

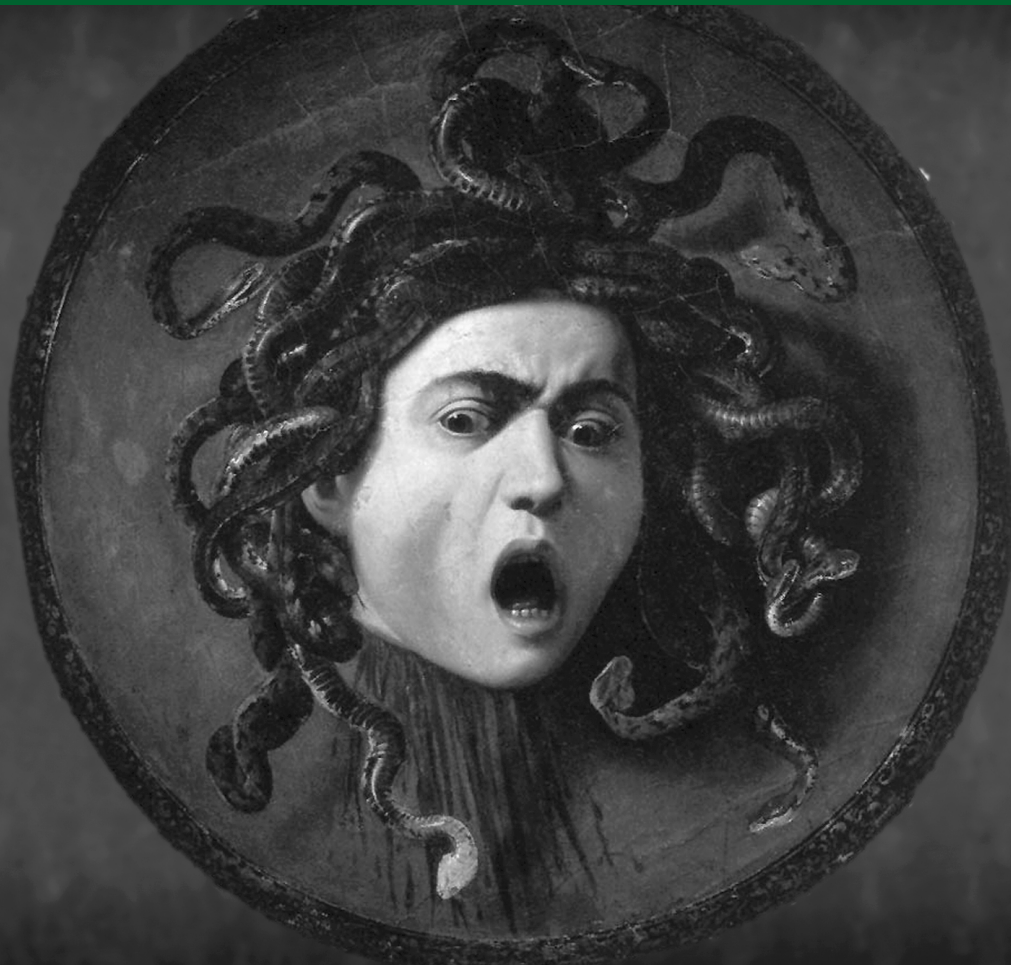
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Steps Toward World Land-Bridge at Arctic Summit
Will 9/11 and BAE Derail Cheney's Plan To Bomb Iran?
Foreclosure Crisis and Financial Crash Are Worsening

‘The Mask of Nancy Pelosi’: The Force of Tragedy



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EIR

From the Editor

We have entered a time of extreme crisis, but also opportunity, remarked Lyndon LaRouche to a meeting of diplomats this week. This issue provides essential aspects of that picture.

In our *Feature*, LaRouche lays out the dynamic of the problem—a political, cultural, and economic situation that seems to be being moved by an unseen “force of tragedy” toward disaster for the planet. Yet, like the Classical playwright, LaRouche’s presentation of the problem provides the germ of the solution, by lifting the mental outlook of the reader above the stage, and its players.

Our *Economics* section contains two major articles that spell out the concrete solutions to the economic breakdown crisis. First, we publish LaRouche’s restatement of the measures to be taken to establish a new, just world economic order. Second, we follow up our coverage of the mid-October meeting in Alaska which brought together the Arctic polar nations, and others, to discuss prospects for developing the energy resources of the region. EIR’s Marcia Merry Baker provides her first-hand report on the Arctic Summit’s most optimistic presentations, those by the Russian participants who are promoting the Bering Strait Tunnel, and development based upon nuclear energy.

Internationally, however, the undead British Empire is forging ahead in an attempt to maintain its power, through the threat of new wars, and dictatorship. The Kurdistan gambit is among the most worrisome at present—along with the intensified drumbeat for war against Iran (see *Editorial*). But not everything is going smoothly for the war-mongers, as Jeff Steinberg’s report on the resurfacing of some surprising aspects of the 9/11 and BAE scandals documents.

Our Washington report focusses on what’s happening in Congress around the housing and financial crises—where there’s evidence of progress toward LaRouche’s Homeowners and Bank Protection Act. Our new installment of *The American Patriot* series provides insight into how, during the War of 1812, American System fighter Mathew Carey dealt with the denial of reality by those in political power.

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Caravaggio.*



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‘THE MASK OF NANCY PELOSI’

The Force of Tragedy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Since the relevant summations by V.I. Vernadsky and Albert Einstein, combined, we now know of the partition of the known universe among four rigorously defined phase-spaces: the ordinary (non-biotic), the Biosphere, the Noösphere, and that still higher order of phase-space, which subsumes the Noösphere. The greatest among the challenges with which this present knowledge confronts us, is typified by the subject of Classical tragedy. Here, at the level of Classical tragedy, physical science, Classical artistic composition, and the subject of statecraft, as known to Aeschylus, Plato, Shakespeare, Lessing, and Schiller; are combined as a single subject-matter: a fourth general phase-space of reality, the true substance of the subject of history.

The book *Roosevelt and Kennedy* has a number of interesting passages on Joe Kennedy’s fascism. One is from Harold Ickes’ diary in 1938, “Roosevelt related an astonishing exchange. Kennedy had remonstrated with him for criticizing fascism in his speeches. It was all right to attack Nazism—not fascism. Why? Kennedy had said that he frankly thought we would have to ‘come to some form of fascism here.’ ‘Joe Kennedy, if he were in power,’ the President went on, ‘would give us a fascist form of government. He would organize a small powerful committee under himself as chairman and this committee would run the country without much reference to the Congress.’”

On the subject of tragedy: since the U.S. general mid-term election of November 2006, when the U.S. Congress had an estimated 70% popularity with the U.S. population, until now, less than a full year later, the estimated popularity of the Congress has fallen below 11%, a fall largely due to the role of

Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi. For similar causes, the U.S. dollar has also fallen, that at a presently accelerating rate. This threatened ruin of the prospects of the Democratic Party which Mrs. Pelosi’s misconduct has done much to produce, has now imperilled the continued existence of the original constitutional form of our republic.

This is, at this present moment, our present national tragedy, and, perhaps also an actually global tragedy. Shades of the fable of the horse-shoe nail: if our U.S. does not escape this self-inflicted tragedy which Pelosi’s case expresses, the U.S. will not be able to play its indispensable part in contributing to the recovery of the world from the onrushing, global breakdown-crisis now fully under way. On this account, civilization world-wide is also imperilled.

The most obvious factor behind the dismal pattern of policy-shaping in which Speaker Pelosi’s decadence has been a crucial instrument, can be traced from the beginning of 2006, but, as has been shown, more, and more flagrantly since the beginning of 2007, has been consistent with the policies of not only certain Kennedy circles (e.g., Mrs. Maria Kennedy Shriver Schwarzengger), but also with the convergence of Mrs. Pelosi’s practice with the economic and “permanent revolution, permanent war” policies of British (Fabian Society) spy Alexander Helphand, his dupe Leon Trotsky, Vice-President Dick Cheney, Samuel P. Huntington, George Shultz, and Felix Rohatyn.¹ The clear intention behind this recent and continuing, assigned role of Mrs. Pelosi’s image, like a

1. I.e., more recently, the “Parvus-Trotsky” doctrine of so-called “revolution in military affairs” is to be traced explicitly to Huntington’s *The Soldier and The State*, and to the spreading popularity, on secondary school and college campuses, of mass indoctrination in terrorist (“gladiatorial,” e.g., ideologically Romantic, fascist) models of so-called “computer games.”



PRNewsFoto

Maria Kennedy Shriver cheers for hubby, California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr. President Franklin Roosevelt said that if Kennedy were in power, he "would give us a fascist form of government."



EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

Nancy Pelosi's decadence as Speaker of the House is consistent with the policies of such Kennedy circles as Maria Shriver Schwarzenegger, as well as Felix Rohatyn.

Medusan mask of infamy, is to set up the situation for the election of a Republican candidate, such as an otherwise unelectable, presently leading prospect for this role, former New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, by default, in 2008.

To this effect, former Mayor Giuliani has acquired a circle of special advisors who, when their past performance is considered, represent, combined, a freakish right-wing political zoo, the virtual inhabitants of H.G. Wells' "Island of Dr. Moreau."²

Such cases are typical of the true processes of tragedies in real history, as in Classical drama. This point is illustrated by the ruin of Greece in the Peloponnesian War, as in the account of tragedy by Aeschylus, or, by Shakespeare, Friedrich Schil-

ler, and in relevant works, such as *The Bravo*, of high-ranking American intelligence operative James Fenimore Cooper.³ Unfortunately, university education being as decadent as what it has become, generally speaking, over the course of the past century or so, our reigning, political class of today has never really understood the swindle used to dupe them in such a fashion, again, and again, and again.

The key to understanding how most of our leading politicians, and others, became dupes for that game in which Pelosi is being played, can be discovered by studying what must be

2. Norman Podhoretz, Bill ("Simple") Simon, Steve "Flat Earth" Forbes, Daniel Pipes, Grover Norquist, James Woolsey, and John Bolton.

3. James Fenimore Cooper was, like Edgar Allan Poe, a birth-right member, and high-ranking operative of the United States' intelligence organization, The Society of the Cincinnati, the Society which had been founded by George Washington, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Washington's second-in-command, Alexander Hamilton.

fairly described as nothing less bad than the stupidity which today's relevant university graduates have shown, in practice, as their certifiable political and scientific ignorance of the actual subject of real-life Classical tragedy.

Some definitions are essential at this juncture.

Contrary to induced popular belief, Classical tragedy since Aeschylus, has one clear, unchanging definition in the legacy of the best among the examples of leading poets, playwrights, and other relevant composers, such as Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Friedrich Schiller. Typically incompetent, current academic views on this subject, have been sometimes associated with the teaching of the subjects of Shakespeare by Romantics such as Coleridge and Bradley. Crude, but relevant, nonetheless, is the witless and vulgar practice of attaching the rubric "tragedy" to almost any misfortunate occurrence. Contrary to popular illiteracy of today, the civilized use of the term, tragedy, has a precise, very important, and scientifically rigorous meaning, especially for those in the terrible grip of the threat to today's presently real-life consequences. This notion of tragedy, is the subject of a strategic-intelligence assessment which must now be considered by any seriously competent viewer of the present U.S. situation.

For purpose of this needed reflection, begin now with two excerpts from Act I, Scene 2 of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. Shakespeare does come to the point quickly, in his fashion.

First: Cassius to Brutus: (answering Brutus' question concerning the influence of Julius Caesar):

Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus: and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.
Men at some times are masters of their fates:
The Fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings....

Second: Cassius: Did Cicero say anything?

Casca: Ay, he spoke Greek.

Cassius: To what effect?

Casca: Nay, an I tell you that, I'll ne'er look you i'
the face again: but those that understood him
smiled at one another, and shook their heads; but,
for mine own part, it was Greek to me....

There lies, well expressed, with the great perfection in economy, the essence of Shakespeare's genius.

This was no mere piece of literary fiction. Shakespeare captured what we know today as the real-life outcome of precisely that factor in our presently ongoing national history identified by that pair of references from Shakespeare's first scene of the drama.

In all Classical tragedy, some voiceless force of will, such as the ghost of Hamlet, grips the ensemble of the parts played by nearly all among the principal players in the drama. Those

characters can not free themselves from the grip of that encompassing destiny over their will. So, Shakespeare put the words of wisdom into the mouth of his spokesman from *Hamlet*, the character Horatio, speaking as the corpse of fallen Hamlet is then being carried from the scene:

...let me speak to the yet unknowing world
How these things came about: so shall you hear
Of carnal, bloody, and unnatural acts;
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths put on by cunning and forc'd cause;
And, in this upshot, purposes mistook.
...
Of that I shall have also cause to speak
And from his mouth whose voice will draw on no
more:
But let this same be presently performed,
Even while men's mind are wild: lest more
mischance
On plots and errors happen.

With those words from the character Horatio, let the just concluded, but, thus, self-recurring dramatic tragedy of our own nation's present time be performed for us assembled here, today, word for word, action for action, before our assembled audience which has, once again, heard Horatio's words, this time in search of reflective understanding. So, Friedrich Schiller referred to the mind of the common member of the audience for the play, who leaves the performance of tragedy on stage a better citizen than he himself had been before he had entered the theater that time.

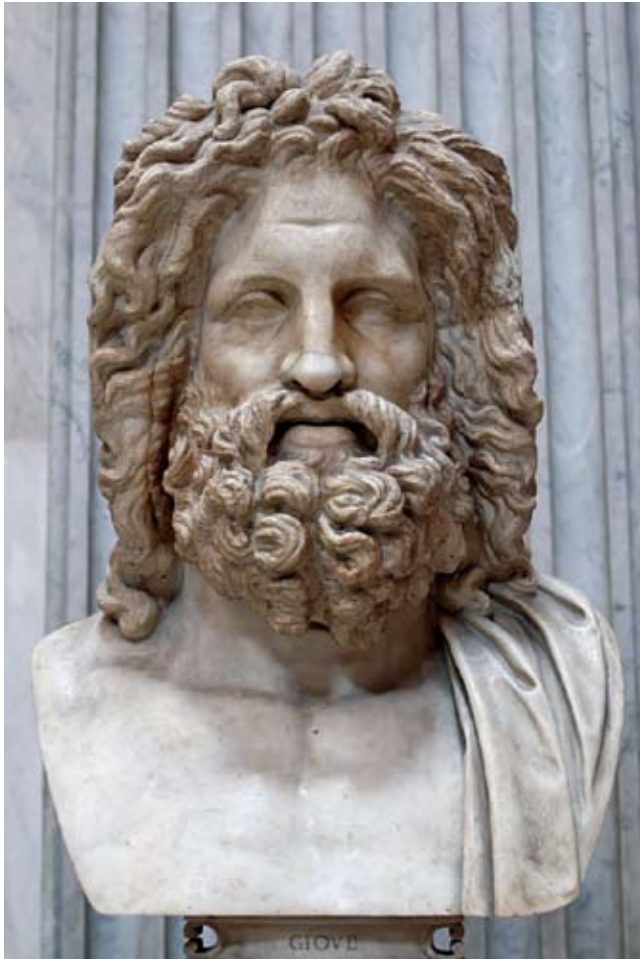
What is it which had gripped the characters played on stage, such that each performed as under the grip of an unseen wicked will, compelled to act as if by the whim of a higher, unseen, voiceless power? Why, similarly, did so many Democratic members of the Congress submit to Pelosi's scornful whips and lashes, when her folly and its consequences were so insistently, repeatedly transparent? What strange, eerie force of compulsion impelled them to submit, again, and again, and again? What is she, the bearer of this mask of anarchy, and in real life this mere, pathetic creature, that they, seemingly strong-willed men and women, should degrade themselves, and their nation's fate, so, again and again, as if by the whips of her errant will?

To illustrate this point, take the doubly ironical case from Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*.

Prometheus Bound

In Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, Prometheus is condemned, by the Olympian Zeus, to a long period of torture: to be tortured while shackled for the alleged offense of making knowledge of the use of fire⁴ available to mortal human be-

4. Or, nuclear fission.



The Olympian Zeus banned the spread of the knowledge of the use of fire—i.e., scientific and technological progress—to mortals. Here, the Otricoli Zeus at the Vatican Museum.

ings. The type of society which that Zeus represents, is what was known in ancient Classical Greek times by the name of “the oligarchical model” of societies, such as the Persian Empire, and the practice of helotry (slavery) by the Delphic tyranny of Lycurgus’ Sparta.

This still-persisting, European model of tyrannical (e.g., oligarchical) rule, is made clear by examining the practices of the Delphi cults, that of Gaea, Pythias-Pythia, and Apollo.⁵ That is also the actually historical model of oligarchical tyrannies, including that of Caesarian Rome, and as a persisting pestilence in European culture from that period forward to the present day. This, which was known in ancient Greek times of Demosthenes as the “Persian,” or “oligarchical” model, has been the model for all the approximately global forms of imperial rule in European history since that time. These cases

5. The Apollo-Pythia relationship is identical to that of the Apollo-Dionysus cult of tragedy, as that was faithfully echoed by Friedrich Nietzsche’s cult of Apollonian/Dionysian tragedy.

include the Roman Empire, Byzantium, the Norman-Venetian medieval system of the Crusades, and Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier form of imperialism which menaces, and ravages our U.S. republic, and other nations, today.

The characteristic clearly exhibited by all such oligarchical models of tragedy, is the same expressed by the Olympian Zeus’ banning the spread of the knowledge of the use of fire to mortal persons. Thus, by such banning of scientific and technological progress, as by contemporary Liberalism’s empiricist and positivist cults, the majority of the population is degraded to the mental and social status of something like cattle: forbidden access to knowledge of forms of behavior outside the range of what is prescribed for them by their masters. Here, in this suppression of the scientific and related creative powers of the human minds of the mass of the population, lies the essence of *the principled force of tragedy*.

That, precisely that turn to so-called Liberal economic policies, has been the chief general cause of the downfall of our once-proud economy, and the increasingly savage loss of what were formerly the constitutional rights of the lower eighty percentile of our population’s income-brackets.

In all competently composed Classical tragedy, there is a silent, invisible power which herds the members of society, by force of will, into a restricted range of allowed choices of behavior. This is as reported, above, from the mouths of Cassius and Casca, or from the mouth of Shakespeare’s Hamlet, or reported there by the allusion of Horatio’s concluding remarks. The force of tragedy expressed, is of that “silent electric fence” quality of control which is of the type expressed, implicitly, on stage, by the devilishly fancied image of the phantom of Hamlet’s father.

So, as the victim of such control over his fears, or rages, is induced to destroy himself, or herself; so, an entire nation, like our own, may be driven, as recently, like a herd of maddened cattle, as by the crafted terror of “9/11,” or Hermann Göring’s earlier, Cheney-like role in orchestrating the 1933 burning of the Reichstag, into destroying itself, even its entire culture.

In the case of *Prometheus Bound*, the playwright has brought what must have been, in reality, the terribly silent, potent spirit, that Satan-like pagan god Zeus, with his Olympian lackeys, on stage, where the craft of the playwright has forced that Satanic Zeus and his lackeys to speak, and, by this device, thus permits the audience to hear a creature, such as Zeus, who was composed by the playwright as a talking substitute for the performance of the same kind of dramatic function as the silent ghost from *Hamlet*. In all great compositions of Classical tragedy, such as those works of Aeschylus, Shakespeare, or Schiller, the ghastly power appears on stage, as in the wars crafted by the lying Cheney and Tony Blair now, to reveal the awful truth of the tyranny which reigns over mortal mankind,

In real life, the force of great tragedy which may cast its shadow on stage, or in real history, is never actually seen or

heard directly by the audience. It is expressed as a silent force which moves, in drama, as might disembodied footprints across the stage of the theater, or, in real life, footprints of an unseen, awesome creature, or a dank, chill wisp of breeze cruelly touching living cheek. It is said to be “a spooky feeling.” Yet, on stage, or in real life, it is that sense of a ghastly prescience which often impels individuals, or entire societies, to destroy themselves, and one another, as did the doomed characters from Shakespeare’s *Julius Caesar*, or *Macbeth*, or *Hamlet*.⁶

Thus, the successful composition or performance of a great work of artistic tragedy, impels the author, director, and actors, to craft their movements and speech in such a way as to impart that sense of the potent, but unseen, unheard, awful presence of the force of tragic principle to the audience, to create, in the mind of the audience, belief in the eerie existence of the efficient presence: speaking, to chilling effect, as through the voice of the drunk from Eugene O’Neill’s *The Iceman Cometh*: “Hickey, you took the life out of the booze!” It is a belief which voicelessly bends the will, as if by an invisible physical principle. The mind of the audience for the drama must be compelled to feel that invisible, unheard presence, which the drama shows must necessarily exist in the guise of an invisible hand, like a silently whispered comma, which controls the action and fate of the characters on stage. Such are the requirements, and goal of the composition and performance of true Classical tragedy. The final, added requirement, is that that choice of unseen, efficient presence must not be merely fanciful, but true.

As on the Classical stage, so it is in the ongoing real life on the streets outside.

The source of the powerful effect which the able use of that device is sufficient to place in the hands of the capable Classical director and acting company, is no mere fantasy; it is an expression of the same principle we encounter in great and valid discoveries in physical science. Only the illiterate dolt would deny this reality. To wit:

The Footprint of Science & Art

The principle toward which I have pointed, here, above, is not a phantom of the theatrical stage. Its power to produce a sensed effect, like that of physical blows, on stage, is the same ontological quality of power we meet in the role of efficient discovery of universal physical principles in experimental science. Here lies the key to understanding the same principle’s efficiency on the Classical stage, or a poem such as Keats’ *Ode to a Grecian Urn*, or as presented in the concluding

6. Here lies the crucial practical distinction between Classical or Romantic presentation of what was composed as a Classical drama on stage. The avoidance, as by vulgarization, of the playwright’s intended presentation of a virtually tangible, ghostly aura of evil on stage, as intended in Shakespeare’s *Richard III*, for example, is what separates the intended, Classical performance of the play from a Romantic, or, Brechtian perversion.

ing pages of Shelley’s *In Defence of Poetry*.⁷

It is, unfortunately, customary, these days, to presume, as empiricists do, that a principle of nature inheres in a mathematical formulation, or, in art, a crude display of emotion, or mere splatter.⁸ Actually, a mathematical formulation is, at its best, a mere footprint; the principle is expressed, in actual physical science of such as the Pythagorean Archytas’ doubling of the cube physically, Theaetetus’ discovery of the Platonic solids, or Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of the principle of gravitation, as in Classical tragedy, which appears as if the uplifting experience of the action of the invisible foot. Kepler’s two principal discoveries of physical principle, of gravitation, each as an expression of the organization of the Solar system, are apt illustrations of this point for our purposes here.

In Classical drama, as in the modern Riemannian astrophysics of V.I. Vernadsky and Albert Einstein, the universe we inhabit is a finite, self-bounded universe. There are no visible external boundaries, but the self-boundedness of the relevant physical space-time is clearly demonstrated in action, nonetheless.⁹ So it is with those ghosts of well-composed Classical tragedy which haunt the wills of the victims. It is those kinds of boundaries, as typified by the infinitesimal of the Leibniz-Bernoulli calculus, which are the silent and invisible, but efficient “footsteps” of Classical tragedy.¹⁰

This use of drama is not fantasy; it is the education of insight into the true, underlying nature of the crucial challenge of real life.

The Case of the Diodorus Chronicle

On this matter of the use of drama to inform the practice of actually making history, the accounts of the Roman (Sicil-

7. See the concluding paragraphs of Percy Shelley’s *In Defence of Poetry*, on times in which there is an upsurge within a population, of the power of “imparting profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature.” As in the conducting, “between the notes,” by Wilhelm Furtwängler, is an expression of the same principle required for the performance of a Classical drama on stage. It is this principle which defines all competent presentation of Classical art, as in Rembrandt, and that always for the same principle of reason.

8. The cruelest passion is an expression of dispassionately cruel cold-bloodedness, like that of Dostoevsky’s Grand Inquisitor.

9. The incompetence of the denial of the ontologically infinitesimal of the Leibniz calculus, by de Moivre, D’Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, and assertions to the same effect respecting thermodynamics by Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, and the Machian Ludwig Boltzmann, or modern positivists such as Russell, von Neumann, and Norbert Wiener, typify the cases of those (in fact) neo-Cartesian of the denial of the ontological actuality of an experimentally proven existence of a universal physical principle. The same pathological error of the empiricists and positivists, is expressed as the inherent decadence of post-Classical poets, or musical composers or performing artists, whose concoctions contain no efficient principle, but only some sensuous, mechanistic sort of “gimmick,” or musical performers, or editors of publications, who invoke a cheap sort of *rubato* that they might avoid the comma.

10. As in Shelley, footnote 7.

ian) chronicler Diodorus Siculus, say that the Olympians were actually the sons of a victim of parricide, sons, who having murdered their father, set their mother, Olympia, no mere Speaker Pelosi, up as ruler. Diodorus identifies them as representatives of a transoceanic culture which had settled near what we call the Strait of Gibraltar, and imposed their rule on a sedentary race of Berbers. The account identifies the Olympians as, actually, a sea-going culture which preyed upon the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean, as part of those “Peoples of the Sea” whose residual coastal cities and factories haunted the locales of the Mediterranean coast during the several millennia preceding that approximately 700 B.C. emergence of Mediterranean civilization from a preceding dark age.¹¹

Out from these ancient mists where the real and fancied intermingle, there had emerged a division within the ranks of those we today refer to as “ancient Greeks,” a division between the antecedents of the Olympian Delphic cult-faction and what emerged as the Classical Greeks of such as Thales, Heracleitus, Solon, the Pythagoreans, and the other circles of Socrates and Plato. As Plato defines this conflict, in his letters and part of his other locations, the essential struggle is two-fold. There is the conflict with the imperial, oligarchical forces of Babylon and later Mesopotamia, and also the conflict of the legacy of Solon of Athens marshalled against the oligarchical (Olympian) forces of Lycurgus’ Delphic Sparta. The summation of the issue of this conflict, between Prometheus and the Olympian Zeus, is presented by Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*.

Since that period of European history, the most essential struggle within what we recognize as the history of European culture, has been that between Prometheus and the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus’ *Prometheus* trilogy: a struggle between man as made in the image of the Creator (as in *Genesis* 1:26-31) and the contrary, pro-Satanic Olympian Zeus, who relegates men and women, as today’s oligarchs still do, to the rank of virtual cattle who live, as beasts do, steered through life less by intellect, than by sight, sound, touch, and smell.

The invisible, but nonetheless efficient force of tragedy in human existence generally, is that fear of something like Aeschylus’ Olympian Zeus, which bends the wills of men and women into avoiding the feared displeasure of the powerful, Satanic figure of the fictitious Zeus. It is the mechanism of that induced submission—“But, I have to!”—which is the fateful hand of tragedy, like the ghost from Hamlet, whose appearance impels foolish Hamlet, and the others, wildly, to their self-destruction, as the fools who crawl before the satanic whims of Cheney today.

11. The dating of “about 700 B.C.,” references a naval alliance, against rapacious Tyre and its Punic colonies, among the Egyptians (presumably of maritime Cyrenaica), Etruria, and Ionia. It was the same Cyrenaica, later famous for the role of the great Eratosthenes, which would be crucial in Alexander’s defeat of Tyre and of the forces of the Persian empire.

It is urgent that we stress, that the Zeus of the real-life stage does not exist in that form we put him on stage in a theater. Nor does the ghost which Hamlet seems to believe he sees as his father. They are false faces which the victim’s imagination places, like masks, upon a very real, and, in this case, evil force of destiny. These are, on the one side, phantoms of the stage; but, they are very real, in the sense that it is the manipulation of these phantoms of the stage which reflects the way in which the superstitious mind is controlled on the streets of real life, as in the U.S. Congress presently. So, by mastering those crucial fantasies placed upon the stage of our public life, we would be empowered to master ourselves.

Zeus, like the mask seen as Hamlet’s father, actually exists as a phantom of the mind, which one is imagined to hear speaking: “Do as I say, or else!” The entirety of the *Iliad* is permeated with such stuff. “The gods are displeased!” “You will have bad luck!” Sometimes the will of the victim is broken into submission in such ways; sometimes, evil prefers to tease the intended victim, by playing upon that victim’s superstitions, such that the victim himself, or herself, invents a terrible, magical, fancied judgment upon himself, such that he might be impelled to add the controlling force of a self-destructive delusion adopted as a way to gain “good luck,” as the tragic figure of Treasury Secretary Henry Paulsen seems to have chosen today. Real life experience is filled with instances of such pathetic behavior, even, as with Paulsen, among the highest ranks of government and kindred places.

Such is the *force of tragedy* in its real-life incarnations.

