every senior member of the Congress, who's been around for a while, should think about. I probably have a growing constituency among Republicans, as well as Democrats. I'm not talking about just out in the field; I'm talking about leading Republicans, Republicans who represent some degree of power, in the Republican Party.

What happened some time ago, is, you had a process under which the right wing in the United States began to take over

control of the Republican Party, out of the Nixon process, which Cheney and so forth represent—a continuation of that. And this was the “war party.” This was the Truman party! And many of the people who were warriors for Truman went over to the Republican Party, and became neo-conservative right-wingers; like Richard Perle, “Perle diver.”

The Democratic Party decided to become racist, too. This is called the Southern Strategy. This is called the Democratic Leadership Council. So that we have racists and right-wingers in both parties—in the Republican Party, and in the Democratic Party. Now, why don’t we resort the parties? Why don’t we have a right-wing party, and a non-right-wing party? The way you do this, is not by having party conventions, and re-assorting the members. The way you do this, traditionally, in our history—we’ve gone through various party systems, as you know. Contrary to rumor, the Democratic Party was born with Jackson, not with Jefferson. The Jefferson-Madison party died, out of disgrace! And, it didn’t come back until a New York banker, Martin Van Buren—who was rumored to be the illegitimate son of the traitor Aaron Burr—put this guy, a racist, Andrew Jackson, on hire into the White House. So, we had, in the meantime, the formation of the Whig Party, and the Whig Party was dissolved into the Republican Party. And, for example, me, by my family heritage: I’m a Whig! And a lot of Whigs went over to the Democratic Party!

So, the political tradition in the United States is such, you have elections, and the elections will sometimes cause a re-scrambling of the party affiliations, as happened with Roosevelt, for example: Roosevelt’s election and his Presidency did involve a re-scrambling of the political structures of the United States.

What I’m saying, in response to this particular question, from that source: We are going to fight this election out on a partisan basis. That’s fine. But, once we get the election over, and even before—apart from the election process—we have to cooperate, as political figures, in the country, on the basis of *national* interest, not *partisan* interest. The function of partisan interest is to try to represent certain issues, certain people, certain things, but also to join with others in representing the *national* interest. Which is the interest of the nation, not just partisan issues.

What I’m saying, is, we’ve come to a time, where, in the next election, if I were the Presidential candidate, as of now, with the present Republican administration’s policies, we would pull over a very significant portion of the present Republican movement, *to support my Presidency*. We have a kind of situation—and that, I think, everyone who’s in the Congress, knows what I’m talking about, any senior person in the Congress—We’re talking about a time for a realignment of U.S. politics, in accord with the interests of the American people, and our role in the world.

If we had competent leadership, if I were in the picture—I’m in the picture, but I’m not in the picture as far as the party is concerned—if I were in the picture as far as the party’s con-

cerned, number one, I can guarantee, we’d win the election! And Cheney would scamper, quickly, because the Republicans would throw him out, knowing that if I’m in the election, he hasn’t got a chance, and they better dump him.

And that’s the way to go at it.

The problem lies—for the Democrats—they refuse to face that issue. This is *not* an election like a typical election! This is not going to be a monkey show! Like the Gore candidacy. That’s what it was. It was not a serious candidacy. It was a dog and pony show—and I guess the Senator from Connecticut was the dog.

This is the time, when politics becomes *real*: Politics has to be based on the policy interests of the nation; a judgment of what is good for the nation; what the nation’s obligations are to itself, and its role in the world. We are going to have to go through a realignment, to get this right-wing thing, *out of us!* And go back to being Americans again!

And the way to do it, is simply understand that. And just as Roosevelt understood that, when he had to deal with Republicans in his Congress, and so forth. It’s when a national interest is overriding, which is really what a Presidency should be about, the Executive branch of government: Under those conditions, responsible, elected officials, and others, will work together on the basis of those issues, despite other partisan divisions. They will, also, as the conscience of the nation, will act together, to get rid of a bad Presidency, without consideration about partisan interests. Get the bad President out! There are Republicans—they don’t consider George very serious. George is just dumb! But, a George controlled by a Cheney-Shultz Administration (and Shultz is the architect of this administration), is bad news. We must get that out! We must get rid of what Cheney represents, what Shultz represents: We’ve got to get it out of power over our country!

And that is a bipartisan concern, for all good, honest people. And I would hope that somehow—and I hope I’m helping that today—the people recognize, that Democrats and Republicans must not be partisan to the degree that it’s insane. The parties are parties. Party loyalties are party loyalties: But national loyalty comes above both.

The Sovereignty of Iraq

Freeman: From an Arab diplomat based in Berlin, Germany: “Mr. LaRouche, can you please explain, how do you envision the transition government? Will it be sovereign? If so, how can it be, according to international law, if it is not duly elected by the Iraqi people? Mr. Wolfowitz insists that it will not be completely sovereign. What exactly does he mean?”

LaRouche: When a country is occupied by a military force, under our law, the country is still, in a sense, a sovereign country, in the sense that we must be prepared to *leave it* as a sovereign country. We do nothing which interferes with the sovereignty.

You’ve occupied the country. As I’ve said, repeatedly, the first thing you do—as anybody, in World War II, who was any

good, knew: You go into an area. You've taken over the area. What does the commander of the military unit do, when they go into that area? He sends somebody out to find the mayor and the other officials who have been office, to make sure the local community functions! You don't do anything to change local government—except by law.

Now, what has been done in Iraq is a travesty. The day—as it has been noted by many people, now—the day that Bremer came in there, and dissolved the Iraqi Army, and fired the officials, and kicked out all the Ba'athists, was the day this country went to Hell! The first thing, is to go back and reverse that.

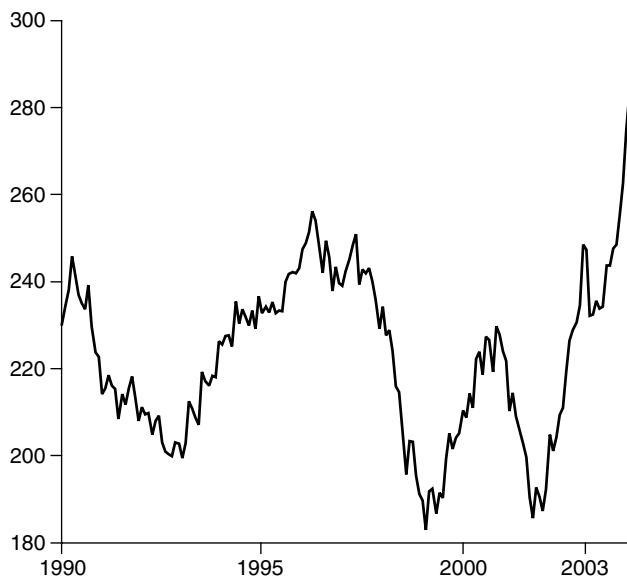
Now, Iraq had a constitution. A perfectly fine constitution. Okay, that Constitution is recognized; no other constitution. Unless a change is made, by the sovereign power of the Iraqi people themselves, voluntarily. Not by somebody telling them what constitution they're going to adopt. Therefore, you have a provisional government, which is arranged simply by trying to put things back into place. And you let the Iraqis themselves negotiate what the interim government will be. Now, this means, obviously, Sistani and company, and other people like that, will have to negotiate with people, such as the Ba'ath and so forth, to form some agreement, on an interim, provisional government. The function of the provisional government, is to prepare the way for a constitutional election of government. And what we're there for—to the extent we are there, and others are there—is to try to make this process proceed as rapidly as possible.

The other aspect of the process—we have a long-term problem. Iraq has been looted, since the period of the first U.S.-Iraq war. Under UN conditionalities, it's been looted. Children were being killed, they were starved! All kinds of horrors were imposed upon that country. For example, one official who has been informing the Iraqi oil minister, who was speaking at my conference, that I attended at Abu Dhabi—the Zayed Centre—pointed out that, since 1977, there has been no significant improvement in the technology of oil production in Iraq—and Iraq is one of the great oil-producing areas of the world.

So, a lot has to be fixed. The first thing is to get a sovereign government. The first thing, [is] to get the best approximation of a sovereign government you can get, right off the deck: And that is, to bring the people bring together, who, under the constitution, under the existing definition of government, constitute a provisional government for the purpose of organizing an early election to form a regular government under the constitution. Then, any changes in the constitution should be made, by them, in that process—that is, in the election of a new government, which would be responsible to call a constitutional convention, to make adjustments as needed.

So, that's the way it should be. But, we're in this process, where we have to have a period of reconstruction. But the *authority* under which the reconstruction is done, has to be established immediately. And, that is, *to get the United States out of the position of being that authority*. We now become, under the cover of United Nations, we become a helping hand,

FIGURE 2
Reuters-CRB Futures Index, 1990-March, 2004
(1967 = 100)



Source: Commodity Research Bureau.

Commodities prices show rapid inflation raging in G7 economies, which has worsened since this index in March. “We are now entering a period of accelerating inflation, of a type characteristic of hyperinflation—now, right now. It’s been accelerating for over a year. Look at food prices in grocery stores, look at a lot of other things. We’re at the point the bubbles are cracking and popping.”

of a group of nations, in trying to put this country back together, and get some peace in the region as a whole.

But, we are *out* of it. We may be in there. But, we’ll be in there under a completely different agreement, completely different terms.

Now, the key thing here, also, is, don’t forget my personal role in this: I am the only notable political figure of the United States, who has not disgraced himself in the matter of this war. This is recognized by the Iraqi people. It’s recognized within the Arab world, at large. I’m the *only* person, in the United States, who can be a catalyst for pulling this off.

You couldn’t say, “Well, let somebody do what you could do.” No! They couldn’t do it! They don’t have the respect. I have *earned* the respect! In the opinion of many in the Arab world, I have earned that respect. Therefore, I am putting the respect I have earned on the line, for the benefit of the people, and for the benefit of the people of the United States. No one else in the United States has that respect, who’s in a position of leadership. And, that’s what will make it work. You can not remove that factor. That’s the only factor here that counts. You can’t go in, and say, “I’ve got a design.” “Who are you?” What

did you do, when this war started? Did you vote against it in the Congress? Did you move for the impeachment of Cheney? I did. Did you do that? Or, did you say, “Well . . . Well, maybe . . .”?

No. No one in official positions in the United States has the position I have: I’m the only one that’s earned the kind of respect that is required, as an American representative, to bring about a peace of the type required in the Middle East.

Strategic Defense: Military and Political Campaigns

Freeman: From a state representative: “Mr. LaRouche, a growing number of constituent leaders across the United States agree with a formulation expressed by [Pennsylvania State] Rep. Harold James, when he endorsed you a couple of weeks ago. What he said then—and what I agree with—is that our constituents will have no representation or voice at the Democratic Convention, unless there’s a LaRouche delegation present. That’s why increasing numbers of us have endorsed you. I should also tell you that, unlike Brother James, I’m not African-American, I’m white. But, it doesn’t change my view.

“While there are still enough primaries coming up, to ensure the presence of a LaRouche delegation, I have to tell you that I don’t think it looks good. I’m not saying that I’m about to throw in the towel; I’m not. But, I am asking you for direction: What is the most effective way for state representatives, like myself, for trade unionists, and for other constituent leaders, to operate in the current framework?”

LaRouche: Well, first of all, I’m a realist, but I’m also an optimist. But, I believe in a policy of what is called “strategic defense.” Typical of this—one of the most famous, was the case von Wolzogen, who was an in-law of Friedrich Schiller, who had studied Schiller’s work on the Netherlands war, the religious war—the Spanish and the Netherlands—and the Thirty Years’ War. And from his studies, he had devised a plan for the defense of Russia, against the invasion of Napoleon’s Grande Armée. And this plan was a plan of classical strategic defense. In which the emphasis was laid—and it was adopted by people, including Scharnhorst and others, who were in the picture, and, more notably, others who were directly in the picture; and was adopted by Alexander I, the Czar of Russia—not to try to engage the Napoleonic forces with a decisive battle at the borders of Russia. But to draw Napoleon in—whether Napoleon decided to shoot for Petersburg or Moscow—draw him in gradually, in either direction he chose. And have the destination—either Petersburg or Moscow—waiting for him.

And when Napoleon, by this delaying tactic, when he got to Moscow, the city was mined and ready to blow up around Napoleon—in the Wintertime. It blew up. And then, the conserved military forces, and the irregular forces—volunteers of the Russian people—fell upon Napoleon’s Grande Armée. And when Napoleon was in Poland, waiting for the Grande Armée to retreat to Poland, Marshal Ney walked in. And Napoleon said to Marshal Ney, “Where are your troops, the rearguard?” And Marshal Ney said to him, “Emperor, I am your troops.”

There was nothing left.

Now, the same thing applies in politics: When you have a situation like this, you have a war you must win on principle. What you have to do, is take the defeat you’re going to have to take, as you take it, and prepare your position, so when the time comes, you’ll be able to act decisively. That’s what I’m doing. That’s why I continue this campaign. I’m in an action, which is applying to the field of politics, the same action as a classic strategic defense in military warfare.

We have to win. We have to save this nation, against the enemy which are those forces of finance and the right wing, which are driving this nation toward destruction, and toward the destruction of other nations. We must win this battle for our Constitution. I have to do it. There’s no one else visible. So I must win. Because, if I don’t, there’s not going to be much left worth fighting for.

So, the enemy’s making a mistake. The greatest financial crisis in modern history is now coming down at an accelerating pace. A lot of foolish people, ordinary citizens, who should have voted for me, didn’t. Because they weren’t *serious* about politics. They weren’t serious about the nation. They’re now about to find out, how serious the problem is. When the American people decide that this is a serious election, they’ll vote for me.

The Economic Collapse Factor

Q: Mr. LaRouche, a small group of us who worked with Bob Rubin and Bill Clinton on the new financial architecture, are sitting here listening to you. Last week, Bob was asked what he thought the impact of a new LTCM would have on the elections. He said he wasn’t worried about a new LTCM, he was worried about *many* new LTCMs. It’s time to go where nobody wants to go, it seems, in this discussion. Where do we stand in terms of the state of the global financial and economic system, and how does this impact your LaRouche Doctrine?

LaRouche: We are talking about a global system, which is in the order of tens of trillions of dollars of estimated net product per year. We are talking about financial derivatives, whose annual turnover is in the order of quadrillions. These are short-term obligations. We are now entering a period of accelerating inflation, of a type characteristic of hyperinflation—*now*, right now. It’s been accelerating for over a year. Look at food prices in grocery stores, look at a lot of other things.

We’re at the point the bubbles are cracking and popping. The decision by China, most recently announced, is a drastic response. This is going to have chain-reaction effects around the world. The system is now collapsing. The problem is, Bob’s group has to face this fact: not when are you going to fight; but, are you going to have a fighting position available to you, at the time you do fight? And that’s the problem. That’s his problem. That’s what his statement represents. He did not say, “If you’re not a nut, vote for LaRouche”—which is what he should have said. No, “In this condition, there’s only one man in this country who, as a candidate, knows how to deal with this prob-

lem”—and he knows that. But he’s not saying it. Because he has other responsibilities.

Bob’s a fine fellow, he’s one of the best, I would use him in a heartbeat, in the Presidency, because of his competence. But he is not a political fighter of that type. I am. I’ve got the job.

