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Moscow Report: An FDR Policy for the Next 20 Years
Only Four-Power Alliance Can Stop World War III
Man and the Skies Above

**LaRouche Warning:
'Democrats, Wake Up!'**



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

Our cover photo shows the aircraft carrier *USS John C. Stennis* in the Arabian Sea, in the ongoing U.S. “demonstrations of strength” against Iran. Among qualified international observers, there is little doubt that Vice President Dick Cheney is committed to war against Iran before the year is out (or perhaps much sooner).

This, the Democratic Party leadership knows. They also know that the economy is in much more disastrous shape than either they or the Bush Administration are willing to admit publicly. Why, even the Federal Reserve’s own economists are saying the Fed Chairman is too optimistic, as Paul Gallagher reports.

Why, then, does the Democratic leadership—elected in an upsurge of popular revulsion against the Iraq War and the collapse of America’s industry—capitulate to Bush-Cheney on the war issue, and refuse to take the only step that could really change things: impeaching Cheney? They say, “We don’t have the votes for impeachment,” or, “The voters aren’t ready to go that far.” Okay, so you don’t yet have the votes; but what about taking leadership, on a principled, nonpartisan basis, to rally the country behind you? There is no doubt that some Republican Senators would back impeachment, if they saw real courage coming from the Democrats. As to the population, see our report on the Massachusetts Democratic Convention, for how a sharp intervention by the LaRouche Youth Movement was able to turn around a dispirited crowd, and generate real excitement for change.

Therefore, we begin our issue with Lyndon LaRouche’s “Democrats, Wake Up!”

We also emphasize the war-avoidance policies that are necessary to block the Cheney game plan. This is the theme of LaRouche’s trip to Moscow, through his brief remarks, and those of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov and other Russians. Menshikov’s generation of Russians, having lived through the fight against Nazism and the Cold War, have no illusions about what threatens now.

We conclude with LaRouche’s *Feature* presentation of the deeper epistemological issues that must be addressed and solved. It’s not enough to defeat Cheney! The virus of Al Gore’s malthusianism is just as dangerous, as the Presidential elections approach.



Cover This Week

The USS John C Stennis leads a carrier group in the Arabian Sea, putting the squeeze on Iran.



U.S. Navy/Specialist Ron Reeves

4 Democrats, Wake Up!

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. charges that the British Labour Party government and the Bush-Cheney maladministration, have committed repeated grossly impeachable offenses, but our Congress and political parties are afraid to confront the financier power behind the hedge funds, in order to save the nation.

6 Only Four Powers Can Stop World War

A war-avoidance policy starts with recognizing the need for reorganizing the bankrupt global monetary-financing, and with impeaching Dick Cheney. The first requires an alliance among the United States, Russia, China, and India. The second requires some courage on the part of the Democratic Party in the Congress.

LaRouche in Russia

8 In the Lens of Menshikov's 80 Years: Russian-U.S. Relations: A Strategy for War-Avoidance

Lyndon LaRouche was a guest of honor at the 80th birthday celebration of Russian economist, long-range planner, and intellectual maverick Stanislav Menshikov. LaRouche spoke about his efforts in the United States to bring about a positive American response to the Russian government's own current campaign to revive the policies of FDR.

9 Looking Ahead: Russia And the World in 2027

A speech by Prof. Stanislav Menshikov at this 80th birthday celebration. He emphasized that the only real source of growth of Russia will be capital investment in new technology, while noting that the optimum plan would be LaRouche's Land-Bridge linking the Americas and Asia.

13 U.S.A. and Russia Can Change History

Lyndon LaRouche's remarks at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow in honor of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov's 80th birthday.

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Toasts to Menshikov by Dr. Sergei Glazyev and Academician Alexander Granberg, and remarks by Menshikov himself.

16 LaRouche, on Moscow TV, Outlines Four-Power Strategy for War Avoidance

Economist Mikhail Khazin, host of the "A+ in Economics" weekly program on the Spas Channel, interviewed LaRouche in Moscow on May 16.

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20 Two Very Different Meetings: EU-Russia Summit in Samara; LaRouche Mission to Moscow

By Helga Zepp-LaRouche. While the EU-Russia meeting ended with an open conflict between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Russia's President Vladimir Putin, confirming that no positive contribution is to be expected from Europe at this time, the meetings held by Lyndon LaRouche in Moscow were a complete contrast.

21 Sarkozy Regime Is 'Break With French History'

Former French Presidential candidate, Jacques Cheminade condemned the stated policies of the newly elected French government of President Nicolas Sarkozy.

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Two resolutions introduced by the LaRouche Youth Movement at the Massachusetts Democratic Convention brought excitement to the delegates, and will have a national impact.

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39 'Don't Bet on Man-Made Origins of Global Warming'

An interview with Piers Corbyn.

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Lyndon LaRouche asks: "Do we have presently, a sufficient number of persons who are willing to think creatively, as I propose, and who also possess, therefore, the will to act in ways to ensure that civilization turns back the onrushing threat of a global new dark age already descending upon Earthly mankind?" Or, "Is it, perhaps, already too late to be able to return now to the policies of former U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt?"

Interviews

29 Craig Anderson

Dr. Anderson is a professor of psychology at Iowa State University, one of the three authors of *Violent Video Game Effects on Children and Adolescents: Theory, Research, and Public Policy*.

39 Piers Corbyn

An astrophysicist, Dr. Corbyn is the originator of the revolutionary solar weather technique of long-range forecasting and a founder of Weather Action Long Range Forecasters.

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Democrats, Wake Up!

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) released this statement on May 23, 2007.

The presently deteriorating political situation in the process of the Federal government's deliberations on critical issues in today's U.S.A. demands some frank speech from me now. During the days and weeks ahead, I shall formulate a programmatic policy-statement of the type urgently needed by leading political parties which have shown themselves currently unable to grasp the actual situation which menaces our own and other nations today. Therefore, for the present moment, I fill in the political gap left by the major party leaderships with a relatively few words to the wise.

Westward, south of Scandinavia, across continental Europe, from the borders of Russia and Belarus, and in the United Kingdom, Europe has become a spectacle of already failed, or failing incumbent governments. This is also virtually the present internal political condition of the U.S.A., a fact which I find the most notable characteristic presently among the present national leaders of the U.S. Democratic Party organization. For me, the most shameful of these spectacles is the chronic failures shown by the leaderships of both the Republican and Democratic parties, especially since February 2006.

Naturally, in this report, my special attention to relevant lessons from the recent past, is focussed on the breakdown of the Democratic Party leadership since the overlapping incidents of the Alito confirmation, and the wretched way in which the Senate Democrats and Republicans, alike, sat on their hands while the core of U.S. industry, the auto industry, went under without a finger lifted by either party in our nation's defense against this terrible thing. Nonetheless, my passion is concentrated less on what has already happened, but on something far, far worse, which is about to happen,

soon, unless our elected leaders mend their negligent ways.

In both Europe and the U.S.A. itself, the key to the waves of virtual abandonment of the functions of national sovereignty, is to be recognized in the interdependent, combined effects of the submission to a form of rape and looting, which the combination of hedge-fund looting, and destruction of national sovereignty by globalization, represents. In effect, the U.S.A. and most of the population of western and central Europe have submitted, under the banner of globalization, to be sent in the direction of a threatened early return to a kind of imperial tyranny which was last seen in European history with the medieval alliance of a Venetian financier oligarchy and a brutish Norman chivalry.

In the meantime, the combination of the British Labour Party government and the Bush-Cheney maladministration, have committed repeated grossly impeachable offenses, while the Congress whimpers that it can do nothing for defense of our nation's Constitution against a usurper, the Vice-President Cheney—better called the President of Vice—who has used the President of the U.S. as he were like a badly maintained toilet-brush. It appears, that, like Hamlet, our Congress and our leading, pigeon-livered political parties, can do nothing for our nation's cause.

The fault lies not in our stars, "Dear Brutus," but in the fact that those who would be seen as our leaders, are showing the mentality of underlings whenever they are faced with the tyrants of wildly careening financier power.

Worst of all, some among the persons complicit in allowing this state of national affairs to prevail, are currently candidates for nomination to become the President of our United States. The acceleration of the early Presidential primaries has been particularly disgusting on this specific account. If that present trend were allowed to continue, the decision on leading candidates for the Presidential nomination would be

made before any serious debate on the systemic substance on leading issues could occur.

‘You Call These Candidates?’

So far, the candidates’ debates among one another, have evaded any substantive commitment on any subject of actually crucial importance for our republic at this time. “Touchy-feely” issues predominate, while such facts are ignored as a world faced with the presently oncoming threat of an early outbreak of the greatest financial and economic collapse in modern world history, and the fact that the cowardice shown by the Senate so far presents us now, not only with a nearly four-year-long, endless war in both Iraq and Afghanistan, but a serious threat of even a thermonuclear exchange among the powers of Eurasia, and, probably, also involving the U.S.A. On both of those exemplary issues, the candidates so far, have nothing useful to say. They are inclined, instead, either to flat (and frankly false) denials of such dangers, or whimpering protests of the form of “Please, please, please, don’t tell me it is really so!”

On the subject of the economy, the worst damage is being done by those hedge funds which have destroyed the U.S.-owned automotive industry, in favor of cheap-labor types of foreign-owned replacements, which are the same hedge funds which appear to be buying up leading candidates for the Presidential nomination.

Recently, the same United Kingdom government whose wild-eyed, flagrant lies led the United States into the presently endless war in Iraq, has orchestrated a threatened conflict with the thermonuclear powers Russia and China. In all cases, the drive toward war is pushed by lies of leading governments who are, nonetheless, treated as “respectable” by at least most of our leading candidates for Presidential nominations.

Meanwhile, our friends in western and central Europe are in terrible shape politically and otherwise. What were formerly the Soviet-dominated Comecon states of eastern Europe, are in worse economic condition today than under Soviet domination, and are, with one or two exceptions, at most, in wretched internal political condition as well, inclined to a reckless form of arrogance which is in direct proportion to their lack of competence. None of these nations, as also the U.S.A., have shown any capability of defending themselves against the predatory forces of the hyena-like packs of hedge funds which are consuming the bone and marrow of those nations’ welfare.

In Europe, the prevalent trend is toward fragmentation of political parties, thus creating weak, minority forms of parliamentary governments, or inherently weakened forms of coalition governments, a state of affairs with very ugly potential consequences under present world conditions. Typical are Belgium’s case, on the one hand, and the fact that in recent elections in the United Kingdom, there were incongruent patterns of results in elections in England, Scotland, and Wales,

with Labour generally losing ground in these cases. There is, after all, the danger of “too much democracy,” under conditions of crisis in which no party is able to win majority support for urgently needed remedies for crisis.

What I Have Proposed

The crux of the world’s strategic situation now, is the onrushing breakdown of the world’s economy, chain-reaction style, under the impact of the greatest hyperinflationary bubble in world history. This is a bubble, centered in the pure swindle known as “hedge funds,” which is centered in a lunatics’ delusion far worse than the John Law-style bubbles of Europe’s early Eighteenth Century. Unless leading nations, such as the United States, take actions to put the present world monetary-financial system under governmental reorganization in bankruptcy, the entire world will be plunged, soon, into the kind of chain-reaction collapse which sent Europe into a great new dark age during the middle of the Fourteenth Century.

Any concerned person has merely to look at the mass of nominal hedge-fund capitalization to see the indication that there is no way that that mass of financial claims could survive. Only a general reorganization of what is presently the world’s inherently bankrupt monetary-financial system could avert an early collapse of the planet as a whole into a prolonged dark age. One third of Europe’s population was wiped out in this way during the Fourteenth-Century dark age; the threat today would cut much deeper.

The obvious problem is, that although the U.S. abandoned its effective control over its own dollar, as it did this under the professional direction of George Shultz during 1971-72, the U.S. dollar has remained the principal denominator of international debt among the nations of the world as a whole. A collapse of the dollar would not eliminate just the U.S.A.; it would set off a global chain-reaction in the monetary-financial system, wiping out most of the booked valuation of claims against the U.S. dollar, while collapsing economies around the world through a collapse of the dollar-related markets. When the hedge-fund bubble is factored in as part of the bubble ripe for popping, we have a situation today which is far worse as a threat to humanity of this planet, than the collapse of the House of Bardi set off during the middle of the Fourteenth Century.

The only remedy for this threat would be putting the world financial-monetary system as a whole into reorganization by a concert of governments, and conducting the management of that bankrupt system under principles modeled on the Franklin Roosevelt Administration’s design for a fixed-exchange-rate, protectionist system. Otherwise, the entire planet goes to Hell! That is the only choice actually available to you. One or the other decision; there is no significant in-between. You thought you had enjoyed the meal; now, you are faced with paying the bill for your indulgence in a deregulated, free-trade system of

attempted globalization.

There are some governments which would not accept that reform, unless they were given no feasible alternative. To push through the needed reform, we would require a concert of agreements among no less than the combination of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India. We would expect a number of additional nations, hopefully including Japan, to support this decision, and then most of the rest of the planet would join, whether with a hearty laugh (perhaps from Argentina, among others), a smile (perhaps from Italy), or only an assenting grimace (from certain others).

This reform of the monetary system, would require the replacement of a monetarist system by the kind of credit system embedded in the intention of the U.S. Federal Constitution. The bulk of the credit needed would be devoted to capital formation in long-term investments, pivoted on a large mass dedicated to the basic economic infrastructure required by a modern standard of productivity and living, and a matching high-technology driver in agriculture and industry.

Actually intelligent U.S. politicians would agree with my proposal, if only because, if they are really intelligent, they would recognize that they have no sane alternative.

Only Four Powers Can Stop World War

by Jeffrey Steinberg

It must be said, fairly, that when the Democratic Party leadership in the U.S. Congress shamelessly capitulated to Vice President Dick Cheney, and abandoned their commitment to impose a withdrawal timetable on the Iraq war supplemental funding bill, none among them were consciously thinking that their act of cowardice might have brought the planet significantly closer to World War III. Despite their collective failure to comprehend the consequences of their action, the sad truth is that the world is now significantly closer to a global “permanent war/permanent revolution” than at any time in the period since the death of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a stinging commentary on the Democratic Congressional leadership failure, Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement on May 23, warning that “The Democratic leadership has lost the confidence of their own core political base” by refusing to impeach Cheney. “And they are unwilling to take the only steps that would regain it. You cannot mobilize public opin-

ion,” LaRouche continued, “without mobilizing the base of the Democratic Party.” The Cheney impeachment, LaRouche concluded, “is the key domestic issue. All U.S. politics at this moment centers on the ouster of Cheney.” LaRouche argued that by energizing the Democratic base by pushing Cheney’s impeachment, the political conditions would be created where a large number of Republicans would join in the effort, and the removal of the Vice President would be a done deal—before the end of 2007.

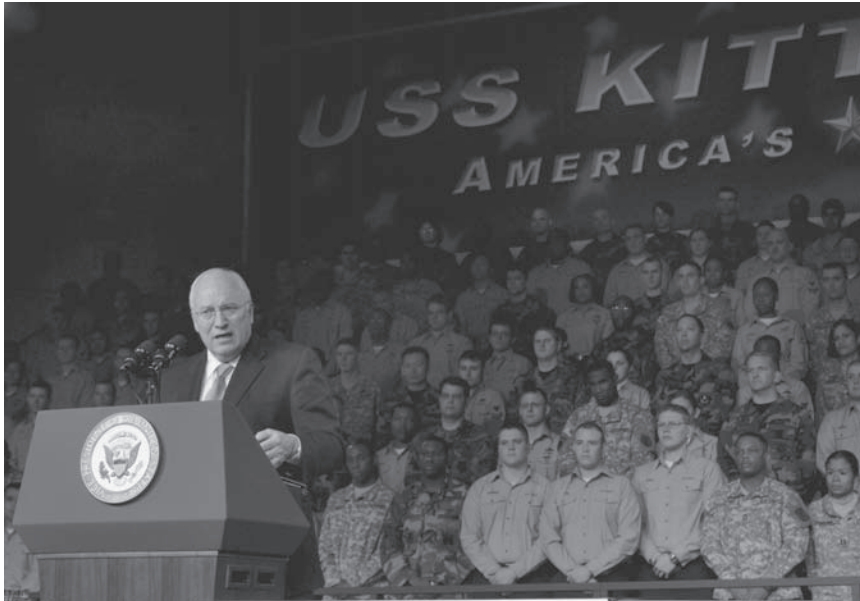
The Larger Strategic Context

To properly situate the Cheney impeachment battle and the threat of World War III, it is necessary to spell out some key characteristics of the present global situation.

First and foremost, the entire post-Bretton Woods financial system is in its death-throes. Nothing by way of reform of the present floating-exchange-rate system can work. While former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan “postponed the inevitable,” from October 1987 onward, through a “wall of money” hyperinflationary policy, which could still stall the day of reckoning for weeks or months longer, the prospect of the present financial system remaining intact through the next 12 months is remote at best. Furthermore, the growing monopoly of offshore hedge funds and private equity funds over the physical economies of Europe and the Americas, has done so much damage to global physical production, that any further delay in implementing a fundamental systemic change would have unfathomable consequences. With anti-science swindles like Al Gore’s “global warming” and “ethanol” further eroding the planet’s dwindling productive capacities, the world is facing famine, disease, and other man-made crises on an unprecedented scale.

Second, the Cheney policy of preventive war, even nuclear war, which has been the dominant London-imposed policy of the Washington, D.C. “war party” since Cheney’s tenure as Secretary of Defense under President George H.W. Bush, is not merely directed at the so-called “Axis of Evil” (Iraq, Iran, and North Korea). The real targets are Russia, China, and to an only slightly lesser extent, India, the three great Eurasian powers. Recent unilateral American and NATO moves, such as the planned deployment of ABM systems in Central Europe and the Baltics, the European Union- and Washington-sponsored “rainbow revolutions” on all of Russia’s immediate borders, and threats of preemptive attacks on Russia’s southern neighbor Iran, constitute a “reverse Global Showdown,” in which both Moscow and Beijing see themselves as the ultimate targets for a new Cold War, or worse.

Third, as the consequence of the combined assault on the nation-state system from the London-directed private offshore financier operations, and the British Arab Bureau’s Dr. Bernard Lewis’s “clash of civilizations,” most nations today



U.S. Navy/Todd P. Cichonowicz

The Democrats' gutless refusal to organize support for Dick Cheney's impeachment places the world closer to "permanent war" than any time since the death of FDR. Here, Cheney growls aboard the USS Kitty Hawk in Yokosuka, Japan, Feb. 21, 2007.

are facing a crisis of ungovernability. In many parts of the world, this is taking the form of sectarian and communal asymmetric warfare. Much of Africa, Southwest Asia, and Ibero-America is facing this crisis at this moment.

Even in the United States, the attempt to rig the 2008 Presidential elections, through hedge-fund financing of pre-selected candidates, and the scheme to determine the nominees of both parties by the first two months of the new year, through the front-end-loading of the scheduled primaries, could trigger popular anger and social chaos. The collapse of the home mortgage bubble, already under way, threatens parts of the country with mass evictions and foreclosures, further adding to the potential for widespread domestic social unrest.

The Iran Showdown

In this overall context, the intent of Dick Cheney and his London backers to stage a military confrontation with Iran before the Bush-Cheney Administration leaves office, is of special note. Recent inspections of Iran's nuclear sites by the International Atomic Energy Agency confirm that Iran has developed the capacity for enriching nuclear fuel. IAEA head Dr. Mohammed ElBaradei has demanded that the West engage Iran in direct negotiations, to establish an inspection regime to assure that the nuclear energy program is not "weaponized."

Employing the same propaganda techniques that sold Congress on the need to invade Iraq, the Cheney war party is intent on turning Iran's nuclear program into a *casus belli*, justifying a preventive bombing campaign, that could, ultimately,

involve the use of mini-nukes. As one Washington source put it, "The clock has been running for several months" on a confrontation with Iran.

It was in this context that LaRouche warned on May 24 that no "conventional" settlement of the Iran nuclear power issue, in the traditional framework of IAEA inspections, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and European, Russian, and Chinese diplomatic efforts, can succeed in averting a confrontation—a confrontation that could quickly spiral into world war.

Nothing short of a revolution in world affairs, centered around a new collaboration among the Great Powers—the United States, Russia, China, and India—can avoid a disastrous global asymmetric confrontation, LaRouche insisted.

The good news is that Russian President Vladimir Putin has made it clear, in a series of recent gestures, that he understands this situation, and is looking

for an American partner in war avoidance. In the past month, Putin has conferred (during the funeral for Boris Yeltsin) with former American President Bill Clinton, about his desire to collaborate with a United States committed to a revival of the principles of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to sources. He has thrown his support behind the proposal to construct a Bering Strait tunnel, linking the Russian Far East to Alaska, and integrating the economies of Eurasia and the Americas for the first time.

The question on the table in Washington is: Will Putin find a partner in this war avoidance effort? Only a strategic alliance, anchored in Washington and Moscow, can offset the power of the private, offshore financial oligarchy, most visible in the hedge funds and private equity funds that are looting the industrial and agricultural wealth of Europe and the Americas. With China and India also backing such an effort, along with the vast majority of developing-sector smaller nation-states, the world could rapidly shift direction from a steady march to war, to a world of sovereign nation-states, collectively committed to physical economic development, for the benefit of all.

So long as Dick Cheney is in office, no such partnership can be realized. Remove Cheney from his current job, replace him with a competent and well-intended figure who will pursue this four-power alliance, and the vision of FDR of a prosperous world, free of the plague of colonialism and imperialism, can be made real.

That is the strategic significance of the Cheney issue today.

IN THE LENS OF MENSHIKOV'S 80 YEARS

Russian-U.S. Relations: A Strategy for War-Avoidance

by Rachel Douglas

A Russian-American relationship centered on economic development can take the whole world off a track towards war, and open up prospects for betterment of the lives of people in all nations. That strategic fact has been implicit in world affairs, ever since Russia headed the League of Armed Neutrality during America's Revolutionary War against the British monarchy and London-centered finance. It was most efficient in Tsar Alexander II's defense of the Union during Abraham Lincoln's Civil War Presidency, and in the U.S.-Soviet alliance in World War II.

At the death of Franklin Roosevelt in 1945, his successor took FDR's vision of a decolonized, economically prospering post-war world off the agenda, and, with it, the hope of continuing Soviet-American interaction for economic development in the mutual and general interest. Instead, came the Cold War, an era of constant balancing on the brink of general warfare, and, increasingly, especially after the political upheavals of the 1960s in Europe and the U.S.A., of "bankers' dictatorship" in economic affairs.

The people who gathered in Moscow May 15-16, to celebrate the 80th birthday of the Russian economist Stanislav Menshikov, are uniquely situated to appreciate the possibility, and the necessity, of reviving Russian-American cooperation on the basis of Roosevelt's conception. Academicians, economists, former top Soviet journalists, and Communist Party consultants—members of the older generation, some of them having been leading figures in the Soviet Union during the Cold War—have a better appreciation than many younger people, of how indispensable the Russian-American relationship is.

Menshikov's adult life spans the World War II alliance, the Cold War, and its aftermath, when the Soviet bloc broke up in 1989-91. The congratulations and reminiscences offered at a special Russian Academy of Sciences meeting and a banquet in his honor, some of which we publish here, testify to his status as a thinker and activist, who has defied fixed habits of thinking about East-West relations, not to mention economic policy, since the 1950s.

Fluent in English since his childhood in a diplomatic family in London (his father, Mikhail Menshikov, went on to serve as Soviet Ambassador to the United States in the 1950s), Stanislav Menshikov repeatedly brought fresh approaches to understanding the U.S.A., into discussions inside the Soviet Union. One after another speaker at the May 15 jubilee session mentioned Menshikov's 1966 book *Millionaires and Managers: The Structure of the Financial Oligarchy in the U.S.A.* as an eye-opener that changed their view of the world. Two decades later, his publication in Russian of works by former New Deal advisor John Kenneth Galbraith shook the community of Communist Party economists and strategists, as Prof. Grigori Vodolazov recalled in a narrative poem, composed for the occasion, and read aloud by him at the May 16 banquet.

Being an intellectual maverick was not compatible with a smooth ride to the top in the U.S.S.R. More than once, Menshikov was yanked from one position or another. In 1986, he was booted out of the Communist Party Central Committee staff, as he relates in his just-published memoirs, for crossing the interests of other officials. He worked in Soviet foreign policy institutes, at the Academy's Novo-

sibirsk outpost, on the United Nations economics staff, for the Central Committee, as a *Pravda* writer, and he has taught at universities in Europe, as well as Russia.

Menshikov invited Lyndon LaRouche as a guest of honor at his jubilee celebration. He also dedicated one of the final sections of his memoirs to LaRouche, citing there, as in the jubilee speech published below, LaRouche's policies of the Eurasian Land-Bridge and a New Bretton Woods monetary system, as pathways to a safer and happier world.

LaRouche, for his part, took the occasion to tell Russian audiences about his own efforts, especially in interaction with a layer of senior diplomats, military men, and other professionals in and around the U.S. institutions of government, to bring about a positive American response to the Russian government's own current campaign to revive the policies of FDR. How LaRouche laid out a "four-power strategy for war-avoidance" (the four powers being the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India), and the response to it by Prof. Menshikov, Academician Alexander Granberg, and others, unfolds in the package of documentation from Prof. Menshikov's jubilee celebration, presented in the pages that follow.

Prof. Stanislav Menshikov

Looking Ahead: Russia And the World in 2027

Prof. Stanislav Menshikov presented this forecast as the keynote of a special session in honor of his 80th birthday, held May 15 at the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) in Moscow. He was introduced by Academician Valeri Makarov, director of the Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) and head of the Department of Social Sciences of the RAS, who presided over the meeting.

The free discussion following Professor Menshikov's lecture combined congratulations, with an impassioned discussion of the economic policies that will shape Russia's future and that of the world during the next two to five decades. This dialogue carried over into many of the toasts at the next day's banquet, which capped off the celebration of Menshikov's jubilee. The contributions to this dialogue from Lyndon La-



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

Here is Professor Menshikov speaking at the banquet, with LaRouche to his left. In his speech to the Academy of Sciences, Menshikov looked ahead to the year 2027, when he would be 100 years old, to make a forecast about the economy of Russia and the world.

Rouche, Dr. Sergei Glazyev, and Academician Alexander Granberg, as well as Stanislav Menshikov's own further remarks, are included here. With the exception of LaRouche's remarks, they were translated by EIR from the Russian audio. Subheads have been added.

Thank you, Valeri Leonidovich [Makarov]. I would first like to thank everybody who has come to this session today. Thank you very much. Thank you for the warm feelings that I sense, the warmth that prevails here today.

I would especially like to recognize the foreign guests who are here today. They are the well-known American economist and political figure, leader of a mass movement, Lyndon LaRouche, who is here; he has come here. He is older than I am, though he walks better than I do, and I envy him that; this year he'll be 85. As he and I were talking today, he suggested that I come to his 85th birthday celebration in September of this year. We'll try to make it!

With him is his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who is also, among other things, the founder and scientific leader of the Schiller Institute, in Germany, as well as being a prominent political figure in that country.

I would also like to recognize the distinguished professor from Amsterdam University, the prominent Dutch scholar Karel von Wolferen, who has come here with his wife, Eithne. They are also here. He is well known as a specialist on many questions, including those related to Europe as a whole, and his books on Japan, in particular, are well known. Now he is a distinguished professor and a writer, the author of many books. Thank you for coming.

Among those who were unable to come, I would like to mention James Galbraith, the son of John Kenneth Galbraith, who is himself a professor at the University of Texas, and a prominent scholar; he could not come because his mother, who is in her nineties, is not well, so he had to remain in the United States.

Lastly, there is someone who bears a direct relationship to the lecture I am going to give, and who was also unable to come. That is the well-known British economist Angus Maddison, author of a great number of books on how the world economy has developed, and a compiler of statistics from the time of Jesus Christ, down to the present. He studies statistics on GDP. How he does this, I can't tell you precisely, because I think you understand that it is a rather complex undertaking, but it is all laid out in his books. At the last minute, he couldn't come because, as he told me, he succumbed to arthritis. I mention this both by way of expressing my regret at his absence, but, at the same time, he does bear a direct relationship to my lecture today because last year, when he had his 80th birthday, being still in relatively good health at that time, he managed to organize two conferences on the topic of the world economy in the year 2030. One of these conferences was in Groningen, The Netherlands, while the other was in Australia, where he also works, continuing to teach there until his recent illness.

These two conferences made a forecast for the world economy in 2030. He invited me to one of these conferences, to give the forecast for Russia. And I gave a lecture at that conference, on the development of Russia till the year 2030, in light of developments in the world economy. This is the same topic I am going to address today.

Long-Range Forecasting

For today, I've made a slight adjustment, in that I'll talk not about 2030, but about 2027, because in 2027, I shall be 100 years old. Judging by my present condition, it is unlikely that I shall be present at that jubilee celebration. And so, I would like to take a look ahead, as if I were to be present at my own 100th birthday celebration, at how I see that the Russian economy is going to have developed, along with the world economy, by 2027.

I have certain experience in long-range forecasting. At the UN, Wassily Leontieff and I worked on a forecast for the world economy up to the year 2000. This was published in

the well-known book *The Future of the World Economy*, which was co-authored and edited by Leontieff. It came out in the late 1970s in a number of languages, including Russian, so you can take a look and see that our forecast was vindicated, to some extent.

And so, returning to the topic of my presentation. The data regarding other countries are taken from the papers delivered by scholars at the conferences in the Netherlands and Australia, which I mentioned. The forecast for Russia uses my own data.

In any forecast, the point of departure is important. For Russia, the starting point is, of course, not very favorable. According to OECD and other quantitative world data, Russia's share in global GDP is somewhere between 1.5% and 2.5%. This is very small, far behind all of the major countries. Russia ranks tenth in volume of GDP. This is not such an achievement as our President thinks (he even mentioned in his recent Message [to the Federal Assembly] that we were tenth, and this was greeted by applause), if we consider that in 1990, Russia was in *third* place behind the U.S.A. and Japan. And not long before that, it was in second place. And its share in the world economy, according to that same OECD data series, was 9%. Together with the Comecon countries, it was 12%.

This all relates to the Soviet Union as a whole, not just Russia. So the Soviet Union, at that time, was a significant economic power—not only a military, military-technical, and, of course, political power on the world scene, but an economic one, as well. Now it has fallen to between 1.5 and 2.5%; and I have taken the more optimistic estimate, 2.5%, as my starting point.

Well, what is this? In part, of course, this was the result of the break-up of the Soviet Union, whereby Russia ended up as only a part of what that “empire” had been. And then came the deep crisis the country experienced during the not exactly well-conceived transition from socialism to capitalism.

In very recent years, from 1999 through this year, Russia has experienced steady growth, at a fairly high rate: 7% annually, or slightly more, on average, during those years. But throughout this period, it's as if Russia were racing to catch up with itself, because its GDP in 1998 was still 42% less than in 1991. And so, taking the entire period of 16 years, we have to say that Russia has only stayed even. That is, in 2007 it has just about caught up to its pre-reform level.

Of course, the structure of the economy changed during this period of time. That did happen.

Other countries, meanwhile, were not standing still; this applies not only to China, it applies to the United States, Western Europe, and the world as a whole. And the result is this 2.5%, Russia's share in world GDP. What will happen next with Russia's GDP? Can 7% annual growth be sustained, and should it be? There are people who have ex-

pressed doubt about the necessity of doing so. And those people are in the government, among those ministers who are responsible for economic matters. One of them, Alexei Kudrin, recently said something along these lines: Why should we continue to grow at these rates?

If we think about this question, it becomes clear that it is an imperative; that without this, Russia will most likely be unable not only to compete with other countries, not only to withstand pressures from other countries, but will be unlikely to survive as a unified nation-state, because a slower growth rate will most likely lead to an aggravation of the social and economic conflicts that are currently ripening, and to an intensification of centrifugal tendencies within the [Russian] Federation. Thus, growth at this 7% rate, at least, should be seen as an economic imperative for Russia.

Oil Bonanza, or an Industrial Policy?

But, can Russia do it? Usually, when looking at this period of steady 7% growth, our neo-liberal economists cite high oil prices as the basic cause. But this, of course, is not so. That is, the high oil prices represent only a partial explanation. Personally, I am more inclined to look at the question of how Russia's *productive* capacities developed during this period. If we apply to this 7% growth, the method of disaggregation according to basic production factors, i.e., labor, capital, and the total productivity of such factors, or a summary productivity factor, it turns out that most of the growth, more than half, is accounted for by the utilization of reserve labor and power, and excess capital, created during the crisis of the '90s; the utilization of capacities that already existed in the Soviet period, and were idled or underutilized during the period of economic crisis.

And only 10% of the total growth is accounted for by new capital investment. It is absolutely clear that these two basic factors are one-time factors, which cannot be the basis for further growth in Russia, since they are already exhausted. The only real source of growth has to be capital investment in new technology and the growth of fixed capital and, of course, improvements in the quality of labor.

This is the direction that essentially was indicated by what Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin stated in his most recent Message [to the Federal Assembly], where for the first time he presented something like an industrial policy for Russia. He didn't directly mention that term, which has been banned for a long time here. It was believed that only the market can properly structure the economy and, of course, create the forces that will bring about economic growth.

But the structure of Russian oligarchical capitalism is such, that it is not very eager to invest capital in sectors that it considers less profitable, and which involve long-term investment without a quick return. It prefers to invest its capital primarily in sectors producing for export, such as oil, alumi-

num, other non-ferrous metals, and steel. And there is no response to the President's appeals to invest in our own manufacturing industries.

From this follows the need for more active intervention by the state, which some people call state capitalism. And some people think that this means practically a return, or is a total return, or a planned total return to Soviet times, and that it would be a step backwards. Personally, I see it as simply the only possibility, with all its shortcomings, to channel capital investment in the direction it needs to go, into the more dynamic manufacturing industries and, of course, into economic infrastructure. Putin discussed all of this in quite some detail in his report, and I don't want to say more about it here.

This is the direction that I think will provide for fairly high growth rates. I see two scenarios: One scenario for successful growth would involve maintaining approximately 7% annual growth for the next ten years, and then a slight lowering of the rate to 5.5 or 6%, and something like 6.5% for the next 20 years as a whole. This is an optimistic scenario, which depends on the program that Putin outlined being implemented. We don't know if Putin's successor will continue along these lines.

Then the question arises: Fine, but what will happen if oil prices do fall? Where will we get money and resources? I don't think it makes sense to anticipate an abrupt drop in oil prices. Why? Because the world economy on the whole is continuing to grow fairly briskly. And the nations of Asia, first and foremost, are growing rapidly: China, India. China—very rapidly, at 10 or 11% all these years. India rose at 6%, and will be rising at 7 or 8%. None of these countries has its own oil resources. Therefore the demand for oil remains enormous and has grown at extremely high rates, and this demand should not be expected to drop off in the years immediately ahead, at least during the next ten years.

