

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

September 14, 2007 Vol. 34 No. 36 www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

Why Is Congress 'Surprised' by Banking, Housing Crash?
Only Four-Power Cooperation Can Save Southwest Asia
LaRouche on Music & Statecraft: How Space Is Organized

We Need a Presidential Candidate in the FDR Mold



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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues), by EIR News Service, Inc., 729 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (703) 777-9451

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Canada Post Publication Sales Agreement #40683579

Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

EIR

From the Assistant Managing Editor

‘I am shocked, *shocked* to find that gambling is going on in here!’ exclaimed Captain Renault, the corrupt Vichy official, in the 1942 movie “Casablanca,” as the croupier handed him his winnings of the evening.

In the same way, members of Congress, including House Financial Services Committee chair Barney Frank, all of whom should know better, proclaim their “complete surprise” that the so-called subprime mortgage meltdown had overtaken the wider financial markets, placing the entire global system in the direct path of an oncoming financial/monetary tsunami (see *Economics*). After all, Lyndon LaRouche has been warning them, over and over, that exactly this crisis was upon us. The failure of Congress to act, is born of a cowardice, bordering on treason: Most Washington lawmakers are more fearful of losing their financial backing from the likes of fascist Felix Rohatyn, than of a new dark age that would set human civilization back several millennia.

While LaRouche has been right about the systemic nature of the collapse, all of the Presidential candidates have so far “failed miserably, to date, to meet the standards required to solve this grave national and global crisis,” LaRouche writes in the statement that leads this issue, “We Need a Candidate in the Mold of FDR.”

How then to move them? By organizing at the state and local level, as the LaRouche Youth Movement is doing, to force Congress to adopt LaRouche’s urgently necessary Homeowners and Bank Protection Act. *EIR* presented testimony to Congress on Sept. 6, on how the Act will stop millions of home foreclosures, while jettisoning the private equity and hedge funds that played a central role in bringing the system down.

There are those few, outside of the LaRouche movement, who have begun to recognize the perilous state of the world economy. But no one, other than LaRouche, has successfully forecast the precise outlines of the catastrophe we face, far in advance of its arrival. How is LaRouche able to do this? He answers the question himself, in our *Science* section, in “Music & Statecraft: How Space Is Organized,” which explores the harmonic relationship between competent scientific method, like that of Kepler, and great Classical musical composition, like that of Bach.

You will find all of this, and more, in the pages ahead.



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The LaRouche Youth Movement organizes in San Francisco's financial district on Aug. 14.



EIRNS/Jason Ross

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. What is it that most physicists, even otherwise capable ones, fail to understand about the idea of space-time? Without a Riemannian conception of a non-Euclidean physical geometry, they fall short, as did the otherwise able Hermann Minkowski. To understand why, Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven prove very helpful! "The crucial central feature of the greatly needed reform in the definition of scientific knowledge," LaRouche writes, "must be premised on the actual inseparability of competent physical scientific method from the great musical reform by Johann Sebastian Bach."

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We Need a Candidate in The Mold of FDR

On Sept. 6, Lyndon LaRouche delivered a harsh assessment of the profound failures of all of the Presidential candidates, and the overwhelming majority of Members of Congress to deal with the already onrushing financial collapse. “In my view,” LaRouche told associates, “none of the present crop of Presidential candidates, including the latest entry in the race, are making any sense, when their words and actions are held up against the greatest onrushing financial crash in modern history. We need a new candidate, one in the mold of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to deal with this grave crisis. The country is in jeopardy, and without an FDR, we shall not survive.” LaRouche added that, at age 85, he is too old to run for President, but the sad fact of the matter is that he is “the only person on the scene qualified to be President in these times of dire crisis.”

LaRouche continued, “Maybe some of the present candidates have some good points, and might even do a respectable job as President under normal conditions, but we are not living under normal conditions. The next 30-45 days are going to be decisive, if we are to avoid totally losing control of the financial system and our real economy. I have been totally right about the systemic nature of this collapse. All of the Presidential candidates have failed miserably, to date, to meet the standards required to solve this grave national and global crisis.”

The Oldest Profession?

LaRouche had even more blunt words for Congress: “On both the housing/banking collapse and the war in Southwest Asia, Congress is not fooled. They, for the most part, know the situation. But they are behaving, collectively, wittingly, like fools. They are so worried about their money, and the threat from Wall Street types, led by Felix Rohatyn, that their money will be cut off if they act in the genuine interest of the American people, that they are, under current circumstances, worse than useless. Are they trying to prove that membership in



National Archives

What candidate will emerge—or develop—with the competence to fill the empty chair?

Congress is the oldest profession?”

LaRouche directly addressed the issue of Vice President Dick Cheney: “The present Congress, in its present mood—including the would-be Presidential candidates—is not prepared to do a thing. How can anyone in Congress tolerate Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi’s pronouncement that impeachment of the Vice President is off the table? What does that say? It says that there will be no action against the war in Southwest Asia, because the only action is to remove Cheney from office—for starters. As long as Pelosi is Speaker of the House, there will be no action against the war,” LaRouche declared.

LaRouche next addressed the issue of his Four Powers approach to ending the war in Southwest Asia and setting the world on a new policy course, reminding Congress that Russian President Vladimir Putin put an offer on the table in early July, when he met with President George Bush and former President George H.W. Bush in Kennebunkport, Maine. “That Putin proposal,” LaRouche said, “offers an opportunity to establish a Four Powers cooperation, involving the United States and Russia, with China and India. That is the only hope for Southwest Asia. A solid alliance of those four great powers is the only combination that can stop the British from spreading chaos throughout that part of the world.”

LaRouche asked, “Doesn’t anyone remember that the British are an empire, and will do everything in their power

to sabotage any kind of U.S.-Russian partnership, any kind of Four Powers cooperation? Without solid cooperation among the United States, Russia, China, and India, there is no possible end to the permanent war in Southwest Asia. Without that core, the neighboring countries will never get together and end the conflict. The British have been playing games in this region since Sykes-Picot and earlier, and nothing short of Four Powers intervention is going to end that.” LaRouche added, “Our only advantage over the British is that we have a solution to the onrushing financial collapse. That is our strength, and we must take full advantage.”

Stop Kissing Rohatyn’s Posterior

LaRouche concluded that Congress has within its power, to draft and pass the emergency legislation he put forward (see last week’s *EIR*, for the “Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007”), to prevent mass home foreclosures and the collapse of the chartered banking system in the U.S.A. Will Congress act? Will they stop behaving like a bunch of fools and put the needs of the American people above their petty considerations? “I believe,” LaRouche said, “that the American people can and must deliver a clear message to Congress: Stop kissing Felix Rohatyn’s posterior, and act now, this month, to pass the legislation I have prescribed. By October, it may be too late.”

Congress ‘Surprised’ by Crash Or Cowed by Hedge-Fund Money?

by Paul Gallagher

On the 110th Congress’s Sept. 5 return from a month’s recess, it was starkly confronted by the reality of a banking and credit crisis, and a collapsing real economy and employment, which knocked into a cocked hat the Democrats’ planned Sept. 5-6 committee hearings on tax policy, and other tertiary matters. While they were debating how much to tax private equity and hedge funds, a global seize-up in lending among banks was threatening a bank collapse within “days or weeks,” as one top European banker warned. And the Bureau of Labor Statistics on Sept. 7 delivered the shocking report of a net loss of employment in the American economy in August, with 70,000 manufacturing and construction jobs, and 30,000 real-estate/financial jobs disappearing in a month. The biggest mortgage lender, Countrywide, added 10,000 more layoffs on the day of the report. The nationwide wave of home foreclosures continued to rise toward 1.5 million a year, while home sales plunged.

On Sept. 5, just as the first “economic” Congressional hearings began, the condition of the world credit markets was described to the *Financial Times* as “a heart attack” by Jörg Rudloff, chairman of Barclays Capital and of the International Capital Markets Association, who added, “If we stay stuck, the patient [the banking system] is going to die.” And the same day, the chairman of Deutsche Bank, Josef Ackermann, said that the governments and banks had only “the next few days or weeks” to try to restore confidence, and head off collapse. On Sept. 6, the Fed, Bank of England, and European Central Bank pumped nearly \$100 billion in liquidity into their banking systems, resuming a month-long attempt to revive bank lending and credit assets by such measures, which were clearly not working. Inter-bank lending interest rates kept rising, as banks, fearing

their own growing losses, hoarded the cash instead of lending it; trade associations and financial commentators screamed in pain for an emergency cut of a half-percent, or even one full percent, in the Federal Reserve funds rate—also sure to be unsuccessful.

Citibank, the world’s biggest, on Sept. 7, cut off all lending to mortgage companies.

Leading Congressmen in both parties immediately used Rep. Barney Frank’s (D-Mass.) Financial Services Committee hearing on Sept. 5, to proclaim that they were “completely surprised” that the so-called subprime mortgage collapse had spread throughout the markets to become a general financial crisis. Frank himself opened the hearing, saying, “I think the far greater surprise was the extent to which the residential mortgage crisis had a negative impact on the market in general. I don’t know anyone who was predicting that a problem in subprime was going to lead to a failure in selling commercial paper. Now, clearly, there has been a broader degree of impact from this crisis, and it does not seem to me that any of us, charged with responsibility for knowing what was going on, anticipated this. . . . I was not pleased, that so many of us were surprised at the impact that the subprime crisis had on the entire financial system. . . . It may be that there is a systemic problem here.”

All of Frank’s witnesses—top officials from the Treasury, FDIC, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency—echoed him with their expressions of surprise at the spreading bank/credit panic. Congressmen from both parties chimed in with their own pleas of innocent astonishment, until finally Democratic Rep. Gary Ackerman, with typical New York irony, remarked at how surprised he was, that all his colleagues

were so surprised: “Anyone with an eye open could see there was trouble ahead.”

While Frank urged expanding the big government mortgage enterprises, known as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, to buy up and refinance troubled mortgages, others, like Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-Pa.), pointed to the seriousness of the crisis: “I hear people talking about ... Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae. People are suggesting we get these folks involved and have them empowered to buy some of this bad paper, or bad mortgages, or do the work-out process. I have great fear in doing that, because ... we could do that, put them at risk, certainly strain their positions—and then have the real estate market really go awry and have us go into a recession, and then hell’s going to break loose and we’re going to have a multi-trillion-dollar disaster or perhaps systemic failure on our hands.”

What They Really Knew, or Should Have Known

The cries of alarm from the chairmen of Barclays and Deutsche Bank characterized the bank crisis as just as extreme, and just as short-term, as had Lyndon LaRouche in a Sept. 1 speech: The U.S. Congress, in particular, has until the beginning of October, and no longer, to take emergency action to halt the foreclosure “tsunami” and bring the bank crisis under control. Otherwise, “the patient will die,” and social and financial chaos will ensue, with mass evictions of households and widespread failure of banks over coming months, which could have been prevented.

LaRouche and *EIR* representatives had told Congress as a whole, and briefed numerous offices in detail, in *March*, exactly what disaster was going to happen to the banking system and financial markets during the remainder of 2007, and what kind of actions they had to take to protect the underlying U.S. economy and population.

At that time, some Members of Congress, and experts on their staffs, flatly denied that the mortgage bubble meltdown would “become systemic.” But they knew what the potential danger was, as Ackerman observed. And they understood the warnings from LaRouche and his colleagues. It was not that they didn’t know what was occurring, but that they didn’t *want* to know what their real responsibilities were: They were paralyzed by a combination of political cowardice, and an attachment to the hedge fund/private equity fund gang represented by “Democrat” Felix Rohatyn and “Republican” George Shultz.

In late February, a LaRouche memo for circulation and discussion with elected officials, “A Yen for Disaster,” said: “The hedge funds’ derivatives markets are moving toward an historic blowout—the banks are reporting this warning to each other; and financial writers are pointing to the mortgage-based credit derivatives market, which has suddenly soared to as much as \$27 trillion, from nothing in 2002. Economic reports on the U.S. economy in Janu-

ary showed that the underlying U.S. mortgage-bubble meltdown accelerated through the ‘floor’ the pundits were proclaiming; and industrial production fell, led by a drastic plunge in the auto sector.” LaRouche stressed the British/Bank of England role in “steering” this crisis, and that of the hedge funds in stoking the coming explosion of debt and derivatives. Pointing to the yen carry trade and the U. S. mortgage bubble as the “bookends” of the crisis, LaRouche identified the hedge funds as the key problem. They had taken over many functions of the banks, were completely unregulated, and their “mathematics/computer trading strategies” had come to dominate the trading in *all* markets, from mortgage-backed securities (MBS), to commercial loan paper, to currency and commodity speculation, etc.—guaranteeing that they would spread a blow-up in one market, into all the rest.

Tax them; control them; ban them, LaRouche urged.

On March 9, California-based New Century Financial Corp, the second-largest lender of subprime mortgages and one of the U.S. biggest mortgage firms overall, started to collapse with \$40-70 billion in subprime mortgages, and the huge HSBC bank reported big losses in MBS. *EIR* published and circulated a warning and explanation from LaRouche, that a “financial disintegration” was under way, which could not be timed precisely, but could collapse the financial system before the end of 2007. “The whole subprime mortgage-backed securities market is turning illiquid,” *EIR* reported, “even Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and the biggest bank purchasers of these mortgages are becoming unable to re-issue them as securities.... By March 7, the contagion of rapidly rising ‘risk premiums’ on debt [was] spreading into other debt markets.... This contagion is the ‘disintegration’ of the financial system that LaRouche points to, as increasing categories of unpayable debt can’t be rolled over into new debt securities—and it is not stoppable except by a thoroughgoing bankruptcy reorganization, carried out by leading governments.”

Then on March 23, *EIR* published a 10-page cover feature entitled, “How U.S. Mortgage Crisis Can Trigger Global Crash.” This detailed analysis showed that the \$18-19 trillion U.S. mortgage and MBS bubble, piling on top of previous bubbles blown up by Alan Greenspan’s Federal Reserve, had come to account for 49% of all assets in the U.S. banking system. The rate at which that bubble was now collapsing, *EIR* showed, essentially guaranteed a banking system disintegration in the year to come—though not precisely predictable as to the moment of the event—and an explosion of home foreclosures across the country.

Which Side Is Your Congressman On?

This grave situation—and LaRouche’s proposed actions to protect the economy, reorganize chartered banks, and create new productive credit for infrastructure to re-

place the collapsing bank credit—were debated in detail in offices throughout the Congress in March and April, by *EIR* correspondents, LaRouche PAC organizers, and LaRouche Youth Movement leaders. Members of Congress knew then, in fact—others should have known—what was coming this Fall.

“The entire financial system is coming down. What no one can determine,” LaRouche was quoted in that March 23 feature, “is the rate at which this will happen. But this much is undeniable: It can not be stopped from collapsing under present policies. I could bring this collapse under control.... I would act to change the financial system; the existing, collapsing banking system must be put into bankruptcy reorganization, and a new financial system built on initiative from the United States. But so far, I’m not getting the support urgently needed from Congress, including the 2008 candidates for President. If that continues, the entire system is coming down.”

Members of Congress are not fools and do know what is happening to homes, jobs, credit markets, and banking systems. What they now face, as LaRouche said on Sept. 7, “is the choice of whether to save the banks and housing, or to go with a grouping which would sacrifice both the banks and the housing, to the hedge funds,” which have been liberally funding Presidential candidates and Congressional coffers alike. “So we have a fight: who’s on one side, and who’s on the other side.”

Testimony to Congress

Monetary, Not Tax Reform Needed Now

This testimony of Executive Intelligence Review, asserting that U.S. policy must “Start With Protecting Homeowners, Banks, and Economy From ‘Foreclosure Tsunami,’” was presented on Sept. 6, 2007, to the U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee Hearing on Fair and Equitable Tax Policy.

Proposals to require private-equity and hedge-fund managers to pay taxes at the fair rate of other corporate managers and employees, are needed and justified; but the super-profits they would tax, are disappearing in the ongoing credit crisis and “financial disintegration.” By far the worst of this credit crisis, and of the mortgage bubble collapse which triggered

it, is yet to come.

Thirty-five percent of zero, is no greater tax revenue than 15% of zero. The entire hedge fund sector, at best available estimate, has lost money for the past two months, and is rapidly approaching a losing position for the year to date.

Private-equity funds are a more important problem, having taken control of companies employing many millions of workers. While their profits have not yet disappeared—the Blackstone Group claims that its taxes would increase by \$525 million under proposed Senate or House legislation—their leveraged debt financing has. In just one example: The inability of Cerberus Capital Management to finance its takeover of Chrysler, combined with its losses in other, previous auto-sector takeovers, threatens severe consequences for employment and business activity of the whole auto sector, in the midst of national auto contract negotiations.

The “off-shoring” strategies of these funds and other corporations have cost the OECD countries \$1.7 trillion, and the United States over \$100 billion in annual tax revenue, according to the Tax Justice Network.

The offshore centers have overwhelmingly been shielded by registration under United Kingdom sovereignty fostering unregulated “tax competition.”

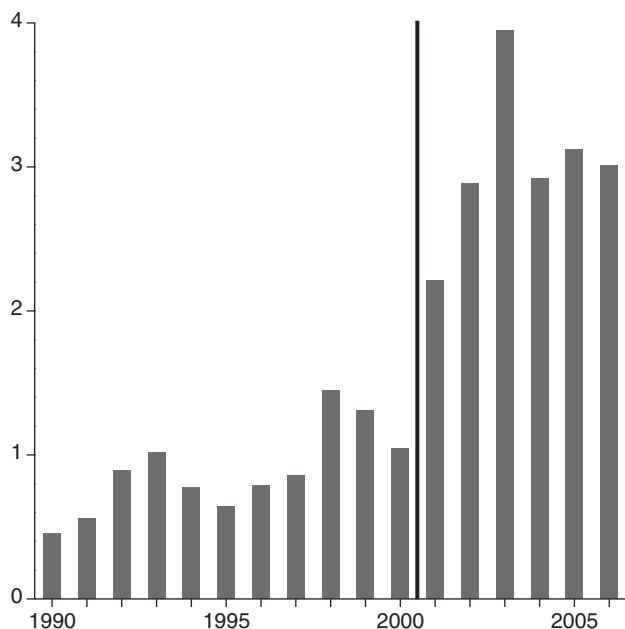
Thus the decision Aug. 30 of the Bankruptcy Court of the Southern District of New York, in the matter of the Bear Stearns hedge funds, is a very important one for Congress. Judge Burton Lifland’s decision struck down the Cayman Island monetary authorities’ claim of jurisdiction in the liquidation of the Bear Stearns funds, and ruled that the burden of proof is upon anyone claiming foreign registration for a corporation or partnership whose evidence of economic activity is in the United States. This juridical reaffirmation of United States sovereignty over firms and funds claiming offshore registration, is an important basis for Congressional action.

But this action cannot be expected to provide significant new tax revenues in a financial collapse crisis. Congress has to take the kind of action Franklin Roosevelt’s Administration took in the worsening banking collapse in 1933: protecting the economy, homeowners, and chartered banks themselves with a “firewall,” from the the storm of collapsing mortgage securities; and issuing Federal credit to generate real new economic activity and public works—not to attempt to bail out the mortgage bubble.

Despite many earlier official claims of “containment,” the U.S. mortgage bubble meltdown—soon followed by those in the United Kingdom, Spain, Scandinavia, and elsewhere—is a financial disintegration spreading and taking down the entire financial system. Denials cannot change the fact that 49% of the assets of the U.S. banking system are mortgage-based, more than 30% of them based on the collapsing residential

Annual U.S. Single-Family Home New Mortgage Loan Originations

(\$ Trillions)



Sources: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (Ofheo); EIR.

mortgage bubble, according to Federal Reserve data; and the entire banking system is threatened. The timing of this collapse cannot be precisely predicted, but its impact on the real, underlying economy is global, and cannot be stopped without urgent steps to reorganize and protect the banking system, and reform the monetary system.

These should begin immediately with Congressional action to protect millions of American homeowners from the mass foreclosure wave under way, and to protect Federal and state-chartered banks from failure as a result. The principles of a “Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007” are below.

This Committee and Congress face the tax-revenue consequences which will now follow: from the wipeout of value of “structured” debt instruments, which have become the basis of most activity of the financial services sector; from the continued decline in home values and assessments which are the basis of county and local taxes; from the losses of firms throughout the consumer industries; from the sharp drop which began in July in flows in foreign net investment into the United States, and so on. Shortfalls are already appearing in the Fiscal 2008 budgets and Fiscal 2009 plans of states around the country.

The Congress’s planning for increased tax revenue from

increased real economic activity, must turn to Federally issued credit to expand that activity in new infrastructure and industry, to raise productivity, and to replace with real economic value, large volumes of financial “value” which are disappearing in the collapse of mortgage and related bubbles.

A ‘Firewall’ for the Economy Against Mortgage Bubble Collapse

Three million or more American households are being foreclosed or are threatened with foreclosure in the near future, due to highly inflated home prices, unsustainable and unamortized mortgages, and escalating real estate taxes during the speculative mortgage bubble of recent years. Over 800,000 homes are likely to be lost to foreclosure in 2007, after 625,000 were lost in 2006. There are 9-10 million subprime/ARM mortgages outstanding; even before this spreading credit crisis hit, 20% of subprime/ARM mortgages were winding up in final foreclosure within four years. Now, there are nearly 3 million ARM mortgages due to “reset” to higher rates and higher payments between September 2007 and March 2009, the bulk of them by May 2008. There are already an estimated 4 million residential properties whose owners owe more debt on their mortgages, than they have equity at the property’s current market value; and average home prices are falling. State mortgage “refinancing”/bailout plans such as that of Ohio, have admittedly failed to work; the falling market, with growing margins of negative equity, have made these plans fail. These facts make a wave of millions more homes lost to foreclosure a certainty, unless Congress acts to stop it.

The General Welfare of the United States and its citizens requires that the nation’s households be protected from this growing wave of foreclosures, which must be stopped by securing them in new mortgage titles at fixed and lower interest, and at uninflated, sound home values. Mortgage borrowers paying equivalent rent can be a transitional situation, while these new mortgages are being worked out. This requires a Federal agency capitalized by long-term bonds to insure and, where necessary, to extend these mortgages. (See Appendix A.)

The speculative securities and loans derived from these overinflated mortgages have flooded the bank asset books of the world, making these banks unsound in the rapid deflation and collapse of this mortgage bubble, and threatening the international financial system with collapse.

The General Welfare and economic recovery also require the sound operation of local and regional banks all over the country, including operations dedicated to origination of sound, fully amortized home mortgages. Congressional intervention to halt the mass foreclosures should also protect Federal and state-chartered banks from liquidation as a result of the collapse in value of inflated mortgage instruments. Con-

gress should prevent a repeat of the widespread liquidation and wholesale disappearance of Savings and Loan banks by Federal intervention in the credit crisis of the 1987-89 period. (See Appendix B.)

Principles of the Homeowners And Bank Protection Act of 2007

1. Congress must establish a Federal agency to place the Federal and state chartered banks under protection, freezing all existing home mortgages for a period of however many months or years are required to adjust the values to fair prices, restructure existing mortgages at appropriate interest rates, and write off all of the cancerous speculative debt obligations of mortgage-backed securities, derivatives, and other forms of Ponzi schemes that have brought the banking system to the point of bankruptcy.

2. During this transitional period, all foreclosures must be frozen, allowing American families to retain their homes. Monthly payments, the effective equivalent of rental payments, shall be made to designated banks, which can then use the funds as collateral for normal lending practices, thus recapitalizing the banking system. Ultimately, these affordable monthly payments will be factored into new mortgages, reflecting the deflation of the housing bubble, and the establishment of appropriate property valuations and reduced fixed mortgage interest rates.

It is to be expected that this process of shakeout of the housing market will take several years to achieve. In this interim period, no homeowner shall be evicted from his or her property, and the Federal- and state-chartered banks shall be protected, so that they can resume the traditional functions, serving local communities, and facilitating credit for investment in productive industries, agriculture, infrastructure, and so on.

3. State governors shall assume the administrative responsibilities for implementing the program, including the “rental” assessments to designated banks, with the Federal government providing the necessary credits and guarantees to assure the successful transition.

From September-October, unless this legislation is enacted as a first order of business of the 110th Congress in September, many millions more Americans will be evicted from their homes, setting off a process of social chaos that must be avoided. The freezing of foreclosures is the vital first step in a thorough reorganization.

Under this plan, the Federal Reserve System will itself be put through bankruptcy reorganization, and transformed into a Third National Bank of the United States. As developed in Lyndon LaRouche’s just-released draft platform for the Democratic Party, these actions shall be complemented by the creation, by treaty agreement among leading nation-states, of a new Bretton Woods System, based on fixed exchange rates, and long-term treaty agreements for large-scale development projects on a global scale. (See Appendix C.)

Appendix A

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The President’s Message to Congress on Small Home Mortgage Foreclosures, April 13, 1933:

To the Congress:

As a further and urgently necessary step in the program to promote economic recovery, I ask the Congress for legislation to protect small home owners from foreclosure and to relieve them of a portion of the burden of excessive interest and principal payments incurred during the period of higher values and higher earning power.

Implicit in the legislation which I am suggesting to you is a declaration of national policy. This policy is that the broad interests of the Nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability, and that to protect home owners from inequitable enforced liquidation in a time of general distress is a proper concern of the Government.

The legislation I propose follows the general lines of the farm mortgage refinancing bill. The terms are such as to impose the least possible charge upon the National Treasury consistent with the objects sought. It provides machinery through which existing mortgage debts on small homes may be adjusted to a sound basis of values without injustice to investors, at substantially lower interest rates and with provision for postponing both interest and principal payments in cases of extreme need. The resources to be made available through a bond issue to be guaranteed as to interest only by the Treasury, will, it is thought, be sufficient to meet the needs of those to whom other methods of financing are not available. At the same time the plan of settlement will provide a standard which should put an end to present uncertain and chaotic conditions that create fear and despair among both home owners and investors.

Legislation of this character is a subject that demands our most earnest, thoughtful and prompt consideration.

Appendix B

Former Rep. James Wright

Former Speaker of the House “Jim Wright Was Right,” wrote Harley Schlanger in EIR, Sept. 7, 2007, referring to the protection of savings banks in the 1980s foreclosures crisis. Here are some of the main points:

“Understanding and forbearance from regulators” on foreclo-

asures, and against shutting down local troubled banks, was House Majority Leader James Wright's approach to the 1986-89 foreclosures crisis triggered by the collapse of traditional Savings and Loan mortgage lending. Wright, a Texas Democrat, was hounded out of Congress in 1989 by scandals pushed by Rep. Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), and charged with "cronyism and corruption" for defending Texas banks from seizure and shutdown.

From 1986-88, the foreclosures crisis in the Southwest, driven by Federal regulators taking over troubled Savings and Loans and pushing them to foreclosure on delinquent borrowers, was evicting 30-40,000 households a year in Texas alone. Deregulation of banking had damaged the S&L "thrifts." The S&Ls with their traditional 6% fixed-rate mortgages had been squeezed out, in the high-interest-rate 1980s, by money-market funds and other unregulated funds paying 6-7% to investors and selling the first ARM mortgages, that quickly reset to 8-9% or more.

Blackstone Group managing partner Lawrence Fink declared in 1987, "It would appear that the thrifts have outlived their usefulness." Major commercial banks and investment groups like Blackstone bought up S&Ls and local commercial banks to get their deposits, and direct those deposits into commercial real estate deals, foreign investments, corporate takeovers—anything but the steady local mortgage and business lending those banks had done since the New Deal. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board and FDIC seized 225 Texas S&Ls in less than a year, forcing mass foreclosures of their mortgage borrowers and causing the price of home real estate to plunge—and then losing 200% more money on those banks than the banks had been losing before the seizures.

Wright responded to constituents, and in January 1988, said, "It's a natural instinct to want to salvage something rather than see it torn down and destroyed, to protect citizens from unreasonable exercise of power by appointed agents of government." He warned, "I believe I can see a conscious government policy to concentrate wealth in fewer and fewer hands."

Speaking in Houston the following month, Wright said, "What we are seeking is some understanding and forbearance from regulators. Don't be so premeditated that you encourage lending institutions to adopt arbitrary policies that force homeowners to vacate their homes. "People who want to earn their own way should not be forced into bankruptcy."

And on May 5, 1989, Wright spoke about where credit needed to go: "We need to rebuild America and rehabilitate its basic public infrastructure. We need to invest in the modernization of American industry and the education of the skilled American workforce. We need to push forward and stay ahead of the curve in the application of new research and new technology to our nation's commercial advantage."

But during the 1990s, nearly all of the remaining S&Ls disappeared, absorbed into regional or money-center commercial banks, brokerages, and other financial institutions, or liquidated.

The United States thus lacking any class of *dedicated mortgage-lending banks*, mortgage lending in the 2000-2007

mortgage super-bubble (now collapsing), was carried out not by banks, but by largely unregulated "mortgage lenders" through completely unregulated mortgage brokers.

Appendix C

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche replied on Aug. 27, to a question from Giorgio Vitali, director of Finanza Italiana magazine in Rome:

"The needed action of reform must begin immediately during the rapidly unfolding weeks of September and October. . . . We are already witnessing the rapidly rising storm presently hitting the mortgage-based securities system and the banking system, that with inevitable global, early, chain-reaction effects hitting all nations, world-wide. . . .

"As I indicated in my international LPAC webcast of July 25, 2007, where I announced the actual opening of the breakdown-phase of the worldwide monetary system, the new global crisis is already under way. That international crisis is a general breakdown-crisis of the present world monetary-financial system, but *not necessarily* an economic breakdown-crisis. The physical economy can be saved, if appropriate reforms are made in time; the planet's present, "floating exchange-rate" monetary-financial system can not be saved.

"The crisis will proceed in successive phases. We have entered the first phase, which is typified by the collapse of a global real-estate bubble on which the entire current monetary-financial system hangs today. The most immediate of these challenges, is being presented at this time.

"The U.S.A. and other governments must now react to the need for an immediate placing of home mortgages and chartered banks of the U.S. under bankruptcy protection by law. This measure is the indispensable lawful protection needed to prevent an uncontrollable, chain-reaction, hyper-inflationary collapse of the present world monetary-financial system as a whole. . . .

"This emergency reform is indispensable. Without it, other reforms needed could not be implemented successfully.

"We must return immediately, to a virtual reestablishment of a global, fixed-exchange-rate mode of the Bretton Woods system of international and national credit. . . .

"The general reform of the world's monetary-financial system must be premised on an underlying physical-economic commitment, expressed in chiefly long-term capital investments in capital-intensive modes, and in a global climate of a simple underlying interest-rate for long-term lending of 1-2%. At least half of the investment would be in long-term modern infrastructure, and the remainder in agriculture and industry. The combination of the elements of this program will represent an investment cycle of about fifty years maturity of new obligations generated."

Saxony Crisis Is Part Of the Global Meltdown

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The global financial crisis brought Saxony into a constitutional crisis, when the state constitution was suspended so that the Saxony Landesbank (state bank) could be sold without the permission of the state parliament.