So, what has to be done: There has to be a recognition of the necessity to make certain decisions. You have to have a large number of people who are agreed upon that. That is what we don’t have. We have *me*. You have a handful of people in the country, some of them who are influential, who agree with me, and would follow me immediately if I were given support. I could pull a government today, together, today, right now. Make me President right now; I’ll have a government. I can pull them together, I know where to get them. I can staff all key positions of the Executive Branch, at the top level, enough to run the government. So, that’s there. But I don’t have a preparation of an accepted plan by political forces, of what the action is that we’re going to take.

In other words, I’m prepared to do one thing: I’m prepared, the instant the crisis occurs, as President, to take the kind of action that Roosevelt took on entering the White House: to put the Federal Reserve system, and the banking system, into receivership for reorganization in bankruptcy, and to make sure that the country functions, does not shut down. That we don’t have bankruptcy proceedings and foreclosures that shut the country down. And to launch an immediate program, in the order of, probably, for the first four years, \$6 trillion of government credit to be supplied for large-scale infrastructure projects of the type we need, which would mean about 10 million additional jobs above the present net level.

That’s the policy. I’m prepared to do that. I’m prepared to deal with other problems of a similar nature on a global scale. I’m prepared to act now, and I know what I’m doing. But in order to act, I’ve got to have the political support needed for the plan of action, or for the policy of the plan of action. Because when you go into the White House, as President, to start to run the country, from the Executive Branch, you’ve got to know what you’re doing, and you’ve got to have people with you, who know what you’re going to do. They have to think out what they’re going to do, in order to carry out the policy we have. Somebody has to do this, and somebody has to do that. You have to have the people in place to take charge of making sure it happens. And that’s what we don’t have.

We do not have a strategic fallback position. We take the defeats, we take the blows, we retreat. We retreat because we’re not ready. But when *will* we be ready, if ever? As we’re going now, we will *never* be ready. And the crisis will come first.

Look, people don’t understand our Constitution. Our Constitution is the finest instrument of its type ever seen on this planet. In a crisis, our Constitution is designed to be used as Roosevelt used it. In a crisis, to save the nation and get the rebuilding process going fast. We can do that. No other country on this planet has the constitutional ability to do that. They may do it by improvisation. Some will tend toward dictatorships to

do it. We don’t have to have a dictatorship. Our constitutional system enables us to do it without disturbing the Constitution in the least. You don’t need to open up large camps in Guantanamo Bay or some foolish thing like that. That’s the problem. They have to come out with me. They have to have the guts to do it. Because if we lay before the American people that a bunch of people have a consensus on this issue, that we are prepared to act in recommending preparation for action, then we can win. That’s what we need.

Q: My name is Kathleen Winn, and I’m the co-chair of the Committee for Vote Integrity and Protection in Cleveland, Ohio. We’re fighting to keep these paperless machines out of Ohio by the November election. My question is this: I agree with you on your assessment about the crisis we’re now in. But how can we elect you—or anybody, really—if there is a possibility that through paperless, electronic voting machines emplaced throughout the United States, that our votes will be manipulated, that the election will be manipulated, and that our votes will never be counted accurately. Without a true and accurate count of the votes, we, the people of the United States, have absolutely no hope or power for our voices to be heard. What is your solution to this very real problem, before the November election?

LaRouche: The conduct of an election in the United States is a matter primarily of state law. It lies generally under the supervision of the Secretary of State of that particular state. Therefore, only if the Federal government has some overriding intervention, then the state is responsible. What we are pushing for, apart from what we’re doing on the Federal level—and there is activity on the Federal level on precisely this issue, recognizing the danger. A certain faction of Republicans are determined to get the ability to have an election fraud in the order of magnitude as high as 20% of the vote, by electronic voting machines, these procedures. We know it. We’re out to stop them. We’ve been proceeding on a state-by-state level, at the same time we are discussing this with relevant people in the Congress. And there is action in this direction. There’s not enough.

The states are actually moving much more rapidly than the Federal government, in terms of this kind of action so far. And we’re working with that. My only thing to say, is to encourage, let’s do it—that should be policy. Let’s use the authority of the state to conduct elections, and force through state election procedures, which will ensure that the paper ballot, with some verification procedure built into it, is provided in every state. It’s our best shot.

Changing U.S. Economic Policy

Q: Mr. LaRouche, my interest, sticking to the economics, is the enormous sums of money that we’re spending, particularly on the war. How will this impact—and I hope you would speak to this—how will this impact on our communities, our neighborhoods in the coming years? Because, as you know,



"This means the immediate withdrawal of U.S. military forces, into designated bases. That's the withdrawal . . . of U.S. forces from continued, active military engagement. Servicemen, general officers, others—retired and service—are going to say, "Good! Get us out of there!" You say, "What're you going to do with the military?" I say, "I'm going to rebuild it! In the United States, as a defense force, and a reconstruction force; as an engineering force."

most of our states cannot support themselves by generating the money within the states. We rely most heavily on our tax dollars coming back to our states. Do you look in the future, to a general rise of taxes by the government, so that we can generate this money, that's surely going to be needed down the line?

LaRouche: It's key. The problem is, we're operating below breakeven. That is, the amount of employment and income being generated in 48, at least, of the states, is insufficient to support the state in its obligations presently. So therefore, there's only one solution: the kind of thing that Roosevelt understood, and we should understand better because of that experience. What we have to do, is, we have to put the entire country under financial reorganization, using the precedent of Roosevelt. What I would do is a little more ambitious, but we have to do it. Then I would go—by freezing, reorganizing the Federal Reserve System, and putting it under Federal control, you will federalize it through bankruptcy receivership. Because I happen to know the leading banks of the country are bankrupt; that means the Federal Reserve System is bankrupt. Therefore, the Federal Reserve System will be put into bankruptcy.

The United States will be committed immediately to a policy of return to a fixed-exchange-rate system in the world. And we will fight for that, and we will maintain that kind of system on our own account.

Under those conditions, as I said, my plan is \$6 trillion of Federal, newly created credit, to be concentrated largely in large-scale infrastructure projects which we need. This includes transportation, especially rail, or equivalent. It means light rail also for areas, because the highway thing is a mess. It means

power generation and distribution; water management, large-scale; rebuilding of our education and public health systems, because there's a lot of structural damage which has been done, by destruction of hospitals and so forth.

Government is generally efficient in funding public works which are in this category. It is not efficient when it tries to run normal private businesses. So the way you run it is, you have a banking law, of the type that Roosevelt used, the way he used, in part, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as an instrument for this kind of thing. Put the credit out. You move immediately with a selection of projects.

Now, you do it the same way we used to use the National Highway Act. You sometimes schedule the way you go with your construction based on the needs of a state, or a part of a state, as we did some of those things. So, therefore, the trick is this. We have to build up the level of net increase in employment and income, state by state, as well as the nation as a whole, such that the state now has a sufficient revenue base to balance its budget, from internal income. We then have to, at the same time, make special credit available through banks, which are now coordinated by the Federal government. Where the local banker, under certain rules of the type we used to have back under Roosevelt, the banker will get somebody there who's running a business, or wants to run a business. And if the banker and other people in the community on this committee, advisory committee, say this person should be given the support, the credit, for that business, do that too.

So the point is, that we can build up a net increase of 10 million jobs in the United States, with a lot of it initially con-

centrated in basic economic infrastructure on the Federal or state level. We can make it.

Take the case of power generation and distribution. We used to have a system of state-regulated public utilities. They used to issue bonds. These bonds were considered almost as gold, almost as good as Federal bonds in the old days. We destroyed that thing, under deregulation. Put it back. Let the states again, go back into the business of public utilities, state public utilities, in which Federal money will come in, and other money will come in, to get the projects going, and then you will bail out by drawing private savings into that system, and run it in such a way that it's a secure investment for people who want secure investments. That kind of procedure. So it's a state and Federal, largely, effort. And that's the only way it's going to work; there's nothing else that will work. We must increase the annual income of each state to the point that the income, both from wages and other income, in the state, are sufficient to maintain a tax revenue base in the state, essentially, to allow the state to operate on a balanced budget. Because the states can't operate on a deficit—that's one of the problems. It shouldn't be that way, but that's one of the problems.

And that's the only way we can tackle this problem, is to get that kind of program going. Anything we try to do within the existing rules, without that reform, can't work. There just isn't the ability. We are bankrupt. This nation is bankrupt. And when a couple of these major banks go under, everybody's going to know it. And what we're seeing now, in Japan; what we're seeing in Korea; what we're seeing in cutbacks in China; which China is simply responding to rationally, as a result of the situation it faces. And Europe, and here. We're bankrupt. And very soon, you're going to have chain-reaction collapses of banks.

For example: Take this [metropolitan Washington, D.C.] area here. Take the housing boom. And it's going to go boom! It's about to go. The entire banking system is tied into this housing bubble. It's going to collapse. So we are at doomsday, in terms of banking. So therefore, the only thing that's going to work is a Federal intervention, of the type I've indicated. A Roosevelt-type intervention, which goes at the idea, "We're going to stop the so-called wild stuff we did in the recent years. We're going to go back to basics. Basic economic infrastructure. We're talking about \$6 trillion of capital investment, supplied by government credit over the coming four years. We're talking about the need to create a net 10 million jobs. We're talking about a need to think about this in terms of how do we manage this, so that each state is put back into balance, and is able to raise sufficient revenue to meet that. It means also Federal programs, which will absorb some of these things."

For example: Let's take the Veterans Hospital system. One of the key things we have to do as part of health care, we have to kill the HMO bill, kill it right now. Go back to the Hill-Burton philosophy, as we used to have it, which is a combination of private, public, various things; and then you paid, you took care of everyone. Somebody fell in the street, whether

they had money or not, you cared for them, just as if they did. We used to have a Veterans Hospital system. We used to have a public-health service which was adequate. We're going to have to rebuild that, particularly when we see what's coming back from Iraq now, and what's happened before. Even a soldier is no longer guaranteed, a veteran who's wounded in warfare, is no longer guaranteed the care that used to be considered a right under our system. We have to rebuild that. So, these kinds of things will have to go forward.

But essentially it comes down to simple arithmetic. If your income—your annual income of your people, and your other sources of income in the state—is sufficient to carry the state as a semi-self-sufficient operation, and you do that for all 50 states, you're in pretty good condition.

Danger of Fascism: Not a 'U.S.' Problem

Moderator Debra Freeman: From the LaRouche Youth Movement in Argentina. It says: "Lyn, you mentioned that you enjoy the respect of the Arab community. Now, to be able to apply the LaRouche Doctrine for Southwest Asia, is it necessary for the United States to declare publicly, that it has behaved in a fascist way for the last 30 years, in order for it to be trusted in its future action in the region?"

LaRouche: It hasn't always acted in a fascist way in the past period, but it has [done] something like that. I think I said that fairly clearly, and therefore, when people vote for me, and support me, generally they are implying agreement with that statement. So it has been said. The support for that statement may be somewhat less than should have been the case, but I said it, I have documented it, I have shown, I've said who the fascists are today, including those in Argentina, and other parts of the world, the so-called Synarchist International, which is operating out of Spain and elsewhere, other parts of the world.

So, fascism in the United States is not a U.S. problem. It is something we imported from Europe, essentially from the British East India Company originally, which ran Europe under the Synarchist International, during the period 1922-1945 increasingly, which almost took over Britain. Britain almost conducted an agreement with Adolf Hitler, to destroy the United States, in 1940. It was stopped, but it was almost there.

So, in the past period, the fascist, Nazi movement was brought into South and Central America, partly through the courtesy of Allen Dulles, and William F. Buckley, in Mexico, in particular; but also through Franco's Spain and various channels. And from some of the Nazis in Europe, who were shipped into Uruguay and Argentina through certain dirty Vatican channels—a channel which is called the "rat line."

So the danger of fascism is not a peculiarity, a secretion of the United States. It is an international threat today, controlled by international bankers, and they're in all parts of the world. And generally you can tell who they are, because they all, by no remarkable coincidence, happen to be my personal enemies.

The War Alliance With Tony Blair

Q: Mr. LaRouche, I'm a member of the British Labour Party, and I'd like you to talk a little bit about the links of Tony Blair to the Synarchist International. Also, how would you rate Gordon Brown and other Labour ministers in regard to their inclination to defend the general welfare, as prime minister? Do you think that Tony Blair should be ousted, as I am most ardently hoping he will be?

LaRouche: Well, I don't want to interfere with the internal affairs of the United Kingdom unduly. But, I certainly would smile if he would go, and I would probably invite some people to a party. With our resources, it would be a modest party, but the quality of enthusiasm would not be dampened by the shortage of money. We don't have to get drunk to enjoy things.

People have to understand something about the British system. As I've said, the British system is an imperial system. It was developed as such in 1763, with the Treaty of Paris of 1763, which was the British victory over France and other countries, which secured to Britain the imperial status in India, and over North America, or parts of North America, Canada and so forth. So, that was an empire of a *company*, not a monarchy! The company was the British East India Company. The British East India Company was a product of the Dutch India Company, which was brought into that form in England in 1688-89 by William Orange, the unappealing Orange, the one who killed all the Irishmen.

So, this group, by various manipulations, achieved imperial power with the intention of being a permanent empire, in the tradition of the Roman Empire in one sense, but based on the central principle of financial-oligarchical control of a type which was the Venetian model. So the Anglo-Dutch Liberal model is a Venetian model. In fact, in the 18th Century, the British System, the banking system so-called, was called the Venetian party. The British East India company was known in that century as the Anglo-Dutch Venetian party.

Now, the policy of that was—and the French Revolution was the first reflection of that: The British organized the French Revolution to prevent the spread of the influence of the American Revolution into Europe. And the British policy was always—then, and thereafter, as it had been in the Seven Years War—was to create such bloodshed and confusion on the continent of Europe, and by the suppression of the influence of the United States, which was later created, to ensure that there would be no competent challenge to the British Empire's eternal rule of the planet.

After 1865, when the United States had beaten the British puppet, the Confederacy—a treasonous puppet, intended to destroy the United States, on behalf of the British Empire—the British could no longer play those games. And in that period, the followers, successors, of Lord Palmerston, who had been the key figure in organizing the Civil War in the United States, emerged with what became known as the Fabian Society.

Now, the Fabian Society had such representatives as H.G. Wells, a real pig in every way; Bertrand Russell, a real fascist

pig in every way. It was Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells who defined the policy of perpetual war—perpetual war conducted through the aid of nuclear weapons, as a weapon so horrible that people would give in to world government, otherwise empire, rather than suffer the slings and arrows of nuclear attack.

This is *Cheney's* policy!

Now, between Blair, on the one side, and Cheney, there are no principled differences! They may speak differently. Blair tends to speak in an excited manner! Cheney snarls and growls. But otherwise, essentially, Lynne Cheney is very close to 10 Downing Street. Dick Cheney, otherwise known as Dirty Dick, is also very close to 10 Downing Street, and they have financial deals of a very nasty nature, together.

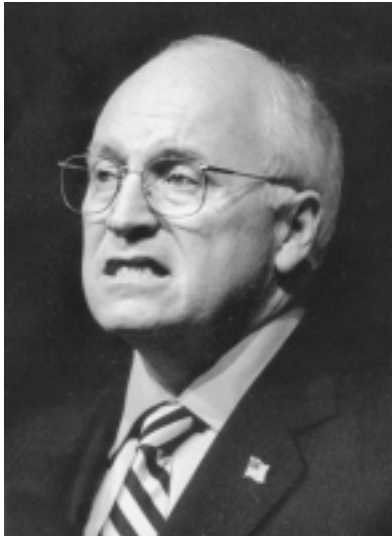
So, what you have here [picture of snarling Cheney shown]—oh yes, that's it; he got that way from chewing too many rugs. What you have, therefore, is you have a fascist alliance between Blair's 10 Downing Street, including the Baroness Symonds, and her husband and this crowd, who are the co-authors of the war in Iraq. There is no difference between Blair and a fascist. As a matter of fact, as anyone can tell you who has looked at British history, English history, back during the 1930s, the British Union of Fascists came out of the Fabian Society.