The question of alternative sources of energy is a speculative one. I do not think that alternative sources of power will appear in the near-term future. If they appear, fine, but demand for oil will be rising, and I don't think we should fear falling into some kind of financial hole.

Fine: Let us assume that the optimistic scenario will predominate, and comes to pass. Where will Russia be, within the world economy, in 2027, at the time of my centenary?

Preliminary calculations show that its world share, in that case, will increase. But it will increase to approximately 5 or 5.5% of the global GDP. Is that a lot, or a little? It depends on what you compare it with. By comparison with China, it will be very small. We are currently behind China, according to some calculations, by 50% (by a factor of two or more). Of course, we are ahead in per capita GDP, but in absolute GDP there is already a significant lag. By 2027, we shall be behind China by approximately a factor of four [with Russia's share

of global GDP being only 25% of China's—ed.].

The United States, by that time, will be in second place in the world economy, according to this forecast. It will be behind China, whose share of global GDP will be in the area of 23%. This is all approximate. The United States will have 17%, as against the 25% it represents today.

We, of course, will be far behind those countries. And, obviously, what Stalin posed, and then Khrushchov, about catching up to the United States, is not on our agenda, nor will it be during these next decades.

But our 5.5% will be greater than the share of any other European nation, such as Germany, France, Britain, or Italy. This will be a jump forward, and Russia will turn out to be in fifth place. Not in tenth place, but in fifth, with only China, the U.S.A., India, and Japan ahead of Russia by that time. Of course, if we take the European Union as a whole, then its members will account for 20%, and by comparison with the EU, too, our place will be rather modest.

What follows from this? The first conclusion is that Russia will not be one of the major partners, which determine the rules of the game in the world economy in 2027. It will still be a second-rank partner, and will need to orient towards alliances and cooperation with other major centers of the world economy, if it wants to remain at the forefront.

With whom should we ally, and to whom should we orient? This, of course, depends on your viewpoint. Mine is that Russia ought to be cautious. Russia will never, of course, break with the current industrial countries, but at the same time, should also orient towards the Eurasian triangle, by which I mean China-India-Russia. Why? Because, while the EU and the U.S.A. already now express some concern over what will happen if Russia makes a comeback, and whether this won't become a new threat, such as they consider the Soviet Union to have been, China, India, and other Asian countries do not perceive such a threat. In general, they are not afraid of Russia's development, especially insofar as, realistically speaking, it cannot not present any threat to them. Thus, we should orient to them, while not pushing away, but rather continuing to cooperate also with the industrialized countries.

Suffice it to picture a situation in which China, together with India and Russia, will be producing approximately 35% of world GDP, while the U.S.A. is producing 17 or 18%, and the EU another 17 or 18%. What is of concern, is that conflicts will arise. And, of course, the main conflict here, as you can see, will be between China and the U.S.A. Really, this conflict already exists now, because the rapid growth of the Chinese economy, of Chinese industry, and its exports have facilitated the widely recognized process of deindustrialization, both of the U.S.A. and of the EU. And if this process continues to develop in an uncontrolled way, with conflicts, then it is quite possible that around the end of the decade of 2010, or the beginning of the '20s, it could lead to a great

world economic crisis, on a scale such as occurred in the 1920s and 1930s—to a new Kondratieff downturn, so to speak.

LaRouche's Land-Bridge

But, of course, there is another possibility. And here I shall again mention Lyndon LaRouche, who is present today. He has put forward the conception of building the Eurasian Bridge. The Eurasian Bridge is a program of cooperation, with the participation of the U.S.A., Western Europe, Russia, with its scientific potential and enormous mineral resources, China, India—cooperation, for the purpose of building and reorganizing the economic infrastructure over the next 50 years. This will stimulate the progressive growth of the entire world economy.

But this plan can only be implemented, if there is cooperation among all of those countries; if their development proceeds in a conflict-free way. Lyndon LaRouche believes that one of the areas of such cooperation needs to be a monetary and financial reform, which he calls a New Bretton Woods. This means to establish a fundamentally new monetary system, which in some of its features will recall the old Bretton Woods, the system established at the end of the Second World War, which was subsequently destroyed.

Such a new world monetary and financial system, once more, will have to be based on cooperation among all the countries I mentioned. Just think about the exchange implications of China's and Japan's reserves, and those of Russia. It is enough to think about the U.S.A. being the biggest borrower, and the biggest debtor of China and Japan, to understand that simply going ahead into financial conflicts and trade conflicts, is a path that leads, of course, to a serious destabilization of the entire world economy.

Thus, 2027 may be a year by which the planet has been turned upside down, in terms of its economy. At the peak on top will be countries that were formerly considered the Third World, while the traditionally industrialized countries will find that their place in the international division of labor will be determined by certain highly developed, specialized sectors producing goods and services. We shall not go more deeply into this forecast, and these details.

My last pronouncement will be this: that Russia's path will be a path that upholds these projects for world cooperation. That is, while orienting towards the triangle, but without forgetting the industrialized countries, Russia should take part in those programs that will lead to conflict-free development that brings about a steady upswing of the world economy.

Thank you for your attention. I would just like also to say, that a more elaborated text of the thoughts I have put forward today has been published in the weekly newspaper *Slovo*, of which we have a hundred copies available [at the literature table], so please take them to read. Thank you.

U.S.A. and Russia Can Change History

Here are the remarks that Lyndon LaRouche made on May 15, at the celebration in honor of Prof. Stanislav Mikhailovich Menshikov's 80th birthday, at the Russian Academy of Sciences. Mr. LaRouche spoke after the keynote remarks by Professor Menshikov.

When you reach the age range of Professor Menshikov and I—I'm now about to become 85—and at this age, if you're intelligent, as you know, you do not think about what the future is going to give you, you think about what you are going to give the future. And right now, on a world scale, what we require is someone to change the agenda to that which Professor Menshikov referred. . . .

We have, presently—the greatest crisis in all modern history is now occurring. There's an attempt to cover up and deny it, but it's happening. I see, most of Western Europe, from the border of Russia and Belarus westward, as a group of failed states, that are no longer capable of governing themselves, in even their domestic affairs from the inside. The world has been taken over, to a large degree, by supranational financial interests, in which similar interests are doing that, to shape policy.

A Collection of Failed States

When you look at the politicians—and I deal with politicians, particularly in the United States—and look at them in other countries, we have not only failed states, including most of those of Western Europe; the United States is also in the process of becoming a failed state. I have many friends and sometime collaborators among members of the Congress of the United States, and other people; but I find that today, the clear thinking is not coming from the politicians. The clear thinking required for political policy is coming from a different layer, usually senior representatives of the professionals—military, intelligence, diplomatic and so forth—who step outside the small-time controversies that fascinate politicians, and do look at the future of mankind, especially senior people.

And sticking to the topic of Professor Menshikov's delivery right now, I think some things that he forecast, can be changed. The question is, who is going to change them? In practice, you take President Putin of Russia who has spoken much, with others, in these recent events, about World War II, the conclusion, and Franklin Roosevelt, and praised the Roosevelt tradition.



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

In brief remarks at the Academy of Sciences, LaRouche called for an alliance of the four powers, the U.S., Russia, China, and India, to drag the world back from the abyss. He is shown here, in Moscow, with his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

I think that when we make economic forecasts, and they find that the forecast is not satisfactory, we say, "How can we change the forecast?" You have to change it in reality, not just as a forecast. And therefore, the time has come, to change some of the axiomatic features of currently ongoing world history.

Europe is a collection of failed states, west of the Russian and Belarus border. Therefore, the United States must change its behavior, by approaching Russia, China, and India, in order to create a new order of relations in the world, bringing all the smaller nations in to cooperate with them. I think we can do it: We can change history.

A Program for Action

But we must rely upon younger generations coming up, in the age-range of 18 to 35, the younger generations that fight wars, to fight this war for improvement. And we must change the perspective. In that case, Russia's role, as its culture more than its economy, especially the culture of science, in dealing with the potential of the large area of northern Asia, and northern Eurasia, in the vast mineral resources that would be required to be developed, if the needs of China, India, and other countries are to be met: This is not something that could be exported, because in Russia itself, there is a repository of knowledge of *how to do this*, on which the rest of the world depends.

So therefore, what I think is urgent at this time, is a program for action. First of all, intellectual action. There must be more discussion among these, particularly between leading layers of senior people in Russia and in the United States. We have it. We have to establish a sense of the *reality* of this possibility. In that case, we can probably win over the political process, under the heat of crisis, to recognize that this is the only alternative to what is presently the most dangerous situation in all modern history.

Thank you.

Three Toasts Offer a Charge of Optimism

The economist Sergei Glazyev, a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and an elected representative in the Russian State Duma, spoke during the May 15 special session at the Academy of Sciences. Like other speakers and those who offered toasts, he addressed Professor Menshikov in the traditional Russian form, using his first name and patronymic.

Dr. Glazyev: Thank you, Valeri Leonidovich, for the opportunity to speak. Dear Stanislav Mikhailovich, it is my honor to congratulate you. Unfortunately, I was unable to be here to hear your forecast, since I have just come from the State Duma, where you are known and respected, no less so than in the scientific community.

I would say that among the *thinking* part of the Russian political elite, the contributions of Stanislav Mikhailovich are unparalleled. This is no exaggeration. It is difficult, today, to get the people dealing with economic policy in our country to *think*. This is an extremely difficult task. But if the country does manage to move forward, we can thank Stanislav Mikhailovich, inclusively. People who want to really find something out, to understand something, and to debate it and think it through, find in him some room for discussion, debate, and for drawing conclusions.

I personally would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to Stanislav Mikhailovich for what he has accomplished, in science and for our society. I think that what he does, is truly a great deed. And he does this great deed with love for our country, and with faith that we shall succeed in overcoming stupidity and living by our own wits. I would like to wish you good health, and to wish for all of us to have more common sense, and a better understanding of the meaning of what is happening. Strange as it may seem, as my colleagues just now were debating the budget, it was evident that what we most lack in the life of our country today is meaning—in place of the exercises in virtuality that have come to dominate the government and society. In recaptur-



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

Economist Sergei Glazyev

ing the meaning of things, Stanislav Mikhailovich helps a lot, because he is always reality-oriented, evaluating the situation soberly and uncovering the lawful patterns in the life of society.

Unlike many of my friends, who always issue pessimistic forecasts, Stanislav Mikhailovich carries a great charge of optimism, which permeates all of his work. I wish for him to keep that. I don't know about reaching the year 2027 together with Stanislav Mikhailovich, but at least for all our working lives, I wish for us to find meaning in policies for our country. Thank you very much.

A Mysterious Thread

The senior journalist Arkadi Maslennikov, who had a long career at the Soviet Communist Party paper Pravda, and now works at the Institute for Europe of the Russian Academy of Sciences, offered a toast at the May 16 jubilee banquet, to the continuing ability of Professor Menshikov to make an impact with his ideas. He noted that these ideas appear to be making headway, albeit slowly, in the upper echelons of power in Russia. Stanislav Menshikov then commented, as follows.

Prof. Menshikov: Indeed, I listened to Putin's most recent Message to the Federal Assembly, and I thought, "Who's writing this for him? This is what I've been calling for, for the last several months: an industrial policy, with the participation of the state in the economy." Of course, I am not the only one calling for this, but I am one.

And I look at the people around him, and—no, I haven't seen any of his advisors, who are supporting anything like this. And I keep observing with surprise, that it's as if there is a mysterious thread that binds together my thoughts, and those of my co-thinkers, with what the President of the country expressed in his Message and other speeches.

Perhaps it's the Almighty, or perhaps we have some kind of covert ally, hiding somewhere in the Presidential entourage. In any case, what Arkadi Maslennikov has just said is true. From time to time, I do have the feeling, that what we write is not left unread and unattended to in our country. I'm not talking about the neo-liberal ministers, who should be retired. Rather, the President himself. And this has happened more than once. So, thank you, Arkadi, for drawing our attention to the fact that our efforts do not remain without any response. Thank you.

A Long Wave Across the Bering Strait

Academician Alexander Granberg is Russia's leading specialist on integrated economic development programs for Russia's regions, particularly in Siberia and the Far East. He is head of the Council for the Study of Productive Forces, an organization that is jointly under the Academy of



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

Prof. Stanislav Menshikov (left) and Lyndon LaRouche enjoy a quiet discussion together before Menshikov's 80 birthday banquet began.

Sciences and the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade. He worked for many years at the Academy's center in Novosibirsk, where Stanislav Menshikov was one of his colleagues. In April, Granberg chaired the conference held in Moscow on Megaprojects of Russia's East: An Intercontinental Multimodal Transport Link Across the Bering Strait (see EIR of May 4, 2007). Academician Granberg offered this toast at the May 16 banquet.

Academician Granberg: Stanislav Mikhailovich was never my teacher or my boss. From the very beginning, it seemed to me that we could become friends, despite the not insubstantial difference in our ages. I can say definitively, that my contact with Stanislav Mikhailovich made an impact of unique importance on my life. This was the case, both because his works were so profound and timely, but perhaps even more so, because of his qualities as a human being.

Back then, in the 1970s, he became, for me, the first truly free person. From how he looked at the world, and how he comported himself, it was clear to me, that people who didn't understand Stanislav would miss a lot.

We worked together for many years, in Novosibirsk, but not only there. I get asked, "Are you still working in Novosi-



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Academician Alexander Granberg

birsk?" But, Stanislav did not leave me behind in Novosibirsk. No, we also worked together in Moscow, and in other places. And I really lucked out, in that regard.

In science, Menshikov is already immortal. Actually, Stanislav could have contributed even more to science and society, had that been wanted. After Menshikov was recalled from the United Nations, the system of long-range forecasting there went into decline. Wassily Leontieff, of course, was a very successful person, who won the Nobel Prize. But the work he did together with Stanislav, and under his guidance, could not be replicated, and it proved impossible to rise to that peak again.

As for Russia, I won't say more. We lost out, because Stanislav Mikhailovich's recommendations were not heeded 20 or 30 years ago, or 10 years ago. He saw so much, and so clearly! And it's good that it's being picked up now by politicians, but that is far from the full potential of Stanislav Mikhailovich.

Today, I encountered some surprising and interesting information. It is well known, that Stanislav Menshikov is a major expert on long waves, and he has worked on this together with Larissa [Klimenko-Menshikova]. And one of those long waves has reached me, today.

Here's the story: Three weeks ago, there was a conference in Moscow on one of the megaprojects, namely, the construction of an intercontinental route, from Eurasia to America across the Bering Strait. This is a very old idea, to link the continents, and the entire rail network of the world. Sooner or later, this project is going to be built! Many generations have dreamed about implementing this project, and this conference took place, three weeks ago, with the active participation of our government, and of [regional] governors, and the idea gained support.

One of the speakers at that conference was Mr. [Jonathan] Tennenbaum, who was introduced as a representative of Mr. LaRouche. Three weeks passed, and here is Mr. LaRouche. And there has been an opportunity to discuss what actually needs to be done, to push this project ahead. These are very encouraging views! This road will be built!

Thus, you have already taken part in this project. By the year 2027, according to the schedule, it will have been completed. Maybe just a bit of the tunnel will remain to be built, across the Bering Strait. It's only 100 km.

I hope to be able to have some influence on the design of this crossing. And we'll try to name the station closest to the Bering Strait tunnel on the Russian side, either "Stanislav" or "Menshikov"! Yesterday, with your forecasts, we were talking about a lot of numbers, but I'm talking about a living, breathing station, of national importance, and named for you.

Larissa Klimenko-Menshikova: And on the American side, there will be a station named after LaRouche!

LaRouche, on Moscow TV, Outlines Four-Power Strategy for War Avoidance

Lyndon LaRouche gave this interview in Moscow May 16 to the economist Mikhail Khazin, host of the “A+ in Economics” weekly program on the Spas Channel, a satellite TV station linked with the Russian Orthodox Church. The interview aired on Friday, May 18 at 9:00 p.m., and was repeated several times during the following week. Khazin’s program on the recently founded Spas Channel has a following among policy-making circles in Moscow, since it is the only weekly show dedicated to economic analysis, appearing on Russian television.

Khazin: The first question has to do with the following situation. Over the past approximately 35 years, let’s say in particular since 1971, there has been developing a crisis of the financial system, and monetary system, based on the dollar.

You were the first person in the U.S. establishment who began to discuss this topic in those terms. We won’t mention what was said in the Soviet Union, which was a lot on that theme, but it was not very convincing. For this reason, it is extremely interesting for us to hear your opinion about how this crisis, specifically the world financial-monetary crisis, will develop further.

LaRouche: The crisis is an existential crisis of the entire world system. It is not a financial crisis; it’s worse. You have a crisis of ungovernability in Western and Central Europe. You have to look at the U.S. dollar, not as a U.S. problem, but as a systemic world problem. For example, a collapse of the dollar by 20 or 30% is possible any time now. You can not exactly predict human behavior, but you can say this: that the present system, as it exists, is doomed.

To illustrate that, what happens to the Chinese assets, and economy, if the U.S. dollar collapses? Or take the Russian security investment [Stabilization Fund]. A sudden collapse of the dollar would mean a collapse in China. It would mean a crisis for the present government in Russia.

Because, the dollar is still the standard valuation worldwide, as a currency.

Khazin: It’s the measure of value.

LaRouche: Yes, right. Because it’s a reserve currency. And

the world depends upon the maintenance of the value of the dollar, as a reserve currency, not as an internal currency, but a reserve currency for the world.

Now the amount of dollar assets in the world, as financial assets, could never be repaid. So therefore, the world as a whole is in a hyperinflationary crisis. Every part of the world is tied up in that crisis. You’re in a situation where only a replacement for the present monetary system, worldwide, would define a way to avoid a general breakdown crisis of the world system.

Khazin: I’d like to interject something here. Precisely because of what you’re saying is why I wanted to emphasize the role of the financial system, and indeed to replace the system based on the dollar, with something else.

LaRouche: You can’t. You can’t! What you have to do is you have to reorganize the dollar system.

For example, what I propose is this. We can do it, technically we can do it.

Politically is the problem. I can illustrate that simply: We have heard from President Putin, and from other circles in Russia, particularly in the recent celebration of the end of the war, we’ve heard much about Roosevelt and the American System under Roosevelt. President Putin and his circles on this question are right.

Khazin: You mean his system of reforms in the 1930s?

LaRouche: Yes, exactly. It was more than internal reforms. It was a world reform, which, by the end of the war, Roosevelt had achieved a world reform.

Khazin: With the Bretton Woods agreements of 1944?

LaRouche: Yes. President Putin is correct. You must look at the change of Roosevelt to Truman. Truman and Churchill were the enemy of the United States. What you had is a process in which the U.S. system, which was the dominant system in the world at that time, financial and so forth, went through a succession of changes in the world system.

Now immediately, the policy of building a post-war world, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and Roosevelt, collapsed at that point. Now you had then, something



EIRNS/Rachel Douglas

Economist Mikhail Khazin's (left) interview of LaRouche on satellite TV from Moscow aired May 18, and was repeated several times during the week. Khazin's program is the only weekly show featuring economics analysis on Russian TV.

similar to now. You had an Anglo-American turn for conflict with the Soviet Union. Here's where the thing becomes tricky for the case of modern Russia.

The control of this was from the British Empire. What happened was that the enemies of Roosevelt, in alliance with Churchill's crowd in England, changed their policy, and the faction within the United States, the financier faction in the United States, which had supported Hitler earlier, took predominant control of U.S. policy. So what happened then, was we went through a series of changes in the world monetary system, beginning with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Khazin: I'd like to add a little something. Actually, since you raised it, concerning the question of those who financed and supported Hitler, it would be quite useful to have a few words about the role of the Bush family. This information is not well known in Russia.

LaRouche: Bush's career was dependent upon Averell Harriman. It was Averell Harriman, whose subordinate was Prescott Bush. This was the same Averell Harriman who had supported Hitler's rise to power in Germany, particularly in 1933. Roosevelt had succeeded in getting the British to break from Hitler. With Roosevelt's death, they flipped back. So the New York-centered financial crowd took over the United States, together with the British. And they used the conflict that was created with the Soviet Union, with Stalin personally, in particular, to take over the world, first, by the self-destruction of the United States, by the Vietnam War. They destroyed the United States by having a long war.

Khazin: So, would it be a fair summary to say that the

grouping, which was an American national elite that had coalesced around Roosevelt, was replaced by control on the part of a grouping of supranational financiers centered in London?

LaRouche: British Empire is the right word. The British Empire is not simply a monarchical empire. It's an empire of finance-capital. And it's a world empire. And its whole game since 1945, has been to return the British finance-capital interests back to a world power.

Khazin: The Rothschilds?

LaRouche: No, no. That's too simple. It's a financial bloc. It's the financial bloc which created Hitler, and created Mussolini earlier. See, most people don't know the details of this change from the inside, and therefore it's difficult sometimes to understand these things. It's trying to navigate without a map.

Khazin: My view is that the history of the 1920s and '30s has been subject to the greatest degree of falsification of any other period in world history.

LaRouche: It's probable—that's fair. You could say exceptions, but this crowd is trying to destroy the United States, now.

Look what happened in ancient Greece, for example. How was ancient Greece destroyed by itself? They defeated the Persian Empire, but they were destroyed by corruption, called Sophistry. And by a famous long war, the Peloponnesian War.

How was the United States destroyed from the inside? By a so-called Cold War, by the war in Indo-China, a long war—a Peloponnesian war. Eh? And by successive wars, and by near wars.

Look at Iraq, the Iraq War's a perfect example: It's a war started by lies, like the Vietnam War. Hence, the United States is being destroyed, the military of the United States is being destroyed by the Iraq War. And our so-called formal political class in the Senate and the House of Representatives, many of whom are my friends, are behaving like asses. The only people that see the situation clearly in the United States, are people like me, and the old boys from the institutions of the military, the CIA, the diplomatic services, and similar people.

It's like the politicians and government all over Western Europe—they're insane. They have no comprehension of reality. And the only way we can get them, from inside the United States, to wake up, is with the work of the old boys.

Khazin: Maybe you could put it this way: That these politicians have been dealing always with virtual reality, rather than with what's actually happening. But, in the last few decades, the virtual reality has departed so far, diverged so far from what is actually going on.

LaRouche: It's generational. The generation, the white-collar generation that was born in 1945 to 1958, this group is dominant in the political party institutions, by a financial group which is based in London and in the Cayman Islands. Then you can understand the problem. Now you say, what happened in 1971-72?

Since 1945, the financial world has depended upon the U.S. dollar as a reserve currency. And since 1971-1972, the dollar reserve system has been controlled from London. It doesn't show in the British government as such. It's the British who mainly control the world system by a financier oligarchy, whose political headquarters is London.

The only significant opposition to this strategically is from Russia, China, and, to some degree, India. From the standpoint of existing world nation-states, this situation can not be solved, unless the United States approaches Russia, China, and India to make a new world reserve system, based on a reorganized dollar.

Khazin: On this reorganization, I have a theoretical question. How, theoretically, could this happen today, given the current political correlation of forces?

LaRouche: The political correlation of forces can be smashed very easily, if the will exists in certain quarters.

Khazin: I agree with that, but here's an example. Today, the United States is clearly pushing to recreate Atlantic solidarity with Europe. And the U.S. is forging its alliance not around any forces that would be interested in such reforms, but rather relying on those same financial circles that you're talking about in London.

LaRouche: Europe does not function right now. All Europe west of Russia/Belarus, is in a state of ungovernability. As an American, I can say this. I wouldn't put my opinion on the Russians, but as an American, I can tell the truth about this. I wouldn't ask you to adopt this policy publicly. I take advantage of my freedom to tell the truth.

The British Empire, as I have described it, is determined to have a war with Russia, China, and India. Since the agreements, the Maastricht agreements, and now with the French elections, all of continental Europe west of Russia/Belarus, is nonfunctional. What has been going on in Southwest Asia is the lever for a conflict with Russia, China, and India.

You see, because if you take Russia, China, and India, combined with certain forces in South America, it's the only part of the world that's not kissing the feet of globalization. To establish the new kind of empire intended, they must therefore destroy the sense of sovereignty in Russia, China, and India. Together with my friends, who are an important part of the United States system.

Therefore if Russia, under President Putin, can succeed in finding a response, in connection with key institutions

within the United States, it will become possible to turn the objective reality of the situation, into an understanding of common policy.

You need a response from the United States for what President Putin, and other people in Russia today, have said about the Roosevelt tradition. We have to go back to the global philosophy which existed before the death of Franklin Roosevelt. Conditions are different, but the policy should be the same. It should be travelled on the same road, or to the same destination by a slightly different road.

Which comes back to my answer to your original question: If you have an understanding of this, between U.S. circles and Russian circles, drawing in China and India into the discussion, and other nations. . . . But to take the territory of the former Soviet Union, the territory of Russia today, China and India, what percentage of the world territory and population is that? What are the vast mineral resources existing in Siberia, which Russian scientists have in their archives, knowledge of how to approach this? You would have a fundamental change in the world system, based on a *science-driven policy*.

The British know this. They are determined to prevent this from ever happening. They're prepared to destroy the world.

Khazin: Let me ask a rather immediate question: Who of the current candidates for the U.S. Presidency, let's not say, would be prepared to implement all of this, but would be prepared at least to understand that it's right, and necessary?

LaRouche: The candidate system, the party system, in the United States, is in a crisis of self-destruction. I, in a very strange way, am a friend of Bill Clinton, who is, fortunately, distant from Al Gore, and whose wife [Sen. Hillary Clinton] is very ambitious. As of now, there's not a single candidate for the Presidency I know of, who's competent to become President. The only competence in the United States comes from certain institutions, chiefly associated with the Presidency. Now this group understands that Cheney, who's a British asset, not an American asset; Cheney is a thug—he's not even an important person intellectually. Cheney's wife is the evil one, who controls him. They are controlled by London, by the Fabian Society faction behind Blair, the Blair government. The same crowd. They are controlled in the United States, in cooperation with London, by George Shultz.

George Shultz—he's the one who did the job in breaking up the Bretton Woods system. He used the old Nazis to put Pinochet into power in Chile. Nazis. Bush, Jr., the President, is an idiot, Bush is an idiot. He's actually a mental case, technically. This is a problem of statecraft. In certain parts of history, including Russian history, you've had idiots in charge as head of state.

Khazin: We also have such a term as a dry drunk.

LaRouche: Yes, with vodka. The dry vodka.

The problem here is that we have institutions, the older people who are officially active, or formerly active, like general officers, flag officers; former—but they're actually still active—diplomats, professional diplomats; certain tendencies in the intelligence services; in other institutions of government, the professional institutions, who work very closely with their friends who've gone out of government. This is our political elite. In general, we refer to these as the institutions. You have a comparable phenomenon in Russia today, still.

Khazin: Do you think that this grouping, these forces, are capable of overcoming the desperate opposition of the pro-British, or pro-financier forces, who, in the recent period, have been set at calling the tune?

LaRouche: That's my job. My job is to create an intellectual conception of what the solutions are, and what must be done. The problem is, you can not act, to fight a war or something similar, without a clear understanding of what you're doing. Once you have that understanding, now you must find a figure you put into a key position, controlling position, as the official leader.

Now I, as an American, can take responsibility for saying the following point: The present President of Russia was put in that position because he was perceived to be a person in the position to become President, who might carry out the job. From 1994 on, since I was visiting Russia, in that period, my concern, which I shared with many of my Russian friends in high positions, was to try to get an understanding with President Clinton, and people in Russia. So, some of the key people here in Russia organized a meeting which I addressed in Moscow. They were prepared, through me, because they knew my connection to Clinton, to open a new channel of economic understanding and cooperation with the United States. [Academician Gennadi] Osipov was one of the leaders of that group, to organize it. The former [Soviet] Prime Minister, [Valentin] Pavlov, was part of it. But the Vice President of the United States, Al Gore, was a close friend of Yeltsin, and they put pressure on Clinton not to do it.

Finally, in 1998, in August and September, Clinton recognized I had been right. So they pulled a scandal to try to pull down the Clinton Presidency. Today, I think Bill Clinton himself understands I was completely right about Gore. Unfortunately, Clinton's wife, who's a very bright woman, is not very strong on principle.

We face a situation now like a Great War situation. Obviously, there are circles in Russia who appreciate this, in one degree or another. Very important senior circles, from institutions in the United States, understand this. How do we put the two together? Do we have available a com-

plete solution to this problem? But the human factor of having the right leaders in position, together at the right time, is crucial. That's what I'm focussed on.

The policy that we must agree upon, among people in the United States, Russia, and so forth, is clear. We could probably win over enough people to do that. But in both Russia and the United States, we have to function through a Presidential system. We don't have a President in the United States, or a Vice President, who's worth anything. So, we have to go through a preliminary stage, we're now in a preliminary phase of the task, which is my function and concern. We must have a dialogue between Russia and the United States, involving other countries, like China, India, and so on, who understand that we believe the same thing about the present world crisis, and can understand what we must do for the next 50 years.

Khazin: If I may. Would you say there are a number of very concrete problems on this pathway? There are. This became very clear at the end of last year, when President Putin attempted to give Germany a way to be separate, to get away from this, how should we say it, financial group that's directing things in the world. At the moment, the EU, and a good deal of the Russian elite, and the American elite, are addicted financially. It's just not clear how either people in the European Union, Russia, or America could really get free of being captive of these supranational financial interests.

LaRouche: *Forget Europe.* What Putin was trying to do in Germany, when we still had the former government in Germany, was a very good idea. But that failed because the German government failed. Now you have, from the border of Russia and Belarus, west—

Khazin: It's no accident that the government was changed in Germany.

LaRouche: That's true. So, therefore, now Germany still has the objective potential of playing that kind of role with Russia. That has been the case since the Liberation Wars against Napoleon. That was Bismarck's policy. So, objectively, if we created the right world conditions, this potential within Germany becomes crucial, the kind of agreement Putin was probably trying to get with the Chancellor.

Khazin: Thank you, we've run out of time here. It was very interesting. And to a certain extent, we've gotten a picture of the world that is not possible to obtain from merely reading newspapers. And I hope that this will have a certain influence on the opinions of those people who understand that something needs to be done. But they don't have the information of what it is that has to be done.

LaRouche: That's why I'm happy to be here. It's my mission to do something for this.

TWO VERY DIFFERENT MEETINGS

EU-Russia Summit in Samara; LaRouche Mission to Moscow

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The appointment in Samara¹ ended with an open conflict between German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Russia's President Vladimir Putin. Already in the preceding days and weeks, the dissonances around such strategic problems as Kosovo, Iraq, Iran, and the proposed U.S. anti-missile systems in Eastern Europe, were so serious that both sides were ready to call it a success if the summit took place at all. It did take place, but it was certainly no success. Yet it revealed how little Mrs. Merkel understands how to use Germany's six-month presidency of the European Union (EU) for a real politics of peace. This development is in no way astonishing. It is only the logical consequence of the policy which the EU has pursued since, at latest 2004, and in a broader sense, since 1989.

While former Chancellor Gerhardt Schröder knew how to counterbalance the expansion policy of the EU, seen as hostile to Russia, through his friendship with Putin, Chancellor Merkel has gambled away this valuable relationship, and carps against Russian actions against demonstrators—a bit hastily, as it came to pass. It turned out that Russian dissident Gary Kasparov could very well have gone to Samara without interference, but he preferred to give a press conference against Putin instead. And Putin said the obvious: What about the West European police round-ups against anti-Group of Eight demonstrators?

Poorly done, Mrs. Merkel—whether this behavior was the result of a total lack of diplomatic intuition, or the result of the new Sarkozy-Brown-Merkel constellation in the EU. For she must have known that Russia has long equated the policies of NATO and the EU as a policy of encirclement and

destabilization of Russia. And what is slandered in Western media as Putin's dictatorial policy, is perceived in Russia as a patriotic effort to reverse the selling-off of Russia to robber-capitalism during the Yeltsin period, and the degradation of Russia to a raw-materials supplier. If only Mrs. Merkel showed similar spine against the selling-off of Germany to the locust-funds.

This EU-Russia summit, unfortunately, confirmed that nothing positive is to be expected from Europe at this time, and in any case, no sort of initiative which might address the existential problems of humanity in any way.

Russia Looks to the Future

In complete contrast was a series of events and meetings in which my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and I participated in Moscow over the past days (see *LaRouche in Russia*, this issue). Their center was the double festivities on the occasion of the 80th birthday of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov, a member of the Academy of Sciences, a top expert on the United States, author of many books, and, most important, an original thinker gifted with incorruptible humor and love of truth. Menshikov, who wrote and published one of his books with President Franklin Roosevelt's advisor John Kenneth Galbraith, and many of his birthday guests, represented a completely different axiomatic basis for the relations between Russia and the West.

Professor Menshikov laid down the leitmotiv himself in his opening address to the birthday ceremony: what the world will look like at the time of his 100th birthday in 2027. It is foreseeable that China, the United States, Russia, India, and Japan will be the strongest economic powers, and it is obvious that they must find means of collaboration. Menshikov thereby took up the main message

1. Chancellor Merkel, representing Germany's presidency of the European Union this year, met with President Putin in Samara, Russia on May 17-18.

Sarkozy Regime Is 'Break With French History'

Jacques Cheminade, former French Presidential candidate, leader of the Solidarité et Progrès party, and co-thinker of Lyndon LaRouche, issued from Paris on May 18 a strong condemnation of the stated policies of the newly elected French government of President Nicolas Sarkozy. "The Sarkozy government represents a break with the history of the France as a nation-state and the policies since the victory over Nazism," declared Cheminade, citing "the support from American neo-con Richard Perle, banker Felix Rohatyn, and Bush pal Tony Blair. Even the conservative daily *Le Figaro* of May 7 wrote: 'With the election of Nicolas Sarkozy, France is taking a neo-conservative turn of the same nature as Britain did under Margaret Thatcher, America under Ronald Reagan, Spain under José María Aznar, or Italy under Silvio Berlusconi.'"

Under a neo-liberal Sarkozy regime, the Finance Ministry is to be chopped up in order to carry out deep cuts in the public sector, in order to hand over the most profitable parts to the private sector. The slogan, "Work more to earn more!" thus means enriching speculators, service sector

tycoons, and the beneficiaries of public contracts.

Sarko's foreign policy is of a piece: Bernard Kouchner, the new Foreign Minister, is a pseudo-"man of the left" who supported the Bush-Cheney war against Iraq. Jean-David Levitte, who will be Sarkozy's close diplomatic advisor at the Presidential palace, re-established contacts with the Bush Administration after outgoing President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Dominique Villepin imposed the French veto against Cheney's Iraq adventure. Secretary of State for European Affairs Jean-Pierre Jouyet intends to make France adopt a European Union mini-treaty to reverse the 2005 "no" vote which rejected the supranational European Constitution.

Cheminade concluded: "At the very moment that the process leading to the impeachment of Vice President Cheney is shaping up in the United States under the guidance of my American friends, and at a time when economic cooperation among Russia, India, and China is intensifying, the Sarkozy government is stripping France of any power for independent intervention."