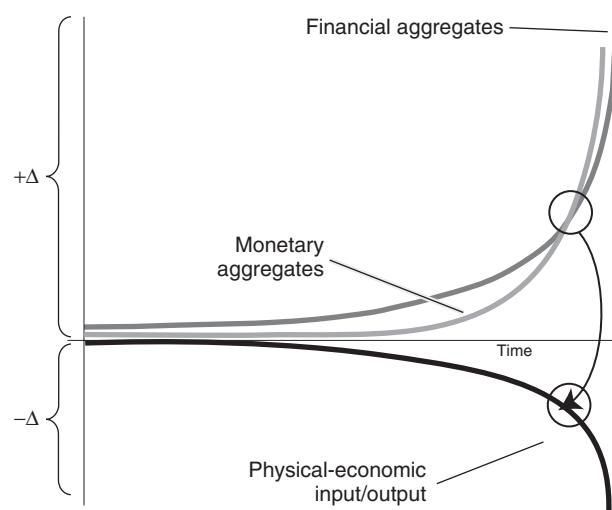
If the Berlin government doesn't immediately erect a protective wall around the real economy and the public banks, an economic and financial catastrophe threatens not only the Free State of Saxony, but the rest of Germany as well. Because the debacle around the Saxony Landesbank and its subsidiaries, Ormond Quay and Georges Quay in Dublin, is part of the breakdown of the global financial system, which is about to disintegrate in a chain reaction.

With a dangerous mixture of overestimation of itself as a global player, greed, and naiveté, the Saxony state government undertook a gigantic risk in association with representatives of the British financial system like Barclays Bank. As a result of this, the government suspended the Saxon constitution on Aug. 25 for two days, in a quasi *Nacht und Nebel* operation, and sold the state bank without the approval of the provincial parliament, to the state bank of Baden-Württemberg—at least for the time being. Because in all the rush, the books of the Saxony state bank remained unaudited, and the Baden-Württemberg Landesbank can give up its new acquisition along with the billions in debt, should new risks turn up. And they will. The resignation of Saxony State Finance Minister Horst Metz and of the entire board of the Saxony Landesbank will not be the last.

The Saxony Landesbank had involved itself in the American mortgage market at the level of at least 65 billion euro through so-called special-purpose entities in Ireland, which had barely 200 million euro of equity at its disposal. As long as the speculative bubble grew ever greater in this market, everything appeared to be going well. But after the so-called subprime mortgage market (with variable interest rates for mortgages for clients with bad credit) began to break down at the end of July, the refinancing of so-called Asset-Backed Commercial Paper also ran into difficulties.

Because of their short maturity, these securities, which are secured by a pool of different assets like credit card debt, accounts receivable, or mortgages, must constantly be renewed. Therefore, they rely on a liquid market. However, this formerly liquid market has dried up over several weeks, as a result of a process of "reverse leverage," which occurred, on one hand, as the result of the collapse of the subprime mortgage market

The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point Of Instability



in the United States, to which a whole array of hedge funds and venture capital funds have fallen victim, and on the other hand, as the result of the end of the yen carry trade. Many banks are now sitting on bad loans, given for leveraged takeovers, which are now worthless paper—or not even that: They exist only electronically, in computers.

When the British Barclay's Bank itself was no longer in a situation to service its short-term obligations, and had to borrow \$3.2 billion from the Bank of England—which had just shortly before declared that it would not participate in any rescue actions—it began to put pressure on the Saxony Landesbank, to inject fresh capital into its fund. Then the Saxony Landesbank suddenly had a liquidity squeeze of 1.5 to 2 billion euro. The head of the [German financial oversight authority] BaFin, Jochen Sanio, gave Saxony Landesbank an ultimatum to solve the crisis by Sunday night, Sept. 26—or it would be closed by Monday morning.

A Constitutional Crisis

According to the Saxony state constitution, the state parliament must be involved in decisions about the state bank. Instead of carrying out this constitutional duty, the Gov. Georg Milbradt, without further ado, set aside the constitution for two days (!), using a clause in state budget regulations, which permits the suspension of the consultation responsibility "for compelling reasons." Then on the next Friday, Aug. 31, the state parliament debated the matter in hindsight, and state Finance Minister Metz announced his resignation.

That Governor Milbradt, an ideologically hard-wired advocate of the unregulated free market, is so unscrupulously prepared to suspend the constitution in order to try to cover up his own incompetence and his irresponsible behavior, should

ring the alarm bells loud and clear. Because it shines a spotlight on the question of how secure democracy really is in our country. In a federal state where the NPD [far-right National Democratic Party] came in with almost 10% of the vote in the last state elections, such democracy-disdaining behavior on the part of the government is inexcusable.

For the argument by Metz and Milbradt, that the market crisis had not been so noticeable, simply demonstrates one thing: the hair-raising incompetence of the two former finance ministers—or in reality three former finance ministers. Because it was former Finance Minister Thomas de Maizière, today the chief of staff for Chancellor Angela Merkel, who was responsible as finance minister, in 2001, for the Saxony Landesbank's abandoning the financing of the Saxony *Mittelstand* [small and medium-size enterprises], and resorting to speculation in the international capital markets. Already at that time Saxony Landesbank let itself be taken to the cleaners by Barclay's Bank, and it is even more shameful that dubious financial business continued with this British bank.

But now the casino-economy is finished. The actual bankruptcy of the Saxony Landesbank is not a Saxony event, but an expression and consequence of the systemic collapse of the world financial system. The pyramiding of risks means that the collapse of one institution indirectly and directly involves the collapse of countless other institutions: The cluster-risk of the linkage of market segments will leave no stone unturned. What has already happened is similar to the action by which a wrecking ball has demolished the lowest floor of a huge building complex. The resulting collapse of the upper floors is certain.

What is now occurring is the result of at least 40 years of continuous misdirection, a paradigm-shift through which growth of physical economic goods has evolved increasingly negatively, while, especially over the last 20 years—during which Greenspan has invented his “creative financial instruments”—financial titles have undergone hyperbolic growth. This development occurred in different countries at different rates and speeds, but finally all countries with convertible currencies fell into the maelstrom of a hyperinflationary increase in their financial obligations.

Wherever physical goods were used as security for the financial aggregates, in wilder and wilder form, ever more physical capacity was sacrificed in order to achieve short-term increases in profit in the monetary realm.

What has happened now is what Lyndon LaRouche has described in his famous Triple Curve (see accompanying figure): The hyperbolic curve of monetary expansion has crossed the hyperbolic curve of financial aggregates in a kind of shock front.

Over the next weeks the collapses in different markets will occur in a nonlinear manner; next to hedge funds, venture capital funds, “conduits,” “investment vehicles,” and so on, the banks themselves will also come into a huge crisis. We will experience the dramatic process of disintegration of the world financial system. And as long as governments try to hang onto the regime of the unregulated free market, the end

will approach with a thundering terror.

A Firewall for the Physical Economy

Although that has perhaps up to now not yet penetrated the world of imagination of the Berlin government: There is only one exit which can protect the population from a catastrophe. The government must erect a protective wall, a firewall, which rescues the physical part of the economy. A point of reference for this must be the draft of “The Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007,” which Lyndon LaRouche has proposed for the United States.

Although federal Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück has stubbornly refused, even in internal meetings of the financial elites, to acknowledge the systemic character of the crisis, and Chancellor Merkel would prefer to study the melting of the North Pole rather than the core-meltdown of the financial system, it is now up to the Chancellor to take action and to protect the German people from injury, according to her oath of office pursuant to Article 64, with regard to Article 56 of the Basic Constitutional Law.

The federal government and the Lower House of the German Parliament (Bundestag) are called upon to pass laws and regulations which protect the real economy, the banks as servants of the physical economy, the productive jobs, and the living standards of the population against collapses in the speculative domain of the casino economy. They must absolutely prevent a sharpening of the crisis of confidence in the financial world and among the banks, from leading as well to a disruption of a normal extension of credit to production and trade.

The head of the BaFin, Sanio, recently drew the comparison to the banking crisis of 1931, which was an understatement, in as much as the global financial system today is in a systemic crisis of a much more fundamental dimension. However, the comparison is nonetheless useful, because it should direct attention to what followed this crisis: namely, the austerity policy of Hjalmar Schacht and National Socialism.

At that time in Germany, there was the possibility of finding an exit from the crisis, on the same basis upon which Franklin D. Roosevelt had overcome the depression in the United States after 1933 with the “New Deal.” This chance had existed in Germany in the plan named after Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, which the latter had submitted in September 1931 to a secret meeting of the List Society, whose participants included leading industrialists, bankers, and the head of the Reichsbank, Dr. Hans Luther. It was a proposal for state credit generation for productive full employment, primarily in infrastructure, and for other areas of the General Welfare, in which one would also invest if the economy improved.

If this plan had been realized, full-employment would have been achieved, and two years later, the conditions would not have existed, which enabled Hitler to come to power.

If we have learned anything from history, then this time we should take the path of Roosevelt and Dr. Lautenbach. Now it is up to you to act, Chancellor Merkel!

Time To Pay the Piper

Let's cut our financial losses and save what's left of the real economy of the United States.

Rumor has it that when you open a new account at one of the big banks these days, you are offered a choice between a \$1 million mortgage-backed security and a toaster, and that most people are taking the toaster. Rumor also has it that some Wall Street firms are lining up deals to sell their securities portfolios to paper recycling companies for a few dollars a ton.

Look how quickly the so-called “subprime mortgage” crisis has become a full-fledged international financial crisis, the “subprime contagion” sweeping around the world, with banks faltering, central banks turning on the spigots, speculators fleeing into the Treasury market, derivatives markets seizing up, *ad infinitum*. Nearly every day we hear about some new concern, some previously hidden time bomb waiting to explode. Today, it is the asset-backed commercial paper conduits; tomorrow, who knows? The whole system is unraveling.

We now have the spectacle of the biggest banks in the country borrowing billions from the Federal Reserve, of the Fed taking in paper it knows to be worthless as collateral, of the Fed allowing the bank holding companies to use their Federally insured commercial bank subsidiaries to bail out their securities operations, all in a vain attempt to stop the implosion.

This is, and was from the start, a systemic crisis, a problem resulting from the way in which the financial system was structured, and depended upon ever-increasing levels of debt for its survival. Real estate values were

driven up to increase the flows of mortgage debt into the system; that debt was then leveraged into mortgage-backed securities and related instruments, which were created out of thin air and given higher values on the books than the mortgages upon which they were nominally based. Those securities were then used as the basis to create even more securities, leverage piling upon leverage, all based upon the perception of value. The whole thing was a scam, doomed to failure, and failing it is.

The debt machine has broken down, because there is a limit to how much debt a falling economy can support. Mortgage prices got too high, gasoline got too high, the debt service got too high, the cost of life got too high, and the system choked. The mortgage pump began to run dry in 2005, as the money to sustain the increases began drying up; the rate of increase began to slow, and then prices began to fall. This triggered what was called the subprime crisis or the housing crisis, but it was actually a banking crisis, a crisis of the global casino itself.

What the Fed and the other major central banks appear to be doing at this stage, is to try to protect the core of the financial system with targeted liquidity. In times of crisis, there is a flight to the relative safety of government bonds and away from the riskier bets, which causes the system itself to seize up. All sellers and no buyers not only makes it impossible to unload bad paper, but the attempt to sell that paper also drives down its market value.

However, if an institution tries to raise cash by selling its better assets, it increases the percentage of junk in its portfolio.

This is why the Fed lent \$500 million each to Citigroup, J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, and Wachovia; exempted Citigroup and Bank of America from the rules restricting the use of commercial bank funds for securities affiliates; and why the Fed is taking in mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed commercial paper, and who knows what else. The Bank of England's loan to Barclays and the loans to continental banks by the European Central Bank are also intended to prevent the collapse of a major bank holding company or investment bank, and the likely chain reaction of failures that would flow from such an event.

The only real issue is what comes next: Do we continue down the road of bailouts until the whole system vaporizes, or do we use the sovereign power of government to put the system through bankruptcy, save the necessary banking functions, and begin the process of rebuilding our economy?

Sir Alan Greenspan admitted, in 2002, the “remote possibility of a chain reaction, a cascading sequence of defaults that will culminate in financial implosion if it proceeds unchecked,” adding that, “only a central bank, with its unlimited power to create money ... can thwart such a process before it becomes destructive.” The central banks, he said, will provide “catastrophic financial insurance coverage,” but the cost of picking up the tab “will not lie with the private sector alone.”

The implosion to which Greenspan alluded is upon us, and the public is going to have to pay. The question is, do we pay to bail out the architects of this mess, or do we pay to rebuild the economy and save the nation?

Geologist Proposes '1,000 Wells' for Darfur; Use Science To Serve Mankind

"A new humanitarian initiative to bring life-sustaining water resources to Darfur has been launched by the Government of Sudan," according to a July 11 Boston University (BU) press release, which reported on a meeting in June, "between Omar Al Bashir, President of Sudan, and geologist Farouk El-Baz, Director of the Boston University Center for Remote Sensing. Called '1,000 Wells for Darfur,' the plan aims to create new groundwater resources to help establish peace and economic security in the region.

"In addition to Sudan, the project has gained immediate support from the Government of Egypt as Dr. Mahmoud Abu Zeid, Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, has pledged to drill the initial 20 wells. The UN Mission in Sudan also plans to drill several wells for use by its peacekeeping forces."

Dr. El-Baz led a mapping project, in which the outline of an ancient lake that he and Eman Ghoneim, a BU research professor, identified based on radar data from space (Figure 1). The ancient mega-lake, about the size of Lake Erie, would have contained some 2,530 cubic kilometers of water, when full during past phases of humid climate. Seepage from the sandstone substrate of the lake, would have accumulated as groundwater. Today, windblown sand covers the features of the former lake, whose shorelines would have been 573 meters above sea level.

Dr. El-Baz has long experience as a space geologist, and champion of exploring Earth's resources for economic development, especially water. From 1967 to 1972, he served in NASA's Apollo program. In July 1975, he was NASA's Principal Investigator of the Earth Observations and Photography Experiment on the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, the first joint American-Soviet space mission. In 1986, he became the Di-



www.bu.edu/remote_sensing

Dr. Farouk El-Baz is the director of the Center for Remote Sensing at Boston University, and adjunct professor of geology at Ain Shams University in Cairo. He is currently working with the government of Sudan on developing the "1,000 Wells for Darfur" program.

rector of the newly established Center for Remote Sensing at BU, to promote the use of space technology in the fields of geology, geography, and archeology. Today, he is also Adjunct Professor of Geology at the Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

His desert research spans 25 years. He is President of the Arab Society for Desert Research, and serves on the boards of many science societies. He has authored over 200 science articles, and 12 books, including such titles as, The Moon as Viewed by Lunar Orbiter, Apollo Over the Moon, Egypt as Seen by Landsat, Deserts and Arid Lands, and others.

Dr. El-Baz was interviewed Aug. 27 by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: Your "1,000 Wells" initiative for Darfur, announced in July, is very welcome. I'm speaking to you Aug. 27, and the *Washington Post* once again is covering how there's an attempt to muster more United Nations and African Union peacekeeping troops, but you're trying to mobilize water for peace in Sudan. Would you give us the particulars of what you're proposing?

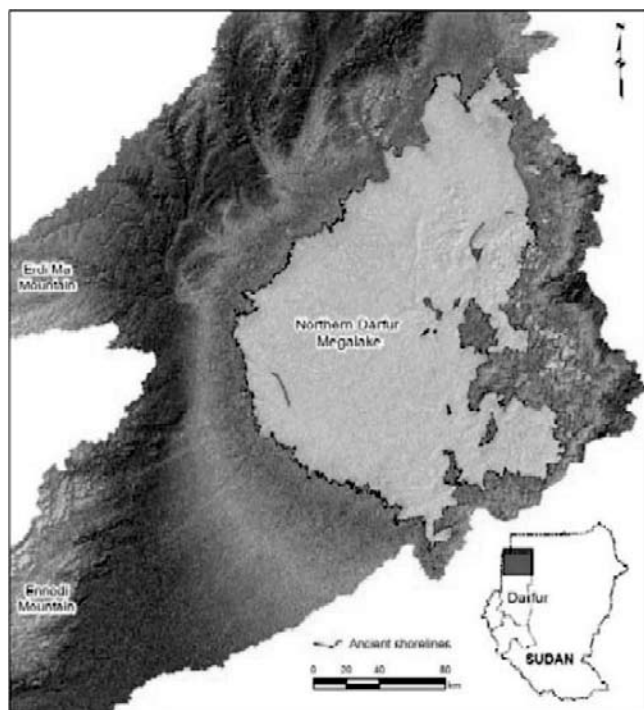
El-Baz: We're actually proposing a well-drilling program to include at least 1,000 wells; we hope it will be many thousands of wells. In northwest Sudan as a whole, and in Darfur province, particularly.

Starting in Darfur, there is definitely a need for water. Refugees are left wanting for water today. Women and children walk maybe four to five miles every day to get a little bit of water. And the water they get is from hand-dug wells, where the water has been very close to the surface, and it may be somewhat polluted. Therefore, if we can find, scientifically and technologically, new sources for water, to satisfy the urgent needs of these people, then the science and technology can be reasonably in the service of mankind.

In addition, if you find water in greater amounts, then these people will have a better hope for the future, whereby more of that water can be utilized in agricultural production, to feed themselves, because their food and fiber requirements are increasing, because of their increased population anyway. And therefore, this would basically give them a hope for a better future.

EIR: On the physical geography side, are you talking about

FIGURE 1
Ancient Mega-Lake in Northern Darfur



Boston University Center for Remote Sensing

Using radar data from space, Dr. El-Baz and Eman Ghoneim, a fellow research professor, identified an ancient mega-lake (shown here), about the size of Lake Erie, under the desert in Darfur, Sudan. Their “1,000 Wells” program will provide desperately needed freshwater to Sudan’s population.

the availability of water connected to these basins that particularly are called Nubian Aquifer systems? Your initiative refers to water associated with a former lake. What is the geology here?

El-Baz: The Nubian Aquifer is a catch-all phrase for the groundwater in deep aquifers, which is fossil water, meaning that it developed a long time ago in the geological past, and supposedly covers all the land under all of Sudan, most of Egypt, most of Libya, and parts of Chad. So, it is really a catch-all phrase for the groundwater that physically is present in the Eastern Sahara of North Africa. And it is fossil water—meaning that it’s not being rejuvenated—and it is deeper water. Much of the Nubian Aquifer is several hundred to 1,000 meters below the surface. And that water is rather expensive to pump up, and you need to work with it very sparingly, because you know it is going to run out, since it is not being rejuvenated.

Superimposed upon this whole supposed continuous layer—which is not really continuous, and is not a layer, but in the perceptions of people it is a continuous layer—there are topographic depressions that include more sedimentary rocks, which are porous, like sandstone, and in some cases, limestone, where these depressions hold a great deal of water,

which are partly replenished by the occasional rainfall of today. But it is still groundwater, because it is deeper than where the surface water is, or the near-surface water is, and these waters are between tens to hundreds of meters in depth, and *this* is the one that we’re speaking of in the lake in northern Darfur.

And why do we say so? Because there was another lake in the same physical setting—the same features whereby many rivers and streams lead to a depression, and that depression is in Egypt, which is very close to the Darfur case, just northeast of Darfur—that basin includes a great deal of water, that is not deep like the Nubian Aquifer, and is not close to the surface like the near-surface water from the hand-dug wells, but somewhere in between. Meaning the water shows at about 100 meters or so, and comes up by its own artesian pressure to maybe 30 meters below the surface. So it needs pumping, still. And that water is, once in a while, replenished at least a little bit, from the occasional rainstorm, which some parts of North Africa still get. And that is the water that we speak of in basins, which are present today, in the location of former lakes. That’s why we say this one was a lake in northern Darfur.

EIR: So, to the layman, you’re talking about trapped water underneath, that perhaps seeped down from a former actual lake, as we would know it on the surface.

El-Baz: That’s correct. What happens is that this region hosted much kinder water climates in the past.

EIR: And can you put a time frame on that, or is it still under your analysis?

El-Baz: No, we can put a time frame, not from the water itself, because we don’t have a drop from it, but we can put a time frame from the history of the eastern part of the Sahara of North Africa, because we know the eastern Sahara of North Africa, and most likely, most of the rest of it has been going through wet and dry climate cycle periods, alternating with each other. We know, for instance, that the dry period that we live through today, began 5,000 years ago. But before, between 5- and 10- or 11,000 years ago, the area hosted much kinder climates. It was kind of a savannah-like environment, with many rivers, with lakes, with plants, animals, and man.

EIR: So it had visible run-off and lakes?

El-Baz: With lots of visible lakes, real water, and animals swimming through it: there were hippopotamuses, there were crocodiles, and fish, and you name it.

EIR: And so that’s geologically very young then, you’re saying.

El-Baz: Very young. This is during the most recent epoch on Earth, which we called the Holocene, less than 1 million years. And then it went through a dry period. Then it went through another wet period, between 25,000 and 35,000 [years ago], and that was very wet. And that is the period from which most

of the water in the Nubian Aquifer, that we just spoke of, is from, because this is the date of it.

Then, there is a dry period. Then, before that, another wet period—40- to 60,000 [years ago]—not as wet as the last one. Before that, dry. Before that, wet; between 90- and 120,000 [years ago], and so on, all the way to what we know for sure, down to 320,000 [years ago].

However, some of the very deep water that comes from the Nubian aquifers gives an age of up to a million years, meaning that during the last million years, we have all kinds of wet and dry periods, and water may have mixed, young water with old water, whatever, but most of the water is from these previously humid rainy periods in the past.

EIR: Good. We want to pursue that more, but one final question on your proposal: What is the next phase? It's a question of funding, I presume. But are you looking for where to dig some test wells? Is that what's going to happen?

El-Baz: So, when we realize that there is potential for groundwater in a water-starved region like Darfur, we first of all—this was published as a paper in an international journal—told all of our colleagues, the geologists and hydrogeologists and so on, about the discovery. And then we started talking about it publicly, because of the potential of resolving a problem of water shortage.

And, in addition to that, I took this finding to the people of Sudan, including the President of Sudan [Omar al-Bashir], whom I have met before, and who knows me; and I told him and his people from his government about the discovery, and that it would require some testing to prove that water exists, and how deep it is, and how salty it is, and all of that—which comes only by well-drilling.

And realize that that might also be of interest to the United Nations, because the United Nations is going to send troops, and have a force of 26,000 joint UN and African Union troops that will be spread throughout Darfur, and these people will require water. And the UN had no options of how to provide them with water, except to fly in bottled water, by air, and there are not enough aircraft, and not enough airports to allow this to happen. So there is no way for them to satisfy that force from outside, with bottled water.

Therefore, the UN needs to drill wells for water for these troops. And most of these troops will require more water than average people anyway, because some of these soldiers would want to take a shower in the morning, and a shower at night, and so on, and the locals don't do that. So they will need more water per person than the average Darfuri.

So, we have realized that this is the situation, and we realized also from my discussions with the people in Sudan, including the governor of Darfur, that there are a great many people away from that lake—about 200 kilometers away—



www.pipesite.com

Huge, 4-meter-diameter pipes, like this one in Libya's "Great Man-Made River" project, provide a model for what can be done in Sudan, where the pipes can be much smaller (1 meter), and travel shorter distances.

the vast majority of people of Darfur. Therefore, if we find water in that lake region, then it, the water, would have to be transported, or pumped, through a pipeline or something, so in the meantime, while we are trying to figure out what to do about that, we need to think about new water resources where people exist today.

So, we began to look into the locations closer to the accumulation of the people, knowing that we're going to drill in that lake region. But since we know how to interpret the terrain from satellite images to suggest areas where water would most likely exist, we're going to do that for them in the locations nearer to the people.

EIR: Right. And you had experience with this in West Egypt; the scale might be different, but is that the case?

El-Baz: Actually, the scale is not different at all. The area in Egypt is almost identical in size and shape, [as is] the geology and so on, and that's in the western desert. And in the locations where the people are, away from that lake, or south of that lake, we have the experience of a very similar kind of desert environment from our studies of groundwater potential in the country of Oman, and in the northern United Arab Emirates. So we have studied things like this before, and we've located sites for potential for groundwater, and the groundwater was found. So we know how to do it.

EIR: Right, and this is very exciting. What about in Libya,



NASA

Dr. El-Baz worked with NASA's Apollo program from 1967-1972; in 1975, he served as NASA's principal investigator of the Earth Observations and Photography Experiment on the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, the first joint American-Soviet space mission. Here, in 1972, El-Baz (right) reviews a lunar map with NASA's Ron Evans (center) and astronaut Bob Overmyer.

where water is being lifted up and transported—what they have called the Great Manmade River? Is this pumping at a great depth? What are the particulars of that system?

El-Baz: Actually, that's a very good question, because the Libyan case is very much like the Egyptian case, and the Sudanese case. In Libya, there are five basins, very much like the two basins that we found—one in Egypt, and one in Northern Darfur. So Libya is pumping water from five basins. Also the depth is over 100 meters, for all these wells, and they pump water from these basins, and move it, in a pipeline that is 2,000 kilometers long, and it's four meters in diameter. It provides water for human use, and for use in industry and agriculture, along the coast. So Libya's case says that this is quite possible, first to find water within these basins; number two, is to transport it through pipelines; and in the case of Sudan, we need only one pipe, that is of a meter diameter, and it moves only [a distance of] 100 kilometers, or 200 kilometers. In Libya, the diameter of the pipeline is 4 meters, four times larger; and it is 2,000 kilometers [long], so it is a much, much larger scale.

EIR: Right. Well, one thing is certain: that if we look at the use of resources as a bridge to the future, as a continuous thing over civilization's history, as of 40 or 50 years ago in certain parts of the world, we imagined large-scale nuclear-powered desalination, on certain coastlines, and then we imagined large-scale conveyance of pre-existing water. We imagined

there would continue to be geographic engineering, the way they worked on the Colorado River basin during the Franklin Delano Roosevelt period. At the time of the Nasser years, when the Aswan High Dam was built on the Nile, in North America, there were discussions in Congress for a large-scale surface water conveyance called the North American Water and Power Alliance. It would take Alaskan, or MacKenzie River flow that is not being used up in the North, and take a partial amount of it, and bring it southward.

But this was all shelved for political, strategic reasons, for 50 years, and in fact, in the United States here, one Senator is famous for outlawing inter-basin transfer of water, by name. He was Scoop Jackson from Washington State.

However, I think many things are now back on the agenda. You're putting the use of fossil water, where strategically necessary, on the agenda, and no buts about it. But what do you think if we could go for strategically located nuclear desalination, and otherwise,

conveyance of water? How would you see that in Africa, or any other part of the world?

El-Baz: I think it will be very prominent in Africa and elsewhere. There is no question about the fact that in all of North Africa and the Middle East, these are nations that will gain increasing importance as we go along. Right now in the Gulf region of the Arabian Peninsula, 52% of the world capacity for desalination exists. And that is increasing. Therefore, there will be many more plants, and much more water to desalinate in that region, because there is not enough freshwater resources to tend to the increased population, and the attendant need for fiber.

It will increase, because of the lack of surface water, and the lack of rivers, and so on. So that will increase, and therefore, we should be thinking about potential desalination. I am not pushing one source of desalination over another, whether it's nuclear, whether it is new wind energy, what sort of energy, whatever it is.

EIR: You see that here in the United States. We have desalination in Tampa, Florida and elsewhere.

El-Baz: We need to think about desalination as one very large, and very significant resource for water in the future, everywhere.

EIR: And the second thing is, small or large-scale convey-

ance of water. You were speaking of pipes and so forth. What do you think, over the decades—because you're a kind of terraformer, you've studied the moon and elsewhere—what about specific, priority proposals? For example, there was always the idea of diverting a portion of the tributary flow of the Zaire River, or the Congo Basin River, northward through the Chari River Basin, into Chad. If we didn't have political and funding constraints, do you think this ranks as one of the kinds of things you might use to bring water into the region?

EI-Baz: We should not ever take anything off the table. All options should be available. And as long as we consider the environmental impact of any given potential, it's fine.

As far as this case in Darfur is concerned, first, if we can find enough water for the needy population in the southern part, south of the lake, then it is great, because we can save that water in the lake for large-scale agriculture by mechanized means, and that will develop the land. People from Darfur would have these jobs, and would be trained to learn the mechanized instruments, and there will be real development. We can build towns, we can build schools, we can build training centers, we can build a science and technology university, and we can develop the region drastically, beyond their local resources.

So, I agree that all options should be open. The water could be piped to where it is needed, for a smaller pipeline, or the water can be used locally, to generate a fast development program.

EIR: Yes, I see that. Because otherwise, speaking of Sudan, if the water of the Sudd, or the southern region, where there was the original idea of—

EI-Baz: The Jonglei Canal.

EIR: Exactly. But in concept for use for development, this could be on the table as well.

EI-Baz: So the discussion of the Jonglei Canal, and its usage, and its potential and this and that, should back on the table, because, as I said, keep all options open, and we'll do what needs to be done to help human beings wherever they may be, and help them develop, knowing that we have to be concerned about the environment, and the environmental impact of things.

EIR: One more thing on the nature of this resource. Is it the case that this whole, roughly speaking, Nubian Lake system, with all its differentiation, but on a world scale—that you'd say it's pretty large, from your remote-sensing analysis? Like, in North America, there's the famous Ogallala basin. Or in Australia, there's the Great Australian Artesian Basin. But your northern Africa basin does maybe have a lot of water in it, even if it's very deep?

EI-Baz: It is. It is much larger because the North African desert is much larger than any other arid territory. See, all of the deserts of the world have gone through the same geologic history, or every desert in the world, wherever you have a low demographic basin that has a great deal of sand dunes—like

the Simpson Desert in Australia, like the Taklamakan of China, like the Rajasthan of India, like the Arabian Peninsula, the Empty Quarter, or all of North Africa, or the American Southwest, or some of the deserts in South America—every single one has gone through the same geologic history. They were wet in the past. Water was present in huge amounts. Water seeped through the rock. Water still exists beneath the rock, as groundwater, in all cases.

In the North Africa desert, there is this discussion of the Nubian, the great aquifer, because North Africa is a much larger desert than any of these basins.

EIR: And so, in some of these other places that have certain kinds of aquifer systems, in this thin Earth's crust, that may have been in heavy use over decades and decades, we are now seeing a lowering of water tables, and subsidence of the surface? We are at the stage when something else has to be done, technologically in mankind's history, you would say. For example, this is the case in the Southwestern United States. Is that what you would look towards?

EI-Baz: That's true. And it is in the American Southwest, that there are some places that have not really been explored for water either.

EIR: So you get the whole range.

EI-Baz: Sure.

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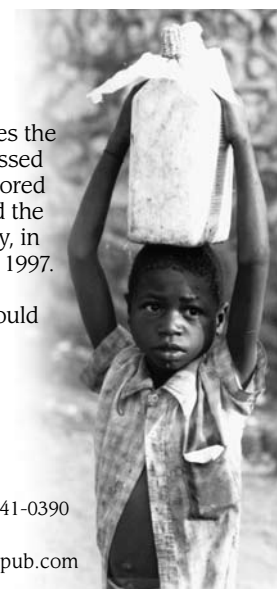
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MUSIC & STATECRAFT

How Space Is Organized

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

August 29, 2007

Author's Prefatory Note on Music & Science: J.S. Bach, W.A. Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, and Franz Schubert, most notably, present us with music crafted to conform to what, viewed in retrospect, is implicitly a Riemannian conception of the characteristics of knowable physical space-time as a whole. Nonetheless, relevant hoaxes expressing a contrary opinion, continue to proliferate, some in the name of what are purported to be scientific explanations of Johannes Kepler's discoveries, even, in one exceptionally disgusting, recent, Wikipedia-related case, planted, like a fungus, on the NASA web-site. The most essential facts about that latter hoax itself, will be identified, elsewhere, in testimony from relevant first-hand witnesses.¹

Here, in this report, I stress a crucial, related, underlying issue; with what is written here, I now take the discussion of the underlying, ontological idea of Kepler-Riemann space itself, to its appropriate, needed, still deeper level.