So, this kind of Fabianism, this Fabian approach, which Blair represents, is nasty. And whether Blair is more nasty than Lynne Cheney, the owner of Dick Cheney, is a question. But obviously, Blair's departure I would look at as, "Well, another Hitler has gone," because that's, in effect, what he is. The same kind of thing. It's a different style. The British method is different than some of the continental methods, but the question of the objective is what? The objective is to set up a world empire, and at this time a world empire of a bankrupt world, would only be a fascist world empire. It won't function, actually, but the society that dies, because somebody tries to make it function, won't know the difference.

Dialogue With the LaRouche Youth Movement

Q: From a team of LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in Alabama. "Lyn, we've been studying your doctrine and we have a few questions. Why Turkey, Syria, Iran, and Egypt, particularly? Why not Saudi Arabia, and/or Jordan? Thank you."

LaRouche: This has to do with the character of the self-confidence of these states. Syria is a relatively strong state in terms of its state structure. Turkey is a very important state in the region. And particularly the Ataturk tradition is very significant, because when Ataturk, the revolutionary founder of modern Turkey, who defended Turkey against the French and British influences at that time, invasion—one of his first acts was to acknowledge the independence of Syria, saying that Turkey's borders would be limited to the borders of Turkey, and would not have any aspirations for control over Arab countries; which had been, of course, the problem the Arabs had with the



The core of the party of perpetual, “preventive” war: “Between Blair (right), on the one side, and Cheney, there are no principled differences! They may speak differently. Blair tends to speak in an excited manner! Cheney snarls and growls. But otherwise, essentially, . . . Dick Cheney, otherwise known as Dirty Dick, is also very close to 10 Downing Street, and they have financial deals of a very nasty nature, together.” LaRouche emphasized that if the Democratic Party allows him a leading role in the campaign, Cheney will be forced out of office.

Ottoman Empire and others.

So, Turkey is crucial. Syria is crucial, as an Arab state. Iran, as a neighboring state of the Arab world, is extremely crucial. Egypt is crucial, because it's the leading Arab state, in terms of its influence as an Arab state.

Now, if these states are together, as the sponsors of an agreement, this does not mean the exclusion of any other state in the Arab sector, but quite the contrary. For example, if you go to Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia would be actively concerned about its security. Saudi Arabia is fearful that the present war, and the ongoing shenanigans in Iraq, represent the unleashing of devils who would destroy Saudi Arabia, or carve it up for the benefit of people like Cheney, and things like that, who are out to grab oil for their particular causes.

So, therefore, it would mean a meeting, essentially a convocation of Arab states with Iran, and with Turkey, and also, because you have a little instability that some Americans are playing games with, in Transcaucasia. It's very important that you have Armenia and Azerbaijan locked into this arrangement as a security arrangement, because that is a flank. Transcaucasia is a flank from which many troubles can come for the whole region.

Therefore, you want a group of people involved, a group of nations, who can bring other nations within the region together, to form some kind of a community of cooperation and security. They're all concerned with their security; I'm concerned with their security; other people are concerned with their security.

The big problem, of course, is the Israeli problem: that unless we get an Israeli-Palestinian just peace *now!*, not sometime down the line, but the kind of peace that Rabin himself wanted with the Oslo Accords, you're not going to have any peace in the Middle East. No one can bring it. Therefore, the United States *must force Israel to accept the Oslo Accords*. Otherwise, no peace. No possibility of peace. And that's the

kind of decisions that have to be made.

So, therefore, no. If you get that kind of peace, that kind of arrangement, which I proposed as the doctrine, I'm sure that Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and other countries, will be very happy. And particularly, they will be happy because they know I did it. That's the most important thing for them. They're very personal. They like to know who is doing what to them!

Languages and Sovereign Nations

Q: My name is Aaron Yule. I have a quick question on sovereignty. How do you actually know what sovereignty is? When does a country become sovereign?

LaRouche: That's a fairly important question! The first principle, the Preamble of our Constitution. The idea of sovereignty involves a mission, first of all. That is, to establish a sovereign state, means that you have to have the *mission* of creating a state which is sovereign. And therefore, the condition of sovereignty is not a circumstance; it is an intention. That is, a group of people *intend* to have a sovereign state.

Now, what goes into that, then, is the effect of realizing that intention, or attempting to do so. And this is something I've spent a good deal of time writing about and dealing with, otherwise. See, people will say, “Why not have world government? Why not eliminate the nation-state? Why not have globalization everywhere?” Or “globularization,” probably a better term, hmm? Because the communication of ideas, which uses language in part, can not be accomplished by carrying a dictionary around with you. That what is involved in a culture is not a dictionary of words; or inventing a synthetic language is the worst idea of all: Esperanto was a crazy idea.

What is involved with a language is history. That in all important communications, you use words in a way you could never find in a dictionary. It's called *irony!* You take words which usually have one association, as its common association, but you put them together in a certain way, and you create an

idea which is nowhere in the dictionary. Now, these ideas are shaped by two things: by history, the transmission of historical experience, from one generation to the next; and also by innovation, discoveries of new principles.

For example, one of the problems we have in the United States today: We have almost no culture, because we have no music and no poetry. What is called “music” today, popular music, is not music. What is called “poetry” is not poetry, because it does not have the qualities of Classical poetry which enable you to define meaningful new concepts—just like the discovery of a scientific principle—by juxtaposing words in a new way, so that other people know, recognize the idea you’re trying to express.

In the history of languages, what used to be called Classical poetry: as an example—one I refer to often, because I had some experience with some scholars on this—was Tilak’s observation that the Vedic poetry, which was transmitted into Sanskrit and beyond, from Central Asia, contained precise astronomical information, in the poems, which enabled the scholars to ascertain exactly at what time these poems had been written, by the astronomical content of the poems. And these were transmitted largely by oral transmission, not by written form. *Orally*. They were transmitted in the form of *musicality*, which is specific to the Vedic-Sanskrit tradition, such that, even—as this Professor Dandekar indicated to me in Poona—even to the present day, you have chanters who chant hymns, Hindu hymns, which come from the Vedic, and are in the Sanskrit; but the singers of these chants, which are part of the religious service, don’t know the language! They never learned the language. But, nonetheless, these poems were transmitted by oral tradition, or largely oral tradition, over thousands of years. And the information in them, pertaining to astronomical data, remains valid to the present day.

Now, only Classical poetry can do that. And in English Classical poetry, the great examples of it show the same principle. The use of the *bel canto* method, which is the Italian *bel canto*, Florentine *bel canto*, reveals in the application to music, to Classical music, in song-form, exactly how this works. So therefore, the way that a language functions, and a culture functions, and language is of course essential to culture; it’s not in the dictionary meaning of words. But it’s rather in the process of transmission of old and new ideas, for which no dictionary word exists, which is nonetheless clear to the hearer, or is accessible clearly to the hearer. And this coincides with the experience of the people, family experiences, over successive generations. All these things that go together.

So once a people has the intention of forming a nation-state—one of the best examples of this is *our* nation-state. We are a melting-pot nation. We are the most typically melting-pot nation on this planet, contrary to some racists and bigots. We have no race; there is no race, there’s only the *human* race. Except for some bigots who have some stupid other idea. We’re all the same. We have formed a nation around an *intention*. We have used the English language, which is not the way it’s used

in England—it’s partly the way it’s used in Ireland—we’ve used the English language as a medium for a melting-pot culture of our nation. We have traces of other languages in the use of the English language. We have our own unique uses of the English language. But we have formed an American culture, which is different from any other culture in any other part of the world, around the intention to have a sovereign republic. And therefore, the protection and maintenance of that intention is the concept of sovereignty, along with the constitutional principle around which we built the nation.

The Monroe Doctrine and The LaRouche Doctrine

Q: From the LaRouche Youth Movement in Argentina, a group in the state of Neuquén, in the Patagonia, at the National University of Comahué. “The Neuquen province is very rich in energy resources, hydroelectric plants, oil, gas, uranium, water for nuclear plants, as well as for drinking. We had for decades a lot of state companies that supported life and the progress of the nation. Then the companies were sold to private hands [questioner lists them]. This province and the neighboring provinces are pushing for something called regionalization to get more power and freedom to deal with foreign companies. Some people are talking about total independence from the nation, like a new country.

“Do we have a future of the development of our living conditions, with the energy and natural resources in foreign, private hands?”

LaRouche: Yes, this is something that I know something about. There has been for some time, coming out of the fascist tradition in Spain—the Franco fascist tradition, and before that the Carlist tradition in Spain—people who have never given up restoring some kind of monarchy. The argument is that the nations which were formerly the colonies of Brazil and Spain, that is, the colonies of the Iberian Peninsula, have never lost their status of being properties of Spain. Therefore, a movement was built around the fascist nucleus and around certain European bankers, to take over—by various methods, including fascist movements—the territory of the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies from the Rio Grande in the United States, all the way down to Antarctica. That was the intention.

The key economic manifestation of this policy today, in those countries, is the takeover of the energy and related resources of the continent, more and more by Spanish financial front interests. And what is happening is exactly that. Now, the people behind this in Spain and elsewhere, happen to be Synarchists; i.e., fascists. These Synarchists have, in effect, declared war against the United States and civilization, pretty much as if Hitler had come back with a Spanish moustache.

Therefore, since what is going on financially is international predatory interests which are acting contrary to moral natural law, and since these institutions are essentially bankrupt, we have to act with the initiative of the United States, to restore Argentina, in particular, to the condition of being a sovereign



Iraq's most respected religious authority, Ayatollah Ali Hussein al-Sistani. "Sistani and other people like that, will have to negotiate with people, such as the Ba'ath and so forth, to form some agreement, on an interim, provisional government. The function of the provisional government, is to prepare the way for a constitutional election of government."

nation.

That means that we will examine the books of these countries of South and Central America, we'll go back in particular to 1971-72 when the floating-exchange-rate system was put into effect. We're going to look at the books, look at what the IMF and World Bank did under the floating-exchange-rate system, which I happen to know to be a swindle. Therefore, were going to say that every debt which was not paid in, but which was imposed or derived from impositions made artificially by the IMF and World Bank—those *will be cancelled*. Now, that will effectively bankrupt a lot of the people who've taken over these properties of Central and South America. And if I'm President of the United States, these countries are going to be very happy—at least the good people in them—because we are going to encourage their sovereignty. This has been our policy ever since the Monroe Doctrine in 1823.

What do we do? Do what we do. Become part of our system, become part of our re-creation of a Bretton Woods-type system. Under this, create credit, take over your own natural resources, create your own companies which are yours, not those of lying, thieving predators who don't deserve anything, who stole it. Rebuild it.

Now, the area of Patagonia, and I know, because we did some studies on this some years ago, is potentially one of the richest areas of this planet for habitation, for development. Tremendous untapped potential. You could have a lot of people there, rather happy people, in a short period of time, in agriculture, industry, mining. It has great resources. So why should we let it go to waste? Be assured, if I become President of the United States, this is going to be fixed.

Q: From the Detroit LaRouche Youth Movement. "How does one know another's intention? Because this seems to be something that is relevant to relations between countries and people getting to know and trust another's judgment and ideas, and one's own."

LaRouche: Well, some things are easier than others, and the trick in diplomacy and law, in nation-building, is to start from what you can agree upon, and hope that that is sufficient to get you through the immediate challenge ahead; and then to go on; and on the basis of success in dealing with that point of agreement, to look for ways of broadening your areas of agreement.

It's the same thing as life in general, like science, everything. We don't know everything. At no time do we know everything. We are constantly discovering new principles of the universe. We didn't know everything. What we should do is always proceed from what we *do* know, particularly if what we can settle is a matter of principle, proceed from that, be satisfied that we don't know the answer to everything, and don't fight about what we don't know the answer to, but rather discover what the answer is.

There's plenty of agreement among nations. There's enough room for agreement which is clear, that we should have no trouble in getting along together, and cooperating. For example, if you want to raise some kind of religious question: Well, we have this religious difference—are we going to fight about it? No. Why? We won't allow that. Can't do that. We're not going to fight. You want to believe that? It's your business. We're not going to fight about it. We'll have our own.

But there are some things we *do* know. There are some things that government can know and does know, and government should limit itself to those things which it can know, which it can agree upon. And you have to be content with that. You have to discuss the rest, you have to explore the rest, as you do with science.

But operate on what we should know, what we should be able to agree upon already, and find in our cooperation on *that*, a basis for continuing cooperation, and hope it expands.

You know how you do that? Again, children and youth. The great integrators of nations are children. Children from all parts of the world, brought together, will tend to play together. It used to be the case with immigrant families in the United States. We used to have a lot of immigrants. We were very happy about that, very proud of that at one time. How would the immigrant families come together, from different parts of Europe? They

came together because the children played together!

The other thing is, how does a society develop? It develops on an adult level, largely through the initiative of the 18-25 generation. The children and adolescents play together. The 18-25 are the leading edge, the university-age group. What we have to do is recognize, we have to develop the economies of the world, so that we can provide what I consider a competent education on the university level for *every* person, because people of the 18-25 age level need the opportunity to develop those powers. And to the extent that we do that, and continue to utilize the fact that young people—children and other young people—will bring people of different backgrounds together as a people.

Go one step further: Why do we neglect those in the ages 18-25? Why don't we have a decent form of higher education, guaranteed for all persons, so we do a better job of integrating nations; and cooperation on the basis of the most advanced level of scientific and related culture, instead of limiting it to a few people and giving half-baked education as college education, in order to keep people quiet?

Democratic Party and the 'Smallness' Problem

Q: Brian McAndrews from the Philadelphia Youth Movement: I have a question about the DNC [Democratic National Committee]. I just participated in the Pennsylvania primary, where we had some not-so-insignificant members of the Democratic Party there, who endorsed you for President, and who had organized and mobilized a significant portion of the Democratic Party of Philadelphia to vote for you. And we found out the day of the election, and afterwards, that there was a significant amount of sandbagging and counterorganizing, obviously coming from high levels of the Democratic Party, to keep you from getting delegates.

Now, back to the DNC specifically. It was created in 1848 to manage party affairs between elections and so forth, and I also know that they opposed Roosevelt and his candidacy, and were counterorganizing against him. So what productive role has this *ever* played in the Democratic Party? It's not the Democratic Party. The members of the Democratic Party are the party, so why does it continue to exist and operate seemingly as a completely nasty thing within the party, and why do people go along with it?

LaRouche: First of all, you have to destroy the myth of the Jefferson-Jackson tradition; the idea of the Jefferson-Jackson Democratic Party doesn't exist, it never did. You had the Democratic Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson and Madison, which managed two Presidencies of two terms each, and then fell in disgrace. And a new party began to emerge, which became the Whig Party, as its replacement.

Now then, in the 1820s, you had a New York banker, a treasonous thug, Martin Van Buren—later a President—who put in a hired thug, Andrew Jackson, as President. Now, the purpose of doing this on the part of Van Buren was to destroy the Bank

of the United States, which Jackson did. What he put in was a system of land banks, which was a vast John Law-type swindle. This went down in 1837, and bankrupted and ruined the economy of the United States. This guy was a British agent, Van Buren.