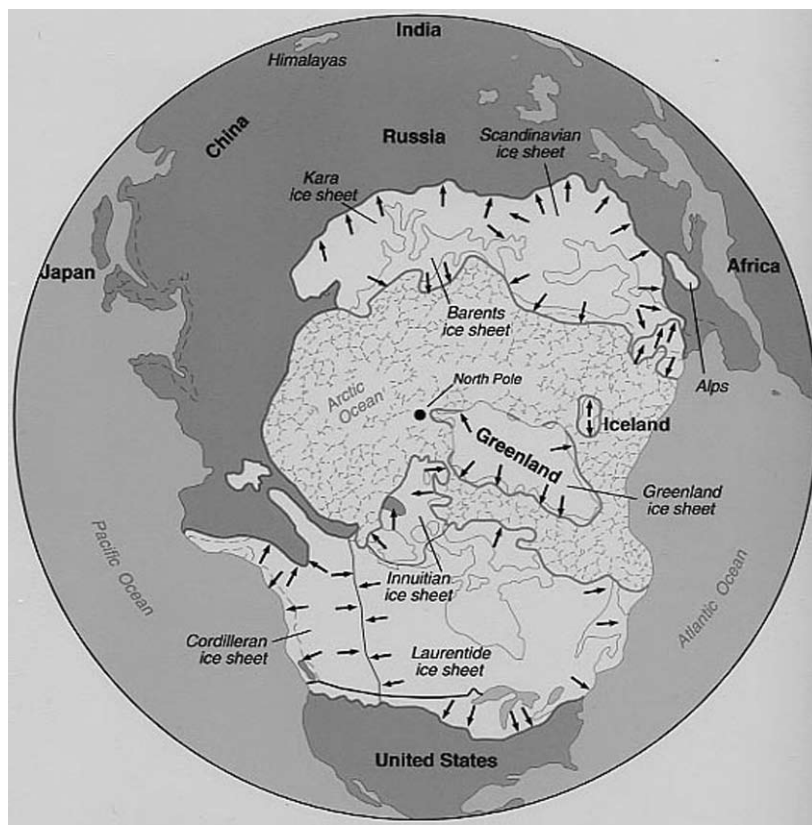
So, sometimes, the force of tragedy has been expressed by those members of the U.S. Congress who cringe into submission when the mask-likeness of Speaker Nancy Pelosi appears in their imaginations.

Yet, although Zeus, like Hamlet’s father, or Speaker Pelosi’s mask, are fantasies of the fearfully credulous, the controlling impulse which such phantoms evoke, is very real. Consider the way in which those who were the seemingly mighty are fallen before the present of such fears.

1. Sea-Power: An Interlude

As a working rule-of-thumb, we must allow the likelihood that human culture, in the form of a social form of culture, has possibly existed on this planet for as much as two millions years. Nonetheless, the presently known pattern of recent habitation of mankind on the planet, dates from less than 20,000 years ago, since, approximately, the onset of the general melting of the glaciation which had dominated the northern hemisphere’s land-areas for about 200,000 years. (Although archaeology has shown that well-defined human cultures, in the modern sense of cultures, had appeared in some exposed continental areas of Europe, for example, be-

FIGURE 1
Extent of Glaciation During the Most Recent Ice Age



Source: <http://shiro.wustl.edu>.

fore the great, more recent, net melt of the previous long cycle of glaciation had begun.¹²) Nonetheless, the pattern of human habitation (and climates) of the region of the land-mass north of the Equator, including some from earlier than 20,000 years ago, does show us some extremely important features of the way in which what has become modern world culture had evolved during the recent 10,000 or more years. There is no reasonable doubt, presently, of the validity of the portrait of pre-history presented in Plato's *Timaeus*.

For example: One among the crucial events in this recent history of planetary culture, was the massive breakthrough of sea-water, via the Mediterranean, into what had been a great fresh-water lake, now presented in the form of the Black Sea. Thus, the time between the assumption of the existence of a transoceanic, sea-going (maritime) culture, prior to the developments of (very roughly) approximately 20,000 to 8,000 years ago, and the development of colonization, upstream, of important rivers by branches of what had been maritime cul-

12. We are presently in the onset of a long wave, of subsumed exceptional intervals of as much as decades or longer, toward re-glaciation of the northern Hemisphere's land-areas.

tures, is now one of the most important areas of strategic investigation by anthropologists and historians. We are looking, thus, into the origins of certain cultural archetypes from such periods of relatively more accessible kinds of ancient traditions, the more accessible archetypes deeply embedded, like fossil history, in the roots of existing branches of cultures today.

There are some points of such investigations for which we do have good answers, or, better said, very useful ones, speaking pedagogically. The preceding references to certain matters of what is to be fairly understood as "pre-history," bring us around to the bearing of this interlude on the matter of tragedy. As follows:

Dogs, Cats, People & Pre-History

The issue here, in this intermezzo, is now language, that of people as distinct from the utterances by domesticated household pets such as cats and, most emphatically, dogs. The subject might be better, and briefly, termed "irony," meaning "the pre-history of irony."

To wit:

MIT RLE's Chomsky and Minsky notwithstanding, there never was, and never will be a higher ape which is human.¹³ What fellows of that persuasion have never accepted, and, probably, never will, is the fact that what we must distinguish as the mental life of the

human individual, and the social processes generated by that distinction, have no basis in the internal characteristics of any animal species. However, experience with the distinction of domesticated animals, especially dogs raised and kept as household pets, which I now reference in this interlude, is

13. Decades past, there were two professors, Noam Chomsky and Marvin Minsky, at "the works" of MIT's RLE, who undertook a project of torturing a laboratory chimpanzee, whom they named "Noam Chimpsky." Decades earlier, that project came into my area of interest in, and opposition to the work on "artificial intelligence" and related matters of RLE's specialty. They, prompted largely by the "Cybernetics" project, developed, under the coordination of the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation's Alex Bavelas et al., sought to define intelligence, and the steering of human behavior, in a mechanistic sort of bio-chemical way (e.g., "task-oriented, problem-solving group" theory), which I had studied intently, from early 1948, and then opposed as a fad which was clearly, and systemically anti-scientific in principle, that to the present time. The founding of that project of the Macy Foundation, MIT's RLE, and others, was steered significantly from London, along lines defined by British Brigadier John Rawlings Rees, virtually the modern pioneer in "brainwashing," and the leading figure. Rees was of outstanding influence in the founding and direction of the London Tavistock Clinic otherwise remembered for the work of Melanie Klein, and an outstanding figure in the field of "brainwashing" of targeted individuals and groups.

most useful for study of the way in which such pets do appear to attempt, and are, yet, unable to simulate actually human behavior. This brings the implications of the 200,000 or more recent years of the existence and activity of our human species to the time before the close of the last ice age, that in a way which is extremely relevant to the subject-matter within which the indicated, pathological case of Speaker Pelosi presents itself.

The background for this aspect of the report is, briefly, as follows.

Probably, the most significant single outcome of the work of that great Russian “polymath,” Academician V.I. Vernadsky, was his use of his discovery of the hard proof of the existence of the Biosphere, as a reference-point for the consequent, further discovery, of the Noösphere. The latter, principled distinction of man from beasts (Noösphere from Biosphere), forces our attention, ever more emphatically, to a particular aspect and implication of the same point which I have recently emphasized afresh, respecting Johannes Kepler’s discovery of the principle of organization of the orbital pathways of the Solar system.

I emphasize here, as in relevant other locations, that the effort to define the principles of the organization of the Solar system (in particular) from the standpoint of a reductionist mathematics, confronts us, as in the case of the harmonics of the Solar system, with the proof that neither vision, nor hearing, by itself, affords us a competent view of the universe which we experience.¹⁴ The fact which I have emphasized, in those locations, is that our respective senses, taken each one at a time, do not provide us a reliable interpretation of the experience of each sense-organ. Rather, we must regard our sensory apparatus as akin, on this account, to the useful array of artificial instrumentation which we craft and employ to afford us a kind of “sensory” experience which is more or less unreachable with the same degree of usefulness through reliance on our native sensory apparatus alone. This, as I have emphasized in relevant published locations, is exhibited most dramatically in the case of the design of instruments required for investigations of the type of which Bernhard Riemann has warned us, into the so-called “sub-atomic” or astronomical domains.¹⁵

Experimental truth is accessed, in all cases, by the faculty of human judgment, which must interpret the meaning of sense-, or sense-like experience through cognitive powers specific to the development of the human mind, not a literal reading of the senses as such. This was shown, most dramatically, for all competent modern physical science, by Johannes Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of the nested principles of universal gravitation, and of the composition of the Solar

system, and related measurement of gravitation within it, as a whole.¹⁶

This experimentally premised judgment on the subject of human sense-perception’s role, must be coupled with a unique fact which sets the human species absolutely apart from all lower forms of life. This is the situation in which the relationship of pet dog to man comes in as a key to discovering the way in which that crucial distinction functions.¹⁷

The crucial statistical fact about the difference between beast and man, even between dogs and their putatively beloved-of-dog owners, is expressed by the categorical functional distinction of the relatively fixed, relative potential population-density of any animal species, as to be contrasted with the willful increase of societies’ relative potential population-density. Man, unlike the beasts, is capable of willfully increasing society’s culturally heritable relative potential population-density.

This difference between the characteristic determinations of the relative potential population-densities of all species of animals (e.g., the Biosphere), and that of mankind (the Noösphere), must be traced, as Academician Vernadsky’s work does, to cognitive processes typical of the human individual (the Noösphere), but categorically absent among all lower forms of life.

Look, very carefully, at the manner in which this distinction between man and beast is expressed within the loving relationship between human members of “the pack,” and those humans’ moments of sometimes gripping anguish over the short life-expectancies of their pet dogs.¹⁸ That said, the relevant point of fact here, is the seeming expression of human habits among pet household dogs, and the characteristic distinctions between the members of the relationship’s respective species, especially when this comparison is traced over thousands of years of relevant evidence, especially in the crucial matter of language.

Many animal species present us with members of their type which perform what might appear to the suggestible among us as human traits, such as parrots, the talking crows with split tongues, and so on. This acquired behavior can be “trained,” that to the effect that circus animals, and others of certain species can appear to simulate elements of human behavior; observers of this induced behavior by animals tend,

14. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on “Sight & Sound,” in “Draft Platform of 2008,” *EIR*, Aug. 31, 2008; and, “How Space Is Organized,” *EIR*, Sept. 14, 2008.

15. Bernhard Riemann, 1854 habilitation dissertation.

16. See the LYM detailed reports on the crucial features of the uniquely original discoveries of Kepler, www.wlym.com/~animations. As Albert Einstein emphasized, in particular, all competent modern physical science is derived from a course of development rooted in the original work of Kepler, as completed in an approximately formal sense, by the work of Bernhard Riemann.

17. Cat-lovers notwithstanding, cats are, as any dog, or pet-owner should know, not dogs. Purr as they might, cats are, relatively speaking, intrinsically feral, where domesticated dogs (especially) adapt readily into membership in what they respond to as family-like “dog-packs” within which the relevant “pet owner” with “top-dog” rank among them, usually has the last word.

18. Just at the time that the creature becomes most nearly a human companion in relevant behavioral respects, the old dog dies!

romantically, to project a human quality of intention behind the animal's imitation of what seems to be a typically human act. Those observers have blinded themselves to the most characteristic difference between human beings and all animal species.

Reflection on the adducible history of human cultures' development even during only the recent 20,000 years or longer, shows us something which should have been obvious to us about the essential difference between the actual mental powers of the typical human individual and what are projected, rather recklessly, as kindred mental powers of animal species.¹⁹

The pathological trait which I am attacking here, at this point, is those traits which are, implicitly, the effect of presuming that the images imparted to us, as opinions, by our particular sense-experiences, are literal images from the real world, rather than being, as they are, in fact, only "instrument readings." The best selection of evidence for this fact, is the case of Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of general gravitation within our Solar System, by his contrasting the ironical juxtaposition of the faculty of vision to the harmonics associated with the sense of musical hearing.

If we trace the actual way in which that unique discovery by Kepler was crafted, rather than the absurd, and frankly fraudulent myth imposed by Galileo's radiated influence on the silly Isaac Newton, we should have stumbled across the fundamental difference between the minds of dog and of man in that way.²⁰ That brings us back to the lessons to be learned, inclusively, from the emergence and development of European culture during the course of the post-Ice-Age developments of the recent, approximately 20,000 years.

Where Is Physical Space-Time?

The commonplace error of popular opinion about physical space-time, still today, is the assumption that matter, such as objects, are floating in a Euclidean-like, infinitely vast space. That ignorant, but popular opinion, is fostered by those who seek to interpret astronomical space as being self-evidently Euclidean space, whereas, in fact, no crucial, physical-experimental evidence has ever actually been presented for the existence of Euclidean space, or, Cartesian space-time. Rather, the idea of specifically Euclidean space was a piece



Like the talking parrot, some animals can be trained to simulate certain aspects of human behavior; but anyone who thinks this projects a human quality of intention, is blinded to the essential difference between man and all animal species.

of, literally, what is termed, technically, as Sophistry: as a Euclidean scheme concocted decades after the death of the leading scientific minds of ancient Greece, such as Plato. The argument of the Sophists was, that the set of definitions, axioms, and postulates upon which the entire edifice of Euclidean geometry was erected, was not only submitted without proof, but premised on the assumption that proof were neither required, nor desirable. Indeed! That swindle persists, available from some in leading academic circles, if at high prices to the student, still today.

As Johannes Kepler demonstrated, and as Albert Einstein emphasized, Euclidean-like, infinitely extended space-time, never actually existed. What we know, is that what we discover, experimentally, to be universal physical principles, such as universal gravitation, bound physical space-time, defining thus a finite, rather than an infinite space, a physical space-time which is self-bounded by what are discoverable, experimentally, as principles, as Kepler proved gravitation, without allowance for, or need of "external" spatial boundaries: presenting us, thus, with an implicitly expanding universe. This was already implicit in the discoveries of Kepler, discoveries which, essentially, echo ancient sources of scientific thought, such as the Pythagoreans and their Egyptian forerunners.

Not only do we know this today, but the root of such knowledge is traced to as far back as ancient calendars, from tens of thousands or more years ago, including calendars whose internal characteristic corresponds to the implied prac-

19. Our pet dogs are telling us something about all this, which we should be capable of recognizing, if we would only pay closer attention to reality, rather than "go to the dogs," so to speak, by indulging ourselves in relics of maudlin, childish, fairy-tale-like fantasies. Your dog is counting on you to supply human services, saying, in effect, "We dogs have short lives; please hurry up"; for that task, you must learn to behave like an actual human being, rather than going to the dogs!

20. Dogs of the world have spent recent centuries, attempting to deliver that pee-mail warning to Isaac Newton's dupes on every available lamp-post and fireplug, all to no avail. Perhaps it had been better delivered directly, perhaps by the famous dog of Samuel Johnson?

tice of ocean-going maritime cultures of a type which might be attributable to a time no later than the 200,000-year interval when massive glaciation dominated most of northern Eurasia and North America. That was a time which the oceans were about 400 feet lower than in modern times: a time of glaciation toward which long-term climactic trends are pointing, again, for today—unless we find some way to manage that long-term trend to our advantage.

These conceptions which I have just so summarized, are not accessible to the lower forms of life, nor to Sophists past or present, but only to those with honorable standing within mankind, and that only in the fashion which I have just indicated. As the case of the antiquity of the Zodiac attests most simply, mankind's increasing power of conception of the universe, is a product of specifically human characteristics, characteristics of the specifically human processes of cognition which are entirely absent in the lower forms of life.

The Indispensable Thesis

The specifically characteristic increase of the relative potential population-density of the human species, when contrasted with the relatively fixed characteristic of the animal species, has the effective form of equivalence to a biologically-determined, characteristic up-shift of the characteristic "nature" of a non-human species, the equivalent of a change of species-nature in the evolution of among those lower forms of life which are the animal species. *The typical expression of this kind of up-shift within the bounds of a single human species, is not merely cultural in form, but also a distinction which is efficiently an expression of a fundamental physical principle, in effect.*

The most notable among the corollary facts of this matter, is that there are, in fact, no equivalents of human creative behavior to be found among the animal species. It were fair to suggest, that the best animal behavior, as among well-treated dogs as household pets, does resemble, outwardly, superficially, those aspects of human behavior which, apparently, have nothing to do, functionally, with the actually creative powers of the human individual mind. The distinction which must be enforced as a matter of definition, on this account, is that which is implicitly clear from Academician Vernadsky's distinction of the Noösphere from the Biosphere. *In other words, human creative powers have no discernible basis in the processes manifestly specific to the animal brain. History, as I have treated it here, points to the answer to the issues which I have, thereby, thus posed.*

That point which I have just made, might bestir a frenzy among some readers stricken with anxiety at this point, readers who will not have thought through the crucial facts which I present here. To assist such perplexed fellows, it were sufficient for the purposes of my account thus far, that one should think of the human individual's animal-like aspect as "plugged into," as if by resonance, a higher principle within what we may otherwise regard as the physical universe, and that it is

that "connection," so to speak, which supplies the "factor" of the manifest higher qualities distinguishing the human individual essentially from the beast.

On more familiar sorts of theological ground, we are dealing here with the subject referred to as "the human soul." The commonplace problem of conception arises when we attempt to equate a "human soul" with an "animal soul." The more appropriate way of approaching these issues, is to compare the difference between the human and the "animal soul," in terms of reference to the differences of phase-spaces, among the abiotic, Biosphere, and Noösphere, and to, thus, emphasize the point, for purposes of comparison, that, contrary to the wilder superstitions spawned in "Silicon Valley," "life" itself has never been shown to be an extension of the abiotic domain.

(I leave further treatment of that limited subject-matter to the theologians; the cognitive exercise itself should do them good, or plunge them into a frenzy.)

To restate that point with the relatively greatest economy of utterance, we can state that the mortal body of the human individual has manifestly predominant characteristics of an animal-like body, excepting that relatively immortal aspect of the human personality, such as discovery of universal physical principles, or comparable discoveries in Classical modes of artistic composition, which outlive *efficiently, as social principles*, the decease of the mortal vehicle which that creativity had formerly inhabited. *This creativity is not manifest in any species of animal life.*

This provided the physical-experimental basis for Academician Vernadsky's discovery of the Noösphere.²¹

To prepare, now, to present the indispensable thesis of this report, consider the following points, as restated here, made in my relevant earlier reports.

The relevant, general, leading achievement of Academician V.I. Vernadsky to be considered here, is that he defined a principle which stands out from his own, and his associates' study of that crucial distinction of universal physical principle, which separates the chemistry of living processes and their specific products from the chemistry of non-living processes.²² This separation defined the Biosphere. On the foundations of the discovery of the Biosphere, Vernadsky achieved a second, comparable scientific revolution, the concept of the Noösphere.

The discovery of the Noösphere requires a brief explanation, as follows.

In defining the chemistry of the Biosphere, Vernadsky and his collaborators referenced the distinction of the special chemistry specific only to living processes and their products, from chemical products which are already specific to the work

21. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Vernadsky & Dirichlet's Principle," *EIR*, June 3, 2005.

22. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "Vernadsky & Dirichlet's Principle," *passim*.



EIRNS/Elizabeth Mendel

Members and friends of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Seattle study the science of Sphaerics, an introduction to the work of Kepler and Gauss.

of non-living processes. Thus, the total mass of the Earth is divided, first, between the percentile of that mass which is termed as being ostensibly of pre-biotic origins, and that which is represented either by the mass of living processes, or peculiar to products of the chemistry specific to living processes. So, in a comparable way, Vernadsky also took into account the increasing percentile of the total mass of our planet represented by products which are only of specifically human noëtic actions, relative to biomass.

This divided the total mass of the planet among a corresponding set of three preliminary categories: the abiotic, the biotic, and the noëtic. Among the three: biomass is never generated by abiotic processes as such; the mass of products of specifically human noëtic creation, has never been shown to be produced by any living process other than the human mind.

This defines the universe as we know it empirically, as composed of three distinct, *component* phase-spaces. However, the noëtic principle of human reason, as distinct from the biological human individual, is also existent as, ontologically, a universal, *a fact whose emergence defines an ontologically fourth domain, that expressed as the higher order of phase-space, a universal, all-encompassing, anti-entropic principle, which subsumes that Noösphere to which the other three are subject.* Hence, from this universal anti-entropic ordering of the universe which our human experience inhabits, we have the obligatory notion of the *willful* personality of *The Creator*

as reported in *Genesis* 1.²³

Therefore, as Nicholas of Cusa, Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz show, we know that the belief in “universal entropy” is worse than merely absurd; that latter belief is inherent in empiricism and its derivatives, inhering, for example, in that intellectually and morally depraved, reductionist notion associated with the arguments of Euclid, Claudius Ptolemy, Galileo, de Moivre, D’Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius. Grassmann, Kelvin, Maxwell, Ernst Mach, Boltzmann, Bertrand Russell, et al.

From these considerations, certain poetically dramatic conclusions of crucial historical importance for our nation’s, and the world’s political life, must be drawn. This brings us to the intended core of the subject of this report. *To wit:*

2. Oceans & the Heavens Above

The existence of tragedy, or, better said, of *The Tragic Principle*, is to be located, as to its source, in the essentially underlying features of those specific, pathological beliefs which have assumed the form of ostensibly traditional, axiomatic assumptions, assumptions respecting the underlying principles of organization of events in the universe generally, or of certain societies and cultures specifically. As I shall show

23. E.g., *Genesis* 1:26-31.

in this present, concluding chapter of this report, the origin of the existence of such paradoxical, even though customary states of mind, can be brought to the surface by putting our emphasis as we do here.

Therefore, here, we must emphasize the urgency of discovering the necessity, for sake of the progress of cultures, of precisely those inherently ambiguous features of Classical irony, such as the ironies of Dante Alighieri's *Commedia*, of the *Decameron*, of the life and works of François Rabelais, of Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, the histories and tragedies of Shakespeare, or works such as Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, Percy Shelley's *In Defence of Poetry*, and the work of Friedrich Schiller. These are cases which are inherent in the need for driving forward of what might be termed the "history" of the *principled features of the evolution* of cultures. There can be no truthful physical science without assigning the primary role to the principle of Classical poetry.

There is neither truth, nor progress without irony. Irony is the essence of creative genius, the essence of reason. A literal mind is a littering mind.

I repeat now: as a matter of contrasts, the case for physical science is presently a relatively simpler challenge than the remainder of society's intellectual tasks. A competent treatment of the subject of *The Tragic Principle* must begin with a more difficult challenge: attention to implications of what I have pointed out here earlier, as the essential differences between the characteristics of our pet dogs and the known characteristics of what is fairly termed the realities of human "cultural evolution."

The recommended, most efficient approach to this problematic, historical feature of cultural evolution in general, is that path of investigation which begins, typically, with the most essential implications of Plato's *Timaeus* and *Critias*. The choice of that approach to Plato's arguments on that account, here, is recommended for the specific reason of *Plato's implicit emphasis which I have also already placed, in the earlier chapters of this report, on the maritime-cultural origins of European civilization.*

It is important to emphasize, that in order to "get into" a culture's mental life, it is virtually indispensable that we find material evidence, comparable to the paradoxes which provoke fundamental discoveries of principle in experimental physical science, so-called. This approach lays open, and emphasizes the crucially significant cases among the ironies of communication, as in Classical poetry and drama, rather than the merely literal assertions of some desiccated literary and associated record. As has been said in other words, grammarians are often, essentially, embalmers of the creative mind.

Therefore, there is the essential role of irony in conveying the actual idea-content of important statements. The importance of irony in communication, is the determining consideration on which I am insisting here. Therefore, what may be fairly termed "European culture" for the purpose of this inves-

tigation, begins approximately, as I have indicated, at about 700 B.C. In other words, we choose a point of functional alliance, against the ancient maritime tyranny of Tyre, by the maritime cultures of Egypt (e.g., Cyrenaica), the Ionians, and the Etruscans. That is a period to be considered in the light of those fabulously ironical, standard bedside readings which are the Homeric *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.²⁴ However, although we must rely chiefly on the ancient European and related history following approximately 700 B.C., we must take into account certain special features of still more ancient evidence, chiefly evidence bearing on maritime cultures and the reflections of maritime cultures in astronomy.

To that end, we must rely in large degree on the authority located in the products of the greatest, most fertile ironical composers in the domain of both plastic and non-plastic forms of art, especially what is properly classed as Classical art. Pedants, on the other hand, miss the necessity of those ironies strewn in the wake of the creative faculty. When poets would speak truth with irony, pedants' truth is lies.

Therefore, on the subject of European culture:

Attention to the known astronomies, including the evidence embedded in calendars, as by Bal Gangadhar Tilak's *Orion*, affords us an excellent quality of hypothetical insights into the general pre-history of modern physical science and closely related topics, when that evidence is taken together with the development of physical science under the Pythagoreans and Plato's other circles. The subject of the principled features of artistic cultures, as viewed from the standpoint of attempts at an account of cultural evolution, is a more sophisticated challenge. Here, on the latter issue, what is crucial, is what I have emphasized, above, on the difference between a man's and a dog's view of culture.

On the matter of the important issue of linking what we can conclude, more readily, respecting the pattern of development of physical science leading into a Riemannian physics of Vernadsky and Einstein today, we should focus our investigation, clinically, on the case of the cultural evolution discernable in the evidence bearing upon the qualitative features of that evolution of ideas in European societies and their relatives. On that account, we are obliged to seek a common basis in reflections on one of the greatest sources of the wonderful ironies on which the rise of European civilization in its best aspects is to be located: the evolution of the maritime cultures from which crucially significant "genetic-like," modern European language-cultures are shown to be largely descended, as I will emphasize the relevance of those links here.

The rudiments of such an endeavor should be seen as follows.

24. Even in decent English translations, the *Iliad*, most emphatically, bestirs awed recognition of conceptions expressed there, which have awesome implications for insight into many of the conceptual follies of mankind experienced in modern European expression today.

Man or Beast?

In any societies which are self-controlled by a practice tantamount to policies of “zero technological growth,” there is virtually no efficient recognition of crucially significant “ecological” difference, respecting the general characteristics of social practices of cultures, between essential humanity and human bestiality.²⁵ Among frankly beastly views on the matter of cultures, we should include those which we might recognize as defective in this respect: cultures with dominant “pro-malthusian” practical and ideological characteristics, such as that proposed currently by former U.S. Vice-President Al Gore. Intellectually and morally defective cases such as those, have converged, and would presently continue to tend to converge, as experience has shown repeatedly, on expressions of a value akin to such products as the practices of slavery, cannibalism, and Nazism.²⁶

That decadence of “pro-malthusian” cultures inheres in their policy of practice itself. The physical reasons for such a degeneration should have been obvious to any thinking person of even modestly decent education. To get such ordinary issues out of the way now, consider the following, essential, scientific fact of the matter.

With the continuing development of the composition of our planet Earth, there are ongoing changes in the composition of the mass of the planet, the outer (“upper”) strata most notably, such as that the continuing action of the abiotic, biotic, and noëtic processes, which transforms the planet’s composition, that of its outer strata most immediately.

Therefore, it is impossible that any society’s intended, or merely habituated zero-growth social process could be continued without a resulting, quasi-“malthusian” deterioration, even a general collapse, of its potential relative population-density.²⁷ This would be more quickly evident for the case of



<http://speaker.house.gov>

Nancy Pelosi visits Seattle Biodiesel’s manufacturing plant, 2007. Her enthusiasm for “biofoolery,” like Al Gore’s obsession with “man-induced global warming,” is the kind of malthusian anti-science that tends to converge with a fascist world view.

a relatively dense population, but would be implicitly the case for any density of population. In the case of an increase of the human population above the level of the relatively few millions beyond the potentials in available habitats of the higher apes, there would be the kind of evident lowering of the potential relative population-density which animal ecology presumes, a “lid” on the relative potential population-density of that species, in principle, due to the changes in the environment this habitation would produce.

The crucial fact respecting the intrinsic potential and consequent characteristics of human population, is that man is not merely an animal, but is able to make the kinds of exemplary kinds of principled changes in its own species’ behavior which we should associate with the effects of scientific and technological progress. It is notable that improvements in performance of this type correspond to, and supersede the upward evolution of species, as from marsupials to mammals, in

25. This is typified by the so-called “oligarchical model” of society, as expressed by that Delphic cult of Olympus treated by Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*, or by the successive forms of empires of Rome, Byzantium, the Venetian-Norman society of the medieval Crusades, or societies under the reach of the neo-Venetian, and the now London-orchestrated, Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of empire which has resumed its takeover of top-down control over the global economy since the savagely destructive influence of “Adam Smith” revolution launched under the implicitly treasonous U.S. Nixon Administration in 1971-1972.

26. Frankly, I can assure Al Gore not to worry, since I consider him not merely tasteless, but utterly unpalatable.

27. As Plato emphasizes, there are several options for crises of the planet harmful to existing populations of mankind: a.) Those which were inherent in

the non-man-made characteristics of our planet, or its situation, b.) those which become calamitous because of society’s negligent behavior, and, c.) those which are essentially man-made. Most of the collapses of civilizations of which we have same worthwhile knowledge, were calamities which an oligarchical culture akin to the oligarchical model of the Olympian Zeus, such as the role of the practice of actual or virtual serfdom, or outright slavery, in cases such as the decline and fall of the pre-Semitic “cuneiform” cultures of lower Mesopotamia, or the inherent breakdown of society built into the post-1820s promotion of slavery in those treasonously inclined, virtual British colonies known as the southern slave-holders’ states of the U.S., especially from the relevant Presidencies of Jackson, van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan.



