discrete nodes of star formation occur within the spiral arms. The radial patterning suggests that the universe is structured in magnetic "sheets." This may indicate a global filamentary structure of the universe rotating as a whole.

In the discussion which followed Carrasco's presentation, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized the necessity of throwing out the so-called laws of physics and approaching the subject afresh from the point of view of Kepler. But for Kepler's method to be understandable to a modern audience, it is necessary to rework Kepler from the standpoint of Gauss's conical work functions.

LaRouche emphasized the falseness of Newton's notion of gravitational force. Gravity is merely the measure of the work done by an object when it moves out of a Keplerian, force-free orbit. In this sense it registers work done upon the universe. Newton's treatment of gravity as the pairwise interaction between masses was a deliberate attempt to stifle the advance of science. The practically useful calibration of the inverse square law was in any case first introduced by Kepler himself with regard to optics, and was only later applied by the secretary of the Royal Society, Robert Hooke, to transform Kepler's laws into the form of "Newton's" so-called law.

The approach by Dr. Carrasco is not only a fruitful application of Kepler's method, but very useful pedagogically. Therefore, LaRouche suggested that it would be very useful to present a morphology of cosmic species to help the student. He urged that such a classification of these different "animal" species be made available to as broad an audience as possible as quickly as possible.

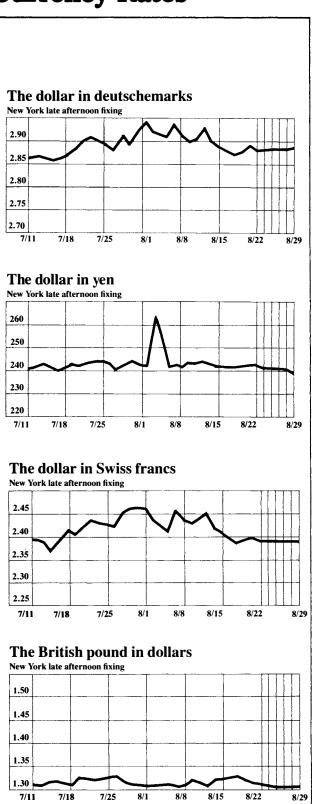
The LaRouche hypothesis

LaRouche suggested his hypothesis that nuclear fusion can only occur as a polarized process for Carrasco's consideration. This would imply that the present assumption by astrophysicists that fusion in the Sun could not produce the heavy elements found on earth, *sui generis*, is incorrect, since a polarized plasma would raise the efficiency of the fusion process by as much as one order of magnitude.

LaRouche also suggested that the gaseous disk surrounding the Sun was polarized and that the creation of heavy elements occurred there. This would have been part of the process of planet formation. Carrasco noted that there are very short-lived isotopes formed on the surface of stars, elements like technetium, which could not have been formed at their center and traveled to the surface because they are too short-lived.

While this is suggestive of corroboration of the LaRouche hypothesis, the isotopes are also too short-lived to have been cannibalized in the process of planet formation. Carrasco also noted that certain stars have a high metallic content. These stars have very high magnetic fields. In the same connection, he remarked that the spiral arms of galaxies emit polarized radiation which is diffracted through dust which has been aligned by the magnetic fields within the arms of the spiral.

Currency Rates



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