What they were doing is that they were operating at that time to divide the United States into two groups, using the slavery and free-trade issues as crucial. And from that time, up until Roosevelt's time, the Democratic Party was a party of filth, which managed to pick up a certain amount of votes, particularly from so-called immigrant groups, but it was nonetheless operated with the same intention. It was always controlled by British bankers, or British-controlled bankers, from New York City. Then you had a problem, because the Republican Party, which had been created actually in opposition to this aspect of the Democratic Party, under New York bankers became just as dirty as the Democrats.

And this went on until Franklin Roosevelt, and Franklin Roosevelt was out to destroy this machine; He knew what it was. Franklin Roosevelt was a follower of—guess whom? Of Isaac Roosevelt, who was an ally of Alexander Hamilton, for national banking. So Roosevelt changed the Democratic Party, at a time when both the Democratic Party and Republican Party had become pretty much of a stinking mess.

What built the Democratic Party today, the positive aspect, was Franklin Roosevelt. Franklin Roosevelt saved the United States and the world. He saved the United States from a Depression, and his role saved the world from world conquest by the forces behind Hitler, without which we would be living under—or not living under—something like Hitler today. That's the issue.

The problem is that we have not had political movements which have had the strength and continuity needed to build a healthy party system inside the United States, one that lives up to the level of the standard of our Constitution. We don't have it. The way it's done is that they play upon the small-mindedness of our people. They always go to populations and say: "I'm concerned about my community! I've got to think about my family interests. Don't involve me in national politics." If you don't control national politics, you don't control anything! If you don't control the politics of the nation as a whole, you don't control anything! And you're not going to solve anything on a local level. But they play on the small-mindedness, just as this famous passage of Cassius from *Julius Caesar*, where Cassius says to Brutus: The problem is that we're *underlings*. And the way the American people are corrupted, is that they're told, "Be an underling! Think of your local community, think of your local family interests, think of your special interests, think of your competitors. You want government to help you against this guy you're competing with."

And you play upon that pettiness, that stupidity, that stinking stupidity of our people, and you turn them into acting like pigs, or dogs who eat each other. Therefore, you divide them around these kinds of petty issues, of my local this, my local

that. If you have a country that takes care of everybody, what have you got to fight about around local issues? Nothing! So therefore, by getting the population dragged down—for example, today: so-called wedge issues, single issues. Single-issuism is a typification of moral corruption in the extreme. Someone says, “I’m a moral person, and therefore I’m for these single issues.” You should say, “You’re an immoral person because you’re for single issues!” That is the ultimate immorality. You don’t care about the rest of the world. You’re willing to let the world go to hell, as long as your single issue is supported. You don’t have any universal issues. Man is supposed to be universal, a universal creature, not divided by race, but a universal creature. We’re the only immortal creature in the universe. We’re the only thing which transmits something which is immortal from ourselves to coming generations, which acquires something which is immortal from previous generations, which is part of us. We are part of humanity. We have an intention to be a nation.

These are the things which should concern us. Other things will tend to take care of themselves, if we take care of the things which are universal. And the problem is they make us small; and single issues and wedge issues and things like that are used to divide us. *Section* was always the problem in the United States. *Section* in the 19th Century. We were played, played by money issues. You can get a little more money, steal, cheat! Get a little more money for yourself! And that’s the problem. And I think these kinds of changes that are needed, come only when populations come so close to extinction that they look up to the sky and say, “What did we do wrong? Let’s stop doing whatever it is.” And maybe the people of the United States will be frightened enough by what they have brought upon themselves, by the way they’ve played politics, by the way they’ve allowed themselves to be manipulated by wedge issues, that they’ll say, were going to cut it out. That’s the only chance we have.

A Basis of Hope for Africa

Q: From the New Jersey Youth Movement. “Mr. LaRouche, my first question is directed toward the idea of nation-state sovereignty. You go into the history of modern state civilization around the period of the Renaissance. How can other cultures come to understand the universal principle that governs the idea of sovereignty, especially with the governments of Africa, where the idea of neo-colonialism was substituted for the so-called republics?”

LaRouche: There’s a principle which is probably most exquisitely stated by Percy Shelley in a famous essay of his, “In Defence of Poetry,” which I’ve often referred to. Its played a very important part in my life. It steered me in certain directions at a certain point. And in the course—in drawing a conclusion after going through many aspects, he said that there are certain periods in which there is a heightened sense or power of insight into universal principles; of passion, not incomprehension, of matters of mankind; and he characterized this kind of period as a period of florescence of poetry. That there are periods of what

you call renaissances, or things like that, in which a people coming through a bad experience, and having a vision of an alternative to that bad experience, becomes enthusiastic, as the youth movement today has shown that kind of potential of being a part of the Renaissance. Saying the Baby-Boomer generation has failed, society is going to hell, the whole thing is disintegrating, unless we change things. We youth, we’re discussing this. Maybe together we can do something to change this.

That is the typical situation in history of a Renaissance. This kind of period results in impassioned developments around ideas, ideas of science, ideas of society. It tends to be a period of proliferation of Classical forms of poetry, things like that. New kinds of expression. And in that period, a people which seems to be hopeless, incapable of solving anything, suddenly becomes effective, in the way that we have in so-called periods of renaissance in history.

The way these problems have to be dealt with—put Africa as a special case—is they have to be dealt with that way. That anyone in my position, who knows what I know, says what we need is a renaissance. And my approach is, how do we build one? And you say, we always start with a youth movement, if there’s one available. You build it, you encourage it. That’s how a renaissance is started.

Look at the age interval of when people came into the movement that became the formation of the American Republic. *How old were they?* How old was Lafayette when he became a general of the Army of the United States? How old was Hamilton, when he became a leading figure of the U.S. military in the defense of the United States? These were the age of the 18-25s, with a couple of old goats like Franklin—like me—and some younger people, younger older men, like George Washington. But it was the youth of this age that did it. This was a renaissance in the United States, which shook Europe and shook the world.

You had a similar movement. How old was Lessing when he and Moses Mendelssohn made a revolution in Germany in terms of Classical knowledge and science? The same kind of thing. That’s how you do it.

Now, in the case of Africa: In Africa, there is no general solution, because Africa is now being murdered by genocide. The genocide comes largely from the British, the United States, and from Israel. Those are the three parties that are the greatest sources of evil in Africa. What is going on in sub-Saharan Africa is genocide, pure genocide, nothing else. Deliberate genocide, spelled out precisely by Henry Kissinger in 1974, in a memorandum, National Security Study Memorandum 200: “The Africans are sitting on top of natural resources. We want those resources for our future. We can’t let the Africans use them up. We must prevent them from increasing their population, because they’ll use up natural resources. Above all, we must prevent them from developing technology, because then, per capita, they’ll use up too much natural resources, *which we want for our future.*” This policy was put into place also by



Candidate LaRouche after his webcast, with some of the youth who asked him questions. He views his LaRouche Youth Movement as not just his campaign today, but the preparation of future leaders of nations, 25-40 years in the future.

Zbigniew Brzezinski: Global 2000, Global Futures. This policy was the policy of creating the environmentalist movement, the Greenie movement, the anti-nuclear movement. They were all created for the same purpose. But in the case of Africa, this meant: “Die!” How do you get people to die? You get them to kill each other. And what is going on in Africa today is genocide, and nobody can do anything about it, unless the United States does something about it.

And Clinton didn’t have the guts to take on the forces he knew were responsible. And nobody else would really do anything about it, except for a few missionaries, and a few people like that.

So, you didn’t have the conditions under which you could create *optimism* in Africa. Africa is besieged by the pessimism, which was brought upon it by these kinds of conditions, a sense of hopelessness, a sense of going backward, ever-backward.

So we have to create a renaissance among ourselves, sufficient to take over Africa policy and *end this genocide*. Identify the sources of it, identify the mechanizers, uproot the international institutions which are guilty; and then, and only then, will people in sub-Saharan Africa believe that there is any hope for the future of their people.

So yes, we have one solution for ourselves, for Europe. There are certain things we can do. We have a basis for optimism. But look at the condition of Africa, especially since the 1970s, the middle of the 1970s. Africa has been subjected, by the United States, by Britain, and by Israeli intervention, to genocide. Who created Museveni? Who created the genocide in the Great Lakes area? It was the Israelis, the British, and the United States. Yes, there were French involvements too; but those were the principals. And therefore, unless we are willing to remove that, we have no reason to complain about the con-

dition we lament in Africa.

And also, I don’t like this “African-American” thing. I don’t like the language. I don’t like the very term. You can say Americans of African descent, that’s a good term, it’s a fair term. But most people called Afro-Americans, have no sense of what Africa is! How can they be Afro-Americans? They’re not! They’re Americans! Why play into the racists who want a nice category like Afro-American that can be targetted for genocide and other kinds of things? We’re all Americans. Maybe of African descent, but they don’t know anything, really, about Africa. They ask me to find out what’s going on in Africa! I know more than they do. Maybe I’m an African-American!

Sophistry and Spin-Doctors

Q: From the Youth Movement in Mainz, Germany: “Here in Europe, people have great difficulty in distinguishing truth from mass opinion. How can you recognize truth? Which qualities else should a world leader have?”

LaRouche: Well, truth is truth. The problem is, that people don’t know what truth is, and they haven’t decided to tell the truth yet. They’ve decided to express opinion. And what we have in the United States today—you know what we are? We are *sophists!*

You know what a sophist is? Athens, in the time that Pericles came to power, was the most advanced political institution in the world. And what did it do? It destroyed itself. At the end of certain wars, it went over, under Pericles, into a form of corruption which is called sophistry. “There is no truth; there is only opinion.” And under this sophistry, they declared an attack on the island of Melos, one of Athens’ enemies, and committed a kind of genocide against people who refused to submit to Athens’ terms. This led to what was called the

Peloponnesian War, from which Athens never fully recovered.

Now, the disease that killed Athens was sophistry. The typical example of sophistry was the trial, and judicial murder of Socrates, by the so-called Democratic Party of Athens. It was the Democratic Party again! In response to the situation, Plato did a number of things, but he composed a series of dialogues, the Socratic dialogues, which are actually a form of *drama*; and they can only be understood if you think of them as Classical drama. You think you read them in school and so forth—no! You have to *experience*—a Socratic dialogue is formed as a Classical drama. You have to experience them all, not pick pieces out of it. The whole thing is a package, because the package is a treatment of a subject of statecraft, and the subject of truth.

So, in terms of European civilization, we have probably the only efficient standard of truthfulness which exists in the world, and that is the Platonic, Socratic standard of truthfulness.

Now, what we've done in the United States in order to destroy this—because remember, we were a reflection, our Constitution was a reflection of the Platonic tradition. We used to refer to Solon of Athens, who laid down the principles upon which the United States Constitution was, in a sense, modelled. We looked to that period, of the greatness of Ancient Greece, the greatness of Athens in this period, its best traditions—not Peisistratus, the super-democrat. The super-democrats were always trouble. Those who were men of principle, rather than

men of opinion, were important. We looked back to that.

So we should just go back to that, and recognize that, when someone says, "You've got to go by popular opinion. You have to do what the polls tell you." Instead of saying, "You, personally, are responsible to tell the truth. It's your personal responsibility." That's a truthful society. Including the truth about yourself. And don't borrow someone else's opinion. Policy in the United States was opinion. This came in the post-war period. "There is no truth, there is only opinion." That is sophistry; what we call today "spin." You don't call them liars, you call them spin-doctors. They advise candidacies, and people say, "Well, I can't speak until I talk to my spin-doctor."

That's Kerry's problem. Kerry doesn't tell the truth. You've got a bunch of spin-doctors, and he looks like a guy who's sitting inside the tumbler of a washing machine. He's spun and spun and spun, and he comes out rather bruised and incoherent. We need truth. We have a standard of truth. We have a standard of scientific truth; we have a standard of poetic truth, of truthfulness in poetry, in Classical drama. We have all of these things. One of my missions in life, among my many missions in life, is to fight always to try to get people a sense of this principle of truthfulness. What do we know and what don't we know? And let's fight about what we do know, and fight for what we should know. Don't worry about all these things, these opinions. We have too much opinion, and not enough knowledge.

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German Government Declares For Growth Instead Of Budget Cuts

by Rainer Apel and Nancy Spannaus

Germany's foreign minister Joschka Fischer signalled a shift in the approach of the German government toward the insoluble fiscal crisis it faces, in remarks on May 3. Fischer, a leading member of the pro-austerity Green Party and vice-chancellor, spoke out in favor of dumping the policy of austerity as such, and instead going for a stimulus package in employment. His statements followed what *Der Spiegel* magazine reported to be a special, secretive session on April 28, with only a select few of the cabinet members: Economics Minister Wolfgang Clement did not attend, but Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Vice-Chancellor Joschka Fischer, Finance Minister Hans Eichel, and SPD general party manager Franz Müntefering did.

In one respect, Fischer's statements are no surprise. There has been a public attempt within the Schröder government since the Summer of 2002, to move toward an economic stimulus package, and out of the budget straitjacket imposed by the Maastricht Treaty of the European Union. When Chancellor Schröder announced his resignation as head of the SPD in February 2004, he personally called for no more cuts in the Federal budget. Already, the government's increased taxes and budget cuts have created a political uproar, especially within the lower-income brackets of the German population.

This change in policy profile reflects a move in the direction being pushed by LaRouche's associates in Germany, especially Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who heads the political party BüSo, and it dovetails with similar actions in other European nations, all of which are finding that the current depression conditions make it impossible to balance their budgets. With the BüSo's participation in the European parliamentary elections, scheduled June 13, the debate over how to carry out this shift, and avoid draconian Schachtian austerity, is likely to dominate the scene.

Cuts Will Not Work

In an interview in the May 3 issue of the German weekly *Der Spiegel*, Fischer said: "Parallel to the structural reforms, we need growth. We should finally put an end to deflationary thinking." He said that although in general, loyalty to the pact of Maastricht would be kept, "for a limited period, we must give conjunctural recovery the priority without saying goodbye to the structural reforms. . . that is why we have to create growth."

"We cannot get the necessary growth just with savings, cuts, and cuts again," Fischer said. While he did not go into details on what kind of growth stimulus he was thinking about, no one could miss the drama of the shift, since it is Fischer's party, the Greens, who have led all the others in calling for super-austerity, including a special ecology tax which went into effect Jan. 1.

According to reports on the April 28 cabinet session, the government faces another alarming tax income gap of 15-plus billion euros for this current fiscal year, and another increase of expenses for the unabatedly-rising unemployment (each 50,000 new jobless cause expenses of 1 billion euros). This led to discussion of options for stimulating growth, including extra allocations for research and development and new credit-lines for Mittelstand firms from the state-run Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. But the money for that, the *Spiegel* story hinted, is to be raised from new privatizations of postal and telecom assets, and reserve gold sales, among other approaches, rather than from the creation of state credit.

It is worth noting that the French finance ministry published a similar list of measures in Paris on May 4, which shows that a comparable debate is going on also in other EU countries.

None of these measures, even if combined, will suffice to

create any fundamental improvement in the economic and fiscal situation in Germany, though. That would require a return to the pro-industrial policy proposed by the LaRouche campaign, which puts an end to the reign of monetarist rules in Europe, and which scraps the Maastricht system and replaces it with a new system in line with an international New Bretton Woods arrangement.

Attacks On Maastricht

Already, throughout Europe, the Maastricht system is under attack from several sides.