The British Empire's Rupert "By Dingo" Murdoch's purchase of "MySpace" signifies his intent to return young people to the cultural level of marsupials.

the animal kingdom.²⁸

The primary source of increase of the potential relative population-density of a human culture (e.g., society, nation) is the adoption and implementation of those forms of principled changes in culture which generate a qualitative up-shift in the relative potential population-density (and the potential standard of living, including life-expectancy) in that society. This critical approach to the matter now before us here, brings us to the historically expressed actual distinction between man and dog.

My use of "relative potential population-density," since my strict adoption of that formulation in 1953, reflects my decision to define the specific potential of any immediately considered population-level in terms of a specifically Riemannian view of Leibniz's introduction of *dynamics*.

The specific difference between man and beast, is expressed in respect to the relatively fixed relative potential population-density of all lower forms of life. The human species retains the potential quality which distinguishes it from beasts; but, in the relevant cases, that quality has been often suppressed by the characteristics of certain dominant cultures, thus defining the current state of the society as degenerate (e.g., scientifically, technologically stagnant).²⁹ In all cas-

28. Were the proper development of the human culture of Australia not prevented, it could sustain a very much greater, and wealthier population than under the attempts of some, as perhaps Rupert "By Dingo" Murdoch, to suppress its cultural development back to marsupial, or even much poorer, "MySpace," preconditions, again, today.

29. As in the downward trend in culture and economy of U.S.A., in particular, since about 1968, but, also, actually, since the November 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The distinction between the December 1963 aftermath of the assassination, and 1968, was, essentially, that the Dionysian decadence expressed as a trend by the rise of the ideology of "zero technological growth" and related developments of 1964-1968, affirmed the potential trend of worsening decadence which has persisted as a trend, in North America and western and central Europe since the upsurge of the implicitly pro-Satanic, Dionysian rabble of 1968 and beyond.

es in which an implicitly willful increase in the potential relative population-density of society is not occurring, we have a case in which the current characteristic of that society is, like that of the U.S.A. and most of Europe today, in a critical state of moral and species' degeneration.

The task, here and now, is to focus on that issue of principle, not only for principles of physical science, but art. Therefore, the subject now is *dynamics*.

The Role of Dynamics

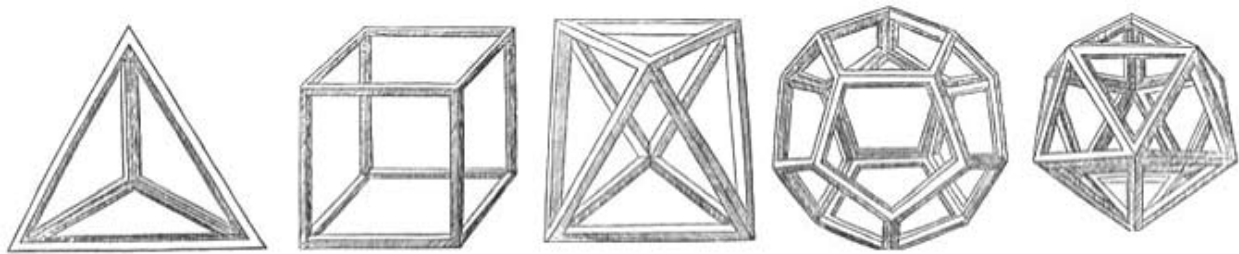
The principle of *dynamics*, which was introduced formally to modern European science by Gottfried Leibniz, during 1692-1695,³⁰ was already, in principle, the method of his modern predecessors, such as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa (e.g., *De Docta Ignorantia*), of much of the work of Cusa's follower Leonardo da Vinci, of the collected work of Cusa's follower Johannes Kepler, and, implicitly, Fermat. However, dynamics was also the method of the leading scientific accomplishments of Classical Greece, implicitly including Thales and Heracleitus, but most emphatically the Pythagoreans and the circles of Plato. In ancient Classical Greece's science, what is appropriately distinguished as the forerunner of the best of modern physical science, was a branch of astrophysical motion, called *Sphaerics*, rather than what the customary illiteracy of the contemporary classroom would usually recognize only as geometry as such. The characteristic of action under *Sphaerics* was expressed by the term *dynamis*, which Leibniz translated into modern usage as *dynamics*.

The work of Sanskrit-Vedic scholar Tilak, as in his *Orion*, as examined for the manner in which he treats evidence from modern Nineteenth-Century European astronomy, is to be read in the light of Tilak's work on Vedic calendar material, that from central Asia during an interval dating probably between 6,000 and 4,000 B.C. Then, on that condition, we are to recognize a view of what is to be recognized, implicitly, as astrophysics (rather than mere astronomy), which is in a certain significant agreement with implications of the design of the Great Pyramid of Egypt and the Egyptian science of *Sphaerics*.

Strictly speaking, all competent approaches to physical science are premised on the same conceptions which the Pythagoreans, Plato's other circles, and their Egyptian predecessors, adopted as equivalent to the notions of *Sphaerics*. In other words, as I have emphasized within preceding sections of this present report, what is actually worthy of being held up as competence in the development of European science, is a product of a quality of ancient maritime cultures, cultures dominated by the influence of astrogating transoceanic navigators such as those from centuries within the last phase of the most recent general long period of glaciation. The notable

30. G.W. Leibniz, "Critical Thoughts on the General Part of the Principles of Descartes" (1692), and *Specimen Dynamicum* (1695), Leroy E. Loemker, ed. (Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1989).

FIGURE 2
The Platonic Solids



The Platonic solids, drawn here by Leonardo da Vinci, are the only regular solids that can be constructed within a sphere. The notion of the solids was produced by Plato's associate Theaetetus.

FIGURE 3



The Platonic solids on a sphere. *Sphaerics* defines physical science according to the outlook of Nicholas of Cusa, Johannes Kepler, and Gottfried Leibniz. By contrast, the arbitrary, Euclidean notions of modern Cartesian mathematics are incompetent.

characteristic of those transoceanic cultural roots is of very long, astronomical cycles which are nested, in turn, within long cycles of as long a span as, for example, 25,000 years, and still much greater. These are *not* simply perpetually repeating cycles, but are reflections of a direction of the astronomical scale of the anti-entropic evolution of the astrophysical domain (in particular).

On this account, the differences between the recent vogue in classroom doctrines, and the approach to physical science by the Pythagoreans and Plato, reflect problematic features which inhere, axiomatically, within what often passes for modern science instruction. The infamous hoax of the Roman Claudius Ptolemy, and the decadence of European science associated with the influence of the Philosophical Liberalism of Paolo Sarpi and his followers, are relevant illustrations of this fact.

Most notably, *Sphaerics* and its derivatives define physical science as in accord with a universe typified by *certain crucial contradictions within* the kind of notion of a spherical universality inherent in the notion of the "Platonic Solids" produced by Plato's associate Theaetetus. Euclidean geometry and its by-product, the arbitrary, axiomatically Euclidean notions of modern Liberal (Cartesian) mathematics, can then be recognized immediately for the inherent incompetence of both Euclidean and Cartesian geometries, and their modernist and neo-modernist offshoots. We are obliged, on that account,

to rely, instead, on the outlook of the great followers of Cusa: Kepler, Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz. This confronts the thoughtful reader here with two profoundly interesting hypotheses which bear, directly and most forcefully, on the thesis-topic of this present report.

First, we must regard post-Ice Age civilization, notably the civilization of Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, during the recent six thousand or more years, as a relatively recent outgrowth of a pre-existing civilization, which, for our purposes here, we must date from developments during a period of emphasis on the leading role of maritime cultures during the approximately 200,000-year term of the preceding great glaciation in most of the northern latitudes. We must compare that span of glaciation, with the presently oncoming new period of glaciation. We must also take into account the fact that the lapsed time since the closing phase of the last great period of glaciation, is about one-tenth of the interval of time of the immediately preceding glaciation itself.³¹

That reflection has many kinds of more or less important implications.

31. We must also consider the estimate of recurring "ice ages" over a previous span of about two millions years, and consider the likelihood that mankind was living, experiencing, and developing cultures during as much as 100 times the length of the interval of cultures since the close of the most recent ice age.

History & Strategy Move Upstream

Foremost, once again, is the fact that the rise of European civilization within a period of cultural evolution over a span since about 20,000 years ago, has been dominated by the cultures derived from implicitly transoceanic maritime cultures. It was the establishment of coastal settlements by maritime cultures, which has dominated all credible surviving evidence of global development of cultures and economy since that time. This is, most emphatically, a time about 4,000-2,000 years ago when the post-glacial melt had begun to settle into approximately stable present sea-levels.

We must also point out the so-called “riparian” hoaxes, which trace the development of civilization downstream, in contrast to the reality that civilization proceeds upstream, as from the mouths of riparian sites, up the principal rivers adjoining those sites. The movement of cultures has been actually upstream, from transoceanic maritime cultures, into coastal settlements and upstream. The extraordinary importance of Cyrenaica in ancient Egyptian, Greek, Ptolemaic, and later Mediterranean culture, is an included type of feature of this history. Indeed, the advantage of maritime over land-based powers held during the entire sweep of European history prior to the victory of President Abraham Lincoln over London’s Confederacy puppet, and the hysterical “geopolitical” reaction of the British Empire to the eruption of transcontinental railways, still to the present geopolitical date.

These cited strategic features of known and implied history of the recent 20,000 and more years, put the emphasis on what I have written in the treatment of sea-power earlier in this present report.

However, in dealing with language, its uses, and its evolution, we must place the emphasis on what may be usefully described as a land-based language’s contrary sort of geopolitical directions of development, on both the oceanic and upstream progress, and the contrary, downstream-driven motion (e.g., the example of the land-driven Persian Empire versus the sea-driven, Mediterranean-centered, cultural flows).³²

32. For example, the Atlantis account by Plato. Experts’ information says that there is no practical reason to doubt the feasibility of voyages of oared sailing ships of maritime cultures of the period of the last glaciation, or somewhat later, across the Atlantic, using the same routes along clockwise North Atlantic currents pioneered by Christopher Columbus, et al., during the late Fifteenth Century and the early Sixteenth, and that with approximately the same lapsed times experienced by Columbus. Or the case of Viking routes from Ireland, via Iceland and Greenland settlements, into Newfoundland, the St. Lawrence, and down the route defined, chiefly, by the Great Lakes: down the Mississippi. Indeed, there is some strong evidence pointing to relevant trans-Pacific journeys, from the Southeast Asia side of the Pacific, riding oceanic currents, to locations along the coasts of the Americas. In the case of trans-Pacific voyages, the same logic which blocked voyages along the South Atlantic coast of Africa would have applied. For example, the main flow of development of cultures along the western coasts of the Americas, takes us by the Asia-Alaska route, down and along the Pacific coasts of the Americas, and down-river to the South Atlantic side of South America. Notable, for the general thesis presented in this report, is the record of the ancient, internally driven cultural catastrophes, which are associated with the collapse of civili-

When we are intelligent enough to abandon that mechanistic method of shaping of world-outlook, typical of land-based ancient cultures, to adopt a dynamic outlook like that of the Pythagoreans and their relevant predecessors, instead, the internally driven impulses of cultures shift from a fixed cultural outlook, to emphasis on exploration and development as the driver of cultural impulses. The crucial role of both ancient Classical Greek culture’s emphasis on its character as a maritime culture, and the relationship of the maritime culture, in Egypt, centered in Cyrenaica, in effecting the fall of Tyre, and, thus, the collapse of the Persian empire, should reinforce our attention to the opposing vectors of an ancient maritime culture and an ancient land-based culture of, for example, the rather typical Asia type.

It is to be emphasized, that it was maritime culture which shaped, and vectored the principal currents of the history of Europe and the so-called “Middle East.” In the medieval period, it was chiefly the rise of the imperialist financier power of Venice, which shaped the history of Europe; the same Venetian drive was key, in modern times, to establishing an imperial form of Anglo-Dutch Liberal power in the Anglo-Dutch, maritime provinces of northern Europe, and the consequent leading power of the neo-Venetian empire of the heirs of Paolo Sarpi since most periods of modern history since the February 1763 Peace of Paris.

It was the establishment of the U.S. republic as a continental economy, with the introduction of development shaped by transcontinental railway systems, which has been the chief pivot of the challenge to the Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperialism, since the U.S. victory, under President Abraham Lincoln, over London’s Confederacy puppets. This U.S. development, has been, understandably, the British Empire’s chief concern since the failure of Lord Palmerston’s geo-political enterprises against the U.S. republic, through the time of the present threat of a “third world war” steered from former Prime Minister Tony Blair’s London presently.

Only a competent economist, such as one of my skills and inclinations, could clearly understand these matters of global grand strategy. Unfortunately, I have discovered no competent rivals in this section of the economics department, so those who wish to understand the present global strategic situation must, like it or not, make do with the assistance available from me.

The same considerations so summarized just now, are crucial for understanding culture as a subject of strategy, as I am treating that aspect of “geopolitical grand strategy” here.

zations on both sides of the Atlantic. The most important factor, in considering related voyages, is the presence or lack of the culturally determined inclinations to attempt the journeys, or not: which brings us back to the principal topic of this presentation. The present inclination for, and against space exploration, involves admittedly different, but somewhat similar psychological-cultural considerations.

The Principle of Cultural Evolution

Therefore, competent grand strategy requires dumping the customary ideologies of the present universities and kindred locations, that for the purpose of adopting an approach to strategy and economy which is premised upon the implications of Gottfried Leibniz's re-introduction of emphasis on the ancient principle of *dynamics*.

Notably, I must say, once more, that, in dynamics, no *a priori* definitions, axioms, or postulates are tolerated. The modern term for *Sphaerics* would be Bernhard Riemann's physical hyperspace, the method of anti-Euclidean, *physical geometry* known to us as that which came to be adopted for competent physical science in general by both V.I. Vernadsky and Albert Einstein.

Against that background in respect to matters of physical-scientific evidence, our introduction of the essential principles of social cultural development, here, must place the emphasis on Heracleitus' (and Plato's) notion that there is nothing in the universe except change.³³ Now, that much said, think of a correlation between that Platonic concept of change and the implications of a transoceanic culture's view of the concept of "up-river." In general, all notable major developments in known cultures are never focussed on that "equal-sign-like" reading of the verb "is," which is the hallmark of a stagnant culture, a concept which seeks to send cultures to the dogs; but, rather, the transitive verb of the true pioneer, "become," which defines the essential distinction of man from beast. This has been the characteristic difference, in trends, between a self-developing human culture, up-river, so to speak, and a relatively stagnant, land-locked, or down-river one.

Look more closely at the case of the U.S.A.³⁴ The founding and development of what became the U.S.A., was a transoceanic maritime development, which was continued by the leading settlers as an up-inland process, in which up-river pioneering development was aimed at production of materials transported by waterways, development of highways, and railroads (chiefly). Even the mid-Eighteenth-Century development of industry in England was directed largely by Benjamin Franklin.³⁵

Earlier, prior to the crucial Seven Years War and the February 1763 Peace of Paris which implicitly established the British Empire as that of Lord Shelburne's British (Anglo-Dutch Liberal) East India Company as a neo-Venetian style of empire-in-fact, the leading impulse for progress in Europe had been exemplified by the 1439 session of the great ecumenical Council of Florence, in which the role of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa was crucial, in defining the principle of the

modern sovereign nation-state, and laying down the foundations of all competent currents in modern physical science. The characteristic of this insurgency of modern Europe against the tyrannies of the feudal and Venetian heritages, was what became known as the principle of progress. This notion of progress was an echo and continuation of the great maritime tradition associated with the notion of the Pythagorean-Platonic legacy of the Greek civilization of Solon of Athens.

The conflict including, on the one side, the quality of republicanism expressed by the 1439 session of the Council of Florence, and the birth of modern science and of the modern sovereign conception of a republican nation-state such as our U.S.A., has been the expression of a continuing conflict between the republican tradition of the development of what became our unique design of a U.S. constitutional republic, and the relics of feudalism in a Europe besieged internally by the legacy of Venetian financier usury and the dead hand of feudal aristocratic traditions, continued under such guises as parliamentary systems.

Over the period since the rise of Anglo-Dutch Liberal power over the interval 1688-1815, the driving intent for progress in civilization globally, has been expressed in sundry forms of imitation of the principles of the U.S. Federal Constitution, as Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton typify our American legacy. This was more clearly manifest during the 1865-1877 aftermath of the U.S. defeat, under President Lincoln, of Lord Palmerston's use of his tools, the Confederacy and also the New England-centered tradition of the British East India Company, in the effort to divide and destroy the U.S. republic. It was this defeat of British imperialism, under Lincoln's leadership, which excited continental Eurasia's efforts to bring the kinds of progress witnessed in the U.S. onto the continent of Eurasia. It was the development of transcontinental railway systems, that done in imitation of the U.S. industrialization unleashed by President Lincoln, which prompted the British Empire, under Lord Palmerston-trained Prince of Wales Edward Albert, to organize what became World Wars I and II, the so-called "Cold War," and the Blair government's use of lies and other fraud to draw a U.S. government, mentally sick in its head, into the presently raging threat of the greatest global catastrophe in all modern history.

That is to emphasize, that there is no inherent fault in land-based, as opposed to maritime society. The fact of the matter is, that, until recently, maritime cultures have expressed a more hospitable inclination toward innovative daring in development. However, this changed with the emergence of the commitment of leading nations to transcontinental railway systems, especially that impulse as unleashed by the effects of the victory led by U.S. President Lincoln over the British imperial effort, in concert with the governments of France and Spain, to destroy the existence of the republics in the U.S.A. and Mexico.

The world is currently gripped by the great, global suck-

33. Cf. Plato, *Parmenides*.

34. H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won*, Vol. I (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1987).

35. Cf. Anton Chaitkin, "The Franklin Circle Starts Modern England," *EIR*, Feb. 9, 1996.

ing-sound of the presently, hyperbolically accelerating, greatest, global financial collapse in all known history of mankind. Now, the principles of global development are clearly posed as the intention on whose success the avoidance of an already onrushing, planetary “new dark age” now depends, and that rather immediately. Either the British empire, in its present form, is eliminated, or civilization is eliminated globally, that for a considerable period of time to come. There are alternatives. There are immediately accessible remedies; but the existence of some form of civilization for some time to come, depends upon scrapping present habits in favor of urgently required innovations of a type which the memory of the late U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt suggests for now.

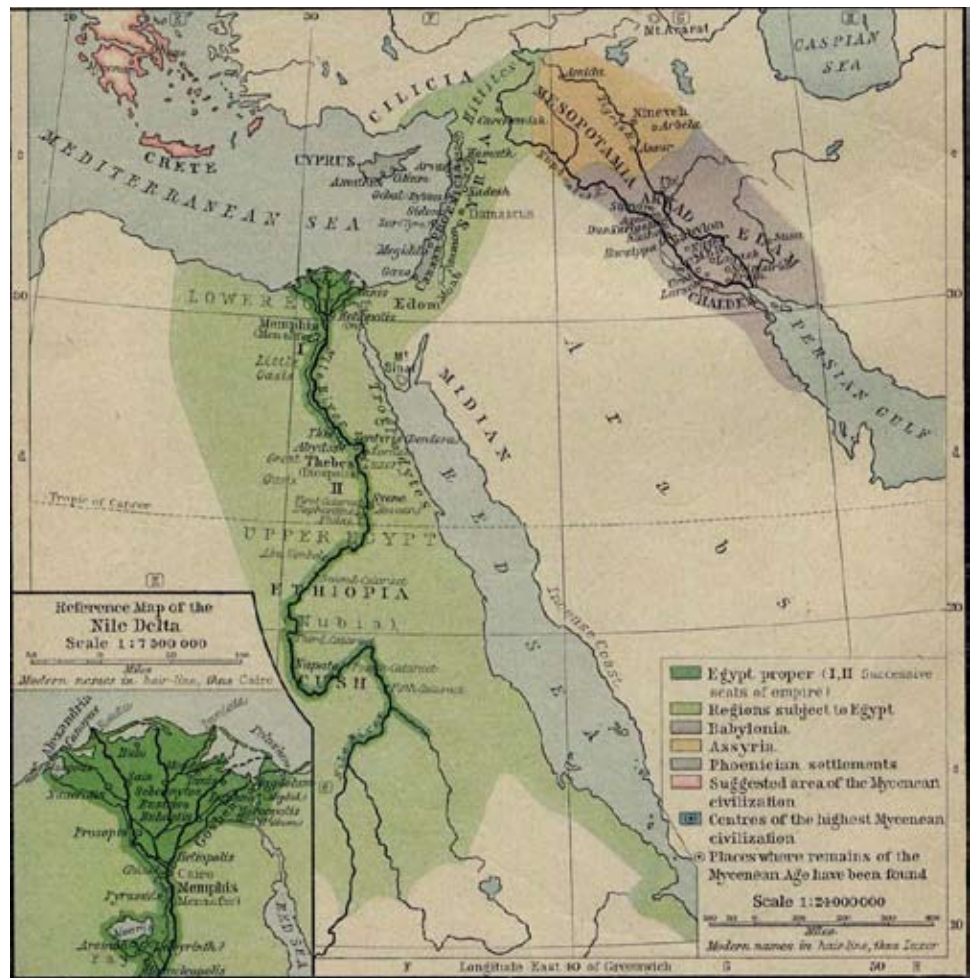
So far, here, I have posed the challenge before us. Now, I must clarify the historical basis in principles, for the remedies required. It should have been already obvious, in what I written here thus far. The distinction between the two, thus contrasted social outlooks, is as follows.

The Human Equation

From the standpoint of those developments in science and technology available to us presently, we have passed over from a perspective of conquering the space between, and within continents, to the prospect of conquering the space among planets, and beyond. Indeed, the presently perilous world political-economic situation is such, that unless we make that available shift in emphasis for statecraft, the world were probably condemned to enjoy an already onrushing plunge into a generations-long, new dark age.

The penalty would be, not the failure to develop space-exploration sufficiently, as such. The penalty would be the effect of the attitude thus expressed. Failure to maintain the outward improvement of man’s knowledge and mastery of nature, would have a reverberating, destructive effect on the attitude of policy-shaping as that expressed attitude of hostility to outreach would affect the conditions of life back here, on Earth. Failure to move “upstream,” has always been a fac-

FIGURE 4
The Nile Delta in 1450 B.C.



Civilization historically proceeds “upstream,” from transoceanic maritime cultures, into coastal settlements, and up the principal rivers adjoining those sites.

tor of ruinous decadence in relevant societies as far back as we can determine.

The only effective remedy for that threatened and already onrushing state of our planetary affairs, is to examine more carefully that principle of advantage which had been, for a very long time, the advantage of maritime over land-locked modes of culture. To this end, it is essential that we examine certain peculiarities of historical-clinical importance in the way certain conflicting uses of languages may be defined. This task can be considered in terms of the crippling effects which fixed-rule games, including the gaming habits of the traditionally fanatical “chess nut,” and the effect of including games such as computer “point-and-shoot” games, or those others considered by von Neumann and Morgenstern’s *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior*, tend to produce in the “addict.”

Progressive cultures, such as cultures with a maritime

characteristic akin to *Sphaerics*, can be regarded as cultures whose use of language is more or less constantly producing the needed higher forms of grammatical structure which progress always demands, higher forms in which the most significant net emphasis is on conceptions associated with hypothesis employed in the manner typified by the Pythagoreans and Platonics.

So, progressive cultures of the type usually traceable to a maritime, upstream orientation, adapt themselves to the need to impart the communication of newly discovered hypotheti-

The relationship of the waters of the oceans and seas to the flow of life in the upstream lands of the Biosphere, is the principal medium in which the struggle of mankind for self-development is principally situated, in a fundamental way.

cal states. In the past history of the roots of European cultures, science and poetry are the typical channel of expression of these improvements in the powers of the individual human mind.

For example: there is a contrary direction, as typified by the kinds of downgrading of the customary uses of the English language under corrupting influences such as those associated with the exemplary *New York Times* style-book, and, a correlative of that, the mentally crippling restriction on the use of the comma. This and related tendencies to “popularize” (or, if you prefer, “vulgarize”) the use and form of language, as degeneration is typified by the popularization of “Mark Twain,” have usually appeared in the form of an attempt, as with the pseudo-language called “Esperanto,” to make the users of language and related practice of art, as relatively more and more stupid (i.e., “popular”), and the content of what passes generally for literate communication bent more and more to the trivial.

Take the clinically relevant experience of an organization which I had participated in founding and leading, the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF).

During the interval of approximately a decade, between its founding and the suppression (by aid of corrupt U.S. government and other instrumentalities), FEF was a significant component of the U.S.A.’s and international science community’s activity. During that interval, FEF was a joint effort of two generations, my own and that of the Baby-Boomer age-group. By the close of the 1980s and the beginnings of the

1990s, the senior figures of science and related endeavors began to disappear through normal attrition of the aging process. A notable side-effect of this, was the virtual vanishing of scientific rigor among the same persons from the “Baby-Boomer” age-interval who had shown intellectual promise and fruitfulness during the course of the 1970s and 1980s. This change was essentially a reflection of the wave of intellectual decay which had overtaken most of that relatively younger generation.

In a large degree, this trend is the effect of the corrosive impact of the moral and intellectual decadence of the so-called “Baby-Boomer” generation—on both sides of the Atlantic. This should be recognized as a disease which must be checked and reversed, if we are to have a viable civilization again. However, my emphasis on this matter here, is not merely to lament the decadence of the presently reigning trans-Atlantic political class. My mission here is to put the emphasis on something we had lost, something we had lost, in part, because we had overlooked the crucial implication of this change: something we must regain.

That brings this report back to the matters with which the report began.

Astrophysics & Culture

As I have emphasized at several crucial points in this account thus far, there is a special quality of relationship expressed by the mind which uses astrogation as a means for mastering the navigation of the seas. This is a connection which is congruent, not accidentally, with the role of water and its streams, lakes, and oceans, within the Biosphere as a whole. The relationship of the waters of the oceans and seas to the flow of life in the upstream lands of the Biosphere, is the principal medium in which the struggle of mankind for self-development is principally situated, in a fundamental way.

It is the challenge, as expressed in the discovery of principled conceptions of the relations of the oceans and the heavens above, which has always been the principal feature of the most forward and most effective thrust of the work of the creative powers of the human mind. This development coincides with the emergence of new degrees of freedom which are indispensable for mankind’s increased power in nature. This progress in the powers of the human species, occurs not only as an expression of the opportunity for such discoveries; it is a reflection of both increasing challenges which demand development, but when society responds to that challenge, the rate and extent of realization of potential progress is promoted, especially in societies which embrace that challenge as their destiny.

These challenges are expressed, chiefly, as, on the one side, the challenges to society’s members. On the other side, it is expressed as the challenge of need for those altered relations among the members of society on which the society’s categorical response to its challenge depends. Similarly, in the



NASA/Hubble Space Telescope

Two galaxies colliding in the constellation Canis Major. "It is the challenge, as expressed in the discovery of principled conceptions of the relations of the oceans and the heavens above, which has always been the principal feature of the most forward and most effective thrust of the work of the creative powers of the human mind."

matter of space exploration, the challenge itself is of greater immediate importance to our species than the successes themselves.

When we consider the twofold challenge so outlined, the development of the social forms of behavior within society which reflect such challenges, represents a relatively greater amount of the work of development of society than scientific progress as such.

On this account, hypothesis as such plays a greater role than successful discovery. The subjunctive and conditional, ideas expressed in the language of hypothesis, are more important than the indicative. Hence, the crucial importance of Classical poetry, and its expression in the form of the methods of musical composition traced from the impact of the work of Johann Sebastian Bach. This aspect of the creative functions of the individual mind within society, thus defines the essence of net progress in the way in which languages are developed for us.

The response to the challenges confronting the relevant capacities of the beasts to respond, are approximately fixed by the degree of development of which that species of beast is capable. With mankind, it is different. Our development, as I have emphasized that here, has the effect of transforming us, as if to become a higher species than we had been earlier. Thus, since the beast has no ability to create a language in this way, they could never develop a kind of use of language which is the general, characteristic tendency of the human species universally.

For reasons which I have indicated here, the process of development of human cultures has been the richest in effects where man lives among the oceans, reaching upstream. This process of development into relatively higher states of mind, as physical-scientific progress illustrates the point, finds its deepest roots in the oceans of maritime culture, and in the streams it must climb on that account.

The result of this process is changes in the composition of the human mind, changes which would be the result of emergence of a more advanced species in the animal kingdom. So, in place of the relatively fixed potential population-densities of the animal species, mankind is a self-evolving species, in which it is the mental life, rather than changes in the biological composition of the living individual person, which is the location within which progress and evolution of the power of the species occurs.

So, unlike the relatively fixed potential relative population-density of the beasts, it is from the evolutionary development of those specifically human mental powers, as in the upstream progress of a maritime culture, that each generation inherits the specific powers of its immediate predecessors.

We are creatures of the seas, striving upward toward the stars. We are creatures of the fourth and highest domain, above the abiotic, the merely living, and the merely individual. We are, by anointed destiny, not beasts, but, as *Genesis* 1:26-31 specifies, creatures in the willful likeness of the Creator.

LAROUCHE ON DOLLAR COLLAPSE

Create a New Bretton Woods, End Post-Industrial Society

Lyndon LaRouche made the following remarks to a Washington, D.C. audience on Oct. 31.