It is stressed here, below, in the main body of this report, that a competent grasp of the form of organization expressed

as the principle of gravitation in Kepler's Solar system, requires the same rejection of the usually supposed real existence of a simply visible space-time, which remains crucial for any honest and competent grasp of Kepler's work as a whole today.

*That rejection, as I state it simply, as illustration, in these prefatory remarks, must always be raised as an emphatic denial of the separate functional existence of **either** a simply visible, **or** simply auditory space-time. That denial must be enforced in favor of a realization, that, essentially, it is precisely the apparently absolute contradiction between the two contrasted, naive notions of sense-certainty, sight and hearing, which is the required foundation, as in the notion of a "wavicle," for a competent practice of physical science in general, but emphatically so for any competent study of Kepler's work.*

*The contradiction between those two senses (as, with the other senses), which, when they are combined in the method of experimental science, **as a manifold**, provides a single conception located within a higher quality of state of mind than is known among even many professionals today. This is a state of mind, above the superficiality of sense-perceptions as such, a higher, visual-auditory standpoint, which then becomes both the principal, and the principled component of that single experience of reality. This approximation, the visual-auditory manifold, then, serves, exactly as Kepler did in **The Harmony of the World**, as the replacement for a naive reading of sense-experience.*

*This manifold, when employed in a task-oriented search for a principle enclosing the universe, then serves as a single, uniquely human conception of a type otherwise known only to the person of the Creator: that must be understood to signify **the will to discover the means to change the behavior of the given form of the universe**, either in part, or, potentially, on a broader scale. The method required by this higher,*

1. On May 25, 2007, months later than the December 2006 appearance of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM)'s original web page (<http://www.wlym.com/~animations>, copyright 2006 LaRouche Youth L.L.C.), the LYM has reported what is clearly a shoddy and shallow attempt at plagiarism, a pathetically incompetent forgery which appeared, months after the publication of the LYM's work, as an inset placed on the same NASA website where the LYM product had already appeared, months earlier. A direct comparison of key parts the original and the counterfeit, side by side, by topical sections, leaves no room for competent dispute of LYM's conclusion in this matter. The essentially, scientifically incompetent item, published many months later than the first appearance of the LYM's report, was a pathetic hoax whose anonymous authorship smelled of something like a parody of Maupertuis' infamous Eighteenth-Century hoax on the subject of the calculus, that a hoax which even Leibniz-hater Voltaire despised. See *Appendix*.



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Helen Keller “listens” to music by feeling the vibrations from a piano. Her marvelous achievements underline that it is the human mind, not the senses, which are the seat of knowledge.

creative (i.e., anti-entropic) form of a single conception, must, therefore, replace the philosophical reductionist’s naive devotion to mere perception of a statistical repeatability located within the fixed confines of what is, actually, an ontologically non-existent presumption of sense-certainty.

The crucial distinction of human mental behavior from that specific to the sense-perceptual manifold expressed as the behavior of an animal species, is man’s specifically unique purpose, and ability to actually create, which is, essentially, the willful intention which translates into the actual existence of a capability to violate the oligarchical Olympian Zeus’s ban against human knowledge of how to make seeming miracles of discovery of useful universal principles, to unleash knowledge of how man must change, first of all, the behavior of man himself, as his own behavior, and increased power, as a species, within the universe.

Thus, a proverbial Satan, typified by the Olympian Zeus and his pantheon, is the idealized prototype of the real-life oligarch who degrades men and women into the likeness of beasts, and therefore that Zeus, with the Delphi cult’s evil-twin lackeys, Apollo and Dionysus, serves the purpose of poets and other creative thinkers as the Satanic archetype of all imperialist tyrants, who appears to man as a beast among beasts, a beast, like a creature from H.G. Wells’ fictional Dr. Moreau, transforming men and women, his subjects and other victims, into the behavioral likeness of beasts. So, Delphi’s Nietzschean Dionysus, like the post-World-War II Congress for Cultural Freedom, and the “Frankfurt School”

existentialists and former Freiberg Nazi professor Martin Heidegger, contributed toward the destruction of culture in Europe, and also, similarly, the savagely irrationalist “Authoritarian Personality” dogma of the cult of Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, et al. within the U.S.A.²

Thus, when this matter is viewed so, the case of Zeus has profound implications for the contrary standpoint of Classical musical composition and the latter’s performance; but, these implications also have a correspondingly profound importance for the comprehension of physical science generally, and for physical economy in particular. The systemic destruction of Classical musical culture, like the destruction of Classical drama’s performance, as by the existentialism-ridden pestilence of the circles of the post-war Paris Review of Teddy Goldsmith, John Train, et al., or Stephen Spender, is an important example of this.

Competent science and Classical art each begin, when the naive sense-certainty specific to virtually illiterate men and women, is put aside. The senses, such as, principally, seeing and hearing, are to be considered only as, like the other scientific instruments, built-in instruments, delivered in a package with the newborn human infant, instruments to be employed in aid of the socially replicatable discoveries of universal physical principles.

The fact of the rich development of the mind of a Helen Keller, who lacked a functioning sense of sight or hearing, should have reminded any thoughtful person, that it is only the human mind itself, which is the seat of knowledge respecting practicable knowledge of the world which surrounds us, even when we can reach that mind which is imprisoned within a place without sight or hearing, only by indirect means.

In fact, she created, within her mind, a functional, social mapping of the universe which, in effect, corresponded functionally to the map of the social life of the person with full sight and hearing. She developed her own map which served the same purpose for her functioning as a social human being, as if her mental map of experience had been, socially, that of a sighted person with normal hearing. To that end, she generated, which is to say “created,” that functional map. With help, yes. With great need of that help, yes. But, after all that,

2. So, poet Goethe, in his *Grosskopta* fragment, attempted to portray Zeus, and, so, Romantic Hugo Wolf set Goethe’s Zeus to song, but in a fashion not to my liking, despite the noble efforts of the Hugo Wolf Society’s noble Friedrich Schorr.

she herself created it within herself.

The point I make here, also corresponds to the case of Carl Gauss's and Bernhard Riemann's collaboration with Wilhelm Weber on the true principle of electrodynamics, contrary to the foolish (and also nasty) Grassmann later: Weber *et al.* generated knowledge of a set of **experimentally provable principles, a "map," discovered by the developed, sovereign cognitive powers of the individual human mind.**³ The leading admirers of foolish science have not accepted that crucial-experimentally created map, from that time, to the present day!

When the needed improvement in the method of judgment of experience has been made, we must, then, experience a revolutionary change in the way we must think about not mere space as such, but physical space-time. Hermann Minkowski's famous 1907 argument, is a celebrated example of this fact; but, as I shall explain here, we must go much deeper than the otherwise able Minkowski did, then, with

3. For a concise account of the scientific history of the "angular force" controversy, see box.

his faulty, Lobatchevskian, rather than Riemannian conception of a non-Euclidean physical geometry. For understanding this fact, Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven will prove very helpful.

The crucial central feature of the greatly needed reform in the definition of scientific knowledge, must be premised on the actual inseparability of competent physical scientific method from the great musical reform by Johann Sebastian Bach. I mean Bach's reform as also developed by his great Classical disciples. That is the vehicle of the true principles of poetry and drama; it is the science of insight into the proper true, dynamic nature of the role of the individual within society. Since every true fundamental, or relative discovery, is new to relevant forms of human experience, science without Classical poetic expression, as irony, is not true science.⁴

4. John Keats' *Ode on a Grecian Urn*, is a convenient masterpiece to be used as a reference for this purpose. Like every discovered principle of physical science, the idea of the poem is as big as the universe, and powerful when recognized, but nowhere to be seen in any among the words or phrases. It is a fine example of a perfect, ontologically infinitesimal, efficient existence.

The Controversy Over 'Angular Force'

In research conducted at Göttingen University with Carl Friedrich Gauss from 1830-1839, Wilhelm Weber exposed the fallacy of the attempts by Newton and his followers to reduce Kepler's discoveries of the laws governing planetary motion to an "inverse square law" relationship, and to then claim for that hoax the status of a universal physical principle. The experimental evidence established the truth of André-Marie Ampère's 1826 assertion of an "angular force" governing the relationship between electrical current elements. Hermann Grassmann insisted that the Ampère angular force could not exist, because it was more mathematically complicated than the simple inverse-square law. Hermann Helmholtz, with backing of Rudolf Clausius, later extended Grassmann's critique to Gauss and Weber's experimental validation of Ampère's electrodynamic theory.

In his 1846 memoir reporting the experimental work, Weber expressed the force between two electrical particles as dependent upon the relative velocities and accelerations of the particles. Weber later playfully described the paradoxical dependence of a force upon an acceleration (which is itself a component of "force" in the Newtonian system), as similar to the phenomenon of catalysis which Berzelius

had observed in chemical action.

Experiments, carried out in collaboration with Rudolf Kohlrausch at Göttingen in 1855, established the unknown constant in the Weber force law as equal to the product of the square root of 2 into the velocity of light. In an 1858 paper, "A Contribution to Electrodynamics," Bernhard Riemann, who was present at the experiments, proposed the "retarded propagation" of the electrodynamic potential at the velocity of light. The paper, which predated James Clerk Maxwell's now-famous proposal of a less rigorous representation of the phenomenon by almost a decade, was withdrawn from publication. When it was published posthumously, Clausius criticized Riemann's effort for an alleged mathematical error.

See:

Laurence Hecht, "The Atomic Science Textbooks Don't Teach: The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence," *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996, www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/articles/Atomic_Science.pdf.

Wilhelm Weber, *Determinations of Electrodynamical Measure: Concerning a Universal Law of Electrical Action* (1846), transl. by Susan P. Johnson, www.21stcenturysciencetech.com/Articles%202007/Weber_1846.pdf.

Bernhard Riemann, "A Contribution to Electrodynamics" in *Collected Papers: Bernhard Riemann* (Heber City, UT: Kendrick Press, 2004), pp. 273-278.

—Laurence Hecht

Now, look, on that account, at the function of what we know as the principled character of the social development of Classical music, as by Johann Sebastian Bach—the Bach of the Bachs.

I submit this report, as a work of conscience, which I would have wished to present as evoking a fond recollection of a great musician of our time, and very dear friend of decades, whose company I continue to miss, very much. He would probably greet my foregoing suggestion, with his typical bursts of that quality of laughter otherwise specific to the truly creative artistic thinkers I have known; my suggestion is, that, thus, after what I write here, departed scientist and author C.P. Snow, of *Two Cultures* fame, might now repose in sweet contentment.

1. Mozart K. 475

There is nothing in all credible expressions of modern Europe's Classical music and its performance, which is not rooted explicitly, as if axiomatically, in the work of Johann Sebastian Bach. There is no existence of actually "Classical" musical composition, or of its competent performance, which is not encompassed by a continuation of the "Columbus"-like discovery, by Bach, of the well-tempering of the Florentine *bel canto* tradition of the human singing voice. (Admittedly, his music is not always performed in that way.)

This discovery is most concisely demonstrated by the still persisting central role of the so-called "Royal Theme" of Bach, in such crucially significant instances as the K. 475 Fantasy of Mozart, especially in the refinements of his method traced from Mozart's association with the Sunday meetings, on the subject of the work and methods of Bach and Handel, convened at the Vienna residence of the host, Baron Gottfried van Swieten, a Bach scholar and former Ambassador to the court of Frederick the Great. Van Swieten brought a large collection of Bach manuscripts back to Vienna from Frederick the Great's Berlin, and had added relevant works by Handel. That Mozart K. 475, which, together with his great string quartets of that same interval, is among the crucially significant products of Mozart's association with that Sunday salon, which, itself, has also had an assuredly immortal place in its resonant influence on the work of the greatest composers and performing musical artists, from that time forward.

That model, as expressed in the form of that work, permeates the other work of Mozart and that of Beethoven, among others, and appears, with gripping persuasiveness, in key works attributed to the last months of Schubert's life, notably including his great piano sonata in C-minor (D958), which reflects the same Mozart presentation of the Royal Theme, as it is called, a Mozart treatment which is also the specific, signed—so to speak—dedication of the entirety of Beethoven's



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, like all Bach's great disciples, unified the principles of scientific method with musical discovery.

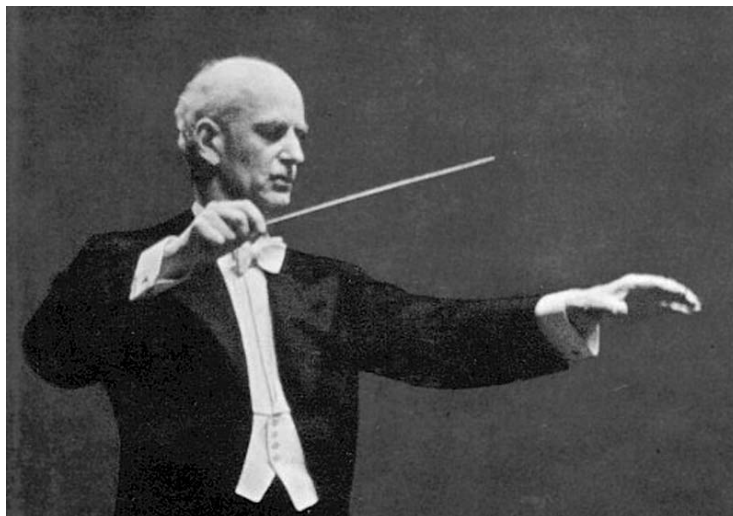
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Opus 111.⁵ This idea has dominated my own thinking about music, and the related matter of my specialty, the psychological organization of physical-economic space, ever increasingly, since my first hearing, in January 1946, of an HMV recorded performance under Wilhelm Furtwängler's conducting of a Tchaikowsky symphony, while I was housed in a U.S. Army replacement depot outside Calcutta, India. It was not that symphony itself, but Furtwängler's conducting, with his implicit use of the likeness of the Leibniz infinitesimal, which Furtwängler sometimes termed "performing between the notes," which virtually knocked me out of my chair on that occasion. The Mozart K. 475, expressing the same implied principle of true human creativity, has also been, since about that same time, almost the center of my experience of all Classical composition since Bach, as it had been for Beethoven, Schubert, and others. Furtwängler's method in conducting is exemplary of what is required in performance of all Classical

5. There are three features of that Opus 111, a composition which I have loved more than any other solo-piano composition by Beethoven, that over the course of most of my adult life, features which are of special relevance in the report I am writing here. 1.) The opening, which already echoes the universal conception underlying Mozart's K. 475, but, more to the point, is a virtual act of creation (my essential subject in this report), which boldly defines the physical space-time which is that stage by which the performance of the composition as a whole is contained, as if in its own universe. 2.) The final portion of the concluding coda which, echoing that boldly great transition within the Third Movement of Beethoven's Opus 106 which inspired Brahms, the part of the Opus 111's coda which apotheosizes Mozart with an explicit, pivotal quote from Mozart's K. 475, leading into 3.) the almost divine affirmation of the Beethoven's personal homage to Mozart, in the close. All great Classical composers have followed and echoed J.S. Bach's revolution, in working in a similar direction, using a virtually Riemannian conception of universal physical space-time, a conception which has also long been my own.

compositions, or for lovely results even from works which are not perfectly Classical.⁶

Notably, I first became familiar with what I have already referenced as Schubert's great C-minor piano sonata, in that same interval of time I was based in that replacement depot, although I had been already aware, somewhat passionately, of the reflection of the opening of the K. 475 in work by Beethoven, in many other locations, such as the rather obvious conceptual design used for the opening of the Opus 57 F-minor ("Appassionata") and later, as in the intention of not only the awesome Opus 106, but, most explicitly, that Opus 111 as a whole, which latter grips me still, in memory, to this day.⁷ It was also the quality of experience of the Schubert C-minor sonata, and that great Ninth Symphony of Schubert rescued from dust by Robert Schumann, and delivered to its first performance by Felix Mendelssohn. That symphony's post-World War II performance under Furtwängler's direction, firmed up my opinion respecting Schubert's place and loyalties as of a spirit proximate to the presence of Beethoven.⁸



Germany's Wilhelm Furtwängler, the greatest conductor of the past century, captured the concept of dynamics, and "the teleology to which the exertion is dedicated, which chooses the point of departure, and the route of intended travel."

6. In Furtwängler's hands, that recorded performance of the Tchaikovsky symphony became a true gem of creative "cleanliness."

7. Even in a not-so-nice recorded performance by the late Wilhelm Kempff, who made a bit of a mess of that business, but was the only recording handy back during the post-war 1940s.

8. As I stated the fact in locations published earlier, there is a certain difference of quality between the great Classical composers, and poets, alike, prior to the deaths of Beethoven and Schubert, and great, actually Classical composers, and poets, who emerged as adult artists later. Schubert, like the Percy Shelley of his *In Defence of Poetry*, typifies, like Heinrich Heine, the shadow of the glorious historical moments of their Classical tradition, but with some uncertainties which reflected social pressures from the oncoming decadence represented by Romanticism. The problem of those who came into adulthood about the time of the Vienna Congress and Metternich decrees, or slightly earlier, was the problem which was insightfully presented by Heinrich Heine, in his work on the subject of *The Romantic School*. The Jacobin

The 'Royal Theme'

For further discussion of the pieces discussed here, with musical illustrations, see Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. et al., "The Substance of Morality," including an Appendix, "The 'Royal Theme' from A Musical Offering in Dialogue Among Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven," by Ortrun Cramer. These articles appeared in *Fidelio*, Winter 1998, and are available at: www.schillerinstitute.org/fid_97-01/984_substance_morality.html

The articles first appeared in EIR, Sept. 4, 1998.

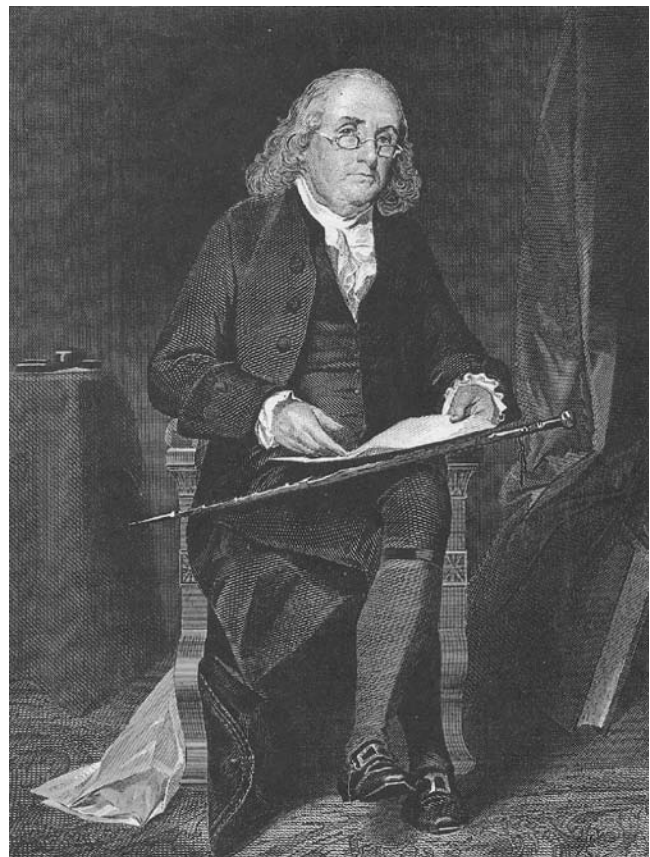
All of the preceding reflections on music here, are most relevant to that discussion of the universality, for Classical art and science, of this idea of space, in this present location. All truly great Classical composition, is implicitly organized around an underlying conception of the deep, and, actually, implicitly, deeply Riemannian, psychological organization of musical space-time, as exemplified by Furtwängler's conducting as "between the notes." This point of view requires us to see the performance of the notes as subordinated, that according to the unifying principle of Pythagorean, Platonic, Leibnizian, and Riemannian physical *dynamis-dynamics*, as truly great musical composers such as Bach, Mozart, and Beethoven do. All among that which each among these great composers have created, has been, in fact, a great moral act, the crafting of a mental image of an expanse which came to be known to us as of the quality, and in the form of a Riemannian physical space-time. Within which space, the exploration and development of that so-defined domain proceeds, with successful climbers, in bringing science toward what is acceptable as a pinnacle, because it is the expression of a most gratifying sense of the inherent completeness, the integrity of that development.

Terror, the Napoleonic tyranny, and the evil which was Prince Metternich's (largely) sexual Congress of Vienna, marked a wave of infectious moral and intellectual degeneration, a taint which emerged as a controlling, corrupting, dynamically confining, tragic cultural matrix over most of Nineteenth-Century Europe. Franz Liszt and bomb-throwing '48er Richard Wagner typify the moral and intellectual degeneracy of such Classically trained talent in full, desperate flight from Classical art; but, even all still great and loyal Classical composers and poets of the generation of Shelley and Heine suffered in varying degrees, as Heine reveals even the effects on himself of the cultural dynamic installed at Vienna, in the aftermath of the Jacobin Terror, Napoleon, and the Vienna Congress. Art, and, to a large degree, science, are also a reflection of the truly dynamic relationship between the creative mind and the audience for its productions.

This aspect of that cultural revolution of the followers of Gottfried Leibniz and Johann Sebastian Bach, launched by the great Abraham Kästner, in collaboration with his student and friend Gotthold Lessing, and Lessing's collaborator, the great genius Moses Mendelssohn, had created the context, known as the Classical revolution in European culture, which was the indispensable context, the context provided by the influence of the Classical revolution in late Eighteenth-Century Europe, for our American Revolution of 1776.⁹ The rescue of Shakespeare's work from torture in both the virtual and actual warehouses of Eighteenth-Century London's Liberalism, the rescue of Shakespeare's work which was promoted by Kästner, as reflected in the genius of Kästner's protégé Lessing, and, reflected in turn, the best part of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, and in the towering genius of Friedrich Schiller and his circle, had supplied the kernel of possibility for the founding of that great American republic organized around the leading figure of that scientist and true Prometheus of his time, world citizen, and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

It is not only our now imperilled republic, but civilization at large, which now depends, in a degree which permits no quibbling about the matter, on a grasp of the great cultural revolutions in Europe, especially the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance centered on the great Cathedral of Florence, and the related heritage of that Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa who inspired not only the discovery of America, but Cusa's faithful followers, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and Leibniz, and also the great 1648 Peace of Westphalia, without which the creation of our republic would not have become possible. In all of this, the work and heritage of Johann Sebastian Bach

9. Less known today, has been the important historical fact that Moses Mendelssohn created the program of education used for the training of the famous Gerhard von Scharnhorst at the school of Mendelssohn's friend and his great admirer, Graf Wilhelm Schaumburg-Lippe. Put Napoleon Bonaparte aside. The revolutionary military leaders of that time, were not from the infantry or cavalry, but the intellectually related fields of France's "Author of Victory" Lazare Carnot (science-engineering) and Scharnhorst (artillery). It was the improvement of artillery and its use, by the Ecole Polytechnique of Carnot's partner Gaspard Monge, which, not the braggart Savigny, contributed a crucial part of Napoleon's victories. Notably, after Waterloo and the (frankly sexual) Congress of Vienna, with Scharnhorst dead, and the Duke of Wellington in the occupation of France, Wellington installed the British Bourbon asset on the throne of France; the education program of the Ecole Polytechnique was in the process of being destroyed by a pair of scoundrels, Laplace and Cauchy, and France's greatest military genius of that age, "Author of Victory" and leading scientist Lazare Carnot was sent into exile, to live out the last years of his life, still honored as a former fellow-member, then with Alexander von Humboldt, of the Ecole Polytechnique, but with a post, retaining his full military rank of the past, passing the rest of his life in Magdeburg. Later, in a time when Sadi Carnot was President of France, Lazare's remains were escorted with full military honors supplied by Germany, to a last resting place in the Paris *Invalides*. Few seem to remember, today, how much Germany and France also owed on this account, to the Orthodox Jew, Moses Mendelssohn, who had played a leading role, with Kästner's protégé Gotthold Lessing, in the great Eighteenth-Century Classical renaissance in Germany and beyond. If we do not do justice in such wonderful cases, how could anyone ever expect justice from us?



Library of Congress

Benjamin Franklin's visit with the scientist Abraham Kästner at Göttingen in 1766, was just one of the many ways in which the greatest European minds influenced "that scientist and true Promethean of his time, world citizen, and patriot."

is not only critical, but much more critical, culturally, than even the best living professional artists might suspect.

Without due regard for the full spectrum of the leading, closely related developments in science and Classical art, and their interconnections, in the making of history, we are as if purland, perhaps learning much, but knowing almost nothing.

2. Life in Our Political Space

MySpace never actually existed, except as a place, a second Tavistock Clinic, so to speak, where dead souls are buried, like prisoners, by Rupert Murdoch's crew of electronic grave-diggers. Only our political space actually exists, and lives.

In my August 3rd prolegomena, *The End of Our Delusion!*,¹⁰ I proposed that the U.S. Democratic Party, and others, must recognize, that the survival of both our republic, and also the larger world, at our present point of onrushing, existential

10. *Executive Intelligence Review*, Aug. 31, 2007.



National Archives

"Immigration into our republic ... has transformed us, implicitly, and, in some large degree, actually, into a distilled self-expression of the common interest of the human family in the large," writes LaRouche. Here, newcomers arrive at Ellis Island, New York, in the early 20th Century.

quality of economic crisis, demands that we, now, promptly, abandon the ways of thinking about economy which have controlled, and ruined the destiny of our republic during these recent decades, most emphatically since the tides of willful decadence of the interval 1968-1972 and beyond. In that report launched on August 3rd, I emphasized the needed remedies for the threat posed by a currently onrushing, and very advanced state of spiralling and accelerating collapse of the present world economic systems. I warned that these considerations should impel a wise U.S. Democratic Party and U.S. government, to adopt what must seem to most, now, as revolutionary changes in ways of thinking about economy. These are revolutionary changes, but are more obviously movements away from recent decades of ruinous practice, and are fully consistent with the essential, constitutional tradition of the preparation for, and realization of the existence of our republic. This is, in fact, a tradition which has existed among us since roots planted here during the first half of the Seventeenth Century, a tradition reflected in my own, actually lived experience of adolescence and adulthood, and war, under the conditions of the great recovery organized under the leadership of President Franklin Roosevelt.

In *The End of Our Delusion!*, I also emphasized the functionally essential point on which any actual recovery now depends, that principle of *dynamics* which is not some Johnny-come-lately scheme. I now emphasize two principled points on this account:

First: I emphasize the American System, as it was founded and developed within our shores, here, during the course of

the events leading into the Declaration of Independence and adoption of our Federal Constitution. This historical experience is axiomatically incompatible, on principle, with the economic systems which have usually ruled, and frequently ruined the hopeful prospects for modern western and central Europe, that since about the same time that our Federal form of constitutional republic had been installed.

Second: that the physical-scientific implications of that founding of our republic, had their proximate origin in the 1690s refounding of the ancient Pythagorean and Platonic principle of *dynamis* by Gottfried Leibniz, as the modern *dynamics*, and in the closely related articulation of that form of mathematical physics which had been intended by Leibniz, and which was to be realized, later, in the leading work of Bernhard Riemann.

Immigration into our republic since those earlier times, has trans-

formed us, implicitly, and, in some large degree, actually, into a distilled self-expression of the common interest of the human family in the large. This became clearly what we were close to becoming, by intention, once again, under President Franklin Roosevelt. That development is to be recognized as an actual expression of the present, vital self-interest of the posterity of all humanity, and, hopefully, in fact of practice, an intended direction.

That aim remains implicit, still today, in the founding, open statement of resolution by the great and healing, 1648 Treaty of Westphalia; it is "the advantage of the other," which served as the founding principle of that peace, which properly motivates the great melting pot which was our republic, into reliving the same spirit exhibited by the greatest among our founders. As we would have acted, had President Franklin D. Roosevelt not died when he did, we had been destined, then, to be the implicit special embodiment of the great principle of that Treaty of Westphalia, a republic which exists, as Germany's great Friedrich Schiller emphasized, to promote the betterment of the condition of truly human life for all mankind, as in the legacy for the future, of Solon of Athens and the great Plato.

In other words, we were crafted by the intention to serve a mission, not for selfishness, but, as the Marquis de Lafayette emphasized at that time, to be a perfectly sovereign republic, but also a beacon for the cause of the liberty and freedom of all mankind. That is the pursuit of happiness, as this idea was incorporated as the central principle of our 1776 Declaration of Independence, by that passage excerpted by our founders

from Leibniz's second rebuttal of the evils of John Locke.¹¹ We were intended to fulfill that promise, as many among us thought we were doing during our role in what came to be called "World War II," as we emerged from the victory over Adolf Hitler. Unfortunately, after the death of our beloved President Franklin Roosevelt, our morals were changed, sometimes as if inch-by-inch, going from the top, downward in quality. Our people became, in large degree, selfish, mean, and of increasingly hateful disposition, as we adopted more and more of the bigoted, and crudely selfish traditions of that British, and also brutish, imperialist misconception of "human nature" from which we had escaped to enjoy our original form of constitutional freedom as a republic.

I Am a Stubborn Cuss

After the close of war, when I returned here from South Asia, I was fully in accord with the Franklin Roosevelt legacy, and have remained so, that more and more militantly, and with excellent reasons, rooted in experience, for this, to the present time. It was not so easy, even then, to find many others, even among veterans, who retained that kind of commitment which I did, under President Truman and later; but, being a "stubborn cuss" in my own fashion, I remained, not so much actually a follower of Franklin Roosevelt, but one sharing that historical commitment of our nation which I recognized in the enduring contribution of his mission as President and leader during times of grave economic depression and war.

On that account, my adult life since those times became, in effect, a decades-long span of virtually implicit apprenticeship in the implications of economy in particular, and, gradually, and then more and more, statecraft generally. Matters with me continued so, until the time of crisis, during the course of 1968-1980, when it was made clear, by the interval of U.S. economic crisis of February 1968 through January 1972, and by related major world events of 1971-1972, that the requirements and qualifications for seeking a leading position in our affairs had come, like a bird landing suddenly upon my shoulder, as if by default.

It was as if a Private First Class might arrive, later in life, at the state of affairs, when, as by attrition, and, hopefully, also by training and experience, at which he must play, unexpectedly, a part like that of a commanding general in warfare. As it is very well known, my arrival at the point of the 1971-1972 turn in my affairs, was not widely welcomed; but, that is precisely the risk which any qualified leader must accept, and

that thankfully, to be thankful for, among other advantages, the wonderful means for discovering which persons on one's horizon are the assorted fools and foes, against whose mere folly or wickedness he has been called to contend.

This turn in my experience was colored largely by what was shown to be, early on in my younger years, a fiercely independent streak of creative intellectual potential, even, usually, against the grain of the supposed norm of schoolroom, home, university, and other opinion. I saw myself, early on, even in childhood, as situated to appear as an ugly duckling, or, as a black chick in a white world. That was, as I could attest, and that richly, an intrinsically troubled, and sometimes hazardous course for me to adopt; but, it is the only course by which one were likely to reach the day at which he (or she) is frankly surprised to discover himself actually qualified to lead even a nation, as Franklin Roosevelt did, amid the ruin brought about by that nation's earlier, popular and related follies.