For example, the ongoing talks about the envisaged European Union Charter show a fierce fight over the right of the national governments and parliaments to over-rule the power of the European Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB). This conflict, which erupted over the draft charter's down-grading of the central bank's status, already cost the governor of the German central bank, Ernst Welteke, his job three weeks ago (see *EIR*, April 23). Also Jean-Claude Trichet, the former governor of the French central bank who is presently the governor of the ECB, has made a special effort to get the draft charter's text reformulated, so that the ECB's full independence, as protected under the system of Maastricht, will be confirmed.

Already in mid-April, Trichet in a memorandum urged the Irish government—in its function as acting half-year president of the EU—to eliminate all passages in the draft charter that would imply changes for the ECB status and function.

Trichet demanded that the relevant charter passages should be reformulated so that they guarantee the full independence of the ECB and also confirm its privileged role as exclusive international representation of the EuroZone countries. He did not want the ECB to be listed as one among several bodies of the EU, but instead be confirmed as an institution independent from national political institutions. Also the national central banks should be confirmed in their full independence from their governments—which is what the charter does not do. Furthermore, the charter's regulation that the ministerial council of the EU could impose changes of the ECB statute and its functions by simple decree, even over the head of the ECB, must be changed, Trichet wrote.

As far as the tasks of the ECB are concerned, the draft charter should be reformulated so that “non-inflationary growth” and “price stability” are defined as priority targets, Trichet demanded. The present version of the draft charter will undermine the “European stability philosophy,” he warned. In effect, Trichet is trying to lock in measures which



Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer signaled an about-face in German policy by stating: “We need growth,” adding, “We cannot get the necessary growth just with savings, cuts, and cuts again.” Previously, his Green party had outdone all other German parties in calling for austerity, including a special ecology tax which went into effect Jan. 1.

would prevent any perspective of funding economic growth through state credit.

Chaired by the Irish government, the EU will convene again, and may decide on the charter, in mid-May. The publishing of the Trichet letter in European news dailies interestingly occurred in the wake of that aforesaid special Berlin meeting, and a few days before Fischer's remarks in that *Spiegel* interview.

Fischer Under Attack

Fischer's remarks were fiercely attacked by most of the economic policy commentators in the German and European press, whose economic sections are dominated by neoliberal monetarists. Growth!—at the expense of budget consolidating—“a catastrophe,” some of these commentators wrote, trying to talk the German government out of its plans.

The German Chancellor responded to the increasing pressure by reaffirming no essential changes would occur, just some modifications along the lines of the magic formula “no growth without reforms, no reforms without growth.”

But the genie is out of the bottle, and not just in Germany. The French Finance Minister Nicolas Sarkozy on May 3 also used a similar magic formula, as did, surprisingly, even the new Spanish finance minister, Pedro Solbes—the former chief pro-Maastricht watchdog of the European Commission, which he served as Commissar for Finances and Budget. Both have called for a freeze on budget cuts, and more investment. The public debate on how this can be done, is on the agenda now.

Inflation, Bond-Market Plunge Hitting Together

by Paul Gallagher

The breakout of inflationary fire into prices of all kinds of commodities and services this Spring, in all the G-7 economies but particularly in the United States, has broken the coverup of the underlying, raging money-supply and asset-price hyperinflation pointed to by Lyndon LaRouche alone among political leaders, during the recent years' claimed "no-inflation economy." Those fraudulent claims have been silenced by soaring prices of especially gasoline and food. But the hyperinflationary surge is across the board—the product of six years' "wall of money" policy by central banks since the 1997-98 global financial crises, combined with the general disappearance of production and productive employment in the "formerly industrial nations." This hyperinflationary pressure is behind the urgent demands for interest rate hikes, from central banks and other private bankers, which have sent bond and mortgage markets into a sudden plunge.

The trigger for that plunge, setting up a bond- and housing-market crash, has ironically been the cries of "recovery" from the Bush White House since the first fraudulent, March employment report of the Labor Department. American workers have seen their jobs disappear for three years; now they are watching their paychecks shrink instead. Adjusted for even the officially reported inflation, the average employee's weekly salary declined by 0.7% in the "recovery month" of March, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. The average household's debt was 11-12% higher than a year earlier, according to Federal Reserve reports, while the wage or salary for that period was only 1% higher.

The sharp global surge in energy prices reflects the shrinking real industrial production of the globalized economy. Gasoline prices in the United States are 20% higher than a year ago, and 10% above even the Summer 2001 energy crisis spikes. Refinery capacity in the country is 15% below its 1980s peak. Crude oil prices have risen to near \$40 a barrel as the huge Shell Oil, since January, has had to acknowledge that 4.5 billion barrels of its claimed world reserves actually don't exist, the result of decay of its exploration activities. Natural gas prices have risen up toward \$10 per million btus as U.S. production has shrunk; now the big El Paso Gas Co. has announced it will have to restate (downwards) its reserves of oil and natural gas for 1999-2003.

On May 4 alone, prices on the NY market for June delivery of crude oil rose by 2%; for June delivery of gasoline on the same market, by 3.5%; heating oil, same category, by

2.1%. Prices for June delivery of crude oil rose 4.2% on the London Brent market.

No less an inflation-denier than Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan said on May 1 that very high energy prices may be becoming "permanent" in the U.S. economy.

The *Washington Post* published on May 1 the results of the American Farm Bureau Administration's Marketbasket Survey of food prices. The annual report showed that a cross-section of 16 kinds of food, ranging from meats and eggs to fruits and cereals, had risen in retail price by *an average of 11%* across the board, from the first quarter of 2003 to the first quarter of 2004.

The Commodity Research Bureau's CRB index of raw materials futures prices has risen 56% in two years, and is now 10% higher than its peak of the last 15 years.

Healthcare costs in the United States are 11% higher than a year ago; public college tuition has risen 9% annually for three years; housing costs nationally are up 9% in a year.

That shrunken, globalized production is the dry tinder of hyperinflation is shown dramatically in the case of industrial metals prices in Germany. Andreas Moehlenkamp, head of the German association of steel and metal processing companies, WSM, told a German daily on May 4 that "more and more companies are close to bankruptcy" even though their order books appear full! The 4,400 firms covered by WSM are having ever bigger supply problems, in particular in respect to steel. And those who are able to receive enough steel are being forced to pay incredible prices. The steel plants, in turn, have quite similar problems in respect to coke and scrap. On the commodities future markets, hedge funds and other investors have stepped in and further pushed up prices. The crucial factor in this price-inflation of metals prices is the downsizing of production facilities among the so-called industrialized nations. The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* noted on May 4 that formerly coke-rich Germany, producing 40 million tons of coke in 1970, now imports 4 million tons a year. The leading German coke producer, RAG (Ruhrkohle), after a dramatic downsizing of its operations, now runs just one cokery in Germany. After the merger of Thyssen and Krupp-Hoesch, and the following shut-down of the Krupp-Hoesch steel plant in Dortmund, RAG decided to dismantle its most efficient Kaiserstuhl cokery in Dortmund in 2001, and to sell it to China. Kaiserstuhl was built in the early 1990s for 600 million euros; it was sold for 30 million euros.

Coke prices have increased six-fold, from \$70 per ton in May 2002 to \$210 per ton in December 2003, to \$425 per ton now. German prices for certain steel categories (*Warmband*) have more than doubled, from 150 euros per ton in early 2002 to 385 euros per ton now. Some remaining German steel producers fear getting no coke at all, no matter what prices they are willing to pay. The Economics Minister of Bremen has called on German Economics Minister Wolfgang Clement to intervene, as RAG has indicated that it will cut coke supplies to Bremen steel plants, threatening thousands of jobs.

Mont Pelerinite Walpurgisnacht In Moscow

by Rachel Douglas

Some of the world's most radical apostles of bankers' dictatorship, clad in neo-liberal slogans of "free enterprise" and "globalization," descended on Moscow for a two-day conference on April 8-9. Sponsored by the Cato Institute, it was called "A Liberal Program for the New Century: the Global View."

Speakers at the Moscow event included persons who were among those responsible for the first onslaught of murderous neo-liberal reforms in Russia after the break-up of the Soviet Union, in the early 1990s. Among them as well were other international poster kids for free trade, deregulation, privatization and globalization: Jose Pinera ("father of the Chilean pension reform"); ex-Finance Minister of New Zealand Ruth Richardson; former Estonian Prime Minister Mart Laar; Cato Institute founder Edward Crane; and the notorious racist "Bell Curve" author Charles Murray of the American Enterprise Institute, among others. At a high point of the event, participants watched a videotaped address to the proceedings by the now-ancient ghoul of free trade, Milton Friedman.

It would have been merely a distasteful sideshow, except that participants in the confab were received on the evening of April 9 by the President of Russia. Vladimir Putin thanked them for choosing Moscow as the venue for their discussion of the world economy and finance. Stating his pleasure that the conference coincided with the manifestation of "certain positive tendencies in our economy," Putin said that he hoped the Russian Central Bank and government economic officials had listened to the ideas discussed at the meeting, since that would be needed "during the determination of strategic actions to solve various problems we have in Russia." This Presidential audience was evidently arranged by Andrei Illarionov, a Friedmanite radical who is still an adviser to President Putin.

From the standpoint of Russia's national security, continuing to entertain ideas that have wrought destruction in one national economy after another—including that of 1990s Russia—is a dubious proposition. And from the standpoint of the Western interests involved, it would be well to remem-

ber the late Prof. Taras Muranivsky's admonition: "If you want to treat Russia like a banana republic, bear in mind that we have nuclear bananas."

Yet, here they are again, as if nothing had happened—not the collapse of the Russian standard of living and life expectancy; not the August 1998 government bond default; not the nationalist impulse expressed in the December 2003 vote for the Rodina (Homeland) electoral bloc; not the onrush of the systemic crisis of the global monetary system—and the only care in the world were whether or not Russia will provide the right kind of "reforms" to make foreign "investment" (read: "profiteering") feasible once again.

Sign of Government Weakness

Most of the think-tanks represented at the Moscow meeting are offshoots of the Mont Pelerin Society (MPS), founded by Friedrich von Hayek in 1947. So were London's Institute for Economic Affairs and the Center for Research on Communist Economies, the outfits that directly trained the first generation of "young reformers" who became the first post-Soviet Russian government in 1992, and administered the "shock therapy" decontrol of prices, and then privatization.

The MPS promotes getting government out of the economy. Under its banner of deregulating in order to let "free enterprise" flourish, savage assaults on labor, healthcare, other social services, and infrastructure construction and maintenance have taken place in Britain, other Commonwealth countries, Russia, and much of the rest of the world—surging after the institution of the floating-exchange-rate monetary system in 1971 and again upon the breakup of the Soviet bloc in 1989-1991.

Whether or not Putin really intends to go in the direction of renewed Mont Pelerinite reforms, remains an open question. Before his March 14 re-election, there was some speculation that Putin would soon be free to coopt some of the more dirigist policies of economist Sergei Glazyev, who had led the Rodina bloc to its strong showing, and who ran against Putin; or even bring Glazyev onto his economic team. Beyond a small-scale imitation of Glazyev's policy for taxing oil-exporting companies, however, this has not yet happened.

Rather, the President and his new teams under Presidential Administration head Dmitri Medvedev, government staff coordinator Dmitri Kozak and Prime Minister Fradkov, have been wrapped up in implementing a thorough-going organizational reform of the Russian government institutions. Dozens of ministries have been consolidated and hundreds of high-level post eliminated, in an effort billed as eliminating the bureaucracy.

Glazyev himself said in an April 23 interview with *Gazeta.ru*, that the reorganization appeared to be a sign of weakness, more than confidence. "I think the system that has come into being," he commented, "will prove unviable at the first threat to its authority. . . . For all the outward appearance of a strengthening of power, in reality it is decaying."

Tax Tricks

Until now, Illarionov was famous chiefly for quarreling with ex-“young reformer” Anatoli Chubais—architect of Russia’s first privatization wave and now CEO of the national electric power utility, UES—for not being ardent enough a liberal with respect to “shareholder” rights over major companies like UES. Illarionov also boasted of authoring Russia’s flat income tax rate of 13%.

The Fradkov government, in its public sessions, has appeared to be inordinately preoccupied with tax policy since it took office at the beginning of March. The tax reforms it is contemplating are intermeshed with the intended reform of pension and other entitlement programs—areas in which Mont Pelerinite influences, in favor of privatizing such economic functions, have been especially damaging worldwide.

In his April 2 column for the weekly *Slovo* newspaper, the distinguished Russian economist Stanislav Menshikov analyzed “The First Steps of the New Government: Neo-liberal Haste and Dense Capitalism.” He pointed to a range of neo-liberal tricks, discernible behind the new government’s first actions, including in the area of tax policy. Menshikov argued that—for all the aggressive, “get-down-to-business” profile of the new team Putin has put together under Fradkov—the unhealthy neo-liberal axioms of the 1990s have not been changed, and “there are no signs that an industrial policy has been conceptualized and formulated.” Putin has sternly demanded the halving of the poverty rate, writes Menshikov, “but the leaders of the social sector avoid talking about the most important thing: a program to create new jobs, especially in chronically depressed sectors, and whole regions with a chronically high unemployment and poverty level . . . into which category fall a near majority of the towns and villages in the country. Nationwide, this would mean several million new, well-paid jobs. Who will create these companies, and how, in the neo-liberal market economy, left to its own devices, remains a mystery.”

Among other points, Menshikov zeroed in on the pitfalls of “the neo-liberals’ dream of using taxes to defeat poverty.” Indeed, the radical tax reform of reducing the “unified social tax” (paid by employers to fund the national pension program, health care and a host of other benefits) from 35% to 26.5% has been topic number one at Putin’s recent meetings with the new government. Allegedly, this move will inspire employers to put their payroll on the books, instead of paying it under the counter. But how then to fund the programs that rely on the unified social tax? “It is well known,” Menshikov noted, “that [German] Gref’s Ministry [of Economic Development and Trade] has already drafted a plan to raise the individual income tax from 13% to 17%.” [This is already the regressive flat tax, Illarionov’s brainchild.] “To his honor, Vladimir Putin has forbidden this,” says Menshikov; but the problem remains.

Menshikov questioned the rationale for the proposed

slashing of the employer-paid unified social tax; namely, the notion that Russian businessmen would use the funds they retain, to raise wages and invest in technological renovation. There is no indication this would happen, nor means of enforcement, he said.

A London Visit

While Fradkov continued an intense schedule of meetings on these tax-policy changes—his government’s main notion of how to boost the economy—and abolition of government agencies (over 120 state commissions have been reduced to 14), two of the Russian government’s three top economic officials travelled to London on April 19. First Deputy Prime Minister Alexander Zhukov and Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin were among 1,500 people in attendance at the annual Russian Economic Forum, a get-together with City of London financial people and, especially, British raw materials cartel interests. Also attending were top Russian CEOs Alexei Mordashov of Severstal, Rosneft’s Sergei Bogdanchikov, General Director of United Machine Building Works Kakha Bendukidze, and Unified Energy Systems boss Anatoli Chubais. Chukotka Governor Roman Abramovich, owner of Sibneft oil company and Britain’s Chelsea soccer team, was also there.