As you should know—let me make it clear, if you don’t—the present international monetary system is effectively now finished. The date on which the collapse will actually occur, officially, is not yet determined. These things can not be precisely predicted, because there are too many factors. But the situation in the U.S. currency is absolutely hopeless. There’s no possibility of a recovery; there’s no possibility of a cessation of the present monetary crisis.

If it were to continue without remedy, then you would say, the chain-reaction effect would probably be a general collapse of the international monetary-financial system. However, there are things that could be done to stop the process. I’m the author of one of the proposed pieces of legislation in the United States, which will stop the process. What is required is, to actually set up a new international monetary system, a provisional one, to replace the present world monetary system, to stop the process of foreclosures, to fix and freeze some of the relative values of currencies internationally, until nations can come to an agreement to reestablish a new, emergency fixed-exchange-rate system. It’s the only possible way in which a general, chain-reaction collapse of the entire international financial-monetary and economic system could be prevented.

Therefore, the question before us, is, in addition to the importance of understanding that there is *no possibility that this present U.S. dollar system will not collapse, and will not take the world system down with it*, the only alternative is to introduce a new monetary agreement, which can stop the collapse. What that would involve is this: I have proposed, for example, the legislation which is now being debated in the Congress and in the states, and that is, to establish what we call a “firewall”: It is to have a Federal law enacted, which would stop proceed-

ings on all foreclosures on mortgages, and put the system under bankruptcy protection, to stop this foreclosure process, which is going to become worse, in any case; and secondly, to provide Federal protection to certain categories of banks which are nationally chartered banks or state-chartered banks.

‘We Must Freeze the System’

We must freeze the system. There is no way in which you can reorganize the system in its present form. You must first *freeze* it. And the first step, is to stop all action on foreclosures on mortgages. If a mortgage is foreclosed, you stop the proceedings. If a bank is in jeopardy, the bank is protected. And then, there will have to be special laws passed to regulate what will be paid and what will not be paid at this time.

The second thing that’s required, apart from this, is a change back in the direction of a fixed-exchange-rate system, of the type of we had under Roosevelt, and afterward, into the beginning of the 1970s. Only a fixed-exchange-rate system can stop the bleeding, and create the circumstances under which control can be reestablished.

Now, to do this, to get that, requires the cooperation of a number of major powers. The United States must agree with Russia, and with China and India, among others, to actually put such a measure into action internationally. If that is done, then we can create the opportunity for negotiating a new international monetary system, which will tend toward a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system of the type that Franklin Roosevelt established in 1944-45. And that is what we must do.

We also have to make other changes. We can no longer have a floating-exchange-rate trade system. We must go back to the idea of emphasis on physical values and related values. For example, what we set up, particularly since 1970-71: We created this floating-exchange-rate system, the post-Bretton Woods system, which had the purpose of shifting production



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche told his audience that the current globalized, low-wage system is at an end. “This is a high-tech world. . . . We cannot sustain a population of 6.5 billion people, and their aspirations, without a high-tech economy, and a global one.” Here, LaRouche is shown at a webcast, on an earlier occasion.

of goods away from Europe and the United States, and into poorer countries where labor was cheaper. So we have exploited cheap-labor markets in the world, to rely on production, and we have taken the production *out* of the United States and out of Western Europe; and of course, the former Soviet Union was also looted in the same way.

So therefore, we have to recognize that by relying upon a cheap-labor economy, we have actually, in fact, lowered the total level of production and productivity per capita worldwide. We have to change that. There are two ways: First of all, we have to have a general expansion of long-term investment, in physical investment, starting with things like transportation and power. We have one project, which is a Russian project (but not only a Russian project), which is the development of a railway tunnel through the Bering Strait. That would not be simply a tunnel—and the work has already started in Russia on doing this, the preliminary stages. That would mean that essentially, you’ve taken the entirety of Northeast Asia, which is an area of large raw-materials deposits, essential deposits, and you’ve opened this up for development, which will be the extension of the Trans-Siberian Railroad route into the Bering Strait area.

This is essential, because, in the world today, if we’re going to meet the demands of populations for improvements in physical living standards, we must increase the production of materials for improved living standards, including power, including water-management, the whole works. In order to do that, we must tap into, and organize on a wiser scale, the raw-materials supplies. Now that means cooperation among nations.

We have several major shields which are crucial: You

have the Eurasian shield, which is largely concentrated in what was the former Soviet Union, the largest single area of major sources for humanity, especially with respect to Asia itself, where you have a population which is very poor. And to increase the physical standard of living in these areas, requires a great expansion in the production and recycling of essential raw materials, as well as transportation.

You have a second area, which is in Africa: Africa has to be protected. It is one of the major raw-materials sources in the world. Africa’s development is necessary for this reason.

We have also in South America, very large and underdeveloped raw-materials resources, which will require large-scale

transportation and power, and similar kinds of networks to develop these resources.

Large-Scale, Long-Term Investments

We have, at the same time, to realize that these improvements are long-term: We’re talking about capital investments in raw materials and infrastructure, which involve 25 to 50 years or longer. The railways are very long; large-scale water systems are long investments. Therefore, we must have long-term agreements which provide for the capital to create these improvements. At the same time, we must restore the responsibility of Europe and North America for becoming, again, sources of production of high-quality capital goods, for the development of other countries. There is development of capital goods in China and other countries, but it’s not sufficient. You must have a higher level of development of capital goods, worldwide, to meet the requirements of a world population.

So therefore, we’re talking, essentially, about 50-year treaty-agreements among the nations of the world, creating a new monetary system, and making agreements as part of this on lines of development: for example, major transportation. We’ve now come to a point where we’re developing improved railway systems as an objective. Most nations agree upon this. It’s also understood, that much of this should be magnetic levitation systems, rather than track systems. We need to connect the parts of the world which have raw materials, and require them, through large-scale, ground-based systems. Air transport is not efficient. The cost is too high per pound. Water is not sufficient—water-based transportation—because for high-value goods, the delivery is too slow, and too limited. Therefore, the expansion of the ground-based transportation

systems, including rails and including magnetic levitation systems, is necessary to meet these requirements. These are long-term investments.

Nuclear power is absolutely required: There is no substitute for nuclear power. There are complements for nuclear power, but no substitutes. Because the problem here, is not simply quantity in terms of kilowatts. The issue here is the temperature-equivalent, what we call the energy-flux density of power sources: Because we are going to have to stop moving petroleum, internationally, as a source of power.

We can not misuse water resources as a source of power. We have a shortage of fresh water. Therefore, we need nuclear power, high-density nuclear power, of the type of the high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, with which to make water—that is, freshwater out of saltwater—because we have a shortage of freshwater sources. Especially India, for example: The southern part of India is destitute, for lack of freshwater resources. And the only solution there, is high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, or similar kinds of nuclear reactors, which can desalinate seawater.

At the same time, rather than relying all round the world, in terms of shipping oil into all parts of the world, we are going to be able to produce fuels from water, with high-temperature gas-cooled reactors and other kinds of nuclear processes. We can make synthetic fuels from water, with high-temperature gas-cooled reactors. We can not make it economically, any other way.

So therefore, we will have essentially, a water-management cycle, complemented by use of petroleum, which will become increasingly significant as a source of raw materials for production stock, and less and less for long-scale transportation. We will use natural gas as an opportunity arises.

U.S. Government ‘Clinically Insane’

So, we’re at a point now, where I must say, my government, the United States government, is clinically insane. That’s the only fair way to describe it. I think everybody knows that the Vice President of the United States, with a certain section of the military, the Air Force, is planning to open up very soon with an attack on Iran, which is supposed to be a “blockbuster attack”—an intense one, with super kinds of explosives. This is insane. Everyone in the world who knows about this, is frightened by the implications of it, because the effect of such an attack would be chaos, and the spread of chaos: It must be stopped.

We have a President who frankly is insane. And that’s our situation here—so it’s a desperate situation. The financial community in the United States is clinically insane: They’re desperate! You’re going to see the major financial powers, inside the United States, toppling, one after the other. How rapidly, is not certain, but the rate would be great: Whether it’s going to be two or three times as fast as it is now, it probably will be in that order of magnitude. And by the end of the year, and the beginning of next year, you will see a shattered U.S.

financial system, and as a result of that, a shattered European financial system, with terrible effects on Asian countries.

So therefore, that’s our situation. It’s one in which understanding is required. As I’ve indicated, there are topics which have to be discussed among nations, among all nations, which are not now being discussed adequately. *This present world system, this present world monetary-financial system can not survive—under any circumstances!* A new system is required, with policy agreements, treaty-agreements among leading nations, especially including Russia, China, and India, and the United States. With those kinds of policy agreements, we can take actions which will prevent global chaos, and can give us negotiating room for setting into place new institutions required to work our way out of this problem.

We need, also, again, a vision on *how* we’re going to approach that. We have to eliminate this post-industrial society. All the ideology of the post-industrial society must be eliminated, otherwise, there’s no chance for humanity. You can not tolerate what Al Gore represents, unless you want to destroy humanity. It’s not tolerable.

We have to go back to a high-tech, science-driven approach to economy. And this means, first of all, the emphasis, as I said, on large-scale infrastructure investments, and to create large masses of credit, not only to fund long-term infrastructure improvements, but also to fund the productive industry, of private industry, which will be stimulated by the production and development of major basic economic infrastructure.

These are the alternatives.

What is needed, to do this, is more discussion, in nations and among nations, about the kind of subjects I just spoke of. Without discussion, obviously, we will not come to agreement. These are things that have to be agreed upon, which have not been discussed, which are not on the table now, as negotiating points, and therefore, people assume things are going in a different direction.

But the thing to understand: This is not just a U.S. crisis, nor is it just primarily a U.S. crisis. It’s a crisis of the dollar, which is a crisis of the world financial system, because the dollar is still the denominator of the world financial system and economic system. But if a collapse of the dollar occurs—and we’re now down 30% in the recent period, of collapse in the value of the dollar—if that continues, and a breakdown of the U.S. financial system occurs without remedies, then you will see, Europe will go down totally, the British will go down totally (even though they’re now partly a factor causing the problem, but they’ll go down totally). And the rest of the world will go down, because a collapse of Europe and the United States will mean a collapse of the world economy as a whole.

This is a high-tech world. We have a population over 6.5 billion people. We can not sustain a population of 6.5 billion people, and their aspirations, without a high-tech economy, and a global one.

That’s our situation.

Steps Taken Toward World Land-Bridge at Arctic Summit

by Marcia Merry Baker

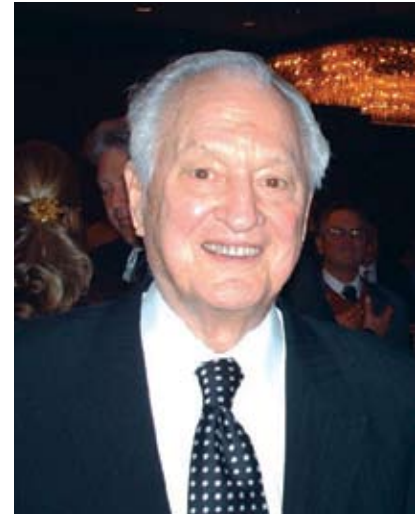
At the Arctic Energy Summit Technology Conference in Anchorage, Alaska in mid-October, a number of Russian participants presented a perspective of high-technology, advanced-science programs to develop the circumpolar region, to a gathering of 300 at this key event, held in conjunction with the International Polar Year (2007-2009). The focus of the Summit, sponsored by entities including the U.S. State Department, the government of Canada, and BP, and organized by the Anchorage-based Institute of the North, was on energy resources, with four themes: extractive energy, renewable energy, rural energy, and sustainability. Representatives of the eight polar nations (Canada, Greenland/Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, and the U.S.A.), plus six others (Australia, Japan, India, the Republic of Korea, Britain, and Switzerland), participated over the Oct. 15-18 period, in various of 96 sessions, and in opening and closing plenary sessions, addressed also by Alaska Gov. Sarah Palin, Alaska Sens. Lisa Murkowski and Ted Stevens, and British Consul General Julian Evans (for northwestern U.S. states).

Speakers included Yevgeni Velikhov, president of the Kurchatov Institute, Russia's premier research institute; Alexander Sergeyev, executive board member of RusHydro energy company; and collaborator, George Koumal, president of the Interhemispheric Bering Strait Tunnel and Rail Group (IBSTRG), a multinational group which is promoting the tunnel.

The Russian participants, plus a few co-thinkers from other nations, distinguished themselves by presenting the necessity for advanced technology, beginning with nuclear power, and including transportation, large-scale hydro projects, and a machine-tool industrial base to carry out this program. They outlined plans for 4,000 km of new rail routes to connect the High North with the Americas and Eurasia, including a tunnel under the Bering Strait (**Figure 1**). On prospects for polar navigation, they presented plans for nuclear-powered submarine shipping of liquified natural gas, and new marine infrastructure. They stressed the use of advanced electromagnetic analysis for geological exploration, and many other nuclear applications.

In conjunction with the technologies themselves, attention was given to the effect on the prospects for improvement of life for native peoples and all residents of the vast Russian High North and eastern regions. Representatives from Chukotka (counterpart to Alaska), and from the farther westward

Former Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel, Oct. 17, 2007 at the Arctic Energy Summit Technology Conference Awards Banquet, Anchorage, Alaska.



EIRNS

provinces of Sakha and Khanty-Mansiysk, discussed their regions.

This focus on mega-projects for the betterment of mankind is in keeping with the outlook of former Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel, whose lifelong work has been to further the development of his own state, and the world. Hickel welcomed the participants to the Summit, which was run by the Institute of the North, which he founded 15 years ago.

Hickel's Five Priority 'Mega-Projects'

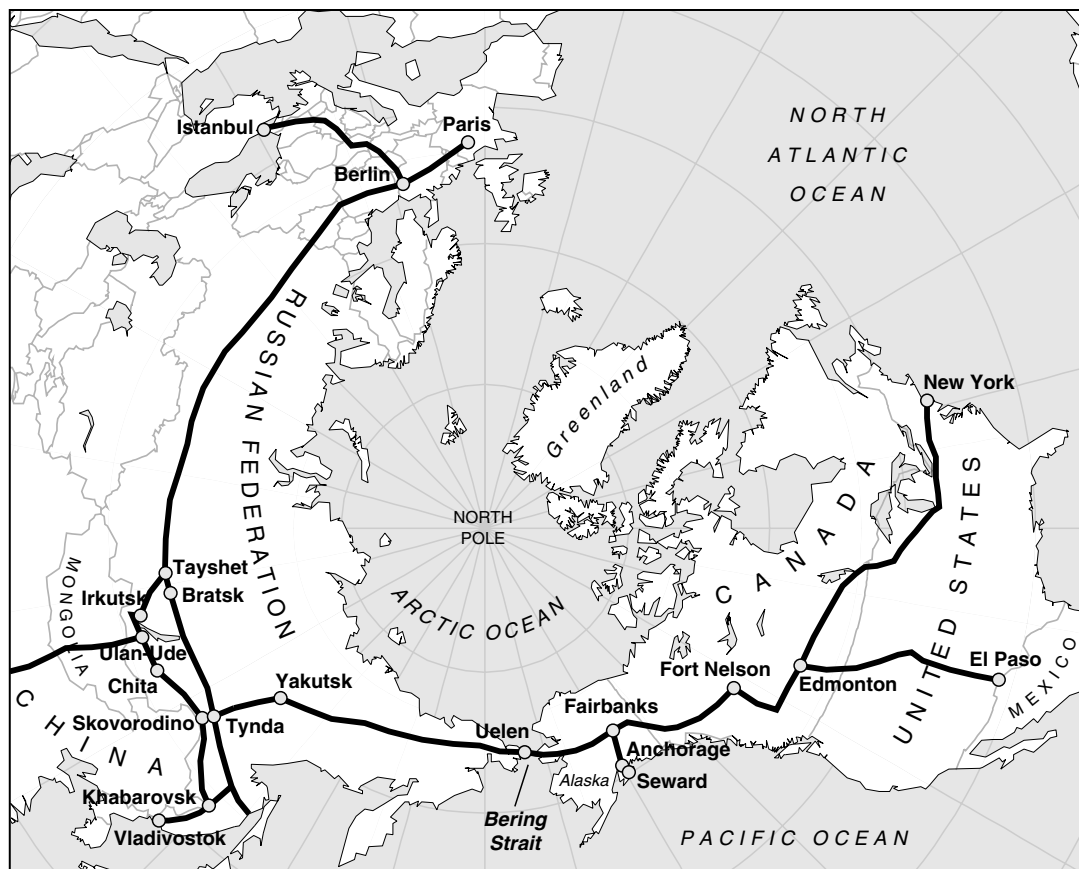
Hickel identified five priority worldwide mega-projects in his speech to the awards banquet Oct. 17, when he presented the President of Iceland, Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, with the Robert O. Anderson award. The purpose of the award, given by the Institute of the North, concerns the use of resources to benefit the common good in a sustainable way, in this case, Anderson's drilling of the early oil wells in Alaska's Swanson River basin. Under Grimsson, Iceland has become a model for providing power and heat from geothermal sources, which are so accessible there, that Grimsson calls it tapping into "Earth's fireball."

Speaking from an international vantage point, Hickel said, "In some quarters big projects are not 'politically correct.' But, if God didn't like the world, he wouldn't have created the universe." He then outlined five "big projects:"

1. *A global energy program.* He noted that 2 billion people

FIGURE 1

Future Global Rail Connections, as Seen from the North Pole



This map, featuring the Bering Strait Tunnel, shows the key rail connections to be built westward and eastward of the tunnel, to interlink with the world rail system. The Arctic Circle lies between the first and second circles shown outward from the Pole, and defines the eight Arctic nations: Russian Federation, United States, Canada, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark/Greenland.

live in this world without electricity, and this should be remedied. We should be visionaries. R. Buckminster Fuller even envisioned that electricity generated in the North could be sent South, given the cycles of when it is needed.

2. *A tunnel beneath the Bering Sea to unite Asia and North America.* He stressed, "That tunnel will happen," pointing out that on April 24 in Moscow, a group of tunnel project supporters met, and now the supporters are in Alaska. Building the project will complete a global transportation network.

3. *Opening of the Northern Sea Routes.* These polar routes will be "the new Panama Canal."

4. *Address the global water crisis.* Seven of the world's largest rivers flow northward, most running into the Arctic Sea. In Eastern Siberia, the 3,000-mile-long Lena River, is 10 miles wide in some places. There is freshwater going into the Arctic Ocean that can be used.

5. *Harvest the resources of the North.* Hickel was adamant that work should proceed: "Let's harvest the energy of the North and quit talking about it!" He said that we can make alternative energy, as we go along.

In April this year, Hickel struck the same themes in Moscow, at the first of a "Megaprojects of Russia's East" confer-

ence series, organized by the Russian Academy of Sciences Council for the Study of Productive Forces, in conjunction with government agencies. "Why war? Why not build for peace?" At the same event, a paper by Lyndon LaRouche was presented, under the title, "The World's Political Map Changes: Mendeleyev Would Have Agreed."

Besides coverage of this conference in Russia, the Hickel and LaRouche speeches, a report on the April 24 event, and the history of the project, have been put into mass circulation in the United States by the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), in pamphlet form, under the title "A Strategy for War Avoidance." Issued in June, hundreds of thousands of copies of this pamphlet have been circulating, as part of an effort to orient citizens and office-holders to the necessity of an infrastructure-building, FDR-type policy response to the worsening financial and economic breakdown.

Since the April Moscow conference, all hell has broken loose in the world financial system, as the home-mortgage-based bubble exploded, and the U.S. dollar plummeted. So far, Washington has taken a denial and do-nothing approach. In fact, Senator Murkowski, right after her appearance at the Oct. 15 opening of the Arctic Energy Summit, was scheduled

to attend a local Anchorage event on the implications of the home-mortgage financial crisis on Alaska.

The LaRouche movement has undertaken other efforts to further the world economic reconstruction approach. The Schiller Institute, headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, held a conference in Kiedrich, Germany Sept. 15-16, centered on the theme of completing the Eurasian Land-Bridge, of which the Bering Strait Tunnel is a crucial part. Here, several hundred people from every continent but Antarctica met, to discuss high-technology priority projects. A paper was given there by Victor Razbegin, vice president of IBSTRG. Proceedings of the conference have been published in *EIR*, and will soon appear in book form.

On Dec. 11 in Ottawa, *EIR* will sponsor another conference on the Land-Bridge theme, following up the Kiedrich event. In Ottawa, speakers will include Hal Cooper, the Seattle-based transportation engineer, an advocate of the Eurasian/Americas Bering Strait Tunnel and world rail grid, with long experience in Russia, Alaska, and Canada. Conference host Robert Ainsworth is reviving attention to such Canadian infrastructure-builders as Thomas C. Keefer (1821-1915), responsible for the Canadian National Railroad. Keefer wrote a mass pamphlet, *The Philosophy of Railroads* in 1850.

Bering Strait Tunnel/Rail Project

In Anchorage, on the first day of the Arctic Energy Summit, the IBSTRG held a press briefing on the project, giving the scope of the plans, the funding perspective, and the status of the organizing effort for the Bering Strait Tunnel at present (see below). The exciting point was made that Russia has committed to providing \$20 billion of the expected total cost of \$65-70 billions, so the task ahead is to line up other governments and private investors. (**Figure 2** shows Russia's full rail program).

On the eve of the Summit, members of the group had done some reconnaissance on the site of the project, including visiting the village of Wales, on the Seward Peninsula, which would be the eastward terminus of the Bering Strait Tunnel. On Oct. 14, a team from the IBSTRG, members of the Alaskan government, and a number of prospective investors conducted aerial monitoring of the vicinity of the project; also, ground and water samples were taken. A preliminary study shows the suitability of the terrain.

They also subsequently met on the project, with Governor Palin, Senator Murkowski, and the U.S. State Department official Dan Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of State for the Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs.

The IBSTRG issued two press releases during the Summit, to report particulars on their activities. They stated Oct. 17, "In September 2007, the Russian government approved a strategy for development of Russian railroads for the period ending in 2030. The main elements of this strategy include construction of rail links:

1. Berkakit (on the Baikal-Amur Railroad)-Tommot-Yakutsk;

2. Nizhny Betyakh (Yakutia)-Moma-Magadan;

3. Mainland Russia-Sakhalin Island, with a tunnel underneath the Tatar Strait.

"IBSTRG plans to hold a board meeting in Washington, D.C. in November at which new members are going to be elected to the board.... IBSTRG will present the Project to investors and public figures in Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul in November, in London in December, and in Moscow in February."

In effect, this drive for world rail development corridors and associated energy expansion, is at present a leading edge of the campaign for world economic revival, for the good of all peoples and nations. In 1997, LaRouche put forward the theme of the need for a "Eurasian Land-Bridge" of development. Since 1978, he has pointed to the Bering Strait crossing, as one of the key links in world infrastructure.

At the Arctic Energy Summit, the same development principles were made explicit in presentations by officials from the Russian nuclear agency, the Kurchatov Institute, Rus-Hydro—the biggest hydro-power concern in Russia—as well as by Hickel. Many participants supported these same principles implicitly, especially the technical experts and geologists from several polar nations, who addressed how to find and make use of resources.

Vast Arctic Resources

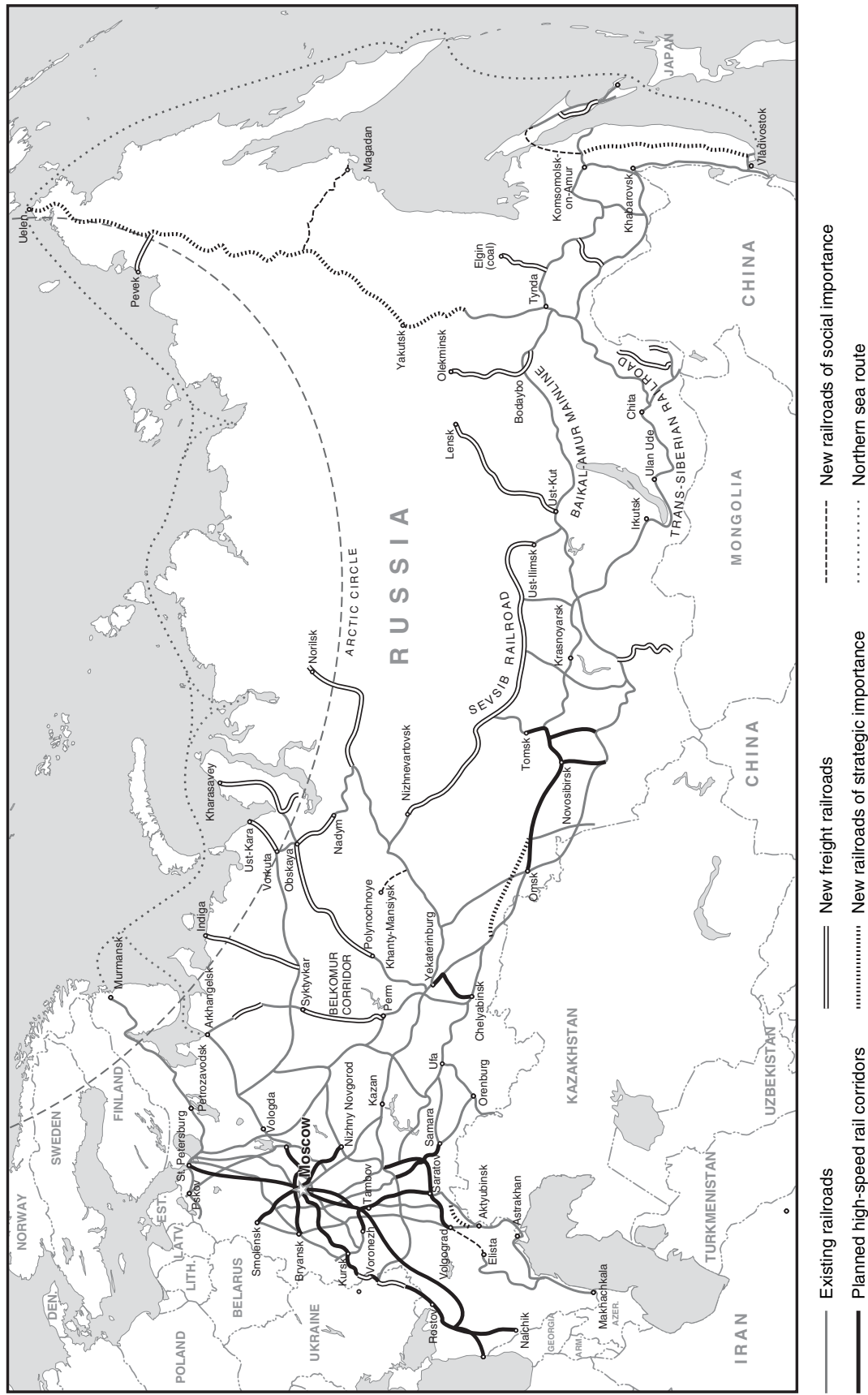
The fossil fuel and mineral resources of the circumpolar region are vast. From ores to diamonds, there are significant deposits. The current talk is that over 25% of the yet-to-be-discovered oil and natural gas fields of the Earth are located in the High North. Various Arctic geologic basins are now legendary for their riches, including Prudhoe Bay and the Alaskan North Slope, and the Shtokman Basin. Recoverable natural gas reserves have been identified in Canada's Beaufort-Mackenzie Basin; significant oil volumes exist in Russia's South Kara Yamal Basin, etc. The U.S. Geological Survey staff is now working on a comprehensive survey of the Upper Arctic, to be released in 2008.

Look at coal: It is estimated that Alaska's coal resources constitute half of the U.S. geological coal resource base. "Arctic Alaska remains one of the last underexplored and undeveloped large coal basins in the world. Estimates of Cretaceous and Tertiary low-sulfur coal in deposits north of the Arctic Circle exceed 5 trillion hypothetical tons," according to James G. Clough, a geologist with the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, who presented a status report on coal in northwest Alaska. As stated in his abstract, "Despite considerable potential, there never has been any commercial coal mining in Arctic Alaska. In contrast, more than 3 million short tons of bituminous coal near Svalbard, Norway, are successfully underground-mined annually and then shipped over 1,500 miles south to market."

The treasure of Arctic resources is one part of the background for both the excitement and apprehension about the

FIGURE 2

Planned Russian Railroad Development to 2030



Based on a map released by Russian Railways with the title "Prospective Topology of the Russian Federation's Rail Network Development until 2030," our map shows railroad upgrades and new construction, included in the government's plan for 2007-2030. The program was adopted in April 2007. Targetted high-speed rail corridors are centered on Moscow, Yekaterinburg, and in central Siberia. Among the "railroads of strategic importance," planned for construction between 2015 and 2030, is the 3,500-km line from the Lena River near Yakutsk to a Bering Strait crossing at Ulen. "Railroads of social importance" tie cities, which would otherwise be isolated, to the national rail network. Not all existing rail lines are shown. Many lines connect to railroads in adjacent countries, which are not shown here.

future, which was expressed at the conference. There is concern about the “boom-bust” cycle, especially among native peoples, who have experienced repeated depopulation of villages, and repeated harm to fishing, hunting, and agriculture practices, with no advancement in the overall economy. There is suspicion with cause, and many native spokesmen raised these issues. Among those attending the conference were Gary Harrison, chief of the Athabaskan Nation, Chickaloon Village; and Patricia A.L. Cochran, chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council.