In the face of this, the Soliarité et Progrès movement has taken up the mission "to inspire and catalyze a wide range of forces committed to social justice, to human creativity and its economic expression, and opposed to the predatory logic of short-term profit which degenerates into a war of each against all," Cheminade stated.

stressed by LaRouche in many speeches and conversations in Moscow: that the relation between the U.S. and Russia, but also with China and India, must be pursued on the basis of Franklin Roosevelt's policy: the final ending of colonialism, and the cooperation of sovereign states for the common aims of mankind.

Because many of the participating members of the Academy of Sciences were living witnesses of the Russian-American collaboration at Roosevelt's time, the projection of this policy into the future was easy for them to conceive. And so, many conversations turned around the Bering Strait section of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a conscious policy of war-avoidance.² The urgency of finding an alternative to the worsening atmosphere of strategic discussion, was very conscious in many discussions.

The toasts made at the birthday banquet showed that the perspective of an optimistic vision of the future can establish in action, the plane on which the contradictions can be overcome, in the sense of Nicholas of Cusa. The idea that at the time of Professor Menshikov's 100th birthday, the transport corridor

between Alaska and Siberia over the Bering Strait will already be extensively developed, found spirited agreement.

A Warning to the European Union

Maybe it was coincidence, that the location of the EU-Russia summit was the Russian city of Samara. In any case, the name brings to mind the famous story "Appointment in Samarra," ascribed to a Sufi sage of the Ninth Century. It tells of a servant, who, meeting Death in the marketplace of Baghdad, flees to distant Samarra to escape it. But Death, in answer to the question of why he was astonished to see the servant in Baghdad, answered that he had an appointment with him that night in Samarra.

In an extended sense, the unhappy appointment in Samara should remind the people of the EU countries that, if man cannot escape his destiny, he can nevertheless influence and change the course of history. For the European countries, this means that we must cease to imitate the imperialist policy of NATO through the EU. Instead we must support a new world order in the tradition of Roosevelt, and affiliate ourselves to a relationship between the U.S. and Russia on this basis. We don't need a policy of baby-steps; we need a vision of how we can shape the 21st Century. And that lies in the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

2. See "Russian-American Team: World Needs Bering Strait Tunnel!" *EIR*, May 4, 2007 (with accompanying articles); and "Appeal for Bering Link Directed to G-8 Summit" and "Bering Strait Conference Marked 'Major Phase Shift'" (an interview with Dr. Hal Cooper), *EIR*, May 11, 2007.

London's 'Democratic Party' Is Pro-Globalization, Anti-FDR

by Claudio Celani

On April 25, former French Presidential candidate François Bayrou announced that he will form a new party in France, called the Democratic Party (DP), adding that he, together with Italy's Romano Prodi and Francesco Rutelli, had already founded the European Democratic Party in 2004. Meanwhile, in Italy, the two main coalition parties, Rutelli's Margherita and the Democratici di Sinistra (Left Democrats; DS), have just held their dissolution congresses in order to join together in the new Democratic Party next October.

The birthdate of this new "format" for a political party in the era of globalization, can be traced back to Jan. 30, 2001, when Prime Minister Tony Blair received Rutelli, then, the outgoing mayor of Rome and candidate for Prime Minister of a center-left coalition. According to the Rome daily *La Repubblica*, "From the tête-à-tête with the Labor leader, the idea being shaped is, instead of an old and defunct Third Way, a sort of 'European Labor Party' which should have Tony Blair as engine number one and Rutelli, if he wins the elections in Italy, the second engine."

Eventually Rutelli—a political chameleon, who has changed colors from the Radical Party, through the Green Party, to conversion into a theo-con liberal with the benediction of Rome's black aristocracy—lost the election. Ironically, this is inherent in the "centrist" strategy of cutting the left out of alliances, which is exactly the idea of his Democratic Party project. Had Rutelli included the leftist Rifondazione Comunista (Refounded Communists; PRC) in his alliance, he would have won a majority against Silvio Berlusconi.

Nevertheless, in July 2005, the project gained a new thrust when Rutelli was sent to the United States to meet George Soros. Rutelli's sponsor for this trip was financier Carlo De Benedetti, "Democratic Party Cardholder No. 1," as he describes himself in the media, and a former partner of Soros. "The visit marks a takeoff at the top level of the project to give birth to an alliance among European and American democratic forces," Rutelli boasted at the end of the trip, announcing missions and contacts with other "democratic" forces in Asia and Latin America.

Rutelli's delegation met with the Blairite, pro-globalization faction in the U.S. Democratic Party, represented by Al Gore and the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC). This faction, financed by bankers such as Felix Rohatyn, and speculators like George Soros, calls itself "the new democrats"

and is adamantly opposed to the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Lyndon LaRouche. A press release issued by Rutelli's party La Margherita on July 1, 2005, reports that Rutelli "was, in particular, favorably impressed by the fact that in one think tank, the Brookings Institution, one of the nine Supreme Court judges was present."

The release then revealed that: "Today, before leaving to return to Italy, the Margherita delegation had a long—about two-hour—meeting with Soros, at his Open Society Institute. A wide-ranging discussion, during which issues, such as the future of Europe, were discussed, and the crisis of the European Union after the "no" to the new [European] Constitution from French and Dutch voters." Soros explained that he opposed George W. Bush, but, "as Lamberto Dini explained, Soros's view overcomes the left-right divide, because, in general terms, the open society can come from one side as well as from the other side," even if, in this moment, it is closer to the democratic opposition."

Rutelli then explained that the next opportunity for another meeting with Soros "could be the meeting, organized by the European Democrats at the end of September in Venice, dedicated to the relationship between democracy and Islam."

London Gives the Signal

After Rutelli's return from his meetings with Soros, in December 2005, a national conference on the future Democratic Party was organized by De Benedetti, who participated personally and, in an interview with Italy's leading daily *Corriere della Sera*, promoted Rutelli and (current) Rome Mayor Walter Veltroni as the candidates to lead the party. A few days earlier, the London *Economist* had given the signal, by promoting Rutelli and Veltroni as trusted *condottieri* for the "modernization" of Italy. The *Economist* also promoted former fascist Gianfranco Fini and CCF (Congress for Cultural Freedom) relic Marco Pannella on the "conservative" side.

On that occasion, De Benedetti endorsed Prodi for Prime Minister, as a transitional solution. Prodi knew that, in order to win the elections in the Spring of 2006, he had to include precisely those leftist parties which the Democratic Party project had excluded. De Benedetti and his ilk hate that, as those parties have an anti-free-market disposition. However, he endorsed Prodi on the condition that Prodi would introduce more flexibility on the labor market. "If Prodi fails," he

said in an interview with *Corriere della Sera*, "we have nobody left, other than a Cardinal or a General."

Earlier, De Benedetti had explained his views in a long interview with Raisat television, in which he developed two points: 1. Italy has no future as a manufacturing country; 2. We must get used to thinking as consumers and no longer as producers. He recounted how he tried to convince old PCI (Italian Communist Party) secretary general Enrico Berlinguer that "the working class does not exist any more. Today, the worker is a consumer, a wage-earner, and a taxpayer. If you think to protect him only from the standpoint as a wage-earner, you cheat him on consumption and on taxes." To the question, "Do you think that a country with an advanced industrial democracy, or at least formerly industrial, could anyway live on services?" De Benedetti answered: "I believe it absolutely. Italy's mission today is not to look backwards with nostalgia, but to look at the future based on what Americans would call 'competitive advantage,' that is, advantages in respect to others. And we have formidable ones, which in my opinion go under the large label of 'aesthetics.' Aesthetics means eat well, art, culture, landscape, *savre viver*. ... You ask me: but can a country live on this? You bet! Anyway, manufacturing is closed, but not only for Italy, it is shut down in Europe. In ten years, Europe will be left with heads, I hope, of the research centers, the command centers of large corporations that have no nationality anymore."

Around that period, De Benedetti announced that he would directly manage his media companies, *La Repubblica* and the weekly *L'Espresso*, starting in 2007. And, in January 2007, his

life-partner, Prince Carlo Caracciolo, bought a 30% stake in the Paris daily *Libération* (the other shareholder is Rothschild), as part of the transnational Democratic Party project.

In the meantime, the birth of the Democratic Party in Italy appears to be a flop. Opinion polls give the future Democratic Party fewer votes than the sum of its components, the Margherita and the Democratici di Sinistra. An entire faction, representing 25% of the DS, left in disgust to join other leftist forces. But this is no surprise, as the whole policy cooked up in London aims more at destroying than building anything.

Additionally, Siamese twins Rutelli and Veltroni lost the two party congresses of La Margherita and the DS (April 18-23, 2007) which elected delegates to the coming Democratic Party founding convention next October. In La Margherita, the former Christian Democrats (Popolari) got 65% of the votes. In the DS, the faction led by Foreign Minister Massimo D'Alema won. This means that these two factions will have to decide who gets the leadership posts at the October DP congress.

Rutelli is, for the moment, out of the picture. He will not be elected as deputy chairman of the new party (the chairman being Romano Prodi). Veltroni has a better chance, but he will have to cut a deal with D'Alema. Cutting deals is the essence of politics, "adaptation" is the name of the game in a political landscape populated by dwarfs. Adaptation means that even anti-globalization forces in the DP will tend to adapt to the agenda dictated from London; but they will adapt as well if there is a shift in the U.S. Democratic Party organized by the LaRouche movement. The Italian section of the LaRouche movement is making sure that this option is visible in Italy.

LaRouche Youth Bring FDR Policies to Italy

The LaRouche Youth Movement made headlines April 20 at the national convention of the largest partner in Italy's coalition government, the Democratici di Sinistra (DS) party. LYM representative Claudio Giudici of Florence was interviewed by the daily *La Stampa* on the second day of the convention, as a "critical voice" against the "free market" policies pushed by the DS (Left Democrats). Giudici called on the convention, which is expected to announce the dissolution of the party in order to join a new-born "Democratic Party," to look back at the FDR tradition, as represented today by the American statesman Lyndon LaRouche.

"Together with a group of friends, I have started to study the experience of the U.S. Democratic Party, the Roosevelt faction led by economist Lyndon LaRouche,

who does not want to throw away the great dirigistic tradition," Giudici was quoted in *La Stampa*. "Who said that the Democratic Party must be super free-market in economics? Both [Prime Minister Romano] Prodi and [DS chairman Massimo] D'Alema, have recognized that in words. But in deeds, the direction taken seems to be the [free-market] one. ... This Democratic Party being born now—is it just the party of the likes of Soros or of the oligarchs à la Felix Rohatyn?" Giudici and LYM member Flavio Tabanelli had intervened at the convention, which took place in Florence, distributing 500 pieces of literature on LaRouche, FDR, and the Global Warming swindle.

On April 21, the Italian LaRouche Movement intervened also in Rome, at the national convention of the Margherita party, the second leg of the future Democratic Party. About half of the 1,400 delegates received directly a copy of the mass tabloid *Solidarietà e Progresso*, and a special discussion paper on the Democratic Party. Claudio Giudici was interviewed by a private satellite TV channel, which aired the short interview the following week.

—Claudio Celani

FDR'S ECONOMIC POLICIES ENDORSED

Massachusetts Dems Call For Double Impeachment

by Matthew Ogden, LaRouche Youth Movement

Most delegates who attended the May 18-19 Massachusetts Democratic Convention came expecting this to be an ordinary off-season convention, a so-called “issues” convention where no important issues are discussed, expecting to see the usual faces, with maybe a few more gray hairs. The delegates were giddy about the recent election victory of Democratic Gov. Deval Patrick, but perhaps didn’t expect the outcome of the convention to be explosive or necessarily historic. But, that mood changed when the delegates arrived, and met dozens of petitioners asking them to sign onto resolutions on both impeachment and the housing bubble’s collapse and the global economic breakdown crisis.

At the May 18 pre-convention party, and in the early morning hours the next day, the LaRouche Youth Movement worked to collect the 50 signatures of delegates necessary to submit resolutions to be debated and voted on during the convention proceedings. The LYM had composed two resolutions: one, calling for the impeachment of Vice President Cheney, and the other, calling for an emergency FDR-style freezing and reorganization of the banking system, to protect families from the collapsing mortgage and real-estate bubble. The Progressive Democrats of America (PDA) also had several petitioners collecting signatures for a resolution calling for double impeachment of both Bush and Cheney.

When the delegates heard that there would be debate during the convention on impeachment, their eyes got wide and they grabbed the clipboards, eager to sign, urging their friends to sign as well. The response was similar on the housing resolution, not because every delegate understood what the solution was, but because this crisis has touched every citizen of Massachusetts; many people are very anxious about the current crisis, and the magnitude of what they sense is soon to come.

By 9:00 a.m., the three resolutions were ready to be turned in, with sufficient signatories; the Impeach Cheney resolution had 98 signatures, and the housing one had 78. Even this preliminary petitioning shaped the discussion among delegates. Many were excited to see young people pushing hard to submit the resolutions that we had composed, and the degree to which we were clearly organizing around not only getting Cheney out, but having a positive policy agenda to contribute to the Democratic Party. As soon as some of the delegates heard that the resolution was calling for the impeachment of Cheney, they exclaimed—this must be LaRouche! Some of these delegates had seen the LYM at previous conventions, and were glad to see that we were pushing in a bigger way than they had ever seen us do before.

Word of our organizing spread rapidly. When newly elected chairman John Walsh was approached about the resolutions that the LYM was submitting, he replied that he had already read both resolutions. We ran into only a few delegates who refused to sign because they were decidedly against both Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon LaRouche. But, the name of FDR began to spread; later in the day, many elected officials, including Governor Patrick, felt compelled to make speeches passionately referencing Franklin Roosevelt. And, as the Progressive Dems submitted their petitions, stickers that said “Impeach” could be spotted on lapels everywhere one looked.

The formal proceedings began with the chairman speaking to 2,000 delegates, telling them that, in the last year, the Massachusetts Democrats had made history, electing their first African-American governor, but that electing Democrats wasn’t enough. He called on the party to change from a culture of talking and complaining, to a culture of action—get off your comfortable seats and do something! After Walsh,



EIRNS/James Rea

The 2,000 delegates at the Massachusetts Democratic Convention debated two resolutions brought by LYM delegates, for the impeachment of Cheney and the implementation of an FDR-style reorganization of the economy to prevent housing foreclosures. The excited delegates adopted resolutions calling for the impeachment of Cheney and Bush, and the FDR-style reorganization.

the speakers included Secretary of the Commonwealth William Galvin and the new Attorney General, Martha Coakley. It must have seemed to many of the delegates that these party leaders were speaking in support of the resolutions they had just heard the LYM petitioning for outside! Galvin emphasized something he identified as not just being a “good cause,” but as being a *reality* that must be dealt with: the serious problem of looming foreclosures, and thousands at risk of being homeless. He called for emergency measures to protect people, including a change in the antiquated laws governing foreclosures that have been on the books since the 1850s! He then passionately denounced the Bush Administration as being incompetent and disastrous, calling Bush a perpetual petulant child, unwilling to accept the fact that he’s been wrong. Applause began to greet his words as he called for the Iraq War to be ended, to send a message to the Democrats in Washington not to accept any delay!

Next, Attorney General Coakley spoke. Her speech resonated with Galvin’s, identifying the problem of predatory lending and investments that hurt people who are also trying to deal with collapsing infrastructure. She denounced Bush, Cheney, Karl Rove, Alberto Gonzales, the war in Iraq, the scandal at Walter Reed Medical Center, and demanded a

change in national policy about this war.

And finally, the president of the Massachusetts AFL-CIO promised that he would knock on hundreds of thousands of doors with the message—”Bush and Cheney, *They gotta go!* We’re going to run them out of town!”—which he repeated again and again. He received a standing ovation.

By the time the debate on the resolutions began, many of the delegates had recognized that this wasn’t an ordinary convention. Jim Roosevelt, chair of the rules committee and grandson of Franklin D. Roosevelt, introduced the first resolution, the LYM’s resolution on the housing crisis, which was distributed to every delegate in the room while he read the text out loud from the podium. The text of the resolution follows:

Resolution on the Housing Crisis

“Whereas, there are projections of up to two million families in danger of losing their homes in the near term because of foreclosure, with thousands of these in Massachusetts, due to false over-inflation of housing prices, and predatory loan practices which saddled families with

unpayable mortgages,

“Whereas, because of changes in law in the 1970s and 1980s, mortgage loans were allowed to become a financial instrument (Mortgage Backed Securities—MBSs) to be sold and traded on the markets, and the current popping of the speculative bubble of MBSs is rapidly bankrupting hedge funds and companies such as New Century Financial and GMAC,

“Whereas, because of these bankruptcies, pensions and municipal health-care funds, which have been invested into these financial corporations are threatened with being wiped out, as well as the assets of major U.S. banks which have up to 50% of their assets tied up in these MBSs, putting the entire banking system at risk,

“Whereas, the Preamble of the Constitution demands that the government put the General Welfare of the population before the rights of financial entities to collect debt,

“Therefore, be it resolved, that the Democratic Party of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts calls on our delegation to the federal Congress to act as Franklin D. Roosevelt did in dealing with the housing crisis in the 1930s. We call on our Congressional Delegation to introduce emergency measures which would immediately freeze the current debt and mort-

gage obligations, as well as the chain of financial instruments built upon them, until such obligations can be sorted out and reorganized in the context of a larger bankruptcy reorganization of the U.S. banking system, while placing a moratorium on foreclosures to keep the homeowners in their houses and prevent mass homelessness of thousands of American families in the near term.”

‘The Popping of the Speculative Bubble’

As Jim Roosevelt read, the delegates intently followed the written text. There was a sense that the resolution was a real moment of education for the crowd, an opportunity to use a crisis, whose effects had been felt by all of the delegates, to allow them to understand the causes, on a higher level. Roosevelt interjected while he was reading—“I bet you didn’t think you would get an education on finance when you came to this convention”—and his surprise was clear in his voice when he read “the current popping of the speculative bubble” (in addition to his relishing the phrase which calls for Congress to act as his grandfather did).

Discussion was opened to debate the resolution, and LYM member Megan Beets came to the podium to testify in favor. She introduced herself as the author of the resolution, and continued to teach the audience: “Houses used to be places where people lived, now they are being used as gambling chips. Because of the collapse of this speculative bubble, millions of families in Massachusetts and the nation are now at risk of becoming homeless, and the whole banking system is at risk of collapsing. I want to emphasize that we must be focussed on protecting the general welfare, instead of propping up the financial system. Franklin Delano Roosevelt never would have tolerated throwing our people out onto the streets just to save a bankrupt financial system.”

A middle-aged delegate then spoke in opposition. “This resolution mentions Franklin Roosevelt’s bank holiday, in his First 100 Days. But in Roosevelt’s day, the banks were bankrupt. That’s not the case today; the banks in this country are doing very well. I agree that Congress needs to protect the unsuspecting people who will have their houses foreclosed on, but to protect those people, we don’t have to reorganize the banks. I think this resolution goes way beyond what’s needed.”

The resolution was then brought to a vote. The first voice vote was not clear, but the standing vote showed a clear two-thirds majority. This vote was followed by spreading applause; the delegates realized that a significant discussion had just occurred. The man sitting next to Beets told her, before the convention started, that he didn’t think that the banking reorganization clause was necessary, but, after hearing both Galvin and Coakley speak about the urgency and magnitude of this crisis, and then hearing Megan speak in support of the resolution, when the voice vote came, he shouted an enthusiastic “Aye”!

The next resolution was then introduced by Roosevelt, “A Resolution To Impeach Vice President Cheney,” and copies were passed out to the delegates, while Roosevelt read the text aloud:

Resolution on the Impeachment of Vice President Cheney

“Whereas, President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard B. Cheney have consistently and knowingly rejected the will of the people of the United States of America, who expressed their voice in the mid-term Congressional elections of November 7th, 2006. At the command of Vice President Cheney, President Bush chose to veto (only his second veto in six years as President) the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, in which that new Congress calls for a timetable on Iraq troop withdrawal, demonstrating his commitment to a failed war, and to his surge policy of escalation;

“Whereas, Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), has introduced Articles of Impeachment against Vice President Cheney in H.R. 333, calling for impeachment based on high crimes and misdemeanors, for 1) deceiving the people and Congress of the U.S. about alleged Iraqi WMD; 2) deceiving the people and Congress of the U.S. about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al-Qaeda; and 3) openly threatening aggression against the Republic of Iran absent any real threat to the United States;

“Whereas, over 90 cities across the United States, have passed resolutions supporting the Impeachment of Vice President Cheney, including one by unanimous vote in the Detroit City Council on May 16th, 2007, as well as a resolution supporting impeachment of Dick Cheney from the California State Democratic Convention on May 1, 2007;

“Therefore, be it resolved, that the Massachusetts State Democratic Party calls on our party leadership, our party’s presidential pre-candidates, and our United States Congress, to support Rep. Kucinich’s call for the immediate impeachment and removal from office of Vice President Richard B. Cheney. We ardently hope that this resolution becomes the policy of the national Democratic Party; and that our party focus on the issues that our esteemed Governor Deval Patrick called attention to, in a recent speech, stating that rising mortgage foreclosures is not okay, collapsing infrastructure is not okay, rising violence in neighborhoods is not okay, and to deal with these crises, we as a party must be bold, as bold as Franklin Roosevelt: FDR’s approach saved the Country; Democrats can save the Commonwealth and the Nation again.”

This resolution was greeted by applause and cheers. The reference to the Kucinich bill received an excited response from the crowd; as Roosevelt finished reading, he emphasized that the party must be bold, as bold as Franklin Roosevelt. The first delegate to testify rushed up to the microphone; he was the organizer of the resolution submitted by the Progressive



EIRNS/James Rea

Many excited delegates congratulated the LYM organizers on their resolutions and their activity, after the convention.

Democrats, whose resolution was similar to the resolution the PDA submitted in California, calling for double impeachment. He testified, moving to substitute the Progressive Dems' resolution calling for the impeachment of both Bush and Cheney, in place of the resolution calling for only the impeachment of Cheney.

LYM member Matthew Ogden then spoke to the convention, in reply. He introduced himself as the author of the Impeach Cheney First resolution: "I don't oppose double impeachment, but I want to emphasize three elements of the resolution which have to be highlighted: First, Cheney must be impeached first. We don't want to impeach Bush and then find ourselves with a President Cheney. Second, the first resolution explicitly supports the Kucinich bill, H.R. 333, articles of impeachment he has already submitted to the House of Representatives, which is already in motion. If we support this, we will be joining the California Democrats and the Louisiana Democratic Committee. And, finally, impeaching Cheney is not only for his lying about WMDs and al-Qaeda, but most importantly, because he is threatening aggressive war against Iran. Impeaching him is the only way to stop this war, which could turn into World War III."

This began a period of extended debate on the floor of the convention. Two delegates came forward to support the original resolution, one of them introduced himself as a veteran, telling the crowd: "Now believe me, I despise George Bush and Dick Cheney as much as everybody else here does. I'm a veteran, and I understand when Eisenhower warned us about the 'military-industrial complex.' I want to say, that we have

to get rid of Cheney. And I know, once you get Cheney, Bush will go!"

A woman then spoke in support of the substitution, introducing herself as a representative of the Democratic National Committee, calling on the delegates to vote for the double-impeachment resolution, because it would send the clearest message.

First, there was a voice vote for whether or not to substitute the double impeachment for the Cheney First resolution. This vote was very close, but a very narrow majority voted for the substitution. But, when the final vote was called for support for the final resolution on double-impeachment, the voice vote was a nearly unanimous, deafening "Aye!" There was cheering and applause, people standing up, chanting "Impeach! Impeach!!"

One final resolution was then distributed, and read, calling for troop withdrawal and ending the Iraq War, which calls on Congress to support Kucinich's bill H.R. 1234, which specified withdrawal within three months, and ended by emphasizing the immorality of allowing U.S. troops and innocent Iraqis to die and be maimed in a war that is harming rather than enhancing U.S. national security and honor. After short debate over an amendment to support the troops, this resolution passed on a voice vote as well.

As the convention broke, the delegates were excitedly telling each other they had never seen a real debate like that in one of these conventions. People were saying, "That was fun! That was exciting!" And numerous delegates were coming up to both Beets and Ogden, giving their congratulations, several of them saying that they thought the Cheney impeachment resolution was the more hard-hitting of the two.

The passage of these two resolutions will have a national impact. The impeachment call will resonate with what has already been passed in Louisiana and California, and the housing resolution will especially resonate in Washington, with a lot of cross-fire between state officials such as Galvin, Coakley, and Governor Patrick, and members of the Congressional delegation, such as Rep. John Olver (D), the chair of the Subcommittee on Affordable Housing, and especially Rep. Barney Frank (D), chair of the House Financial Services and Banking Committee. These Congressman in the past have claimed that the popular support is not there for such dramatic emergency measures described in this resolution; but, the passage of this resolution and the response from the community leaders of the Democratic Party proves that, in fact, the popular support exists.

LaRouche Open Letter To Washington Post

To: Fred Hiatt, Editorial Page Editor

Washington Post

Re: "Limiting the Competition ..."

May 9, 2007

Dear Sir:

I protest against the view that the U.S. Federal Constitution should be revised to permit one such as Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, or other naturalized U.S. citizens, to run as U.S. Presidential candidates for election, or nomination.

At the time of the crafting and adoption of the U.S. Federal Constitution, the U.S.A. had fought a long struggle, and also a most perilous general war, against Britain and others, for the defense of the rights which had been abruptly denied us in the aftermath of the February 1763 Peace of Paris. One segment of what were then residents of the original Thirteen English colonies of North America, had fought, first, a sturdy resistance against the predatory inclinations of the forces, such as the notorious Adam Smith, represented by the British East India Company's faction in Britain, and, later, a general war against the British monarchy which had allied itself with the cause of that Company in the effort to suppress our liberties.

At the time, and continuing past the victory of the U.S.A. over Lord Palmerston's Confederates, the U.S. struggle for freedom from European oligarchical tyrannies, reflected a dividing line of principle between our Federal constitutional system and the oligarchical systems characteristic of Britain and the dominant oligarchical social classes of continental Europe. Thus, at the beginning of our Federal republic, there was a clear division in philosophy, marked with the blood of a long struggle, between the prevalent sense of history and personal identity, steeled in blood and battle, between the patriots of the United States and the conception of the modern sovereign nation-state prevalent, from the top, down, among the social classes of Europe.

That philosophical current which had grown up among our patriots over numerous successive generations, since early during the Seventeenth Century, was a current typified by leading figures of the Massachusetts colony such as the Winthrops and Mathers of that time. It was, and remains a tradition of those who sought to establish, here, across the Atlantic, a republic which reflected the most virtuous cultural legacies of European civilization, as distilled from the legacy

of the beginnings of our European identity in the struggles of those bearing the legacy of Solon of Athens in struggles against the tyrannies of empires and both the brutish, Delphic, Lycurgan code of oligarchical Sparta, and also of enemies in nearby Asia. Benjamin Franklin emerged as a leader among us, who typified what we represented as a people, here, and in our relationships to sundry forces within Europe and beyond.

Thus, embedded within us whose ancestors have dwelt here since either the first half of the Seventeenth Century, or a century or more later, there has been a transmission of a deeply rooted, if also developing philosophical-cultural tradition, a tradition with deep roots in European culture back to ancient Classical Greece, but, at the same time, what we should regard as our own superior political-cultural tradition, a distinction marked by the deeply rooted political-cultural differences between our Presidential system and the still deeply rooted legacy of parliamentary systems of western and central Europe. Our Constitution, including our Declaration of Independence itself, was, and remains thus rooted in the legacy of Gottfried Leibniz's "pursuit of happiness," in opposition to the pro-slavery implications of the Cartesian-like dogmas of John Locke.

Thus, to grasp the implications of our Declaration of Independence, as anyone morally qualified to become a U.S. President must represent that specific competence, especially in the face of the present world crisis, that specific quality must be bred as if into our bones. This patriotic feature of our best citizens, includes the same commitment by descendants of the immigrants who arrived here, even late during the just past century, immigrants who deeply appreciated the advantage of being "Americans" freed from what they had fled in the Europe left behind, or immigrants with kindred passions, come from nations below our borders. The descendants of those who had arrived here during the past century, were often more passionately dedicated to our culture, than those who, with certain among their ancestors, had languished here in political-philosophical decadence over the course of earlier times.

You wish to be a U.S. Presidential candidate? Fine, stay for a generation or two, as those who have been born here, and have assimilated our heritage during their childhood and adolescence. You will not be cheated by our maintaining that Constitutional tradition; but, to represent that tradition, it is not sufficient that you learn the mere words of our law: your judgments as a prospective President, must reflect a philosophical world-outlook which must have been imbued as our distinctly American Revolution's republican legacy, imbued as if in your bones, as if from the time of your sojourn in the womb.

Sincerely,

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



The Research Is In: Violent Video Games Can Lead to Violent Behavior

Dr. Anderson, distinguished professor of psychology at Iowa State University, is one of the three authors of Violent Video Game Effects on Children and Adolescents: Theory, Research, and Public Policy (Oxford University Press: 2007). His co-authors are Douglas A. Gentile, assistant professor of psychology at Iowa State University and Director of Research for the National Institute on Media and the Family; and Katherine E. Buckley, a graduate student in psychology at Iowa State University. Don Phau interviewed Dr. Anderson on May 11.

EIR: The cover to your book states, “Violent video games are successfully marketed to, and easily obtained by children and adolescents. Even the U.S. government distributes one such game, ‘America’s Army,’ through both the Internet and its recruiting offices. Is there any scientific evidence to support the claims that violent games contribute to aggressive and violent behavior?” Would you like to answer that question?

Anderson: The simple answer is “yes.” The evidence is actually quite strong. Some of the evidence is in that book; there are a lot more studies on violent video-game effects that have been conducted over the years. These are the most recent ones, that we’ve been doing in our lab. There is also 45 or 50 years worth of research on other kinds of media violence, and that research is relevant. These are different versions of the same product. It’s sort of like research on tobacco effects: There’s research on cigarette smoking, and cigar smoking, and pipe smoking, and they are relevant to each other. They are slightly different in a number of ways. In this case, there are likely to be some differences between violent video-game effects and violent television effects. But it is basically the same phenomenon, the same psychological processes are at work.

There really shouldn’t be any debate any more about whether there are harmful effects, in our view. The main scientific debate is on finer detailed questions, about what characteristics make a violent video game somewhat more harmful, or somewhat less harmful—not whether there are any harmful effects. Because we know that there are.

EIR: Wouldn’t you say there was a qualitative difference be-

tween watching a violent movie, and playing a first-person shooter game?

Anderson: Yes, we do think the violent video games are likely to have a bigger effect, mainly because of the active participation. You are practicing all the aspects of violence: decision-making and carrying it out. That is not the case in a television show or violent movie. You’re not the one who decides to pull the trigger or tries to hurt someone; you’re simply the observer. Practicing making a particular kind of decision, makes you better at making that kind of decision, just like practicing your multiplication tables makes you better at multiplication.

A well-designed video game is an excellent teaching tool for a whole host of reasons. There are very positive uses of video games in educational domains, even in medical domains. But an excellent teaching tool teaches *whatever* the content is, whether for the benefit of society, or anti-social. And for the most part, violent video games are not the kinds of lessons we want America’s children and adolescents to be learning.

EIR: You cite in your book many of the research studies showing that playing these violent video games increases aggressiveness. Can you explain how one determines that?

Anderson: We have three very different kinds of studies in the book, each one of which represents one of the three main types of study designs that one can do in any scientific field. The first is a true experimental study, in that research participants—children and college students—are brought into a lab setting and randomly assigned to play either a violent or a non-violent video game. Then we have them do a standard laboratory measure of aggressive behavior, which involves the participant setting punishment levels for an opponent—an opponent whom they don’t meet, but who is supposedly in another room. The measure for aggressive behavior is the level of punishment that each participant sets for their opponent over a series of 25 opportunities. That’s a very standard measure that’s been very well validated in a lot of ways, and it predicts aggressive behavior in the real world—things like fights.

The second study is a cross-sectional correlational

study. This one focussed on high school students, and measured their past exposure to violent video games, television, and movies, and a number of other variables. We had measures of mild kinds of physical aggression, as well as more severe forms of physical aggression—aggression that would be considered criminal, if it were known to the police. And what we found was that these high school students who reported that they have a history of playing a lot of violent video games, also reported that they were more likely to have engaged in a lot of mild physical aggression against other people, as well as being more likely to be involved in the more serious forms of physical aggression. And that holds even after you control for whether the participant was male or female, how much time they spent on any kind of entertainment media—it really seems to be pretty specific to the violent content.

The final study is the first public study that has a longitudinal design, and this is where we have elementary children measured at two points in time. We measured their media habits—how much they tend to be exposed to violent video games and violent television and so on—as well as their aggressive behaviors, as measured by their teachers' reports, classmate reports, and their own self-reports. We did this early in the school year and then roughly 5-6 months later. So then you can see whether or not media violence exposure early in the school year predicts aggressive behavior by the end of the school year, even after you statistically control for how aggressive the kids were seen earlier in the school year. What we found was that those children who were being exposed to a lot of violent video games early in the school year did in fact become more aggressive over that 5-6 month period, than those who were not so exposed.

EIR: The conclusions that the book draws obviously fly in the face of your quotes from Doug Lowenstein [former president of the Entertainment Software Association], who said that there is absolutely no evidence, *none*, that playing a violent video game leads to aggressive behavior.

Anderson: There are all kinds of research teams around the world now who have found harmful effects, and unless one takes a very inaccurate view of the way scientists operate, one really can't dismiss all these research teams, many of which are headed up by top researchers in the field. The only people who really deny that there are these video-game violence effects, are people who don't have any real claim to expertise in the research area. The industry has to work very hard to find people that they then call experts, to contradict what the real experts say—as identified by the National Institute of Mental Health, for example, or the Surgeon General's office, or the major public-health groups such as the American Academy of Pediatrics, or the American Psychological Association. When you ask people who are identified as experts by those groups, they all come to the same conclusion: Yes, there are

these harmful effects.

In fact, we've had a pretty hard time getting research funding to do these video-game studies, in part because review panels from the National Institutes of Health, or the National Science Foundation, say, "We already know that these effects exist. Why would we spend more money trying to do more research to show that they exist?" Whereas many in the general public say, "I don't know whether there's any real effect of violent video games or violent television."

EIR: The most vehement opposition to the notion that video games can lead to violence, comes from the people who are playing them. If you say that to young teenagers who are playing them, they go crazy denying it.

Anderson: Yes, some of them get pretty angry about it. A large part of that, I think, is they're afraid that if society decides that there are harmful effects, that automatically means that these games will be banned. And of course, that's not a logical conclusion. Public policy never flows, and shouldn't flow directly, from scientific research. The scientific research is certainly relevant, but there are other concerns that have to be taken into account as well. The most obvious one is that there are legal concerns having to do with First Amendment protections involving free speech. . . .