Discussions there reportedly focussed on whether or not now is the time for foreign raw materials investors to get into Russia in an even bigger way than has already happened with British Petroleum’s merger with TNK oil company. The *London Times* of April 19 reported that Finance Minister Alexei Kudrin hinted at a new element, as well: possible amnesty within the next four years for Russia’s “oligarchs”—with respect to tax evasion such as Yukos Oil owner Mikhail Khodorkovsky is charged with, as well as illegalities during privatization—if they follow “new rules,” such as paying their taxes, contributing to charity, and staying out of politics. Kudrin said, “This is not the most popular idea in Russia today. We have to pick a moment when the rules are absolutely clear so that legalizing underground capital will not shock the public and society, and will not be revised. . . . I believe this will happen during Mr. Putin’s Presidency.” *Vedomosti* reported April 19 that Arkadi Volsky, head of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Engineers, has made a similar appeal to legitimize the privatizations of the 1990s “through the payment of taxes on dishonestly acquired property,” which revenues could then be used to fight poverty.

Earlier in April, Chairman of the Russian Audit Chamber Sergei Stepashin issued an estimate, that the Russian state received only \$9.7 billion from the privatization of 145,000 enterprises under former President Boris Yeltsin, which included gigantic oil companies, industrial combines, and ports. That fire-sale privatization remains a national disgrace in Russia and should serve as an obstacle to wholesale adoption of any more formulas from the Mont Pelerin Society.

Business Briefs

Mexico

Pemex To Axe 5,000 More Workers

The state oil company PEMEX announced that 5,000 employees are to be fired by the end of September, *El Financiero* reported on May 4. PEMEX engineers, who denounced the decision to the media, charge that those who oppose the privatization of the company, and defend the nation's sovereignty over its oil, are being targeted in the purge. Although the firings are being justified as necessary to cut costs, these engineers point out the company is hiring top executives from the private sector, who want to privatize the company; these executives each receive a far higher salary than many engineers combined.

Power

Nuclear Tech Reviving in Europe?

The decision was taken in Paris on May 5 for the construction of an enhanced pressurized water reactor prototype, also termed the European Pressurized Water Reactor (EPR), to be completed by 2010. A concrete timetable has not yet been decided, and the French parliament—in which the governing UMP has a solid majority—has yet to vote on it. The expenses of 3 billion euros shall be borne by the private sector industry.

The EPR is a pilot project of the Franco-German joint venture Framatome, which will actually build the first reactor of this type not in France, but in Finland, which several weeks ago signed a contract. There is interest also in Bulgaria, which wants to build a modern 1,000 megawatt unit.

A reflex of the French move was seen also in Germany, where Bavarian State Governor Edmund Stoiber, in a Munich speech on May 5, said that nuclear power is indispensable, and that it now has a renaissance worldwide, after years of being demonized. More and more nuclear power reactors will be built in the coming years, Stoiber said,

adding that the transformation of Bavaria from an agrarian state to an industrial one in the second half of the past century, was accompanied by the construction of nuclear power plants. Today, they provide two-thirds of the state's power needs (almost as much as in France).

Globalization

Winn-Dixie New Victim Of Cheney's Wal-Mart

On April 30, the Jacksonville, Florida-based Winn Dixie grocery store chain announced that it plans to close or sell 156 stores, and close three distribution centers and several manufacturing operations next year, threatening the jobs of 10,000 workers. It reported only \$610,000 profit on \$2.67 billion in revenues last quarter, compared to \$50.6 million on \$2.28 billion one year ago. The closings and sales will leave it with 922 stores and about 90,000 employees. The chain's number-one competitor is Wal-Mart, which has 101 supercenters in Florida alone, where 40% of Winn Dixie's stores are located; 80-90% of Winn Dixie's stores are within 10 miles of a supercenter. One analyst told the *Miami Herald* that Winn Dixie's latest moves are likely only to put off bankruptcy. "Everyone is picking the carrion of Winn Dixie," said Gary Giblen of retail analyst C.L. King and Associates of New York. "Everyone in retail knows they are history. Closing stores is a prelude to bankruptcy."

China

Growing Economy Faces Major Problems

The Chinese economy faces five major problems, said the Ministry of Commerce in a report publicized on May 4. The problems cited are: slower growth of consumption than of investment; the widening gap between consumption in urban and rural areas; the supply shortage of power and transporta-

tion services; the unsatisfactory quality of some commodities; and prominent inflationary pressure.

In the first quarter of this year, total retail volume for social consumption grew 10.7% year on year, while fixed assets investment rose 43%. During the same period, retail sales volume for rural consumers stood at 430.54 billion yuan (\$51.9 billion), accounting for 22.6% of total retailing, while that of urban consumers reached 852.52 billion yuan, or 76.4%. In addition, the Ministry report said the shortage of power, transportation services, and raw materials has not been fundamentally resolved.

Inflation

Fuel Prices, Dereg Squeeze U.S. Truckers

Protests erupted in California, on April 30, when truck drivers, angry about the skyrocketing price of diesel fuel, parked their rigs on Route I-5 in the City of Commerce and disrupted freight movement from ports in both the Los Angeles and Oakland areas. With diesel prices averaging about \$2.25 per gallon and no "market influence" to force shippers to pay higher rates, independent truckers, who own their own rigs, are finding it more and more difficult to make a living. Not only fuel prices, but insurance rates, maintenance, taxes, and registration fees have all increased, yet the rates that drivers receive have gone down, forcing many to consider quitting the business. The *Los Angeles Times* attributed the high fuel prices to insufficient refinery capacity in the state, to satisfy demand. The low shipping rates, it attributed to the 1980 Federal trucking deregulation law, which has not only led to market control of rates by big shippers, but also to the exploitation of port drivers, many of whom are immigrants, who are charged more for insurance and fees by the firms that hire them, than the actual cost. So far, the *Times* notes, the protests have been limited to California, but the unrest could easily spread "raising the specter of massive disruptions in the flow of goods nationwide."

Warnings That Sharon's Latest War Schemes Target Syria

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, smarting from a big defeat for himself and President Bush in the May 2 referendum in which his own Likud Party voted down Sharon's proposed Gaza "disengagement plan," is now planning a military action against Syria and possibly other Arab targets, as a means of saving his badly weakened position. Sharon is not only reeling from the "unexpected" defeat in the party referendum, according to Israeli sources, but, with his credibility frayed, Sharon now fears that the Israeli Attorney General will be encouraged to indict him on corruption and theft charges stemming from the financing of Sharon's last election campaign.

Israeli intelligence sources have warned this news service that Sharon is preparing a pretext for a military attack on Syria, possibly based on claims that Syria is helping funnel arms and Hezbollah fighters into the Gaza Strip to facilitate terrorist attacks on Israeli settlers and soldiers.

On May 5, Israeli Defense Force jets bombed targets in southern Lebanon, claiming that they had to take out anti-aircraft batteries manned by the Hezbollah militia. These actions lent further credence to the Israeli sources' reports of a war drive by Sharon. According to the Israeli daily newspaper *Ha'aretz*, the Israeli bombing raids occurred after Israeli Air Force jets had repeatedly violated Lebanese air space until they drew anti-aircraft fire. United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan's emissary to southern Lebanon, Staffan de Mistura, charged that there had been "numerous Israeli air violations of the Blue Line and of Lebanese air space," and called for the overflights to stop.

U.S. intelligence sources had told *EIR* that they expect Israeli assassination attempts against Hamas leaders living in Syria, as part of the Israeli provocations. Indeed, on May 3, the *Jerusalem Post* reported that Syrian authorities had arrested five Mossad agents, who had entered the country

in a plot to assassinate Hamas leader Khaled Meshal. The assassination was to have taken place, according to the news account, at a memorial service in honor of Hamas spiritual leader Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, who was assassinated earlier this year in an Israeli Defense Force attack in the Gaza Strip. Neither Israeli nor Syrian authorities would confirm the arrests or the foiled assassination plot.

Bush Administration Neo-cons Weigh In

The Israeli reports of Sharon's plans for a "war of distraction" against Syria, were further buttressed by the renewed attacks on Syria by Bush Administration neo-cons, including State Department arms control boss John Bolton. In a move reminiscent of Vice President Cheney's propaganda preparations for the invasion of Iraq, Bolton charged that Syria is believed to be in possession of equipment for making nuclear bombs. According to the Israeli daily *Ma'ariv*, Bolton has claimed that Syria was a "client" of Pakistani nuclear weapons scientist Abdul Qadeer Khan, who ran an international smuggling ring, providing nuclear weapons technologies to countries like North Korea, Libya, and Iran.

Such dubious reports from a senior Administration neo-conservative could be all the signal Sharon needs to launch his own "wag the dog" war.

Ma'ariv wrote on May 5, "One atomic energy expert . . . said Bolton leads a faction in the [Bush Administration] that believes they have strong evidence" of Syria's nuclear weapons program. However, the same article also noted that "Those who are pushing the idea that Syria has centrifuges, have been held back by other members of the inter-agency community who question the veracity of the claim." Another source added, "Not everyone in the U.S. intelligence community and government is certain Syria has operating centri-

fuges. . . . One source said that not even Syria's arch foe Israel is convinced."

Intelligence community and Pentagon skepticism aside, the bottom line is that Bolton has a direct pipeline into the White House. The leading Syria war-hawk in the Bush Administration is David Wurmser, the former Bolton deputy and Pentagon disinformation specialist, who is now a Middle East policy aide to Vice President Dick Cheney. While at the American Enterprise Institute in 1999, Wurmser wrote a book-length screed against Syria, demanding "regime change." The book was financed by bingo magnate and Temple Mount Zealots funder Irving Moskowitz.

Whether Israeli intelligence is convinced or not about Syria's nascent nuclear weapons program, Israeli sources close to the Likud insist that Sharon is seriously considering the option of a military strike against Syria, to distract attention away from his domestic political problems. He is pressing the Bush Administration for a green light to take action against Syria as early as June.

This Syrian war scheme, the sources add, is one of the main purposes of a mooted Sharon visit to Washington, perhaps as early as mid-May, to confer again with President Bush and his top Cabinet aides.

In their meeting in April, when President Bush issued the signed letter—abandoning 50 years of American policy on the issues of the Palestinian right of return, and the sanctity of the 1949 Israel-Palestine border until a final status agreement is reached—the two leaders reportedly "spoke candidly" about their plunging political support. Bush confided that his re-election in November is hardly certain; and Sharon admitted that he was worried that the Israeli Attorney General, a close ally of his in the past, might be forced to indict the prime minister on the campaign finance fraud charges. U.S. intelligence sources report that the book of evidence against Sharon is so overwhelming, that it would be an act of sheer political corruption for the Attorney General to let the Prime Minister off the hook.

LaRouche: Beware of Berserker Moves

Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, whose "LaRouche Doctrine" for achieving peace and security throughout Southwest Asia is circulating widely among both Arab and Israeli political elites, had warned in late April of the danger of a "berserker" move by the Cheney neo-con gang in Washington and/or their Israeli



Sources in Israel were warning at the beginning of May that Prime Minister Ariel Sharon—his government at its shakiest, his April 14 Washington agreement sunk by his own Likud party, and his Attorney General perhaps about to indict him—wants to start a war of distraction on Syria. Events of May 3-5 sharpened those warnings.

thug-ally, Sharon.

LaRouche pointed to the April 24 statements by the United States' Iraq proconsul Paul Bremer, announcing plans to "re-Ba'athify" the Iraqi state and military institutions, as a sign that the Bush Administration is now split, politically, over how to get out of the Iraq quagmire. Some Administration factions, LaRouche suggested, had responded to his "LaRouche Doctrine," and were now looking seriously at an exit strategy, based on the key points he developed in the document, and in a subsequent interview with *EIR*'s Middle East correspondent Hussein Askary (see *EIR*, May 7).

But, LaRouche warned, any move, however tentative, towards a sane approach to the Southwest Asian zone of instability, would likely cause a violent reaction from Cheney, Sharon, and others, hell-bent on blowing up the entire region in chaos and perpetual war.

LaRouche singled out Sharon, and the reported presence of Israeli commandos on the ground inside Iraq, as one possible source of staged provocations in that country. He argued that a Syria war option, however, would also fit into the Sharon/Cheney schemes for provoking an explosion of regional violence.

Any attempt to implement the "LaRouche Doctrine" without direct visible involvement of LaRouche, the candidate warned, would just serve to provoke the ever-more-desperate Cheney and Sharon into a flight forward.

The immediate days and weeks ahead are fraught with great danger, LaRouche concluded.

LaRouche Doctrine Backed In Europe, SW Asia

by Hussein Askary

A few days after Lyndon LaRouche issued his groundbreaking U.S. policy statement for Southwest Asia, “The LaRouche Doctrine,” support started to build up in the Arab world and Europe. A major break was the endorsement of LaRouche’s proposal by Iraq’s leading “Sunni” cleric, scholar, and political leader Dr. Ahmed Al-Kubaisi. Dr. Al-Kubaisi told *EIR* on April 28: “Convey in my name, Ahmed Al-Kubaisi, Iraqi Islamic scholar and Chairman of the United Iraqi Patriotic Movement, that I support Mr. LaRouche’s proposals for a new U.S. policy in Iraq and the region which he has called the LaRouche Doctrine.” *Al-Sa’a*, a twice-weekly newspaper in Iraq which is the official publication of the Dr. Al-Kubaisi’s movement, will publish the Arabic text of the “LaRouche Doctrine.”

On April 29, the day prior to LaRouche’s international webcast on the LaRouche Doctrine, he was invited onto the widely-read IslamOnline website to answer questions from throughout the Islamic world on his Iraq peace strategy. LaRouche’s leading French associate Jacques Cheminade was invited to Doha to present the policy, and all three major newspapers in Qatar—*Al-Watan*, *Al-Sharq*, and *Al-Raya*—had prominent and thorough coverage of Cheminade’s presentation, including setting out LaRouche’s doctrine for a rapid U.S. military exit and for economic development in the region, point by point.

A few days earlier, a number of Arab intellectuals and political figures had rallied to express their support for the initiative, and to seek the means of implementing it. Prof. Mohammed Selim, Director of the Center for Asian Studies at the University of Cairo, said, “I fully subscribe to this idea.” One senior Arab diplomat in Europe, who characterized the document as “wonderful—as usual,” proposed opening a dialog with people in Iraq to discuss LaRouche’s ideas. Another Egyptian, an activist based in Europe, seized on LaRouche’s initiative, saying it was crucial to get the United States out, and bring the United Nations into Iraq, “not under American command, but completely.” A leading Arab media figure, who is well connected in the region, said one important aspect of LaRouche’s approach is his emphasis on the role of leading nations in Southwest Asia, specifically Syria, Turkey, Iran and Egypt—to which he added Saudi Arabia—in stabilizing Southwest Asia.

In the course of discussions with these and other Arab figures, great interest was shown in generating massive media

exposure for the LaRouche Doctrine and the man who drafted it.

European Reactions

Following Dr. Al-Kubaisi’s endorsement, on May 1 *Il Campanile*, the official organ of the Italian party UDEUR-Alleanza Popolare chaired by Clemente Mastella, published the entire text of the LaRouche Doctrine for Iraq in two articles by the Democratic candidate.” The first was entitled, “The U.S.A. Interest in Southwest Asia,” and the second, “The Fall of Olympus.” The two pieces are prominently reported on the Alleanza Popolare website www.ilcampanileonline.com, in the section of foreign news. Alleanza Popolare is part of the opposition in the Italian Parliament, but maintains an independent position on the Iraq War, which allows it to have a special dialogue with the government coalition.

In addition, Nino Galloni, Italy’s former director general of the Italian Labor Ministry, gave an interview to the Rome-based Agenparl news agency on the present situation in Iraq on April 29. Galloni commented: “We must acknowledge our mistakes and we must show respect for the Islamic and Arab culture. We must also allow the reconstruction of the Iraqi national forces (as correctly underlined by the American leader Lyndon LaRouche) and discuss in an appropriate international arena the exclusion of specific forms of war (such as the involvement of civilians in terror actions or in high-tech military actions) on the basis of the ethical principles common to the Islamic and Christian religions.”