At the closing of the Summit, a plenary speech was given, on what can be done to alleviate the current situation among rural peoples, by George Cannelos, federal co-chair of the Denali Commission, an Alaska agency created in 1998, to assist with rural infrastructure. Modelled somewhat on the 1960s creation of the Appalachian Commission in the Lower 48 states, the Denali Commission carries out concrete tasks such as providing health care and school facilities, and replacing all the outmoded and dangerous diesel fuel tanks and fixtures in use for electricity generation and heat, in villages all across the state. This latter project is now 50% complete.

In this atmosphere, the no-compromise Russian speeches on the benefits of large-scale, nuclear-power based infrastructure, were critical. Among such speeches were the following: (Video of all the sessions will be available in a few weeks on the website www.arcticportal.org.)

- Academician Yevgeni Velikhov spoke on “Nuclear Power in the Arctic,” at the plenary session, and also participated on a panel, with Iceland President Grimsson, and others from Norway, Canada, and the U.S.A., titled, “Policy Experiences in Developing Energy Assets in the Arctic.”

- Vyacheslav Kuznetsov, executive director of Innovative Energy at the Kurchatov Institute, presented a paper, prepared jointly with Velikhov, on “Nuclear Submarine Transport of LNG.” He also spoke on a panel, including Alexander Sergeyev (below), and Swedish, Canadian, and American participants, on “Shipping and Transportation Options for the Arctic.”

- Alexander J. Sergeyev of RusHydro spoke on the topic of a world rail grid, “The Role Played by the World Link Project in Developing Arctic Energy Resources as Exemplified by North-Eastern Russia.”

In addition to these “technical” presentations, Russian government officials from several vast, low-population Far North and East regions, spoke of how best to intervene to upgrade the living conditions and infrastructure of their regions. Alexander Grigorev, of the Department of Economic Planning and Analysis of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia), pointed out that Sakha has one-fifth the area of all Russia, but only 950,000 people.

There is seasonal dependence on local-use diesel fuel, the equipment is aging, and diesel is getting more and more expensive. Grigorev gave specifics on steps to shift to coal, and eventually to mini-nuclear and hydrogen fuel, and also to cen-

tralize power provision as much as possible. The power base can be upgraded as the new rail routes are expanded in this region over the next 30 years. The new rail line is already under construction to Yakutsk, the capital of Sakha.

A similar plan was presented for Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous District, the oil- and gas-rich region of central Russia. Here, as of the 1990s, 94 population centers had no central electricity supply. A program has been launched to assist in constructing power grids, and as a result, 46 villages will go on centralized power. This is part of the Industrial Urals-Arctic Urals plan, which includes developing the use of some of the abundant local deposits of brown coal for centralized power generation. Research is also underway to study installing nuclear power. An integral part of the upgrading in the Arctic Urals over the 2007-2015 period, is the building of rail connections.

In Chukotka, across from Alaska on the Russian side of the Bering Strait, one leading feature of new power supplies, is the plan for a floating nuclear power plant on Chaun Bay by 2012 (see interview).

Kurchatov Institute: Nuclear Power Essential

Academician Velikhov led off his presentation by posing the question, “If you look at the history of using nuclear power in the Arctic, the history says, what is our goal?” He stressed that, first of all, we gain in terms of demand and supply, because Russian technology—which is mostly concentrated in the shipyards—is very important for the development of such regions. What is our achievement?

He then showed a series of scenes of the extensive machine-tool and construction complex, at the nuclear shipyard in Severodvinsk. This yard, Sevmash, was initiated in 1936. When building commenced in 1939, Velikhov recounted, his father was chief engineer for construction. As of 1942, the facility was the principal yard for marine war production. He then showed how the shipyard looks today, with extensive

EIR Conference

Executive Intelligence Review

The Strategic Importance of the Eurasian Land-Bridge Canada and the Coming Eurasian World

Ottawa

Tuesday, Dec. 11, 2007

Noon-9:00 p.m.

For location, agenda, and pre-registration:
Mr. Robert Ainsworth (514) 855-0907



Presidential Press and Information Office

Over the recent period, Russia has expanded its commitment in two key infrastructure areas: nuclear energy and railroad construction. Here, President Putin (center) visits the Russian Research Center of the Kurchatov Institute in Moscow. Left to right: First Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov; Institute president Yevgeni Velikhov; and Institute director Mikhail Kovalchuk.

machine-tool capacity and a 25,000 person workforce.

There have been some 200 nuclear submarines and ice-breakers built. There is a record of 6,000 reactor years of successful operation in the North.

Velikhov said, “We are looking for the next step. The next step is for nuclear power stations for the industrial environment. And this next step is already under construction at Severodvinsk.” He said that for the 21st Century, there are middle-sized reactors for various purposes—showing a 300-megawatt unit, for many applications around the globe. The design of the power station is very compact. There can be a nuclear power station of 600 MW. He then showed that, “We developed the technology to make it smaller. This is for offshore use.”

Then Velikhov reported on other shipbuilding activities, and industrial gear-up, for necessary inputs to Arctic infrastructure. The yards are working on oil and gas installation platforms. “This is our field,” he said, showing photos of the gigantic *Prirazlomnaya* platform under construction.

Among the other nuclear-age technologies Velikhov included, is the “huge field” of application of nuclear technologies to exploration. Today we have the use of resonance for electromagnetic sound. This allows very fast means of interpretation of data. One example he showed, was its use in the Sabah offshore oil fields in Malaysia. The progress of this technology for wave-length analysis of electromagnetic data, means that it is very possible to get high resolution readings, and have an expanded capacity to look at offshore resources.

Velikhov concluded his presentation on nuclear power and high-skilled, industrial productivity by summing up simply, “I demonstrate to you the technology of exploration,

transportation, and technology of production. I think that all together, we have a good chance for safe and reliable and secure development of the Arctic.”

Opposing Premises

Who could reject this high-tech development outlook? The opposition was expressed in terms of variations on one or both of the current politically correct anti-development premises: First, that the Arctic region will gain only if its vast fossil fuels and mineral wealth is extracted and “monetized” for world markets—i.e., there should be no deliberate fostering of regional development; instead, global markets must rule, and benefits will “trickle down.”

Secondly, that there must be no large-scale infrastructure projects, because, given the assertion of global warming, there must be only localized wind power, biomass, geothermal, tidal, and renewables in order to “protect” the Earth from meltdown. Nuclear power is out.

A full three-quarters of the Summit sessions on technological, social, and economic concerns for the Arctic nations, adhered to these premises. But privately, a majority of the geo-scientists and production-trained persons demurred. They especially scoffed on the last day of the Summit, when Al Gore’s Nobel Prize was announced. Many pointed out the periods in geo-history when carbon dioxide levels increased, in the absence of human activity of any kind at all.

The “energy boom” question, however, caused trepidation. The world oil price was rising hour by hour during the Summit, by the end of the month, hitting close to \$100 a barrel. “Out of control,” was how one old coal hand saw it. Not a boom, but a blowout of the financial system.

Nevertheless, Assistant Secretary of State Dan Sullivan avoided this side of reality in his opening plenary address, and instead spoke of bringing onto markets the “huge reserves” of the Arctic, and “enormous potential in Alaska” to aid U.S. energy security, and world needs, within a context of altering carbon consumption practices because of “climate change.”

Conspicuously omitting discussion of nuclear power, Sullivan instead outlined the Bush Administration’s commitment to “energy diplomacy for biofuels in the Western Hemisphere.” He stressed that this past Spring, Brazil and the United States signed agreements for the “commoditization of biofuels and development of markets.”

Thus, the clash in policy views was apparent from day one at the Arctic Energy Summit: There is the campaign for high-tech infrastructure and national economy-building; or there is the pathway of more globalization, low-grade energy modes, and the worsening breakdown from hyperinflation and financial collapse.

(Contact the author at marciabaker@larouchepub.com).

Nuclear Power for Russia's Chukotka

Lev Shtilman, advisor to Gov. Roman Abramovich of the Chukotka Autonomous Region in eastern Russia, was interviewed on Oct. 16 at the Arctic Energy Summit Technology Conference in Anchorage, Alaska, by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: Would you describe some of the history of eastern Russia? Before the current economic development push, did your province lose population some years ago?

Shtilman: The number of population was reduced to about half of what it was.

EIR: So what is your population today?

Shtilman: Almost 60,000 people. We previously had around 100,000. People who actually were in the productive labor force were reduced in a lesser proportion. Now, they are bringing in temporary workers, so you can't say that there was a complete reduction in the productive forces of the economy.

The current governor adopted a policy for resettling pensioners to the central region of the country, where life is more comfortable, and that reduced the demand for social services in the region. They are working hard to implement the governor's resettlement policy, building housing. And while, in the 1990s, there was an exodus of working people, and the pensioners were just sitting around, because they couldn't leave, now, everything has fundamentally changed.

EIR: Regarding the commitment of Russia, as a nation, to nuclear power, and what Academician Yevgeni Velikhov was describing yesterday about this, is there something special to look forward to in Chukotka in the near or distant future?

Shtilman: Academician Velikhov, in his report, talked about floating atomic power plants. In Chukotka, there is a plan for a floating power station. It is planned for Chaun Bay in the north. I consider, as a power engineer and expert, that this is a wise and correct decision. In the areas where they plan these floating nuclear power plants, there is a real growth in demand for electrical energy, with the development of industry (mining, primarily). Moreover, there is some local industry. In terms of using oil or coal in these areas—these resources don't exist there. The transportation costs of coal or oil or diesel fuel would be very great. Not even to mention the environmental issues of dealing with carbon.

Currently, the electrical energy issue is being solved by the Bilibino nuclear power plant, which is providing the bulk of the electrical energy. But in 2020, the power plant will have

used up its productive life. It is pretty clear that by 2012, if we don't put these floating plants in place, or some other power solution, this region will have an energy deficit, which will hold back development.

EIR: What are some particulars about the floating power plants intended for Chaun Bay?

Shtilman: They are 70 megawatts per station. They look like a medium-sized ship. Academician Velikhov showed a photo of an artist's conception of the floating nuclear power plant for Pevek. That is the engineering concept, developed in the Soviet Union for Chukotka. That was the original idea, from the 1980s.

Then, when there was a lot of turmoil in the economy of Russia, this project was transferred to Severodvinsk. And thus, the first floating station is going to be built within the next five years, there, in the European North.

The technology has already been worked on, on ice-breakers, so that it's pretty much developed. It is well known; it has existed for a long time.

Each barge has two units for redundancy. As you saw in the picture, they lie not far offshore. There's a special protection system against ice, and against freeze-up. There is an on-shore facility that takes in the electricity. You can also get waste heat from the station to heat the town.

Once every five years, the barge is towed by tugboat, and taken to the firm that built it, and it is re-fueled. You get another plant that replaces it.

EIR: Where is the center of construction of the floating nuclear power plants?

Shtilman: Severodvinsk, in the Murmansk Region, in the factory where atomic submarines have been built since Soviet times, and it was one of the [defense industry] conversion projects. For this project to be less expensive, and more profitable, it is good to build a lot of them. You get the economy of scale.

EIR: How many are planned?

Shtilman: There are 12-15 that are planned for Russia: Yamal, Khanty-Mansiysk, Chukotka, and elsewhere. And they need a couple of spares, so that they can keep rotating.

EIR: When will Chukotka receive its new floating nuclear plant?

Shtilman: According to my plan, it's got to be operational no later than 2012, when the units of the Bilibino power plant begin to be taken out of commission. You can't slow down your energy use.

EIR: Will yours be the second floating power plant in all of Russia?

Shtilman: Correct. And the first one is promised for within four to five years, according to the Atomic Energy Agency.

EIR: Among the other circumpolar nations, do you find that



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An artist's conception of a Russian floating nuclear power plant.

there is also discussion of nuclear power, and floating nuclear plants for the Arctic? The political faction associated with such famous U.S. names as Al Gore, among the Democrats, and Arnold Schwarzenegger among the Republicans, opposes nuclear power and also opposes mega-projects. But despite that, do you know of discussion among the polar nations—in Scandinavia, or Canada or Alaska in the United States?

Shtilman: I don't happen to know of any.

The President of Russia was in Africa, and he signed some contracts there. There is great interest in developing floating nuclear power plants for African countries. There may have been discussion of contracts. But I don't know.

EIR: Today, President Putin happens to be in Tehran, where the issue of a national interest in nuclear power is central.

Shtilman: There are two sides to the same question: atoms for peace, and atoms for war. When you talk about military use, you have to exclude it as a class, because you can kill masses of people. But on the other hand, the peaceful use of the atom, with the proper use of rules and regulations for using nuclear energy—it's a good thing for humanity.

From my point of view, you need to distinguish between those two sides of atomic energy. We know that the poison of a snake can kill people, but it can also be used as a medication, for the health of people.

EIR: Like fire.

Shtilman: Yes.

EIR: Finally, would you speak about the economic development benefits of the rail corridor plans, and the Bering Strait Tunnel, especially for your province?

Shtilman: I just heard about it [the Tunnel project] two days ago. Up to now, I didn't even realize that there was such a project!

For people who believe in Darwin's theory of evolution: The first difficulty was when [the hominids] got down from the trees, from being a monkey. But today, no matter how hard it is to cross the road because of the cars, nobody wants to go back to the trees! So, the question is multi-faceted. If people,

as *homo sapiens*, will think about the future, this project has good prospects for humanity, and for relations between these close neighbors, Russia and America. And it would give a positive impulse for the native people of the region.

And for the native peoples, like it or not, it is a question of being pulled out of a Stone Age economy, into the age of metals. In order to survive, they will have to adapt to the new environment. Not a single Chukchi wants to use an oil lamp, when he can use electricity. Electricity can kill you! But people understand that, without electricity, they don't have the life that a person deserves.

For example, I had a discussion with the governor.

One native village was 100 km from a high-voltage electricity source, so it used to get its electricity from diesel power. We were talking about putting in a 100-km power transmission line, so that their life would be better, because centralized electricity is always better than local generation. I had to figure out the cost of that project.

I calculated that for each villager, you've got to lay out \$5,000. I said to the governor, "It is so expensive!" He said very correctly and strongly, "People have the right to live there as human beings." And that line was built three years ago. Now they all use civilized benefits. And there is no protest from any of them.

I didn't invent that story; that is what I saw. Since then, that is the position that I have taken when I look at power issues, even though the governor is younger than I am!

Press Conference

Progress Is Made on World Rail Project

by Marcia Merry Baker

On Oct. 15, a news briefing was held at the site of the Arctic Energy Summit Technology Conference in Anchorage, Alaska, by representatives of the Interhemispheric Bering Strait Tunnel and Rail Group (IBSTRG) and RusHydro, the largest Russian hydropower company, on the Bering Strait Tunnel, reporting on "The Preliminary Results of Exploration of the Tunnel's Prospective Route." The four principal speakers, and translator, are shown in the photograph. IBSTRG president George Koumal led off the briefing, followed by Academician Yevgeni Velikhov, Alexander Sergeyev of RusHydro; Lev M. Shtilman, Energy Advisor to Gov. Roman Abramovich of the Chukotka Autonomous Region; and IBSTRG Treasurer Craig Burroughs.



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Speakers at the Oct. 15 press conference on the Bering Strait Tunnel and World Link rail system: Academician Yevgeni Velikhov, president of the Kurchatov Institute; Alexander J. Sergeyev, executive board member of RusHydro; George Koumal, president of IBSTRG; Lev M. Shtilman and John Tchotsky, advisors to the Government of Chukotka; and Craig Burroughs, treasurer of IBSTRG.

Velikhov stressed the role of nuclear power, as he did in his earlier Summit plenary address. He said that, if you look at all great Russian achievements over the past century and a half, they proceed by steps. Today, we need nuclear power as the start-up energy source for the industrial production and construction for the mega-projects. We can produce 70-MW plants, built on a “conveyer-belt” process, to support the actual construction. In the future, there can be moves to a “more permanent energy supply,” including geothermal and hydro, but, “in the beginning, nuclear power is very important.”

Shtilman spoke of the improvements to life on both sides of the Bering Strait (see interview). Burroughs estimated that the entire rail and tunnel program could be built for \$65 billion, with huge revenues to be expected from the new trade routes and development involved. This point was elaborated in response to a question from *Petroleum News*, about how much analysis had been done of the “payouts” to be expected. The rail corridors transit an area of huge resources.

The following is a paraphrase of the briefing by Koumal, and a verbatim transcript of the translation of the remarks by Sergeyev, both of whom, the following day, gave in-depth conference sessions on the Bering Strait Tunnel, and the World Link rail system, respectively. (Video of their presentations, and of the Oct. 15 press conference, will be posted soon on www.arcticportal.org).

A Modern ‘Northwest Passage’

Koumal began by referring to a recent mention in a *New York Times* article, of the term “Northwest Passage,” saying that, “Twenty years ago, our organization started thinking about making a century-old dream of a Northwest Passage, a reality.

“But instead of thinking of a ship in the icy seas, we turned back to a history-proven, best long-distance, transport mode.... And we proposed to connect the North American continent with a railroad system to Europe, and Africa, with a tunnel under the narrow waters of the Bering Strait.”

Koumal reported that, “Yesterday, we visited the site of the Bering Strait tunnel. We were standing on the beach of the little village of Wales, on the Seward Peninsula. You can stretch your hand, and touch Mother Russia. When you are looking west, you are looking into Russia. I think it is a project which will open a treasure chest of the Arctic.”

He related that his group discussed the project with a number of people in the government that day. We discussed it with [Sen.] Lisa Murkowski [R-Ak.]; we told her about Wales. We spoke to [former Alaska] Gov. [Walter] Hickel. And we spoke to [Assistant] Secretary [Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs Daniel] Sullivan. We have been corresponding with the State Department for some time. And it was very refreshing to see him. “Finally, the U.S. State Department knows there is the Arctic!”

So we are very pleased with our visit to Wales, to those people who want to become part—they want to end their isolation. They want jobs, training, health care, and electric power. And our project means all those things to those people, and to everyone in the remote villages on both sides of the Bering Strait.

Many people think that tunnelling under the Bering Strait is really very difficult, but it is not difficult. The idea to build a tunnel under the Bering Strait is 150 years old. People in 1905 and 1906 thought that the whole project would be a cinch. It is 44 miles in the stretch. However, there are two islands, so the tunnelling would actually be easier than the tunnelling between England and France. The underwater distances are shorter. And above all, the geology in the Bering Strait is about 300% better.

The challenges are the railroads. There are 2,000 miles of railroad to be built on the North American continent, and there is pretty much the same distance of rail to be built on the other side. However, as I speak today, our Russian colleagues are already working on that.

They are building a railroad from Baikal-Amur Mainline to the north, to the city of Yakutsk, the major industrial center on the Lena River. From there, they have a plan to build a railroad to Magadan, a major mining center farther to the Northeast. And of course, they have plans for a line all the way up to the Chukotka Peninsula to the Bering Strait to North America.

So, ultimately, we can get on the train here in Anchorage, and sip champagne in Siberia, and go to Paris—a much more civilized way to travel than by air. As a *Time* magazine article said recently, everybody knows that the modern airliner manages to compress days or weeks of travel, into a few hours of “astonishing misery.”

Railroads are the miracle that provided us with the standard of living that we have today. And all that we have to do—we can *create an environment along the railroad track*, where the palm trees will grow. You can have “climate control.” And the Alaska seal will not know that there is a tunnel going under his sea. So it is totally an environmentally friendly way to travel.

So we should join the people on all continents. They are all the same, with the same desires and hopes and plans for the future. Whether here, or in Siberia, or in Timbuktu in Africa, we are all the same people. And we have to do something to enlarge the wealth of this planet. Because there are 6.5 billion people. When Jesus walked the streets of Jerusalem, there were 300 million people. It took 1,800 years to reach 1 billion. But it took only 200 years to reach where we are today. We have to take care of the people.

We will need some energy to start it. Diesel power stations cannot be the basis for heavy construction. The U.S. Army, and the Army of Russia as well, have worked on mini-nuclear power plants. You can carry the plants on two trucks. You can generate enough power—

Velikhov interjected: “For such things, you need trucks!”

Koumal concluded, “Or you can put the generators on railroad cars. So that would be the initial way to supply the energy. However, the permanent solution would be sustainable hydro-power. Over 60% of the energy in eastern Russia can come from hydro-power. . . . Speaking of energy, I would rather have Academician Velikhov speak.”

Sergeyev: Russia Has Started on the Project!

Transcription of the remarks by Alexander Sergeyev:

“I represent the Russian Hydroelectric firm—RusHydro. It is the second-largest hydro-company in the world, producing based on renewable resources. Today, we only produce electrical energy within Russia, but we’re very interested, and looking at assisting those countries that are interested in developing their renewable resources and energy potential. There is hydro potential in the United States and especially Alaska, that could get a big push.

“I’d like to thank Mr. Koumal for his statement about the Bering Strait, which we just returned from visiting yesterday.

“I would like to give you some news about our project. I’d like to announce that Russia has started building their part of this international transport system—World Link. While we’re standing here, the special machine is putting in the rails all the way to the city of Yakutsk. Our company is providing the hydroelectric energy for this project.

“On Oct. 19, we’re going to be providing 2,000 megawatts at our station. The Bureyskaya Hydroelectric Power station is opening.

“On the 6th of September, there was a meeting of the Russian government, where they adopted as a basis for, and supported the development of, railroads for Russia until 2030.

“Russia has looked at funding one-third of this project, or about \$20 billion. So there is now about \$50 billion of

financing left to be funded.

“There are 2,000 kilometers from British Columbia to the Seward Peninsula. There are also 2,000 km [on the Russian side] and the Tunnel, which is 150 km.

“My second piece of news is that this railroad, when it will be in operation, will be powered by, for the most part, hydroelectric power. And the construction of the Tunnel—we are having discussions already—is to use floating nuclear power plants.

“Another piece of news, is that there is a lot of hydro-potential that could be developed in Alaska. You know the Susitna River is a giant storer of electric energy. And if you build an electric power plant, that the U.S. Department of Energy has looked at already, the American part of the [World Link] railroad would have a source of energy that is environmentally friendly.

“I’d like to remind you that there are 200 years of diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States. You might know that Russia was one of the first countries that recognized the independence of the United States. We have a really good chance to be able to think about realizing this project together. Thank you.”

Koumal then added: “I would add that the Interhemispheric Bering Strait Railroad is Russian, United States, and Canadian. We will have a new board of directors, reflecting the efforts of the three nations. . . .”

FDR’s Post-War Plan: ‘Northward to Asia’

by Marcia Merry Baker

Alexander Sergeyev, executive board member of RusHydro, in his “World Link” presentation on intercontinental rail corridors to the Arctic Energy Summit Technology Conference on Oct. 16, made a special point of showing a photograph of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Sergeyev stated, “Russians hold President Franklin Roosevelt in great esteem. He was the one who led the United States out of the Great Depression and led to victory in World War II.” Sergeyev cited the “great construction” projects of the FDR era, including rail and the Hoover Dam. “In 1942, FDR gave the Army Corps engineers the task to study the feasibility of a railroad to connect Alaska, through Canada, with the lower states. I read the report. But it sat on the shelf for almost 60 years. So Russia today is actually implementing the Roosevelt view that allowed the U.S. to come out of the Depression!”

In fact, the development of Alaska as part of the world rail land-bridge, represents the fulfillment in very specific terms, of the vision of FDR, and his Vice President Henry Wallace during the 1940s. While FDR and Wallace were forced to pur-

sue air links between the Western Hemisphere and Russia, primarily from the standpoint of supplying urgently needed war materiel to the embattled Soviet Union during the war, Wallace put forward a much broader vision, which was endorsed by FDR. The 1943 ALCAN Highway, a 1,500-mile mega-project accomplishment of the Army Corps of Engineers, was just the beginning of what was intended.

The following are excerpts from a number of publications from 1944 written by Wallace, whom FDR sent to the Soviet Union and China in 1944, with an eye to the perspectives for the post-war world.

“Northward to Asia,” is the title of a map showing the Bering Strait and adjacent lands, making up “the North Pacific, a great post-war communications highway between America, Russia and Far East,” which appeared in the 1944 pamphlet, “Our Job in the Pacific” (published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations). In it, Wallace wrote, “Easternmost Siberia and Alaska form the crown of the arch over the North Pacific. America’s interests here are bound up with those of Russia on one side and Canada on the other. Like the Canadian Northwest, Alaska needs and can maintain a much larger population than at present. This population is needed not only to develop local resources but to service the rail, motor and air routes which will link America and Asia.”

‘60 Million Jobs’

Wallace took up the question again in his 1945 book *60 Million Jobs*, in a chapter titled “New Frontiers Abroad; New Frontiers of Abundance.” The title refers to “the total of 60 million jobs as synonymous with the peacetime requirements of full employment” in the United States, engaged in rebuilding the U.S. and world economies. In Chapter III, Wallace wrote, “Our first big postwar job abroad, of course, is to help restore some sort of order in the devastated areas, and get farm and factory production running again.”

After reviewing different regions around the globe, he said, “But the biggest frontier of future development will be found with the new dawn in the northern Pacific and eastern Asia.

“After V-J Day—after our boys have landed back on home shores at Seattle or Portland, San Francisco or Los Angeles—then we shall think more and more of our West as the link with the East of Asia.... The East of Asia, both Chinese and Russian, is on the march in a way which is easy for any American to understand who sees these great areas at first hand for himself. The rapid agricultural and industrial development of these peoples means so very much to the peace and prosperity of the entire postwar world.

“Our Northwest was long held back by unfair freight rates and by failure to develop the power of its mighty rivers. But thanks to



FDR Library

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (right) and Vice President Henry Wallace (1940-1944), at a press conference. Wallace also served as Agriculture Secretary, 1933-40.

men like Roosevelt and Norris, McNary and Bone, the Northwest during the past ten years has rapidly expanded. This expansion must continue to the limit of its agricultural, industrial, and commercial potentialities. This includes Alaska, which has not yet begun to measure up to its possibilities. But this growth must be not merely in national terms, but also in terms of Asia. Vigorous two-way trade with Soviet Asia and China will greatly increase the population and prosperity of our Northwest and the whole of our people.

“All of this I knew in a theoretical way before going to Asia in 1944. After having seen something of the industry and agriculture of East Asia, I am more than ever convinced that we are entering upon what might be called the ‘Era of the Pacific....’ (Research by Robert L. Baker.)

Northward to Asia



Reproduced from Our Job in the Pacific (1944), by Henry A. Wallace, published by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. Wallace, then Vice President, wrote this after his trip through Canada, Alaska, Russia, and China in the Spring of 1944. The original caption: “Polar air routes and Arctic economic development may make the North Pacific a great post-war communications highway between America, Russia and the Far East.”

Paulson in India Defends Hedge Funds

by Ramtanu Maitra

Representing an economically weakening United States, Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson arrived in New Delhi on Oct. 29, on his first official visit to India. Upon his arrival, he called for India to open its economy further to international investors, and said that recent moves to limit capital inflows could hurt competitiveness.

Paulson's visit to India was designed to nudge New Delhi to carry out more economic and labor "reforms," and to integrate India's regulated financial sector with the globalized free market system. As a part of the deal, Paulson also made a pitch urging the Indians to help complete the Doha Round of negotiations to usher in the World Trade Organization's globalization and economic liberalization plans. But Paulson's push to defend his Wall Street investor friends was too much even for some of the best friends of the Bush Administration in the present Manmohan Singh-led government.

The reason is the following. Near the end of October, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) proposed a ban on the issuance of participatory notes, causing a 1,700 point one-day plunge of the Bombay Stock Exchange's (BSE's) benchmark Sensex index. Unregistered foreign investors will need to wind up positions through participatory notes over the next 18 months, SEBI chairman M. Damodaran said. SEBI measures followed the sharp rise in the flow of foreign capital from unregistered hedge fund and derivative operators into the BSE, which fueled a dramatic rise in domestic stock prices, analysts said.

Participatory notes (P-notes) are part of relaxed restrictions on foreign investment in India, providing overseas investors who are not registered with SEBI with a way to invest in Indian securities. Foreign institutional investors authorized to trade in India, and Indian brokerages will buy Indian securities and sell participatory notes based on them to foreign investors. SEBI was aware that P-notes were being used by offshore hedge funds to park liquidity in the Indian stock exchanges, to make a quick profit, and that they had sufficient lever-

age to destabilize the market.

As an Indian financial commentator pointed out, the biggest beneficiaries of P-notes are foreign banks and intermediaries who earn hefty fees for channeling this money through appropriate vehicles while concealing true ownership. Hedge funds are unregulated in most markets, completely non-transparent about their investors as well as their fee structure, and many of them have questionable investment practices. "Giving them a free run of our market mocks domestic investors who have to adhere to strict disclosure norms and know-your-customer rules," she said.