I am thus qualified to warn would-be candidates for highest office, if, now, more than a wee bit old for the job of President. Nonetheless, I am able and free to launch initiatives, and to teach a thing or two to the young ones coming up. Therefore, I must warn you, that if you were to think you had reached the occasion to assume the leadership of a nation in crisis, the crucial test is not what you merely say, or even think about this or that subject; the issue, then, is, simply, *how you think* about almost everything.¹² Whatever you are, you must be that universally. Otherwise, if you do not adhere to that sense of the mission, however noble the mission you choose may be, the state of confusion, or other corruption which you have permitted to remain within you, the corruption which is your unresolved internal conflict between mission and sentiment, becomes the internal conflict which, in the extreme, would tear you apart, or, would, in even lesser degree, ruin your ability to stay the course of effective leadership without the fatal error of hesitation, when prompt and clear intention were needed most. Such is, in the extreme, the great crisis of present misleadership of our nation, a quality of misleadership still permeating even those leading candidates which are to be seriously considered, which now threatens both our world at large, and our nation in particular.¹³ To understand that point

11. I should repeat here, that, out of respect to Locke's death during the period Leibniz was writing his second rebuttal, Leibniz did not publish that work during his own lifetime. The belated publication was at the prompting of the circles of the celebrated Abraham Kästner, the Göttingen host of Benjamin Franklin's 1766 visit there. It was from the circulation of Leibniz's second rebuttal, that the excerpt, "the pursuit of happiness," which was introduced by Franklin to the core of the principled constitutional features of the 1776 Declaration of Independence, and thence into its restatement as the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

12. Those citizens who believe that tricky "test questions," as by polling agencies, or presented by live mass media, are the basis for a choice of candidate for high office, especially the office of U.S. President, are among the greatest of all silly fools, who are all too commonly typical of both the dangerous and also silliest of these times. Wise citizens would select important leaders not for what they say in bite-sized drops, but for the way in which the discernable map of their mind would lead those candidates under the conditions of their future personal crisis-situations.

13. It is especially on this account, that my age prompts me to worry greatly about those who seem to think of themselves as leading candidates for U.S. President or like positions. Largely, on this account, the known candidates' performances thus far, worry me enormously. They are all too much of the same temperament, and selections of types of agendas, as that quality which has created, or condoned the misery which exists today.

clearly, you must first grasp that concept of *dynamics* which was presented as the pervading feature of my August prolegomena.

Beethoven helps.

3. Bach's Space-Time, and Ours

Lest you might have forgotten, I caution you as you read on, that this is not a treatise on music, but on the subject of certain little known, higher functions of the individual human mind: partly as the mind of an individual, but, also as *the specifically social-dynamic characteristics that mind has also acquired, as a social phenomenon, and as a political phenomenon*, as during a relevant, particular choice of time, place, and other circumstance, especially in this time of a nation and wider world in crisis. Although this is not a treatise on music, truly Classical music has played a crucial, integral role in the healthy moral, and related development in the individual's and society's power to think, during the best intervals of modern European civilization. In this report, my included, necessary, recurring emphasis on music, and Classical poetry, lies in the phase-spatial function expressed by what Plato's Socrates and the Christian Apostles John and Paul emphasized, with the same meaning, as *the great constitutional principle of truly civilized peoples, known as agapē*. That is the same *agapē*, the enemy of usury, which served as the principle of the great 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and the principle (*the pursuit of happiness*), the same principle restated as the supreme *Preamble* of our Federal Constitution. This report therefore continues to touch here, repeatedly, and necessarily, on the common topic of Classical modes in poetry and music; but the subject of this piece as a whole remains statecraft.

There is an important connection of the great work of the ancient Pythagoreans to the Florentine *bel canto* discipline for the natural human singing (and, speaking) voice, at C=256 and the consequent, respective, famous F# register shifts of the competently developed *bel canto* voice of the greatest of the sopranos and tenors of earlier generations. Johann Sebastian Bach's grasp of the implications of that for the necessary discipline of well-tempering, has a crucially important bearing on the matters of *both* physical science and Classical polyphony: a connection which is best made clear through the great discovery of the role of harmonics in the ordering of the internal organization of our Kepler's Solar system.¹⁴

14. All among the really great singing-voices of my own and the preceding generation, as heard directly by my generation, would agree, and did agree, explicitly, to a large degree, with my policy on this account. The post-World War II "official" change of assigned register-shift was, initially, chiefly a reflection of the modernist, or worse folly of the real-estate interests which demanded an elevation of tuning from about A=432 to 440, and then much higher. Only the exceptional singing voice could tolerate many years of that reckless, and essentially immoral treatment; other great artistic talent was too



There is nothing in the competent performance of Europe's Classical music that is not rooted explicitly in the work of J.S. Bach.

Maintaining the standards which those specifications imply, is indispensable, if the actual benefit of the Classical legacy for society is actually to be realized.

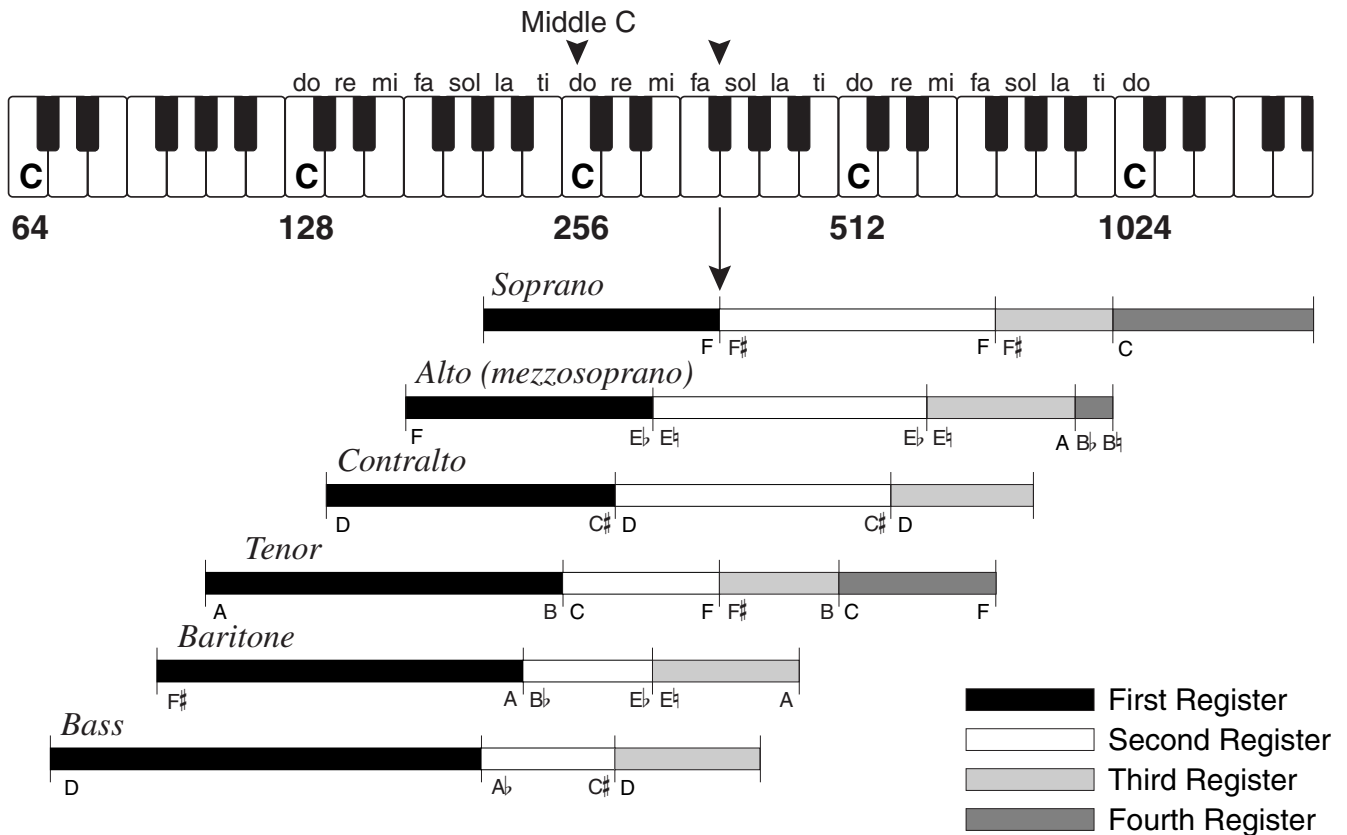
For example, as the celebrated Albert Einstein came to view matters, the uniquely valid current of development in modern European physical science, lies within a process of development traced, with unique appropriateness, from Kepler through Bernhard Riemann. For reasons which certainly would not surprise a skilled amateur violinist, Einstein, that report would certainly have satisfied the Kepler who assigned crucially important tasks of discovery of principle to "future mathematicians."

On this account, there is a specific, historical point of indispensable conjunction of Classical *bel canto* performance with Bach's work, within the rise of modern physical science out of the revolution in scientific method introduced by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, and by some among his followers in physical science and art as Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler.

The principal heirs of this legacy of *agapic* science, are

soon lost, burned out by the lusts expressed by both the obscenely pro-existentialist post-war *Paris Review* and among the hucksters of those relevant real-estate and related interests, who tended to treat great artists as if they were performing circus animals, or Las Vegas-style "talent." The best way to equip persons to conduct, and to understand intelligent speech, is to train them to think in modes of Classical *bel canto* song and poetry.

The Six Species of the Human Voice, and Their Registers



EIRNS

many, but, shall we say for the sake of a light touch, not too many. In modern physical science, they are chiefly luminaries of science such as Kepler himself, Pierre de Fermat, Gottfried W. Leibniz, Carl F. Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann, and also their principal immediate collaborators, and their faithful followers. More recently, for the purposes of the discussion here, the Max Planck who was targeted so viciously by the rats bred by that virtual, mad Mephistopheles, Ernst Mach, is notable, while, in the tradition of the camp to which I adhere, there is the noble genius V.I. Vernadsky, and Einstein himself, who are outstanding in the sense of being, for us, outstanding among the more nearly contemporary leaders among such world-historical figures.

In all of this, Kepler and J.S. Bach have a very special, crucial connection, on which I place the emphasis now. The most essential connection today, is the ugly fact, that the world of modern European cultures, has come to be dominated by increasingly radical forms of Sophist styles, chiefly those cacophonous utterances which are termed *reductionist*, in science.

The root of this widespread moral and intellectual decadence, called, variously, reductionism, empiricism, positiv-

ism, existentialism, and so on, is, as I emphasized in my *The End of Our Delusion!*,¹⁵ chiefly the result of the spread of what is termed that same modern *philosophical and political Liberalism*, which was established as an institution, and method, within modern society, through Paolo Sarpi's resurrection of the medieval irrationalist William of Ockham.

As with Ockham, so for the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism established by Sarpi's broad influence in northern European maritime centers, such as the Netherlands and England of René Descartes and William of Orange, no actual principle of human knowledge is permitted in physical science, or otherwise. Under the rule of that Liberalism, otherwise known as *empiricism*, or simply *reductionism* in general, a substitute for science is provided, most notably, by the successive frauds of Sarpi's lackey Galileo and by Descartes, as the politically motivated hoaxes of de Moivre, D'Alembert, Leonhard Euler, and Lagrange, were exposed as sophistries of an empty mathematics, by Carl F. Gauss's 1799 doctoral dissertation.

Therefore, consider the following.

15. LaRouche, *The End of Our Delusion!*, op. cit.

Science, Space & Music

The prescribed abolition of a continued defense of Euclidean and kindred systems of geometry, as prescribed in Bernhard Riemann's 1854 Göttingen habilitation dissertation, had the effect, and the intention, of shifting the premises of all relatively valid physical science, universally, from the idea of the utopian, Euclidean-Cartesian extension of a starting-point in the very small, to the primary location in science's relationship to the very large, to the recognition that the small is really expressed only in its relationship to the effects of the great self-boundaries in discoverable so-called universal principles, within whose bounds our universe confines, and defines itself. In other words: *dynamics*.

These are the boundaries, such as Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation, which typify what are to be identified as experimentally-based universal principles, principles, such as Kepler's discovery of gravitation, which contain the existence of the universe as a whole, and which serve as that form of self-bounding of that universe which is expressed by that same principle, of *dynamics*, which was introduced for its use as a conception of modern scientific method, by Leibniz, during the interval 1692-1695. Thus, these are boundaries of not only the existing universe itself, but, therefore, of all processes within it.¹⁶

As I have stated repeatedly in earlier published locations, both in writing, as in lectures, and in private conversations: the use of the term *dynamics* to that effect was intended, by Leibniz, to represent a modern revival of the concept termed *dynamis*, as used by the Pythagoreans and the closely related circles of Socrates and Plato, and was associated, then, prior to Riemann's refinement of the concept of dynamic hypergeometry, with, chiefly, Riemann forerunners such as Carl F. Gauss, Niels Abel, Wilhelm Weber, and Lejeune Dirichlet.¹⁷

16. This is not entirely a development within modern European civilization. The ancient *Sphaerics* which the Pythagoreans and others inherited from Egypt, is the actual existing forerunner, called then *dynamis*, now called Leibnizian *dynamics*, the method, reintroduced to modern European society by Nicholas of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*, which, in turn, is the standpoint explicitly avowed in Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation.

17. Modern dynamics, as defined in Gottfried Leibniz's 1695 *Specimen Dynamicum*, is, at its root, a revival of the pre-Euclidean mode of physical geometry called *Sphaerics*, with which the leading work, referenced by *dynamis*, of both the Pythagoreans and the other circles of Plato were associated. It is properly recognized as rooted in the principles of anti-Euclidean geometry. Examination of the method employed by the circles of the Pythagoreans and Plato, shows that *Sphaerics* is a reflection of ancient, very long-cycle maritime astronomy of the type reflected in the implications of the construction of the Great Pyramid of Giza. This astronomy already conceived of the universe as efficiently bounded, rather than extended indefinitely, from the very small, in linear space. The celebrated doubling of the cube, solely by methods of construction, by the Pythagorean, and friend of Plato, Archytas, has crucial implications for understanding these connections, as noted by Eratosthenes. This is underlined by the fact that the astronomy of Claudius Ptolemy was a fraudulent piece of sophistry concocted by what might be called, euphemistically, "adjustment" of the preceding work of Aristarchus of Samos. In contrast, as Kepler showed, Copernicus and Brahe were honest work-

Traces of this development appeared in the work of the circles of Alexander von Humboldt's associates, who were Laplace's and Cauchy's leading adversaries within the post-Vienna Congress setting of the life of the internally conflicted, post-1815 Ecole Polytechnique.¹⁸

Universal gravitation, as discovered and defined by Kepler in his capacity as the avowed follower of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, is the prototype of that modern physical-scientific, dynamical notion of self-bounding, a notion which came to be known, centuries later, as Riemannian. Hence: *Albert Einstein's recognition of the fact, that all valid known modern science is bounded by the process of developments proceeding from the work of Kepler; into the specifically related accomplishments, respecting fundamentals, of Bernhard Riemann.*

Now, therefore, conceive of a physical geometry which meets that top-down, dynamical view of the universe's relationships to the processes which it contains as "internal" to it. To accomplish that, one must ask: *what is the characteristic thing which such a universe does, which self-defines it as a universe?* I think that the answer to that question would not have astonished Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, or Riemann, at least not for long. The answer which properly follows from that question, reflects such precedents as Philo of Alexandria's denunciation of that silly, but also wicked Aristotelean notion of the Creator as having become self-afflicted with helplessness by the act of Creation, as this Aristotelean folly was later reasserted implicitly by Isaac Newton's political controllers and by the foolish "Second Law of Thermodynamics" by Clausius, Grassmann, and Kelvin.

The truth is, that the universe as a whole, as Philo's theological denunciation of the form of pagan Sophistry of Aristotle implies, and as Heracleitus and Plato had insisted in their time, is creating itself, over and over again, always aiming, thus, for *change* to qualitatively higher states of its own being. It is a self-creating universe. In other choice of language, it is an *anti-entropic* entity, defining a universe absolutely opposite to that blasphemous, neo-malthusian concept which is the neo-malthusian model on which the image of the Clausius-Grassmann-Kelvin "Second Law" is premised.¹⁹ That, following the famous respective precedents of Heracleitus and

ers, whose errors were not malicious, but were simply honest shortcomings, a reflection of the fact that they had failed to solve the fundamental problem of principle, which Kepler did solve in essential respects.

18. The discovery of the relevant long-missing paper of Abel occurred in the auditing of the personal archives of Cauchy, after swindler Cauchy's death.

19. Here, I am referencing the famous denunciation, by Philo of Alexandria, of Aristotle's version of a "God is dead" assertion, Aristotle's sophistry, that if God is perfect, then his original creation is perfect, and therefore could not be altered by God himself, thus leaving the field open for Satan to roam. This Aristotelean view, from which the "God is dead" of Dionysian cultist and forerunner of Nazism, Friedrich Nietzsche, is derived, is also the ideological root of the sophistry of modern malthusian dogmas such as today's "Global Warming" hoax.

Plato,²⁰ is the crucial, anti-entropic implication of Riemann's principled discovery.

On the subject of Titius-Bode and all that, as Robert Burns might have spoken, the modern gnostic reductionists of academia could never actually provide a rational presentation of the general principle of gravitation, for which Kepler's then-known portion of the Solar system remains unique in fact, to the present time. The Sophist's scheme called Titius-Bode, is the attempted production of a likeness of a waxwork-museum dummy, a born-dead soul in science, a purported approximation, virtually a stuffed children's toy, being passed off as the image to replace the living work of Kepler. This aspect of Kepler's work, was a matter thoroughly, and hotly reviewed, during the middle into late 1980s, in a series of meetings, to which I have referred elsewhere, featuring physical scientists associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF).²¹

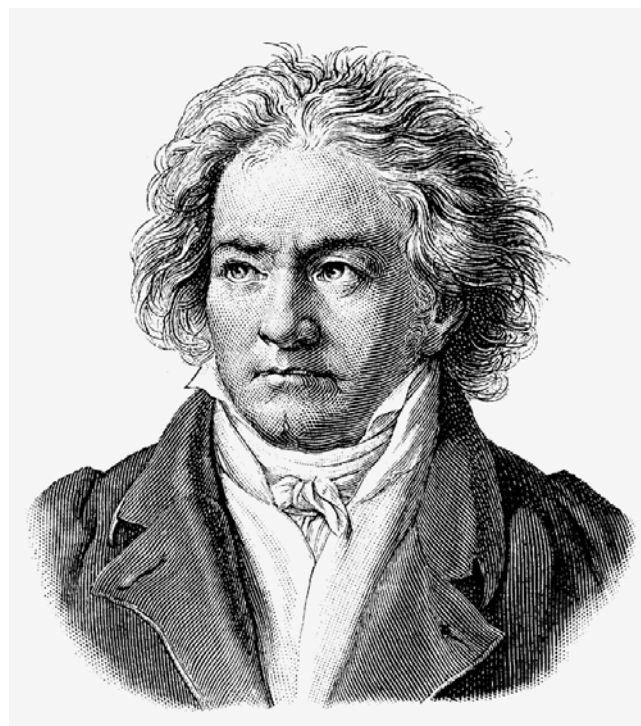
The Implications for Music

To refresh the reader's recollection of where we are going, on this leg of our journey into what is actually political *science*, is not only the structured physical-musical law of hearing²² as integrated with the relevant visual imageries. In Kepler's original discovery of universal gravitation; *the method of composition of Bach and his most notable followers, situates the composer's musical composition as adumbrated*

20. E.g., Plato, *Parmenides* dialogue.

21. In the original report on the *Harmony*, by the LYM team, a professionally trained cellist performed each of the frequencies specified by Kepler, supplying an essential ingredient for constructing the system of animations supplied to illustrate the manner in which the proposition was generated by Kepler's discoveries. On the subject of FEF: After the infamous 1988 Alexandria trial in which I participated as a victim, it was demonstrated that the leading charges against the defendants had depended significantly on that court's hiding of its own complicity in the earlier composition of a fraud upon a Federal bankruptcy court. The failure to correct that error by that Court, put an important scientific institution, the FEF, out of business, and thus, by not acting against the willful error crafted by a Federal judge's Rule 11 directive, also, avoided a relevant retrial of the 1988 case which could have occurred on that issue of a fraudulent bankruptcy action in which that Federal court had been complicit. The motive for this hoax was a heavily funded reaction, launched beginning Spring 1983, from circles, featuring the notoriety Richard Mellon Scaife, John Train, et al., reacting to my role in crafting the proposal of a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) which President Reagan had presented to the Soviet Union in a famous television address, a month earlier. The relevant far-right-wing circles and related financier and related circles, in and out of government, were determined to shut me and FEF down, permanently. They are at it, again, today. John Train, who organized the salon used to launch those attacks, had been formerly a prominent figure of the *Paris Review* deployed in the notorious effort to destroy Classical culture in Europe. Relevant attorneys and also even a Federal judge in relevant 1984 and later cases, repeatedly let the "well-connected" Train off the hook in this and related matters. Not all Federal judges are as problematic as that, of course. Federal Judge Robert Keeton, now recently deceased, in a related case in Boston, for example, ran an honest trial.

22. The physics of sound and hearing have a functional relationship, of course, but for reasons already delivered here earlier, the physics of the conception of hearing and the physics of sound are not the same subject.



www.arttoday.com

Ludwig van Beethoven. LaRouche reports that he has loved Beethoven's *Opus 111* more than any other solo-piano composition by Beethoven, over the course of most of his adult life. Its unique features are discussed here.

within the frankly dynamic notion of all effective action within the universe: as an expression of the self-development of that universality.

That is to emphasize, that Bach adopts, and employs the idea of functional universality in his concept of well-tempering, as in the case of the Royal Theme, and the *Art of the Fugue*, and as Beethoven opens his *Opus 111*. That is Mozart's treatment of the Bach *Royal Theme* from the opening, in K. 475. That is the opening definition of musical space in, for example, the Beethoven *Appassionata*, the *Opus 106*, and, again, the *Opus 111*. For Johann Sebastian Bach—The Bach of Bachs—this is certainly also a matter of his Christian theology: the notion of a created universe, created in such a fashion that man's mind must comprehend all important things as reflections of the action of a divine, always efficient principle of *Genesis*: contrary to the "God is dead" conjecture, an ongoing universal creation of ever higher states of being, in which men and women are assigned to function in the likeness of the Creator: Leibniz's "best of all possible worlds."²³

23. *Nietzsche is dead!* If we are to accept the testimony of the Apostles John and Paul, this is essentially the Christian view. It is to be emphasized, on that account, that Leibniz had exerted a powerful, and persisting influence on behalf of his project of reuniting the Christian church, and that Johann Sebastian Bach's adult career was beginning within the time-frame associated with



EIRNS/Chris Jadatz

Maestro José Briano (left), a renowned vocal teacher from Mexico, works with the LaRouche Youth Movement in Los Angeles on May 15, 2007. He specializes in the Florentine bel canto tradition of the human singing voice.

Like the Riemann of his own habilitation dissertation, Bach, like the Mozart of his own K. 475, like the Beethoven of the Opera 106 and 111, defined the relevant universe, first, and then placed the unfolding process within that. Their work of Classical composition as a whole ends, in each relevant case, with that universe's development fully, coherently explored as an expression of the phase-spatial principle which the composer has selected.²⁴ All great Classical composition

Leibniz's death. Leipzig-born Abraham Kästner, born in 1719, three years after Leibniz's death, had dedicated his life to the combined missions of promoting the life's work of Leibniz and J.S. Bach, early on. The Sophist corruption, known as Eighteenth-Century Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, had not yet become securely triumphant during the period of Bach's youth. Many philosophical errors of interpretation of ideas would be better avoided with the exercise of decent respect for the principle of historical specificity.

24. Optimally, there must be an opening section which defines a certain phase of the universe, one intended to contain an included, physical-infinitesimal-like feature of tension, an implied stubborn irony, a question-mark, and, thus, a spur to development, as wonderfully typified, with such concentrated tension, by the concluding moments of preludes of Beethoven's first movement for the Opus 111, and for the great fugue of the Opus 106. The action of that infinitesimal-like, ironical feature, is then revealed as "lawfully" coherent with the universe in which it is situated, but also changes that universe, to produce a new qualitative state of being, to be seen, as if retrospectively, at the close. All great drama, as with the case of the ghost's first appearance in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, has the related kind of intended function. All great Classical musical composition, from Johann Sebastian Bach onwards, and all great Classical drama, especially tragedies such as those of Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller, are composed on the basis of that same type of working principle, and should be performed accordingly. Shakespeare and Schiller present us not with mere drama, but living medieval and modern European history's tragic essence apprehended.

since J.S. Bach has been implicitly Riemannian in that sense of a *unifying universal intention: functionally defined (by his method in counterpoint), as a single, unifying, creative identity.*

For example, how does one recognize a coherently composed (and, hopefully, coherently performed) composition? Ah! Some might think, mistakenly, lower jaws drooping in expressions of incredulity, that Beethoven should have considered Rameau or Fux as knowledgeable in the composition of music. A successful Classical composition, of any coherent form of existence, in art or otherwise, begins to be composed as a satisfactorily completely work, if and when the idea of a coherent development coincides, in retrospect, with the result of that process of development, when, as some prefer to say, "It

comes together."

Thus, in a successfully completed process of Classical composition, and its performance (as in competent statecraft), the chosen destination selects the beginning of its own development.

One approaches a newly discovered island, or a strange planet, or prospective battlefield, with the intent of exploring it fully before settling in. Nor, unless one is a fool, does one settle in permanently in any battlefield, if it is not already the entire world, or at least a continent. A reasonable composer creates such a domain, and does not advertise that kind of artistic "real-estate" for sale unless, and until, he knows how to develop that territory as a whole, and is able to present it only as one for which no significant, functional aspect remains undeveloped.

This means, that the finished composition is expressed by the transformations expressed, in turn, in its conclusion, not its conclusion merely on paper, but the intended conclusion of completing its performance without shameful consequences. Then, when that conclusion has been defined, he returns his attention to refining the beginning of the intended performance, to the germ from which the completed work will have begun. His departure for that journey, is chosen from foreknowledge steeped in certainty of the pathway of practice for reaching his destination. Then, when that sculpture has been completed, he (or, she) must breathe the life, the truly ontological infinitesimal, into its performance. There, the exceptional director, or Classical musical performer, one of a relevant type with a deep personal moral integrity in his approach, especially, is required, above all else, to make it, the great

dramatists' or musical director's and players' work, "come together," to that specific effect.

That policy is typical of dynamics, either in art or history. It is the end-result, the teleology to which the exertion is dedicated, which chooses the point of departure, and the route of intended travel.

Wilhelm Furtwängler was an exemplary such a director.²⁵

So, to recapitulate that crucial point: there are two principal vectors of action throughout. There is the expressed universality of each phase of the processes of statement and development; the unfolding of the development is ongoing. These vectors are defined by the interaction of the notion we associate with visual space, but the action is located in the faculty of hearing, which takes over from what might be seen, as representing the work of that ontological infinitesimal, the subtle breath of life which comes like surprise (which, as in great Classical poetry, subtly astonishes the senses), and which moves the mind.

In all of this, no competent musical composition, nor its performance, can ever be reduced, competently, in any way, to a formal—e.g., implicitly Aristotelean, or empiricist's—game, such as chess or Go, nor to any computer game which could ever be designed for a digital computer system, nor the likeness, or imputable ambitions of anything like a Moog synthesizer. The genius of true musical composition is to be found in the human creative intellect's conception of "performances properly played between the notes," as is shown by the contrast of the performance of Schubert's Ninth, especially the distinction of the conducting of the *agapic* second movement, by Furtwängler, to the relatively dirge-like, failed performance of the second movement, under the direction of Bruno Walter. The creativity lies beyond the reductionist domains, in the "ontologically infinitesimal," in the domain of "playing

between the notes," in the domain of the ontologically infinitesimal of the Leibniz calculus, as of his later development of the Leibniz-Bernoulli universal physical principle of least action.

4. The Fight About the Infinitesimal

The essential difference between the hand-organ and monkey, on the one side, and the actual musician, on the other, is the specifically human organ of creativity, which, if developed and employed, produces the necessary ironies which distinguish a mechanical, or bestial event, from expressions of the potentials of the individual human mind. Classical composition, as distinguished from the sounds of popular-musical efforts to simulate a cage-full of shrieking monkeys, obtains its power from its essential resonance with those capabilities of the human mind which are lacking in all lower forms of life, or mechanical and electrical contrivances.

This is the essence of the issue posed by the famous fight over the concept of the infinitesimal which broke out during the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

Here lies the organic (so to speak) connection to the inherent quality of *agapē* in insightful composition, or performance of Classical musical compositions. It is this proximity to *agapē* which defines the ability of the mind "to impart and receive profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man

25. For the benefit of readers who may need help in thinking clearly about Furtwängler's role under the Nazi regime, the reader should recall that the horse and the rider are not necessarily of the same species—although, in some cases, there are suspicions, if only partial ones, of riders who come up to the quality of the beast, if only part way, from behind. Hermann Göring's preferred conductor for Berlin was then-oompah-bandmaster Herbert von Karajan. Göring insisted on the firing of Furtwängler, and his replacement by von Karajan. Goebbels intervened with the interesting argument, that the installation of von Karajan over Furtwängler would undermine the Nazi regime's influence over the German population. When the war had ended, and Hitler gone, the Furtwängler who used his post to protect Jewish musicians from the Nazi machine, was at first, fired by means of the power of the U.S. Truman Administration at the time, replaced under pretexts of charges of having been a Nazi collaborator; then, after an indiscreet interval, Furtwängler's former post was awarded to von Karajan, who, as reported by one relevant eyewitness and professional, used a stop-watch to run the conducting of a certain performance of a Beethoven symphony, implicitly thus, Mussolini-style, literally by stop-watch! Hearing a certain recorded performances under von Karajan's direction, I considered that report on his role as conductor to be plausible. Even back in Boston, shortly after the war, my hearing of some recorded, highly *agapic* performances by Furtwängler provoked my spontaneous outburst, "This man was no Nazi!"



creativecommons.org; Cleveland Zoo/Kabir Bakie

What is the difference between Classical composition, and popular musical efforts to imitate such shrieking primates as this gibbon from the Cleveland Zoo?

and nature,”²⁶ which is the common, closely interrelated function, and power of great Classical poetry and music. These connections to *agapē*, are, in that same way, also essential qualifications of statecraft, as Shakespeare, for example, was for President Abraham Lincoln, or the Schiller whose work was for a generation of young Germans who went to war for freedom from what Napoleon and Metternich, alike, represented.²⁷

For those who may have been either simply ignorant of, or hostile to the notion of the infinitesimal of the Leibniz calculus, the infinitesimal is, for them, merely a fictional existence produced, with a certain kind of stubborn persistence, by the formal methods of mathematical calculations for cubic, biquadratic, and higher-order algebraic functions.

In fact, however, as a pack of Leibniz-haters associated with Abbé Antonio Conti, Voltaire, and others, came together in a chain of salons around Europe, one of the members of this organized abomination, Abraham de Moivre, suggested that that stubbornly insistent entity, the infinitesimal of the algebraic, cubic functions of Cardano et al., is merely an unavoidable fiction imposed by the mathematical formalities of cubic and higher order equations. De Moivre’s opinion was adopted by his associate D’Alembert, and also a turncoat convert to Leibniz-hating, the Leonhard Euler who indoctrinated Lagrange in the same persuasion. This same nasty enterprise was promoted by Napoleon Bonaparte’s patronage of Lagrange, and was later installed in a post-1815 France under the occupation by Britain’s Duke of Wellington, by Lagrange’s successors, the pirates Laplace’s and Cauchy’s takeover of the job of wrecking France’s Ecole Polytechnique as much as they were able to do so.