In the letters and e-mails that I get sometimes from the extremely angry gamers, they are arguing against a position that no media violence researcher that I know has ever taken. I get e-mails that say, "I've played violent video games all my life and I've never killed anyone; so therefore, the research must be wrong." But none of the researchers have said that if you take a normal, healthy, well-adjusted person with no other risk factors, and have them play violent video games for a month or a year or five years, that they're going to become a school shooter, just on the basis of playing those games! That's not the way extreme violence occurs.

We know that for *extremely* violent behavior to occur, such as school shootings, there has to be a convergence of multiple risk factors. And there are about a dozen risk factors that we know, each of which increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior; but no one of which by itself is a perfect predictor or a single cause of violent behavior. . . .

EIR: Have you looked closely at the shooters from Columbine, Paducah, Jonesboro, what went on with those kids? Has anybody looked at that?

Anderson: There's a psychologist named Mark Leary who looked into some of that a few years ago, and what you do tend to see in terms of the school shooters, is a convergence of multiple risk factors. And they aren't all the same risk factors in every case, but there are some similarities. In order to be a school shooter, you have to have access to guns. Usually the school shooters are people who feel that they've been picked on by a lot of other people at school, and sometimes they have

been; sometimes it's not so clear that they've been picked on, but they think they have been. There are very often, but not always, problems at home, in terms of lack of parental monitoring, or fairly severe disagreements between the parents and kids. In most of the cases, there is a fascination with violent entertainment media.

EIR: In your book, you say that, "the Department of Defense does not doubt the serious aggressive teaching abilities of video games for teaching skills." You cite a number of games—Rainbow 6, Full-Spectrum Warrior, First To Fight. Can you say something about that aspect?

Anderson: We've never actually seen the Department of Defense data. They *have* to have data on how effective these games are as teaching tools, for the lessons that they want troops to learn. Those data have to exist, but I don't know that the general public, or even researchers, can actually get access to that. But the fact that they're spending so much money on video games as training tools, really suggests that they believe that they are very effective. And they do claim that they teach a lot of skills that involve coordination between different units, or between different members of a unit, as they're attempting to carry out a mission.

So some of that is certainly appropriate, in a military context. But it's not clear to me, as a parent at least, how appropriate that is to be teaching children some of those skills, including the desensitization aspects, and the willingness to view physical aggression as a means of solving problems—that's not something I think we really want to teach a whole generation of citizens.

One of the differences is, that when you're training soldiers, one of the aspects of training is what you might think of as control, or rules of engagement: When do you actually use deadly force? Well, none of that is part of the video game by itself. You just blaze away. There's no real control involved there, with the exception of a few of the games—you can play them in such a way that you're supposed to minimize the civilian casualties as you're training to take out the terrorists or whatever. But, for most of these shooter games—there's no teaching of control or of real consequences of violent actions. And that makes them considerably less appropriate for use with children and adolescents than it does for training soldiers or police officers.

EIR: You said in the book that the Marine Corps created a game called "First To Fight 6," and it was sold commercially.

Anderson: Yes, the military has certainly contracted out to different companies to create games for them for use in training purposes, and part of the contract was that they could then market a version of those games to the public. And of course, the Army has been using their own game series, "America's Army," as a recruiting tool.

EIR: You mention in your book the problem of enforcement of industry self-rating systems: that 82% of kids below 17 can buy "M"-rated ["mature"] games.

Anderson: Right. It's clear that the industry rating systems have serious problems, which makes parents' tasks harder. From a public policy perspective, what most of us research types have tried to do, is to present what the science says, as well as what the science doesn't say, without endorsing one particular solution or another, at least, at the early stages of debate about what might be good solutions.

I would like to see serious policy debate about how we can make it easier for parents to take control of their children's media diet; and we also have to do a better job of convincing the public that there is a reason for them to make the effort to control. At the moment, an awful lot of parents aren't really sure that there are any kind of harmful effects. The media industries have been very good at confusing the public about what the science really says—much as the general public didn't really believe there were harmful effects of smoking tobacco products, years after the scientific community knew that there were. And to some extent, the news media haven't done a good job of presenting accurately what the research shows. And to some extent, researchers themselves are to blame, for not communicating more clearly.

I think two things have to happen. One is that parents have to understand that there really are harmful effects that do accumulate over time, and also, parents have to be provided with better tools to be able to control what their kids are exposed to.

EIR: You said that in 1998, 13.3% reported playing video games, and in 2005, it increased to 21.4% in a survey of 600 colleges. That's quite a big jump!

Anderson: Almost all kids in the U.S. now play video games, and for most of them, their favorite game does contain violence. That's that's true for girls as well as for boys, and that's a big shift from, say, ten years ago. And the number of hours that they play goes up, basically every year. And the amount of violence in the games goes up every year.

EIR: I went over to a friend's house last week, and I asked his son about the Counter-Strike game. And so he showed me how first you have to find who you can get on your computer and play with. And there are roughly 30, 40, to 60 people on each set who are playing this game, and we multiplied, just looking at this thing, and there were approximately a million people playing at the very moment that I happened to walk in. That's incredible!

Anderson: Yes. South Korea has set up over 40 treatment centers for what they are calling Internet addiction, to help deal with large numbers of people who are playing it so much that it's interfering with their daily lives. We'll be seeing that issue here, too.

LaRouche: Video Games Produce Killer Zombies

Here is Lyndon LaRouche's response to an e-mail received by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) from a retired U.S. Marine Corps officer. The writer protested LPAC's attacks on video games, saying that he feared that such criticisms would be used to justify McCarthy-type hearings and the dissolution of civil liberties.

Recheck your facts. The popular introduction of the new program in military affairs for which killer video games were later developed to serve, dates from Samuel P. Huntington's 1970s book *The Soldier and the State*. Today's form of implementation of the new model in military affairs of Huntington et al., has been the starting-point for the policy under which the spill-over of "killer games" into such producers for the civilian sector as Microsoft emerged. There is a film, produced by Microsoft, featuring its chief executive in an active role in demonstrating the games. You have been given misleading information on that account.

The facts, as presented by my representative, to which you raised objection, are true. Your denial of Microsoft's head's involvement in the relevant computer killer games, evades the essential facts, which were correctly stated by us. Otherwise, your problem in this matter is, that you clearly do not know any of the crucially important whys and wherefores of the military policy behind the promotion of killer games of that type.

If you wish to take up matters of military and related strategy, you must do a lot more homework than you appear to have taken into account thus far. In fairness to you, I explain the most essential of the historical facts behind the motives for promotion of killer games, as, for example, among students at universities such as your own.

The Grand Strategy Behind Those Games

The actual genesis of modern programs of this type came to the surface in Russia, in 1905-1907, when a social-democratic revolutionary, Leon Trotsky, was deployed into St. Petersburg by his controller of that time, a British agent, the notorious Alexander Helphand ("Parvus"). Obviously, at that time, electronic data-processing was not yet part of the program. The policy introduced by Helphand was titled "Permanent War, Permanent Revolution." Trotsky pushed Helphand's program, adopting it as his own, to the effect that Helphand scampered to safety while Trotsky was condemned to Siberia. Parvus later turned up in various matters of inter-

est, such as a weapons-trafficker for British munitions firms, as the fellow who duped the World War II Germany intelligence services into what is known as "The Parvus Plan," and who died in Germany, while associated with the relevant fascist organization of that time, Coudenhove-Kalergi's network.

Geopolitics: The intention behind these and related schemes was Geopolitics. What became known as Geopolitics was developed in London under the Prince of Wales, Edward Albert, in reaction to the American System of political-economy, whose influence spread like wildfire throughout continental Eurasia, in the aftermath of the U.S. victory over the British puppet known as the Confederacy. London sensed that the adoption of the American System model by Germany's Bismarck, by Alexander III of Russia, by Japan, and elsewhere, would mean that continental Eurasia would break out of control by the international, Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of the British gold standard.

For that purpose, the British monarchy itself played a key role in seducing the Emperor of Japan into an alliance of royalty against Britain's rivals. The beginning of what became World Wars I and II occurred in 1894-1895 against China, Korea, and Russia, in succession, as Japan imperial war-policy against China and Russia, and also the U.S.A., of the entire 1894-1945 interval. In between 1917 and 1925, Japan was allied with London for an attack on the U.S. naval forces, with Japan assigned, already in the early 1920s, to take out the U.S. Pearl Harbor naval base. (U.S.A. policy, from the end of our Civil War through 1945, had been stable peace and economic cooperation throughout the Pacific region, in opposition to, especially, British imperialism. The role which British geopolitical doctrine assigned to Japan, throughout the 1894-1940 interval, was to get the U.S. influence out of the Pacific generally, and out of China most emphatically.)

With the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, the Truman Administration was taken over immediately by British policy. Note Truman's quarrel with General Douglas MacArthur, who had won a Pacific war, over the greatest area, with the greatest economy of expenditure of forces, in the shortest time, of any major war in history. (The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on Truman's orders, had nothing to do with that victory.)

Globalization: The long-range intention of a network of interests since 1945, including certain U.S. financier interests, has been the absorption of the U.S.A. into a form of "globalization" under the flag of an "English-speaking union." On the U.S. side, the leading sponsors of such a perspective had been the same Wall Street and related financier interests which had initially backed, and funded, Adolf Hitler's securing his dictatorship, such as Averell Harriman and the grandfather of George W. Bush, Jr., the Prescott Bush who signed the order, on behalf of the Harriman firm, which



This private video from an Oct. 30, 1995 Microsoft Judgment Day party features Microsoft's Bill Gates with trenchcoat and shotgun, expounding upon the virtues of Windows 95 as a gaming platform—and then blowing a robot to smithereens.

reelsplatter.com/doommedia.html

bailed out Hitler's virtually bankrupt Nazi Party in time to save Hitler's opportunity to be put into power.

With the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the ensuing launching of full-scale U.S. war in Indo-China, the last effective resistance to the post-FDR opposition to the goal of an English-speaking union for elimination of all sovereign nation-states, by "globalization," was on the platter. During the span 1969-2007, George Shultz, the man who, together with his agent Dick Cheney, crafted the present George W. Bush, Jr. Administration, has been an emblematic figure for the policies of liquidation of the U.S. Republic through globalization.

The Military-Industrial Complex: I have had my personal reservations about President Dwight Eisenhower's use of the expression "military-industrial complex" for his final address as President, although I agree fully with his intention on that occasion. The role of Vice-President Dick Cheney's connection to Halliburton, is the appropriate typical example of that against which Eisenhower had warned. The entire history of the 1961-2007 period, from "the Bay of Pigs," to the presently endless war in Iraq and threatened war in Iran, will not be the end of it, unless we shut down what Eisenhower termed the "military-industrial complex."

There was never anything patriotic about the so-called "military-industrial complex"; it has been closer to treason, in fact. By now, even the most stubborn among honest soldiers should nod sadly, saying that I am right on this point.

Imagine a world in which globalization reigns like an empire over the planet as a whole. Call this "globalization." Have the power over that empire in the hands of a supranational gang of wild-eyed financial speculators, such as "hedge funds." How do you manage military affairs when the power over military means is no longer under the full control of truly sovereign governments? There, in that question, you must read the meaning behind the phrase, "A Revolution in Military Affairs." Under that heading, properly understood, you will find the military policy which expresses the political intention behind the combined military, police, and private training in computer-modelled "killer games."

If you had my experience, after returning to the U.S. from Asia in Spring 1946, with my studies of the work of such as Professor Norbert Wiener, John von Neumann, and related programs of the late 1940s and 1950s at MIT's RLE [Research Laboratory of Electronics], including my own impromptu 1959 specifications for computer design of television presentations, you would better understand how programs such as computer war-games work on the mind of the person who plays them too often. Then you would understand how an event with certain of the uncontested specifics of the Blacksburg [Virginia Tech] event were induced in the perpetrator. You would also under-

stand why this proliferation of such killer games was taken from its original base in military training for special operations, and used not only for brainwashing of police-force members, but also of children.

The proliferation of such games is already a crime against humanity as much as the distribution of heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

The only purpose of killer games, apart from making purveyors of such games rich, is to turn people into zombie killers, who kill like automatons, as no person with a healthy mind could do. If you would not put a drunk behind the wheel of an automobile, you would not put a human mind under the control of a computer killer-game: unless you were doing that for the kind of purposes behind the policies of wretches such as Vice-President Dick Cheney: "permanent warfare and permanent regime-change," all done in the service of a form of world-empire intended to be a Tower of Babel, an empire conducted as such under the deceptive title of "globalization."

The candidate-zombies hovering over their killer computer-games are zombies in the making, ready to march into the recruiting offices as ready-made zombie-killers in the likeness of "Terminator 2," to kill and be killed in the permanent wars of a new world empire of the kind which might have been designed by H.G. Wells.

We need real Marines, not men and women turned into zombies by computerized killer games.

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Fed Warned: Housing Collapse Is Much Worse Than Bernanke Says

by Paul Gallagher

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) Democrats who carried an “FDR” resolution on the housing crisis, through the Massachusetts Democratic Convention on May 19 (see article in *National*), won a debate which convinced the delegates there, that solving the “foreclosures crisis” requires a massive writedown of mortgage-based assets by banks and hedge funds; a banking reorganization.

The truth behind the April reports on the American housing sector, released on May 23 and 24, is driving the LYM’s point home. And a growing handful of other economics teams are looking at these recent months’ reports and sounding a public warning: The U.S. housing-bubble collapse is much worse, and hitting the financial system much harder, than Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke insists on claiming.

The April reports showed that U.S. mortgage-asset “values” may have fallen, around the country, by \$300-400 billion in a year, a rate of asset-value disappearance which is still increasing. Some 24% (about \$3 trillion) of the U.S. banking system’s assets are based on the bubble in the residential mortgage sector, built up at an historically explosive rate since 2000. And the estimates, ranging up to \$75-100 billion, so far made by financial institutions, of the actual losses hitting the mortgage-backed securities markets, are much too small.

In addition, in late May, for the first time, warnings appeared from Wall Street, that the subprime mortgage-security crisis is spreading into the “leveraged corporate takeover” bubble, threatening to cut off the huge flow of funds going into these buyouts.

The Cost of Falling Prices

The May 23-24 reports on U.S. housing sales for April showed an accelerating loss of “market values” in the U.S.

housing bubble, which may have shrunk by \$300-400 billion in mortgage assets over the past year, undermining huge volumes of mortgage-backed securities and bank assets based on mortgages, and driving a growing wave of foreclosures nationwide.

The National Association of Realtors (NAR) on May 24 reported an “unexpected” drop in April existing-home sales, of 2.6% below the March level, and down to the lowest level since early 2003, combined with an approximately 1% fall in median home price of these home re-sales. On May 23, the Commerce Department had reported an 11% plunge from a year ago in the median price of new homes sold.

Taking the relative weights of new vs. existing home sales in the U.S. housing market, these price drops mean that the median price of all homes being sold has dropped 3% in a year, from about \$228,000 to \$221,000; and the total value of homes being sold has undoubtedly dropped by more than that median. This has not occurred since the Great Depression in the early 1930s.

If this drop in prices in homes being sold, is reflected in a drop in “values” of all owned homes in the nation, American homes have lost about \$600-700 billion in value in a year, and (leaving aside fully paid-off homes) \$300-400 billion in “values” of home mortgage assets have disappeared.

Nearly half—49%—of the total assets in the U.S. banking system are based on these mortgage values: one-quarter on residential mortgages, and one-quarter on commercial mortgages. On the latter, a team of economists from two Texas universities, which had forecast a residential mortgage crisis in early 2005, warned on May 23 that it will hit the commercial mortgage segment imminently; its head, Prof. Nancy Wallace of the Haas School real estate group in Houston, called the entire \$475 billion commercial MBS



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

A whole “block for sale” in Loudoun County, Virginia. The loss in home values as the sales/foreclosure crisis continues, is the key to the threat to the financial system as a whole.

market “a house of cards.”

And the drop in values is clearly still accelerating: Homebuilders are now imitating the “Big Three” automakers, giving bigger and bigger discounts to make sales, and writing off inventory; existing-homes inventory for sale is at 8.4 months worth, and rising, with foreclosed-home sales driving prices down.

The PIMCO bond-investment firm has already estimated that \$75 billion in losses are hitting this year on the mortgage-backed securities market; but clearly, the losses in the financial system will be much larger, in the hundreds of billions. They will have to be written off in a bank reorganization.

As for the Commerce Department’s report of a 16% one-month jump in the number of new homes sold—even the National Association of Homebuilders (NAH) publicly debunked it. “There’s some skepticism of the reliability of the numbers,” said NAH chief economist David Seiders. “Other indicators at hand don’t suggest this kind of snapback. I wouldn’t be surprised by downward revision of April figures and some downward numbers in May.”

‘The Fed’s Own Economists...’

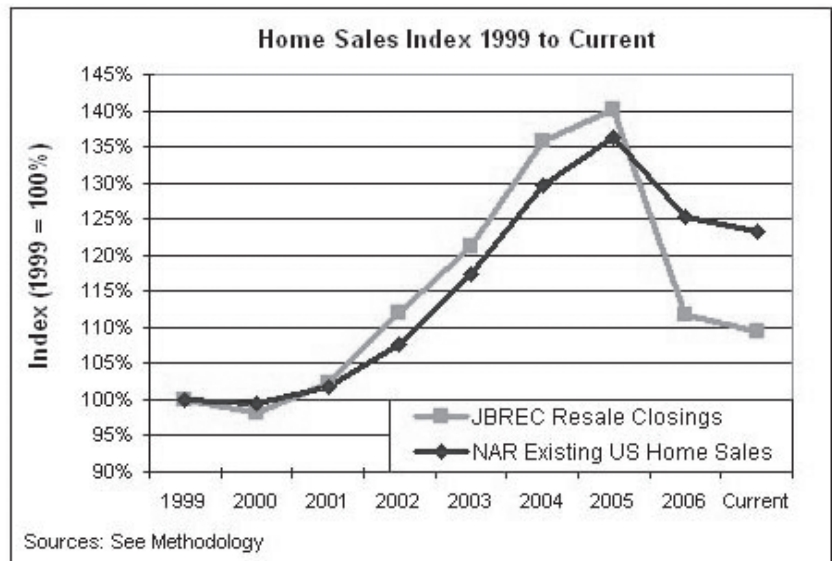
A real estate investment and analysis firm, John Burns Real Estate Consulting, said on May 21 that it is “going public with our concerns” that the national sales infor-

mation for both new and existing homes, is misleading and covering up a deep plunge of the housing sector. “We believe that the Fed should know that the housing market correction has been quite steep, and is also not showing signs of bottoming out,” concludes JBREC.

The firm reports that having purchased and compiled actual home-sale *closing* data for 55% of the country, it finds existing-home sales down, not 8-9% as the National Association of Realtors (NAR) reports, but: 22% in May 2006-April 2007, compared to May 2005-April 2006; and much more than that on a simple year-to-year comparison of February, March, and April. It found that existing-home sales have fallen every bit as much as the new-home sales of the biggest homebuilders D.R. Horton and Lennar, which are down 37% and 27%, respectively. It found that home brokerage transactions by Realty Corp., the nation’s biggest realty company, which owns Century 21, Coldwell Banker, and ERA, fell 18% from 2005 to 2006; and that mortgage applications for home purchase have fallen 18%, even though many buyers now have to fill out several applications in order to get a mortgage.

Taking the states with the worst housing sales/foreclosures crises, JBREC found Florida home sales down 34%, not 28% as NAR reported; Arizona sales down 38%, not 28%; and California’s down 37%, not 24% as NAR reports. This strong underreporting of the collapse by NAR, the firm

Message to Fed: Housing is Falling Much Faster than Reported



www.bigpicture.com

John Burns Real Estate Consulting went public May 22 with this warning of the worsening real estate crisis, including a chart showing that careful data collection showed a much worse collapse of existing home sales since mid-2005, than “official” figures of the National Association of Realtors. The sales level now, is back to that of early 2001.

says, only dates from the beginning of 2006—and the chart shows that that is when the divergence suddenly expanded between its data and the NAR reports—it doesn't claim any intentional misrepresentation by NAR.

As for new-home sales, JBREC reports the Census Bureau is continuing to take reported sales without subtracting later cancellations, giving sales figures which are much rosier than the grim reality, and are reported publicly by the Commerce Department and the Federal Reserve.

And they are not alone: A report on subprime mortgage securities and associated “credit derivatives,” by economists at the Cleveland Federal Reserve, was reported by seeking *alpha.com* on May 23 under the headline, “Subprime Derivatives Say Bernanke Will Be Wrong.” “Perhaps Chairman Bernanke doesn't expect it,” the author notes, “but reports in the field, credit derivatives indexes, and Fed Bank's own research economists are warning of deepening U.S. mortgages woes.”

Private Equity Takeovers Next?

Often ignored in the current hunt for “whom to blame” for the national tsunami of foreclosures, the housing price bubble itself, generated by trillions in speculative funds' capital flooding into housing securities, *is* the cause of the crisis. Having reached the limit of possible household indebtedness—and far beyond it, generating a five-fold increase in subprime mortgage debt securities in four years—the bubble has started shrinking, and the “reverse leverage” of its collapse is unstoppable.

Now, tracking firms report nearly 600,000 foreclosures in the first third of 2007, suggesting two million homes may enter foreclosure *this year*. A Wall Street firm reported May 18 that while total foreclosures, at all stages, are up 60%-70% over last year so far, foreclosure notices—the front end of the process, when a mortgage is typically 90 days delinquent—are 127% higher. It said that foreclosed homes being resold by banks or lenders, are hitting the housing market with an average price drop of 30% nationally.

Now, according to a late May report by Merrill Lynch which reportedly represents worries by two other Wall Street investment banks as well, the big tightening of credit conditions in the market for subprime mortgage-backed securities, is also hitting the junk bonds in the leveraged corporate buy-out bubble. The report warned that while the cost of leveraged buy-outs is rising higher and higher above the stock values of the target firms, the interest-rate spreads for default-insurance derivatives on private-equity takeovers, have gotten significantly wider. That is, the markets fear the approach of the default wave from the mortgage markets.

This is reported in the *Financial Times* for May 25. It signals the “financial disintegration” spreading from the U.S. housing bubble collapse, of which Lyndon LaRouche has been warning.

Gore Makes Killing on AIDS; Nations Say No

by Gretchen Small

Multinationals are better positioned than governments to deal with crises such as HIV/AIDS, water scarcity, poverty, and ecological depletion, Generation Investment Management hedge fund co-chair David Blood proclaimed in a May 2007 interview given to *McKinsey Quarterly*, by Blood and his co-chair at Generation, the super-sized population-reduction freak, Al Gore.

Blood and Gore's Generation fund propaganda claims that its investments are driven by concern for ecological “sustainability,” but as Blood coolly said: “In the end, this is about driving profitability and competitive position.” Blood's partner Gore could not agree more: We don't accept choosing between investing, “according to our values or according to the ways most likely to get us the best return on investment. Our objective,” he said, is “to focus on the best return for our clients, full stop.”

If the human race is to survive, national governments must bring the power of such vultures to a “full stop.”

The urgency of crushing the power of that despicable financier mentality, is most starkly clear in the battle to secure affordable antiretroviral drugs for the millions of human beings who are infected with the killer HIV virus, an effort which Blood's Gore, personally, has done everything to defeat. Anti-retrovirals (ARVs) do not cure AIDS, but they are the single-most effective treatment thus far available, and have proven to be of dramatic benefit in extending lives, and slowing the spread of an epidemic which has already killed over 35 million people, and infected nearly 40 million more, so far.

Access to Medicines: A Universal Right

Developing nations, led by India, Brazil, South Africa, and Thailand, fought for over a decade to secure ARVs at a reasonable price. (See *EIR's* March 23, 2001 cover story.) They have won some individual fights and lost more, but the *principle* of life before profits remains outlawed under globalization.

On May 4, Thailand's Minister of Health, Dr. Mongkol Na Songkhla, announced that his government would uphold its right and intention to import or produce generic drugs for AIDS and certain heart conditions, whether the multinational holders of patents on those drugs approved or not. In November 2006 and February 2007, the Thai government issued

compulsory licenses for the production of two antiretroviral drugs and a heart drug, and it has said that it intends to do the same on other antiretrovirals, should their producers not agree to drastically lower their prices.

“Economic interests cannot be compared with saving human lives and protecting the public health,” Dr. Mongkol declared.

The same day, Brazilian President Lula da Silva signed a decree authorizing Brazil’s first-ever compulsory license, for importation of generic versions of the ARV efavirenz at less than one-third the cost of what its patent-holder, Merck, charges Brazil. Paying triple the price for a drug used by nearly 40% of Brazilians with AIDS, would have bankrupted Brazil’s free AIDS medicine distribution program. The government cited the Brazilian constitutional mandate that health is “a right of all and a duty of the state, guaranteed by social and economic policies which seek to reduce the risk of disease.”

“Not only for ourselves, but for every human being on the planet who is infected, we had to take this decision,” President Lula explained. If we must chose between business and health, “we are going to take care of our health.”

Compulsory licensing is an internationally recognized right, under which nations may issue licenses to companies other than the patent-holder for production of a medicine needed to confront an emergency or defend overriding public interest. The pharmaceutical companies scream that compulsory licenses are an attack on their “intellectual property rights” (IPR) (presumably, by demonstrating that their medicines can be produced at a fraction of the prices they charge), even though governments continue to pay them royalties on their patents under this mechanism.

Clinton vs. Gore: The Case of South Africa

Former President Bill Clinton, however, threw his full support behind the decision of Thailand and Brazil to put life before profits. With Thai Minister Dr. Mongkol standing at his side in New York City on May 9, Clinton explained that he supported those decisions, because “no company will live or die because of high-price premiums for AIDS drugs in middle-income countries, but patients may.” At the same time, he announced new agreements between the Clinton Foundation HIV/AIDS Initiative (CHAI) and Indian generic drug manufacturers Cipla and Matrix to buy and distribute generic drugs in 66 developing nations.

Indian pharmaceutical companies, the primary suppliers of cheap generics to developing nations and health-care NGOs, are also under fire from the pharmaceutical cartel, because without them, most countries would have nowhere to turn except the cartel. Both Brazil and Thailand, for example, are buying the generics for which they just issued compulsory licenses, from India.

Clinton’s May 9 intervention into this fight brought out into the open the long-standing break between himself and

the racist Al Gore over the question of African genocide.

Sub-Saharan Africa remains the epicenter of the AIDS epidemic, home to an incredible 24.7 million of the 39.5 million people estimated to be infected worldwide, according to the latest AIDS epidemic update by the World Health Organization (WHO) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), issued in December 2006. That’s two-thirds (63%) of all the adults and children with HIV in the world. Of the estimated 2.9 million people who died of AIDS in 2006, almost three-quarters (72%) of them lived in sub-Saharan Africa, where 2.1 million people have been lost to humanity because of this disease.

Anyone with any sense of humanity cannot but weep, when reading of the ravages caused by this disease in sub-Saharan Africa. One-third of the people of Swaziland are now infected, the highest prevalence rate in the world. At current levels of HIV prevalence, and in the absence of treatment, a young person in Zambia faces a 50% lifetime risk of dying of AIDS. With AIDS as a predominant factor, a baby girl born in Zimbabwe today has an average lifespan of only 34 years, the lowest in the world; a baby boy, 37 years.

In South Africa, where 5.5 million of its 47.4 million people are infected, the epidemic is steadily increasing. Driven by AIDS, total death rates from all causes in South Africa increased by 79% from 1997 to 2004.

This did not, and does not have to be so, but Gore bears his share of responsibility for this mass murder. As Vice President, Gore served from 1994-99 as head of a Commission on South Africa. When South Africa passed a law in 1997 which allowed the government to import and produce much cheaper generic drugs, including ARVs, the pharmaceutical cartel deployed everything in its power to stop it, including Al Gore. In August 1998, Gore personally threatened then-Vice President Thabo Mbeki that the United States would apply sanctions against the government, should it actually implement the law.

President Clinton did not permit such sanctions, but the pharmaceutical cartels’ relentless war against South Africa, sunk that nation’s plans to establish its own AIDS drugs manufacturing capability with the help of Brazil and India. Clinton sought to intervene again, signing an Executive Order entitled “Access to HIV/AIDS Pharmaceuticals and Medical Technologies,” on May 22, 2000. The EO stated that the United States would take no steps, “through negotiation or otherwise,” against sub-Saharan African nations, and the Republic of South Africa in particular, to revoke or revise “any intellectual property law or policy of a beneficiary sub-Saharan African country, as determined by the President, that regulates HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals or medical technologies if the law or policy of the country . . . promotes access to HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals or medical technologies for affected populations in that country.”

That EO is still in the Federal Registrar, but the White

WHO Backs Life Over Gore

The World Health Organization (WHO) conference in Geneva on May 25 turned into a ten-hour “heated debate” (as reported in the *The Nation* of Bangkok) over compulsory licensing, with the vote going for life over the profits of the globalized pharmaceutical industry. Thailand and Brazil took the lead in getting a resolution passed by the 193 nations attending, which supports the right to such licensing, as permitted under the WTO rules, and which Thailand and Brazil have used to produce or purchase cheap generic drugs for treating HIV/AIDS patients. The United States led the opposition to the resolution, threatening sanctions against Thailand if it refused to rescind the compulsory licenses. Al Gore has offered his full support to the Bush Administration threats.

House press office has yet to confirm to *EIR* whether the order is still in effect, or whether it was rescinded by Gore’s co-thinkers in the Bush-Cheney Administration.

Bush and Gore on the Same Team

Whether it has been explicitly rescinded, or just ignored, the Bush regime certainly does not accept the policy-intent of that EO. The U.S. Trade Representative cited Thailand’s compulsory licensing as a problem earlier in the year, and then, at the beginning of May, placed Thailand on its Priority Watch List, an action which carries the threat of trade sanctions or reprisals. Dr. Mongkol came to Washington to attempt to reverse the threats, but he reported after meeting with U.S. Commerce Secretary Carlos Gutierrez on May 22, that Gutierrez “is on the side of the pharmaceutical companies.”

That same day, Billy Tauzin, president of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA, the cartel lobby) lambasted Thailand in a teleconference with the media, blaming it for setting an example which other countries may follow, as Brazil did. For this maniac, it is “the spreading epidemic of compulsory licensing” which must be stopped, rather than a disease which threatens the human race.

EIR’s Mike Billington asked Tauzin about the contrast between Clinton’s support for the Thai and Brazilian action, and Gore’s support for PhRMA. Tauzin was quick to attack Clinton, reporting that he has demanded a meeting with him to protest his intervention. Gore, however, has been a consistent advocate of “intellectual property rights” for a long, long time, Tauzin said, and PhRMA welcomes his help.

What Tauzin did not say, is, that back in 1998, trade threats made against Thailand—as in the South African case, personally directed by Vice President Gore on behalf of the

pharmaceutical cartel—succeeded in forcing Thailand to back down on efforts, already under way, for domestic production of new generic ARVs.

Gaining Millions of ‘Life Years’

Even with the sabotage, antiretroviral drugs have snatched millions of “life years” back from the disease of AIDS. The December 2006 WHO/UNAIDS report reports that an estimated 2 million life years have been added worldwide since 2002 in low- and middle-income countries, by the expanding provision of antiretroviral drug treatment to people with HIV and AIDS.

Nearly 800,000 of these life-years were gained in sub-Saharan Africa, with the “vast majority” of those years gained in “the past two years of antiretroviral treatment scale-up.” Yet, according to the report, despite a ten-fold increase in the number of people in sub-Saharan Africa receiving antiretrovirals, since December 2003, less than one quarter (23%) of the estimated 4.6 million people in that region who need treatment, have received it.

In Ibero-America, where treatment programs began earlier, and cover more of the population, an estimated 834,000 life-years have been gained since 2002. And the epidemic there remains generally stable, as opposed to Africa, East and Central Asia, and Eastern Europe. (In the latter regions, the number of people living with HIV in 2006 was over one-fifth (21%) higher than in 2004, with new infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2006 increasing by almost 70% over the number of new HIV infections in 2004.)

The Brazilian anti-AIDS program, one of the most comprehensive ARV programs in the world, is credited by WHO/UNAIDS as being a major factor in keeping the HIV epidemic stable (at around 0.5% since 2000) in the region.

In 1996, Brazil initiated a program to provide antiretrovirals free to *all* Brazilians with HIV/AIDS who require them. The government set up a clinic outreach program to identify those who needed them, including homeless, drug addicts, and impoverished, and, as much as possible, relied on the public sector’s own excellent drug-manufacturing capability to supply the ARVs. The genocide and pharmaceutical lobbies told Brazil it could not afford to treat its people. A disgusted Brazilian Health Minister Paulo Teixeira, at the time, reported that Brazil was told that rich countries “would care for their infected. The poor countries, in the name of economic rationality, must consider their infected a lost cause.”

Brazil proved them wrong, setting an example which other countries have tried to follow. AIDS mortality rates decreased by 50% between 1996 and 2002; AIDS-related hospitalizations fell by 80% during the same period. Mother-to-child transmission dropped from 16% in 1997, to less than 4% in 2002. By 2001, the extent of the epidemic was less than half of what it had been projected to be before the program started, and has remained stable.



'Don't Bet on Man-Made Origins of Global Warming'

Piers Corbyn, an astrophysicist, is the originator of the revolutionary Solar Weather Technique of long-range forecasting and founder of Weather Action Long Range Forecasters.

From his research into the causes of weather change, he totally rejects the carbon dioxide-based theory of global warming and climate change. Corbyn is one of the scientists featured in the wagTV film "The Great Global Warming Swindle," which was shown on Channel 4 in Britain in March.

Corbyn was interviewed by Gregory Murphy on May 2.

EIR: Could you please tell us a little of your background?

Corbyn: I've got a first-class degree in physics from Imperial College, and a higher degree in astrophysics from Queen Mary College, which are both part of the University of London. Prior to that, I was always very interested in weather, and I built myself an observing weather station and did experiments in science and the weather in high school.

While studying astrophysics, I knew of various supposed connections between solar activity (that is, things like sunspots) and the weather, although at the time, I was more interested in sunspots. Subsequently, I thought that the idea of trying to predict sunspots, which was something I wanted to do, was a bit silly, because, who cares? It might be more interesting if one could predict the weather using some aspects of solar activity, if I could predict them, and I set about doing that.

Now, it was too difficult, and I gave up—until the miners' strike came along in 1984. And friends involved in these things in Britain, asked me, "Piers, you were trying to do long-range weather forecasting. Is it going to be a cold winter?"

And I said, "I haven't a clue. I've given up."

And they said, "Well, have another go, see if you can tell us."

So, I did go back into trying to do this, and I said that the winter of 1984-85 in the United Kingdom would be very cold. And it was. It wasn't quite cold enough for the miners to beat the government—you know, I wanted them to win—but it was very cold.

After that, I went back into doing [weather prediction]. And to cut a long story short, I found a certain connection, a certain predictability. I tested this by doing gambling with William Hill, the bookmaker here, in the Summer of 1988.

Then, for 12 years, I carried on doing gambling every month [on weather prediction], and made a lot of money, until they stopped me from doing it.

This was things like, "April in London will be warmer than normal," or "there will there be thunderstorms in a certain time period of a few days."...