Referring to the 1997 Asian market collapse, when the well-protected Indian market was lauded by Asian nations for being the "island of stability, Dr. Y.V. Reddy, governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), India's central bank, told the Indian daily *Business Line*, on Oct. 30, that "after ten years, if similar global turbulence happens, our objective is to ensure that India will be an island of stability." He said this after announcing the mid-term review of Monetary Policy, which had "liquidity management" as its main thrust.

What Paulson Did Not Like

"We do not know what will happen globally, but there are strange things that are happening globally, unusual things. How it will affect us, we don't know. It will have less impact than on most other countries. But if it is such an unprecedented global shock, the policy has to be all placed together and we should be in readiness," Dr. Reddy said.



Reserve Bank of India governor Dr. Y.V. Reddy warned Secretary Paulson that in view of "strange things that are happening globally," and in case of an "unprecedented global shock," Indian officials have to have a policy in readiness. Here, Reddy (right) is shown with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, inaugurating the Centre for Advanced Financial Learning in 2006.

Reserve Bank of India

What Reddy was referring to as “strange things,” is the new injection of liquidity engineered by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and the Bank of England. The yet-to-be-unfolded implications of the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis and its supposed antidote— injection of liquidity for a longer period than usual—have forced the RBI to adopt measures which could help protect domestic investors by slowing down the inflow of dirty money.

RBI’s concern rose from the fact that the portfolio flow, according to the bank’s July 31 credit policy announcement, amounted to \$8.4 billion during 2007-08, up to July 13, while gross Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during April 2007 were placed at \$1.6 billion against \$0.7 billion a year ago. This does not include external commercial borrowings.

“These pools of capital, which are private, often opaque, highly leveraged, and largely unregulated, have the potential for heightening risk to the domestic financial system,” the RBI said in its bi-annual review of monetary policy.

But Paulson will have none of it. Accompanied by Indian Finance Minister Palaniappan Chidambaram, a Harvard-trained darling of Wall Street because of his unmitigated commitment to free market economy, former Goldman Sachs chief executive Paulson told the Indian CEOs, at a conference in Mumbai: “Administrative restrictions of capital flows are blunt instruments and can have unintended consequences. They tend to inhibit efficiency and lose their effectiveness over time.”

Another Cruel Joke

What is particularly ironic, in light of the collapsing dollar, bottomless U.S. debt, hundreds of billions of dollars in trade deficit every year, and a huge liquidity crunch hanging over the U.S. economy like the sword of Damocles, is the groveling before Paulson by Chidambaram and the Indian industrialists, begging for U.S. investment in India’s ramshackle infrastructure.

One of the items addressed at the conference attended by Paulson and his team—which included William B. Harrison, former chairman and CEO of JPMorgan Chase; Emil Henry, managing director of Lehman Brothers; and Tracy Wolstencroft, managing director and head of global infrastructure and municipal finance at Goldman Sachs—was how to increase investment in India’s infrastructure, such as roads, ports, and power, for which the Indian government reportedly estimates it will need close to \$500 billion over the next five years.

Chidambaram said India needed to change the rules on investments by pension funds and insurance funds, so they could be used to fund infrastructure growth. Paulson piped up: To attract international investors to sectors like infrastructure, India needs to develop transparent systems run by independent regulators. The country also needs a stronger legal system, so that investors have the assurance that their contracts will be enforced, he told reporters.

The Lessons of 1923

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. LaRouche is chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in Germany. This article was translated from German.

Most retirees, Hartz IV¹ recipients, and other low-income families have known it for a long time: For them, the inflation rate is much higher than the official rate of a little over 2%. So these population groups, which constitute nearly two thirds of the total population in Germany—56.6% of households, or about 46 million people—make at most 150 euros per month more than the fixed costs of living; they seldom buy products that have become cheaper, and figure into the average inflation rate, such as computers, cell phones, or trips abroad. Most of their income goes for products that have become much more expensive.

With slight adjustments, the recently announced figures from the Statistical Office in France (INSEE) apply to Germany as well: In September, the price of grains exploded by 20.5%; the price of soft wheat doubled within a year, and rose in September alone by 23.2%. Soy, which among other things is used for animal fodder, rose by 24.7%; beef by 12%; poultry by 14%; fruit by 23.7%; and milk products are expected to rise by about 20%. In addition, the prices of gasoline, heating oil, and natural gas have risen by 13-16%, and a 10% price rise for electricity in January has already been announced. If we include the price increases for raw materials and crude oil—which is now over \$90 per barrel—for industrial production, and which eventually affects consumer prices, then it becomes clear that we are already in the middle of a hyperinflationary trend.

Financial insiders estimate that in the last three months alone, as a result of the “reverse leverage” caused by the collapse of the U.S. mortgage market (losses with borrowed money), there was some \$2.4 trillion in losses of unsellable financial securities. The investment banks are having the greatest difficulty in admitting their losses; the third largest U.S. bank, Merrill Lynch, has only hesitantly admitted to preliminary losses of \$8 billion, while Citigroup, through the creation of the MLEC “Superfund” (Master Liquidity Enhancement Conduit), is trying to shift the damage to credulous and

1. The Hartz IV legislation, introduced by the Social Democratic Party-led government in 2004, drastically reduced payments to the long-term unemployed, while forcing them to take any job available, even if their professional qualifications far exceeded it. The BüSo waged a campaign against the law throughout 2004, calling instead for the creation of 8 million new, productive jobs.

greedy investors. Instead of admitting the collapse of the policy of “creative financial instruments” à la Alan Greenspan, and shutting down the hedge funds, venture capital companies, special purpose enterprises, etc., the central banks—including the Federal Reserve—are trying to hide their losses by massive injections of liquidity. This hyperinflationary operation is enhanced by speculation on the food-commodity exchanges, such as the Chicago Board of Trade. Even more devastating is what the Italian pasta producer Guido Barilla called “the insane decision” of President George W. Bush, to replace 20% of gasoline consumption with biofuels, over the next ten years. This policy, according to Barilla, has led to a chain reaction of price explosions hitting all agricultural commodities.

The fact is, that this inflationary tendency has clear parallels in the hyperinflationary policy of the Reichsbank in 1923, and no one should forget the statement of Federal Reserve chief “Helicopter Ben” Bernanke, that the central bankers, if necessary, would throw money out of helicopters over the cities, in case of a threat to the world financial system. And what everyone in Germany knows, at least from the stories told by their grandparents and parents about the 1923 hyperinflation that devoured the savings of most of the population, is that that’s what is being experienced today by a considerable portion of the population, for whom price rises in basic commodities are pulling the rug out from under their feet.

In view of all this, and the fact that in Germany one out of every six children is poor, and even at the age of eight can see no future for himself, how irresponsible are the leading politicians who defend the current system of globalization! When Finance Minister Steinbrück continually defends the role of the hedge funds, as he did again recently at a meeting of the Hans Böckler Foundation, then this underscores how far he has abandoned social democratic principles, his oath of office, and the Basic Law.

The political establishment, which has apparently become much too accustomed to the privileges of this system, is out of touch with the reality faced by the majority of the population. That such professional blindness has a social price, is nowhere more clear than in the case of the American Congress, where the Democratic Party in November 2006 won a resounding victory in both Houses, and had a popular approval rate of around 70%; yet in less than a year, it has completely lost that, and its approval now is under 11%.

The fundamental problem with politicians like Mr. Stein-



Hyperinflation during Weimar Germany: A woman uses worthless Reichsmark bills to fuel her stove.

brück is that he belongs to a generation that has neither the knowledge nor the memory of how any system could exist, other than that of the free market economy linked to globalization. According to the motto, “It cannot be, what must not be,” they think this system cannot collapse. And they refuse to comprehend that globalization is not only destroying what were once called the developing countries, but is also plunging most of our own people into poverty.

Nothing in the world will save the hopelessly indebted world financial system. But it would still be possible to defend the real economy, and, through multilateral cooperation among nations in the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and his New Deal, to bring about a new economic miracle. But this requires a radical change in economic and financial policy, a return to fixed exchange rates, an affirmation of scientific and technological progress, according to the principles of physical economy—that is, saying “yes” to the Transrapid maglev train and the inherently safe modular high-temperature gas-cooled reactor—and an absolute commitment to the Common Good.

The BüSo is at present the only party that stands for such a change.

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Smashing Nations

The British Empire is determined to make sure no national interests can foil its plan to control the globe.

Winston Churchill observed that “truth is so precious that she should always be attended by a bodyguard of lies.” Churchill was ostensibly speaking about the war, but his comments reflect a deeper truth about imperial methods, a truth which has great relevance today.

The world is at the end of an era, not just the end of the present financial system, but also, if the oligarchical forces which run the British Empire have their way, the era of the nation-state will also come to an end, to be replaced by a feudal system dominated by financier-run corporate cartels. Governments would exist mainly as colonial satrapies, tasked with protecting the cartels and keeping the peasants in line. Naturally, such a plan must be kept hidden from public view, its implementation protected by a bodyguard of lies.

Globalization is a key element of that plan, as it not only weakens the target nations, but also increases the power of the cartels. Under globalization, the United States has decayed from an industrial powerhouse to a nation of paper-pushers, a service economy dependent upon goods manufactured elsewhere. Even something as simple as a loaf of bread often contains ingredients from a dozen countries.

Globalization is a “bodyguard” word itself, a euphemism for imperial cartelization. We in the U.S. have been told that we benefit from globalization, because our corporations dominate global trade, and we can exploit foreign workers to keep our prices

low. There is some truth in this, as products made in places where wages are low are cheaper than products made in America; but the money you save on that stereo from Wal-Mart pales in comparison to the costs of a destroyed economy. Your “savings” are an illusion, offset by costs which may be less visible, but are quite real.

As the bankruptcy of the financial system becomes ever more apparent, tectonic changes are occurring, elements of which are visible, each accompanied by its own bodyguard of lies to disguise the true nature of the changes.

Take the case of Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson and his network of former Goldman Sachs bankers who form the core of the Plunge Protection Team. Part of Paulson’s mandate is to preserve an American seat at the table as the world is reorganized. Pressured by the Brits, Paulson launched his MLEC plan to bail out the structured investment vehicles (SIVs), a plan which is widely seen as aimed at saving Citigroup. The result is that Paulson’s credibility has taken a significant hit in financial and political circles.

Then we have James Cayne, the CEO of Bear Stearns. The *Wall Street Journal*, recently acquired by British propagandist Rupert Murdoch, ran an attack on Cayne Nov. 1, suggesting that he was off playing bridge and golf, and smoking dope, during the height of Bear Stearns’ July hedge-fund crisis. The leading shareholder in Bear Stearns, since September, is a Bahamas-based dirty money specialist, Joe Lewis, who made his fortune

in the same 1992 British-run currency warfare operation which made George Soros rich. The implication is that the British are either trying to oust Cayne, or force him to capitulate to hidden demands.

At the same time, Merrill Lynch head Stan O’Neal has been dumped. While there are lots of good reasons to dump O’Neal, the reasons given by Merrill do not seem sufficient. His interim replacement as chairman, Merrill director Alberto Cribiore, will head the search for a permanent replacement. Cribiore, an Italian tied to the Venetian Agnelli apparatus, was a protégé of Lazard synarchist André Meyer.

Changes are also occurring in Europe, where Dutch banking giant ABN AMRO is being taken over by a consortium of the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS), Fortis of Belgium, and Santander of Spain. The victory of the consortium over a competing bid from Barclays was aided by a group of hedge funds, and represents an imperial move to bust up the so-called “national champion” banks of Europe. Now, some of those same funds are acting against (or perhaps with) Venetian insurance giant Assicurazioni Generali, in what appears to be a move against the nationalist impulse in Italy.

Each of these moves has its own cover story, but taken as a whole, forms a pattern of imperial assault against national power blocs. These national blocs are not necessarily good, but to the extent that they represent nation-based obstacles to globalization, the oligarchy deems that they must be destroyed. The British Empire knows that the nation-state system, especially as envisioned by the U.S. Founding Fathers, is the greatest threat to their imperial designs, and their strategy is to destroy that idea, and with it, the hope of mankind.

Will 9/11 and BAE Derail Cheney's Plan To Bomb Iran?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Two recent events, both occurring in the context of Saudi Arabian King Abdullah's visit to London at the end of October, have once again cast the dark shadows of 9/11 and the BAE scandal over Vice President Dick Cheney. Coupled with mounting opposition to Cheney's war schemes from within the U.S. military and factions of the Bush Administration, as well as from Persian Gulf states, Russia, and even Israel, the spotlight, once again focussed on two of the biggest Cheney-linked scandals, could help derail the Vice President's accelerating drive for a U.S. bombing of Iran, and avert what would certainly devolve into a new Eurasian Hundred Years War.

On Nov. 1, Prince Bandar bin-Sultan, the longtime former Saudi ambassador in Washington, and the current national security advisor to King Abdullah, gave an interview to the Arabic-language satellite TV network Al-Arabiya, in which he made the startling claim that the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks could have been avoided, if the United States had taken Saudi intelligence efforts more seriously.

Bandar claimed that Saudi intelligence was "actively following" most of the 9/11 hijackers "with precision," prior to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. "If U.S. security authorities had engaged their Saudi counterparts in a serious and credible manner, in my opinion, we would have avoided what happened."

Finger-Pointing on 9/11

Bandar's accusations that the U.S. government could have stopped 9/11, had they pursued leads provided by Saudi intelligence, were met with skepticism by some U.S. intelligence officials consulted by *EIR*. They pointed to *EIR*'s own June 29, 2007 revelations, drawn from the 9/11 Commission Report and other sources, that then-Saudi Ambassador Bandar had funnelled more than \$50,000 through two Saudi intel-

ligence operatives, to some of the 9/11 hijackers. One source emphasized that the Bandar payments were so controversial that a 28-page segment of the 9/11 Commission report, dealing with this incident, was classified and blocked, to this day, from publication. But the Prince's charges of U.S. failures, leading to the 9/11 attacks, could signal a rift between the Saudi prince and his "war party" ally Dick Cheney, that could set back the Vice President's schemes to build up a Sunni versus Shi'ite confrontation in the Persian Gulf—a scheme he launched with his November 2006 trip to Riyadh, arranged by Bandar personally.

Whether legitimate or not, Prince Bandar's extraordinary claims mirrored comments made by King Abdullah on Oct. 29, in an interview with the BBC on the eve of his state visit to London. King Abdullah claimed that British authorities also failed to listen to Saudi intelligence warnings about terror plots in England; and the July 7, 2005 London subway bombings, which killed 52 people, could have been prevented, if British authorities had acted on specific warnings passed from Riyadh in advance of the attacks.

U.S. intelligence sources, canvassed by *EIR* following the Bandar and Abdullah statements, reported that the Saudis had been devastated by the public revelation that 15 of the 19 Sept. 11 hijackers had been Saudi nationals, and that they were now launching a public relations offensive to get beyond the stigma. But, the sources observed, the effort to shift the blame for the 9/11 attacks carried considerable risks—for all parties concerned, including the Vice President, who has counted on the Saudis to back up his war plans against Iran.

Bandar's blunt allegations raised some dramatic questions, which echo charges made by Lyndon LaRouche, most recently, during his Oct. 10, 2007 international webcast from Washington, D.C. In his opening remarks, LaRouche de-

clared: "I shall say, that I do know, beyond doubt, that 9/11 was an inside job. It was an inside job on behalf of what the Bush-Cheney Administration represents." Later, LaRouche added, "I know more than I'm saying: With complicity of certain people in Saudi Arabia, with the British Empire, which shares power with Saudi Arabia, through the BAE, a job was done on the United States on 9/11. And we've been living under the heat of that, ever since. That I stand by. Other facts will come out at a suitable time."

With Bandar's charges that U.S. officials failed to cooperate with the Saudis, who were tracking the 9/11 hijackers "with precision," a question must be posed to Vice President Cheney and others inside the Bush White House:

Did the Saudis, in fact, provide the Bush-Cheney Administration with "actionable intelligence" on a pending al-Qaeda attack on America? By July 2001, both the FBI and the CIA were circulating warnings about an al-Qaeda terrorist action. On July 10, 2001, then-CIA director George Tenet and Cofer Black, the Agency's counterterrorism director, met with National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Attorney General John Ashcroft, and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, to sound the alarms about an imminent al-Qaeda attack, but they were given the "brush-off"—by Rice, in particular.

This led up to the now infamous Aug. 6, 2001 Presidential Daily Briefing, with a section titled "Bin Laden Determined to Strike Inside US," which again warned of imminent al-Qaeda terrorist attacks on U.S. soil, based on a pattern of U.S.- and foreign-generated intelligence.

Despite all of the FBI and CIA warnings, and the new claims by Prince Bandar that Saudi Arabia had also been warning about pending al-Qaeda attacks on the U.S.A., the Bush-Cheney White House did absolutely nothing to act on the warnings.

Who bears the greatest burden of responsibility within the U.S. government for 9/11, whether or not the Bandar allegations pan out? At the time of the 9/11 attacks, Cheney was the counter-terrorism czar at the White House, a title bestowed on him by President Bush on May 17, 2001—at the very moment that the White House was shelving the findings of the Hart-Rudman U.S. Commission on National Security, which conducted a two-and-a-half year study of America's vulnerability to terrorist attack, and demanded a major overhaul of U.S. domestic security planning and structures.

The Bandar accusations, on the heels of the LaRouche Oct. 10 webcast, are now certain to push the 9/11 matter back onto the front burner, which is particularly bad news for Cheney, whom LaRouche has branded the "Hermann Göring" of the Bush Administration.

The BAE Scandal: Back With a Vengeance

With much pomp and circumstance, King Abdullah paid a state visit to Great Britain during the last week of October, in what was billed as the "Two Kingdoms" celebration. Over 500 people accompanied the King—including Prince Bandar,

Defense Minister Prince Sultan (Bandar's father), Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal, and Interior Minister Prince Naif.

The visit once again placed a spotlight on the scandal surrounding the longstanding "Al-Yamamah" arms-for-oil deal between Britain's premier arms manufacturer, BAE Systems, and the Saudis. Vince Cable, the acting leader of the Liberal Democratic Party, boycotted the entire British-Saudi ceremony in protest over the British government's coverup of the BAE scandal, and over Saudi human rights violations.

As one of his last official acts as Prime Minister, Tony Blair had ordered the Serious Fraud Office to shut down its investigation into the Al-Yamamah deal—including the reported \$2 billion in kickbacks paid to Prince Bandar, the architect of the entire arms-for-oil scheme, since the mid-1980s. Just before packing his bags and leaving 10 Downing Street, Blair had signed a new BAE arms deal with the Saudis, worth an estimated \$20 billion.

As *EIR* exclusively revealed earlier this year, the real BAE Al-Yamamah scandal centered around a \$100 billion offshore covert action fund, which was administered by the British, with Saudi complicity and American participation, utilizing the spot market sales of the Saudi oil, paid to BAE for the weapons and support systems. These clandestine funds, according to Bandar's semi-authorized biography, went to a wide range of secret war schemes, including bankrolling the Afghani mujahideen, who battled the Soviet Red Army in Afghanistan throughout the 1980s; arming Chad with Soviet-made weapons, to repel a Libyan invasion in the late 1980s; and U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia, bypassing Congressional oversight. Some of the BAE slush funds went to Bandar—and may have even been part of the money that went to some of the 9/11 hijackers, through Saudi intelligence operative Osama Basnan.

According to one U.S. intelligence source, the resurfacing of the BAE Al-Yamamah scandal during the Saudi royal visit to Britain could lead to new frictions between Riyadh and London. In an interview with BBC during the visit, Prince Faisal answered a question about the BAE scandal, saying that the focus of any investigation should be on the party that did the bribing, not on the recipients—i.e., blame BAE for any funny money passed to Prince Bandar.

The BAE scandal remains a subject of serious investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice. So far, according to official sources, the probe is centered around possible BAE violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act—for making the \$2 billion in payoffs to Bandar, via Saudi bank accounts at Riggs Bank in Washington, D.C. If the DOJ investigation were to be expanded to include money laundering, the finances of the Saudi Embassy, during Bandar's more than two decades as ambassador, could be opened to scrutiny. And that is something that Dick Cheney, the Republican National Committee, and a whole lot of others do not wish to see happen.

British Imperial Policy Set To Ignite ‘Unstoppable’ Kurdish War

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The bloody Kurdish terrorist incursions into Turkey, protected by the U.S. occupation of Iraq and the regional Kurdish government, and the subsequent massing of 100,000 Turkish troops on the border with Iraq, could lead to an “unstoppable” war, Lyndon LaRouche commented Oct. 29. The threat to create the “Kurdistan” of the post-World War I Sykes-Picot era is “a war issue,” LaRouche said. It’s British entirely this time; the French are not involved. But Cheney is.”

“Breaking up these countries, like the partitioning of Iraq, and creating of Kurdistan out of pieces of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, etc. is the British imperial policy, and it should be denounced as such,” LaRouche said.

Turkey’s role as a long-term U.S. ally and staunch NATO member is now on the line. Washington is seen as the sponsor of the Kurdish terrorists who have been killing Turkish soldiers, from their safe haven in U.S.-occupied northern Iraq. Although Turkey’s Incirlik military base has functioned as a vital launching pad for U.S. operations into Afghanistan and Iraq, now this crucial regional ally has turned into a leading critic of the Cheney/Bush botched Iraq policy, and also a potential “breakaway ally,” who will challenge the United States in the region, in pursuit of aims it rightly defines as in its own vital national self-interest.

Public opinion polls report that the popularity of the United States among the Turks is about as low as that of the U.S. Congress among American voters.

‘Kurdistan’

The name of the game is “Kurdistan.” The terrorist Kurdish Workers Party, known as the PKK, has initiated a new wave of attacks against Turkish targets, killing dozens of soldiers in southeastern Turkey and abducting others. The Kurdish insurgents intend to establish an independent “Kurdistan” in a region overlapping Turkey, Iran, and Syria—an aim of the British imperial policy going back to World War I.

The PKK conflict with Turkey has now vividly awakened the worst memories of the tragic 23-year-long struggle and its 30,000 dead. No one in Turkey wants that deadly process to be restarted. This time around, however, the conflict is not only Turkey vs. a domestic insurgent force, but a potential new conflict in Southwest Asia as a whole. The PKK is operating not out of Turkey, but out of northern Iraq, in what is

known as the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG). And this region, which enjoys relative autonomy, is under the control of the United States, as the occupying power.

Thus, since the PKK renewed its terrorist attacks against Turkish military targets, *from inside Iraq*, the Turkish government of Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and the military establishment, have demanded that the United States intervene to disarm the PKK, apprehend its leading figures, and extradite them to Turkey.

On Oct. 17, after the PKK killing of Turkish troops, the Turkish parliament voted to approve a government plan to organize cross-border incursions into northern Iraq, in hot pursuit of the terrorists. That vote was facilitated by passage of a resolution in the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee on Oct. 10, which acknowledged the 1915 massacres of Armenians in Turkey as “genocide.” Turkey saw the committee vote as an affront, demonstrating an “irresponsible attitude” which could jeopardize U.S.-Turkish relations, and it responded by recalling its ambassador from Washington. Furthermore, it was mooted that Turkey could close the vital Incirlik base to U.S. operations.

After another 17 Turkish soldiers were killed by PKK terrorists on Oct. 21, the Turkish cabinet went into emergency session. Prime Minister Erdogan, under tremendous domestic pressure to move against the threat, told the London *Times* the next day, that his country would move to smash the PKK in northern Iraq. “The target of this operation,” he explained, “is definitely not Iraq’s territorial integrity or its political unity. The target of this operation is the terror organization based in the north of Iraq” which “must be driven out ... its training camps ... dismantled, and its leaders ... handed over.”

Erdogan minced no words regarding the U.S. responsibility. “In northern Iraq,” he said, “we feel that both the terrorist organization and the [Kurdish regional] administration there are sheltering behind America.”

The decision by the Turkish parliament to approve cross-border incursions into northern Iraq, sounded an alarm bell in Washington. The well-grounded fear among government officials was that, if Turkey were to make good on its threats of incursions into northern Iraq, it would provoke a reaction by the Kurds inside Iraq. Then Kurds in Iran and Syria could join forces with the Kurds in Iraq, and strive to establish their in-

dependent state, Kurdistan. This would be the realization of a nightmare vision hatched by the 1916 British-French Sykes-Picot Treaty, which carved up the Ottoman Empire among the imperial powers after World War I. The British idea was that the ethnic Kurdish population, dispersed among the regions to become newly defined states of Syria, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey, could come together in an entity, whose emergence would challenge the very existence of those states.

Sykes-Picot was the result of a rotten deal between imperial France and Britain; today the threat of a Kurdish entity in the region comes from imperial-thinking factions in Britain and the United States. It is now an open secret, which the Bush crowd thought it had been able to keep under wraps, that the Cheney/Bush Administration has been a long-term sponsor of the PKK, and worshipped as such by the terrorist group itself. On Oct. 30, the *International Herald Tribune* reported the fact that supplies for the PKK are allowed to pass through a government checkpoint in Raniya. Former American Ambassador to Turkey Mark Parris was quoted saying: "That couldn't have happened without their permitting them to be there. That's their turf. It's as simple as that."

The *Herald Tribune* went on to report how Fayik Muhamed Ahmad Golpi, the leader of the PKK-linked Kurdistan Democratic Solution Party (KDSP), which operates freely in Raniya and Sulaimaniya, is an outspoken fan of George W. Bush.

Turkey has long accused the United States of supporting the PKK and allied Kurdish separatists, on the obvious grounds that the terrorist group has lived and flourished under American occupation in Iraq. On July 20, then-Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul reported on Turkish television, that PKK terrorists had been arrested in possession of weapons manufactured in the United States. Gul said, "U.S. officials told us those were the weapons they handed over to the Iraqi army ... 1,260 weapons captured from the PKK, are American made. We documented it to the United States." U.S. Defense Department officials confirmed that weapons provided by the United States to Iraqi military and police trainees in 2004 and 2005 had ended up in the hands of the Kurds, according to the *New York Times*.

On Oct. 28, Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki joined with his Turkish counterpart, Ali Babcan, in a press conference, to denounce the foreign sponsors of the Kurdish groups threatening to detonate an explosion in the region. Mottaki cited the PKK, the PJAK (or PEJAK), and the MEK/MKO (Mujahideen e-Khalq), an Iranian terrorist group operating also from Iraqi soil against the Islamic Republic.

Ankara: U.S., Iraq Must Rein In PKK

The Turks have rightly demanded that the United States, as the occupying power in northern Iraq, take action to curb

the PKK, and have asked the allegedly sovereign Iraqi government to do the same. They have also stated that the KRG, led by Massoud Barzani, has protected the PKK. Barzani has repeatedly refused to hand over PKK elements to Turkey, "no matter what the cost." Orders to the KRG to close all PKK offices have been ignored.

However, as it became evident in late October, that the Turks would carry through on their threats to send some of the 100,000 troops they had amassed on the border into northern Iraq, to seek out and kill PKK terrorists, the Iraqi Kurdish authorities changed their tune. One reason is that Turkey had also made good on its threat to impose economic sanctions on northern Iraq. Flights between Istanbul and Irbil were stopped beginning November. Iraqi Foreign Minister Zebari announced at the same time, that checkpoints were being set up on the Turkish-Iraqi border to cut off the PKK supply lines.

For this reason, the PKK began to cry "uncle." Falah Mustafa Bakir, the head of foreign relations for the KRG, said Nov. 2, that he hoped Turkey would "reconsider its position and work for a peaceful solution." He claimed that the KRG did not support PKK terrorist activity. On Nov. 2, it was reported that a PKK leader, Abdul Rahman al-Chadirchi, was calling on Turkey to present a peace plan to overcome the crisis. This came after Turkish troops succeeded in hunting down and killing dozens of PKK elements in Turkey.

Whether or not Turkey will move militarily into northern Iraq, will be decided officially, only after talks that Prime Minister Erdogan will hold with President Bush in Washington on Nov. 5. Statements made by Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, as well as by U.S. Ambassador to Iraq, Ryan Crocker, on Nov. 2, stressed Washington's desire that the Turks desist from any such military cross-border incursions. Ankara, however, has argued, if the United States waged war on Afghanistan and invaded Iraq, on grounds that elements from those countries had been involved in terror attacks against the United States, why should Turkey not do the same?

The dangers inherent in a Turkish military incursion across Iraq's borders, are best appreciated by Turkey's immediate neighbors, Iran, Syria, and Iraq itself. These three countries host Kurdish minorities which could be catapulted, by a Turkish attack, into a military campaign to establish an independent Kurdistan, thus destabilizing all three nations. It is for this reason, that the three have taken steps to defuse the crisis before it blows up. In a coordinated effort, Syria and Iran have been consulting, to eliminate the PKK threat without Turkish military action inside Iraq.

A meeting was held in Istanbul Nov. 2-3, of the foreign ministers of the region, and included all Iraq's neighbors, plus the permanent members of the UN Security Council, and some G8 members. As we go to press, the meeting is taking place, and no results have been announced.

Argentina's New President Wins Mandate 'To Do Great Things'

by Cynthia R. Rush

In an achievement that has provoked howls of rage from Wall Street and the City of London, Sen. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, Argentina's First Lady and Presidential candidate of the Victory Front, won a resounding victory in the Oct. 28 Presidential elections, with 45% of the vote. She demolished her nearest rival, the snarling Elisa Carrió of the Civic Coalition, who garnered 23%, and former Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna with 17%.