The root of this incompetence of both de Moivre et al. and their Nineteenth-Century reductionist followers, such as Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, et al., or the virtually Satanic Bertrand Russell, is attributable, as I have emphasized this in my *The End of Our Delusion!*, to the influence of ideologues such as either Aristotle or Ockham, as the influence of the celebrated fraud of Claudius Ptolemy had persisted into Europe’s Sixteenth Century, and beyond. That fraud is an expression of the anti-humanistic, oligarchical policy of the Olympian Zeus

of *Prometheus Bound*, and the twin evils, named, respectively, Apollo and Dionysus, of the ancient Delphi cult.

Those implications of this page from the political history of the calculus, can be summed up by focussing attention upon two crucially significant observations.

First: the idea of cubic functions, which had been addressed by the Sixteenth-Century Cardano and his followers of that time, was brought into the Eighteenth-Century reductionists’ salons as a consideration of an echo of a persistently embarrassed scrutiny of modern European mathematics by consideration of what was known to Classical Greece as the Delian Paradox. The birth of the idea of the need for such a turn in history to a mathematics of the calculus, had first occurred, at best estimate from historical records, as a reflection of modern Europe’s received information, of the successful doubling of a cube by construction, rather than by algebraic calculation; this success had been done, apparently uniquely, by the Pythagorean Archytas of Tarentum, a friend of Plato. The significance of this achievement by Archytas, had been later emphasized, after Archytas and Plato, by the great Eratosthenes.

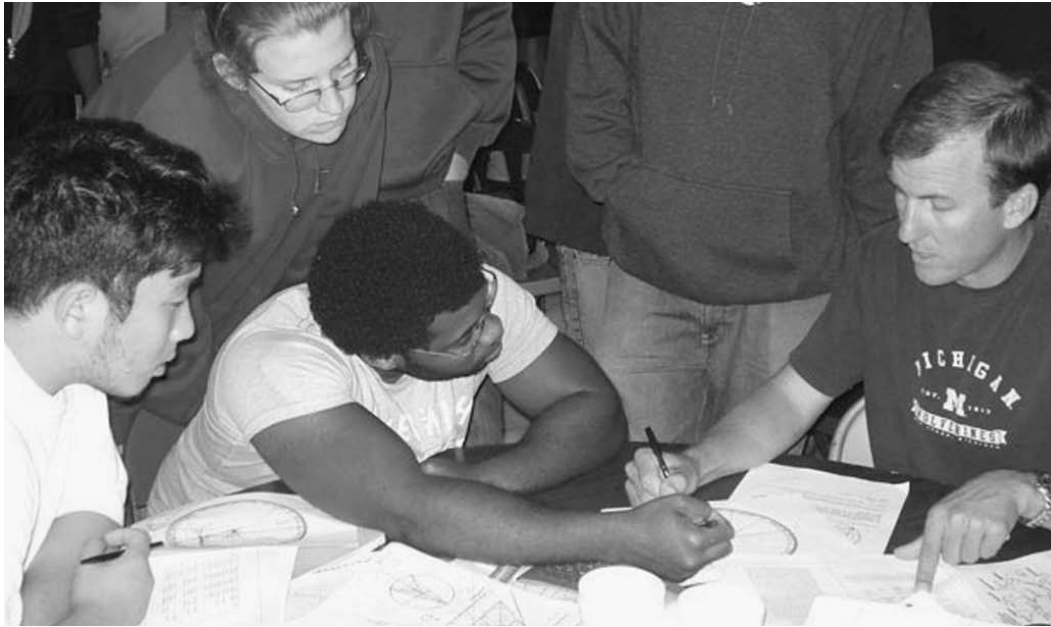
The later, modern introduction of the term “infinitesimal” was an outgrowth of the efforts by Cardano et al. to degrade Archytas’ achievement to formal algebraic expressions for cubic and biquadratic functions. For those algebraists and their perplexed followers, the term “infinitesimal” reflected the notion of a purely linear, formal, algebraic, infinite series.

The alternative, contrary modern view of this matter, within approximately the same time-frame, was the outcome of the work of Johannes Kepler, as the follower of Nicholas of Cusa, Luca Pacioli, and Leonardo da Vinci. Kepler had defined what the later Leibnizian calculus was to represent, not merely as the formal-mathematical infinitesimal, but as actually a physical magnitude, operating, as a universal physical principle, upon mathematics from the outside: rather than merely the kind of algebraic magnitude on which D’Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, and, later, Laplace and Cauchy, as also Clausius, Grassman, et al., were to insist. This second standpoint, was that represented by the original discovery of the calculus by Leibniz (whereas the silly claims of the mad Isaac Newton, were merely a coat of paint applied to algebraic infinite series).

The discovery of the *physical* infinitesimal, as contrasted to the *merely algebraic* formality of the so-called “infinitesimal” of algebra, was made, originally, by Kepler. It appeared in Kepler’s work, first, as a reflection of Kepler’s adoption of Nicholas of Cusa’s pointing out the systemic scientific error committed by Archimedes’ quadrature of the circle. Essentially, simply, the original Kepler discovery, of the simple Earth orbit, of equal times for equal areas in the sweeping of the elliptical orbit, followed Cusa, in its *rejecting* a formally algebraic definition for what was to be called the physical, rather than merely algebraic notion of universal gravitation.

26. Percy B. Shelley, *In Defence of Poetry*.

27. The misguided rumor is circulated, that I am opposed to promoting amateur drama. This, of course, is absolutely mistaken. Rather, my insistence is that my associates and I, as responsible political people, may, as learners, produce poor results in singing or drama, but their attempt must be a properly directed and informed attempt, free of such evils as the Romanticism of Coleridge, or the bestiality of Brecht. Drama partakes of a sacred calling, as the true principle of Classical tragedy attests, and does not overlook the importance of training in the *bel canto* singing voice, as the foundation of the ability to create the role of the character on stage. For me, lack of proper intent on that account, turns an important function of society into a farce, and will impair the moral judgment of the audiences and players alike. I often emphasize the opening part of Chorus in Shakespeare’s *Henry V* for this reason: you may, as Shakespeare warns the audience for that play, speak imperfectly of your subject to the eye and ear of the audience, but only if you do not prompt cacophony, or banality, within the audience’s mind.



This image from www.wlym.com/~animations/whatsnew.html shows members of the LaRouche Youth Movement working through Kepler's New Astronomy, which the site describes as "the beginning of modern science along the narrow track of revolutionary development of the relationship of humanity to the universe." By comparison, the newly plagiarized Kepler's Discovery website is produced by an anonymous "graduate student" (see Appendix).

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A second crucial Kepler discovery, the harmonic composition of the then known Solar orbits, led to the higher-order notion, of general gravitation, as operating within the Solar system as a whole. That same result was recently reexperienced, at my prompting, in the work done, as I had intended beforehand, *independently of my direction*, by the two successive LYM teams, in their presenting their actual reliving of Kepler's discoveries on this account.²⁸

Out of that same background in his own work, Kepler had bequeathed two great challenges to future mathematicians: first, the discovery of a universal physical-mathematical calculus, and, second, the need for a generalization of the physical implications of elliptical functions. The consequent, later of the two tasks, implied in these two concerns, had been taken up by numerous scientists around the time of the turn into the Nineteenth Century. This had led, in turn, through the

crucial work of Abel, as addressed by Gauss and Riemann from the standpoint of physical hypergeometries, which led, in turn, into the modern, Riemannian hypergeometry. This is the notion of hypergeometry to which Albert Einstein referred, in his coupling of his own contributions to the founding, in his own time, of modern European science's most essential aspects as to be adduced from the connection of Kepler to Riemann.

Euler had been a student of Leibniz, but that under the immediate direction of the Jean Bernouilli who had been Leibniz's close collaborator in the elaboration of the discovery of the catenary-cued universal *physical* principle of least action, the principle which is the basis employed for the elaboration of the physical conception of the complex domain of Gauss, Riemann, et al.

The issue between the two, so-defined factions of post-Leibniz mathematics, was underscored by what I have referenced, during a recent occasion, as a "science for ladies" style of science-apostate Leonhard Euler's pitiable 1761 "Letters to a German Princess." That piece by Euler is obviously trash, but, unfortunately, there was no notable improvement in his own way of thinking, in his writing to those with putative scientific credentials, from that time onward. Euler's argument was based on the disgusting presumption introduced by the ideologue de Moivre, that which he called the "infinitesimal" of the Leibniz calculus, was, for him, merely the smallness of each and every any latest quoted term in an algebraic "infinite series."

On this account, Euler was not merely mistaken; he was lying. The proof of the lie is elementary. The lie on Euler's side was essentially a matter of political issues, not scientific ones. Euler had gone over to the enemy camp, the camp of Paolo Sarpi's British followers.

28. I had proposed to the LYM generally, that the most relevant of the defects of the education to which they had been previously exposed, were best remedied by, first, creating a foundation for the study of science in tracing the kernel of the development of the crucial modern achievements in physical science, from the Pythagoreans' and Plato's *Sphaerics*, through the work of Cusa, then Kepler and Leibniz, and concluding with Gauss and Riemann (picking up on the relevant work of the most relevant associated figures along the way). Thus, build an intellectual fire-wall against the disorienting and corrupting approximation of the Sophistry permeating those "Babylonian-like," anti-epistemological, "blab school" methods which I had met in the classrooms of modern mass education, and elsewhere, habits which I came to despise so much in my own earlier years. Really know the main line of the essentials of European science, and treat experimental physical science, and also physical economy, from the foundation provided by that historical background. I had rejected submitting to a good deal of what would have been not-un-useful aspects of available higher educational programs, but I saved my own intellectual soul in doing this.

5. For the Want of a Horseshoe Nail!

Euler's apostasy, his virtual treason against honest science, was to play a notable, if collateral role in the launching of the subsequent, Nineteenth-Century developments leading into what was to become known as the two "World Wars" of the Twentieth Century. To the best of the information I have received, these connections have been never considered, in available published works, in the manner which they should have been; but, from among serious historians, where such rare and precious folk might still be found today, there is no needless stretch of the imagination required for them to understand what I am about to report, factually, here, today.

The relevant fact bearing upon what I am about to say here, is, that, in contrast to the behavior of lower forms of life, ideas of universal physical or artistic principle, as distinct from just any old, or new ideas so-called, are the most important, and actually the only really determining factors in the shaping of *human* history.

Professional, and brilliant historian H. Graham Lowry and his wife walked into my office one day, as I seem to recall, in late 1983, or early 1984, to present to me his proposal for what later appeared, in 1987-88, as Volume I of his *How the Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story*.²⁹ His researches had focussed his attention on the break between the 1688-1689 suppression of the independence of the Massachusetts Bay Company which had been operating under a charter from the English monarchy, a break under the impact of the events leading into, and accompanying the tyranny installed by William of Orange, and the reemergence, during the middle decades of the Eighteenth Century, of what had been the legacy of Massachusetts' rich development under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers. Graham had located the key to the connection in the role, during the first decade of the Eighteenth Century, of both Gottfried Leibniz as the ostensible future Chancellor of Britain, and the keystone role of Jonathan Swift and his circles within the British Isles, and beyond. Before the two visitors left my office, I had heard enough evidence to agree enthusiastically to our association's support for the projected publication.

In Graham's published work, we can now read of the missing connections leading to the founding of our constitutional system of sovereign government. Again and again, there are comparable cases of the same historically singular quality of turn in events akin to what Graham unearthed. Not only are there many conspiracies in history, but very little of principled significance in known history ever occurred in another way, certainly nothing good.

Unlike the beasts which Theodor Adorno and Hannah Arendt showed themselves to be, in *The Authoritarian Personality*, and otherwise, mankind is a species based on the prin-

ciple of ideas, sometimes called "conspiracies,"³⁰ especially crucial ideas, especially scientific and cultural ideas. The issues of Leibniz versus Locke, which were also the issues of Kepler versus Paolo Sarpi's lackey Galileo, and the like, were reflections of the issue which had been posed by Nicholas of Cusa in his *Concordantia Catholica* and *De Docta Ignorantia*. These issues have been the most crucial pivot, as instances of choices, in the battles of ideas, for good or evil, and the effects of choices selected. The battle of the type which I have just described in the preceding pages, is exemplary. It is ideas, sometimes called "conspiracies," which have shaped all modern, now globally extended history of the foundations and impacts of European culture.

Cultures which do not conspire openly respecting matters of principle, tend to die, sooner or later, probably sooner, as ours has been dying over longer than the recent thirty-odd years.

Mankind, contrary to the existentialists and their like, is a cognitive species, not a beast. The human individual is normally born as more or less an innocent, and becomes a beast only when men or women, or both, choose, or have chosen for them, a course of action which leads toward such a result.³¹

In my recent *The End of Our Delusion!*, I outlined the essential features of modern empiricist ideology since the rise of Paolo Sarpi's Venice explicitly pro-irrationalist, pro-Ockham faction to power, during the last decades of the Sixteenth Century. I pointed out in that writing, that Sarpi's perception, that Venice's fight against the modern sovereign nation-state republic could not win its battle with modern European civilization for as long as the pro-feudalist faction persisted in its attachment to those relative zero-technological-growth policies of practice which are to be traced to the role of the medievalist view of Aristotle prevalent during the combined reign of the Venetian financier oligarchy and Norman chivalry.

I emphasized, there, the significance of Niccolò Machiavelli's work on the matter of military strategy, as being key to understanding the issue which arose between the "old" Venetian and Sarpi's "new" Venetian factions. The need of the Venetian faction to survive, by adapting to the reality of modern scientific and technological social practices, had prompted Sarpi to promote a return to the philosophical outlook of the medieval obscurantist William of Ockham, which permitted the emerging new Anglo-Dutch oligarchy of the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries to adapt to the modern

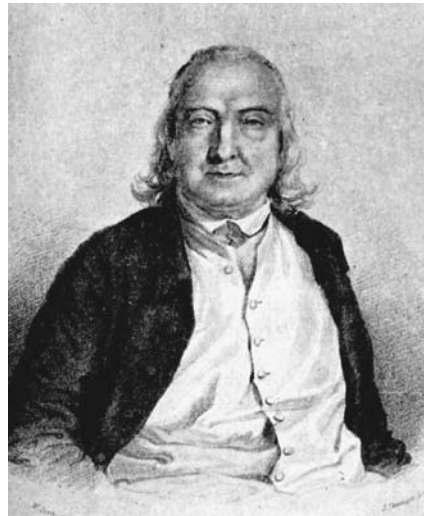
30. Those who never conspire would be virtually flotsam carried on the shifting tides of events.

31. I must allow the consideration, that we must ask ourselves, after studying the fact of the phenomenon of the surviving "preemie," how much the six-month fetus feels and hears of the world outside the womb. I have often recommended such precautions as, no violence in the home, and an environment of suitable selections heard from the works of Mozart, or Johann Sebastian Bach.

29. (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review News Service, 1988)



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DoD/PH2 Julianne F.

Scoundrels in the service of Anglo-Dutch Liberal ideological interests, over three centuries (left to right): the virtually soulless traitor Aaron Burr; British Foreign Office chief Jeremy Bentham; and the Fabian Society-linked Mrs. Lynne Cheney, today.

tendencies for technological progress, without permitting a competent science practice to overturn the persisting oligarchical commitments of the rising neo-Venetian oligarchy associated with Sarpi and his followers.

The modern European civilization unleashed by the Fifteenth-Century “golden” Renaissance, had brought the modern sovereign form of republic, also known as a system of *commonwealths*, into being. Sarpi’s view was that this new enemy, the commonwealth, could not be defeated if the financier-oligarchical interest typified by medieval Venetian usury, refused to adapt to reforms in favor of some limited use of the new ideas of practice associated with the scientific revolution which had been launched, largely, by Venice’s chosen chief enemy, Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

There Was Jekyll and Then Hyde

As I had emphasized, in *The End of Our Delusion!*, what attracted Sarpi to Ockham, was Ockham’s wild irrationalism. The empiricism of Sarpi, Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and the Newtonians, did not tolerate the idea of physical science, but, instead, adopted a nominalist form of counterfeit science, one consistent with Sarpi’s and Galileo’s version of a modernized Ockhamite nominalism. This is the form of nominalism known in modern Europe today, both as philosophical and political Liberalism, and as the expressions of a Liberal philosophy known chiefly as empiricism, or positivism, in matters of science.

Before his degeneration, Euler had known the essentials of this historical fact very well. However, in the aftermath of the British-led witch-hunt against Gottfried Leibniz, Euler chose to go over to the perceived winning political side of that moment, to become the virtual “prize,” an unprincipled turn-

coat against science, as a degraded, apostate, and a lackey of his newly chosen masters, the apparent Anglo-Dutch Liberal victors over the republican cause.

The cause which political turncoat Euler served in his new political career in the company of Voltaire, was the substitution of the mere reductionist algebra of the modern heirs of the ancient Delphi cult’s Apollo and Dionysus, for the physical science of Archytas, Plato, Eratosthenes, Kepler, Fermat, Leibniz, and, later, Gauss and Riemann. Euler’s reward for this service to the enemies of Leibniz, was to die the pitiable wreck which, in fact, he had chosen to become: a virtual used-up husk of his former service to Anglo-Dutch Liberalism.

The crucial relevance of that matter of Euler in the context of this present report, is, as I already indicated at earlier points in this present account, the issue of creativity, that same issue which applies, so very weightily, to the great crisis of all humanity expressed by the presently onrushing global financial collapse. Without restoring the principle of investment in technologically progressive physical capital of infrastructure and agricultural and industrial tangible goods, as opposed to the recent thirty-five and more years of promotion of a neo-malthusian mode of decline into intrinsically usurious financial speculation, this present global civilization will not outlive the presently accelerating form of onrushing, global, breakdown-crisis. Euler’s conversion into a scoundrel in service of Anglo-Dutch Liberal ideological interests, exemplifies the intellectual causes for the present threat to continued existence of civilization.

That quality of disloyalty which I see in the Euler of his own later years, is not to be regarded as preference of one nation’s cause over that of another, nor of one empire over that

of another, but rather, a personal moral fault akin to the nature of America's virtually soulless traitor Aaron Burr.³²

It is sufficient for our subject under discussion here, that Burr was an agent of what had been in fact the British empire of his times, not then an empire of the British monarchy, but an agent of the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism incarnate in that British East India Company which had already conquered India, and was soon to launch a private war, by that private company, against China.³³

Jonathan Edwards' offshoot Burr, chiefly a killer, a perennial and predatory ladies' man, was a scoundrel whose essential part in history was that of an agent of the British East India Company faction within the English American colonies, and the later United States. In a career which might well have been the model for the character "Scratch" of Stephen Vincent Benet's story *The Devil and Daniel Webster*, Burr himself was owned politically, as much as financially, by that East India Company's so-called "American Tory" faction. This was the faction which was to serve, from 1763 on, as the principal, treasonous faction of opposition to the founding and defense of the U.S.A. against that Britain dominated by the faction of Lord Shelburne. Burr's ties were directly to Shelburne's chief lackey in the newly created (1782) British Foreign Office, Jeremy Bentham. Burr the assassin, both clearly a traitor-in-fact, and one-time Vice-President of the U.S.A., became a leading asset of the British Foreign Office, the founder, in British interest, of the Bank of Manhattan, and the author of the London-controlled network which came to include Martin van Buren and van Buren's asset, the Andrew Jackson whom van Buren had inherited from a treasonous conspiratorial network of Burr himself.

In short, Burr was not merely an agent of a foreign power with which our nation had been repeatedly at war over the period from 1776 through approximately 1863. He was involved, at a relatively very high level, in substantial conspiratorial attempts to break up the United States itself.

Burr serves historians today, as a standard for comparisons with prominent, more or less treasonous scoundrels who infested our history at one time or another, from Burr himself to the more than Fabian Society-linked, highly suspect Mrs. Lynne Cheney herself today.

A Past Century of World Wars

There came a point in time, midpoint during the U.S. Civil War of 1861-1865, at which the British monarchy, through

the leadership of its Prince Consort, had come to express some regret of its association with the cause of the American confederates of British Foreign Office's Lord Palmerston. This was the Palmerston who had been trained as the intended successor of the British controller of Aaron Burr, the Foreign Office's Jeremy Bentham. The organization of what later became the conspiratorial core behind the creation of the Confederacy, had been organized, in succession by Bentham and his protégé Palmerston, employing the network of British Foreign Office agents built up by Bentham around the key figures of the faction of Aaron Burr, and of Burr followers such as Presidents Jackson, van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan.³⁴

The assassination of President Abraham Lincoln was been organized from London, Paris, Madrid, and Rome, by the same concert of British, Habsburg, and Spanish allies deployed for the overthrow of the government, and the Nazi-like occupation of Mexico, that launched by the combined British, French, Spanish, and Habsburg allies in the military parts of that project.

The crucial point of fact to be considered, to understand the relevance as well as the validity of my argument on this matter here, is, as I have shown, repeatedly, in other publications written by me, as also work published as the work of others, the character of the British Empire which had been forged in the course and aftermath of the so-called "Seven Years War" and the 1763 Peace of Paris, an empire then crafted under the rise of the leading political role of the British East India Company's Lord Shelburne. This was the empire whose intended design was crafted, in large degree, by Shelburne lackey Edward Gibbon's *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. Gibbon recommended to Shelburne the model of the Byzantine Empire under "Julian the Apostate." It would appear, by and large, that that part of the suggestion to Shelburne by Gibbon, has been carried out, in the main, and also carried over, to a significant degree, into what may be fairly regarded as the currently reigning Cheney Administration of the U.S.A. today.

Over the centuries since the 1763 Peace of Paris, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system has maintained the British monarchy as, nominally, the central figure of a virtual world-empire-in-fact: with the exception of both the U.S. Republic's leading role in the war to defeat Hitler, and during the 1945-1971 interval, even after President Franklin Roosevelt's death, until the overturn of the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system. This has not been a British Empire in the image of the ancient Roman, or the Byzantine form, but of a form of an empire under the reign of a financier oligarchy. This had been, since February 1763, an empire-in-fact, which has been modeled to a significant degree on the approximately A.D. 1000-1439 period of the alliance of the Venetian financier-oligarchy with the Norman chivalry.

34. Cf. Chaitkin, op. cit.

32. On the subject of Aaron Burr, see Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America* (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1985).

33. Notably, an echo from the past of this precedent for today's so-called "revolution in military affairs" of Samuel P. Huntington: former U.S. Secretary of Defense, present U.S. Vice-President in custody of the virtual, but not virtuous Trilby George W. Bush; and, the "Middlebury Monsters," former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and thuggish scoundrel Felix Rohatyn.

The new domination of Europe by the Venetian financier oligarchy behind the successive Habsburg rule over much of the European and South American continents, led into the post-1648 resurgence to power of the new Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of Venetian-financier interests established as an expression of the legacy of Sarpi. It was the Venetian financier-colonization of the Netherlands and Britain, during the course of the Seventeenth Century, which had crafted the empire of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of financier-oligarchical interest, an interest which has lately dominated the world afresh, from 1971-1972, until the moment am I writing this report today.

From about the February 1763 Peace of Paris, and from the 1814-1815 Congress of Vienna, until the 1931 cessation of the British gold standard,³⁵ a London-centered entity, which had been, for a long time, the British East India Company, had dominated the world as a growing imperial maritime and monetary power, increasingly. This was an empire which echoed, most essentially, the Venetian legacy of Paolo Sarpi, but also, to a large degree, has come to echo, with the Anglo-American faction behind the current BAE's ongoing "reform in military affairs," the medieval alliance of Venetian financier oligarchy with its chief, crusading tool, the "private" crusader armies of the medieval Norman chivalry.

The collapse of the form of imperial power exerted specifically by that East India Company, had ended with the famous insurrection in Nineteenth-Century India; but, the essential character of the old British empire of the bankrupted, British East India Company, was continued under new costume, under the new arrangement which Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli was privileged to deliver personally to Queen Victoria and her warrior-son, Prince of Wales Edward Albert. The British pound sterling, the British imperial fleet, and the British imperial Foreign Office dominated the world until the virtual rebirth, temporarily, of the U.S.A. under President Franklin Roosevelt.

Two World Wars, and More

A long wave of foreign-directed assassinations of U.S. Presidents, echoing the same intention as the London-directed assassination of former U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton by British Foreign Office agent Aaron Burr, a recurring wave culminating in the assassination of President William McKinley, put the Presidency into the hands of two Presidents who personally represented, as their respective family traditions, the infamous "Lost Cause" of the Palmerston-steered Confederacy, Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson.

The result of the McKinley assassination, was, at that time, a fundamental reversal of U.S. foreign policy-alignments under Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson:

35. And the formation of the Basel, Switzerland Bank for International Settlements (BIS) of the Bank of England's agent Hjalmar Schacht et al.

bringing the U.S.A. which had been close to Germany's Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, while we were against our British adversary, into foreign-policy alignment with the British Empire of Prince of Wales Edward Albert's orchestration, through his nephew, Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II. Wilhelm II's ouster of German Chancellor Bismarck in 1890, thus cleared the way for Edward VII's preparations of that general war on the continent of Europe which erupted, officially, in August 1914.

It must be emphasized here, that the 1890 ouster of Bismarck removed the last efficient obstacle then standing, to Prince of Wales Edward Albert's orchestration of a monstrous Europe-wide war between his two nephews, the German Kaiser and Czar Nicholas II.³⁶ It is notable that the ouster of Bismarck was followed by both the assassination of France's President Sadi Carnot and the fraudulent charges against and conviction of Captain Dreyfus, which opened the gates to effects of Lord Kitchener's victory in Sudan, and the preparations for what became the Entente Cordial alliance of Britain and France, for an intended two-front assault on Germany by the allied Anglo-French and Russian forces.

However, World War II had actually, already broken out in 1895, when the British Empire launched imperial Japan in the first phase of a long 1895-1945 war for the intended break-up of China. This alliance was also the basis for Britain's orchestration of Japan's 1905 launching of war against Russia. So, at the close of World War I, Britain and Japan were leading military allies for a plotted joint attack on the naval forces of the U.S.A. in the Atlantic and Pacific, the plot which was the genesis of the Japan attack on Pearl Harbor, which I vividly recall from a sleeping central Manhattan of the morning of December 7, 1941.³⁷ The orchestration of the so-called Russian 1905

36. Although the German Kaiser was officially pledged to aid the ostensibly senile Habsburg Kaiser in a Balkan war against Russia, Bismarck had a secret agreement with Czar Nicholas II to prevent the German Kaiser's engagement in such a Balkan war. The Prince of Wales, who hated Bismarck's American affinities, since Bismarck's student years at Göttingen, in any case, was determined to have the Germany-Russia conflict, and thus played upon his nephew the German Kaiser to encourage the dismissal of Bismarck. That dismissal thus set the machinery of the Prince of Wales' intended World War into motion (contrary to the lies of Wilson's Lansing at Versailles).

37. Silly fellows suggest that FDR lured Japan into the attack on Pearl Harbor. My personal contacts on this subject with relevant former Japan military officials who had participated in the planning of some of these operations, later, coincide with General Billy Mitchell's memory of those pro-British U.S. senior officers who had pushed for Mitchell's court-martial. U.S. military intelligence had known of the planned Japan attack on Pearl Harbor during as early as the middle 1920s. The problems on the U.S. side were chiefly from the New York financier gang who had supported the British initiative, of Montagu Norman et al., for putting Hitler into power in the first place. Under FDR's and other pressure, Britain changed sides, to resist Hitler; Japan, largely for reason of its imperial policy toward the break-up and looting of China, stayed with the intention of its 1920s military alliance with Britain for an attack on the naval forces of the U.S.A., and landed, thus, in the arms of Adolf Hitler. The origin of Japan's policy in these matters, was the British empire's

revolution, was prompted by a leading Russian Okhrana commander, Colonel Zubatov, a plot which had included the projected assassination of Czar Nicholas II, which played a key part in the Anglo-French efforts to orchestrate the Balkan wars drawing Russia's monarchy almost assuredly into the plan for war against Germany. Meanwhile, the effects of the changes orchestrated during the 1890s under Prince of Wales Edward Albert, made what is called World War I inevitable. The assassination of U.S. President McKinley brought the nephew of a leading Confederate intelligence officer, Theodore Roosevelt, into the Presidency. World War I was then inevitable.

It was similar with so-called World War II, taking into account some unintended changes, especially the unintended role of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt.

So, immediately on news of the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, London, with complicity of the same gang in the U.S. which had plotted, with London, to bring the Hitler dictatorship to power in Germany, the Anglo-American Liberal gang which had earlier put Hitler into power, acted swiftly, through prepared contingency Harry S Truman, to destroy the Franklin Roosevelt legacy and precedent, as quickly and efficiently as feasible. The potential of a nuclear-armed World War III was, therefore, put on the table.

Obviously, our own currently reigning political class, like the corresponding fools in western and central Europe, have yet to learn what should be the obvious lessons from follies of the preceding century. We are presently standing at the virtual Gates of Hell, all over again. This time, our general taste in music really stinks! That stench seems to blind us to a most urgent, global reality. It might appear, that even sense of smell has failed, as eyes and ears before it.

Postscript: On Euler

The role of the post-Westphalia resurgence of Sarpi's neo-Venetian, Anglo-Dutch Liberal faction, and the subse-

intention to exploit Japan's potential as an aid to destroy U.S., trans-Pacific reach into China and neighboring states.



Leonhard Euler, a former student of Leibniz, broke with his mentor and went over to the enemy camp, that of Paolo Sarpi's British followers. The issue of continuing relevance today in this case, is creativity versus sophistry.

quent, particular role of science-renegade Euler and his circle in the same game, illustrates the determining function of ideas of principle which express the role of culture in pre-shaping of the known living past histories of mankind.

The most deadly among the follies expressed in the course of history, is the habit which, like the allegedly uncontrollable impulse to die among legendary lemmings, is the most tragic of all. That impulse is what is expressed by statements such as: "I'm sorry, but this is the way I am," often suffixed by a passionately neurotic clause of the form, "And, you will just have to learn to live with the fact that that is the way I am." Or, "I'm sorry if you don't like it, but this is my tradition." Or, "Please don't challenge my sincerity!" Or,

"Well, it might not have been true, but I had chosen to believe it sincerely, anyway." Or, the self-righteous ejaculation of the man walking away, if a bit shaken, by the wreckage his recklessness had caused: "Just because you had told me that I was wrong, I preferred not to believe you, so, you can not blame me for the consequences. I will not permit you to question my sincerity!" Or, worst of all, the Nazi-like statement, uttered with a glint in the eyes: "I am the decider."

So, we have the category of the fellow who, still today, defends what he should have known was the malicious opportunism of Euler's adoption of what he had come to regard as advantageous frauds. Nonetheless, his sophistry is no excuse: For that which we cause, or that we knowingly permit, we are each responsible. So, this accountability is attached to the blame which is accrued to us for the malicious or other consequences of the untruthful, or other mistaken opinions we might prefer to be overheard believing: *Listen, then, to hear if the cock crows thrice.*

If you supported the belief which caused the injury, you are accountable for that much, at the least; you were wrong. If what you believed was the result of negligence of what you should have known, especially if you lied, or acted in support of a lie knowingly, but on behalf of adopted loyalty to some cause, for factitious reasons: *you might be justly considered, like the renegade Euler, to have become a very bad person!*

“Sorry, buddy, but this is my religion,” may take you quickly, like some parsons I have known, to a timely visit to something which passes for the Gates of Hell.