EIR: I noticed that on your website, that you got banned. Now the going thing is risk management services, one Bob Ward (who wants to stop the DVD of "The Great Global Warming Swindle" from being released) is running a weather derivatives operation. So, while you were doing it on a small scale, now they want to make a whole financial services industry out of it.

Corbyn: That's right. They want a financial services industry run on fear. They want to carry on trading carbon and energy and selling insurance and so on, running on fear. The last thing the Global Warming lobby wants, actually, is reliable long-range weather forecasts. They live on uncertainty and fear.

Now, in 1995, I set up a limited company called Weatheraction Ltd, and we've been through various phases since then, onto and now off the stock exchange.... And now we're now doing long-range forecasts up to 12 months ahead, more accurately than anything we did before. We sell to farmers and the energy industry and so on. Rail operators buy them, for example, to get warning of heavy rainstorms, leaves on the line in the Autumn, and potential landslides.

EIR: It seems like you're producing your forecasts from actual physical observations, not like NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in the United States, which uses more computer modelling, and which tends to have high inaccuracy.

Corbyn: Well, as I said in a presentation I gave in January, at the Dana Centre, which is part of the Science Museum near Imperial College London: We use computers, of course, but in a different way from traditional meteorological approaches. Computer modelling for weather forecasting, and indeed for climate forecasting, has reached its limits.

No amount of improved computer power will get past the really basic climate inputs. The solar activity—especially par-

ticles—from the Sun, which affects the upper and lower atmosphere—these things are also modulated by lunar effects, for example. We do take those into account in our forecasts. We have eight weather periods every month and six or seven out of the eight will normally be essentially correct, in any one month.

EIR: It seems that the computer models hold the Sun's output as constant. They can't model water vapor. And what other researchers have told me, is that once you start putting up the energy input in the computer model, and the carbon cycle, the model is invalid.

Corbyn: That's right. The model is invalid. There are lots of clever ways at showing data in their models, and clever people involved, but overall it's "rubbish in equals rubbish out."

On the very fundamental, basic level, I think we can see it's invalid just by looking at the Ice Ages.

It's not the case that carbon dioxide drives temperatures. When you leave Ice Ages, it's the other way around: The temperatures go up first, and then carbon dioxide levels go up. And if you look at the fluctuations during the Ice Ages, you can see that, actually, temperature goes up and down, about twice as often as carbon dioxide levels go up and down.

So that means that for about half the time, they're going to be moving in opposite directions, and half the time, they'll be moving in the same direction. I mean, essentially, that they appear unconnected; or if there are any connections, those change in time so overall there is no correlation. They are probably connected in some complex way involving many things, including plant life and the sea, but there's no evidence anywhere that carbon dioxide systematically drives temperature. Where there is evidence of some sort of driving, it's the other way around.

So, that being the case, that whole theory is fundamentally a failure. Actually, since 1998, world temperatures have been falling.

EIR: Lately, the BBC and the U.S. press have picked up on how this is the warmest April in Central England for a while, but yet, they don't talk about the 4- to 5-year running cold period in the Southern Hemisphere, because it pokes a hole in their line that "the World is warming up, and Antarctica is going to melt and flood whole islands in the Pacific."

Corbyn: There are fundamental things wrong with that "warm April in Central England proving something" approach. First of all, of course, America's just had a cold winter. But the Central England data set (which they use to approximate to Britain, when it is not) occupies 1/5,000th of the global area. So, to say this warm April is evidence of global warming, is insane. It is evidence of a warm April in Central England; that is all. To talk about the World, we need to use data for the World and they don't like doing that now.

The phrase "Global Warming" is a description. It is not a cause. You often hear that some warming somewhere is

"caused by Global Warming" but this is conceptually nonsense. Warming doesn't cause itself. Its like saying a car accident on your street corner was caused by accident levels in the whole of America. That would be silly. The point is, they are creating "Global Warming" as a great bogey force in itself which has to be tackled by various measures of taxation, etc.

EIR: The latest news, in the *New York Times*, is that a new study shows that the ice cap will melt 30 years ahead of time. So they must have found a satellite that looks into the future.

Corbyn: Well, of course, there's nothing new happening in the world now, that hasn't happened before: In terms of the post-glacial period—i.e., since the end of the last Ice Age 10,000 years ago—the last 700 or so years have been the coldest part of the last 10,000 years, and 4,000 years ago, it was much warmer than now. That was the Bronze Age. It was called the "climate optimum" by historians, and since then, temperatures have actually declined, while carbon dioxide levels have gone up.

In the detail since 1910—about 100 years ago, carbon dioxide levels have gone up, and for various reasons, so have temperatures. But the general trend in the last 4,000 years is that carbon dioxide and temperature have been moving against each other.

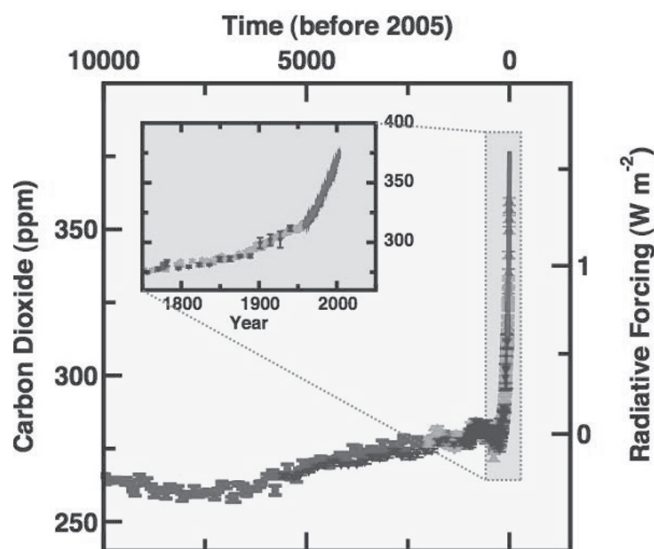
Now, in the world, the main periodicity of temperature changes is the 22-year magnetic cycle of the Sun. And we understand quite a lot about why that is. There has also been a general increase in solar activity (apart from the 11-year or 22-year fluctuations) since about 1910, which then peaked around 1940, and then declined and rose again since around 1972. World temperatures have followed the general level of solar activity throughout this time, and for millions of years before that.

The peak of the current 22-year cycle was in 2002-03, and we're now in a cooling phase of that cycle. If you take [as the Global Warmers did] the world average annual temperatures, the warmest was in 1998 and every year since then has been cooler. However, there were cold years in 1997 and 1999, so if you take a two-year moving average, the peak comes as 2002-2003. So you see the world temperature moving average peaked at the same time as the phase of the natural 22-year cycle. What we think is happening is that world temperatures since then may not now be rising much, or at all, on average.

For ten years up to 2002-03, we were in the rising phase of a natural cycle [related to the 22-year magnetic cycle of the Sun] and now we are in a cooling phase which is actually stronger than any slow warming. Warming up to 2002-03 happened to coincide with CO₂ levels going up, but so what? CO₂ is still rising while temperature is not.

In terms of climate epochs It may be, that really we're in a period overall, where temperature and carbon dioxide are actually moving in opposite directions, in terms of deviations from any driving force from outside. But for some reason,

FIGURE 1

The CO₂ 'Hockey Stick' Curve

Source: After IPCC 2007.

This is the false representation of the CO₂ atmospheric concentration trend over the past 10,000 years. Values before the year 1958 do not represent the atmospheric concentrations, but the artifacts caused by depletion of CO₂ from ice, and by the arbitrary changing of the age of the samples. This curve, which is from the 2007 report of the IPCC, is discussed in Zbigniew Jaworowski's article "CO₂: The Greatest Scientific Scandal of Our Time," EIR March 16, 2007.

there is also a general increase in solar activity. That was definitely the case since 1910 or so, and that is also causing a general slow warming, both of which may also be coming to an end now, or in a few years.

In any case, carbon dioxide appears to be irrelevant.

EIR: What about the recent book of Henrik Svensmark and Nigel Calder, *The Chilling Stars*, about the cosmic ray connection to some formation of clouds and cooling? How does the 22-year magnetic cycle of the Sun, affect that?

Corbyn: I think their experimental work which shows that charged particles cause cloud nucleation and could therefore affect the development of weather fronts is of tremendous significance, and groundbreaking. That is their contribution, but I think claims that cosmic rays themselves are a driving force of any significance in climate have fundamental problems.

EIR: There's another meeting of the IPCC in Bangkok this week to produce another summary for policymakers. To be more honest, it's a summary *written by* policymakers. . . . And you wrote a letter requesting that certain graphs omitted by the IPCC in their "Summary for Policymakers" be included

when they present the final version for approval in Bangkok on May 4. Did you have an answer yet?

Corbyn: No, there are two things: One is, that I've written the letter to the leaders of the British activity on the IPCC, Sir David King, Chief Scientific Advisor, and David Miliband, the minister responsible for environment—who, I would like to add, in my personal scale of regard for the democratic process and the truth, comes at the bottom of all MPs I've ever come across.

I also sent a copy to Prof. Lord Martin Rees, President of the Royal Society, who, in previous times, advised me on questions of neutrino energies in cosmology. So, I do know him. He is a very, very good scientist, but I think he's sold his soul for something or other, in the Royal Society. We'll see.

Anyway, there's been no reply to the letter I wrote saying, "Please, by Bangkok, get the graph that was left out put into that 'Summary for Policymakers.'"

What they've done in their "Summary for Policymakers," is put in a graph showing that carbon dioxide levels have been rising, since about 5,000 years ago. So, I wrote them saying: If you're putting this in, please also put the graph, measured from official sources, which show what temperatures have been doing. We must have these comparisons; policymakers should have these comparisons.

What also happened is that one Labour Member of Parliament—Martyn Jones—has now asked Parliamentary questions to the Government on the lines I suggested, because he saw my letter. Jones is a scientist himself, and he's very distressed about what's going on.

EIR: There's a very interesting paper that's been published in *Energy and Environment* by Ernst Beck on the 180 years of measurements of atmospheric CO₂ that were carried out by Nobel Prize laureates and other scientists from the 1800s into the 1950s. Contrary to what is shown in ice cores, there have been periods where you had 400 parts per million [ppm], almost up to 500 ppm, for example, and a period in the 1850s, where there is a peak. But, as I remember, there were not many power plants, and other assorted man-made industries at that time to account for this CO₂.

Corbyn: Absolutely: There's a lot of modulation of carbon dioxide and temperatures, which has nothing to do with mankind—plant growth being one of them, and volcanoes being another.

Now, it is also very important to notice that ice cores do not measure annual amounts of carbon dioxide, but the values are spread out over, maybe, centuries, because carbon dioxide is a gas; it diffuses into the ice. So, although the annual layers of ice will give you measures of temperatures then, or temperatures within a few years or so of any date, carbon dioxide levels and dates *can not* be estimated with anything like such accuracy. Reading CO₂ information out of ice is like reading writing in ink on blotting paper. It can be done to an extent but it is blotchy, there is a very large inherent lack of definition.

For comparison, if temperatures were represented by biro marks on blotting paper then CO₂ levels would be represented by using a paste brush.

This comes to another lie of the global warmers: They say, “Well, forget about the past; carbon dioxide levels are now rising faster than they’ve ever risen before and this must be dangerous.”

Now, there’s no evidence of CO₂ levels having risen, or not risen, faster than before, because you couldn’t see such things in the ice cores. What they put out about that is a total lie.

The paper you refer to, is very interesting and important because it gives measurements much more recently, and probably more accurately, than ice-core data which have inherently very blunt resolution. It blows more holes in CO₂ orthodoxy.

The key point is that carbon dioxide is not a driver of temperature. And there must have been many periods when carbon dioxide levels were very high, or put another way we have no reason to think there were never such periods. The Global Warmers’ claim is a bit like saying that on a hazy day, because you can only see one tall building out of your window, there are no others anywhere. Anyway, whatever peaks or troughs there were in CO₂ levels which we cannot see, it is clear that CO₂ itself is not the driving force of temperatures as claimed by CO₂ orthodoxy.

EIR: Yes, I asked this question in an e-mail to Phil Jones [a leading British global warming scientist] at the Climate Research Unit, in which he said, he had not read the paper, but on face value, he could tell me that the paper was “totally wrong,” and ice cores were the only way to determine CO₂ Period.

Then I asked about the paper on global mean temperature that a Danish professor put out, which, you know, has created a big problem for the Global Warmers. Phil Jones, again, told me that there was something wrong with the paper, that it would not have been published in a “reasonable” climate journal, and that I had to use “Google Scholar” to see how many citations the paper had. So, in essence, he said, “check on the internet to see what’s true!”

Corbyn: Eee-yi-yi-yi. Well, take the lie about sea level rising. Now, there have been actual measurements of the Maldive Islands that show that if you stick to actual data, they show that sea levels have gone down in the Maldives (or the Islands have risen up) in the last 70 years. But the general problem is that the [Global Warmers’] sea level measurements in the Pacific are insane, because the Pacific is in constant motion. You know, there’s a ring of volcanoes in the Pacific, and indeed, it shows that the whole area is moving. So, these islands are going to go up and down, and it has nothing to do with sea ‘level’ however it is defined. We also have to be clear that a rigid idea of sea level is stupid. The motion of tectonic plates means that trenches in the sea floor come and go and sea water goes down or up accordingly.

The overall point is, that since the last Ice Age, sea level—or to be more precise, sea volume—has been rising, because heat energy has been slowly getting into the sea. The sea as a whole used to be much colder, and as heat flows in, the depth of warmer, less dense water in the upper layers increases and the total volume goes up. It has been expanding since the end of the last Ice Age, 10,000 years ago. That expansion has nothing to do with carbon dioxide, and on the scale of things, what’s happening to temperatures this year, or last year, or the last decade, is not important. And that is why, when the Romans came to England—in much warmer times—the sea level was lower. There are ports which they built, which are now well under the sea.

EIR: Yes, it seems that the Warmers forget about underwater volcano activity; they especially forget about, the underwater volcano activity in the Arctic Sea! This is what creates the melt ponds, which they cry about.

Corbyn: Absolutely. Of course, they also don’t admit the early Medieval Warm Period—about 900-1100 A.D.—which shows clearly in Greenland ice cores. It was much warmer than now. Greenland was called Greenland when discovered by the Vikings, because it was warmer than now, habitable, and a lot of people emigrated there.

And polar bears did very well in the warmer times. They don’t live by eating snow and ice; they eat fish, birds, and animals, which do better in warmer times. Polar bears didn’t die out at all; they didn’t die out in the last 10,000 years, nor during the previous interglacial, nor the one before that, nor before that. So, they’re just used as a deceitful heartthrob; you know, to pluck your heartstrings because the “polar bears might die out.”

EIR: Yes, we should find a picture of a polar bear chasing one of these people trying to take its picture and publish *that*, instead of all of these cute little pictures of polar bears.

Corbyn: Anyway, my view is that climate changes have happened in the last 100 years, as they have done over just about any period of such length in the last million years. Since 1910, the world has got a bit warmer, although not as warm as it was in late or early Medieval times. Averaged over a century or so, it was warmer than the last 100 years in every century from about 1,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago, peaking around the Bronze Age 4,000 years ago.

The Global Warmers are presenting climate in a pixel blip at our end of the tapestry of time as something especially different from the rest. It is not special, it is pretty ordinary. Their opinion is madness.

That warming is a good thing. It leads to more prosperity. If it goes on, it could lead to the reopening of what’s called the Northwest Passages, a sea route to the North Pacific going past Greenland and through parts of Canada.

And our own idea—and we do have some climate fore-

casts based on ideas about changing solar activity—is that actually, this world warming has probably reached or is reaching its peak, and it will stay constant, or it go down a bit, until the end of our forecast, which is 2013. Beyond that, we're not sure what will happen, but the warming will trend will most likely have ended by then. We need to do more work on it.

EIR: The Global Warming crowd talks about increased CO₂ as some kind of negative thing, but if you think about all the changes in plants, with photosynthesis being better produced, you will have more food output—

Corbyn: Yes, that's right, more food. And it's good for trees, good for grasses; good for fish, it's great! More CO₂ equals good, and global warming equals good. More CO₂ increases the bounteousness of life—although they're not calling that good. The CO₂ causes the plants to grow, but the CO₂ is not the driver of temperatures they claim. A warmer world encourages plants to grow as well. A warmer world and more CO₂; That's the best.

EIR: Yes. Just ask anybody who moves from South Dakota in the United States, to Florida. That's what [climate scientist] Fred Singer always says, when you ask him about “Is the warmer climate better?” “Well, just ask someone who just moved South Dakota, where it's frozen a lot of the time, to Miami, where it's nice and warm. Ask them.”

The one thing the warmers don't have, is a sense of humor. And the faked data, which are probably faker than the intelligence we were told about the Iraq War—

Corbyn: Oh, absolutely! The so-called hockey stick [Figure 1] is a lie. They've known it's a lie, yet they carry on repeating it.

EIR: Yes, the IPCC has backed off the hockey stick in its last report, but it's still there. It's just not pointed to as if it's their Holy Grail.

Corbyn: The Al Gore film, as far as I could see, has got the hockey stick in it. . . . I counted 20 deliberate lies in his film—well, I say “deliberate” because Gore ought to know better. And I wrote them all down. I daresay, you've had got a few of them anyway, but I think—

EIR: Yes, there's been a lot of people who've gone through it and found all the misrepresentations. And the Global Warmers are crying about “The Great Global Warming Swindle” film over a small error in one little chart, while Al Gore's film is like Soviet propaganda. That's what some people have told me, that Al Gore's film was just put together like Soviet propaganda.

Corbyn: He could change his name to Al Gorebbels.

EIR: We call him Al Gordo, because he's so large.

Corbyn: Compared with a pixel blip?

As World Goes Nuclear Why Doesn't Germany?

by Rainer Apel

If you stroll along the busy downtown areas of Germany's bigger cities, you are almost certain to encounter a group of young people handing out leaflets next to a poster that asks the German population whether it is more backward, with its post-nuclear thinking than, for example, the so-called “developing nations” such as Morocco or Saudi Arabia, which are convinced that nuclear power is the technology of the future. Other posters point out the irony that numerous nations, far less developed than Germany, believe that maglev trains are the ideal transportation system, whereas many German politicians reject that system, although it was developed by German engineers.

These polemics, coming from the abundant campaign arsenal of the LaRouche Youth Movement, hit a real pro-technology ferment in the country, in favor of nuclear power and maglev projects, which still has difficulty getting into the open. As for nuclear development, it is gaining increasing support now, in the context of the intensifying public debate on the so-called global warming issue, because among energy resources, nuclear power is the one with the least greenhouse gas emissions. Even market speculators have discovered the benefits of nuclear power development: On April 23, the German edition of the *Financial Times* carried an investment column with the headline, “With Nuclear Power Against Global Warming,” recommending that investors buy uranium stocks, as the mineral of the future. The down side of this is that speculation, notably by aggressive hedge funds, has quadrupled the market price of uranium in less than two years. It is urgent, therefore, that governments intervene, to control the pricing of such a strategic mineral.

There have been a number of prominent endorsements of nuclear power by business leaders and policy-makers in Germany, since mid-April. On April 23, financial market newswires reported that Michael Diekmann, the CEO of Allianz, Germany's leading insurance company, said in a statement on global warming that he “cannot imagine that Germany stay out of nuclear, if it wants to meet the climate protection criteria.” And just a few days before, German Economics Minister Michael Glos, said in Hanover, at an event related to the traditional Springtime industrial exhibit there, that the next national election campaign in 2009, will have to take up the nuclear issue, in order to break through the present paralysis.



OEIRNS

The LaRouche movement in Dresden, Germany calls for a Russian-German energy alliance: "Yes to nuclear power!" For some 20 years, the LaRouche forces have stood almost alone in supporting nuclear power, but now some other Germans are coming to the realization that this is both safe, and necessary.

On May 3, E.ON, one of the largest power producers in Germany, presented its outlook for expansion to the East of Europe and to Turkey, in the wake of its recent takeover of a 30% share of Spain's energy giant ENDESA. The Spanish firm holds stakes in numerous energy firms of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. There are E.ON plans to build nuclear power plants in Romania and Bulgaria, and the firm is also engaged in talks to find a partner also in Russia. That may become relevant in respect to Turkey's intention to build its first three or four nuclear power plants in the coming decade—a project which Russian energy firms are very much interested in.

As far as the future of nuclear power in Germany itself is concerned, E.ON's CEO Wulf Bernotat said on May 3 that while his firm respects the Nuclear Exit Law* in Germany, he thinks the country will have to begin discussing nuclear, again, as there is "no other way" to meet the anti-emissions targets for 2020 and 2050. On May 7, Bernotat shifted into a higher gear, in an exclusive interview with *Die Welt*, a leading national news daily, complaining that the German government and most politicians talk a lot about the "protection of the environment," but not about energy policy. The so-called "national energy summits" of government, industry, and experts have so far failed to produce a well-thought-out agenda, and the question of where energy is to come from in the fu-

*In 2000, the German government officially announced its intention to phase out nuclear power altogether by 2020; the legislation to implement this policy, subsequently adopted, is known as the Nuclear Exit Law.

ture, remains unsolved. Therefore, Bernotat hinted that it may prove useless to attend the next such summit, scheduled for July 3.

If Germany wants to keep the climate protection targets, it cannot have the illusion of replacing coal and nuclear with renewables, Bernotat said, insisting, "We cannot fill all of Germany with windmills." He noted that it is absurd that top politicians tell him in private that the "nuclear power exit is nonsense," but would never come out with that in public. The energy issue is left hostage to emotions; sober arguments are not possible in the public debate. Bernotat

also attacked the European Union Commission in Brussels for its strategy of deregulating energy prices and power grids, as creating obstacles for "expensive" investments in the energy industry.

Outside of the LaRouche Movement in Germany, which has always been a committed supporter of nuclear power development, some cautious first steps toward a revival of a constructive debate on nuclear technology, at least on the part of the Christian Democratic party, can be reported. On May 4, Katerina Reiche, deputy chairwoman of the CDU parliamentary group and nuclear safety spokeswoman of her party, said in Berlin that the climate protection agenda "puts enormous pressure on the (anti-nuclear) Social Democrats to rethink their policy." Whereas nuclear technology alone would, in her view, not solve the greenhouse gas emissions problem, one thing, she stressed, is clear, namely that "without nuclear power, it cannot be done at all," and the nuclear exit policy of the SPD has to be reviewed, therefore. And on May 7, Ronald Pofalla, general party manager of the Christian Democrats, said in Berlin, when announcing that his party will sharpen its political profile in preparation for the coming elections, that if Germany stays committed to a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, it cannot keep its present policy of walking away from nuclear power. While these are not yet the long-overdue endorsements of new nuclear power projects—these remarks still address the extension of licenses for existing power plants—but a first step in the right direction has been taken.

Lipstick on the Pig

Record profits may look good on press releases, but the banks are bankrupt, and so is the system.

The U.S. banking system is enjoying its most profitable era in history, with commercial banks reporting a record \$146 billion in profits in 2006, and the securities sector, which includes the investment banks, reporting a record \$33 billion in profits. These figures, from the FDIC and the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association, respectively, are truly impressive, not because they reflect a strong financial system, but because they are complete frauds.

The U.S. economy has been operating below breakeven since the late 1960s, and our productive industrial base has been deliberately destroyed while the speculative and service sectors have grown dramatically. In physical economic terms, as opposed to the prevailing financial accounting, we have seen a precipitous decline in the productive side of our economy, and a dangerous increase in the overhead side. With less wealth being created—measured in physical economic terms—and overhead expenses soaring, the U.S. economy has been making up the difference by going ever deeper into debt. Government debt, corporate debt, and consumer debt have all soared, as we struggled to paper over our economic deterioration.

The official figures from the U.S. government, as bad as they are, show the collapse. In the 1960s, the total debt in the U.S. economy, as reported by the Federal Reserve, grew by \$1.53 for every \$1 increase in GDP. In the 1970s, that number increased to \$1.68, and jumped to \$2.93 in the go-go 1980s, when the U.S. economy blew

out with the stock market crash of 1987, the collapse of the savings and loans, and the bankruptcy of the big banks. In the 1990s, the economy went into debt by \$3.17 for every dollar increase in GDP, with the system nearly blowing out around the Russian GKO/LTCM crisis in late 1998. The response to that crisis, which included the “wall of money” and the Nasdaq bubble, led to a tremendous jump in debt, with the economy taking on \$4.88 in debt for every \$1 growth in GDP during the 2000-06 period.

Were we incurring all this debt to expand our productive base, to expand our infrastructure, to push back the frontiers of science and technology, that would have been useful. Instead, we took on increasing amounts of debt to feed the bubble, thereby weakening our economy.

Within such a dynamic, what is profit? To the financiers, the income stream from the growing debt is counted as profit, but all it really is, is a small dent in the losses which will ultimately occur when the debt is not repaid. Overall, the financial system is actually hemorrhaging money, and hiding it with accounting fictions and off-shore, off-balance-sheet machinations. The profits they claim to be earning, do not really exist.

One place the losses are hidden is in the global derivatives market, which stood at \$486 trillion at the end of 2006, according to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). *EIR* suspects that a more accurate figure would be in the range of \$1-2 quadrillion, but even the admitted level is so far be-

yond the pale that further quantification is pointless.

The derivatives market has no reason for existence beyond its role as a vehicle for providing the illusion of value and profits while the system disintegrates. It, like the system it supports, is a fiction. The purpose of the derivatives market, and the fake profits it generates, is to bolster the facade of solvency behind which a new political system, imperial in nature, can be constructed.

For the oligarchs, this means tearing down the nation-states and running the world through a collection of banker-run corporate cartels, in a manner designed to substantially reduce the world's population to what they consider to be more manageable levels. To them, the bubble is not something to be saved, but a weapon to be used against the nations, and the United States in particular.

The only way to stop the destruction of the United States is through sovereign action to put this financial system through formal bankruptcy proceedings, freezing the debts to stop home foreclosures and the demise of necessary economic activities, the working out over time of valid debts, and the writing off of the mass of derivatives and other speculative scams.

Ironically, this would allow the return to real banking, coupled with directed government credit to get the productive side of the economy moving again. Rather than having giant banks pulling money out of communities all across the country to feed their derivatives fix, banks could resume their proper role of funding genuine economic development in their areas, making *real* profits by helping their customers and service areas prosper. That would be a welcome change for the nation, for the public, and for the honest bankers caught in this destructive system.

Man & the Skies Above

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 11, 2007

You might wish to put some of the blame for today's perilous planetary state of affairs, on that Frederick Engels who claimed he could not see an ontological difference between man and ape. Thumbing his nose at humanity, so to speak. The underlying fact of that monkey business, is that that unfortunate Engels was a British subject, one who enjoyed income from slave-produced cotton, who came to serve as an important Fabian Society asset of his own later time, and, who, thus, in a curious manner of speaking by some, could be said to have come honestly by his faults.¹

* * *

Another big supernova has recently come to the attention of the press. This is reported to have occurred in a distant gal-



NASA, ESA, HEIC, the Hubble Heritage Team, Y.-H. Chu and R.M. Williams (UIUC)
A Hubble Space Telescope image of a supernova remnant (N 63A), the remains of a massive star that exploded in a nearby galaxy. What threat do such stellar events pose to mankind?

axy, but qualified specialists warn us that a similar event might be expected in our own galaxy during the time of some more-or-less-distant-future generations. The question has thus been posed, whether such events mark either the approaching end of everything about us, or require a new step forward in the regular course of development of man's intended role within our universe at large.

The solution for that astronomical challenge to man's future, can be expressed in four steps, in the answers to a series of four interdependent ques-

tions presented in the opening chapter of the main body of this report. I show here, that that challenge of the heavens can only be met by, first, developing the knowledge of the principle needed to meet an immediate scientific-political challenge to life on our Earth today.

So, in a current series of events of Earth-bound, world-wide impact, we are faced immediately with the threat of a different sort of explosion, an already ongoing general economic crisis of the present world system.

First, we are now confronted by a threatened, global political-economic explosion, one which would be triggered, directly, or indirectly, by what could be a crisis of the just recently elected government in, perhaps, Britain, France, Britain's Cayman Islands, or elsewhere. Or, it could be trig-

1. For example: Fabian Society asset Alexander Helphand, aka "Parvus," was formally absorbed by British interests during a visit to London, during which, a meeting with the aging Fabian Society asset Engels was one of the tempting delicacies put on Helphand's agenda. The connections of Helphand to British intelligence, include the "Young Turk" operation, his role as a British arms dealer operating from that region, his role as the one-time controller of L.D. Trotsky and actual author of Trotsky's "Permanent Revolution," his successful penetration of Germany's war-time intelligence service with his "Parvus Plan" proposal, and his death in Germany, as a putative fascist linked to Coudenhove-Kalergi's operation.



Carbon Disclosure Project



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One of the principal obstacles to preventing a global new dark age today, is the unwillingness of the sympathizers of Al Gore's "Global Warming" swindle, to recognize and accept the essential distinction of man from ape.

gered by the inherently disastrous economic effects of failure to halt the spread of the influence of Al Gore's "Global Warming" swindle, which, itself, might easily unleash an awfully calamitous turn of the current history of mankind.

Currently, as the pattern of recent elections in the United Kingdom and France warn us, virtually all of Europe west of Russia and Belarus, expresses an ongoing pattern of accelerating cultural breakdown of a collection of economically distressed, even ruined, and increasingly ungovernable nations in a virtually globalized western and central Europe. Similarly, a threatened global chain-reaction might be set off by the wild-eyed measures of California's Schwarzenegger government, or kindred potential triggers of world crisis elsewhere.

Thus, within the local neighborhood we occupy within our own galaxy, the most immediate threat, is represented by our second question. That is, *whether that onrushing, global economic-financial crisis, or a similar outburst, would signal the rapid onrush of a global dark age for all humanity, or, hopefully, in the alternative, is it possible that the already worsening political bankruptcy of such current nations, might be, hopefully, only a virtually final warning that we must recognize the urgency of launching a transition into a new and better age for all mankind?*

My answer to both the first and second questions, must be posed in terms of a third. *Do we have presently, a sufficient number of persons who are willing to think creatively, as I propose, and who also possess, therefore, the will to act in ways to ensure that civilization turns back the onrushing threat of a*

global new dark age already descending upon Earthly mankind?

Finally, since the solution to the question respecting the implications of the phenomena of supernovae depends upon development of the creative powers of mankind, *does man have the capability of making the kind of series of successive scientific discoveries through which we might become equipped to deal with such developments?*

Meanwhile, the ultimately related, but immediate question, is, specifically: *whether, or not, we are able, both subjectively and objectively, to reverse that damage to mankind. Is it, perhaps, already too late to be able to return now to the policies of former U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt?*

Could we still make that turnabout,

from current policy-trends, soon enough, to introduce that presently indispensable factor of cooperation among willing nations of the world, without which a plunge into a dark age would be virtually inevitable for the future immediately ahead? *The quality of leadership which U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt expressed, is urgently needed now, if we could believe fairly that the time has not already passed, when we might reestablish the hegemony of what is demanded by a humanistically optimistic outlook, an outlook which could transform the presently onrushing, global crisis, into the beginning of a better age for all mankind.*

In response to that question, my admittedly hopeful estimate is, that we may still have at least a little time to accomplish just that turn, away from the present downward course of world events, and toward a sudden and radical change from the world's presently prevalent direction, toward doom: a change in direction which could still avert a rather immediate plunge into a global new dark age, but, even then, not by much.

There are, principally, two kinds of psychological obstacles to carrying out such an urgently needed reform. The first, and most threatening of these obstacles, is what is typified by the Frederick Engels' unwillingness, then, and the sympathizers of Al Gore's "Global Warming" swindle, now, to recognize, and to accept the essential, functional distinction of man from ape.² The relevance of that distinction, is the principal

2. As in the case of "Parvus," British intelligence has long orchestrated other peoples' wars, revolutions, and the like, as it did the so-called "Seven Years War," and, also, in slyly orchestrating Napoleon Bonaparte's wrecking of

topic of my attention in this present report. The second obstacle, is the Yahoo-like mentality expressed, as if instinctively, by misfortunate creatures such as current President George W. Bush, and the notorious former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore. Nothing could be done to save civilization from the plunge into a dark age, without immediate action to remove the error which those kinds of obstacles to a current civilization's survival represent. There is virtually no visible future for the U.S.A. now, unless, first, Vice-President Cheney were ousted immediately, and, second, *then*, Bush either immediately replaced, or placed under a suitable emergency reorganization of his presently disintegrating administration.

Those inside the leading Congressional and related circles of the U.S.A. political system, who are waiting, as if idly, for a hopeful aftermath of the November 2008 U.S. general election, are, frankly, procrastinating in a way which would

continental Europe: all for the greater glory of the British empire-in-fact of that time. This was done, repeatedly, through such means as taking over the minds of the credulous dupes in the nations which London targets for such manipulations. Engels' silly "Anti-Dühring" tract was a typically British Engels' fury at the successful role of Henry C. Carey in promoting the American System as a design for Bismarck's accelerating the economic development of Germany. Engels, played a crucial role in duping Marx into frankly silly denunciations of the American System of Alexander Hamilton, and of economists such as Friedrich List and Henry C. Carey. Engels' "monkey business," referred to here, was actually a significant element in a political intelligence operation directed by Lord Palmerston's London of that time.

be suicidal for our republic, unless their current behavior were changed somewhat radically, or, unless new leadership came quickly to the surface.

In looking at these crucial questions of principle before us, we must not overlook the often dirty nitty-gritty of politics at its popular roots. The greatest such present threat at that root-level, is the danger to mankind, here and abroad, by former Vice-President Gore's "Global Warming" hoax.

One outstanding, immediate source of danger to all humanity is, that even the conventionally popularized, current academic form of arguments, which might be presented publicly in defense of the actually genocidal, neo-Malthusian lies put forward by such as former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, all insist, not only that the planet is overpopulated, but that the limits of growth of the human population have already been exceeded. They insist, as does Gore, who is to be recognized as blatantly racist and a virtual candidate for induction into the ranks of the Nashville Agrarians: that the standard of living, and of life-expectancy of the Earth's population, including the reader's own,³ must be greatly reduced. Gore has made it blatantly, and repeatedly clear, that he intends such genocide for Africa, in particular, and, certainly, no good

3. As in the tradition of the Venetian cannibals: except for some, but only some of those among the relatively few surviving very rich, presumably including the Gore who has not exactly shown an intention to take vows of poverty.

LaRouche: Down at 'The Company Store'

April 26, 2007

A friend and collaborator has just forwarded the following note on Gore's confession to my attention. Can anyone now rightly consider it unfair to describe former Vice-President Gore's philosophy as pro-Satanic? Or, would you prefer to believe the spin, that since what Gore hates the most, is the power of creative reason, what he wishes to stamp out as what he considers "inconvenient," is the existence of that human intelligence which a competitive, dull-witted ass might hate and fear, as the affront to the ego he used to like to show off before those poor virtual slaves who toiled for the profit of Gore's notorious "the company store"? Or, perhaps, Gore is simply one of those types of "good old boys" from a Tennessee swamp, who is otherwise classed as a racist?