Iraqi Patriots Come Forward

On May 3, Dr. Mostafa Ali Al-Bazergan, of the Iraq Information and Research Center in London, issued the following statement: “On my behalf, as Chairman of the Iraq Information and Research Center, and on behalf of my colleagues at the executive board, I express our support for the content presented in the ‘LaRouche Doctrine’ and the aspects presented therein that ensure the interests of the Iraqi people and the ending of the American occupation of Iraq in a way which protects the interests of both sides, and establishes balanced, mutual relations based on the principle of dialogue and understanding.”

Dr. Al-Bazergan is the grandson of the 1920 anti-British Iraqi revolution hero Ali Al-Bazergan. The latter, a renowned merchant from Baghdad, was the founder and secretary general of the “Guardians of Independence Movement,” which was established in 1919 following the British invasion of Iraq.

More support for the proposal is coming from the Persian Gulf, Egypt—especially Iraqi patriots living in these countries—and also from Arabs living in Europe, including Palestinian organizations. An Iraqi journalist in Dubai has circulated a petition for support of LaRouche. It states: “I, the undersigned, support Mr. Lyndon LaRouche’s initiative called the LaRouche Doctrine, aimed at stopping the current

war policy of the U.S. Administration in Iraq and the region, and to achieve an organized and safe withdrawal of U.S. occupation forces from Iraq; and the creation of a new U.S. foreign policy for Southwest Asia, according to the general points outlined by LaRouche, to achieve the common interests of the people of the region and the U.S. itself, on the basis of cooperation and mutual respect of sovereignty and independence of all parties.”

The London-based Arabic daily *Al-Arab International* published LaRouche’s statement in two parts on April 30 and May 3. The first installment carried a long banner headline: “To Prevent a Flight Forward as Rumsfeld Suggests or a Chaotic Withdrawal: Lyndon LaRouche Calls for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from the Hell of the Collapsing Occupation.” The second part was headlined: “LaRouche: U.S. Strategic Defense Is Based on Achieving and Enhancing Peace, Not the Pursuit of Perpetual Wars.”

On May 3, the LaRouche strategy was presented on Lebanese NEW Television (NTV). NTV journalist Maria Mahlouf’s question during the April 30 Washington, D.C. webcast, and the Presidential candidate’s response to her, were both transmitted. The LaRouche Doctrine itself had been reported by NTV prior to the webcast. The Lebanese channel also, on May 5, interviewed Iraqi expert Dr. Mostafa Al-Bazergan who had just endorsed the LaRouche Doctrine. During this TV interview, Al-Bazergan discussed the situation in Iraq, and U.S. policy in the Southwest Asia region. He called for “starting thorough discussions of the LaRouche Doctrine throughout the region and internationally” as a viable solution for the current crises in the region.

In other Arabic media, an article by this writer on the “LaRouche Doctrine” is being very widely published on Arabic Internet news websites and discussion groups. The article is entitled, “Interventions from the United States to resolve the crisis in Iraq and Palestine,” and subheaded, “LaRouche: The U.S. should seek help from nations of the region for a swift withdrawal.” The London-based Middle East Online and the Syrian daily political bulletin All4Syria have both published this latter article, and it was, as of the first week of May, slated for publication in printed newspapers in several Arab countries.

The article listed the important changes, including changes in American military policy in Iraq, which had taken place in the two weeks since the release of the “LaRouche Doctrine.” However, it noted, without a thorough and radical shift in U.S. policy as proposed by LaRouche, and in his name, most of these moves will have no effect beyond some dismay in the public opinion of nations in the U.S.-led “Coalition” and their allies. The article then goes through the crucial points, point by point, as presented in the LaRouche doctrine.

Broadcast From Rome

European interventions on behalf of the LaRouche Doctrine multiplied in early May. Jacques Cheminade, leader of

the French Solidarité et Progrès political movement and LaRouche’s longstanding friend and leading associate in France, was an invited speaker in the Gulf state of Qatar on May 4 and 5. Cheminade, spoke at a conference organized by the Qatari Arab Research and Studies Center, gave a 40-minute presentation ranging from an exit strategy for the American forces to leave Iraq, to the reality of physical economy as defined by the LaRouche doctrine.

Cheminade was one of the three main speakers of the conference organized by the Qatari think-tank, which took place at the Doha Sheraton Hotel. Over 400 people from embassies, oil corporations, civil society, and scholars attended and asked questions. The event was covered in Qatar’s Arabic press and *Al-Watan* daily interviewed Cheminade on May 5.

Also in Europe, on the evening of May 4 the Rome-based regional TV network “Teleambiente” broadcast an hour-long live discussion on the situation in Iraq and in Southwest Asia with Paolo Raimondi, president of the Movimento Internazionale per i Diritti Civili—Solidarietà, the LaRouche organization in Italy; Prof. Giulio Salierno, author and university sociology teacher; and Maurizio Musolino, head of the news department of the weekly, *La Rinascita della sinistra*, the paper of the Party of the Italian Communists (PdCI), another opposition party in the Parliament.

Giuseppe Vecchio, the program host, opened the discussion with, “Let us hear the latest developments of the LaRouche campaigns and activities in the U.S.A.” Raimondi then presented the fundamental points of the “LaRouche Doctrine”; the importance of the 9/11 Investigation Commission in Washington; and the news of the continuation of the “Impeach Cheney” campaign of LaRouche to change the present situation in the United States. Prof. Salierno repeatedly emphasized his agreement with Raimondi on the imperial policy reasons of the neo-conservatives behind the wars; on the global financial crash; and on the decisive importance of the political battle inside the United States led by LaRouche.

The same day, two Rome-based press agencies, Agenparl and Osservatore Politico Internazionale (OPI), reported a statement of Raimondi on the content of the “LaRouche Doctrine,” and featured as well the important endorsement of the Iraqi leader Dr. Al-Kubaisi. Raimondi, also the author of a LaRouche motion for a New Bretton Woods monetary system which has wide backing in the Italian Parliament, invited Italian political forces to take note of the debate LaRouche’s Southwest Asia “proposal for action” has generated inside the United States and in the Arab world.

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Iraq Prisoner Torture Shows Face of Cheney's Beast-Men

by Edward Spannaus

Lyndon LaRouche warned you about the “Beast-Men,” and now you are seeing them. In fact, no one who has read the LaRouche campaign’s second report on the Straussian “Children of Satan”—the “The Beast-Men” report—should be taken by surprise, at the horrifying images and reports coming out of Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. And the worst is still to come.

It is absolutely clear, based on the information already in the public domain, that the responsibility for the bestial actions at Abu Ghraib goes right to the top, to the top “Beast-Men” in the Cheney-Bush Administration: the Vice President himself, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and Rumsfeld’s top civilian deputies in the Department of Defense. The direct line from the MPs at Abu Ghraib, to the top levels in the Pentagon, runs up the ladder through military intelligence to those in the Pentagon who were making increasing demands for information to be obtained through interrogations, more politely known as setting intelligence “requirements”—including the Straussian Stephen Cambone and his deputy, the holy-warrior Lt. Gen. William Boykin.

The “Taguba Report,” the leaked report on prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib prison prepared by Maj. Gen. Antonio Taguba, proves indisputably that Military Intelligence (MI) officers and others involved in interrogations, such as private contractors, “actively requested that MP guards set physical and mental conditions for favorable interrogation of witnesses.” General Taguba found specifically that MPs of the 372nd MP Company “were directed to change facility procedures to ‘set the conditions’ for MI interrogations.”

The units of Abu Ghraib (wings 1A & 1B) on which the Taguba Report is focussed, are described as “MI holds,” and as one witness stated, “the wing belongs to MI and it appears MI personnel approved of the abuse.” The witness, a sergeant, also said that the MPs were ordered by MI to “Loosen this guy up for us. Make sure he has a bad night.

Make sure he gets the treatment.”

One of the MPs was complimented by MI with statements regarding the prisoners being interrogated, such as: “Good job, they’re breaking down real fast. They answer every question. They’re giving out good information. . . . Keep up the good work.”

Brig. Gen. Janis Karpinski, the reserve general who was in charge of the prison, said on May 1 that the special high-security cellblock 1A, where her MPs guarded prisoners in-between interrogations, was under the control of military intelligence, and was off limits to most of the personnel there, including herself.

Families of some of the MPs interviewed by the news media, have stated that there was intense pressure coming from the Pentagon for more information from interrogations, and that one focus of the interrogations was information that would assist the search for so-called weapons of mass destruction. This was the period in which Cheney & Co. were becoming increasingly desperate to come up with some evidence of WMD, their principal justification for the invasion of Iraq.

From Guantanamo to Abu Ghraib

“The road to Abu Ghraib began, in some ways, in 2002 at Guantanamo Bay,” said the *New York Times* in a May 7 editorial, pointing out that it was then, that the Bush Administration began building up a world-wide military detention system, hidden from public view and from any judicial review, in which detainees were denied normal legal protections. Other commentators have pointed out that the Bush Administration, while declaring other nations as outlaws and rogue nations if they fail to abide by the rule of law, nevertheless declared itself above the law; the Geneva Conventions, the UN Charter, etc. were disregarded as relics of a bygone era.

No one has been more vociferous in this regard than Dick

Cheney. And as we have previously documented, the groundwork for the current policy of pre-emptive war and for the U.S. to conduct its affairs as the sole superpower that permits no challengers, was established in the 1991-92 Defense Policy Guidance drafted in Cheney's office while he was Secretary of Defense; the draft was ultimately rejected by the George H.W. Bush Administration.

Less well known is Cheney's role in establishing the Guantanamo system of "enemy combatants" who are denied the most elementary legal protections under international and U.S. law. Apart from the fact that Cheney is widely and accurately seen as the real power behind the foreign and national-security policies of the Administration, his General Counsel, David Addington, was one of the key architects of the "enemy combatant" construct, and another, DOD General Counsel William Haynes, had worked in the General Counsel office when Cheney headed the DOD.

One of the most explosive elements of the Taguba Report, one which has received relatively little attention, is that the commander of the Guantanamo detention center, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Miller, was sent to Abu Ghraib in late August 2003 with "a team of personnel experienced in strategic interrogation" to meet with officials there, including the WMD-hunting Iraq Survey Group. Their purpose was to review "the current Iraq Theatre ability to rapidly exploit internees for actionable intelligence"—in other words, how to get more information out of prisoners faster. It was Miller, according to Taguba, who recommended training the prison guards "to be actively engaged in setting the conditions for successful exploitation of the internees."

The Miller assessment was conducted from Aug. 31 to Sept. 9. General Taguba found that the worst abuses occurred between October and December of 2003—immediately after Miller recommended changes in interrogation procedures and the use of guards to create the conditions for such interrogation.

In addition to beatings, which sometimes resulted in the deaths of prisoners, the methods used by the guards, at the direction of intelligence officers, were intended to inflict maximum humiliation and degradation upon the subjects. Being forced to appear naked in front of other men—and women—is particularly humiliating among Arabs, and forcing prisoners into simulated or actual sodomic sexual acts is worse. These are reminiscent of the methods of breaking down an individual's sense of identity, which were studied intensively by the British Tavistock Institute.

As the lawyer for one of the MPs put it to *New Yorker* investigative reporter Seymour Hersh: "Do you really think a group of kids from rural Virginia decided to do this on their own? Decided the best way to embarrass Arabs and make them talk was to have them walk around nude?"

Rumsfeld's Torquemada

Intelligence sources have advised *EIR* that the damage-control operation being run by Rumsfeld is particularly in-

tended to keep one crucial individual out of the spotlight. That protectee is Lt. Gen. William "Jerry" Boykin, the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence, a long-time Special Forces officer whose anti-Muslim comments caused a firestorm when they were disclosed last Fall, shortly after Rumsfeld named him to this position. Boykin also serves as military assistant to the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence Stephen Cambone, trained at the (Straussian) Claremont College.

Within Cambone's office, Boykin heads the office of intelligence and war-fighting support, according to Cambone, to make sure that actionable intelligence is provided quickly to operational units. He is also, by some accounts, in charge of Rumsfeld's effort to create Israeli-style Special Forces hit-teams to kill "high value targets."

Last October, a blockbuster article exposing Boykin's bizarre religious beliefs was published by William Arkin, military columnist for the *Los Angeles Times*. Arkin revealed that Boykin had repeatedly expressed the view that the U.S. Army is a "Christian Army" fighting against the forces of Satan in the war on terrorism.

In June 2002, Boykin displayed a set of photographs he had taken of Mogadishu, Somalia he had taken when he commanded U.S. forces there in 1993. He had noticed, in the photographs, a dark mark over the city. "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is your enemy," Boykin told a Baptist congregation in Oklahoma as he flashed the photos on a screen. "It is the principalities of darkness. It is a demonic presence in that city that God revealed to me as the enemy." In his mind, Boykin is waging a new Crusade against the Infidel.

Boykin is perhaps best known for his reported comments to a Somali warlord who had claimed the protection of Allah. Declared Boykin: "I knew that my God was bigger than his. I knew that my God was a real God and his was an idol."

Not only does holy-warrior Boykin contend that the United States is in a war with Satan, but he maintains that God put George Bush in the Presidency to lead that battle. "George Bush was not elected by a majority of the voters of the United States," Boykin once informed an Oregon congregation. "He was appointed by God."

At the contentious Senate Armed Services Committee hearing with Rumsfeld and others on May 7, Boykin's boss Stephen Cambone acknowledged his role in sending Guantanamo's General Miller to Iraq. During an exchange concerning the deployment, Cambone stated: "We had, then, in Iraq a large body of people who had been captured on the battlefield that we had to gain intelligence from for force protection purposes. And he [Miller] was asked to go over, at my encouragement, to take a look at the situation as it existed there. And he made his recommendations." And the world is now seeing the results.

As of this writing, the calls for Rumsfeld's ouster were rapidly multiplying. And if Rumsfeld goes, Cheney will not be far behind.

Kentucky Representative Backs LaRouche Campaign

by EIR Staff

At the conclusion of a two-day campaign trip to Louisville, Kentucky, where he addressed dozens of trade unionists, political leaders, supporters, and youth, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche held a press conference where he was endorsed by State Rep. Perry Clark. Clark called on Kentuckians to join him in voting for LaRouche in the May 18 Democratic Presidential primary.

In his opening statement at the May 7 press conference, Representative Clark cited the fact that the financial oligarchy has taken over both parties in the United States, and that this control has to be broken. Lyndon LaRouche is the only person who can do that, Clark said, and that's why he endorses him for President. Clark also released a formal statement of endorsement, in which he praised LaRouche's FDR-like economic approach to dealing with the current economic crisis, as well as LaRouche's policy for ending the Iraq nightmare with an initiative based on the precept "Love Thy Neighbor."

Clark's statement read in part: "That policy [LaRouche's economic program] also echoes the approach of Great Kentuckians of generations past. Roosevelt proudly stood on the shoulders of both Henry Clay and President Abraham Lincoln, who were leading proponents of what became known as the American System of Economics. It was this system that built the United States into the great nation, that up until recently, was the envy of the world. It is time to revive the American System of Clay and Lincoln."