Two world wars of the past century should have warned us about that.

Such thoughts as those consider only particular decisions, or lack of such decisions when properly expected of you. The worst crimes are those committed in submission to a wrong principle governing not some particular decisions, but the way you think.

Those criticisms which I make reflect what I, as your author of this occasion, have come to think about the most, that with increasing concern over the decades of my life, as far back as I could remember. Thus, I have approached more and more closely, with greater intensity of concern, the kinds of epistemological issues which have shaped the preceding elements of this present report.

I have, therefore, come to a point in our ongoing history of today, at which it is clear to me that it should be, and could be made clear to relevant others among the leaders of society, and also among the younger generation of adults coming up to today, that that time has come, now, at which the kinds of beliefs which led into the follies of our United States, and of other nations, especially those of Europe, can not be tolerated in leading positions of power and responsibility any longer today.

Above all, “democracy” may be good enough for the devil, as we have seen that clearly in recent times, as it was among the Sophists of ancient Athens; but it is a slippery slope, which turns easily into a slide into new tyrannies. What Plato and the Apostles John and Paul knew as the concept of *agapē*, is, as the Apostle Paul writes, in his *I Corinthians* 13, and as I have defended that conception here, the only decent policy in either religion, or in government, or in art and science.

It is not sufficient to be, as it is said, “nice to people”; it is necessary to work to prompt the development of their mental powers in ways which equip them to choose the right pathway in scientific and Classical-artistic principle, the pathway of increasing the power of mankind in and over the universe, for which purpose man and woman are made as servants in the likeness of the Creator of our self-bounded universe. It is our obligation to do good.

It is anyone’s failure to meet that responsibility in themselves, which is the root of all that is properly regarded as a source of evil, the evil into which European civilization’s economies are now plunging.

True, there is an inexhaustible amount of knowledge, in that direction, still to be discovered, but it were inexcusable to ignore the pathway which science-apostate Euler abandoned, the route of endless discovery. Our civilization has now come to the point, where it must change in that fashion, or it will not survive as what might be regarded by us today as civilization of any kind.

Appendix

Kepler’s Discovery, or the Hoofprint of Incompetence?

by Chris Landry,
LaRouche Youth Movement

Since the time of Paolo Sarpi, plagiarism hasn’t changed that much: It is the act of copying or stealing another person’s work without attribution. It is less crude if the thief understands what the originator accomplished (i.e., if the thief is competent). In the Internet universe of Wiki-Ped plagiarists, which is now more and more dominant, a mere explanation is all a perverted mind is concerned with, and competence generally gets thrown out with the discovery.¹

Since its inception in 2000, the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) has been involved in a thorough investigation of the works of Johannes Kepler, C.F. Gauss, Bernhard Riemann, et al. The intention has been to uncover the true roots of modern science, making the rediscovery ourselves, of original scientific works, in order to then know how to rebuild our decaying society. We have since created several pedagogical web pages to help others understand how these fundamental discoveries were made. This work has been the result of a serious commitment to true science, which is inseparable from the political responsibility we have taken for the development of human civilization.

Recently, a website claiming to have accomplished the same work was uncovered by the LYM. This website (www.keplersdiscovery.com) is an incompetent hoax, as will be demonstrated in what follows. Here, it is important to note that plagiaristic thieves of this type, are not just mere plagiarists.

Historically, plagiarism generally was a reaction against thinkers who made true discoveries. As is typified by the work of Sarpi’s lackey, Galileo Galilei, against Kepler,² the goal of plagiarizing a great thinker’s work is to bury the way in which the discovery was made, providing anecdotal empirical descriptions, and thereby attempting to prevent the rediscovery of that original breakthrough. This methodology keeps humanity in the dark about how the human mind actually works.

How can you tell if you’re looking at stolen goods or the

1. As in Wikipedia: the reality we can all agree upon.

2. “What Galileo Avoided,” *EIR*, Dec. 23, 2005, www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2005/2005_50-52/2005-51/pdf/box9_49.pdf.

real thing? To the trained mind, it's not difficult. Thankfully, the Lord has blessed us, throughout history, with a swarm of incompetents, who can't quite perform their job. There is good reason for this: They themselves don't understand what they are doing, and this is reflected in their efforts. In modern times, this is especially true, where even the most emphatic of empiricists are mere approximations of idiocy. At least Euclid was clever.

Therefore, in the service of humanity, I make a public example of the poor fool(s) who places his or herself at the service of the powers that be, leaving in their tracks "The Hoofprint of Incompetence."³

The author of the present article is one of several authors of the LaRouche Youth Movement's Kepler's "Harmony of the World" website, created in the Winter of 2006 (www.wlym.com/kepler).⁴

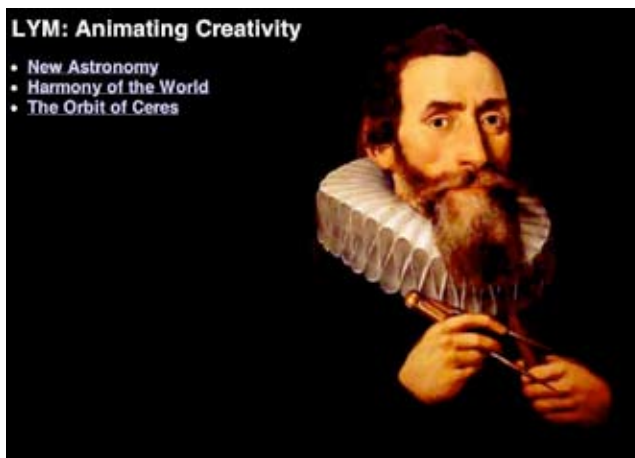
An Anonymous Author

Let us examine this case more closely.

Take a look at the "identity-less" fake Kepler website section on *The Harmony of the World*.⁵

At first glance, it seems like a harmless Wikipedia entry, listing the usual bone dry "definitions" of what the subject at hand is. It is interesting to note the cooperation of Wikipedia with the fake Kepler website. Take a look at the similarly convoluted Wikipedia entry on *Harmonices Mundi*. At the bottom of that page, the fake Kepler site is linked as a "summary" of Kepler's work.⁶

First of all, this is hardly worth qualifying as a "summa-



www.wlym.com/~animations

On Sept. 2, 2006, the LYM inaugurated a web page of pedagogical work on Kepler. On May 25, 2007, www.keplersdiscovery.com was registered by an anonymous "graduate student," consisting of page-by-page plagiarizations from the WLYM site—even to the point of using the identical portrait of Kepler on the opening page.

KEPLER'S DISCOVERY Astronomia Nova, 1609

Introduction to Astronomy
Kepler's New Astronomy
Three Models
Kepler's Departure
Finding "Oppositions"
The "Hien" Sun
Twelve Observations
Prohym's "Equant"
A "Vicarious Hypothesis"
Earth's Motion
An "Immaterial Species"
Area-Time Principle
An Ellipse
Conclusion
On Harmony
Part II
Recommended Books

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) is unique among scientific discoverers in presenting not only his discoveries but also the process by which he arrives at them. Kepler's 650-page *Astronomia Nova* ("The New Astronomy") records the astronomer's ten-year long struggle to understand the orbit of Mars (his "warfare with Mars," as he playfully calls it, for Mars was the Greek god of war). In the pages that follow we outline the scientific problems Kepler confronted as he sought to understand the physical causes of planetary motion. The breadth of Kepler's contribution to science is often not fully recognized: Kepler discovered not only elliptical orbits and the principles of planetary motion but also universal gravitation as well.



His discoveries motivated the development of Calculus.

Readers may wish to review our [Beginning Astronomy](#) page before diving into Kepler's Discovery.

www.keplersdiscovery.com

ry" of *The Harmony of the World*.

Take, for example, the author's failure to outline (or even name) Kepler's Eight Degrees of Knowability.⁷

In the WLYM.com "Harmony of the World" web page, "Knowability" gives the reader pedagogical examples of the significance of the constructible figures. Kepler uses the degrees of knowability to demonstrate the "Nobility" of the constructible geometric figures. Knowability deals with how the side of a regular planar geometric figure (triangle, square, pentagon, hexagon, octagon, etc.) re-

3. That means, don't take it personally, Anonymous Grad Student (the person who claims to have built the fake Kepler's Discovery website—that bizarre, almost page-by-page, animation-by-animation, unpedagogical clone of the LaRouche Youth Movement's pedagogical websites on Kepler, Gauss, A. Kästner, Nicholas of Cusa, et al.).

4. www.wlym.com/kepler. Copyright 2006 LaRouche Youth L.L.C., for those of you who were wondering.

5. www.keplersdiscovery.com/Harmonies.html.

6. See "Further Links" section at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonices_Mundi.

7. For a real pedagogical example of what Knowability is, see: www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=knowability.html.

lates to the diameter of the circle that circumscribes that shape.

This simple basic principle has implications all throughout Kepler's *Harmony of the World*, and it should be noted here: Any person claiming to know and promote Kepler's Discovery, especially his "most important" discovery, *The Harmony of the World*, should know that the fundamental geometric guiding principle which unfolds throughout the five books of *The Harmony of the World*, is what Kepler defines as the Eight Degrees of Knowability.

To further make the point, readers should work through the WLYM's Degrees of Knowability page, then take up the simple task of determining the seven harmonic intervals, which are audible representations (as are all harmonic proportions) of the regular figures inscribed in a circle, and the proportions found therewith.^{8,9}

It isn't just that the basic understanding of harmony was violated. There are several other points at which the author of the fake Kepler site reveals himself as the crude plagiarist that he is. Take, for example, these statements from the fake website (www.keplersdiscovery.com/Harmonies.html), which were left totally unanswered because the thief is scientifically incompetent:

- Where did Kepler "rigorously look for the causes in the harmonic intervals"? The fake site gives no reason, whereas the WLYM website produced ample resources for a reader to discover.¹⁰
- How did Kepler "demonstrate that no smallest interval exists"? There are just declarative statements at the fake site. Take a look at the WLYM page¹¹ to see how Kepler figures this out.
- What does Kepler mean by "curvature" in musical space? The fake site only provides another declarative statement based on what that author fails to understand.¹²
- What is the "basis for the harmonic proportions"? Well, as we saw demonstrated in the Degrees of Knowability, the anonymous author gives no reason for the basis

of the harmonic proportions. It is in the degrees of knowability that the basis and order of the harmonies are defined.

- Why is this important in terms of the Solar System? Again there is no answer or reason, mere declaration on part of our anonymous author. Since the author of that fake Kepler site is plagiarizing and does not understand what he is doing, he fails to recognize the significance of this point and misses it altogether.¹³

- How does Kepler discover the Third Law? Here, we find more of the same. Since the author of the fake site makes convoluted statements based on what he doesn't understand, he cannot demonstrate why or how Kepler figures this out.¹⁴

- If you notice, the plagiarist doesn't speak of an ellipse; it just pops out at the last minute. There is no discussion of why a planet speeds up or slows down, or how you measure an arc length from the Sun.¹⁵

I would seriously doubt that the author of the fake Kepler website would begin to understand how the mathematician Carl F. Gauss determined the orbit of Ceres, because that discovery of the orbit of that asteroid is crucially dependent on Kepler's harmonic principles.¹⁶

The WLYM is in the process of rediscovering how Gauss discovered that orbit, based on a very small number of observations.¹⁷

It is through irony and creativity that the mind knows reality. You cannot know reality from your senses alone. We live in one universe, which we perceive through many senses.

Discovery of universal principles is the basis for human society. That is the basis for history as well. To know history is to know the human mind; this is true science. All great thinkers, such as Johannes Kepler, Carl F. Gauss, and Nicholas of Cusa exemplify this quality. They make history by pushing the boundary of human knowledge. Plagiarists are just washed away as mere "flotsam and jetsam" in the stream of life.

8. For a thorough pedagogical work-through of the seven intervals and their relationship to Knowability see: www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=scale.html.

9. All readers of this article should actually read Kepler's work, and work through, along with the book, the LaRouche Youth Movement's pedagogicals on *The Harmony of the World*. A true discovery must come from the sovereign individual mind, and can never be explained. Never accept a faker's work, especially an anonymous faker's work.

10. Stated in Section 3-MUSIC of the fake Kepler site. See www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=scale.html for a pedagogy on this subject.

11. This is a statement that was made on the fake Kepler site, Section 3-MUSIC. See footnote 10.

12. This statement sounds very confused, based on what that author failed to grasp. Just see the end of his "Section 3-MUSIC."

13. This is addressing what the fake Kepler site did in Section 4, titled THE PLANETS. For a very good pedagogy on this subject see: www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=BookV.html. Work through the Book V section of the site and figure it out for yourself.

14. See the end of Section 4 of the fake Kepler website. For another great pedagogy on the origins of Kepler's Third Law see: www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=prop13.html

15. See the beginning of Section 4. The question of elliptical motion is a crucial part of Kepler's *The Harmony of the World*. For a pedagogical example of the nature of the ellipse, and, what is and how to measure an observed arc length from the Sun, see: www.wlym.com/~animations/harmonies/site.php?goto=chapters_3_4.html.

16. At this point you should really wonder. See for yourself: www.keplersdiscovery.com/Gauss.html.

17. On Carl F. Gauss, see www.wlym.com/~animations/ceres/index.html.

Only Four-Power Cooperation Can Save Southwest Asia

by Jeffrey Steinberg

With Congress about to take up the issue of the Iraq “surge,” and the larger issues of U.S. policy toward the Southwest Asia and Persian Gulf regions, Lyndon LaRouche has weighed in with a frank assessment that only a coordinated intervention by Four Powers—the United States, Russia, China, and India—can avert a regional catastrophe, far beyond the current level of disaster.

“The simple fact,” LaRouche explained, “is that no combination of regional actors—either Iraqi factions or some combination of Iraq’s immediate neighbors—can save the situation from a downward spiral to general asymmetric warfare and worse. It has degenerated that far.”

LaRouche stressed the role of the British, who, Washington sources confirm, are pursuing a policy of “managed chaos” in the entire region. The British forces, for example, have pulled out of the southern Iraq city of Basra, and the Gordon Brown government in London has announced plans to withdraw British forces altogether by the end of the year. Following the March 2003 invasion and occupation, the British Army assumed charge of the southern Shi’ite region of the country. When the British pulled out of Basra, they turned authority over to the rival Shi’ite movements of Muqtada al-Sadr and Abdel-Aziz al-Hakim—not the Baghdad al-Maliki government, thus stoking the flames of the Shi’a versus Shi’a armed conflict that has already erupted.

Now, the United States has that added headache to contend with, at a point that U.S. forces in Iraq are already strained to the breaking point, and scheduled troop rotations demand a drawdown of American forces by Spring 2008 at the latest—regardless of what kind of policy emerges from the White House/Congressional “who lost Iraq” brawl that is about to begin.

“The British are playing their typical Sykes-Picot games,” LaRouche stressed, referring to the post-World War I imperial

deal between Great Britain and France, that carved up the former Ottoman Empire into two colonial spheres of influence. “Look at it from an historic standpoint, and you see clearly that the British are playing one religious grouping against another, one tribal grouping against another, Kurds versus Turks, Sunni versus Shi’ites, Shi’ites from one faction against Shi’ites of another, Arabs versus Persians, Israelis versus Palestinians, etc., etc. Without a unified intervention, a diplomatic intervention, top-down, involving the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India, you are not going to muster the kind of clout to counter the British games,” LaRouche elaborated.

Hitler 1939, Cheney 2007

While Congress enters into a meaningless debate with U.S. commander in Iraq Gen. David Petraeus over the fine points of the Bush Administration’s military “surge,” Vice President Dick Cheney, in his capacity as London’s chief puppet inside the White House, is pressing for an attack on Iran, perhaps as early as October.

The Cheney-orchestrated drumbeat for a war against Iran has provoked a flood of worried reactions from sane circles, including top Pentagon officials and senior American diplomats, but Congressional Democrats and Republicans alike continue to block the only meaningful war avoidance action: the immediate removal of Cheney from office. This, despite the fact that there is growing alarm at Cheney’s drive for military strikes against Iran. According to one well-placed U.S. intelligence source, for a long time, there was a widely held belief that an attack on Iran was such an act of insanity, that it could not possibly happen. Now, the source reports, following the leaking of detailed war plans for hitting up to 1,800 Iranian industrial, nuclear, military, and governmental “high-impact targets,” “there is a serious backlash. People now are convinced that Cheney and company are planning to bomb



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

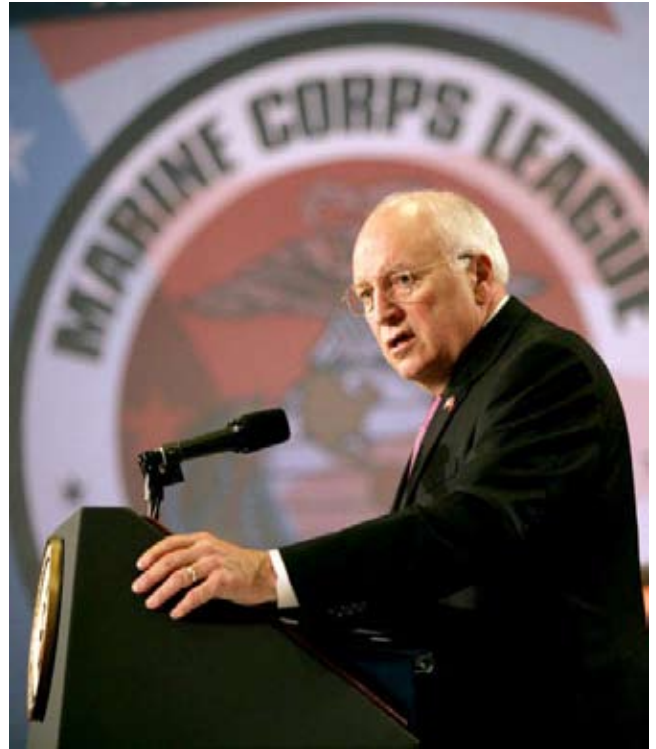
Only a coordinated intervention by the Four Powers—the United States, Russia, China, and India—can avert a regional catastrophe, LaRouche warned. Here, Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin meet on Sept. 7 in Sydney, Australia.

Iran precisely *because* it is totally insane.”

The ouster of Cheney from office is not a matter of his many past high crimes and misdemeanors. The issue is the crime he is about to commit in the Persian Gulf, and the consequences of inaction now, while it can still be prevented. That is why LaRouche has chastized the vast majority of Congressional Democrats, who tolerate the continuing presence of Rep. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) in the Speaker’s chair, as she continues to insist that Cheney’s impeachment is “off the table.”

Adding to the growing angst over a near-term military strike on Iran, Arnaud de Borchgrave penned a Sept. 3 article in the *Washington Times*, reporting that French President Nicolas Sarkozy returned from his visit with President Bush at Kennebunkport, Maine, convinced that the United States is going to bomb Iran. Sarkozy has spread the word around France and the rest of Europe that the Americans are intent on hitting the Islamic Republic, citing recent Bush Administration threats to list the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps as an international terrorist organization, as further evidence that the President plans to hit Iran without going to the Congress for permission.

And Barnett Rubin, a senior fellow at New York Univer-



White House/David Bohrer

The recent drumbeat for war against Iran is not like the pre-Iraq War period. It’s like the pre-Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939. “Dick Cheney is the new Hitler,” LaRouche stated.

sity’s Center on International Cooperation, has put out his own warnings, based on a conversation with a White House insider, who told him that Cheney issued orders to a number of Washington right-wing and neo-conservative think tanks, led by the American Enterprise Institute, to build support for an attack on Iran. On Sept. 10, AEI hosted two events, a major policy speech by former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, and a book promo event for the latest propaganda tract by self-avowed universal fascist Michael Ledeen, featuring Ledeen, James Woolsey, and Gen. Jack Keane (USA-ret.). Ledeen’s book is titled *The Iranian Time Bomb: The Mullah Zealots’ Quest for Destruction*.

In the one-week period leading into Labor Day and the return of Congress, a series of leaks had detailed the Bush Administration’s war plans. Over the holiday weekend, the *London Times* and the *Telegraph* both published lurid accounts of the Bush bombing plans; and two British think-tankers, Daniel Plesch and Michael Butcher, published an 80-page analysis, promoting the idea that the United States could bomb Iran into a “failed state” in a matter of days. Such British encouragement to Cheney and his neo-con “Amen chorus” further indicate London’s larger game: permanent war in the Persian Gulf, and the total destruction of the United States as a sovereign republic.

It was in this context that LaRouche responded to a recent statement by Dr. Mohammed ElBaradei, the head of the Inter-



White House/Shealah Craighead

French President Nicolas Sarkozy returned from his visit with President Bush at Kennebunkport (shown here), convinced that the United States was going to bomb Iran, and spread the word throughout Europe.

national Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who compared the recent propaganda barrage against Iran with the 2002 drive by Cheney and company against Saddam Hussein, leading up to the March 2003 invasion. “Dr. ElBaradei is wrong,” LaRouche said. “He is too young. It’s not like the pre-Iraq War period. It’s like the pre-Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939. Cheney is the new Hitler.”

Indeed, since no later than November 2006, when he made a secret trip to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to set up a Sunni versus Shi’ite confrontation in the region, Cheney has been London’s provocateur-in-chief, setting the conditions for a Hundred Years War in the world’s oil patch.

Washington intelligence sources point to two other situations where the Cheney-led Bush Administration is promoting chaos in Southwest Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean—from a made-in-London script.

1. In Lebanon, the Bush Administration is doing everything possible to sabotage the upcoming parliamentary vote on a new President. Rather than encourage a political compromise between the Sunni factions led by the Hariri clan, and the Shi’ite Hezbollah, Washington is pushing for a breakup of the country, into a Sunni/Christian North and a Shi’ite South.

2. Inside the Palestinian territories, the United States is building up a security force around embattled Palestinian Au-

thority President Mahmoud Abbas—so that they can confront Hamas in the West Bank, as Israel prepares military incursions to wipe out Hamas in the Gaza Strip. Several Palestinian and American sources have emphasized to *EIR* that the so-called “peace conference” proposed by President Bush, to take place in November, is a joke and a diversion. Palestinian officials have confirmed to *EIR* that no preparations are now under way for the meeting, and Bush Administration officials, led by Deputy National Security Advisor Elliott Abrams, have already privately assured the Israeli government that three issues will not be raised at the conference: the final borders of a Palestinian state, the status of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian right of return. Without those three issues being addressed, a peace conference would be meaningless, and would be more aimed at Bush’s domestic political problems, than anything having to do with the plight of the Palestinian people.

EIR sources also emphasize that there is growing danger of an Israeli-Syrian war. On Sept. 6, Israeli fighter jets “strayed” over Syrian territory, and one jet broke the sound barrier, drawing fire from Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries. A U.S. intelligence source confirmed to *EIR* that the incident had occurred, as reported. The source indicated that the most widely held assessment is that Israel was testing Syria’s new Russian-made anti-aircraft system, and that Israeli claims that the plane merely strayed off course were pure fabrication. The source added that the timing of the incident suggested two possible motives: First, Israel is setting up options for military strikes against Iran, and one possible route would run along the Syrian-Turkish border, the area where the incident occurred. Second, Israel could be planning strikes against Syria, as part of a new round of military actions against Hezbollah or Hamas.

According to one senior U.S. intelligence analyst, the Israeli Defense Force’s after-action assessment of the July 2006 Lebanon invasion and month-long war, is that Israel cannot fight and win an asymmetric war against Hezbollah. Any future conflict will involve a “scorched Earth” assault into southern Lebanon, and a likely attack on Syrian military installations that are part of Hezbollah’s supply line.

Israel, too, is operating off a script written in London, and involving permanent conflict and chaos.

The LaRouche Doctrine for Southwest Asia

In April 2004, Lyndon LaRouche issued a proposal for the withdrawal of all American troops from Iraq, and the implementation of a regional diplomatic and economic development plan, which would bring stability to the entire Southwest and Central Asian region. The plan involved the active involvement of Iraq’s neighbors. Now, more than three years later, with the entire region set to explode, with the Iraq situation deeper in chaos and sectarian conflict, and with the entire global financial system in freefall, the need for Great Power cooperation is crucial. And that means Cheney must be removed from office now.

Moscow Responds to British Provocations

Speaking Sept. 3 to students at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations (MGIMO), where future diplomats and foreign-region specialists are trained, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov used a line from Shakespeare like a rapier in thrusting at Britain, whose current policy is to provoke a Russian-U.S. confrontation by any and all means.

“Do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?” Lavrov asked London, quoting Hamlet’s ironical challenge to the scheming agent Guildenstern. “Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me.” Lavrov alluded to the continuing campaign to blame the Kremlin for the death of former spy Alexander Litvinenko in London last year, as well as Britain’s sheltering of “certain odious individuals,” like the fugitive tycoon Boris Berezovsky, who has vowed to bring Russian President Vladimir Putin down. “It [London] expected in earnest to get the right to press buttons in Russia’s domestic politics ... [and] became a party to intrigues and provocations against Russia,” Lavrov said.

The same speech was noteworthy for continuing to emphasize the potential for a U.S.-Russian concert of action, in the spirit of the July talks Putin held with President George Bush and his father at Kennebunkport, in favor of stability. Lavrov cited remarks by Brent Scowcroft, the former National Security Advisor in a Republican administration, along similar lines.

Outlets for leading circles of the British oligarchy continue to demonstrate that Lyndon LaRouche is right in warning that such British circles are hell-bent on driving a wedge between the United States and Russia, particularly after Kennebunkport. Unwilling to rely only on assets inside the Bush Administration, like Vice President Dick Cheney, to kill a potential Russian-American partnership, the British have orchestrated a string of provocations, aimed at forging a new Cold War climate, pitting Russia against the West. The expulsion of Russian diplomats and the ongoing diplomatic sparring in connection with the Litvinenko investigation are part of the picture. In its Aug. 25-31 edition, the London *Economist* added a volley of propaganda for a new East-West split, with a scathing attack on Putin’s Russia.

Without once mentioning the U.S.-Russian relationship, the *Economist* devoted its cover story to “Putin’s people—the spies who run Russia,” promoting the idea that Russia is under the control of Chekists (Soviet-era intelligence officers), allied with the Russian Orthodox Church, who have grabbed the reins of power, and the country’s financial and raw materials wealth. In particular, Putin’s men have stripped the Yeltsin-era oligarchs (“mostly Jews,” said the *Economist*) of their



NATO

Russian Foreign Minister Lavrov quoted Hamlet to London, in response to British provocations: “Do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe? Call me what instrument you will, though you can fret me, yet you cannot play upon me.”

wealth and power, and consolidated state control over the media, industry, and the vast energy sector. The *Economist* laid down the line against Putin and company: “What motivates these so-called *siloviki* (strong men)?” Revenge and greed, the *Economist* alleged. “But,” it added “the new elite also has an ideology of sorts. They see the break-up of the Soviet Union as, in Mr. Putin’s words, the ‘greatest geopolitical catastrophe’ of the 20th century. Capitalising on a widespread sense that Russia has been humiliated, they want to create as mighty a state as the Soviet Union once was. They see the West as a foe bent on stopping them.”

The *Economist*’s line is that the hooligan tactics of the ex-KGB apparatus now in power under Putin cannot succeed in the long term, and that Russia’s economy will sink if it remains long in the hands of the Chekists, who have no experience managing large corporations or a modern economy.

Arrests in Russia

Moscow’s response to the British campaign is not limited to diplomatic remarks such as Lavrov’s. Russian officials moved at the end of August, to shift the course of events around major criminal cases that have been a focus of foreign press attacks on the Putin regime’s brutality.

On Aug. 26, Prosecutor General Yuri Chaika announced the arrest of ten people in connection with the Oct. 7, 2006 Moscow murder of investigative journalist Anna Politkovskaya. She had been a leading critic of Russia's Chechen policy and of President Putin. Much of the British press has long suggested that Putin was behind her murder.

Chaika said the mastermind of Politkovskaya's murder was the Chechen-born leader of a Moscow organized-crime group, who is currently abroad. Among the ten persons detained, Chaika added, "Unfortunately, one former and one serving police official, and an officer from the Federal Security Bureau (FSB) participated in surveillance and intelligence-gathering on Politkovskaya," he said. "They have also been arrested." (A week later, elements of the case announced by Chaika were in question, as some of those arrested were released, and the senior investigating officer was replaced.)

Lugovoy Charges British Plot

Andrei Lugovoy, the man London accuses of having killed Litvinenko on orders from Putin, gave a news conference Aug. 29 to accuse the highest levels of the British state and government of concocting a campaign of lies against him and the Russian President. Lugovoy charged that Berezovsky was involved in the crime, as well as in the murder of Politkovskaya. "It was a thoroughly planned provocation," he told the press, "I believe there was to have been the chain 'Politkovskaya-

Litvinenko-Tregubova' [journalist Yelena Tregubova]."

Chaika also began to link Politkovskaya's murder to others. He said it was connected with the murder of *Forbes* Moscow editor Paul Klebnikov, son-in-law of Wall Street banker and intelligence operative John Train. Taking the statements of Lugovoy and Chaika together, these Russian sources are beginning to present the Litvinenko-Politkovskaya-Klebnikov crimes as a single British operation, involving Chechen gangs and Berezovsky.

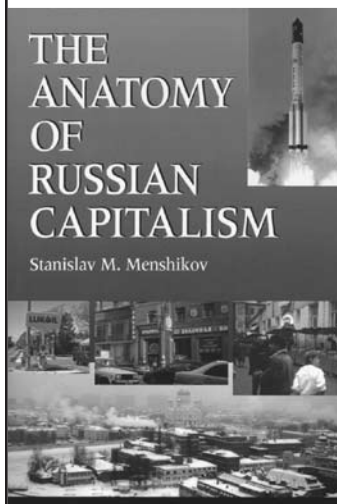
LaRouche Urges Caution on Speculation

On Aug. 30, Lyndon LaRouche urged caution in attempting to sort out the complicated circumstances surrounding the murders of Klebnikov, Politkovskaya, and others. LaRouche was responding to reports from several well-placed U.S. intelligence sources, who said that some of the journalists who have been lionized by the John Train Foundation and like-minded Anglo-American spook circles, were not, during their lifetimes, necessarily "Train salon" assets. The sources singled out Klebnikov and Politkovskaya, in particular.

Politkovskaya received a John Train "civic courage" award shortly before her murder, and the British media, led by the *Economist*, have tried repeatedly to link her assassination to her critical coverage of Putin. Sources who pointed out that Politkovskaya worked on many different stories during her career and up to the moment of her death, also pointed out that such simple linkages are always wrong. Klebnikov, killed in Moscow in July 2004, had devoted much of his work to exposing the Chechen separatists. Klebnikov was married to John Train's daughter, but the sources cautioned that this does not automatically make him part of Train's projects. One of the last projects of the respected editor Klebnikov, who earlier had written an exposé of Berezovsky, was an interview and profile of Khojmuhammed Nukhayev, a Chechen financier whose deep business connections with operatives in former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's circles were notorious.