The Victory Front, a coalition created by President Néstor Kirchner, which includes smaller non-Peronist allies as well as factions of the broader Peronist movement, also won eight governorships and a majority in both houses of Congress. The Victory Front thus will easily be able to debate and pass its legislative initiatives without fear of obstructionism from opponents.

With this undisputed electoral mandate, Senator Fernández is poised not only to continue the nation-building policy of her husband—domestically as well as in South America—but to expand on it as well.

When he became President in May 2003, President Kirchner faced the horrific economic and social crisis brought on by decades of the IMF's murderous free-market dictates and looting by allied banks and speculative vulture funds. Coming into office with only 22% of the vote, he stunned foreign creditors when he made the general welfare—not debt payment—his first priority, to lift the population out of a crisis that included a 60% poverty rate and an unemployment rate close to 30%.

Financial predators have never forgiven Kirchner for boldly renegotiating the debt defaulted on in 2001, in which he offered bondholders 30 cents on the dollar, and left those who refused to participate out in the cold. Kirchner "stiffed" the creditors, the *Washington Post* wailed in its Oct. 30 editorial, as it threatened the President-elect with financial warfare and chaos should she dare to continue her husband's policies.

In the context of a rapidly disintegrating global financial system, it is the fear that Fernández and other Ibero-American leaders will adopt these policies and more, that has financiers tearing their hair out. It explains much of the obscene election press coverage which has labeled both the Kirchners as "authoritarian" and "populist"—the latter the bankers' term for any policy that even hints at opposition to the free mar-

ket, or approximation to the American System of political-economy.

Pulling No Punches

Néstor Kirchner likes to remind people that when he took office, Argentina was in "hell." In the country known as the "breadbasket" of South America, and one of the world's premier food producers, children were dying of starvation. Citizens in Buenos Aires were seen picking through garbage heaps searching for food, or discarded items they could sell for food. Those images are seared in the national memory.

The combative and articulate Senator Fernández is a political leader in her own right, having served as a legislator for many years before becoming First Lady. While she frankly attributes her victory to her husband's substantial achievements—an 8% average annual growth rate over the past five years, and significant decline in poverty and unemployment—she also points out that she has played a key role in the decisions that produced those results. The President-elect has never pulled her punches in denouncing neoliberalism and the "casino economy" based on greed, which she says the IMF's free-market dogmas have spawned.

When the IMF demanded several times during September and October that the government apply "stabilization" policies to "cool off" an allegedly overheated economy—raise utility and interest rates, cut public spending, and allow the currency to appreciate, among other things—the candidate caustically asked a group of businessmen to recall anytime in Argentina's past when such stabilization policies "didn't lead to recession." Instability, she has repeatedly said, is caused by poverty and misery, not by policies that defend living standards, bolster the internal market, and create jobs.

Roosevelt ... and LaRouche

For the defenders of British economic liberalism, such talk is bad enough. But they see the Rooseveltian impulse that Cristina Fernández has on occasion openly displayed, as far more dangerous.

In her March 21, 2007 speech at the Latin American College of Social Sciences in Quito, Ecuador, she stated that her husband's infrastructure development program was modeled on that of Franklin Roosevelt. He copied FDR's New Deal policy when he was the governor of Santa Cruz, she explained,



presidencia.gov.ar

Sen. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner votes in the Presidential election on Oct. 28. She won an overwhelming victory, and her party carried both houses of Congress, ensuring continuity and expansion for the nation-building policies of her husband, President Néstor Kirchner.

and continued it as President.

"We understood the multiplier effect that [infrastructure development] had, both economically and socially," she said. "Economically, it gave birth to industries. . . . It provided basic infrastructure required for economic activity, so that businessmen could carry out their activity using railroads, communications systems, airports; and society could do the same, with hospitals, schools, potable water, housing. It's all a virtuous cycle, that also recreates a country's confidence in itself."

She went on to say that Argentina's experience in recovering from a vicious neoliberal policy that dated back to the 1976-83 military dictatorship, showed that it is possible to govern on behalf of the general welfare. In standing up to the IMF, and rejecting its policy of "permanent adjustment," she said, Argentina was not struck dead "by Jupiter." On the contrary, it made enormous strides forward, serving as a example to the rest of Ibero-America.

For foreign bankers, talk of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal is too close for comfort to statesman Lyndon LaRouche's call for creating a new international financial system which would put a definitive end to globalization, and return to the FDR system of fixed exchange rates and big infrastructure projects.

The demise of the world's financial system has laid the groundwork for non-linear developments, and LaRouche's programmatic solutions and writings have circulated widely

in Argentina. In its nervous Oct. 26 editorial, the *Wall Street Journal* reflected bankers' hysteria, noting that Argentina "has often been a standard-bearer for economic trends in Latin America." In this election, "the fate of Ms. Kirchner and Argentina could affect policy choices around the region."

A New Financial Architecture

Fernández has made clear that she will be an activist regional leader, just as her husband has been in promoting economic integration and in creating the new Bank of the South. Scheduled to come into being on Dec. 5 with eight full members, the bank has been conceived of as a regional financing entity that will fund infrastructure development without the IMF's austerity conditionalities. Together with President Kirchner, Ecuador's President Rafael Correa and Venezuela's Hugo Chávez have been the driving forces behind the project.

LaRouche has supported the Bank's creation, seeing it as a potentially key regional component of a new international "financial architecture." As the global system implodes, interest in the Bank of the South has grown.

On Oct. 12, Colombian President Alvaro Uribe, until recently viewed in Washington as the U.S.'s "closest ally" in Ibero-America, has come on board the project, while Chile, now with only observer status, could move to full membership at any point. Chilean President Michelle Bachelet maintains a warm friendship with Cristina Fernández, and expressed her intention of working closely with the new President on bilateral and regional issues.

In her first post-election interview Oct. 30 with conservative columnist Joaquín Morales Solá, Fernández emphasized that with her election, Argentina "has repositioned itself in Latin America. We've come home, after having left thinking our partners were the big boys." The latter is a reference to former President Carlos Menem, who boasted during his 1989-99 Presidency that his IMF-dictated free-market policies had placed Argentina in the "First World," apart from its Ibero-American neighbors. In contrast to this insane outlook, the President-elect underscored that Argentina "has an important role to play in Latin America," helping to strengthen the region, while expanding the Common Market of the South (Mercosur).

Ibero-American leaders welcomed Fernández's election, sending her warm congratulations, and immediately inviting her to visit their countries.

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, President of Brazil, who has been far more reluctant than President Kirchner to battle with the international financial oligarchy, sent a message expressing his "effusive congratulations" for the First Lady's election, which he called "a clear endorsement of continuity of the sure process of transformation which, under the leadership of President Kirchner, placed Argentina again on the path of development, prosperity, and social justice, and reaffirmed its sovereign presence in the world."

Russia Debates LaRouche and His Proposals for Economic Recovery

by Rachel Douglas

Amidst the flaring global, systemic financial and economic crisis, ever greater interest in Lyndon LaRouche's initiatives to solve it is appearing in public policy discussions in Russia. The latest publications to take up LaRouche's "four-power initiative," in particular, include articles by Prof. Yuri Gromyko and by the maverick political figure Alexei Podberyozkin, as well as interviews with LaRouche in *RPMonitor* and the print monthly *Smysl* ("Sense").

An interview with LaRouche by economist Andrei Kobayakov appeared September 28 in the online journal *RPMonitor*, which Kobayakov edits, under the headline "The Threat Comes from London: Defeating the World Oligarchy is the Common Task of America and Russia." It has been reposted on at least 15 other Russian websites and blogs. Excerpts of this dialogue, which was recorded in May 2007 during LaRouche's visit to Moscow, appeared in *EIR* of June 15, 2007.

LaRouche's insistence that Russian leaders, as well as others, must understand the fundamental difference between the nature and potentialities of the American System and the British Empire got another boost on Oct. 18, when the website of the Anti-Globalist Resistance, a Russian movement, posted its own dispatch on LaRouche's Oct. 10 webcast, under the headline, "Save the American Republic from the British Empire!" The editors wrote:

"In connection with the now unfolding financial crisis, which the well-known economist and politician, several-time candidate for the U.S. Presidency Lyndon LaRouche has forecast for some time, he gave a three-hour Internet webcast on how he sees the situation. LaRouche recalled that in January 2001, at the beginning of the George W. Bush administration, he had forecast the inevitability of a collapse of the dollar system, and said that acts of terror could be committed in an attempt to avert this. And, as everybody knows, an act of terror, which LaRouche believes had some internal underpinning from within the U.S. government, did occur on Sept. 11 of that year. Subsequent events showed that Vice President Dick Cheney, who is guided by British influences, was behind the Bush war policy.

"Continuing along that line, the U.S.A. has not only landed in a real estate crisis that is catastrophic for the majority of the population, but it risks being pulled into yet another military adventure—this time in Iran. LaRouche thinks that the solution is impeachment."

In its July 2007 issue, the monthly magazine *Smysl*, issued by the Rosbalt press agency, featured LaRouche in a package about the current moment as a turning point in history: the "end of capitalism," as they put it, and the breakdown of the globalization system. The *Smysl* interview with LaRouche was featured among other articles by Russian academic and other experts. See below for the English text.

Prof. Yuri Gromyko contributed an article to the September 2007 issue of the publication *Political Class*, put out by the well-known journalist Vitali Tretyakov. In the form of a memo to the Russian Security Council on the necessity of a new monetary system, Gromyko discussed the need for the great projects, upon which Russia is currently embarking, to be based on the most advanced technologies, rather than merely off-the-shelf achievements of past decades. In the 20th Century, he noted, the shaping of "a process of industrial development that is technologically ground-breaking, rather than merely catching up" took place in the United States: "The first such attempt, about which Lyndon LaRouche has written a lot, and very convincingly, was associated with the efforts of the U.S.A. under Franklin Delano Roosevelt to break free from the influence of British imperial policy, which wanted to keep the nations of Asia as human cattle. It was in this period, LaRouche believes, that the objective was set of transferring to Asian countries the most advanced technologies and of creating institutions that would be conceptually capable of mastering these technologies. After the death of Roosevelt, however, the United States abandoned this strategy."

Political activist Alexei Podberyozkin concluded an Oct. 19 essay on the Heritage of the Fatherland website, about Russia's current direction, by suggesting a serious look at what LaRouche proposes. A decade ago, Podberyozkin was in the headlines as a pro-industry factional leader in the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. In 2000, he was instrumental in deep-sixing Mikhail Gorbachov's attempted launch of a Social Democratic Party, by joining it, and then pulling out.

Podberyozkin wrote: "Some experts believe that a global economic crisis is approaching, the collapse about which Lyndon LaRouche has warned repeatedly. He has been calling for many years, so far without success, for a radical reform of the entire financial and monetary system of Western

civilization, which would free it from the rule of the financial oligarchy. In particular, he believes that to save civilization in the foreseeable future, we urgently need to create a world coalition of forces around key agreements, which would be reached among four leading countries (LaRouche has in mind the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India). What is needed, is an agreement that returns us to Roosevelt's plans for the post-war world as a system of cooperation among sovereign nation-states, united by a single system of the American type, with fixed exchange rates, working for development of the entire planet. It can be stated absolutely plainly and fairly: strategically, all efforts should be directed towards building a new, just world economy system of general development, guiding relations among the nations and peoples of the planet. The alliance of the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India as leading partners in a true United Nations program is a necessary precondition, which should not be sacrificed for any other concerns."

Documentation

'Smysl' Magazine: World at Turning Point

The monthly magazine Smysl ("Sense"), issued by the Rosbalt press agency, featured Lyndon LaRouche in a package in its July 2007 issue, devoted to the question of a turning point in history: the "end of capitalism," as they put it, and the breakdown of the globalization system. Among articles by Russian academic and other experts, Smysl highlighted their interview with LaRouche under the headline, "The political thinker Lyndon LaRouche believes we must change the vectors of current policy." Almost the entire text of LaRouche's replies, published here in the original English, appeared.

Smysl: Do you think that mankind is now really at a bifurcation point, facing the choice of which historical pathway to take? If you agree, please say why you think so.

LaRouche: Until the death of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the world at large appeared to have entered the most hopeful moment in all modern history. President Roosevelt's leading intentions were to: a.) Free the world from colonialism, by supporting the self-development of former colonies as sovereign nation-states; b.) Establish a system of cooperation among sovereign nation-states; and, c.) Use the great U.S. productive machine for scientific progress in means of warfare for realization of the common aims of mankind. This hope ended within days, perhaps even mere hours following that great President's death.

The present world crisis forces us to look back to the intentions of President Franklin Roosevelt, even under the deterioration in the viability of the economies of the U.S.A. and of western and central Europe in the aftermath of the U.S. war in Indo-China, and the destruction of that Bretton Woods system crafted under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt.

Radical changes from recent policy-trends must now be made. The success of such needed changes depends upon an initiative which must include a crucial new form of cooperation among the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India. Such a concert of powers must be used to mobilize the greater number of nations of the world for changes in policy which would realize the aims of President Roosevelt's last days, but under the new conditions, and the added new objectives needed for today.

We have reached an awesome turning-point in world history, for the better, or for what would become, suddenly, much worse.

Smysl: Could you describe the possible alternatives to the world order as it is now?

LaRouche: The concept of the Riemannian Noösphere, as specified by Academician Vladimir I. Vernadsky, demands a qualitative up-shift in the concept of modern society, to great emphasis on the leading roles of the new versions of nuclear-fission operations, and future role of thermonuclear fusion for the world of the coming two generations. Very high-speed mass transportation of people and goods by land-based modes of magnetic-levitation, must bring the land territory of the great continents of the Americas, Eurasia, and Africa into a new, higher state of economic development, per capita, and per square kilometer of territory.

This direction of development on Earth, as complemented by exploration and development of the humanization of the Solar System and beyond, must redefine mankind's conception of itself: as man in the universe.

Smysl: How would you characterize the existing world order? What are the overt and covert (hidden) ways that this system is run? How stable is this system?

LaRouche: The qualitative degeneration of systems of government, especially that of the recent thirty-five-odd years, has produced the present hegemony of an increasingly "globalized" world system. This is an emerging, neo-Venetian world-empire of tyranny by lunatic financier power, a form of emerging world-system, a system echoing the medieval imperialism under the hegemony of Venetian financier oligarchy and Norman chivalry. That form of imperialist system is presently, rapidly disintegrating. Either nations cooperate to eliminate that system now, or the self-induced collapse of that present financier-oligarchical system would carry the world at large into a prolonged, planetary, new dark age.

HBPA SOLUTION RAISED IN CONGRESS

Both Foreclosure Crisis and Financial Crash Are Worsening

by Paul Gallagher

The more the devastating home foreclosure wave becomes the leading economic policy problem for Americans and their elected officials, the more White House spokesmen, Fed chairman Ben Bernanke, and some leading Members of Congress try to deny, that the foreclosure crisis is tied to a breakdown of the financial system. Yet, in the halls of government, including the Congress, the crisis is creating increased momentum toward Lyndon LaRouche's unique "firewall" solution to both the housing and banking crisis.

The Banking Crisis

In the world's credit markets, and even in the worried pages of the leading financial press, the truth of the "systemic" crisis pokes out. The U.S. mortgage-securities bubble, which exploded to \$20 trillion in size in just five years, is in irreversible collapse. Mortgage-based assets were 49% of the U.S. banking system six months ago; they are still 48% after sharp write-downs by all the big commercial and investment banks; the mortgage debt meltdown will take many of those banks down which are not put under Federal protection to stop it. And it is clear that both the mortgage/foreclosures crisis, and the systemic financial crack, are not "behind us," but rather getting worse.

To take one example: on Nov. 1—as the Fed made another "urgent" rate cut, and the U.S. dollar had sunk by one-third of its value in five years—the *Financial Times* headlined, "ABX Slump Fuels Crisis Fears: Analysts Fear Further Large Write-Downs," meaning further large losses by major international banks. This ABX Index of AAA-rated corporate debt around the world (banks' debt included) had fallen to 79 cents on the dollar. Only two months ago, when the credit crisis had first hit hard and the so-called ITrax Index of BBB- (or "junk") corporate debt had plunged to 40 cents on the dollar, the ABX Index of Triple-A debt was still trading at full face value. What changed that, fast, was the shocking se-

ries of huge write-downs of real-estate-based assets revealed in October, causing substantial losses by virtually all the biggest international banks; and the signs that "losses on mortgage securities inventory are likely to be larger in the fourth quarter than in the third," as Barclays Bank economists acknowledged to the *Financial Times*. And this, when mortgage bubble collapses in Britain and Spain are just beginning to add their force to the immense mortgage bubble meltdown based in the United States.

That same day, it was revealed that the Federal Reserve, through three separate interventions, was pumping \$41 billion in Federal funds short-term liquidity into the U.S. banking system, the largest one-day amount since the credit crisis hit in early August. Nearly all the \$41 billion was issued against the security of housing- and mortgage-related paper, part of the Fed's three-month siege to liquefy the mortgage market—and set off commodity hyperinflation and a dollar collapse in the process. Banks that day *asked* the Fed for \$262 billion, six times as much new liquidity as they got.

'Take All the Little Banks Down'

To this continuing money-printing binge (kicking U.S. M3 money supply to a reported 15% annual expansion), add the \$163 billion that the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) system (FHLB) was compelled to lend, during August and September, to deeply troubled banks. Some \$50 billion of this bailout lending went to Countrywide Financial alone, the biggest U.S. mortgage lender, which has been held from bankruptcy also by \$22 billion in credit lines from banks. As an end-run from borrowing from the Federal Reserve, which happens under the public glare, the banks are pillaging the lending authority of the little-known FHLB, a New Deal-era government-sponsored enterprise (GSE) like Fannie Mae. Had the banks borrowed one- to three-month money in the



EIRNS/William Salisbury

The housing crisis in Loudoun County, Va., is aptly represented in this photo, from the town of Round Hill, where, to entice the virtually non-existent buyers, a free SUV is offered with purchase of the house. Will the next round see free homes offered with the sale of a vehicle?

amount of \$163 billion from the Federal Reserve's discount window, there would have been a public alarm.

Nowhere in the FHLB's charter is it provided that it should be used to bail out banks and big "non-depository" (i.e., speculative) mortgage lenders like Countrywide and Washington Mutual. Mortgage-backed speculators and banks couldn't sell their paper anywhere else but to the GSEs. The Federal Home Loan Banks reported that they issued so much short-term debt in those two months, that they've pushed their outstanding bond debt up 21%, to a record \$1.15 trillion, half of which comes due before 2009—a potential U.S. taxpayer problem. It is just this kind of ill-advised government-backed bailout of speculators that LaRouche and LaRouche PAC's proposed Homeowners and Bank Protection Act is designed to prevent.

LaRouche noted that Financial Services Committee chairman Barney Frank (D-Mass.), while holding frequent hearings on the foreclosures crisis, could have stopped this. "While he's not paying attention, the store has been stolen; the entire GSE store is being stolen by subprime lending predators," LaRouche said.

As a senior aide to one Congressman said Nov. 1, his boss fears that "some big banks are now going to go down, and they're going to take a lot of little banks down with them." The list of big financial institutions on very thin ice—Citicorp, Merrill Lynch, Countrywide, Bear Stearns, Deutsche Bank—is getting longer with each new report or revelation.

'Freeze All Foreclosures Now'

On the ground in cities, towns, and neighborhoods nationwide, the foreclosures crisis is also getting rapidly worse. The

tracking firm RealtyTrac on Nov. 1 said about 477,000 separate homes—were hit with a foreclosure action or actions in the third quarter of the year—a jump of another 30% from the second quarter, and again, double the devastation of the comparable period of 2006. It was a rate, which, if continued for a year, would put one in every 45 owned homes in the country in foreclosure.

But every sign is that the foreclosure locomotive will not just keep rolling, but will speed up in coming months—unless Congress acts to stop it. Some \$180 billion in subprime adjustable rate mortgages (ARMs) will reset to higher monthly payments in the fourth quarter, compared to \$155 billion in the third quarter; in the first quarter of 2008, it will be nearly \$300 billion of ARMs resetting to payment levels unpayable by large numbers of households. Already, foreclosure auctions and job losses are leading to social chaos and abandonment in some up-till-now stable

city neighborhoods and suburbs in the "Rust Belt," and building up big tax revenue/budget holes in states all over the country.

The Oct. 25 report on the U.S. mortgage blowout, of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee (JEC), said that American households will lose \$100 billion in their housing "wealth" by the end of 2008, and that 2 million more could lose their homes to foreclosure. But the JEC, headed by Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.), is being way too optimistic about the wreckage from the mortgage bubble collapse, say economists like Jon Haveman, former senior economist of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. "Things are getting exponentially worse. Home prices have only now started to drop. They have a ways to go," Haveman told the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The national drop in American home prices, as the \$20 trillion 2000-2007 housing bubble implodes, is the main driving force behind the mass foreclosure wave, and is accelerating. The Case-Shiller Home Price Index for August, released by Standard and Poor's Oct. 30, showed that average home prices had fallen 5% from August 2006 to August 2007, in the 10 major metropolitan areas which that Index has been surveying for 20 years. The drop from June to July was 0.5%, and from July to August, 0.8%, indicating a faster rate of fall, in the range of 7-9% per year. The broader, 20-metro-area Case-Shiller index was down 4.4% this year to August, with an 0.7% drop from July to August. Goldman Sachs Analytics, in a separate report released the same day, forecast that average home prices will be down an unprecedented 7% from December 2006 to December 2007.

This price collapse makes unworkable any policy of "refi-

nancing” mortgages to stop foreclosures, because it puts more millions of households “under water”—with more mortgages debt than their homes are worth on the market—and this, with delinquency on payments and shifts to lower-wage jobs, knocks them out of refinancings.

HBPA Raised in Congress

LaRouchePAC’s principles of a Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA) would, if enacted by Congress now, stop foreclosures cold, nationally, and protect chartered banks suffering major losses in the mortgage meltdown. But despite demands from a hundred state legislators around the country, no Member of Congress has introduced the HBPA.

But, under pressure from his constituents, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), on Oct. 30, did read a key section of the HBPA into the Congressional Record, during the hearing of a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee on “How We Can Protect Homeownership and Provide Relief to Consumers in Financial Distress.” Witnesses were discussing Rep. Brad Miller’s (D-N.C.) HR 3609, which would seek to protect homeowners by tweaking U.S. personal bankruptcy laws. Conyers said to witness Mark Zandi, chief economist of Moody’s, “Some of my friends [Michigan state legislators] are asking

me to do the following: ‘Whereas, During the transitional period, all foreclosures should be frozen, allowing American families to retain their homes. Monthly payments, the equivalent of rental payments, should be made to designated banks, which can use the funds as collateral for normal lending practices, thus recapitalizing the banking system. These payments will be factored into new mortgages, reflecting the deflating of the housing bubble and the establishment of appropriate property valuations and reduced interest rates....’” Conyers read more of the HBPA resolution from Michigan, and asked Zandi his opinion of it.

Three days later, at a Nov. 2 hearing of the Financial Services Committee—marked by chairman Frank’s exasperated shouting at a Federal Housing Administration official over the lack of progress on refinancings—Rep. Al Green (D-Tex.) also brought up “those urging that we should freeze all foreclosures now,” and questioned witnesses on it; his question was re-emphasized by Rep. Gwen Moore (D-Wisc.).

These reflect the earnest behind-the-scenes discussion of the really bold move—LaRouchePAC’s HBPA—among many Members of Congress at this crisis point. The only way to stop the foreclosure wave, is to stop it by law, as LaRouchePAC proposes.

Supreme Court Approved Banning All Foreclosures

Minneapolis attorney Marshall H. Tanick on Oct. 31 published the legal precedent, approved by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1934, for a legislative ban on home foreclosures. Writing in the *Minneapolis Star-Tribune* about the demand for a City Council foreclosure moratorium in that city, Tanick compared the situation there—340 foreclosed homes in the seven counties surrounding the Twin Cities, among the nearly 9,000 foreclosed properties in the metro area—to the Great Depression. “The Minnesota Legislature, a month after the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, enacted a measure known as the Minnesota Mortgage Moratorium Law,” he writes. “The measure was widely hailed as the type of bold legislation necessary to help overcome the throes of the country’s economic catastrophe.”

Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution forbids states from enacting laws “impairing the Obligation of Contracts.” Mortgage holders asserted that the moratorium statute violated the provision by retroactively altering their rights under mortgage arrangements voluntarily entered into by homeowners.

The case reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1934.... The high court at that time was no friend of intervention in the economic forces of the free marketplace.... But by a 5-4 vote, the Justices in Washington upheld the moratorium law. Writing for the majority, Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes reasoned, as did the state Supreme Court, that the law was constitutionally valid and did not infringe the contract ‘impairment’ clause.... He declared that it was permissible because it was ‘clearly so reasonable as to be within the Legislative competency.’

“The court deemed the law to be a ‘rational compromise’ that did not impair the ‘integrity’ of the mortgage industry because homeowners were required to maintain payments during the freeze, and because the mortgagees could exercise their rights after the two-year period.

Does this sound like the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act in local miniature?

“Forget about voluntary foreclosure freezes,” attorney Tanick concludes. “Lawmakers should heed the edict of the Supreme Court in the *Blaisdell* case: ‘While emergency does not create power, emergency may furnish the occasion for the exercise of power.’”

The British Empire's Sex Toys: Second Life and Virtual Worlds

by Delante Bess, LaRouche Youth Movement

If math nerds go to Math Camp, and overweight kids get sent to Fat Camp, doesn't that mean that millions of MySpace addicts with their millisecond attention spans are in a Concentration Camp?

—Bill Ferguson, ICLC, Boston

Second Life of Thermodynamics

Along with the other social-control cultural cesspools, such as MySpace and Facebook, there is an even more dehumanizing virtual fantasy, known as Second Life.

Amongst the many different virtual fantasy worlds that exist, there are two underlying fallacies governing them all. The first: All who are a part of this Orwellian world, have no true sense of human creativity. The second fallacy rests on the first assumption, that since real creativity can not exist or be fostered, the mere arrogance that this entropic system will continue without the intervention by the real physical world, makes one have to laugh and ask: Do you think your computer lives outside the universe?

Although, Second Life (SL)'s founder Philip Rosedale quotes the freakish Neal Stephenson's sci-fiction novel *Snow Crash*, as inspiring the collaborative creativity vision expressed in Second Life, any sane mind finds itself removed further away from being creative at all. This Big Brother-operated virtual world has imprisoned the minds of millions of registered users, 20 hours per week spent, while millions of real dollars transacting within a floating-exchange-rate currency swap among fake money, the Linden Dollar, and real money, occurs every day.

Since this new-famed, globalized, techno-libertarian environment is free, you can make anything you want, including, soon enough, Nazi-like slave-labor concentration camps. The escort-prostitution rings in Second Life are just not enough! The secretive SL Homeland Security island has trouble monitoring that one. Everything from businesses, to universities, and cults hold meetings and classes within this virtual world. It has been described by public relations companies, as being more lively, exciting, and human than real life.

Second Life, launched by Rosedale while he was on the board of Accel Partners, which represents the worst of the financial networks within the U.S. and London IT sector, found-



ed the San Francisco-based company Linden Lab in 1999. The former vice president and CTO (chief technical officer) of RealNetworks, received large sums of start-up cash from various vulture capitalists, such as Mitch Kapor, Catamount Ventures, Benchmark Capital, Ray Ozzie, Omidyar Network, Globespan Capital Partners, and Bezos Expeditions, some of which are either interlocked with, or owned by traitorous British Cayman Islands hedge funds.

Murdoch's Sexual Fantasy

Hey! Did you hear? The hotel rooms on MySpace are really wonderful—everything is automatic! In fact, every time Felix Rohatyn walks into a room, the toilet flushes.

—Lyndon LaRouche

Rupert Murdoch, the 76-year-old British lickspittle, owns the right-wing FOX News, FOX TV, FX Networks, the *Wall Street Journal*, Dow Jones, British Sky Broadcasting, etc., and has tossed out a mere \$580 million for the social-control prison MySpace. Not surprisingly, he has laid down another \$30 million for Metaverse Media, a media company based in the virtual fantasy world of Second Life. Now, what would such an illustrious man want with a low-class media outlet? Is not the oligarchy supposed to have class, or set higher standards? Is his Viagra not enough to satisfy his young concu-

bine? Only the deluded mind would fall for such shallow arguments as, "Oh he is a great business man. This will skyrocket his multi-billion-dollar fortune!"

What the Ministry of Truth, Wikipedia, will never tell you, is that Sir Rupert Murdoch is a second-generation protégé of the British oligarchy's 20th-Century propaganda baron, Lord Beaverbrook, whose efforts have always been to corner the present and future news-manufacturing institutions of America, and turn them into, what now can be described as a Brave New Cyber-World of data mining, psychological profiling, and subliminal marketing.