On Gore and Prometheus, (and knowin' yer place, boy) from: *Earth in the Balance: Ecology and the Human Spirit*; Senator Al Gore; Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, New York; 1992.

"We have also fallen victim to a kind of technological hubris, which tempts us to believe that our new powers may be unlimited. . . . In a modern version of the Greek myth, our hubris tempts us to appropriate for ourselves—not from the gods but from science and technology—awesome powers and to demand from nature godlike privileges to indulge our Olympian appetite for more. Technological hubris tempts us to lose sight of our place in the natural order and believe that we can achieve whatever we want" (p. 206).

He explains humanity's "technological assaults on the global environment," thusly:

"At the root of this belief lies a heretical misunderstanding of humankind's place in the world as old as Plato, as seductive in its mythic appeal as Gnosticism, as compelling as the Cartesian promise of Promethean power—and it has led to tragic results. We have misunderstood who we are, how we relate to our place within creation, and why our very existence assigns us a duty of moral alertness to the consequences of what we do" (p. 258).

for humanity at large. In fact, Gore and his accomplices intend, helped in this by the “hedge funds,” to plunge the entire Earth, suddenly, into what would be, in effect, the worst man-made dark age known from the historical records of human existence on our planet.

All of the line of today’s neo-malthusian argument, such as Gore’s, now converges, exactly, on Gore’s own copying of the motive of the explicitly, monstrously evil, late Bertrand Russell’s own stated, mass-murderously malthusian intention: Russell’s insistence, then, as early as in 1953, for example, that the human species must be chopped down to much lower levels of population, intellect, and morals, a lowering of the conditions of life which would mean, in fact, if done, a quality of culture comparable to that of the fictional Yahoos described by Jonathan Swift.⁴

Such issues tend to rise to shape national strategy at the highest level of policy-making overall. The issue of Gore’s policy is an immediate threat to people living today, but could also have terrible consequences for many of our planet’s generations to come.

In fact, we now have reason to believe, on reflection, that a U.S.A. under a 2001-2008 Administration under Russell follower Al Gore, would probably have had similar, but perhaps even far worse consequences for the world under Gore, than we have experienced thus far under more than six years of George W. Bush! The devil already in the house is the one who first captures our attention. The image of President George W. Bush, Jr. distracts our attention from the fact that Al Gore is the type of the most despicable kind of cowardly bully, who flees in terror from any direct questioning of his neo-malthusian policies. He is, ordinarily, a cowardly sneak, a man who is a self-righteous whimperer at times when he does not have a clear advantage, like that of a crooked judge, over a chosen victim, especially one, such as an African, caught defenseless up a darkened alley. President Bush’s controller, Dick Cheney, is different, of course; Cheney, not so much a brain as a compulsively lying, mass-murderous bully, is apparently, like the Hitler so much admired in oligarchical London during the early 1930s, a Nazi-like thug under all circumstances.

I emphasize, once more: unless the neo-malthusian arguments, by Gore and others, are defeated now, and also any attempt at actually installing some form of “globalization,” the fate of all humanity were already virtually hopeless for some decades or more to come. For those relatively few among us who know actual history, that has already deadly implications for the existence of man in the universe in even far more distant future times to come.

If mankind abandons the practice of developing those creative powers of discovery of universal principles which we associate with the Pythagoreans, Plato, Nicholas of Cusa,

4. Bertrand Russell, *The Impact of Science on Society* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1953).

Johannes Kepler, Leibniz, and Bernhard Riemann, we would never build up the kind of scientific-revolutionary development essential to meet the challenges humanity must prepare to master over the long future now before us.

A human race which persisted in submitting to the wicked, Delphic way of thinking typified by the clear and present danger to mankind implicit in Al Gore’s “Global Warming” swindle, would be a people which had abandoned the practical, as well as the moral fitness to survive.

Apes or Man?

On the relevant subject of Al Gore’s mass-murderous, neo-malthusian ecology as such:

This is a practical issue, but also a scientific issue with manifold, severe effects for the future existence of mankind.

The pivotal scientific observation bearing upon the present ecological prospects for mankind, is found in certain apparently elementary, crucial evidence, to the effect that the mathematically stunning ecological disparity between the relative potential population densities among apes and man, respectively, is not merely biological, in the conventional sense of animal biology, but absolute.⁵ This, my view, is a view contrary to the opinions of Frederick Engels’ notable contemporary and co-thinker on this specific topic, the same T.H. Huxley who, like the fictional Dr. Moreau, trained the H.G. Wells who was to become both the author of *The Island of Dr. Moreau* and the chief accomplice of Bertrand Russell, that, as on the public record, from about 1928 onward, until Wells’ own death.⁶

Firstly, on the cited second account, from as much as we know of the species of apes which appear to resemble the human species, the range of the available potential relative population-density of the great apes, has been fixed, as Al Gore would clearly imply, within “ecologically” determined ranges which, in effect, could not have exceeded the level of some millions of living individuals during the range of varying ecological conditions existing during the recent two millions or so years. Whereas, the increase of the potential relative population-density intrinsic to the nature of the human species, has now climbed to the level of more than six and a half billions living individuals.⁷

The ascertainable levels of increase of the human population-density, show that a pattern of manifest increase of

5. That would place Gore, with his “Global Warming” swindle, on the side of the apes, against mankind, not only in the matter of Gore’s racist policies toward Africa!

6. See H.G. Wells *The Open Conspiracy* (1928). With Introduction by W. Warren Prager (London: Praeger, 2002). Bertrand Russell adopted Wells’ book wholly and immediately.

7. Perhaps Gore would wish to solve that perceived problem of “over-population,” in what might be named, euphemistically, “carbon recovery camps”; that, certainly is the manifest thrust of Gore’s mentality on the subject of the populations of both sub-Saharan Africa and Sudan.

	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Population density (per km²)	Comments	World population (millions)
Primate Comparison				
Gorilla Chimpanzee		1/km² 3–4/km²		.07 1+
Man				
Australopithecines B.C. 4,000,000–1,000,000	14–15	1/10 km²	68% die by age 14	.07–1
Homo Erectus B.C. 900,000–400,000	14–15			1.7
Paleolithic (hunter-gatherers) B.C. 100,000–15,000	18–20+	1/10 km²	55% die by age 14; average age 23	
Mesolithic (proto-agricultural) B.C. 15,000–5,000	20–27			4
Neolithic, B.C. 10,000–3,000	25	1/km²	“Agricultural revolution”	10
Bronze Age B.C. 3,000–1,000	28	10/km²	50% die by age 14 Village dry-farming, Baluchistan, 5,000 B.C.: 9.61/km² Development of citites: Sumer, 2000 B.C.: 19.16/km² Early Bronze Age: Aegean, 3,000 B.C.: 7.5–13.8/km² Late Bronze Age: Aegean, 1,000 B.C.: 12.4–31.3/km² Shang Dynasty China, 1000 B.C.: 5/km²	50
Iron Age, B.C. 1,000–	28			50
Mediterranean Classical Period B.C. 500–A.D. 500	25–28	15+ /km²	Classical Greece, Peloponnese: 35/km² Roman Empire: Greece: 11/km² Italy: 24/km² Asia: 30/km² Egypt: 179/km²* Han Dynasty China, B.C. 200–A.D. 200: 19.27/km² Shanxi: 28/km² Shaanxi: 24/km² Henan: 97/km²* Shandong: 118/km²* * Irrigated river-valley intensive agriculture	100–190
European Medieval Period A.D. 800–1300	30+	20+ /km²	40% die by age 14 Italy, 1200: 24/km² Italy, 1340: 34/km² Tuscany, 1340: 85/km² Brabant, 1374: 35/km²	220–360
Europe, 17th Century	32–36		Italy, 1650: 37/km² France, 1650: 38/km² Belgium, 1650: 50/km²	545
Europe, 18th Century	34–38	30+ /km²	“Industrial Revolution” Italy, 1750: 50/km² France, 1750: 44/km² Belgium, 1750: 108/km²	720
Massachusetts, 1840 United Kingdom, 1861 Guatemala, 1893 European Russia, 1896 Czechoslovakia, 1900 Japan, 1899 United States, 1900 Sweden, 1903 France, 1946 India, 1950 Sweden, 1960	24 32 41	41 43 40 44 48 53 62 73	90+ /km² Life expectancies: “Industrialized,” right; “Pre-industrialized,” left	1,200 2,500
1970 United States West Germany Japan China India Belgium	59 48	71 70 73	1975 26/km² 248/km² 297/km² 180/km² 183/km² 333/km²	3,900

potential relative population-density specific to the human species, reflects an induced cultural trait of the human species, rather than a quality attributable to what is called “race” among animals, or than might be attributable to merely biological changes in some alternate, biologically fixed characteristic of the particular biological variety of human individual. No species of animal, but only mankind, has exhibited what might be inferred to be a biologically allowed, *voluntary* increase of population of the type which is the characteristic distinction of the human species’ power to increase its own potential relative population-density *voluntarily*, as no other species could do.⁸

Furthermore, if there are relative variations in manifest performance among the individuals within a culture, it is the willful changes in culturally determined impulse of the society as a whole, such as political changes, which determine the essential distinction within which individual ranges of individual performance of a particular nation as a whole could be situated, as if this could be seen to be statistical. The essential determination is broadly cultural *in effect*, but is rooted, nonetheless, in the development, as if in “education,” of the mental processes, and related conditions of life, of the voluntary contributions by *the maturing, chiefly creative, individual member of society*, as if one at a time.⁹

A great academician of Russia, V.I. Vernadsky, who discovered the *true* physical principle distinguishing living from non-living processes (the *Biosphere*), also applied the same scientific method to show, that, absolutely contrary to Al Gore, as the opening chapter of the Biblical book of *Genesis* also repudiates Gore’s wicked opinions, the existence of mankind has contributed a quality of useful, creative changes in the planet, that in a way whose effect (the *Noösphere*) is generated by principled means which are specifically human, and thus, in that sense, independent of the factor of customary animal forms of biology.¹⁰

It is, perhaps, therefore more or less obvious, that our best evidence in our search for the source of this remarkably unique feature of the existence of the individual member of the human species, is the evidence that the uniquely human

power for willful increase of potential relative population-density, is associated with what is typified by man’s discovery and willful use of what are discoveries of universal physical principle; that is to be considered in the sense associated with the definitions of principle associated with the work of Bernhard Riemann. That is the universal physical principle on which the avoidance of recurring new dark ages, or ultimately more awesome kinds of catastrophes, depends. Without obedience to that principle, every new culture arisen from an earlier dark age would be, at its least worst effect, the rebirth of yet another cycle of doom, like each and all of the ancient and medieval empires of Asia and Europe of the past (and elsewhere).¹¹

Often, we hear representatives of nations complaining that they were cheated by either contemporary, or earlier leading foreign powers. In some degree, we know that that has often happened; however, the collapse of *leading powers*, such as that collapse, the “New Tower of Babel,” which the present-day globalizers are seeking to recreate, could not be blamed on any one other than themselves. The most memorable features of the actual human record, as from earliest known times, include the image of waves of self-inflicted cyclical collapses of the leading powers of that time, such as Babylon, the Achaemenid Empire, Rome, Byzantium, of the medieval *ultramontane* order, as we witness this again in the doom spreading, again, during the recent forty years, under the influence of the U.S.A. and its

11. As I shall clarify this point in a later chapter of this report, the only competent formal representation of the act of creativity within an individual is of the form of the specifically anti-entropic function represented by the generation of a new universal physical principle, as this may be illustrated by such a case in the realm of Riemannian physical hypergeometries. In other words, the universe as a whole is anti-entropic, such that the so-called “Second Law of Thermodynamics” is a hoax, insofar as such behavior is treated as an expression of an infallible universal principle. In poetry and Classical musical composition, the same quality of specifically human creativity is located in Classical irony, as represented by the paradigmatic challenge of the fugues of Bach himself, Wolfgang Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven. How marvelous the fruit of those Sunday salons of van Swieten’s was! It is not the components of such a composition which form the substance of the idea of its wholeness, but, rather, an insightful performance which finds the idea of the composition as a whole in a performance which stands above, and perfectly unifies the entire performance of the score to absolute singleness of effect. Mozart’s *Ave Verum Corpus* is an excellent selection for demonstrating the underlying principle of such counterpoint in the relatively most concise and simple, but stunningly rich way. Creativity is a form of mental action which is among the objects of thought located within the general area of what Dr. Sigmund Freud identified as “the pre-conscious.” Conscious thoughts may “pop out” in a manner which surprises the consciousness of the thinker, but that frequent experience is an expression of the nature of discovery as a thought set into motion by the quality of intention. What is heard is the effect; what pre-shapes the effect is a motivation, the motion within the mind which generates that effect. The meaning of that which generates the witnessed result lies in that “preconscious” motivation. The properly apprehended thought, to which the name should be given, comprises all of the relevant elements of the situation: the motivation, the utterance, and awareness of the impact of that utterance on the setting in which the utterance is expressed.

8. Increase in the characteristic *potential relative population-density* occurs, among lower forms of life than man, only through human intervention, as in agriculture.

9. The act of true creativity exists only within the bounds of the biological individual, not as if creativity could be located in the “wiring” used to connect individuals into a single functional artefact. The creative individual can only provoke the experience of a creative discovery in others, as by the kick of a “quick start” of the relevant potential in each among the others. The 1940s “Task Oriented Group” experiment conducted at MIT, was an interesting idea, but nothing reported respecting the results of the experiment suggested an actual “ignition” of creativity.

10. On the distinction between a *true* physical principle and what is merely a statistical generalization: I imply the ancient method of the Pythagoreans, Plato, Nicholas of Cusa, Cusa’s follower Kepler, and Riemann. See immediately below and later.

western European associates today.

Fortunately, while a true account of history and pre-history, is only part of the relevant historical and pre-historical record, rather than the entire span of actual human life on our planet, it were better to rely on what we know; for the rest, be certain that what we know corresponds to the standard of a proof-of-principle experiment.

Thus, often, when we proceed in that way, we find that the doom of a once-dominant power, is accomplished through the successful suppression of the known policies which could, and should, have prevented the catastrophe which the culture imposed upon itself. We can also show, in a sufficient number of known cases, that continuing to use the policies which had promoted prosperity, as under the policies of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, after that President's death, would have prevented the collapse which was set into motion by policies which have governed the U.S. economy increasingly since the relevant events of 1968.

From the combination of these comparisons, and also more thorough, scientific examination of such patterns, we are able to show, and to understand, that success and failure of entire cultures, are reflections of certain deep principles, principles of the same characteristics as any among the experimentally proven universal principles of relevant science.

For example, contrary to a popularized view of the matter, we may examine the known cultural development to this effect, as over the span since the most recent, long "ice age," as associated with the leading development of cultures of Eurasia started from roots in maritime cultures existing during that period of glaciation. In that case, the progress of civilization is traced from such times, chiefly, as an upward movement of civilization from the oceans and seas, into the colonization of the vicinity of the mouths of great rivers, and, thence, gradually upstream. The most crucial of the evidence which we know of the cultural development associated with the period since about 19,000 years ago, is the impact of the emergence of elementary astrophysics, as the *Sphaerics* known to the ancient Greeks from Egyptian sources, a body of knowledge which expresses the characteristics of astronavigation, and from the relationship of the superior maritime cultures, as of the Mediterranean, relative to inland cultures.¹²

Now, consider the historically most recent progress in modern forms of mass transportation, as are developed, or are foreseeable in the process of development, in a combination of modes of man-controlled heat-supply at the levels of intensity of nuclear-fission and thermonuclear-fusion. When those advances are combined with massive programs of develop-

ment, physical economy can be developed today in the more inland regions with an efficiency competitive with the relative advantage of maritime-based cultures earlier. I have adopted what relevant scientific circles have introduced as the standard of what is identified roughly as "relative energy-flux density" as the principal correlative and gauge of man's ability to increase society's potential relative population-density.

This development is crucial at the time, today, when meeting the requirements of a growing population in Asia, demands that we bring modern, science-driven civilization to the development of habitation and applied fundamental progress in science and generally employed technology, up into the northward interior of the Asian "heartland." The intent of this must be, to cause that region to become a stratum of northern Eurasian culture which will be largely dedicated to supplying the needs for modernization of the conditions of life for the generality of the population of nations such as China and India. It is not economical to simply mine those northerly regions; they must be developed through reviving the capabilities of a European civilization which were nearly lost through recent decades of willful collapse in use of progress in science and technology, as was done in the aftermath of the assassination attempts against Charles de Gaulle and the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy.¹³

Sphaerics

In this respect, all competent European physical science, on which progress in the human condition depends absolutely, is chiefly traceable to its proximate origin in the same, Egypt-derived methods of "*Sphaerics*" employed in building up the pre-Euclidean, astrophysical foundations of science among the Pythagoreans and the circles of Socrates and Plato.¹⁴

13. Although the later breakdown of the economies of North America and Europe was already implanted for the future in the pro-recolonization motives of Winston Churchill's Britain and the U.S. Truman Administration at the time of President Franklin Roosevelt's death, the shift to accelerating, presently deep decline of productivity in Europe and North America, began with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the launching of the U.S. "long war" in Indo-China. The rise of the "68ers," began the cultural-paradigmatic downshift, which led to the breakup of the Democratic Party's broad base in labor and agriculture, and to the role of the Nixon Administration under George Shultz et al., in pushing the U.S.A. and the world into the long wave of cultural and physical-economic decline which has ruled over the world during the 1971-2007 interval to date.

14. The celebrated Euclid was, explicitly, a Sophist and a consummate ideological reductionist. Euclid's work is dominated by the theorems which he mimicked from the discoveries which can be demonstrated to have been actually made by the combined efforts of the Pythagoreans and the overlapping circles of Socrates and Plato. As the *Tenth Book* of Euclid's *Elements* underlines this most ironically, Euclid's work is based chiefly on a parodying of the work of those predecessors, thus to make the discoveries appear to have been derived originally from the *aprioristic* set of definitions, axioms, and postulates introduced by Euclid and his school. The famous fraud, the system of astronomy of Claudius Ptolemy, in contradiction to the earlier competencies of Aristarchus of Samos, is an outcome of the *aprioristic* method of the Sophist Euclid. (Cf. Carl Gauss's youthful mentor Abraham

12. For example: Any calendar which contained an echo of the cycle of the North Pole, would indicate such a characteristic. Northern Europe, for example, was under various phases of an ice age until about 17,000 B.C., and the characteristics of the notable ancient coastal cities of the Mediterranean cultures from which European civilization sprang, were fortified against populations of the interior.

To restate that point, the relevant historical cases, as extended to studies of developments in modern times, show us why that “upstream” pattern has been usually characteristic of all known long-wave case-histories of this type. It is fashionable among some to interpret the evidence of such case-histories in terms of “energy,” as the idea of “energy” was recklessly misdefined in an arbitrary way by the typical cases of Clausius, Grassman, and Kelvin. For such purposes as understanding the “history” of human ecology, the correct choice of concept is named “power,” despite the pro-Satanic, Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*. Power is fairly measured in approximation as “relative energy-flux density” of the power deployed, upward, to relevant, more advanced forms of generation of power, to motivate technological and related progress per capita and per square kilometer of entire nations and larger regions of the world.

This progress in the development of the forms of power and their uses, is typified by the progress from burning of wood, to nuclear fission and thermonuclear fusion. The measurement of the application of such modes in an upward pattern of “energy-flux density,” in respect to per-capita and per-square kilometer “investments,” shows us why the upstream pattern, as described, has been the implicitly inevitable choice of global pathways to development.

There is a related, second leading consideration. This consideration is crucial; without it, no competent insight into modern society’s economics and statecraft were available. The subject so denoted, is the actual discovery of a universal physical principle, a power specific to the “design” of the sovereign powers of the individual personality, and lacking in all other species, including the higher apes (*and, implicitly, the cultural retrograde promoted by Al Gore*).

There are, of course, false definitions of scientific discovery, such as that Ockhamite doctrine of *philosophical Liberalism* introduced to modern society by Venice’s Paolo Sarpi, dogmas which operate on the basis of substituting apparent “cleverness” for the actual creativity which is typified, uniquely, by the discovery of a universal physical principle, as by Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation. Apes can be clever, but no ape ever made a knowledgeable use of the communicable discovery of a conception associated with an actually universal physical principle.¹⁵ *I mean the discovery and consequent employment of an actual universal physical principle, as this was typified by Archytas’ constructive doubling of the cube, in ancient*

Greece, and the discovery of gravitation by Johannes Kepler,¹⁶ which latter was crucial for all competent efforts of science in modern times thereafter.

The modern centuries’ scientific-technological revolutions in increase of potential relative population-density, revolutions which are expressed in upward surges of potential relative population-density of the planet as a whole, have spread throughout much of the world, from origins in modern European civilization’s development of interdependent methods of science, statecraft, and economy, since a time during the Fifteenth Century. The evidence to this effect, is typified by the influence of the work of the founder of the modern European doctrine of experimental science, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, using a *method of discovery and use of universal principles*, which underlies the work of his followers Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, et al., and is expressed in the foundations of the modern sovereign nation-states, in the form known as the commonwealth, first under France’s Louis XI and then of England’s Henry VII.

It is the principle of *Sphaerics*, the principle referred to as *dynamics* by Leibniz and Riemann, for example, which is the principle which typifies the underlying root of discoveries of universal physical and comparable principles. *It is the mental act of such a discovery, by an individual person, which absolutely distinguishes the human species from all lower forms of life.* This is the same kind of conception of principle, as the principle of life defines what V.I. Vernadsky defines as the *Biosphere*. *It is the principle of discovery of universal principles which defines the Noösphere.*

Vernadsky defined the Biosphere as distinct from the presumed pre-biotic domain, by the fact that both non-living and living processes employ selections from among ostensibly identical chemical elements. Life never appears, nor could appear in non-living matter; the principle of life uses the components from the same Periodic Table as in an updated Mendeleev Periodic Table. The increase of the accumulated *Biosphere*, of living processes and their products, relative to the

16. The succession of the discoveries of principle by Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz, as in that ordered succession, was crucial. Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of gravitation, produced Kepler’s insight into the need for development of an infinitesimal calculus. The discovery of such a calculus, as had been specified by Kepler, was uniquely the work of Leibniz. “Infinitesimal” signifies, for Leibniz, as for Kepler, the experimental demonstration that the rate of change of curvature within the planetary orbit is *ontologically infinitesimal*. Fermat’s discovery of what we have come to know as the universal principle of least action, when combined with the Leibniz calculus, established the platform on which Leibniz, in collaboration with Jean Bernoulli, presented that catenary-cued universal principle of physical least action, on which the notion of a *physical (as distinct from merely formal)* complex domain depended, laying thus, in turn, the experimental basis for the crucial discoveries of Bernhard Riemann. Any competent form of modern theory of economy depends, for example, on the notions of a mathematical science of physical economy which now depend upon the work of Riemann. Similarly, it is the work of Riemann, when seen as a reflection of the original discoveries by Kepler, which provides us a working approach to use of V.I. Vernadsky’s discovery of both the Biosphere and Noösphere.

Kästner on anti-Euclidean geometry.) The intrinsic incompetence of the Cartesian method and its derivatives, which continue to corrupt modern science, and commonly taught and practiced economics, with the effects of such reductionism, to the present day, is an expression of the continuation of the same specific type of Sophist tradition into modern educated practice.

15. Charles Dickens’ characters the Artful Dodger and Uriah Heep were clever enough, although utterly unprincipled.

weight of the planet as a whole, defines the physical efficiency of a principle of life as a universal physical principle. Similarly, the increase of the relative mass of the effects of human intervention, relative to both non-living and living processes otherwise, is the experimental definition, as by Vernadsky, of the *Noösphere*. The action by the human mind, in increasing the potential relative population-density of the human species, thus demonstrates its own existence by the effect of man's employed discoveries of universal physical principles in increasing the mass of the accumulated *Noösphere*.

The implications of that experience for that present principle of Vernadsky, are made clearer, if and when we take into account, for comparison, the prevalent virtual loss of use of the principles of European scientific progress, during most of the seven centuries following the close of the Second Punic War and the deaths of the greatest scientific thinkers from that time, the Cyrenaican genius of Egypt: the Eratosthenes trained in the Platonic Academy, and, also, Eratosthenes' contemporary and correspondent, Archimedes of Syracuse.¹⁷

The most relevant illustration of the nature of discoveries of universal physical principle, and of their use in sustaining and increasing the potential relative population-density of societies, is the role of the modern rediscovery of the ancient Classical principle of physical science, *Sphaerics*, by the leading genius of Europe's Fifteenth Century, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa. This discovery, by Cusa, has had a dominant, underlying role in the increase of the economic power, per capita and per square kilometer, of European civilization over the performance of the cultures of the remainder of the modern world, until the most recent decades.

This method of *Sphaerics*, as employed by Plato, and as revived by Nicholas of Cusa, beginning his *De Docta Igno-*

rantia, has served as the point of departure for the revival of the foundation of all competent strains of modern European science, through such successors of Cusa as Kepler, Leibniz, and Riemann. This method is of the nature which Albert Einstein came to emphasize as the special significance of the functional relationship of the work of Kepler to its outcome in the work of Riemann. This notion as expressed by the great Einstein, is of crucial importance under conditions of today's catastrophic world economic crisis.

The featured practical implication of this present report as a whole, is, that without ridding economic policy-shaping of the intellectual and moral corruption implicit in the widely practiced, neo-Cartesian, *aprioristic* methods of forecasting widely employed today, it were most unlikely that the needed subjective reorientation of our economy's policies could be organized politically. I explain this point in the course of the following body of this report as a whole.

That manifest, unique, creative power of the individual human mind, and the effect of the development of the use of that natural power specific to our human species, is the key to the content, astronomical and otherwise, of the following report as a whole. That is key to finding the answer to the implied question posed at the opening of this introduction.

1. The Case for Economic Science

To trace the pathway of investigations, which lead from the observations just made in the preceding general introduction, on the matter of the existential quality of ironical implications, for mankind, of the recently observed supernova, the following lesson from an actual physical science of economy, is indispensable. *That is to emphasize the point introduced in the foregoing introduction, that the only competent answer to the question bearing on the matter of the supernova, is a question of the essential nature of the power of increase of the development of the quality of human knowledge itself, as a true universal, rather than a factor limited to some particular kind of human knowledge which presumes the existence of only a fixed, presently adopted repertoire of a limited sort of available array of general physical and comparable principles.* In respect to the principal subject-matter, of physical economy, at hand, as we shall see in due course in this report as a whole, the long-term relationship between economy on Earth and astrophysics, is reciprocal. In other words, the essential feature and effect of the solution which I present from this point forward, is a matter of *epistemology*.

The connection to be understood for practice, lies in an underlying, efficient and fundamental principle of *ontology*, rather than some experiment within the bounds of statistical mechanics.

As the reader either already knows, or will discover, the implied existential issues of scientific principle which the

17. Despite Archimedes' known achievements, there was a crucial error, as shown by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, on the subject of the issues of the squaring of the circle (and parabola), in the course of Cusa's founding of modern European science. The modern concept of the physical significance of the properly defined *transcendental*, is crucial, a concept which Leibniz et al. defined as the ontologically infinitesimal, according to the requirement presented to "future mathematicians" by Kepler. This is contrary to the false notion of D'Alembert, Euler, et al., that the notion that the Kepler-Leibniz infinitesimal is merely an error. Euler, for example, defined the idea of the "infinitesimal" as merely a matter of mathematical abstract formalism, rather than ontologically real, rather than efficient. This notion of the transcendental was already clarified, before the life of Archimedes, in ancient Greece by Plato's friend at Syracuse, Archytas. Archytas' solution for the construction of the doubling of the cube, was a crucial experimental demonstration of the ontological, as distinct from allegedly fictitious formation of the actuality of what is better named the "transcendental" of the Leibniz calculus, rather than a mystical use, by Euler et al., of "infinitesimal." Archytas had, thus, demonstrated that the practically efficient, fundamental principle of geometry was a principle of the constructive mode of *physical* geometry central to the work of the Pythagoreans and of Plato, as opposed to the merely formal, *aprioristic* geometry of ancient Euclid and Claudius Ptolemy. Eratosthenes was a follower of Plato and of Archytas on the relevant matter of Archytas' constructive doubling of the cube.



Albert Einstein emphasized the special significance of the impact of Johannes Kepler's work, with its conception of "sphaerics," on the contributions of Bernhard Riemann..

supernova poses for mankind today, are four, restated here as a follows:

First, the role of the application of newly discovered fundamental physical principles actually defines any long-ranging scientific-economic progress. Therefore, we must require that sane species of both entrepreneurs and their nation's governments take into account *the implied effects of the use, or non-use of newly discoverable universal physical principles*. For precisely that reason, *reductionist methods of policy-shaping, such as those of ordinary accounting practice, are worse than useless for shaping long-ranging economic policies of practice*.

Second, it were incompetent to employ any method of policy-shaping or auditing, which considers only a part of the whole economic process. For this reason, *reliance on each and all of today's frequently employed mechanistic-statistical methods of analysis and forecasting must be excluded*, in favor of their replacement by a *Riemannian dynamic* treatment of the integrated action of an economy, including all efficient factors affecting the total territory and all of the population as a whole.

Third, that there are two principal, contending notions of science, and, therefore, of economy, on the planet today.

Before introducing the fourth point, respecting the nature of human creativity, in a later chapter of this report, I explain the initial three, beginning with the matter of the third point just stated. I focus now on the implications of the modern

form of sovereign nation-state and its specific economic characteristics.

Careful attention to the principal among the most relevant changes in the history of political-economy since the 1439 point within the great ecumenical Council of Florence, and since the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia on which all competent and moral practice of statecraft depends, is indispensable, still today, for anything approaching competent understanding of even the rudiments of economic and related history since that interval. The following account contains the indispensable essential points, on which competence in economic policy-shaping today now depends absolutely.

The conception on which the Fifteenth-Century founding of the institution of the *commonwealth* form of modern, sovereign nation-state, such as that of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII, was premised, is rooted in Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's *Concordantia Catholica*. Modern physical and related experimental science was founded, chiefly by the impact of the same Nicholas of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia* and subsequent writings setting forth the principles on which all competent modern science was premised thereafter. Cusa's powerful influence during the period leading into and immediately following the Fifteenth Century's great ecumenical Council of Florence, was continued explicitly, for modern science, by committed followers of Cusa, including Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler. As the very title of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia* attests, this body of science was rooted in the ancient Classical Greek legacy of *Sphaerics*, as by the Pythagoreans, Socrates, and Plato.

The leading initial opposition to this modern European rebirth of science by Cusa et al., came from the remains of the powerful Venetian financier oligarchy seeking to return to the quality of power over Europe it had commanded prior to the disastrous effects of the preceding century's New Dark Age. The Venetian financier-oligarchy regained significant elements of its former imperial power through the Fall of Constantinople, and the sequel of that event.

Despite the Fall of Constantinople, the emergence of the first modern nation-states of the commonwealth form, Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England, unleashed a social-economic revolution in statecraft, the notion of the *commonwealth*, which made it impossible for the resurgent Venetian financier-oligarchy and its forces grouped behind the Spanish Inquisition, to consolidate its political power on its former, medieval scale, in Europe and the Mediterranean region generally. The writings of Niccolò Machiavelli, on statecraft in general and warfare in particular, both identified, and contributed to the efforts of emerging nation-states to, repeatedly, roll back the assaults by the forces of Venice's spread of religious warfare against that modern nation-state development which had been built up around Nicholas of Cusa's definition of the modern sovereign nation-state (*Concordantia Catholica*) and science (*De Docta Ignorantia*).



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The year 1492 was a year of awesome irony, and a crucial point of change in world history. On the one hand, it was the year that Christopher Columbus, under the influence of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, made land-fall in North America; on the other, it witnessed the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, under the reign of terror of Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada.

Thus, the general religious warfare in modern Europe, which was begun by Grand Inquisitor Tomás de Torquemada's reign of terror continued from 1492 (coinciding with the expulsion of the Jews from Spain), until Cardinal Mazarin's crucial role in establishing the rock on which modern European civilization has depended for its continued viable existence since, the 1648 Peace of Westphalia.¹⁸

In the meantime, approximately A.D. 1580, a masterful Venetian scoundrel, Paolo Sarpi, had consolidated a powerful faction among the Venetians, which, in its later guise as a Netherlands faction, later ruined a France misled by Louis XIV, took over the English monarchy under the Stuarts, and prepared the way for the Thirty Years War of 1618-1648. After the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the rise of one of modern

history's greatest nation-builders, France's Jean-Baptiste Colbert, led to the defeat of the imperial ambitions of the City of Venice itself; but, the Venetian interest of the followers of Paolo Sarpi was not defeated. Sarpi's intention was reincarnated, as with the help of the Paris-based Venetian, the Cartesian Abbé Antonio Conti, in the guise of what is to be recognized, today, as Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, as this was typified, as in the history of England, by William of Orange, a force of evil greatly aided in its efforts by the follies of the silly Sun-King, France's foolish Louis XIV.¹⁹

As Machiavelli's *The Art of War* and his commentaries on Livy, make the implications of the issues of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth European centuries clearer, the Renaissance political and economic transformation of the character of the modern city and nation-state, had produced a combined scientific-technical, social, and political situation, which, in net effect, could not be mastered with any degree of finality by the so-called "Aristotelean" methods of the late Roman and Byzantine empires, and as prevalent in most of the times and places of the post-Charlemagne Middle Ages. This kind of failure of the so-called Aristotelean doctrine, had been utilized for the rise of power of a new Venetian faction, one premised on the dogma of William of Ockham, and led by Paolo Sarpi.

The particular significance of the philosophical liberalism introduced under Sarpi's leadership of his Venetian faction,

18. The crucial point of change in the emergence of what has become world history since that date, is set in 1492. As briefly as possible, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had responded to the continuing effects of the Fall of Constantinople by designing a policy for transoceanic voyages to establish allies of the ecumenical cause. The maps of the world, based on a combination of the lies of Marco Polo and the heritage of Eratosthenes' measurement of the Great Circle of the Earth, produced maps, as by Cusa's collaborator Toscanelli, which came into the hands of an Italian captain, Christopher Columbus, in the pay of Portugal, about 1480. Columbus had encountered the testament of Cusa, in which the policy was laid out. Columbus entered into correspondence with Toscanelli. All indicated a continental land-fall, or perhaps the Island of Japan in the location which Venetian lies had placed as the Pacific Coast of Asia. It is, then, sufficient to take into account Cusa's ecumenical perspective (*De Pace Fidei*) and his global, transoceanic intentions, to grasp the awesome irony of 1492: the most forward-looking intention embodied in Columbus's voyage and the most debased intention expressed in the actions of Torquemada. The possibility of the existence of the future U.S. republic stems from the chain of events flowing forth from the crucial moments of 1492.