LaRouche emphasized that such cautionary notes are of particular importance at this moment, given the British oligarchy's campaign to drive a wedge between the United States and Russia. In the words of a senior U.S. intelligence official, if the U.S.-Russian strategic partnership, proposed by Putin at Kennebunkport, is adopted as U.S. policy, it will lead to continental Europe also opening up deeper collaboration with Russia—and "this will finish off the British." LaRouche agreed, emphasizing that the U.S.-Russia partnership is an existential issue for the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, and they will go to any length to stop it.

Sensitive issues, like the Politkovskaya and Klebnikov murders, in this context, must be treated with a cautionary note. LaRouche said: "Follow the facts of the cases, but do not jump to hasty conclusions. Just because John Train tries to exploit these two murders for an Anglo-Dutch 'new Cold War' political agenda does not mean that people have to be stupid enough to take it at face value."



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MIT Scientist Explains: Why U.S. Missile Defense Threatens Russia

by Marsha Freeman

The announcement in February 2007 by the Bush Administration that the United States had proposed to, and had already been in discussions with Poland and the Czech Republic to host components of an American ballistic missile defense (BMD) system, brought immediate and strong protests from Russia. High-ranking military officials, as well as the political leadership of Russia, insisted that such a deployment—of ten interceptor missiles in Poland, and an early-warning radar in the Czech Republic—threatens to compromise the strategic military and nuclear deterrence capabilities of their nation.

In response to the U.S. missile defense deployment plan, in his July meeting with President Bush at Kennebunkport, Russian President Vladimir Putin offered, instead, a joint program, which would use the Gabala radar station in Azerbaijan, which the Russians lease, and a new, next-generation radar, being built in southern Russia. Putin's offer was made as a substitute for the Poland-Czech deployment, not as a complement.

While some U.S. military and political officials have expressed a positive response to the Russian proposal, the Administration has insisted that it will not back down on the Polish/Czech deployment, in part because it claims that whatever Russia can offer does not negate the advantages of those proposed sites.

The U.S. Missile Defense Agency (MDA) has protested that it is not the case that the proposed U.S. deployment in Europe is a threat to Russia, because it is limited in scope, and could not undermine Russia's numerically overwhelmingly superior strategic missile arsenal. Representatives of the Agency have travelled throughout Europe, to try to convince our allies that they will not be damaging their relations with Russia by supporting the eastern European U.S. missile defense deployment, because what the Russians are saying about it, is not true.

In the meantime, President Putin and Chief of Staff Gen. Col. Yuri Baluyevsky, have promised that there will be an "asymmetric response" to the U.S. ballistic missile defense deployment in Europe, including withdrawal from arms control agreements, the development of new generations of intercontinental ballistic missiles, and upgraded missile defenses to protect Russia. Most recently, Russian sources have hinted about forward-basing nuclear missiles in Belarus. The media, particularly in Great Britain, has tried to fan the flames of con-

frontation, describing the Russian response as the start of a "new Cold War."

To bring technically competent clarity to what has been reduced, in some cases, to the level of unsubstantiated accusations, the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) held a briefing on Capitol Hill Aug. 28, addressed by Dr. Ted Postol, professor of Science, Technology, and National Security Policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former scientific advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations. Although Congress was not in session, the standing-room-only attendance at the briefing indicated the importance given to a scientific examination of the BMD question.

Discussions on BMD cooperation are continuing between U.S. and Russian experts. Later this month, American military officials will visit the Gabala radar site in Azerbaijan, with their Russian counterparts. Next month, a high-level so-called 2+2 meeting will take place in Russia, between the state and defense secretaries of both nations.

Dr. Postol's briefing was critically necessary, because Congress must be in an informed position to weigh in on this policy question, as the talks with Russia continue. Strategic relations between the U.S. and Russia hang in the balance.

Intercepting Russian ICBMs

In his presentation to Congressional staff, held in the hearing room of the House Armed Services Committee, Dr. Postol explained why the proposed U.S. ballistic missile defense system *is* a threat to Russia, and also proposed alternatives. He posed a series of questions that Congress should be asking, to be answered not with rhetoric, but with rigorous analysis.

Dr. Postol began his discussion by advising that Congress's "choices have to be made based on technical reality." What's at stake, he stated, is a "policy confrontation with Russia, if Russian complaints are technically legitimate."

During March, Postol reported, Lt. Gen. Trey Obering, director of the U.S. Missile Defense Agency, presented a briefing in Europe titled, "Missile Defense for U.S. Allies and Friends." It was designed to assure "allies and friends" that the U.S. missile defense deployment in Europe would protect them from Iranian missile attacks, but that it was not a threat to Russia.

During General Obering's presentation, a map titled, "In-



White House/Joyce N. Boghosian

In response to the U.S. plan to station a missile defense system in Poland, Russian President Vladimir Putin made a counter-offer, during his meeting July 2, with President Bush at Kennebunkport (shown here). Unfortunately, Bush refused to shake hands on the Putin proposal.

terceptors Cannot Catch Russian Missiles,” was shown, giving the trajectories for the Poland-based interceptors and Russian-launched ICBMs, to make that point (**Figure 1**). However, Dr. Postol’s analysis, taking into account the starting location of the western Russia-based ICBMs; the time it would take for the launch of Russia missiles to be acquired by the proposed Czech radar; and the known speed of the Russian ICBMs and of the prospective Poland-based interceptors, clearly shows that a Russian missile heading toward Washington, D.C., could be intercepted and destroyed by the missiles launched from Poland (**Figure 2**).

For some reason, Dr. Postol stated, the National Missile Defense (NMD) office used numbers that are incorrect, for the speed of the Russian ICBMs and of the interceptors, and the relative distances involved. He explained that, using the correct numbers, it is clear that, minutes after a Russian ICBM launch, the missile could be intercepted from behind by a Polish-based missile, which would be travelling at a slower speed. “The bottom line” he said, is that a “two-stage interceptor placed in Poland, could take on all [Russian] ICBMs [stationed] east of the Ural Mountains, launched toward the East Coast of the United States.” He charitably described the MDA slides in the presentation as “misleading.”

The point is, as Russian military authors have emphasized (see “Putin Moves To Outflank ‘Ring Around Russia’ Provocations,” *EIR*, June 15, 2007), that the role of these Europe-based anti-missile systems would be to suppress Russia’s retaliatory capability following a U.S. attack, hitting Russian second-strike missiles in their boost phase.

But the objection is raised that the proposed system consists of only ten interceptor missiles in Poland, and Russia has an overwhelming numerical advantage, in terms of ballistic missiles, so why all the fuss? Leaving aside the fact that the interception of even *one* Russian nuclear-tipped ICBM would be an act of war, in fact, it is not this near-term deployment that is of the greatest concern to Russia.

Dr. Postol, among many others, has serious concerns about the effectiveness of this U.S. ground-based interceptor system, which, after all, has a less than stellar test record. “It is not clear this thing is going to work,” he said. For that reason, “the current system is not a threat at all, but could be perceived as the leading edge of a more advanced system.” The point he stressed is that while this near-term system is only marginal, the Administration’s plan is to “substantially upgrade it” in the future. If I know this, the Russians certainly know it, he asserted.

To substantiate this point, Dr. Postol quoted from sections of Presidential National Security Directive 23, promulgated on Dec. 6, 2002. It states that the United States would begin to deploy missile defenses in 2004, “as a starting point for fielding *improved and expanded missile defenses later*” [emphasis by Postol]. The ultimate goals, PNSD-23 states, are missile defenses “not only capable of protecting the United States and our deployed forces, but also friends and allies,” presumably, wherever they may be.

This “would indicate to the Russians that the current defense deployment in Europe is only the *leading edge* of a much larger and more capable future deployment,” Postol emphasized, and it undercuts the argument that Russia is “over-reacting” to the proposed deployment.

Revolution in Preemptive War

Two other points should be made on this question of the intent of the U.S. ballistic missile system, which were not included in Dr. Postol’s briefing. When the Bush Administration came into office, it offered Vice President Cheney the opportunity to reshape U.S. strategic policy, which he had proposed as Defense Secretary in 1991, but had not been implemented.

As documented by *EIR* earlier this year (see “Missile Defense: Cheney’s Nuclear War Doctrine,” by Carl Osgood, June 29, 2007), this “revolution” in strategy has shifted U.S. nuclear policy from deterrence to nuclear war fighting. From a “weapon of last resort,” in this Administration, nuclear bombs became “an option that is always on the table.” In 2002, the National Security Strategy made preemptive war

FIGURE 1

Misleading MDA Slide Indicating Interceptors Cannot Engage Russian ICBMs



This graphic, which was described as “misleading” by Dr. Ted Postol, was prepared by the Missile Defense Agency, and shown to European allies, in order to convince them that the proposed European-based elements of the U.S. ballistic missile system do not threaten Russian’s strategic defense. This graphic purports to show that the interceptor missile, launched from Poland, does not “catch” the Russian ICBM.

Courtesy of Dr. Theodore Postol

part of U.S. security doctrine, and that same year, the change was codified, when U.S. Space Command was merged with U.S. Strategic Command, overseen by Stratcom commander Marine Gen. James Cartright. The objective was to be able to go to war any time, anywhere, with any kinds of weapons.

Testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 11, 2004, Adm. James Ellis, Cartright’s predecessor as Stratcom chief, made clear the Bush Administration’s link between missile defense and offense, stating: “An active missile defense provides a broader range of options to senior leadership decision-makers, while adding additional strategic deterrent capability.” In other words, if we have a defense to protect ourselves, we can pre-emptively bomb whomever we please, without worry of second-strike retaliation.

The second reshaping of strategic policy which is indicative of this “revolution,” is the “space policy” that was released by the White House very quietly in October 2006. The misnamed U.S. National Space Policy paper has virtually nothing to do with space policy, but is an extension of this Administration’s assertion of unilateral military power. In order to “preserve its rights, capabilities, and freedom of action in space,” the United States will “dissuade or *deter* others from either impeding those rights or *developing capabilities* intended to do so” (emphasis added). This is a remarkable assertion, i.e., that the United States could know what the inten-

tion is of a nation that is developing space capabilities. While this policy shift was immediately seen by China as a provocation, it certainly did not escape the attention of other space-faring nations, especially Russia.

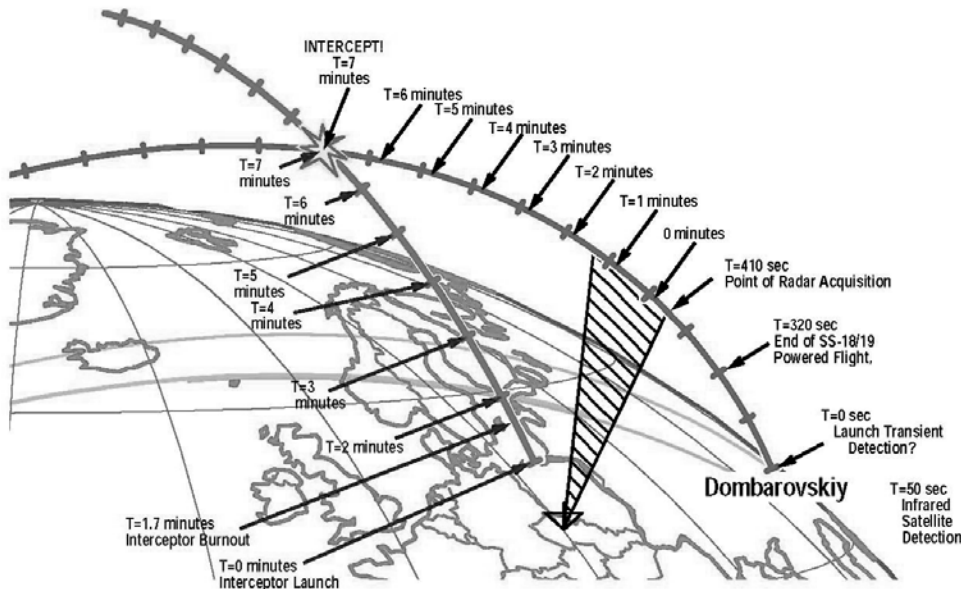
In the “space policy” document, cooperation in space is proposed as a way to “protect and promote freedom around the world,” rather than to study the Earth and explore the heavens. And if a country has a government that the U.S. decides is not “protecting and promoting freedom,” does it now have the right to deny that country access to space, if it is developing a capability the U.S. believes can be “hostile to U.S. interests?”

Skepticism that the proposed missile defense system will work, and fear of antagonizing near-by Russia, has been expressed by a number of European governments. Nor has it been easy to convince the Polish and Czech people that they should become “ground zero” in a possible future nuclear exchange. On Aug. 30, the Czech government announced that it had hired a public relations firm to win over the two-thirds of the populace that is opposed to stationing a BMD radar, and attendant foreign military camp, on their soil.

In public statements, MDA head Obering has repeated that the Azeri radar, that is leased by Russia, is too close to Iran to serve as a mid-course radar, and that the Czech deployment is, therefore, necessary. He added, on Aug. 16, at a mis-

FIGURE 2

Engagement Event Timeline for Engagement of SS-18/19 from Dombarovskiy with 2-Stage Missile Defense Interceptor



Courtesy of Dr. Theodore Postol

Using the correct data for the speed of the ICBM and interceptor, and the distances to be covered by both, at seven minutes after the ICBM is launched from western Russia, Dr. Postol demonstrated that it can be intercepted by the Poland-based missile, with help from the U.S. radar proposed to be based in the Czech Republic.

sile defense conference in Huntsville, Alabama, that he “can’t judge” whether the Russians “are serious or not” about their proposal, but that talks are continuing between the two sides.

Are There Alternatives?

If the goal is truly to defend our “friends and allies” in Europe from Iranian missile attacks, is there an effective and efficient way to do that, without threatening Russia’s nuclear arsenal?

Dr. Postol presented an exhaustive technical analysis of the capabilities and limitations of the variety of radar systems that are already deployed by the U.S. and Russia, and those that are being proposed, and are under development. His conclusion is that it is not necessary to place a provocative European Midcourse Radar in the Czech Republic, which would be able to track the early flight of Russian ICBMs. He explained that there are two fundamentally different types of radar—lower frequency, early warning radars, suited for acquiring targets and wide-area surveillance, as offered by Russia; and shorter wavelength, X-band radars for tracking, which can be cued by the early warning systems, and have been developed by the U.S.

Were the U.S. to place multiple forward-based X-band radars strategically between Iran and Europe, and use the Russian radar in Azerbaijan and at Armavir in southern Russia, and/or one placed in Turkey, a system of equal or greater ca-

pability than what is being proposed, would result, without posing a threat to Russian ICBMs. Similarly, Dr. Postol explained that interceptors placed in Greece or Turkey, or in Albania or Bulgaria, would be as, or more, effective as any placed in Poland, but without threatening Russia.

Moreover, ground-based interceptors, which have the disadvantage of making the host country a target (or sitting duck), could be replaced by Aegis ship-based interceptors. Dr. Postol proposed that if the Aegis SM-3 interceptors work, as has been claimed by the Missile Defense Agency, they could be used to intercept ballistic missile warheads aimed at Europe. President Putin has stated he could “live with” such an approach, as Postol described it.

Dr. Postol expressed his concern that there are “fundamental problems that are not being aired to policy-makers” in Washington. In addition to the strategic policy questions, he said, “engineering problems are not being solved.” One reason is, that over the last 15 years, we have “almost destroyed our aerospace capability,” and have gotten rid of the senior people who were experienced. “We gutted them,” he said.

Dr. Postol has provided a thorough, extensively documented, and compelling case for Congress to study, in its deliberations on the issue of ballistic missile defense. “We will lose the trust of our allies if the system doesn’t perform as promised,” he warned. And we will lose the chance for a strategic relationship with Russia, if we do not change course.

Pro-Regulation Campaign Gains Ground

After a standstill of several months, debate about effective financial market regulation resurfaces.

Despite the near-default of Industriebank (IKB), a leading creditor of the *Mittelstand* (small and medium-sized industry) at the end of July, most of August passed by without any indication of a serious commitment among the established institutions to acknowledge, much less deal with, the global financial crisis. Chancellor Angela Merkel and her Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) have not faced reality, as shown by the debate about the new party program, at a convention in Hanau on Sept. 4: no mention of the onrushing banking crisis, but a lot of hot air on global warming, instead.

By contrast, the LaRouche Movement's mass-leafletting and other political organizing activities through the Summer have borne fruit, at least on the left spectrum of German politics, reviving the pro-regulation debate there.

In an op-ed for the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* daily on Aug. 29, Dierk Hirschel, chief economist of the DGB, the national labor federation, noted that the hedge fund disease had struck back, that the "curse of the Caribbean" finally hit Deutsche Bank, when Bear Stearns shut down two of its hedge funds. Other German banks, from IKB to West Landesbank and Postbank, to Sachsen Landesbank, have been hit since, by the U.S. mortgage crisis, also related to hedge fund activities, with considerable losses suffered on that account.

All that makes the case once again for regulation, Hirschel wrote, proposing five steps to achieve that: 1) Without the banks, hedge funds are noth-

ing; therefore, the banks must control the funds; 2) increased risk provisions for hedge funds; 3) ending tax-exempt status for such funds; 4) derivatives trading to be permitted only at regulated stock exchanges; 5) state control of rating agencies.

Unfortunately, Hirschel did not elaborate on his idea that the finance sector must stop its casino-style gambling and return to its classical economic mandate of financing industry. The argument was, however, also brought up by Klaas Hübner, a deputy chairman of the Social Democrats' parliamentary group, who said the day after, that ideas were needed to reassign the banking sector to its real mission, which is financing industrial enterprises.

Finally, on Sept. 3, the chairman of the Social Democrats' parliamentary group, Peter Struck, called for regulation of hedge-fund activities, in an interview with *Der Spiegel*, one of Germany's leading weeklies. Voicing criticism of the neo-con orientation of the Christian Democrats, which he said was increasingly hampering cooperation with them in the Grand Coalition government, Struck said that, for example, conflicts could be expected around "the question of the hedge funds and private equity funds." He said that there should be restrictions for funds' ability to acquire shares in important industrial sectors like energy production or car-making—comparable to restrictions in place for military-relevant industries. "If you know that some 'locust funds' can buy up big German companies

without any problems, an industry-dependent state like ours cannot take that easily.... Limits can be posed. There will be a hard conflict with the Union, also with the Chancellor. But this time, we cannot be content with unbinding declarations of intent like those passed at [the G-8 summit this Summer] in Heiligendamm."

Struck added that he thinks there should be a 25% barrier of shares that must not be crossed by funds, if they buy into firms—the same barrier set for foreigners who want to buy into German military-related companies. His remarks provoked instant angry responses from the Christian Democrats, who insist on "voluntary restraint," rather than regulation. Against this increasing controversy, the first session of the parliamentary committee on finances on Sept. 11 may be somewhat turbulent, because its agenda has only one topic: "Repercussions of the U.S. mortgage crisis on the German financial sector."

The moves on the labor union and Social Democratic side are promising, but they are only the first step in the right direction. The problem is that the global banking collapse has worsened to such an extent, that measures like hedge fund regulation are certain to fail, because the real challenge is what the aforementioned steps have so far avoided to address: how to reorganize the banking sector, so that it resumes its former role as a lender to productive projects.

As Struck's remarks were being publicized on Sept. 3, the LaRouche Youth Movement launched a mobilization in Berlin leading up to that parliamentary session on Sept. 11, to saturate the environment of that session, as well as the staffs of the committee members, with Lyndon LaRouche's most recent constructive proposals, including the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act.

LaRouche Youth in Zimbabwe Fight For Solutions to the Crisis in Africa

by Portia Tarumbwa and Sergej Strid, LaRouche Youth Movement

Media denunciations of the Zimbabwean government have become shriller and shriller as the European Union/Africa summit in December draws nearer. This hysterical journalism sheds light on the strategic significance of the fight for true independence and justice for Africa in this time of world crisis, with some articles even calling for the immediate arrest of President Robert Mugabe as soon as he sets foot on EU territory. Others have sunk so low as to demand the withdrawal of aid to any African country that supports the out-of-favor regime, an act which would starve millions of innocents in a recolonization effort à la Cecil John Rhodes!

In the former Rhodesia, the yoke of colonial rule came in the form of a private company—the so-called British South Africa Company, chartered by the monarchy, subject to no one except the laws of the free market. It was exactly Rhodes' policy then to rid Africa of Africans in order to make way for a luxurious holiday resort populated by only a handful of servile blacks.

So, the rabid cries for regime change, using code words such as “good governance” and “rule of law,” assume an even more sinister tone, when the escalation of violence, even within the ranks of the celebrated Zimbabwe opposition party, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), threatens to spill over into unchecked anarchy. The IMF-instigated destruction of the health-care system in the early '90s has raised the death toll in Zimbabwe to alarming heights, with 170,000 lives claimed yearly due to HIV/AIDS-related diseases alone. At the same time, forced cuts in government subsidies of basic commodities have allowed the largely foreign-owned private sector to control prices, allowing for inflation to run rampant. Rhodes' imperial legacy lives on.

As the President of South Africa, Thabo Mbeki, put it at a recent Southern African Development Community conference in Tanzania:

The fight against Zimbabwe is a fight against us all. Today it is Zimbabwe; tomorrow it will be South Africa; it will be Mozambique; it will be Angola; it will be any other African country. And any government that is perceived to be strong, and to be resistant to imperialists, would be made a target and would be undermined.

A System of Genocide

As even the most renowned skeptics or fantasy-land inhabitants are now being forced, by reality, to accept: this glob-

al financial system is disintegrating. The putrid smell worldwide from the recent collapse of the U.S. mortgage-related gambling bubble is the last reminder of the bankruptcy of a system that has been rotting from the inside for far too long. The destruction of the Bretton Woods system in 1971, its replacement by a floating-exchange-rate global casino, and the later super-high interest-rate policy, not surprisingly coincided with an adoption of genocidal policies against African countries. The use of “Bankers' Arithmetic” multiplied Third World debt, which then had to be serviced at the expense of thousands of human lives—per day!

Third World leaders who refused to comply with the imposed conditionalities, demanding that their countries be developed before any money was paid, were taken care of by regime change. John Perkins describes, in his *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*,¹ how, if economic pressure failed, “the jackals” would be sent in to make the relevant leader “meet with an accident,” as in the cases of Ecuador's Jaime Roldos and Panama's Omar Torrijos. If the jackals, in turn, fail, an invasion, as recently in Iraq, is the next option.

In light of what is at stake, in the midst of this breakdown of the world monetary-financial system, the oligarchy's unbridled obsession with Zimbabwe is no coincidence. Ironically, the efficiency of the country's British-trained Secret Service, and the unwillingness of the neighboring countries to allow British and American air force bases on their territory, have thus far prevented regime change by any of the means described by Perkins. As a result, the imperial mafia has resorted to the equally well-tested tactic of cultural warfare; in other words, dumb people down to such an extent that they believe that their slave-master is their best friend. In the case of Zimbabwe, this has had the effect of selling a policy of virtual recolonization by the British under the labels of “democratization” and “liberalization.”

The Bush-Cheney Administration's ugly complicity in the British raping of Zimbabwe is shown with stunning candor in a U.S. State Department report:

To encourage greater public debate on restoring good governance in the country, the United States sponsored public events that presented economic and social analyses discrediting the government's excuses for its failed policies.

1. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler, 2004.

To further strengthen pro-democracy elements, the U.S. Government continued to support the efforts of the political opposition, the media, and civil society to create and defend democratic space and to support persons who criticized the government.²

In Defense of Sovereignty

Nearly ten years have passed since the British Tony Blair government reneged on the obligations of its predecessors (the Lancaster House Agreement of 1979) to fund land-redistribution in Zimbabwe. Blair's then-Secretary of State for International Development, Clare Short, wrote a letter to the Zimbabwean Ministry of Agriculture in 1997 stating:

I should make it clear that we do not accept that Britain has a special responsibility to meet the costs of land purchase in Zimbabwe. We are a new government from diverse backgrounds without links to former colonial interests.

2. "Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2006." Available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/shrd/2006/80586.htm>.

The letter ended with a threat:

It follows from this that a programme of rapid land acquisition as you now seem to envisage would be impossible for us to support. I know that many of Zimbabwe's friends share our concern about the damage which this might do to Zimbabwe's agricultural output and its prospects of attracting investment.

The sanctions began two years later, after the so-called "land invasions," and a shocked Britain looked on as its former vassal disobeyed imperial orders.

First, in September of 1999, the IMF suspended all financial support, and in October of the same year, the IDA (International Development Association) stopped all loans, credits, and guarantees to Zimbabwe. In 2000, all previously approved loans to ongoing projects were frozen, but the death-blow was not to be dealt until December 2001, when the U.S. Senate approved the bill, euphemistically named the "Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001."

It called for Zimbabwe to be indefinitely spurned by all international lending institutions, of which the U.S.A. was a

The British in Zimbabwe

1890: The Pioneer Column of the British South Africa Company forcibly seizes the territory later to become known as Southern Rhodesia.

1930: The Land Apportionment Act displaces many African families from the richest soils to "tribal reserves" on non-arable lands.

1965: Ian Smith's apartheid regime declares its Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

1979: The Lancaster House Agreement lays the ground for Zimbabwean independence in 1980. It stipulates that for the first ten years of independence, the Government's acquisition of land is limited to the "willing buyer, willing seller" principle.

1992: The Land Acquisition Act removes the "willing seller, willing buyer" clause. Land redistribution speeds up. IMF imposes structural adjustment programs, whose conditionalities will come to include the abolishment of free education, health-care and government subsidies for basic commodities.

1997: Clare Short, Britain's Secretary of State for International Development, writes a letter repudiating Britain's colonial responsibility for land reform.

1998: International Donors' Conference on Land Reform and Resettlement is held in Harare.

1999: Movement For Democratic Change (MDC) is founded through landowners and the UK's Westminster Foundation. White farmers increasingly resist the resettlement, often substantially destroying equipment and other property before leaving farms.

2000: Referendum on a new constitution is defeated by a well-funded campaign of the MDC. A Constitutional amendment is passed in parliament, allowing Government acquisition of farms on condition of compensations for improvements made. There are farm seizures by war veterans, and violence between ZANU-PF and MDC supporters.

2001: George W. Bush signs into law the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act (S. 494), which, among other things, imposes sanctions on Zimbabwe, that hit the economy and the people hard.

2005: Operation Murambatsvina receives widespread attention in Western media as shacks in downtown Harare are bulldozed as part of the government strategy against poverty and crime. Operation Garikai, the building of new housing for the poor, gets much less coverage. MDC splits into two factions due to disagreements over parliamentary elections.

2007: Members of the leadership of both competing MDC factions are beaten by the police while they are trying to break in to a police station during an illegal demonstration. MDC supporters retaliate with petrol bombs against private homes of police officers, several of whom are severely injured. Only the first of the incidents is reported by British-controlled media.

member, as well as any businesses or corporations associated with Zimbabwe.

For a child growing up in Zimbabwe during this period, this was the first time bread would cost more than Z\$100, when only a few years before it had cost less than a dollar. It was the first time that basic commodities disappeared from the shelves in the stores, and parents came home on foot, because their cars had run out of petrol, and the petrol-stations were empty. The electricity went out more frequently, while water shortages became a common occurrence—people died younger, and gangs of orphaned street-kids took over the cities.

It was at this point that the government, in order to address the grievances of the population, adopted the policy of fast-track land reforms, but it has been an uphill struggle ever since.



Some of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Zimbabwe.

To Farm or Not To Farm: That Is the Issue

In response to a question from a LYM member in Harare, Lyndon LaRouche said the following:

From the beginning of the liberation of Zimbabwe, of Rhodesia, the issue was, were we going to allow the indigenous African population, who were farmers, to have access to farmlands, and to the development of those farmlands for production? The idea is simply, you would have an African farmer, and there's a European farmer next to him: Would the African farmer have the opportunity to rise to the same conditions of production as the European farmer, the same system, the same advantages? 'No,' was the point.

So, the issue here with Zimbabwe, was that the British set out, with the complicity of a rotten U.S. government, to oppress Zimbabweans historically, to try to bankrupt the place, in short. And got the other African states to collaborate with the British, because the other African states were frightened, and therefore they collaborated with the British; because the British kill! That's what they do best. They don't know how to build, they know how to destroy. . . .

Zimbabwe, while it has political independence, is not really given the right to exercise its independence, and it's on the issue of the British control over the agricultural production and other things in Zimbabwe. They're out to destroy the government! And destroy the state. It's a crime against humanity.³

Sowing Seeds of Hope

The solutions for Africa are clearly defined in what LaRouche advocates as the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Legacy that could be taken up at any moment by the U.S. Congress. A

new world economic order, modelled on the Bretton Woods system, would secure long-term credit lines for the whole African continent, which can be channelled into infrastructure projects such as rail-transportation systems, power systems, and large-scale water-management systems. The fact that South Africa is building the world's best pebble-bed nuclear reactors for commercial use throughout the continent is a stepping-stone in this direction.

But beyond the economic reconstruction of Africa, there must come an intellectual mission-orientation to forge a future for the continent, free of the oligarchical tradition of the likes of Rhodes. The centuries of bloodshed, unnecessary warfare, and oppression of African peoples by foreigners and, oftentimes, each other, could not truly come to an end without the emergence of a movement from within African culture itself, which affirms what it means to be human. Just as the emergence of Bach and Leibniz in the wake of the century-long killing fields of Europe rekindled the passionate ideals from the Italian Renaissance, so the beginnings of a LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Africa are sowing the seeds of hope for centuries to come.

This began on a Sunday afternoon, on July 22, when we had the first of several meetings with four other youth who later committed themselves to found the LYM in Zimbabwe. Despite transportation problems due to petrol shortages, there were smiles all around as the aspiring "LaRouchies" held up their *EIR* magazines proudly for the camera. They had just had a three-hour discussion on history, science, economics, and music.

There would most likely be no electricity at home that night, and although the next day would find bread yet again missing from the breakfast table, as with milk and sugar for that matter, it was FDR's legacy for the reconstruction of Africa and Bach's "Jesu, meine Freude" motet that occupied their thoughts, as well as how one Kepler in the beginning of the Seventeenth Century could have discovered the principle of universal gravitation.

3. LPAC webcast "LaRouche Defines Steps to the End of the Post-FDR Era," *EIR*, July 25, 2007.

California's Future Democratic Leaders Engage in Dialogue With State Chairman

by Alexandra Phillips, LaRouche Youth Movement; and Harley Schlanger

History was made on Aug. 30, in South Pasadena, California, when Democratic Party state chairman Art Torres spoke at the monthly meeting of the Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Democratic Club (FRLDC). Torres's appearance was the latest development in a six-year organizing drive by members of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in California, which has challenged the party to return to the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The FRLDC is an official club, which was chartered by the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee (LACDCC) in April 2006. Its charter was obtained by a vote of the LACDCC, which acknowledged the aggressive organizing activity by members of the LYM who were elected members of the Committee.

Torres engaged in a 30-minute dialogue with the 50 members and guests of the Club, taking up some of the most significant issues facing voters in the United States: the necessity for the immediate impeachment of Vice President, and British agent, Dick Cheney; the need for emergency action to prevent millions of Americans from being evicted from their homes, by adopting Lyndon LaRouche's legislation to put a moratorium on foreclosures; and the importance of a serious campaign of outreach to young voters, to create a new, dynamic leadership in the Democratic Party.

The Battle for FDR's Legacy

Torres began his speech by responding to a quote from Franklin Roosevelt, which was read to open the meeting by FRLDC chairman Quincy O'Neal, in which FDR explained why a "New Deal" for the American people was necessary, to reverse the Great Depression of the 1930s.