LaRouche followed Clark with a hard-hitting discussion of why he is the only candidate for President who is qualified to be President under the current conditions of crisis. He put the key issues of the LaRouche Doctrine for Southwest Asia, and the solution to the economic crisis, on the table, while stressing that he personally is committed to changing Bush Administration policy *now*, prior to the election. After a few questions, LaRouche was interviewed individually by both the NBC and CBS affiliates in Louisville.

Mobilizing the 'Troublemakers'

In two meetings, one with legislators and supporters, and another with labor leaders, LaRouche developed the theme of the nation's need for "troublemakers" who would take responsibility for fixing the problems that now face the coun-

try. While elaborating on the current economic and financial breakdown, LaRouche emphasized the qualities of the citizen that must be mustered, if the nation is to be saved. In the meeting with trade unionists, who received his message very warmly, he put it this way:

"Now, troublemakers, good troublemakers who are the best managers, don't wait to be asked. They're pushing, they're always thinking. And they're the ones that will carry the job through, because if they run into a problem, in implementing the new policy, they will fight to make it work. Whereas the mere book technician, who's educated in how to do it by the book, will give up if it doesn't work. Whereas the person who understands what the innovation is, will make it work.

"Now, this is true in government. The function of a competent President in the United States, in a time of crisis, is not to be the guy who has a teleprompter, which tells him what to tell people to do. A good President is a man who's got his hands dirty, who's looking for trouble, having people around him who work with him, who are also looking for trouble, in each department of government. 'Look, I want you to look for trouble! I want you to see what might hit us, or where we're doing the wrong thing. That's your job, and your job is also to *do* something about it. If you don't think you have the authority to do something about it, come talk to me. I want to know about it. We'll get some people down there to help you. We'll get the job done.'

"And that's where we are now. That's where *you* are now. Because you are a part of the people who are on the line, who have to get the job done. You're the troublemakers who recognize what's wrong with what's being done often, and can have access to people we work with, who will show you what the problem is, and how the improvement can be made.

"What you need, and many Americans need, in government or not, is to be turned loose, in that way, in an organized way; where we say, we've got a problem, we've got a mess. In principle we can solve the problem. We cannot rely on waiting for somebody to cut the orders, to tell us how to solve the problem, or that it exists. We have to be troublemakers, who suspect what's wrong, who recognize what's wrong, who have the ability to find out from others what they need in assistance to determine what the problem is, and what the solution might be. The kind of troublemakers who are going to get on the job, and make sure the job is done properly."

On the evening of May 6, LaRouche also addressed a meeting of 20 youth, which had been organized by the LaRouche Youth Movement.

The LaRouche campaign is concentrating over the coming week on the primary contests in Arkansas and Oregon, which will also occur on May 18. A heavy series of radio ads presenting the LaRouche Doctrine are being aired, at the same time that teams from the LaRouche Youth Movement are deploying throughout these states.

Jackson, Jr. Hits Chalabi \$

Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-Ill.) took the Defense Department to task for funding Iraqi National Congress leader Ahmed Chalabi, during a hearing of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee on April 29. Jackson demanded to know, from Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, how the department found Chalabi to be a credible source of information. He quoted Chalabi admitting to the *London Telegraph* that the intelligence his group was providing was all lies, and demanded to know why the Pentagon was still paying his group \$340,000 per month. He also noted that Chalabi was a regular on Capitol Hill before the war, lobbying for an invasion, likely funded with the money he was getting from the Pentagon.

Both dodged Jackson's questions. Wolfowitz claimed that Chalabi was only one of many Iraqi leaders the Defense Department is working with, saying "We don't have favorites." Wolfowitz refused to discuss intelligence provided by Chalabi. On the question of Chalabi's lobbying, Armitage acknowledged that the State Department did have some difficulty in accounting for the funds given to the INC, which precipitated investigations by both the State Department and the Congressional Government Accounting Office.

Unsatisfied, Jackson told Wolfowitz and Armitage that the pre-war intelligence provided by the INC "is costing American lives." He noted, "After the State Department stopped paying Mr. Chalabi" because of inconsistencies in his statements, "the Defense Department picked up Mr. Chalabi's \$340,000 a month tab." Jackson said he plans to offer an amendment "until I get the answer to my question in the full committee, to prohibit the Defense Department from paying Mr. Chalabi one cent. . . . I don't think the Ameri-

can people should be footing his tab any longer, and I will offer that amendment before the full committee."

Lautenberg: Cheney Is A Chicken Hawk

In a speech defending John Kerry against vitriolic attacks emanating from the Bush-Cheney campaign, octogenarian Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) on April 28 identified the real character of those behind the Iraq war policy. "We now have discovered a return of the chicken-hawk," he said. "We thought they flew the coop, but in the past week or two, they have returned aplenty." Showing a large picture of a chicken in military uniform bedecked with medals, he defined a chicken-hawk as "a person enthusiastic about war, provided someone else does the fighting, particularly when that enthusiasm is undimmed by personal experience with war; most emphatically when that lack of experience came in spite of ample opportunity in that person's youth."

Lautenberg continued: "Chicken-hawks shriek like a hawk . . . but they have the backbone of a chicken." He noted that they "talk tough" on defense and military issues and cast aspersions on others. "When it was their turn to serve," he said, "where were they? A-W-O-L, that's where they were."

"The lead chicken-hawk against Senator Kerry is Vice President Cheney," Lautenberg said. (Cheney avoided military service during the Vietnam War by, as the *New York Times* reported on May 1, getting five draft deferrals between 1963 and 1967.) "The chicken-hawk has no idea what it means to have the courage to defend this nation. The reality is, the chicken-hawks in this administration are doing a lousy job of bolstering our

nation's defense and supporting the troops."

Feinstein: Bush Wants New Nukes

Sen. Diane Feinstein (D-Cal.) charged from the Senate floor on April 28, that the Bush Administration is actually seeking to develop and produce a new generation of nuclear weapons. She noted that the administration is asking for money to study earth penetrators and low-yield weapons, to prepare the Nevada Test Site for possible future tests, and for site selection for a new facility to produce up to 450 nuclear trigger devices per year. She said that only 50 such devices, called "pits," are necessary to maintain the 2,200 warheads called for in the Moscow Treaty, adding "This country doesn't need that much production unless plans are underway to increase the size of our nuclear arsenal, including a new generation of nuclear weapons."

Feinstein charged that the administration has "engaged in unnecessarily belligerent unilateralist rhetoric and action; dismissed arms control and nonproliferation efforts as ineffective, emphasized the role of pre-emptive military action; and pursued new nuclear weapons capabilities." Feinstein warned that the administration "is sending the destabilizing message that nuclear weapons have utility, thereby encouraging the proliferation the United States seeks to prevent."

Feinstein called on the Congress to "deny any funding for new nuclear weapons . . . to bring this administration's unrestrained enthusiasm for developing new nuclear weapons under control . . . and assure that the United States proceeds in this area with all seriousness and restraint that is fitting for a great power."

Save Elections: Back to Paper!

Four years ago, America suffered a Presidential election which was flawed, first, by the passivity of the electorate in allowing the political parties to rig a “choice” between two candidates each completely incompetent to hold the office; and then, by the partisan failure of election procedures in Florida and the overreaching of the U.S. Supreme Court to “name” George W. Bush President. The 2004 election thus far is threatened, again, by the same problems in worse degree. The first of those grave flaws has been the agreement by *both* major party leaderships to act to keep Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche out of the Democratic campaign process; this has given a free ride, for example, to a Dick Cheney who would be out by now, had LaRouche not been excluded by the DNC with all the powers and dirty tricks it could muster. The second grave threat, to the election and the Constitution itself, has been the rapid national spread of planned computer voting to most of the states for the Presidential vote.

This nation’s Constitution could not survive the rigging of a Presidential election—whether successful or simply attempted on a significant scale—in the way that widespread computer voting makes such rigging possible. There is already an abundance of evidence from state tests and from computer experts, that computer “touch-screen” voting is susceptible both to random *irreversible* failures (as in California’s recent primary), and to undetectable fixing. It must be stopped, and at this stage, the only way to do that is to return to individual paper ballots.

Now, arising from opposition within the states to this “virtual voting,” a real possibility has arisen to shove computer voting back in the Pandora’s Box it had leaped out of, and close the lid. “Touch-screen” voting is to elections, the same kind of disaster as deregulation was to electricity; and again, California is a key battleground. This time, the state may push the country in the right direction.

LaRouche responded to a questioner at his webcast published in this issue: “A certain faction of Republicans are determined to get the ability to have an election fraud in the order of magnitude as high as 20% of the

vote, by electronic voting machines. . . . We’re out to stop them. We’ve been proceeding on a state-by-state level, at the same time we are discussing this . . . in the Congress. And there is action in this direction. There’s not enough.”

The most important actions so far have been taken by California. Its Secretary of State, Kevin Shelley, acting on unanimous recommendation of a panel which investigated major computer-voting failures in big counties in the state’s primary, has decertified Diebold voting computers in four counties, and put strict conditions on their use in ten other counties. The state legislature may go further. The Committee on Elections Reapportionment of the California Senate approved on May 6, by a 3-1 vote, a bill to ban *all touch-screen voting devices* in the November elections. This ban would be unconditional. SB 1723 is sponsored by Republican Sen. Ross Johnson and backed by a leading Democrat, Don Perata. It states: “According to the author, democracy is too important to turn completely over to a machine. But this is what is happening right now with California voters. . . . They have no way of knowing if their votes are recorded accurately or if the machines will be working at all when they arrive at the polls.”

As Missouri began deliberations on similar legislation on May 5, including testimony from *EIR* legal editor Edward Spannaus, California’s Secretary of State Shelley arrived in Washington to testify at the hearing of the National Commission on Elections. The *New York Times* editorially called for a ban on computer voting.

Congress is thus far only considering modifying the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to require computers to produce paper records. This won’t work: election personnel can’t be retrained nationally for a “new” system now; there would still be no real recount capability; and paper records would have fixed *none* of the serious miscounting problems in California’s primary. The only reliable election this November, will be one with paper ballots and *no* computers. States have constitutional responsibility, and if Congress does not take real action, they should follow California’s and Missouri’s example.

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• ACCESSPHOENIX.ORG
Click on *Live Webcast*
Fridays—6 pm
(Pacific Time only)
• BROOKLYN.ORG/BCAT
Click on *BCAT Live Stream for Ch. 34/67*
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
(Eastern Time only)
• MNN.ORG
Click on *Watch Ch.34*
Alt. Sundays—9 am
(Eastern Time only)

ARIZONA

• PHOENIX—Ch.98
Fridays—6 pm
• PHOENIX VALLEY
Quest Ch.24
Fridays—6 pm

CALIFORNIA

• BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• BREA—Ch. 17
Mon-Fri: 9 am-4 pm
• BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• CARLSBAD
Adelphia Ch. 3
1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm
• CLAYTON/CONCORD
AT&T-Comcast Ch.25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
• CONTRA COSTA
AT&T Ch.26
2nd Fri.—9 pm
• COSTAMESA Ch.61
Wednesdays—10 pm
• CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• E.LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 pm
• FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm
• LANC./PALM
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm
• LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
• LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm
• MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
• OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm
• PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• SANDIEGO Ch.19
Wednesdays—6 pm
• SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• STA CLAR.VLY.
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
• SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• TUJUNGA—Ch.19
Mondays—8 pm
• VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
• WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
• W.HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• W.SAN FDO.VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

• GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm
• MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
• MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
• NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm
• NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm
• PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm
• SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

• BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm
• DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm
• GARY
AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursday
8 am - 12 Noon

KENTUCKY

• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
• JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm
• LOUISIANA
• ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND

• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millenium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

MASSACHUSETTS

• BRAintree
AT&T Ch.31
BELD Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm
• CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Mondays—4 pm
• WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN

• CALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm
• CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays—6-8 pm
• DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays, 8 am, 4 pm

• ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
• ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: 6 pm & Midnite
Fri: 6 am & Noon
• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: 8-11 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

• MISSISSIPPI
• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

MISSOURI

• AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA

• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
• RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY

• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27

• COLD SPRING
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm
• COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Wednesdays—8 pm
• DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm

• FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
• MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm
• NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
• PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am

• ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—8 pm
• ST.CROIX VLY.
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am

• ST.LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch.15
Wed, Thu, Fri:
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
• ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
• ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: 6 pm & Midnite
Fri: 6 am & Noon

• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: 8-11 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI

• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

MISSOURI

• AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA

• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
• RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

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• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27

• MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
• NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
• PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

• NEW MEXICO
• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
• ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays: 5:05 pm
• LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
• SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

• AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
• BRONX
Paragon Ch.15
Fridays—4:30 pm
• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm

• BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
Saturdays—1 pm
• CHEMUNG/STEUEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
• ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

• ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
• IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
• JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
• MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RGN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am

• NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
• ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
• PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Fridays—5 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
• ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
• STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

• TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
• TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

OHIO

• CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
• FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
• LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Wednesdays: 5:05 pm
• LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
• SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

OREGON

• LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Thursdays—1 pm
• PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
• SALEM—Ch.23
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
• SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon,Tue,Thu,Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am

• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch.6
• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
• LOUDOUN
Ch.23/24
Tuesdays—7 pm
• ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
• WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

• MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
• MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
• SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

UTAH

• EMILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
• SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

VERMONT

• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
• ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
• BLACKSBURG
WT0B Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
• LOUDOUN
Ch.23/24
Tuesdays—7 pm
• ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
• WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

• MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
• MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
• SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
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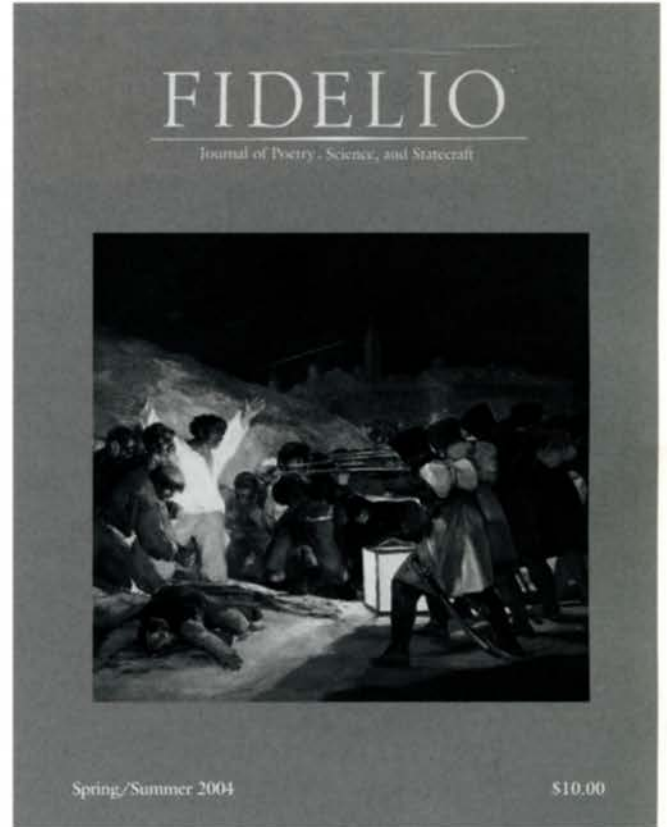
The Synarchist threat from the presently continuing Martinist tradition of the French Revolution period is, once again, a leading issue of the current time. This was, originally, the banker-backed terrorist cult used to direct that great internal, systemic threat of 1789-1815 to France, and to the world at that time. This same banker-cult symbiosis was behind Mussolini's dictatorship, behind Francisco Franco's dictatorship, and behind Adolf Hitler's role during 1923-45.

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