19. I once inspected the still intact fortified city of Neuf Breisach, a place which attests for you, the visitor, today, as with what Belfort had exhibited during the Franco-Prussian war, to the achievements of a France, despite Louis XIV and other unfortunate interventions later, with the heritage of Colbert and the roots of the achievements of the École Polytechnique of Gaspard Monge and Lazare Carnot.

has been encapsulated, for our immediate consideration here, by attention to the systemic implications of the particular form of Sophistry which Sarpi and his lackey Galileo Galilei applied to the intent of outflanking the strategic quality of perceived threat to Venetian interests which the rise of modern science and technology had represented for ruining the efforts to continue the Aristotelean form of medieval feudal tradition of opposition to an actual form of physical science. *This new form of what became a widespread moral corruption of science and society, was what became known as Anglo-Dutch Liberalism.*

Three Political Options

That aspect of Machiavelli's influence, and the contrasting influence expressed by Sarpi's and Galileo's adoption of the wild-eyed irrationalism of the medieval William of Ockham (Latin: Occam), as catalyzed the division of the principal optional choices of form of modern nation-state among three principal ranges of types among modern European models of political-economy: 1.) The American System model (e.g., Alexander Hamilton's The American System of political-economy), as reflected, most notably, in the policies of practice of U.S. Presidents John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin D. Roosevelt; 2.) The European model of a Liberal blending of financier-aristocracy, from above, and democracy, below, as this arrangement is typified by the European model of parliamentary systems; and, 3.) The dictatorial forms of Liberalism, which might be called the Hobbesian model, in such forms as fascism, adopted by the Liberal system when Liberal financier-oligarchical *control over, and through* the parliamentary system breaks down, or threatens to break down.

Thus, in the language of Classical Greek imageries, the American (Promethean) Model, as might be traced from Solon of Athens, is the only efficient form of effective opposition to each of the modern Liberals' alternatives, the which are the Liberals' alternatives of a parliamentary (i.e., Apollonian) or tyrannical, dictatorial (Dionysian, e.g., terrorist) forms of Liberalism. Such is the triple-point form of the world's existential crisis at the present moment.

In the case of the U.S.A. itself, the prevalent distinction between those who are effectively in the patriotic tradition of the Declaration of Independence and original Federal Constitution, on the one side, and Liberals on the opposing side, reflects an organic opposition to the implicitly pro-slavery dogma of John Locke's Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, that by Leibniz's anti-Lockean "pursuit of happiness" in the Declaration of Independence. The entirety of the fundamental principle of law of the U.S. Federal Constitution, is expressed implicitly in the *Preamble*, which, in a meaningful sense, translates Leibniz's compact "the pursuit of happiness," into the looser, but necessary form of expressed rebuke of John Locke's dupes, into the more popular expression of Leibniz's principle.

Since clarity on this point is of crucial importance, I expand the point just presented, as follows:

Essentially, for the benefit of those who may require this clarification of the actual intention which that content of the Declaration of Independence expresses, human happiness, as Leibniz defines it, is not rooted in animal hedonism; it is rooted in the anticipation of what one's own life will have meant for society during generations to come. Happiness is the certainty that you tried as you should have done, when it were sufficient reason what you have tried would be useful, even necessary to future generations of the nation and mankind, that you had planted the necessary seeds to be harvested in future time.

Your body is mortal, but your soul is not. For our Constitution, it is the realistic pursuit of the happiness of your immortal soul, which is the prompting of your effort to discover and attempt that which will be good in the generations after you have died. You must be encouraged in the efficient right to walk an available choice of pathway toward enjoying now the foretaste of that already earned happiness of the incarnate immortal soul.

You may be at liberty, within reasonable limits, to do otherwise; but, although you may be permitted to choose to act with contemptible naughtiness, within certain limits, you have no affirmable constitutional claim to the fruits of an illicit impulse as such. We should prefer your punishment in Hell to your imprisonment at our cost, while you are alive—if you leave us a reasonable option of doing so: provided you afford society the ability to tolerate your regrettable choices of behavior. You may be permitted to be bad, within limits, but, contrary to the implications of the teachings of the regrettable Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, or both Lord Shelburne's Adam Smith and Shelburne's utterly depraved Jeremy Bentham, whether living or stuffed, our toleration does not grant you a moral authority to act so. You have no right to be evil, as Lord Shelburne's Bentham was; we have the right to defeat your intention on that account, but no right to use that as a pretext to "play God" against you, as today's crooked judges do.

Steps Toward a Science of Economy

The question to be taken up, at this point in the report, on that account, is:

What is the nature of the competent use of economics for purposes of statecraft, as this must be defined from the standpoint of physical science? To that end, the following summary of that leading issue presently dividing the ranks of modern physical science as such, must be identified as follows.

Proceed now with our summary of the opposing meanings of the term "science" in European history. The introductory points to be made on this account, have been made by me in earlier locations, but they must be stated again here, in order to provide a common ground of understanding among us, for treating the subject of economy as we must treat it, urgently, here and now.

Three Modern European Models of Political Economy

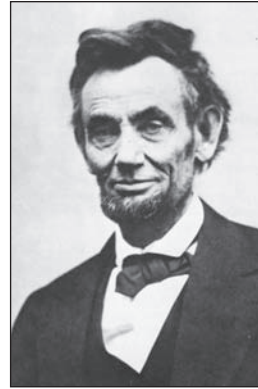
1. The American System



Alexander Hamilton



John Quincy Adams



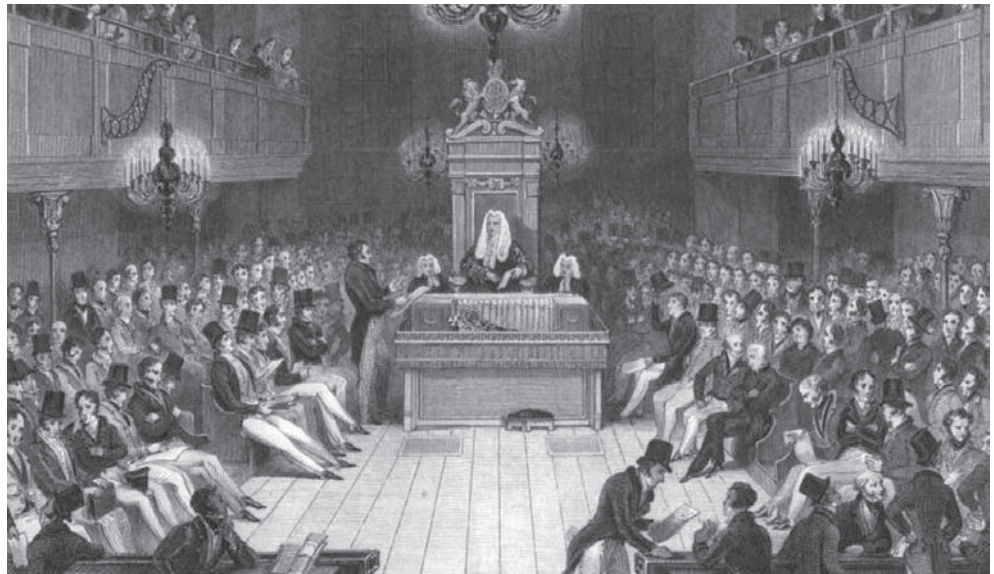
Abraham Lincoln



Franklin D. Roosevelt

2. The European Parliamentary System

*The British House of
Commons in 1834.*



3. The Dictatorial Form of Liberalism: Fascism

*The Reichstag salutes Adolf
Hitler in March 1938, on the
announcement of the Nazi
occupation of Austria.*



The essential points are not original to me, but were both ancient and are known to relevant modern specialists; however, my argument differs a bit from that of others, chiefly that we might situate the specific subject-matter of currently required political-economic practice, as I have developed unique features of required practice for the special kind of case presented by the need to overcome the currently onrushing, global crisis.

What is properly called modern economy, was originally a by-product of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, as this is expressed in exemplary early forms of practice by the emergence of the actually commonwealth constitution of modern government under, first, France's Louis XI, and, after that, by Louis XI's admirer, Henry VII of England. The best outcome of the English branch was typified by the Seventeenth-Century developments in North America associated with the Winthrops and Mathers, as continued through Cotton Mather and his follower Benjamin Franklin. The further development, beyond those of the pre-1688 phase of the Massachusetts and related Pennsylvania developments, which were largely products of the added influence of France in the footsteps of Louis XI, under the leadership of Cardinal Mazarin and his associate, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, had created the world's most advanced economy, with policies developed largely through the "dirigist" policies of the same Colbert who played a crucial role for scientific progress in many ways, including the 1672-1676 sponsorship of the studies, by Gottfried Leibniz, which produced the original form of the calculus, as presented to a Paris printer in 1676.

Throughout all of this and more, the Promethean tradition in modern European statecraft is expressed for all modern times to date, as a Christian revival of the evangelism of the Apostles John and Paul, built around that cultural legacy for modern science, Classical art, and statecraft which was set into motion, chiefly, by the work of Nicholas of Cusa.

Focus, also, upon the aspect of the ecumenical tradition of Cusa's *De Pace Fidei*, as echoed by the effort of Gottfried Leibniz on this account;²⁰ focus upon those efforts to free Christianity from gnostic abominations traced to both the pagan Roman Imperial Pantheon and the still earlier precedent of the frankly pro-Satanic Delphi Apollo-Dionysus cult. On this account, consider the modern expression of the evil of the imperial Roman tradition of the gnostic, sometimes frankly pro-Satanic proliferations of modern wild-eyed cults; these are often a reflection of the role of Venice, as in the cases of the Habsburg pro-feudalist reactionaries and England's crazed Henry VIII. Consider that special effort, by Venice, to destroy the emerging institution of the modern, civilized form of sovereign nation-state, through the 1492-

1648 fostering of induced religious warfare.²¹

Seen in that setting, European science itself, is, ultimately, the spawn of the astrophysical conceptions and practice of ancient Egypt. This core of this astrophysical conception was transmitted from Egypt to Greece in the expression best known as the branch of Egyptian astrophysics known to the Pythagoreans as *Sphaerics*. Implicitly, *Sphaerics* was rooted, from the start, in the study of the regular anomalies of the universe as the ostensibly spherical domain of an implied astrophysics. No *aprioristic* assumptions of the sort associated with the famous Euclid's *Elements* were tolerated.²²

That is to emphasize, that what ruined the role of geometry as a part of authentic science, was the superimposition of *a priori* definitions, axioms, corollaries, and postulates, as those of the Sophist Euclid, upon what had already been the roster of the established theorems of the competent geometry shared among the Pythagoreans and the Athenian and Cyrenaican circles with Socrates and Plato.²³ Euclidean geometry degraded geometry from the practice of science, to the virtual composition of a poor quality of the merely formal kind of science-fiction which prefigured the rabidly positivist U.S. "science-fiction" writers and related enemies of actual science, during the period following World War II. There are no

21. The pre-modern organization of European civilization was the creation of a Venetian financier-oligarchy which succeeded a declining Byzantium. Venice took over a kind of Norman sea-going banditry which had been deployed by Byzantium against the Augustinian Christianity of Saxon England. These sea-roving bandits had been built up into strategic assets which Byzantium used as part of the apparatus to manage affairs on its borders. The Venetian financier oligarchy took over these Normans, and used them to such included purposes as destroying the accomplishments of Charlemagne, and as named and otherwise actual crusades such as the Albigensian Crusade and the Norman Conquest of Saxon England. The system of permanent warfare (Alexander Helphand's later doctrine of "permanent warfare and revolution," dictated to L.D. Trotsky), called the Crusades, was always an operation run by Venice's financier oligarchy as both a kind of copy and alternative, combined, to the Caesarian system of the Roman Empire. Venice's large degree of control over the Vatican, by aid of such instruments, was part of the means employed for medieval methods of what are popularly identified as "globalization" today.

22. The discovery of the elliptical orbits, by Kepler, was a crucial, included feature of his discovery of the law of universal gravitation. The proper use of "universal" in science always refers to a principle underlying the existence of the universe as a whole; thus, the Pythagoreans and their Egyptian predecessors defined universal science as *Sphaerics*.

23. At this point I should restate as a fact reported in earlier locations: that my aversion to what I perceived then as the false assumptions of Euclidean *apriorism* was clearly established as a permanent fixture of my scientific beliefs by the late Summer of 1936, during my first day of a relevant class in Plane Geometry. My rejection of the idea of an *a priori* form of geometry then, reflected my earlier fascination with the role of the function of geometric forms of elements used in design of supporting structures in optimizing the geometrical distribution of mass in supporting features of a structure. My insight should have required no sustained objection to my argument for a physical, rather than *aprioristic* geometry, but for the powerful hold of the reductionist tradition on the captive minds of academic and other orchestrated opinion.

20. Dr. Ambrosius Eszer, O.P. "Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz—The Unity of the Churches, and Russia," translated by Will Wertz, *Fidelio*, Spring 1997.

apriori presumptions in a strict form of the system of mathematical astrophysics known as *Sphaerics*.

For comprehension of such subject-matters as the matter of astrophysics, as are posed as the issues of a merely formal, *aprioristic* versus a real physical geometry, the standpoint of *epistemology* is indispensable, as I shall indicate in the course of the following development.

The crucial term here is *discovery of universal physical principles*, as such discoveries are made by the same methodological approach employed by Johannes Kepler for the founding of the original competent form of both modern astronomy and modern experimental physical science thereafter.²⁴ The crucial issue of all scientific method, is the difference between such epistemologically flawed approaches as that of Descartes and his followers, on the one side, and the rigorously creative competence of Cusa, Leonardo, Kepler,

24. The difference between the founding of modern astrophysics by Kepler, and the parodies of some of Kepler's discoveries, as composed by Paolo Sarpi's household lackey Galileo, and Galileo's followers, is shown, most clearly, by considering the essential role of *harmonics* in both Kepler's first discovery of the physical principle of gravitation, in his *The New Astronomy*, and, in the completion of his extension of that principle to the Solar system, in his *The Harmony of the World*. Efforts to explain away Kepler's unique accomplishment by the Titius-Bode Law simply do not function, as we encountered exactly that problem in relevant, heated scientific 1980s sessions of the Fusion Energy Foundation. As in the case of the Periodic Table, the crucial issue (the so-called "wavicle" issue) is also the principle of harmonics. If one reenacts the actual steps made by Kepler in effecting these discoveries, the frauds perpetrated against Kepler and Leibniz by the so-called "Newtonian" followers of Cartesianism on this account, stand out in bold colors. Notably, the same fraud perpetrated by the followers of Galileo against the work of Kepler, was echoed by the Newtonians such as D'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, in implicitly denying the existence of the complex domain, in favor of a *merely formal* Cartesian method, rather than the *physically actual* complex domain already implicit in the Leibniz-Bernoulli elaboration of the physical geometry of universal least action. De Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, et al., who pretended to have refuted Leibniz's solution for what Kepler had proposed as the development of a calculus of the infinitesimal, could not escape the implications of the issues already posed by Archytas' constructive physical doubling of the cube, so Euler et al., proclaimed the solutions to the mathematical-physical problems of this type to involve purely imaginary, but convenient works of fiction. For this purpose, they concocted the gibberish-term "imaginary." In contrast, what Kepler had posed to "future mathematicians" was the implications of the infinitesimal change in direction of motion associated with gravitation, for example. This was the same issue already addressed by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's exposure of the ontological error in Archimedes' purported quadrature of the circle. Hence, modern mathematical physics after the development of the catenary-cued Leibniz-Bernoulli principle of universal physical least action, was divided between, on the one side, the legacy of Descartes-Newton, in which the "infinitesimal" was regarded, ontologically, as a purely formal question of "imaginary" existences arising as a frictional feature of formal mathematics practice, in contrast to the ontologically actual physical principle of the manifest function of the "infinitesimal" in the actual universe. This problem also arises in the muddleheaded effort to treat Riemannian hypergeometries as essentially "formal," rather than efficiently physical. This may have some correlation with the reputed high rate of extremely exotic forms of insanity among formal mathematicians who have overdosed on their own dogmas.

Fermat, Leibniz, and Riemann, on the other.

The most essential principle of a mathematics suited to scientific work, is demonstrated by the method of construction employed, by Plato's friend Archytas, in the doubling of the cube. This, together with the discovery of the principle of the sphere by Theaetetus et al., demonstrates the gratuitous and terrible error introduced by adopting any *aprioristic* assumptions akin to those of Euclidean geometry. Archytas' discovery, for example, involves a *proof which is not a deduction, but a construction*. It is not merely formal, but is *ontologically physical*. You can not actually see it; but, you can touch it. It is the action which generates such a discovery of a universal physical principle, which is associated with the passion intrinsic to all expressions, in science and Classical art, because the principles expressed by the act of an experimentally validated discovery are a form of passion otherwise best identified in a strictly Bachian conception of the principle of action of polyphonic counterpoint, as this is expressed through a seasoned Florentine *bel canto* training of choral application of the human singing (and, also, speaking) voice. On this account, and in this way, physical science and Classical musical composition are unified, as Kepler insists, by the impassioned expression of harmonics in both.

Truth is never a matter of deduction; deduction is the father and mother of all the bastards which are the fruit of ivory-tower formalism. The substance of discovered truth, is a matter of a *passion which has been educated*, as the action of constructing the doubling of the cube illustrates such a principle of education. Truth thus defined, so directs the expression of a proven principle as an appropriate choice of discovered course of responsible, self-impassioned human action. It is thus the principle of experiencing such a valid discovery of physical actualities, rather than formal deductive learning, rather than Cartesian mechanistic-statistical judgments, for example. It is that principle which separates good educational practices from the induced skills awarded to trained seals, puppies, and products of our all too prevalent, implicitly brain-damaging, behavioral-conditioning modes in educational programs today.²⁵

The essential forms of such discoveries are expressed as universal physical principles, as this is typified by the already cited case, of Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the universal principle of gravitation. As I have emphasized repeatedly, in writings published earlier, a universal principle such as the gravitation discovered by Kepler, bounds the universe everywhere. This operates to such effect, that the entirety of the universe is implicitly contained by its influence. Thus, I insist, repeatedly, on the significance of Albert Einstein's locating modern science in the continuity of development linking the original discoveries of Johannes Kepler to the physical principles of Riemannian hypergeometry, a

25. E.g., "programmed learning."



Maestro José Briano of Mexico, a master pedagogue in the art of bel canto singing, coaches singers from the LaRouche Youth Movement in Los Angeles, May 15, 2007. Such Classical training in choral singing evokes the kind of passion associated with the discovery of a universal physical principle. “On this account, and in this way, physical science and Classical musical composition are unified, as Kepler insists, by the impassioned expression of harmonics in both,” LaRouche writes.



EIRNS/Chris Jadatz

geometry of a universe which, as described by Albert Einstein, for example, has no external boundaries, but is functionally finite, self-bounded by the discoverable universal physical principles of which all action within the universe is composed. It is to those principles to which I turn our attention now.

2. The Universal, Creative Human Mind

All of those phases of human existence, which have not led to a threatened, earlier, or later, actual catastrophe, are premised on the functioning of those kinds of processes of the individual, sovereign human mind through which discoveries of *universal physical principles of change* are made, shared, and implemented. This is the only significant difference between a man and a higher ape. It is a social difference, but also a difference in the elementary distinction of the human individual from all species of beasts.²⁶

26. A thorough study of Johannes Kepler’s *The New Astronomy* and *Harmony of the World*, is the best experience in the methods of scientific research, both for the deathless merit of his work, and the extraordinarily careful attention to detailing of the process of discovery itself. The want of available, competent English translations of these works of Kepler had been a crippling omission in science education until recently.

The reader might find it convenient to describe this distinction not only as science, but also as “The Leonardo da Vinci Principle.” As Johannes Kepler demonstrated in his *Harmony of the World*, and as the Periodic Table of Mendeleev and his followers illustrates this point, you can not justly separate a competent body of physical science from the Classical artistic method expressed commonly by Cusa’s followers Leonardo da Vinci and Johann Sebastian Bach.²⁷ For much of this, the teaching of the Sophistries of Euclidean geometry, or its bowdlerized derivatives taught in schools, and the influence of the fraudulent, mechanistic-statistical methods derived from Descartes, are largely responsible.

The case of Descartes is one more of the relatively more significant examples of a mental-moral disorder known as Sophistry. Sophistry, such as that of Cartesianism, is not merely a technical fault, but a qualitative kind of moral failure, the substi-

27. During the middle of the 1980s, I stirred up a bit of a riot, over this point, at a meeting of leading scientists and others assembled by the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF). Professor Robert Moon, the leading scientist of that body, and a follower of William Draper Harkins, was provoked to reactivate his own earlier work on the ordering of isotopes. This work involved the collaboration of *21st Century*’s Laurence Hecht, who has reactivated that program which had been launched under Professor Moon’s direction. Unfortunately, until recently, no competent English translation of Kepler’s key works were available. The lack of knowledge of Kepler’s actual work among the great majority of practicing physicists, was largely responsible for their wrong-headed, axiomatically reductionist views on Kepler’s discoveries.

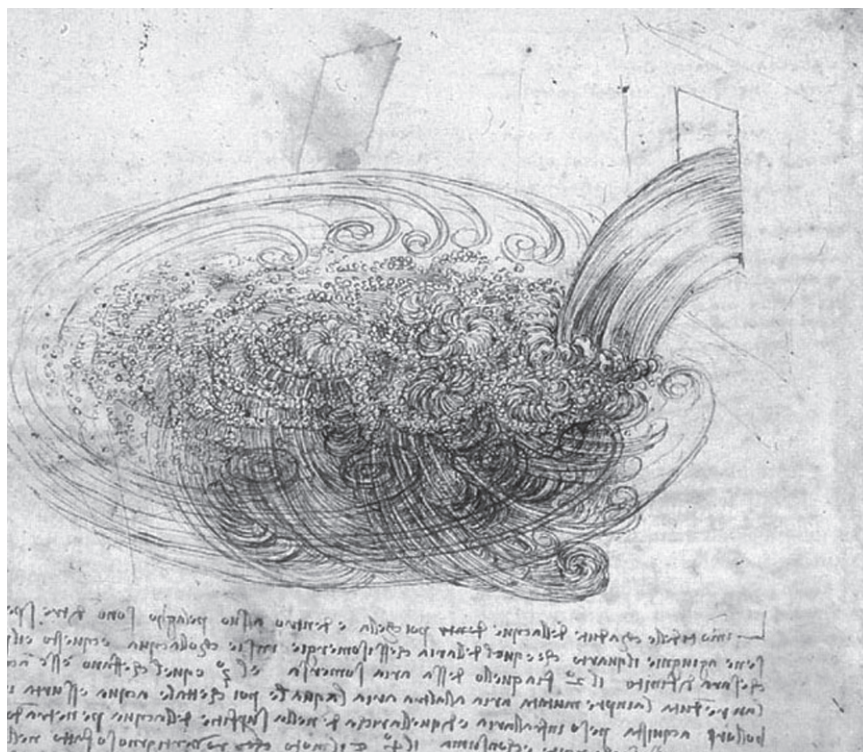
tution of the appearance of mere cleverness, for creativity.

Thus, the modern form of what ancient Classical Greece came to know as Sophistry, is echoed in a modified form as the specifically characteristic, recurring weakness which has appeared within modern, European culture. Worse, through the continuing influence of a *de facto* British world empire today, the other present cultures of most of the planet, have either adopted their own characteristic imitation of contemporary European Sophistry, or have been strongly affected by its influence in significant other ways. The name for this modern copy of ancient Greek Sophistry, is the term *Anglo-Dutch Liberalism*,²⁸ which is often used as interchangeable with the name of *empiricism*.

As I have already indicated in the course of the preceding pages, the Venice-centered European oligarchy had been able to inflict great intellectual, and also material damage, on what should have been today's common knowledge of the new principles underlying the spectacular, revolutionary progress in modern European civilization since 1439. But, the attempt by the Venice-led reactionaries to crush European civilization by using the methods of Aristotle failed. As I have noted, Sarpi reacted to the failures of his more traditionally medieval fellow-Venetians, by decreeing the dumping of Venice's relatively traditional, doctrinal reliance on the Aristotelean shackles of the captive mind, by substituting the essentially unprincipled (and wild-eyed) dogma of medieval William of Ockham.

The lunatic wielding of that intellectually sterile practice of what modern radical positivists have termed "Occam's Razor," expresses the kind of modern Sophistry expressed as empiricism in general, but also produces the extremes of contemporary existentialism, in addition to the logical positivism of Bertrand Russell and such fiercely fanatical Russell clones as Professor Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann. In the extreme, the outcome of Russell and his virtual clones Wiener and von Neumann, is the most extremely brutish form of fascism imaginable; a contemporary Jonathan Swift might have suggested that this is the kind of fascism which might be expected of the Academy of Lagado.

Underneath the kind of exotic products which Anglo-Dutch Liberalism has inherited from the influence of Paolo



"The Leonardo da Vinci Principle": You can not justly separate a competent body of physical science from the Classical artistic method. Here, one of Leonardo's scientific explorations of hydrodynamics is illustrated with the same unsurpassed beauty with which he lovingly produced his greatest paintings.

Sarpi and his household lackey Galileo, there is the heritage of the ancient Sophist Euclid, a heritage expressed in such forms as imitations of Euclid's Sophistry, such as: British empiricism; and, Cartesian types of neo-Euclidean, mechanistic-statistical analysis, and the foolish forecasting methods prevalent in today's statistical-economic dogmatics.

In the empiricist method, and its derivatives, no actual physical principle, in the ontological sense of principle, is allowed. This is illustrated most outrageously in the field of social doctrines, such as those of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, David Hume, François Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham, where no ontological type of physical principle is allowed, but only what are termed "formulas" or "rules."

To illustrate the most relevant aspects of that problem to be considered by us in this present location, is the bearing of that pernicious, mechanistic-statistical method on the practice of today's customary statistical modes in economic forecasting.

The absence of true principle from Anglo-Dutch Liberal ways of thinking, is the meaning of *Liberalism*. In place of actual principle, a substitute for principle is the adoption of the custom of a certain kind of intrinsically irrational form of priestly or ghastly authority, such as "popular opinion," "customary," "a consensus," or "peer reviewed."

28. A technical term of any competent contemporary political science.

The Meaning of Creativity

In essential opposition to empiricism, we have the conception of creativity as a higher, and more powerful ordering of human behavior than exists in any lower living species. This is the most essential conception in all aspects of human knowledge; and yet, among most contemporaries, it remains the most difficult to conceptualize, even among most of those with an ostensibly rich accumulation of certifiable accomplishments.

The essential problem there, is *a lack of the idea of principle*, as Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation illustrates the notion of principle in physical science, as in his *Harmony of the World*. "Principle," when the term is properly employed, signifies what is otherwise termed, sometimes, as the fruit of a proven "unique experiment." The successful, readily demonstrated, but usually rejected principle of electrodynamics, by Gauss's collaborator Wilhelm Weber, illustrates the existence of cases in which an experimentally, uniquely validated discovery of a universal physical principle, is rejected in favor of defending the wrong claims of figures whose claim to authority in scientific opinion on that particular matter is not science, but "club rules."²⁹ Such an actually fraudulent practice, on behalf of "club rules," is typical of the practice of authentic Anglo-Dutch Liberalism.

Since all actual qualitative stages of improvement of mankind's potential relative population-density, reflect nothing but an ordering of those types of creative processes of mentation on which I focus your attention here, there could be no competent long-term policies for society which did not, in fact, come to grips with the concept of human intellectual creativity, as the Pythagoreans and Plato, for example, had mastered working knowledge of the essentials of that power. The historically validated notions of the practical meaning of universal principle, date back to the Pythagoreans and the other circles of Plato; there has been actual contemporary progress in science, but not much significant improvement in the practical meaning of the term "principle" from that presented by Plato.

Such knowledge of principle as principle, is usually, even categorically, "axiomatically" disavowed, and disallowed in all expression of modern physical science. The principal source of that shortcoming of taught physical science, and other matters, today, is chiefly due, politically, to the influence of Paolo Sarpi and his immediate followers, such as William Shakespeare's enemy, Sir Francis Bacon, and Sarpi's personal lackey, hoaxster, and specialist in the mathematics

of gambling, the Galileo Galilei who trained the Beelzebub known as Thomas Hobbes.

As I have already indicated, earlier here, and in other published locations, Paolo Sarpi was faced with a paradox. If Venice continued its medieval "hard line" policy respecting the doctrine of Aristotle, Venice's cause would be ultimately defeated by the discoveries produced by the influence of the Platonic followers of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa; but, if it accepted the methods of Cusa's prompting of modern scientific progress, it would be defeated politically by the subversive influence of Cusa's revival of Classical Platonic methods of science on its own people. Sarpi's remedy for this was his policy of sometimes accepting the fruits of scientific discovery, but of preventing the spread of the method of effecting such discoveries as matters of comprehensible universal principles. The result of that sleight-of-hand approach, is what is known as *empiricism*, or the method of *Anglo-Dutch Liberalism*.

This empiricist compromise is typified by the manner in which that Franco-Dutch Liberal, René Descartes crafted his pseudo-scientific method. This method of Descartes was explicitly exposed as fraudulent, by Leibniz, between 1692 and 1695.³⁰ During this period, and following that, Leibniz, in cooperation with Jean Bernouilli, expelled the last refuge of Euclidean thinking from tolerable expressions of physical science, in discovering the significance of the catenary function in defining the role of Pierre de Fermat's discovery of *the principle of universal physical least action*, a principle which, in the work of Leibniz and Bernouilli, supplies the real basis for the ontologically physical, as opposed to merely formal, conception of the complex domain. That development in the work of Leibniz and Bernouilli, provides the basis for what Bernhard Riemann was to launch as a true physical geometry. It is the link, rooted in Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*, which defines the essential continuity of development from the work of Kepler, through that of Leibniz, into Riemannian physical hypergeometries. It is along this track, and only this track, that a satisfactory notion of universal principles of physical science, as true principles in the ontological sense, can be found.

So, the work of Cusa's follower Johannes Kepler established the founding of the notion of competent general practice of mathematical physics, as expressing the systematic application of the act of true creativity to human formal knowledge, a quality of act which echoes Kepler's standard for defining an experimentally grounded discovery of a universal physical principle of the universe as a universe. Typical are Kepler's detailed presentation of his step-by-step discov-

29. Laurence Hecht, "The Atomic Science Textbooks Don't Teach," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996. www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/articles/Atomic_Science.pdf

For English translation of Wilhelm Weber's 1846 treatise on electrodynamics, see: www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles%202007/Weber_1846.pdf

30. For convenience, refer to G. W. Leibniz's 1692 "Critical Thoughts on the General Part of the Principles of Descartes," and Leibniz's 1695 "Specimen Dynamicum." See *Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz: Philosophical Papers and Letters*, Leroy E. Loemker, ed. (Dodrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992).

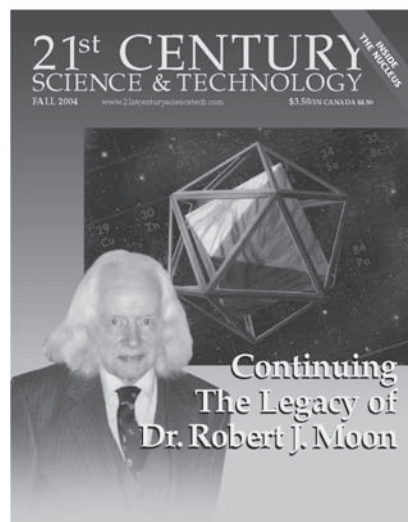
ery of the principle of universal gravitation, first, in respect to the relations among the Sun, Earth, and Mars, and, later, a principle of general, harmonic (J.S. Bach-like) organization of the relations among the Solar system's Sun and its planetary orbits.³¹

The Crisis in Sense-Perception

From the false standpoint of the Liberal standard for modern classroom dogma, it is presumed that the mathematics of modern physical science was derived from an axiomatic basis in the *a priori* system of Euclidean geometry. This presumption leads to a great crisis in the matter of defining what constitutes an actual experimental proof of principle. This is a matter to be viewed, and rejected, by tracing the history of European physical science from the Pythagoreans and Plato to Cusa and his followers.

At the beginning, so to speak, in both the work of the Pythagoreans and Kepler, *harmonics* contributes a crucial part. This feature, harmonics, of the process by which Kepler discovered the full principle of universal gravitation, is such that no honest account of the origin of Kepler's famous formulation could be presented, if it did not grasp the essential, indispensable role of harmonics in shaping Kepler's formulation. It is the indispensable role of harmonics in shaping Kepler's formally expressed conclusion, which, customarily, is "conveniently" omitted.³²

The same challenge of harmonics appears in the extended Periodic Table. A continuing process of exploration, launched by Professor Robert Moon, who was, relevantly, a former student of William Draper Harkins, the discoverer of the neutron, has been continued by Moon's principal assistant in that exploration, *21st Century's* Laurence M. Hecht.³³ This project was launched by Professor Moon in reaction to a heated discussion among the scientists associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), a discussion which I had provoked by insisting on the need to dump Newtonian physics from the



Dr. Robert Moon's "Keplerian" exploration of a geometrical model of the atomic nucleus was featured in 21st Century Science & Technology in Fall 2006, and is available at www.21stcenturysciencetech.com.

standpoint of the authentic, anti-Newtonian treatment of the subject-matter.

Professor Moon's project was a revival of one he had begun, and then shelved years earlier, respecting the highly suspicious imposition of a wild-eyed doctrine of "magic number" arithmetic on the subject of the ordering of atomic isotopes. Professor Moon's approach returned to the role of Archimedean solids in Kepler's work on the design of the planetary system. Presently, Hecht is processing extant experimental results from sundry professional sources, to uncover relevant "Keplerian" patterns in the currently updated Periodic Table.

Notable aspects of recent compilations by Hecht et al., are focused on what present information says on Academician V.I. Vernadsky's mid-1930s treatment of the role of the Periodic Table in the functioning of living processes. There is a special practical emphasis on the subject of the increasingly important role of nuclear-fission-related isotopes in medicine and related applications. Here, as in Kepler's astrophysics, and the organization of the Periodic Table, harmonics, as reflected from the work of Pythagoras, comes into play.

That discussion of *harmonics* points our attention to a crucial feature of the discussion of economy in this present location. Eccentric fads in the arguments for elevated musical pitch put aside, the musical scale is a reflection of the living processes of the "chest of voices" represented by a normal assortment of decently trained singers.³⁴ As it appears in Kepler's Solar system, it also appears in the organization of the Periodic Table, and living processes generally. Taking these assorted cases, and others into account as a package: What does all this mean?

The answer to that question must be found through an ordered series of steps. To that end, I shall begin at the

31. Note the remarkable effect of comparing Kepler's method of the harmonic ordering the Solar system, with the actual ordering of not only the Solar system, but the Periodic Table, and the well-tempering system of J.S. Bach pivoted on C=256, as compared with the absurdities produced by the clownish, mechanistic notion of "moveable *do*." This points to the comparison of the ability of stronger varieties of *bel canto*-trained voices to tolerate elevated register passages, against the loss of many valuable good singers at an early phase of what should be extended careers, had the factor of "elevated pitch" not been mechanically enforced.