"I am an FDR/JFK Democrat," Torres said, "and not a DLC Democrat," referring to the Democratic Leadership Council of Al Gore and Felix Rohatyn, who have worked to obliterate the memory of FDR, on behalf of the same financial networks of Wall Street that FDR fought in the 1930s.

In his presentation, Torres repeatedly extolled the principles of the New Deal, with an emphasis on economic justice. "It's hard for me," he said, "to understand why people don't think social programs are important for those who have the least among us." He spoke of his beginnings in politics, as a young organizer with César Chávez and the United Farm Workers, which took on California's agri-business interests to gain basic rights for immigrant farm workers in the state.

Despite this obviously heartfelt commitment to the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt, Torres also exemplified the weakness of the national Democratic Party in his defense of the performance of the present Congress, especially of House Speaker Nancy Pelosi, a California Democrat. He insisted she and the Democratic leadership have been upholding FDR's tradition in their legislative agenda, reviewing what he called the substantive victories of the last eight months.

Punting Like Pelosi

While Torres seems to believe these have not been Pyrrhic victories, it was apparent from the question-and-answer session that the members of the FRLDC are less than impressed by the so-called successes. The key conflict emerged over why the Democrats have ducked the fight to override Cheney's control over the Bush Administration, which is best exemplified by Pelosi's continuing determination to take the impeachment of Cheney "off the table," despite widespread support for impeachment among rank-and-file Democrats. Among the backers of Ohio Democratic Rep. Dennis Kucinich's HR 333—the Cheney impeachment resolution—are many California Congresswomen, including Maxine Waters, Diane Watson, Barbara Lee, and Lynne Woolsey.

On the matter of impeachment per se, Torres, at first, punted. Asked by a LYM member who had just returned from



EIRNS/Chris Jadatz

California state Democratic Party chair Art Torres (center) addressed the Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Democratic Club Aug. 30, where he engaged in a spirited exchange of views with Cody Jones (left), Quincy O'Neal (right) and others.



EIRNS/Alexandra Phillips

Organizing by the LaRouche Youth Movement in California, over a six-year period, has convinced many in the state Democratic Party that it's time to return to the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt. Here, the LYM mobilizes in Los Angeles to stop the financial crash using FDR-style methods.

months of organizing for impeachment in Washington, about the battle to impeach Cheney, Torres commended him, but then offered the standard excuse: We don't have the votes, since a two-thirds majority is needed in the Senate to remove him from office.

However, he then reversed himself, demonstrating that he still retains some of the idealism and spunk that characterized his early career in politics. "I know we don't have the votes in the Senate to convict; that doesn't prevent us from continuing to organize around those issues. There is one thing I learned from César Chávez. He would always quote to me from [Mahatma] Gandhi ... that is, 'without a struggle, there is no movement,' so we have to continue this struggle to create this movement, to help people become aware of what's happening with this Administration, and with our country."

But then, he punted again, when asked why the Democrats have not moved in Congress to protect homeowners from foreclosure, by getting behind Lyndon LaRouche's Homeowner and Bank Protection Act of 2007, which is mod-

elled on measures adopted by FDR to protect homeowners and the banks in 1933.

Torres offered the non-solution of Sen. Chris Dodd (D-Conn.), to pressure lenders to renegotiate with those falling behind on their payments. When told that this falls far short of what FDR did, he shot back, "The problem is we have a George Bush as President, and not an FDR."

This kind of excuse is not going to inspire young people to join a political fight!

Organize the Youth

Torres's appearance at the meeting demonstrates that he does recognize the importance of the LYM in the Democratic Party in California, as a driving force for recruiting youth, and in providing leadership.

Over the last six years, the LYM has demonstrated repeatedly its unique capability to bring youth into political battles that Baby-Boomer generation Democrats have chosen to sit out. Many of the leaders in the FRLDC cut their teeth in the campaign to defeat the recall of Gov. Gray Davis, and to save California from the fascist "post-partisan" policies of Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger and his puppet-master George Shultz. While some party leaders, under the direction of Shultz's longtime ally, Wall Street's nominal Democrat, Felix Rohatyn of the DLC, have attempted to keep the LaRouche Youth Movement out of Party activity, those with more vision—and more guts—have opened doors, giving the LYM the opportunity to demonstrate its capabilities to mobilize youth.

LYM members were elected to several county central committees, most importantly, in Los Angeles and Alameda (Oakland) counties, and have had a significant impact in these major centers. In Los Angeles County, LYM members initiated a resolution for Cheney's impeachment, which was passed and brought to the state convention; another resolution for an FDR-style bankruptcy reorganization to protect homeowners, also passed the second time around.

LYM members have also won election to Party positions, with Legacy Club chairman Quincy O'Neal elected vice chairman of the state Democratic Party African-American caucus, and Wynneal Innocentes elected as secretary of the Filipino-American caucus.

The FRLDC has become an important venue, where Party leaders can come to engage in policy discussion, and candidates are now attending meetings to ask for endorsements. Among Party leaders who have recently addressed the Club are Eric Bauman, L.A. County chairman; Reginald Jones-Sawyer, the statewide party secretary; and Darren Parker, chair of the African-American caucus.

Torres concluded his visit by asking FRLDC members to work with him to defeat a Republican dirty trick to change the counting of the Electoral College vote, and by pledging that he will be working with members of the FRLDC to increase youth participation in the Party.

Book Reviews

You Won't Find the Real FDR in These Books!

by Nancy Spannaus

FDR

by Jean Edward Smith
New York: Random House, 2007
859 pages, hardcover, \$35

The Forgotten Man, A New History of the Great Depression

by Amity Shlaes
New York: HarperCollinsPublishers, 2007
464 pages, hardcover, \$26.95

After 60 years of misrepresentation and vilification of the leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who rescued the United States and the world from the threat of world fascism; and at the point when the U.S. desperately needs FDR-style leadership again, it is high time for an FDR revival. But if you are looking for the real Franklin Roosevelt in literature outside that produced by Lyndon LaRouche and his political movement, you won't find it in these books.

Jean Edward Smith is a distinguished and notable biographer, with valuable works on prominent American heroes such as our first Supreme Court Justice John Marshall, and Gen. Lucius Clay, under his belt. And his extensive treatment of FDR certainly provides a wealth of fascinating detail on President Roosevelt's political, personal, and policy life. In a preface which aims to explain why he thought it was crucial to add his biography to the multitude already written, Smith puts it this way:

"Sixty years after his death, it is high time Roosevelt be revisited. The Great Depression, the New Deal, the Second World War are fading memories. The extent to which the United States was threatened is scarcely remembered. The national sacrifice is forgotten. All the more reason to recall that cheerful man who could not walk, who could not stand unassisted, yet who remained serenely confident as he calmly guided the nation into a prosperous, peaceful future."

In fact, Smith is successful in his biography in making

Roosevelt and the realities of his indispensable role in history come alive. But his discussion is seriously flawed by its failure to address the *principles* upon which FDR's policies, foreign and domestic, were based, most importantly, FDR's impassioned opposition to British colonialism.

Amity Shlaes's *The Forgotten Man* is another story. Author Shlaes has a long pedigree with the radical anti-FDR crowd, including stints at the *Financial Times* and *Wall Street Journal*, as well as having won the Frederic Bastiat Prize, and serving on the honorary committee that awards the prize. Bastiat, a rabidly reactionary economist from mid-19th-Century France, is the poster-boy for the financial oligarchy's anti-FDR offensive since Roosevelt's death. Bastiat's book, *The Law*, was published by a Mont Pelerin Society front group in 1950, and has been printed in more than 450,000 copies since that time. Shlaes, now a columnist for Bloomberg News, is also a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.

Not only is Shlaes's narrative a jumble, filled with clearly politically partisan "explanations" of FDR's New Deal measures, but her political thesis is absolutely ludicrous. Put in the starkest terms, Shlaes is arguing that FDR's campaign commitment to act in the name of "the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid"—the poor, the old, and workers—was merely a political base-building ploy. The *real* forgotten men, according to Shlaes, were those identified by Social Darwinist William Graham Sumner—the people who pay the bills for social programs. In summary:

"Among the people whom the New Deal forgot and hurt were great and small names. The great casualties [!] included the Alan Greenspan figure of the era, Andrew Mellon, treasury secretary for the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover administrations.... Another was Samuel Insull, a utilities magnate and innovator to whom the New Dealers assigned the blame for the crash. Yet another was James Warburg.... George Sutherland and James McReynolds, two of the four justices on the Supreme Court who fought back against Roosevelt, were also important. It was [Wendell] Willkie who spoke out most explicitly for the forgotten man on the national stage."

A book on the Great Depression which turns one of the

chief architects of that depression, Andrew Mellon, into a persecuted victim? Now that's *chutzpah*! But underneath all the discursive caveats and anecdotes, that is this book's political message. Shlaes is attempting to revive what she calls Classic Liberalism, i.e., the British System of Adam Smith, where the government is the servant of private financial interests, and economics is totally devoid of principle. Because FDR's measures got in the way of that objective, she trashes them.

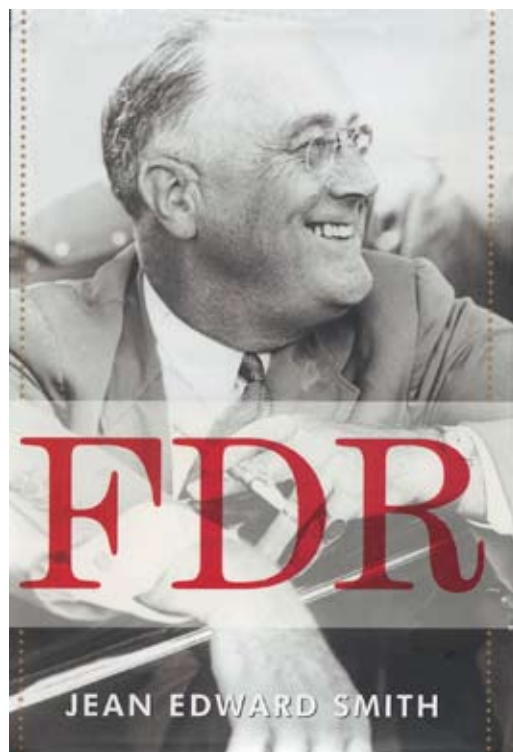
The Question of Principle

What Shlaes and her backers hate, and what Smith appears not to understand, is that Franklin Roosevelt was not simply a terrific politician who experimented his way through the Depression, and brought the United States into a position to lead the defeat of Hitler's Germany. FDR was a man of principle, to be specific, the principle which is expressed in the Preamble to the U.S. Constitution.

That principle can be defined as the commitment of the U.S. government to the General Welfare of the American population, and its posterity. Such a commitment sharply differentiates the American System of economics and governance, in concept, from Anglo-Dutch Liberalism. As Lyndon LaRouche put it in his just-released platform for the 2008 Presidential elections, "in modern British culture since the accession of James I, the term 'Liberal' signifies, essentially, and precisely, the virtual elimination of moral considerations based on universal principles." FDR, for all the mistakes he made, rejected such Liberalism, like Abraham Lincoln before him. He was determined that government would act to improve the living standards of all its citizens, and other citizens around the world, and he was determined to out-manuever, or otherwise defeat, all the forces that stood in his way.

FDR versus Empire

EIR has taken the lead in emphasizing the profound difference in outlook between Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill during their World War II alliance, but the evidence for their conflict over the question of "saving the British Empire" and of relations with Russia is not at all hard to find. The most explicit explication of that conflict, however, is found in the 1946 book *As He Saw It*, which was written by FDR's son Elliott as an explicit intervention against the Truman Administration's ongoing betrayal of the



promises and visions which President Roosevelt had made for preserving world peace after the war.

Elliott Roosevelt's two most extensive reports on the FDR-Churchill conflict concern their meetings in Argentina, Newfoundland, in the Spring of 1941, and in Casablanca, Morocco, in January 1943. The Argentina meeting was the venue for the crafting of the Atlantic Charter, which clearly, in the context of FDR's determination to free the colonies after the war, was intended to commit the postwar world to that objective.

Elliott reports a direct confrontation between FDR and Churchill on the matter of Britain's "Eighteenth-Century methods," which FDR said had to be eliminated in favor of developing backward nations. When Churchill demanded FDR define what he meant by "18th-Century methods" (it was, after all, the

century of the American Revolution), Roosevelt replied: "Whichever of your ministers recommends a policy which takes wealth in raw materials out of a colonial country, but which returns nothing to the people of that country in consideration." Elliott reports that there was never any resolution to the argument, which continued the next day with Churchill exclaiming, "Mr. President, I believe you are trying to do away with the British Empire. Every idea you entertain about the structure of the postwar world demonstrates it."

Quite a dramatic exchange. But when Smith writes about the very same meeting, he never mentions a word about the conflict—despite the fact that he footnotes Elliott Roosevelt's book on other aspects of the meetings. This is truly the equivalent of ignoring the proverbial elephant in the room.

In covering the meetings between FDR and Churchill in Casablanca, Elliott Roosevelt again reports extensively about his father railing against the imperial system. In private conversation with Elliott, FDR put forward this view: "The thing is ... the colonial system means war. Exploit the resources of an India, a Burma, a Java; take all the wealth out of those countries, but never put anything back into them, things like education, decent standards of living, minimum health requirements—all you're doing is storing up the kind of trouble that leads to war." Elliott also reports that FDR intended to confront Churchill with the inhuman conditions the President had seen in the British colony of Gambia, where, as Elliott quotes his father, "those people are treated worse than the livestock."

"Churchill may have thought I wasn't serious, last time,"

Elliott quotes his father. “He’ll find out, this time.”

Yet, again, Smith’s coverage of the Casablanca meeting, which also included Roosevelt’s discussions with the Sultan of Morocco about developing his country, instead of permitting foreign exploitation, in the postwar period—in Churchill’s presence—does not mention a word of the substantive conflict on the question of imperialism.

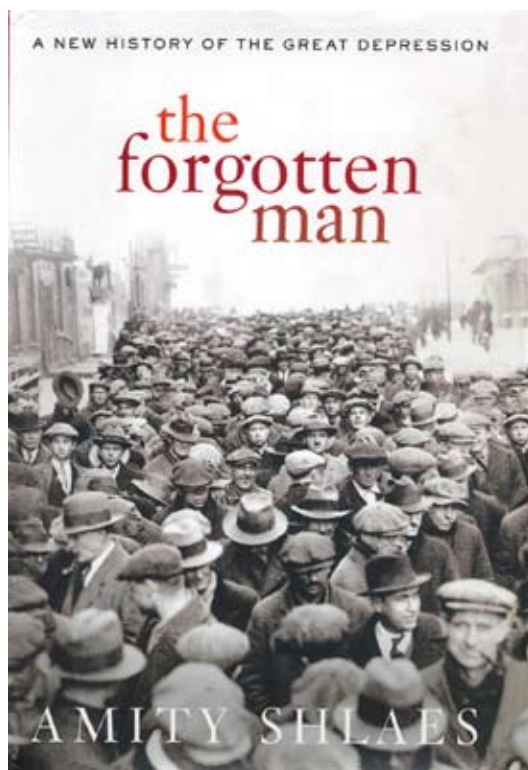
Smith gives some hints of the differences between FDR and Churchill on some strategic matters: Churchill’s aversion to supporting Moscow and to the Cross-Channel invasion, compared to Roosevelt’s determination to aid the Soviets; Churchill’s determination to do everything possible to bring the United States into the war, even if it meant more bloodshed for the Americans. But Smith clearly has access to the materials which show the principled basis for the opposition between FDR and Churchill—and he does a disservice to his readers by omitting it from his discussion.

The View from Wall Street

While Smith’s *FDR* is worth reading, despite its flaws, Shlaes’s book is not—unless you want to take a look inside the mind of that grouping which has done its level best to dismantle every measure which Franklin Roosevelt took to defend and extend the General Welfare. Shlaes has obviously been told to avoid “extremes” in leveling her attacks—she says that it was the stridency of the Republican attacks on FDR in 1936 that prevented them from making more headway. Yet, almost every bit of bankers’ tripe that was ever used against Roosevelt finds its way into her narrative.

Take, for example, the von Hayekian line that FDR’s New Deal was “socialist,” or “communist.” Shlaes denies outright that this is her view. But she devotes a whole chapter to a “junker” made to Moscow in 1927, by a group that included Rex Tugwell, one of FDR’s braintrusts, and other New Deal advocates, and uses the positive contacts between New Dealers and the Soviets throughout the rest of the book as a running thread.

Other areas of attack abound. One was that Roosevelt’s assertion of Federal government control of the nation’s gold supply was simply a whimsical “experiment”—rather than the assertion of national sovereignty against the bankers’ stranglehold over the economy, which it was. Another is



FDR’s TVA project, and his drive to bring the predatory utility industry under control. Shlaes attacks with a vengeance FDR’s policy of providing ample, cheap electric power as a public right, and chooses to make a champion out of utility executive Wendell Willkie, for fighting to protect his company, Commonwealth and Southern, from being regulated by the Public Utilities Holding Company Act.

But Shlaes takes the cake with her attacks on the President for going after the multi-millionaires who had not only brought on the Depression, but were continuing to sabotage the recovery of the U.S. economy, and to promote fascist economic policies for the United States (not to mention, supporting the fascist governments in Europe). She admits the plutocrats refused to pay taxes—but that was what anyone would do, she claims, and besides, the Roosevelt Administration

was changing the law to persecute the wealthy. But she refuses to admit that Wall Street’s business operations resulted in the ruin of millions of Americans, and she attempts to whitewash Andrew Mellon, who had supervised the brutal austerity of the Hoover years. Shlaes glorifies Mellon for planning to hand over his private art collection to the National Gallery of Art, even at a time when the Roosevelt Justice Department was prosecuting him for tax evasion.

The bottom line of Shlaes’s argument is that FDR’s New Deal had destroyed the traditional American liberal system of private enterprise, by trampling on Sumner’s “forgotten man,” and dramatically increasing the role of government. Not surprisingly, she simply ignores the historical reality of the American System tradition, best represented by Presidents Washington and Lincoln, and which FDR was bringing back to life. All the better, her backers figure, since they are absolutely determined that the principles of the American System of Economics never take over the United States, or any other country, again.

There is no reason to believe that Shlaes will succeed. The onrushing panic over the disintegration of the world financial system, and the world physical economy, which has been brought about by abandoning FDR’s principled methods, will have the powerful, salutary effect of cleansing minds of this tripe—and turning people back toward demanding that their government carry out its Constitutional responsibility to the general welfare. And that shift won’t come a moment too soon.

Breaking Stories

'Legislative Equivalent Of Breaking and Entering'

A U.S. federal judge has struck down a key provision of the Patriot Act as passed by Congress in 2001 and amended by Congress in 2005, calling it "the legislative equivalent of breaking and entering, with an ominous free pass to the hijacking of constitutional values."

The stricken section provides for the use of "National Security Letters" (NSLs), which enable the FBI to obtain financial, telephone, and Internet records without a court order or subpoena. U.S. District Judge Victor Marrero of the Southern District of New York said on Sept. 6 that, given the potential seriousness of the intrusion into someone's personal affairs, and the possible chilling effect on free speech and association, there is "compelling need" to ensure that the use of NSLs "is subject to the ... checks and balances and separation of powers that our Constitution prescribes."

The Patriot Act also imposes a gag order on anyone who receives an NSL—in the reviewed case, an Internet service provider—preventing the recipient from telling anyone about it; the court also declared this to be unconstitutional.

An internal FBI audit, and a separate Justice Department Inspector General's report, both found a significant number of legal violations in the FBI's use of NSLs.

China, Russia Map Plans To Develop Northeast Asia

The Chinese and Russian governments' programs to develop northeast Asia were under discussion at the third Asian development fair in Changchun, Jilin province. Xinhua and the *Vladivostok Times* reported Sept. 6 that the Chinese policy for the "rebirth of northeast China" and the Russian program for "social-economic development of the Far East and TransBaikal to 2013" will increase cooperation between the two nations, and overall regional development.

In China, the region involved includes Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang provinces, eastern Inner Mongolia, and other bordering areas.

Jilin province is planning four new rail projects, Gov. Han Changfu announced, including the middle section of a north-south railway trunk line connecting Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, to the port of Dalian in Liaoning Province. The province is looking for international investment, Han said. It is possible the rules on state control of interests may be changed.

An international forum of northeast Asian officials also was held in Changchun on Sept. 3. It was led by Chinese Vice Premier Zeng Peiyan, who said the policy is to revive northeast China, the nation's old industrial center, in 10 to 15 years. The other nations attending were Russia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mongolia. Infrastructure, industry, and agriculture projects were all under discussion.

Kamil Shamilyevich Iskhakov, Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to Russia's Far East Federal District, said Russia is drafting a plan to boost infrastructure in its Far East region by 2013, with planned investment of \$22 billion, and called on the nations to work "side by side" and seek common interests, instead of national interests only.

Dollar Collapse Hitting Southeast Asian Exports

Reports from Thailand and the Philippines indicate that the dollar collapse is driving dozens, perhaps hundreds, of export factories out of business. A Bangkok source told *EIR* that 3,000 firms are behind in their payments to the government for social security, and may be shut down, threatening over 1 million jobs. One tennis shoe factory closed suddenly, dumping 5,000 jobs. Trade unions have organized demonstrations to demand government action to stop further factory closings.

In the Philippines, 75 small and medium-scale export businesses have been

closed this year. Sergio Ortiz-Luis, Jr., president of the Philippine Exporters' Confederation, appealed to the central bank to reconsider its foreign exchange policy and slow down the peso's appreciation against the dollar, urging that the peso be made to remain within a fixed range to the dollar. "We cannot survive with the presently strong peso, especially one that rapidly appreciates or one that widely fluctuates," Ortiz-Luis said. "The 'strong peso equals a strong economy' argument is only a myth. ... We only have to look at the export figures to know that while total export revenues are increasing, the fact is, 80% of our exports are labor-intensive and have thus fallen victim to the appreciating peso," he said.

The peso has gained 5% against the dollar since the start of the year, while the Thai baht has gained nearly 11%.

Speculators Cause Food Prices to Skyrocket

International speculation in food commodities is showing up in price increases in Chile and Argentina.

Across the board, food prices in Chile increased 3.4% in August, but fruits and vegetables, as a sub-category, rose by 13.6%, while potatoes rose 48%, onions by 22%, lettuce by 17%, bread by 5.6%, and eggs and dairy by 3%. The government has taken a few steps to help ameliorate the situation for poorer sectors of the population, but they are woefully inadequate. Chile's Consumer Price Index increased 1.1% for August, the highest spike since 1995.

Argentines have been stunned by a 20% increase in the price of chicken—a staple—in 15 days. Price increases for bread and vegetables also hit record highs. The cost of the monthly market basket increased by 3.1% in August, with the biggest increases for vegetables, which increased by 49%. Potatoes, which are a staple in the Argentine diet, rose by 40% in one month, and have increased by 115% so far this year. Compared to the same period of 2006, the price increase is 500%.

The government is now threatening to

import potatoes from Peru, to try to force the price down.

Chávez: We Must Replace Current 'World Disorder'

At a joint press conference with Colombian President Alvaro Uribe in Bogota Aug. 31, Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez was asked by *EIR* reporter Pedro Rubio to comment on actions needed to face the "ongoing collapse of the international financial system, as indicated by the collapse of the mortgage bubble in the U.S."

Rubio cited efforts to create the Bank of the South as part of a new, infrastructure-oriented economic architecture, and then raised three questions: did the Venezuelan President agree with U.S. statesman Lyndon LaRouche's proposal for restructuring the international financial system; was he prepared to finance a railroad through the Darien Gap on a Panama-to-Bogota-to-Caracas route; and, what did he think about the Democratic Party rank-and-file's demand that U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney be impeached?

Chávez said he would not answer the question about Cheney's impeachment in such a venue, but took up the question of the economic crisis at some length—with-out mentioning LaRouche by name.

Chávez said, "The whole crisis to which you referred ... is already affecting other areas of the economy," in areas such as energy and food. He noted that the increase in the price of food is going to cause more problems in the world. The New World Order which had been proclaimed after the fall of the Soviet Union, turned out to be a "World Disorder," and a new, different order is needed, Chávez said.

The world crisis makes our efforts to build the Union of South American Nations, and such projects as the Great Gas Pipeline of the South and the Bank of the South more urgent, Chávez stated. As for a train through the Darien Gap, Chávez thought it was too early to say if Venezuela would finance it, but Venezuela stands ready to cooperate, he said. He reported

that the two Presidents had agreed to begin to study developing railroads. Venezuela is already working on a big railroad project. Imagine, he said, "what a great railroad from the plains of Venezuela, which crosses all of Colombia and unites the Atlantic with the Pacific, would mean."

Gore's Buddy Piñera Calls Protest Nearly 'Terrorism'

Chilean Presidential aspirant Sebastian Piñera, the fascist millionaire who financed Al Gore's trip to Chile this year to expound on global warming, charged Sept. 2 that trade unionists who demonstrated on Aug. 29 for better living conditions and wages, had practiced a form of "terrorism." Piñera's comments led two legislators from the ruling Concertación coalition to ask if this is how Piñera would deal with public demonstrations, if he were President. "Would he repress them as expressions of terrorism?"

In a national "day of action" Aug. 29, the CUT trade union federation exercised its constitutionally guaranteed right to demonstrate, to demand that Socialist President Michelle Bachelet divorce herself from the neoliberal "Chicago Boy" legacy of the Pinochet dictatorship that has remained intact in Chile. The CUT also asked her to address its call for decent wages, a real reform of the private pension system, and improved labor and collective bargaining rights. Chile's police harshly repressed the protesters and arrested more than 700 people. There were clearly some provocateurs involved in the protest as well.

But in an interview published Sept. 2 by the pro-Pinochet daily *El Mercurio*, Piñera argued that "we all know that these strikes end in violence. I saw criminals attacking the carabineros." He promised that were he President, "I assure you that I would pursue to the ends of the Earth, anyone who attacks the carabineros, to bring them to justice and ensure they were punished. This is not protest," Piñera said. "This is practically terrorism."

Briefly

ISRAEL'S National Insurance Institute's latest report on the level of poverty for 2006 reveals that 1.6 million Israelis, half of them children, live below the poverty line. Every fifth family in Israel is considered poor, as is 25% of the total population, and 33% of the children.

LEONARDO DICAPRIO'S global warming film, *The 11th Hour*, which was given Titanic hype, was struck by an iceberg at the Cannes Film Festival. The Sept. 6 Washington Times reported a comment by a Russian filmmaker, who said that at one point of the showing she was the only one awake. In its first 18 days, the film grossed only \$417,913 in ticket sales. The producers of the film have now chosen to pull the film from the theaters and rush it to DVD.

BRITISH YACHTSMAN Adrian Flanagan attempted to be the first to sail across the Arctic north of Russia. He based his hope on his belief in the global warming hoax that the Arctic is rapidly losing its ice, thus making his trip possible. But he and his yacht became trapped by the Arctic ice. Flanagan has asked Russian authorities to provide him with the services of a nuclear-powered icebreaker to get him out.

A SOUTH AFRICAN Navy submarine "sank" an entire NATO flotilla in an exercise off the Cape coast Sept. 4. The *SAS Manthatisi*, a German-built type 209 diesel-powered submarine, sank NATO's Standing Maritime Group 1, one of NATO's four immediate-reaction maritime forces, in the war game. The defeated flotilla was equipped with state of the art antisubmarine capability.

ITALIAN Foreign Minister Massimo D'Alema gave an interview to the daily *L'Unità* of Sept. 4, before leaving for Israel, Palestine, and Egypt, in which he condemned any scheme to exclude Hamas from peace talks. He called for Israel to immediately improve the living conditions of the Palestinians.

A Beacon of Hope

On Sept. 15, there will be convened in Germany a Schiller Institute conference which represents a potential beacon of hope for billions of inhabitants of this planet. Hundreds of people from Europe, Eurasia, the United States, Ibero-America, and Africa will come together to discuss the present crash of the international monetary-financial system, and at the same time, the measures for economic recovery worldwide.

One of these measures, which has been the focus of attention by the international LaRouche movement for decades, is the extension of the Eurasian Land-Bridge across the Bering Strait, from Siberia to Alaska, which would unite three continents: Eurasia, the Americas, and Europe. We could easily extend development corridors, preferably with magnetically levitated rail connections, down into Southwest Asia, and also directly into Africa.

As Lyndon LaRouche has explained, such a development would mean a profound geopolitical change in this planet. It would mean that no longer would nations have to depend on slow shipping, or expensive, and inefficient economically, air transport. We would be able to move not only people but freight, efficiently, by modern systems at up to 300 miles per hour, to anywhere in the world. Whole areas of the world, particularly the interior of continents which are less developed, but contain potential natural resources of value, would be accessible to humanity in an efficient way. This would mean a revolution in the economy of the world.

Yet, standing between us and this bright future, is the biggest financial-monetary crisis in modern history. To be able to seize the greatest opportunity for physical development of the world economy in centuries, we must take emergency measures, *in September*, to prevent the blowout of the U.S. economy. The first and foremost of those measures is the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA), as laid out conceptually by LaRouche at the end of August.

The HBPA, LaRouche has stressed, is not just an effort to keep mortgage-holders in their homes. It is *the* essential firewall to prevent the spillover of the financial crisis into the physical economy, and to pro-

tect the local banking institutions which will be required for social stability, and rebuilding the economy, while the hundreds of trillions of dollars in speculative assets simply disappear.

LaRouche's HBPA would ensure that no householder would be thrown out of his or her home, because of foreclosure on a mortgage. It would also protect the chartered banks, under Federal law, or those which are registered as state banks, under state law. This would not solve the financial crisis, but it would prevent the breakdown crisis of the United States, and potentially Europe—which is now pivoting on the effects of the mortgage bubble. And stopping the breakdown would give us the chance to launch a recovery program, with the same spirit that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt organized the U.S. recovery from the Depression of 1929-33.

It is this same FDR approach that would permit the United States to join with other major powers, such as Russia, China, and India, to create a new monetary system, and to embark on joint collaboration for massive, long-term, low-interest infrastructure projects. Which brings us back to the subject of the German conference on the Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

Can the U.S. shift in policy be carried out *in time* to prevent otherwise certain disaster? This is a question primarily for citizens in the states and cities of the United States, who have to use their clout with their Congressmen, to get them to move. At present, the global hedge funds, which have sucked the funds out of the banking and mortgage system, and thus created the problem, are counting on keeping Congress under control, through their campaign contributions, and otherwise. But the only thing which elected officials fear more than their moneybags, is their local constituencies, on whom they depend for bringing out the vote—and who can also throw them out on their ears.

After decades of pessimism and disaster, the American population is hungry for a vision of hope, based on economic growth and prosperity. Force passage of the HBPA, and that vision can become a reality.



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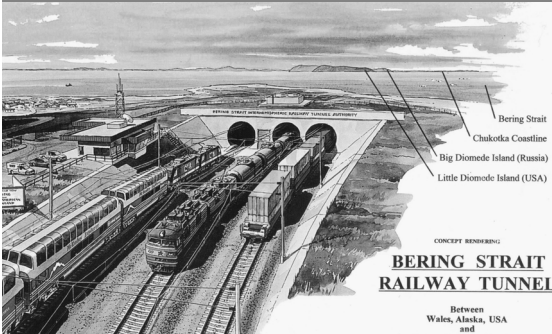
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