32. See the two successive reports on a study of Kepler's discoveries of the Solar orbital system by the LYM teams for a summary of Kepler's own statement of the process of his discoveries. See www.wlym.com/~animations/

33. "Robert J. Moon on How He Conceived His Nuclear Model" (transcript of a lecture), *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 2004. www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles%202005/moon_F04.pdf

Laurence Hecht with Charles B. Stevens, "Report on Work in Progress: New Explorations with the Moon Model," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 2004. www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles%202005/Moon_Model_F04.pdf

34. For example: "moveable *do*" is a standard ingredient for the production of half-baked musicians.

beginning, restating a point made in a location published earlier.

Sight, Sound, and Economy

Human knowledge of that part of the universe which, as it is said, lies beyond our skins, depends, in first approximation, on the degree of our development of the power of rightly interpreting our sense-experiences. The primary such senses are sight and hearing. While the other senses are important, but relatively less so, to this end, their role in providing us knowledge of our universe, the epistemological problem confronting us at this point of our account, is comparable, in first approximation, to that encompassed by consideration of sight and hearing alone.

The naive, actually erroneous opinion of sight and sound, is that the image they provoke in our mental processes, especially vision, is a fair copy of “what is actually out there.” Wiser opinion regards those experiences as virtually “meter readings.” Contrary to naive opinion, the readings of the meter itself are customarily reliable as meter readings; but, those readings do not represent the actuality of the real world to which they are responding. In fact, it is the cumulative mental experience of such readings, not the instantaneous reading of the face of the meter itself, which prompts us to develop what passes for a functionally meaningful interpretation of the implicitly coordinated, cumulative combination of readings of all of our sense-experiences.

However, as the most commonplace blunders among professional economists should have warned us, the statistical view of the universe relying on the geometry of naive sight alone, is essentially false to reality. The typical fallacy expressed by the typical economic forecaster, is of the form of reliance on a neo-Cartesian opinion respecting the universe which we inhabit. By “neo-Cartesian,” I mean a mechanistic visual-space-like image of a mechanistic-statistical forecast. This imagery misleads the defective economic forecaster into presuming that the future can be seen in a linear, or linear-like extrapolation of a present trend crafted according to the presumptions of a quasi-Cartesian mechanistic-statistical world-outlook.

That world-view is clearly based on a naive opinion respecting the assumption that efficient physical space-time is as might be implied by simply extrapolated observations to the present date. That is the *aprioristic* presumption associated with the Sophist’s Euclidean “solid geometry.”

In reality, the real physical universe is neither Euclidean, Cartesian, nor neo-Cartesian; it is, to be precise, Riemannian. From modern science, we know that the *aprioristic* view is inherently absurd. The processes which reign in our universe, are not premised on linear projections, as in simplistic notions of vision; competent forecasts are based on universal physical principles, such as Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of gravitation, which bound the universe as if at the limits within which the universe is self-contained throughout.

Therefore, competent long-range economic forecasting

depends upon studying the approach of the current mode of action toward nearness in its proximity to a limit. That limit is a functionally defined *boundary*, defined by some fundamental physical principle, or several such principles. Thus, the way in which to craft a competent type of long-range forecast, is directly opposite to that implicit in a mechanistic-statistical projection. The method required is thoroughly Riemannian, that in the sense of Riemannian physical hypergeometries.

This distinction accounts for the intrinsic, multi-faceted incompetence of today’s usual statistical forecast. Qualitative, reflecting a seasoned ability for “feeling out” the situation, rather than statistical forecasts, tend to be relatively much less fallible than statistical ones, for precisely that reason. This disadvantage of the statistical forecast is that it lacks insight into those factors of the human will which may be decisive in shaping some crucial turning-points in the process. Human beings think better than persons who have turned themselves into recklessly inhuman calculating machines. Mathematical forecasters tend to show human qualities only when they deliberately cheat by means of intended fraud.

As Kepler’s original discoveries of astrophysical and related principles show us, we must turn to the faculty of hearing to provide us a method for correcting the inherent errors embedded in naive readings of the sense of sight. To be specific, we require *harmonics*. We must do as the Pythagoreans and Kepler have done, force the suggestions provided by merely seeing to be corrected by warnings heard from the domain of harmonics. In a more adequate regard for experience, we must treat all of our other senses as relevant modification of a world-view premised on the integrated faculties of sight and sound alone.

What I have just summarized, respecting the indispensable ambiguities of sight and sound combined, was shown, by Kepler, to be the composition of our Solar system. It was shown to be the principled form of functional organization of the extended Periodic Table of elements and their isotopes. It was shown to be the organization of mankind’s universe, in Vernadsky’s division of the efficient Earthly universe as a whole, among the non-living, the Biosphere, the Noösphere, and, a fourth domain, contained, functionally, within the integrated Earth-process as a whole.

Such is also the subsuming principle of the organization of the Solar system as a whole. That said, we have now approached a point of literally Stellar importance. In brief, the point to be made, here and now, is that *the notion of a Second Law of Thermodynamics is not only a fraud, but is what should be recognized by sentient beings as an obvious hoax, a hoax rooted in the aprioristic presumptions inherent in the empiricist method*. It is not something proven by experimental evidence; it is a systemic misreading of experimental evidence deduced from the inherent fallacy of the mathematical method employed.³⁵ On that account, the truth is, that there is

35. One way of thinking about the point I have just made here, is to compare

indeed reason for hope for human existence in a stellar universe in which supernovae occur lawfully.

This brings us back to the subject of the essential distinction of the human being from the beasts. The fact is, that employed discoveries of what are correctly identified as universal physical and Classical-artistic principles, such as those of Johann Sebastian Bach, are associated with measurably anti-entropic effects. Man's increasing mastery of our planet, and, implicitly, beyond, expresses a manifest principle of anti-entropy, that as an efficient cause of *willful change* in the universe. *This suffices to demonstrate that a contrary method of describing nature, is shown to be false by the mere fact of human existence. The nature of man in the universe, is, in and of itself, conclusive evidence of the nature of that universe which we inhabit.*

It also demonstrates, that the manifest increase of the human population, to more than six and a half billions living individuals today, demonstrates that real human progress is essentially physical-economic in nature, rather than monetary. Any "theory" of economy which relies on monetarist axioms, rather than physical-economic increase of the potential relative population-density per capita and per square kilometer, is intrinsically worse than absurd.

Two general conclusions concerning man and the universe are to be considered in that light.

Since the increase of the potential relative population-density of the planet depends upon the increase of knowledge of the practice of new physical principles, as applied to both changing the nature we inhabit in coordination with increasing the productive powers of labor per capita and per square kilometer, this event, in and of itself, shows us what it is that the universe has responded to in providing us such an opportunity for success.

3. The Political Principle of Anti-Entropy

The underlying issue of science today, including the prospect for future human life in our present galaxy, is essentially political. There can be no comprehension of any of the principal factional controversies respecting the issues of science and its application to policies of nations, unless a very specific, central feature of all politics, notably, since about 700 B.C., is taken into account as the root of these quarrels. I explain.

my argument with Kurt Gödel's famous exposure of the inherent fraud of Bertrand Russell's *Principia Mathematica*. The problematic feature of that work of Russell's, was not original to him; he simply carried the fallacy of Ockham and Galileo to such an extreme, as to make the nature of Russell's fallacy obvious to Gödel, although not to the relevant Russell devotees and hoaxsters Professor Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann. The intrinsic absurdity of the concept of "information theory" by Wiener, and "artificial intelligence" by von Neumann, are also relevant illustrations of my point here.

All of the most important, and valid conceptions in science appear to mathematics as *non-linear*. The much more important quality of such conceptions, is distinguished by being expressed within the framework of an *anti-Euclidean geometry* (that of Riemann), not merely *non-Euclidean*.

In ancient Classical Greece, the pedagogical best of the celebrated paradigms for this point of view, was provided by Archytas' *construction* of the doubling of the cube. In modern physical science, the crucial paradigm had become the discovery of the principle of non-linear action expressed by the notion, as described in modern times, as by the "infinitesimal," and by Kepler's harmonic characteristic of every planetary Solar orbit.

Thus, contrary to the intrinsic silliness of the attempted hoax, by the "Newtonians" D'Alembert, Leonhard Euler, Joseph Lagrange, et al., against the reputation of Gottfried Leibniz, the so-called "infinitesimal" of the Kepler Solar orbit was not a matter of "smallness" of some kind of very tiny magnitude; it was a way of describing the *inexhaustible* number of "available," successive, ontologically physically efficient changes in curvature, as changes which could be adduced (if you wished to do so), only as defined by the principle of *the constantly changing curvature* of the orbital pathway.

The discovery of that principle of modern science, had been made possible by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, in Cusa's recognition of the crucial error of method made by Archimedes' approach to "squaring the circle." This discovered error in Archimedes' work, as first made in modern times by Cusa, was to prove crucial in Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the universal, harmonic principle of gravitation.

All properly defined, universal physical principles are each expressed, each in their own manner and setting, by the same ironical characteristic. That is the meaning of the use of the awkward term "infinitesimal" as in describing Leibniz's "infinitesimal calculus." Leibniz's concept came from Kepler, who defined a "notion" of an "infinitesimal calculus" as the mathematical facility he recommended be developed by "future mathematicians," the calculus which Leibniz developed.³⁶

In all these and comparable cases, the notion of an efficient physical principle has the character of an efficient form of action of virtually (ontologically) no linear displacement in its

36. The Leibniz calculus's development had roots in his work prior to his arrival in Paris. Leibniz refers to the earlier work on that matter in his report on the origin of the calculus. However, the development which we would recognize as the Leibniz calculus today, was the outcome of additional developments which Leibniz conducted, under the patronage of Jean-Baptiste Colbert in Paris, during the interval 1672-1676. This produced the first design of the working calculus, which was developed, and delivered to a Paris printer in 1676, just prior to Leibniz's departure from that city. The later development, which featured the role of the principle of physical least-action, gave us the catenary-cued principle of physical least action developed in collaboration with Jean Bernoulli. This later development reflected the implications of Pierre de Fermat's discovery. The later development presented the basis for the general concept of the physical (as distinct from merely formal) complex domain.

existence as such, which encompasses the motivation of the action itself. From that vantage-point, the argument of de Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, et al., was an infantile malpractice of science: in their cases, the exhibition of enraged, wild-eyed behavior, as by a very bad-tempered child.³⁷

All that which I have just stated, in opening this chapter, is elementary; I present it here not as something particularly profound for me to say, but only to clear the decks of possible confusion in the mind of some onlookers, so to speak, before presenting my own argument here. That said, we now pick up from a point which I outlined in the preceding chapter. To proceed accordingly, the best choice of pathway for presenting the important conception which I am introducing now, is to glance back in time, toward the implications of the great ancient tragedian Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, for physical science today.

What I have identified, in this way, is the existence of a universal principle, of *true creativity*. That use of "principle" is allowable only when it means having discovered a universal kind of power in the universe which was previously unknown, or a man-made state which represents, or rediscovers a new implication of a universal principle of artistic composition or social order.

Now, I am prepared to say the following, a statement which I was committed to affirm, and clarify at the outset of this present report:

Creativity so defined, corresponds to a form of action in the universe which changes the state of that universe of reference in a way which can be named as *anti-entropy*, because it demonstrates a universal principle which has an effect directly opposite to that of entropy. The universe as a whole is *anti-entropic* in principle. Anti-entropic action by mankind is a reflection of *Genesis* 1, of man and woman, set aside from all beasts, as made in the likeness of the qualities of the Creator. That expresses, in fact, the highest moral law for mankind, and, therefore, the highest moral obligation of both individual, nation, and the nations as a whole.

That is what I, like Aeschylus, have intended, by *Promethean*, as in opposition to the pro-satanic, Nietzschean qualities of the Delphi cult's images of Apollo and Dionysus. *Al Gore's significance in this report, is that he is, like Vice-President Cheney, a dionysian: a thoroughly dionysian type by intention, as Adolf Hitler's devotion of eugenics was, in current neo-malthusian practice.*

I explain, through the following succession of stages:

Politics & Science

The root of what the Newtonian alliance of de Moivre, D'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, et al., argued, as restated to the same effect by their notable followers Laplace and Cauchy later, was essentially political. The problem with Euler there,

is not that he had not known better earlier; the problem is that this former follower and admirer of Leibniz and Jean Bernouilli, now turned "Judas," so to speak, had been, in effect, "brainwashed" by the overlapping networks of circles of both the Paris-based Venetian rogue Abbé Antonio Conti and the even more despicable Voltaire. This wretched convert, Euler, had "gone over to the other side." In that process, he had lost the most precious part of his former intellectual faculties, as, in my experience, is the type of virtual "brain-damage" I have witnessed, as a pattern, in all of the comparable cases of terrorized, or simply opportunistic prominent or minor turncoats in the Talleyrand tradition, which I have been situated to examine.

This brings us to a lesson in the history of science which must be considered, if we are to understand the kind of interplay between science as such, and *the very dirty official politics which has been the commonplace curse of all modern European science*. Without taking this unifying factor of politics and science into account, it is impossible to understand how either ancient and modern European science, and also ancient science and politics, has actually worked.

The systematic attempts at brainwashing of associates of the world's leading scientific association, the Lazare Carnot-Gaspard Monge École Polytechnique, a pattern which emerged in the course of developments during the interval 1790-1815, came in two successive phases. The first phase was the attempt under the tyrant Napoleon Bonaparte, who had adopted Joseph Lagrange as his "state prophet" for science. The second phase was launched under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, London's official controller of defeated France. Wellington placed the wretched, London-backed claimant on the recreated throne of France, the Bourbon who then, in turn, ordered the systematic destruction of the curriculum of Gaspard Monge's École Polytechnique. Monge went to retire and, later, die, in retirement at home, in one of my favorite cities of France, Beaune. France's Author of Victory, Lazare Carnot, who had established himself in war as the leading military genius who made a revolution in military affairs, and who was a leading scientist of his time, fled, successively, into Germany, then Poland, then to work with distinction, in Magdeburg, where he died.³⁸

Alexander von Humboldt's association with the École Polytechnique had continued after 1815. Alexander spent about half each year from then, until about the time of the

37. See, for example, the shockingly infantile argument on this point by Leonhard Euler, in his 1761 *Letter to a German Princess*.

38. On the politics of the matter. Lazare Carnot, who had already served as one of the most accomplished military leaders and reformers of France, had been closely associated with Germany's Alexander von Humboldt, as fellow-members of the École Polytechnique. It had been those circles of von Humboldt which had officially rescued Carnot from an impossible situation in Poland, and ensconced him as a distinguished thinker in Magdeburg, where he died greatly honored. Later, when Sadi Carnot was President of France's Republic, the remains of Lazare Carnot were conveyed, with an impressive German military honor guard, to Paris, to be interred in the relevant place of honor as an immortal hero of France.

first appearance of the *Crelle's Journal*, the science journal of record which served France's and Prussia's science from that period, into later times when the *Journal* became one of a number which served a kindred function. Alexander took Lejeune Dirichlet back to Berlin with him, where Dirichlet, who became one of the principal teachers of Bernhard Riemann, emerged as a leading figure of Germany's science, and Riemann's predecessor in the distinguished post earlier occupied by Carl F. Gauss. Alexander's role in all of this, had been to assist in the effort to maintain as much as possible of the pre-1815 quality of the *École*, despite the wrecking of the institution at the hands of Laplace and Laplace's crony, the wretched plagiarist and hoaxster Augustin Cauchy. By the second half of the 1820s, especially after the failure of the late 1820s effort in which leading U.S. intelligence operatives of the Cincinnatus Society James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe assisted the Marquis de Lafayette, in what turned out to be a failed enterprise on behalf of France's honor, the *École* was slipping from its former status as the leader in world science, while that of Göttingen's still fragmented Germany was rising as the center of world-wide science.

That case from French history, is typical of the entirety of the chequered history of modern science. In fact, the body of leading scientific opinion has remained divided, often fiercely so, along the same lines as that division within Classical Greece, that between the Pythagoreans and the circles of Socrates and Plato, who were typical on the one side, and the sundry "front groups" of the Delphi Apollo-Dionysus cult, on the other. That same, traditional division, with ebbs and flows, within the body of science, has been continued to the present day. It is convenient to refer to this division within science, as between the Platonists and the reductionists, a well-defined division which has been continued, with ebbs and flows, one way or t'other, to the present time.

The understanding of that history is simplified by taking into account the fact, that, broadly speaking, there has been a great gap in the progress of civilization's science, from about the time of the close of Rome's Second Punic War, the time of the deaths of Eratosthenes and Archimedes, until the Fifteenth-Century Classical Renaissance. There have been particular episodes of achievements during what was predominantly seventeen centuries of the ebb and flow of a European dark age under the tyrannies of Rome, Byzantium, and the *ultramontane* imperium ruled by Venice's financier oligarchy and the Norman Chivalry. Excepting the most notable, temporary exception, of the rise of Augustinian Christianity under Charlemagne, European and related, ancient and medieval cultures, were times, with some intervening false dawns, amid what was otherwise a nightmare for humanity in general.

So, for science, the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance was the legacy of Classical Greek culture as if called forth from the grave. What we have retained as heirlooms from about

seventeen centuries of recurring epidemics of terror, since Rome's quest for imperial power throughout most of Europe and the Mediterranean region, in the aftermath of the Second Punic War, have been elements we have retained as building blocks for the work of resuming a work of progress in the human condition, as we have done with the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance centered on the image of Filippo Brunelleschi's dome placed upon the Florence Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore. The use of the principle of the catenary as the instrument without which the dome could not have been crafted, is, therefore, the ironically appropriate image for the consecration of not only the completed cathedral itself, but of the rebirth of European civilization, with its science, from centuries mostly dominated by recurring nightmares.³⁹

The issue of physical and mathematical science so posed between those two, mutually opposing currents of ancient through the modern history, within what has become now, globally extended European civilization, is primarily political, the same political issue between Prometheus and the Delphi Apollo-Dionysus cult depicted by Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. It is only from this standpoint that the pure evil embodied as Bertrand Russell and his political devotees, including Al Gore, can be thoroughly understood.

The Oligarchical System

When the Apostle John wrote of "The Whore of Babylon," he meant imperial Rome. His language, in describing what was in fact the Roman Empire as a whore of ancient Babylon, was not symbolic; it was a scientifically precise statement of the principle of that which menaced Jewry and Christianity at the time that Jesus had been born, under the Emperor Caesar Augustus, through the time that Jesus Christ was crucified on the order of the Pontius Pilate serving as agent for the consummately evil Emperor Tiberius. That was the Tiberius residing on the truly capriolic Island of Capri, consecrated to evil at that time. In the eyes of the Apostles John and Paul, it was that Rome, the literal Whore of Babylon in historical fact, which had crucified the Apostle Peter, and then Paul, with a subsequently persisting slaughter of Christians on a relative scale unmatched in European civilization since, and comparable only to the butchery of Jews and Slavs by Adolf Hitler's regime since.

It happens to be the case, that the initial body of Christians were Jews, opposed, at that time, to both the tyranny of Herod's legacy and Rome; but, the enemy was actually the institution of the Roman Emperor. The Christian Jews, like most other Jews of that time, also knew that the enemy was

39. One should not be surprised by the inability of Sarpi's lackey, Galileo, to recognize the catenary's principle. It was the Fermat hated by the hoaxster Galileo who had discovered the principle of least action, whereas it was Leibniz, in concert with Jean Bernouilli, who placed the catenary as the key to the demonstration of a universal physical principle of least action, the true key to the Leibnizian foundation for what was to become recognized as the complex domain.

the Roman Empire. In that case, without changing the Roman Empire itself, no one could hope to escape the grip of that imperial tyranny. Imperial Rome understood this, and, from Nero onward, conducted its terror accordingly.

Diocletian was no virtuous man; he terminated the policy of indiscriminate ritual mass-murders of Christians, not for reason of decency, but because he had concluded that the practice of regular mass-murder of that type had backfired.⁴⁰ Rome in the West had been self-ruined, depopulated; the bastion of the remaining empire depended chiefly upon the population of the Greeks, notably among the Greeks either largely influenced, or converted to Christianity by the Platonic teachings of the Christian Apostles Paul and John. Diocletian divided the empire according to an ancient, earlier plan for the Mediterranean and adjoining regions, and one of his protégés, Constantine, continued the project.

That much said on that account, the Roman Empire was, in fact, a continuation of the cultural tradition of imperial Babylon, as Rembrandt's famous painting, and Heinrich Heine's poem (set to song by Robert Schumann) depicts its principled essence. Rome was what the relevant ancient Greeks of the time of Socrates, Plato, and others knew as what they recognized currently as the "Persian Model," or, generically, "The Oligarchical Model." Every empire in the history of European civilization, including the present British monarchy's associated, global financier oligarchy, has been an expression of that "oligarchical model." The essence of the matter is expressed, immortally, by Aeschylus' Prometheus Trilogy, his surviving *Prometheus Bound*, in particular.

What Aeschylus depicts is a two-fold division imposed upon the population of what we recall as "Greece" today, a division between the tradition of the Delphi cult's design of the Spartan code attributed to Lycurgus, and the legacy of Solon of Athens. In all historical times, down to the present day, the Delphi *Apollo-Dionysus* cult has represented what was known in Classical Greek times, interchangeably, as I have just stated, as "The Persian Model," or "The Oligarchical Model." The archetype for the tradition of Solon, was the Prometheus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, who acted in defense of mankind, against the evil Olympian Zeus.

That is the key to all important differences of principle dividing science, since that time, into the two indicated camps, the division between such leading proponents as Cusa, Kepler, Fermat, Leibniz, Kästner, Gauss, Riemann, Vernadsky, and Einstein, as typical on the one side of the divide, against all of the reductionists on the other. The elementary issue dividing those two camps, has a twofold expression: the issue of the *oligarchical model*, and the related, but distinct issue, of *human individual creativity*. By creativity, we mean nothing but the act of discovery of a universal physical principle (indi-

vidual discovery of principles of nature), the latter including the expression of that same principle in the social form of Classical artistic composition (universal principles of types of social processes congruent with the creative nature which distinguishes the human individual person, and his, or her social relations, from the behavior of the beasts).

Aeschylus defines the issue neatly and simply.

The tale on which the play is premised, is consistent with an account reported by the Roman historian of Sicilian origins Diodorus Siculus, who locates the relevant events in a coastal region of North Africa inhabited by the ancient Berbers. A transoceanic culture had created a colony in that region. The time came, according to Diodorus, that the concubine of the ruler had incited her sons, led by her son Zeus, and involving support from an important local figure known as Prometheus, to kill the ruler and free the people. Kill the ruler they did, but did not free the people. According to Diodorus and other relevant sources, the triumphant party were known thereafter as the Olympians, who were to have settled in the relevant localities in Greece. This forms the background for Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*.

The drama speaks of Prometheus' taking pity on the people, on which account he imparted knowledge of the use of fire to them (today, it would be nuclear-fission technology). This enlightenment of the people, alleged Zeus and his crew, was a crime for which Prometheus must be tortured, more or less in perpetuity.

This story, as crafted into great art by the masterful and wise Aeschylus, defines a current in the history of the ancient Greeks and otherwise, which came to be known as "Promethean," committed to make the benefits of scientific and technological progress known to, and available to humanity generally. This Promethean spirit was thus defined as the enemy of the gods of the Delphi Apollo cult, as those would-be gods are typified by the Delphic images of Apollo and Dionysus. That story and plot succinctly defines the principled conflict between what Friedrich Schiller defines as the paradigmatic conflict between the slave-owning Sparta of Lycurgus (the oligarchical model of society) and the Athens of Solon, throughout European civilization, down to the present time.

The oligarchical model, which defines the mass of the population as "human cattle," usually divides such subjects into two types, tamed and wild. The tamed are herded as a kind of cattle; the wild are hunted down, to be killed, or to become herded cattle, just as the modern Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and others, hunted down Africans, and usually killed off the sturdy adult males and older women, while taming the young women and children for roles as human herded cattle. The same practices were upheld by the principal champions of Britain's slave-owning asset, the leaders of the Confederacy of our own Civil War. (If a slave becomes literate: Kill him!) Cull the herd when it is presumed that the subjects of oligarchical rule are becoming too numer-

40. So, the same migrants into the Balkans were divided, by Diocletian's arrangements, into Serbians on one side of the line drawn by Rome, and Croats on the other.



EIRNS/Will Mederski

Members of the LaRouche Youth Movement are currently embarked on a lengthy project of exploring the anti-Euclidean method of Kepler, Gauss, and Riemann. Here, Riana St. Classis, who participated in the investigation of Kepler's masterpiece The Harmony of the World, gives a class in Seattle, May 5-6, 2007, demonstrating the principles of planetary motion.

ous, as Al Gore argues, in fact, now.

Such and related practices are not arbitrary systems; there is a certain logic to it all. Put simply: If all men and women are treated equally as peers of the nation, then how can tyrants rule?! All oligarchical systems are based on an axiomatic-like principle of tyranny, like the financiers of the purely parasitical new barbarians, the "hedge fund" tribes of today. The action of such tyrants is not necessarily personal malice per se; it is always based on the belief in taking the actions needed "to save our system!" Such is the oligarchical motive for Tower of Babel (better said: "Tower of Babble," called "globalization" today). The relevant quarrel, therefore, is the struggle for human interests against the tyranny inherent in the systemic features of oligarchical interests.

What Terrifies the Oligarchs?

The great paradox which oligarchism represents, is that the ability of the human species to maintain a level of population above that of the great apes, depends absolutely on those creative powers unique to the human individual mind through which scientific and related discoveries produce the means for increase in both the potential size of population, and its life-expectancy. If the population were permitted to share, freely, the knowledge and freedom to employ such knowledge corresponding to presently knowable scientific and related skills, where would there be the inequality on which the oligarchical systems depend?

"When Adam delved and
Eve span
Who, then, was nobleman?"

Thus, to control society in the oligarchical interest, the oligarchy must regulate the generation and circulation of a certain kind of knowledge, especially scientific and related kinds of cultural knowledge. Above all else, it must control, and usually suppress knowledge of those practices which might lead to generation of uncontrolled knowledge, and use of new physical and related principles.

The case of Bertrand Russell follower Al Gore's current "Global Warming" swindle, is a pure, lying hoax, but one selected as intended to serve a specific, oligarchical self-interest at the expense of the cattle, the generality of the utterly contemptible Gore's own nation's population

and of others, especially Africans living inside or outside the U.S.A.

Thus, the capital irony of oligarchism:

If the capabilities for scientific and related discoveries, which advance the standard of life and power over adversities, make societies stronger, per capita and per square kilometer of territory, why hold back scientific and technological progress? Why insist on wildly hedonistic, irrational entertainments, rather than Classical culture which enhances the individual's power to think, and sweeten social relations with other persons? Simply, because the power which such means promote among the generality of the population would bring an end to the system of oligarchy.

There is another consideration to put upon the table.

I do not believe that there is presently a case which can be made for the finality of potential supernovae as threats to mankind's continued existence. The danger, if it is down the way, rather than presently, could only make our devotion to the practice of fundamental progress stronger. We would empty our gambling houses, tax the speculators more richly, as a form of amusement for the generality of our citizenry, and go full steam with the acceleration of scientific progress. If we failed to take that course, we would have no one to blame as much as ourselves for any unpleasantness we suffer down the way. If we free society from the poison of oligarchical forms of culture, and thus promote scientific and related progress, I, for one, am fairly persuaded that—barring a ter-

rible surprise event, supernovae are not the looming threat to humanity's continued existence.

However, oligarchism itself clearly is the motivating influence, and the immediate danger from which a potentially existential threat to all mankind might be posed by the passions of oligarchical rule itself.

That leaves us now, with one crucial point to be settled, before ending this day.

Experiencing Anti-Entropy?

Despite bad general education which employs the methods of sophistry which was intended as part of an effort to induce the victims to believe that there are no discoverable universal physical principles, for example: The fact is that all significant human progress in the power of mankind to exist, per capita and per square kilometer, has come from the effects of original discoveries of universal physical principles, like those to be planted in your own knowledge through really reliving the experience of Kepler's principal works. It is the same, whether classed as principles of physical science, or of Classical artistic composition. In some cases, the benefits of these discoveries of principle can be estimated by relevant calculations; in other cases, as in Classical artistic composition, the measurement is more trying, but the fact that a definite benefit occurs, is nonetheless evident.

Take Kepler's discovery of the principle of which Leibniz made the calculus, as a case in point, such as anti-entropy in action. For some, there is nothing there; there is no tangible object of the senses, and yet it moves the planets and the stars. It is not truly an "infinitesimal"; it is a touch by the power which moves the planets. We call it a principle, because we have proven it to be so; yet, we also know that our sense-organs, which show only the shadows, not the substance of reality, have no power with which to speak to us directly of such truths.

So, when you have personally had the raw experience of discovery of a universal principle, you must come to realize that the ambiguity of the situation lies in the fact that you have caught the shadow of an unseen power which controls you. It is there, but it is the cognitive powers of your mind, not your mere sense-perceptions, which are the organ with which to sense the presence of the principle directly. When you learn to use knowledge of what the mind, but not the senses, has seen, you can discover ways to impose effects which do impinge upon the senses, and by that means you have learned more than one thing of importance about physical science, or Classical art, or, both; the other thing you have just learned, is the essential truth about yourself, your true place in the universe at large.

Whether in physical science, or in Classical artistic composition, the crucial aspect of the discovery, the principle of the case, lies between the cracks of expressions based on previously established knowledge, or opinion. If the meaning of

your words lies in a dictionary, you have actually said nothing which adds to human knowledge. It is the meaningful, unspoken words between the words which are not found in dictionaries, but which speak a truth, uniquely, which you can prove, which affirm your human existence.

For example, in great Classical poetry, or Classical drama, the idea which makes the piece creative, is not an explicit element of the composition as such, but an irony, something which, so to speak, is a meaning which lies between the cracks separating some words and some phrases from others. Suddenly, when all parts are considered, as the whole comes together, as in John Keats's *Ode on a Grecian Urn*, or Percy Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*, something comes together, which can not be located in any mere combination of explicit parts, but nonetheless stands like a ghostly figure, enveloping all the words within it, but no part of any among them, consuming them within a single image of itself. One mind has, thus, spoken to another, despite the lack of any evidence of the communication from among the explicit meanings attributed to the words between.

It is the same with the reenactment of Archytas' constructive doubling of the cube, Kepler's discoveries of gravitation, the discovery of least action by Fermat, the comprehension of the implications of that catenary function underlying the physical principle of universal least action, Gauss's discovery of the orbit of the asteroid Ceres, and Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation. These, like other among the greatest discoveries, have been delivered by the mind of the author through the cracks between the uttered words, and yet, for those who have listened to what is whispered by the wind of passing words, the truth itself is clearly there. Sense the truth, and find the practical expression which affirms that what you heard with what some have termed "the inner ear," was real.

These truths bespeak the fact that we are born to be immortal. Those aspects of us which correspond to the animal side of our existence, are not really us; they are like Cinderella's coach, which vanishes when we reach our intended goal. We live efficiently in that part of us which persists when the flesh is gone, in the effect we leave, hopefully as a blessing, to generations to come

Then, let it be, that we were necessary; but, we were also something different, and therefore useful on that account. It is that aspect of our being, which, if developed, is the power to make those discoveries: those supernal words which may pass among the heavens, bending stars like reeds.

There is no greater source of personal contentment with one's own life, than to become the person who serves mankind through experiencing the evidence which might pass through the heavens, like a breeze, bending the stars as they flow.

I have enjoyed that kind of experience. Shouldn't you? If so, let us meet again, as we have done on this occasion. I have more to tell; but, this will be sufficient for today.

The Base Has Spoken: Impeach Cheney!

For the second time in a month, the LaRouche Youth Movement has led a successful fight in a state Democratic Party convention, for putting the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney on the agenda. Add the LYM victories in California and Massachusetts to the 12 states that had already passed resolutions for impeachment—Nevada (first, in May 2004), then Wisconsin, North Carolina, New Mexico, Vermont, Colorado, Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, Washington State, and Oregon—and you have a resounding vote by the base of the Democratic Party for impeachment now.

What a contrast with the Democratic Party Congressional leadership! You would have thought that the Democrats had not taken both Houses of Congress in last November's election, if you judged by their pusillanimous behavior toward the Bush Administration.

"The Democratic leadership has lost the confidence of their own core political base," LaRouche declared in the wake of the Congressional cave-in to Cheney on the War Supplemental, "and they are unwilling to take the only steps that would regain it. You cannot mobilize public opinion," LaRouche continued, "without mobilizing the base of the Democratic Party. And the Congressional leadership has been running away from that base since the beginning of 2006, when they capitulated on the issue of the confirmation of Samuel Alito to the U.S. Supreme Court, and then totally caved in to the hedge funds, to Felix Rohatyn and his friends, and allowed the looting and destruction of the entire U.S. automobile manufacturing sector without lifting a finger."

LaRouche underscored that the only way to get the American troops out of Iraq is by the impeachment of Cheney. "This is the key domestic issue," LaRouche said. "All U.S. politics at this moment centers on the ouster of Cheney," warning, furthermore, that "The Democratic Party is finished for the time being if they don't go for Cheney's impeachment—now." It is time for the Democratic Party leadership to stop this practice of running away from its own base of political support from within the Party itself.

It is difficult to overstate the damage which the cowardly behavior of the Democratic leadership is inflicting

on the country, and the party. By its screw-ups on the fundamental question of getting Cheney out of office, the party leadership is actually demoralizing the party base, and making them fearful. The gutlessness of the Democratic Party leadership is frightening people—especially in the face of the hell-bent-for-dictatorship-and-war attitude of the Vice President, and his insane captive Bush.

The ugly truth has to be faced: Despite all the "popular wisdom" about how the Democratic Party is a "shoo-in" for the 2008 elections, because of the incompetence of the Bush Administration, that projection is a pipedream. A party leadership—the Presidential candidates emphatically included—which insists on spurning its base, in the face of a national emergency such as that which the United States faces, on foreign and economic policy, has no future.

A reference back to the 2004 elections may help the reader to recall the political principle involved here. The Administration's total failure and lies about the Iraq War were already well-known going into that election, not to mention the Administration's sponsorship of the rape of the population through Enron deregulation, and the like. It was "inconceivable" that the American electorate, which probably didn't even elect Bush in 2000, would put him back into office again.

But it happened! There was undoubtedly vote fraud, but there is no denying that at least nearly 50% of the American population voted for the Administration, as against the Democratic challengers. Why? Because the Kerry campaign, and the Democratic Party apparatus, refused to provide sharp leadership, and solutions, on the issues of fundamental importance to the party base (and independents)—the war and the faltering economy.

The *only* issue worth taking up in the political arena in the United States at this moment is *impeachment of Dick Cheney*. That is the key to opening up the potential for joining the Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective being offered by Russia, and for returning the nation to the FDR-style measures proffered by LaRouche. The Democratic base is right, and the official leadership is wrong. Take the leadership of LaRouche and his Youth Movement—and move to impeach Cheney *now*!