As a British imperialist and a prestigious Oxford scholar, Sir Rupert must know the state of the global financial and monetary economic collapse, by now. The collapse is irrefutable. There is no doubt of the desperation of the second-generation British imperialists, such as George Shultz, Felix Rohatyn, John Train, Rupert Murdoch, and Richard Mellon Scaife, who are crapping bricks right now.¹ The panic over the inevitable rotting collapse of this Anglo-Dutch system is no longer a thing that can be put off to the side. They know, as their predecessors knew, with this kind of crisis, that the impulse for a Franklin Roosevelt-style recovery is a real possibility.

The British Will Spank Their Lackeys

These second-generation lackeys are at least clever enough to know that the Democratic landslide victory of the last U.S. midterm election, was defined by the youth generation, of the 18-to-35 age bracket. Both the Democratic victors and their adversaries are still wondering how a small elite force of young people created such a mass effect. The principle of the matter was taken as a subject by Lyndon LaRouche in relevant places.² However, to get, minimally, a broad sense of what created the cause of that mass effect principle, work through the LaRouche Youth Movement educational curriculum.³

Now, there is a masturbatory discussion of creating Universal Avatars for future 3-D browsers. (Perhaps such fools will attempt to mesh Second Life and Google Earth together!) As said above, the purpose of any of these virtual sexual fantasy worlds, is to leave no room for real creativity to develop—in fact, to stifle the creative process. Now, put down the mouse for a moment, and take on a real cognitive challenge, of mapping out the retrograde motion of Mars.⁴

Meanwhile, ask yourself: How long will Rupert Murdoch's virtual insanity go on? With the economic collapse accelerating, there will be no virtual God that will save him.

1. See: Jeff Steinberg, "Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy at It Again, With a New Twist," *EIR*, Aug. 17, 2007.

2. See: Lyndon LaRouche, "Johannes Kepler & the Democratic Challenge: The New Politics," Dec. 8, 2006.

3. Go to: www.wlym.com/~animations.

4. Have fun with the pedagogical: "How to Reanimate Our Economy; Why Video Games Can't Do It," www.larouchepac.com.

Bill Gates in Your Soul

Halo 3: The Third Wave Destruction of the U.S.

by Delante Bess,
LaRouche Youth Movement

For all those individuals salivating over the new Halo 3 video game, ask yourself the question: What is the difference between man and beast?

Reviewing numerous trailers and detailed articles from Nicholas Negroponte's disgusting excrement, *Wired* magazine, on the launching of the new video game Halo 3, the first thing that comes to the sane mind, is: What kind of perverse mind would develop such a thing to lure in so many youthful and vibrant minds? Could not these youthful minds spend their precious time working to push back the frontiers of science by discovering fusion power, or rediscovering the universal principles in Classical physical science and art? What about the space program? Are people being inspired in these areas, to conquer the difficult scientific problems mankind has never been challenged by before? Could this not be another form of distraction to deter one's mind away from solving, or even thinking about, the global economic breakdown crisis? Thus, what is the intention?

The mediocre details of how much money will be made by the immoral computer and Hollywood-related industries, have been documented by LaRouche PAC (www.larouchepac.com). The more substantial subject for investigation is: How does one young adult get corrupted into becoming a psychotic mass killer, or a mere useless drone for the likes of anti-nation-state Fascists, such as Felix Rohatyn, George Shultz, or even their dupe, Dick Cheney? The most obvious answer to any thinking individual is, to dehumanize the image of human beings.

There are many tedious details and complexities that go behind the production of such games as Counter-Strike, World of Warcraft, Entropia Universe, EVE-Online, and Halo 3. However, once that dehumanizing process has been accomplished, the ability of making useless wars (like that of Iraq, today) and mass killing of innocent people, as in the case of the Virginia Tech incident, are stepping stones for the unleashing of a New Dark Age.¹

1. See: Jeff Steinberg, "From Cybernetics to Littleton: Techniques of Mind Control," *EIR* May 5, 2000; Gabriela Arroyo-Reyes, "'Spacewar': Welcome to the 'Post-Human' Era," and Oyang Teng, "Video Games and the Wars of the Future," *EIR*, Aug. 10, 2007; "Columbine, MySpace, and Facebook—a



Any sane individual contemplating the launching of the new video game, Halo 3, would ask: What kind of perverse mind would develop such a thing to lure in so many youthful and vibrant minds? Wouldn't those young people be happier and more productive pursuing the frontiers of science?

Russell's X-Generation

Take a look around you for a moment. It is quite apparent, if not fully obvious, that the physical economy of United States, coupled with the financial system, is collapsing at an accelerating rate, worse than what we experienced during the Great Depression. Two clear indications of this are the not-so-sudden physical collapse of the Minnesota bridge, and the Depression-style housing and banking crises, all of which could be dealt with rationally, with the employment of LaRouche's Emergency Reconstruction Act of 2007.

With that reality in mind, an investigation by the current LaRouche Youth Movement counter-intelligence team is ongoing, to look at the deeper implications of this Brave New Cyber-World. Two things come up that are prevalent with the creation of these games. One, is the mental psychosis of the vulnerable adolescent or young adult, who are gullible to these fictions. The second is the

fostering of specific types of virtual world games supposedly designed for mere entertainment, such as the hedonistic Second Life, or Halo 3. Either way, the dehumanization process occurs, by the first-person shooter game's precision to kill another object, or by the adoption of an arbitrary set of anti-scientific, anti-principled rules, like that of Second Life, or even the great Ministry of Truth Wikipedia.

The influence of such satanic and perverted characters, as the British Round Table's late Lord Bertrand Russell and H.G. Wells, and their lackeys Norbert Weiner, John von Neumann, and the still existing nut-case Marvin Minsky, in crafting the kind of information theory hoax, which fostered the insane immoral beliefs of technological and population equilibrium, i.e., depopulation, mixed with the axiomatic computer-linear thinking, has created a potentially self-doomed society. Historically, the destruction of human society has never been blatantly direct. The more conniving method by the oligarchy is to get the population to induce its own doom.²

Destruction of the Human Mind

The vicious attack on the human mind by this cybernetics cult has been one of the key tricks by the oligarchy, that has arrested the development of the youth, today, preventing any consistent intellectual and political motion to change the world.

If you take any significant interval of history that has produced a morally humane impact on the people and their posterity, you will see the knee-jerk reaction by the oligarchical forces to diffuse that impulse. Look at the reactions against Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy, and Martin Luther King. Now compare that with the totally irrational attacks on Lyndon LaRouche³ and his initiatives, typified by the incompetent bozo Kepler site that obviously plagiarized the LYM's physical scientific program.

Our generation must reject this evil cultural warfare and begin to reflect on what has been controlling our beliefs and opinions. We must focus on how we can change this nation, before it disintegrates. Take the Virginia Tech incident as a warning. We all mourn in the memory of those who were victims, but we must not let the negligence and apathy of this evil intention decide our posterity's fate.

2. Speaking at the California Medical School in San Francisco in 1961, Aldous Huxley announced: "There will be in the next generation or so a pharmacological method of making people love their servitude and producing dictatorship without tears, so to speak. Producing a kind of painless concentration camp for entire societies so that people will in fact have their liberties taken away from them but will rather enjoy it, because they will be distracted from any desire to rebel by propaganda, or brainwashing, or brainwashing enhanced by pharmacological methods."

3. Lyndon LaRouche, "'Convict Him or Kill Him!' The Night They Came To Kill Me," *EIR*, March 12, 2004.

Deadly Mix—Named in Investigation of Virginia Tech Killer, Seung-Hui Cho," Aug. 30, 2007, www.larouchepac.com.

REDISCOVERING MATHEW CAREY

‘The Olive Branch’: How A Book Saved the Nation

by Roger Maduro

This article has been slightly edited from the original, which was first published Aug. 26, 1983, in New Solidarity newspaper.

“On August 24, 1814, a British army of 4,000 soldiers, led by Admiral Cockburn, entered Washington, D.C., and proceeded to plunder and destroy by fire everything that represented the national honor and public affections of the people of the United States. Marching straight to the Hall of Representatives, Admi-

ral Cockburn, in a strain of coarse levity, mounting the Speaker’s chair, put the question, ‘Shall this harbor of Yankee democracy be burned? All for it say aye,’ to which loud cries of assent being vociferated by the British troops, he reversed the question, pronounced it carried unanimously, and the mock resolution was executed by rockets and other combustibles applied to the chairs and furniture heaped up in the center, and fired wherever there was a fit place. The library and its invaluable contents, in an upper room of the Senate wing everything that would take fire, soon disappeared in sheets of flame, illuminating and consternating the environs for thirty miles round, whence the conflagration was visible. The fugitive and mortified American soldiery, the humbled, scattered and concealed cabinet; the affrighted and hiding few remaining in the city, looked on the conflagration of the Capitol, and some houses near it, as the beginning of the destruction of all the rest.

“The admiral was merry in his grotesque rambles about Washington, laughing at the terrified women imploring him not to destroy their homes. Arriving at the offices of the *National Intelligencer*, the semiofficial newspaper of the country, Cockburn, as at every other incendiary act, presided with characteristic brutality; not aware that the types were then set for a proclamation, intended to be issued by General Winder, denouncing British barbarities and rousing the people in mass to rally to his standard. ‘Be sure,’ said Cockburn, superintending the destruction of the types with Mongolian vengeance, ‘that all the C’s are destroyed, so that the rascals can have no further means of abusing my name as they have done.’”

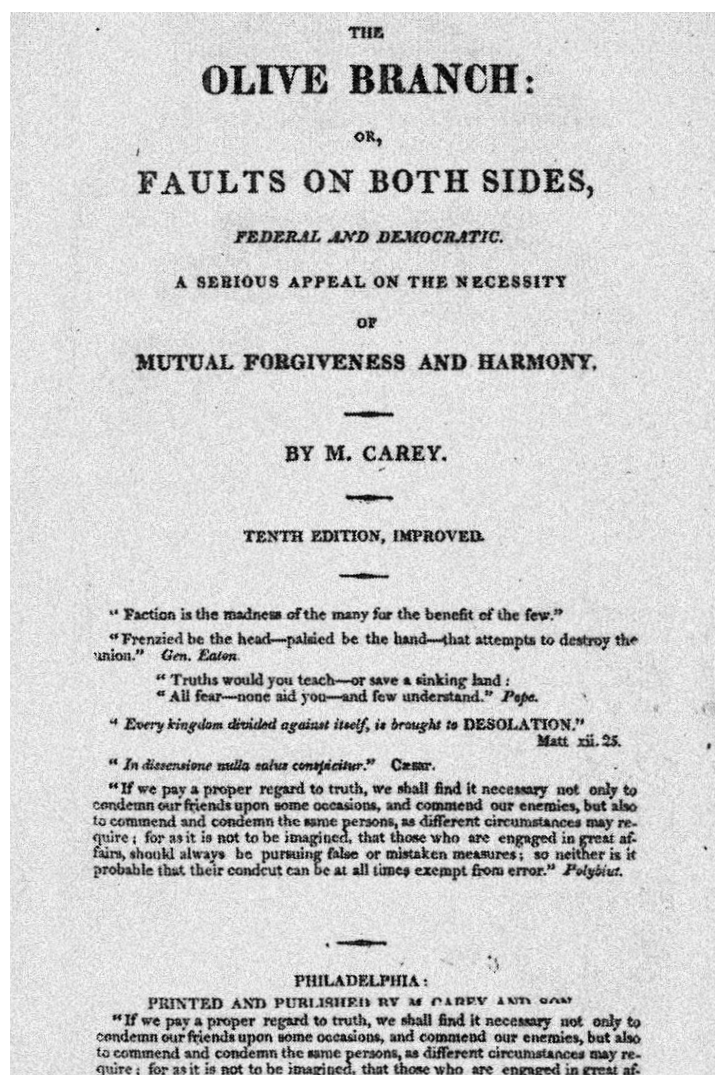
Thus historian Charles J. Ingersoll in *The War of 1812* describes the British sack of Washington. It was a precarious time. The very existence of the United States was at stake, and the enemy was not just in London. Following the burning of Washington, the British, flush with success, were at the point of launching a series of military attacks designed to destroy the key American defenses. Mercy was not to be expected; the Brit-

What Is an American Patriot?

This article is part of a series aimed at unearthing the real history of the American patriotic tradition, and causing its revival. The purpose is to create the political and intellectual climate in which a genuine American patriotic candidate can emerge for the 2008 elections—a candidacy which does not yet exist.

Of special relevance in this fight is the period of the early 19th Century, when patriots had to fight in the context of series of poor, or even treasonous Presidents (viz. Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Polk, Buchanan). The fact that our greatest President, Abraham Lincoln, was produced from this political environment, testifies to the effectiveness of the network of republican forces from this period, many of whom are totally unknown to the American public today. The LaRouche movement has worked for decades to uncover the original writings and other evidence of this network, materials which will form the basis for many of the articles in this series.

This week’s installment takes up the crucial role which Ben Franklin’s recruit Mathew Carey played in shaping the American patriotic tradition during the second decade of the 1800s.



Mathew Carey's The Olive Branch rallied the nation to prevent a British takeover of the young American Republic, by uniting the patriots from both the Federalist and Democratic parties.

ish had already committed the most horrendous acts: the enslavement of thousands of Americans on British ships, the hiring of American Indians to kill the populations of the Northwest, wanton murder and rape of the population of the seaboard.

The greatest threat against this country, however, was civil war. The most "respectable" citizens of Boston had brought almost to fruition an 18-year project to effect a separation of the Union. Their machinations had brought the most deadly power plays of parties and factions within parties to the point that the county was barely governable. The Federalist Party, which had fallen under the control of George Cabot, Timothy Pickering, John Lowell, Josiah Quincy, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, Harrison Gray Otis, and other arch-traitors of the "Essex Junto," after the murder of Alexander Hamilton, was opposing in Congress and the Senate every measure to repel the enemy and ensure the salvation of the country. These leading Boston citizens, allied with other British agents and American patricians, were dedicated to overthrowing the U.S. government in whichever way possible.

At the beginning of the war, this traitorous grouping had founded the "Peace Party," whose philosophy was that the United States must agree to peace, no matter what humiliation it was subjected to in order to obtain it. The warmongers-turned-peaceniks such as George Cabot, publicly called for the people of the United States to prevent the nation from fighting the war. The group thus looked forward to losses on the American side. If the U.S. military was defeated by the British, and the U.S. Navy sunk, then the "warhawks" in the government would be forced to sign a peace with the "magnanimous British." It is no surprise then, that when the news of the burning of

Washington reached Boston, the leading "Patricians" of the city took to the streets and celebrated!

But, the treason of this primarily Boston grouping, whose scions are today what is called the "Eastern Establishment," did not stop there.

- They carried out an active trade with the British during the war, through smuggling and other means, and were the main suppliers to the British armies in Canada—the same supplies that the U.S. armies could not obtain.

- They sabotaged the efforts of the government to raise war funds; this at the same time that Boston newspapers were advertising British war bonds for sale.

- In the winter of 1813-14, they sought to implement a scheme to use their financial advantage—an advantage obtained as a result of illegal trade with the enemy—to drive most U.S. banks south of Boston into bankruptcy. Their purpose: to stop the wheels of government. What happened to the money taken out of the country by Boston's massive capital flight operation? It was loaned to the British government.

- The same grouping announced in 1815 that representatives of each New England state would attend the Hartford Convention in December to decide whether or not to secede from the Union.

The Significance of a Book

What saved the United States from this almost unfathomable treason? Ill-informed on American history as most of us are—consistently lied to on the subject in textbooks and news media—the average citizen must be astonished at the assertion that this country owes its existence today to a single book, written in 1814, by a today unheard-of author under an unheard-of title. Yet, granting the importance of other men, and other actions at other times, the assertion is true.

The book is *The Olive Branch*, first issued a few months after the sack of Washington. The author is Mathew C. Carey, who was one of America's great economists. The book's impact was extraordinary. Sold out soon after being published, a second edition of Carey's book was issued. By 1818, it had gone through ten editions, and it was the best-selling book, other than the Bible, for decades in the 19th Century. The reaction from the American public was immediate. Federalists and Democrats used it to work together to save the country from ruin.

In passionate prose, Carey exposed not only the intent of the invaders, but their American collaborators. He named names: the Lowells, the Cabots, the Pickerings, the Peabodys, et al.—he made clear that they were outright traitors. Addressing himself to well-meaning but duped men, he decried their factious condition, which found them blocking one or several acts urgent for the nation's survival, on no other ground than that the other party happened to be in favor of it. Carey offered such otherwise good men of all parties an “olive branch,”¹ uniting them in the nation's defense—and just in time.

“Go Olive Branch, into a community, which, drugged into a death-like stupor, with unparalleled apathy beholds the pillars of the Government tearing away,” Carey said in his dedication. “The Nation nearly prostrate at the feet of a ruthless



This political cartoon, by William Charles, lampoons the Hartford Convention of 1815, in which the “Boston Brahmins” brazenly promoted secession from the Union by the New England states, following the American defeat of the British in the War of 1812. In the caricature, traitor Harrison Gray Otis of Massachusetts is pulling a hesitating Rhode Island and Connecticut to jump into the arms of the British king, who welcomes them: “Otis, my Yankee boys, jump in, my fine fellows...” Beneath the cliff is traitor Timothy Pickering, the former Secretary of State, who prays, “strongly and most fervently, for the success of this great leap...”

foe; anarchy rapidly approaching; a number of ambitious leaders, regardless of the common danger, struggling to seize upon the government and apparently determined the country shall go to perdition, unless they can possess themselves of power; and with this view, opposing and defeating every measure, calculated to insure salvation.

“Appeal to the Patriotism, the Honour, the Feeling, the Self-Interest of your readers, to Save a Noble nation from ruin.”

The *Niles Weekly Register*, the best periodical of the day, wrote in late 1814: “There is, perhaps, no book extant that in so small a compass, contains so great a quantity of *momentous political truth*. Like the two-edged sword, said to have been wielded by the angel of light against ‘Satan and his legions,’ it dispels and puts to flight the army of *error* and of *falsehood* that jacobinism had collected to war against the constitution: and I trust that it, with the contemporaneous labors of others devoted to the same object, may bind the deceiver in ‘chains of adamant,’ and consign him forever to the ‘bottomless pit,’ where there is ‘weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.’... I cannot decline to recommend it to the earnest perusal of all my countrymen, desirous to know the truth and fearing it not—and especially to those of the eastern estates. It may well serve as a handbook for the honest politician.... We propose to enrich our numbers by liberal extracts from the ‘Olive Branch’” (emphasis in original).

The Olive Branch accomplished two things:

First, it politically crushed the “Boston Brahmins.” From

1. The origin of the term “olive branch” to mean a peace offering comes from the Old Testament story (*Genesis* 8:11), in which a dove is released by Noah after the Great Flood in order to find land. The dove returns carrying an olive branch in its beak, which indicated to Noah that the Flood had receded, and that Man could once again settle on land. “And the dove came in to him in the evening; and, lo, in her mouth was an olive leaf plucked off: so Noah knew that the waters were abated from off the earth.”

brazenly advertising their organization of an independent army in Massachusetts, and a “Hartford Convention” to secede from the Union pending reunification with Britain, these treasonous families were driven underground to continue their plotting out of the public eye. It would be five long decades before they succeeded in provoking the Civil War they had plotted in the period leading into 1812. Then, they were defeated by Lincoln, and the United States emerged as a great industrial power on the basis of the program devised by Lincoln’s chief economic advisor Henry Carey—son of the author of *The Olive Branch*.

Second, *The Olive Branch* consolidated the principle of the “harmony of interests,” the focus of Mathew Carey’s “American System” economic theory, which was itself based on the economics of first Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and made this the efficient, positive force in America’s development. An active political alliance of farmers, laborers, industrialists, and merchants, with their representatives in government, discovered, as Carey preached, that they could “raise profits and wages at the same time,” through technology. That alignment built and then defended the Union into the period 1861-65 and afterward.

The year 1814, of course, did not see the country’s enemies and traitors destroyed, only defeated. Their manipulation of faction and party to the detriment of a national interest continued. “As an admonition to posterity,” Carey issued new

editions of *The Olive Branch* long after the crisis which prompted it had passed. He even wrote new “olive branches” in the 1830s, to stamp out new fires of sedition then sweeping down out of New England.

“I hope the Olive Branch will ... serve as a beacon to other times than ours. When a navigator discovers new shoals, and rocks, and quicksands, he marks them on his chart, to admonish future navigators to be on their guard and to shun the destruction to which ignorance might lead.... I have endeavored to delineate a chart for the most formidable of the rocks on which our vessel was striking, to serve as a guide to future state pilots.... It established an important, but most awful political maxim, that during the prevalence of the destructive and devouring and execrable spirit of faction, men, otherwise good and respectable, will, too frequently, sacrifice, without scruple or remorse, the most vital interests of their country, under the dictates, and to promote the view, of violent and ambitious leaders! What a terrific subject for contemplation.”

Once again American citizen, it is time to read *The Olive Branch*.

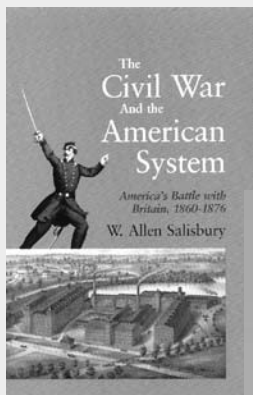
At times of national crisis in America, large extracts of *The Olive Branch* have been carried in the best of the nation’s newspapers. *New Solidarity* here revives that tradition, in the hope that now, as in the past, it will help to bring Americans to their sense five minutes before midnight.

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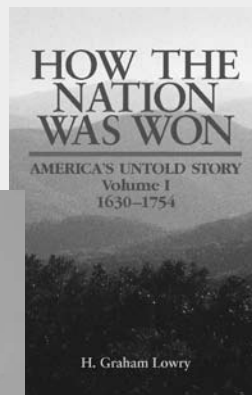


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Carey's Challenge to American Patriots

Here are excerpts from Mathew Carey's The Olive Branch, 3rd Edition, printed in February 1815.

Frontispiece

The Olive Branch

or

Faults on Both Sides,
Federal and Democratic.
A serious appeal on the necessity of
Mutual Forgiveness
and
Harmony,
to save
Our Common Country from Ruin

This Book,
(As a mark of gratitude for
inestimable blessings enjoyed,
in liberty of person, liberty of property,
liberty of opinions.
to a degree never exceeded in the world)
is respectfully dedicated
to a beloved but bleeding country,
torn in pieces
by
factious, desperate, convulsive and
ruinous struggles for power.

* * *

It is likewise dedicated to those
millions of human beings,
who neither hold nor seek office,
but who are made the instruments
of those who do seek them:
and who, while a foreign enemy presses
at their doors,
are enfeebled, kept from union,
and exposed to ruin,
to gratify the ambition of a few men,
(not one in five thousand of the whole community)
who have brought to the very verge of destruction,
the fairest prospect that ever shone on any nation.

—Nov. 8, 1814

Chapter I

The situation of the United States is at the present moment highly critical. Party and faction, the bane and destruction of all the old republics, are carried to such extravagant lengths, as to endanger the public tranquility—and perhaps lead to civil war, the greatest scourge that ever afflicted mankind. Unceasing efforts are and have been used to excite our citizens to open resistance to government. This has principally taken place in the eastern states; but there is hardly a portion of the union in which there are not persons constantly employed in inflaming the public mind, and preparing it for commotions. Thousands and tens of thousands of citizens, upright, honest and honourable in private life, have been so deluded by the madness of party as to believe, that the defeat, the disgrace and the disasters of our armies—the destruction of the public credit—as leading to the expulsion from their stations of the highest public functionaries duly chosen by the people—were all “a consummation devoutly to be wished”—and the certain means of procuring a speedy and an honourable peace, which we could not fail to secure, from the magnanimity of Great Britain, provided we removed those public officers, whom, according to them, she has so much reason to execrate.

It is in vain that the uniform voice of history proclaims that the generosity of nations towards each other is a non-entity; that the terms of a treaty will be more or less favorable or injurious in proportion to the relative strength of the parties; that powerful nations have always taken advantage of the feebleness of their adversaries; and that the certain road to a speedy and an honorable peace has ever been to wage war *totis viribus* [with all one's might—ed.].

Were history wholly silent on these topics, the inherent propensities of human nature, properly explored, might satisfy every rational mind of the soundness of those political maxims. They are fair deductions of reason and common sense, in which the universal experience of mankind bears testimony. Every nation in its period of debility has been obliged occasionally to submit to injustice. Every nation possessing the power to do injustice, has more or less availed itself of the opportunity.

I am not ignorant, that my fears of civil war are regarded as visionary, as the wild effusions of a disordered brain. I find myself in a small minority. And if the correctness of opinions were to be tested by the numbers who entertain them, mine would be most miserably erroneous. But this is a conclusion not warranted by history. It has been a thousand times said, and will be as often repeated, that the people of the United States are too enlightened to fall into such a fatal error; that they know too well the value of the blessings they enjoy, to sacrifice them so absurdly. Such a delusion was pardonable a few years back. But our recent, stupendous follies must have wholly dispelled it. We have displayed, in many cases, nearly as much insanity as the history of any nation exhibits.



This wood engraving of 1876 depicts the capture and burning of Washington by the British in 1814. Carey wrote: "The crash of the conflagration at Washington awaked us out of our slumbers, and dispelled the delusion.— We were then aroused to a full sense of our dangerous situation. . . ."

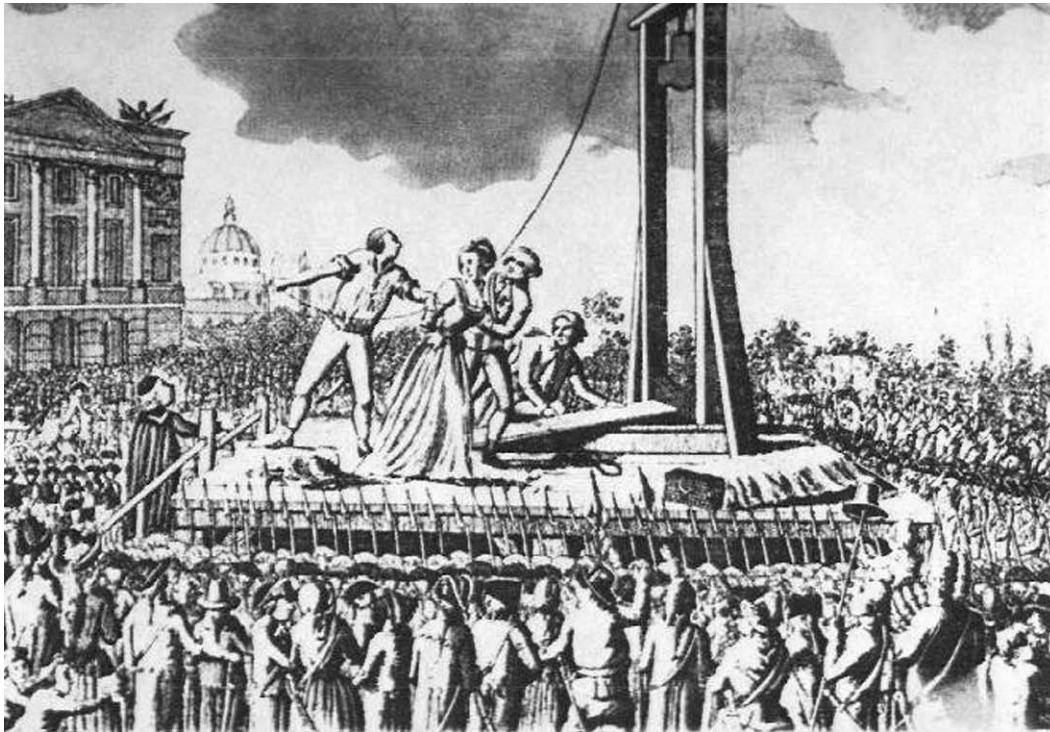
Library of Congress

Danger is not diminished by shutting our eyes against its approach, or by denying its existence. This would be a cheap price to pay for security. But it is not to be purchased thus. And those who seriously weigh the causes that led to the civil wars which desolated France, under the house of Valois; England under Charles I; and Italy for entire centuries, with hardly any intermission; will have reason to believe that our security is very far from being as well founded as is generally supposed. In many points of view, our situation and our proceedings bear a strong analogy to those of the three nations to which I have referred, immediately previous, to their respective civil wars. Whoever reads Davila's history of France, Machiavel's history of Florence, or Clarendon's history of the rebellion under Charles I, with due attention, will be astonished at the near resemblance.

The difference between our situation a few years since, and the present turbid state of the country, is indubitably far greater than from where we now stand to insurrection, and separation, and civil war. While there are so many combustible materials scattered abroad, and such unceasing pains taken to inflame the public mind, very trivial accidents may enkindle a conflagration. Once unhinge a government—once let loose mankind from the restraints of law and constitution—and the human mind cannot readily calculate the terrible result. It is said, that those who have for years urged the propriety, and necessity, and advantages to the eastern states, of a dissolution of the union, do not intend to proceed thus far; and that they hold out these threats *in terrorem* to

awe the administration. There is the strongest possible reason to believe that this is a pernicious, a fatal error—and that the leaders of the malecontents are perfectly serious in their views of a separation. How often have the churches echoed with the insurrectional, the treasonable, the fanatic cry—"Have we no Moses to lead us out of the land of Egypt?" Fatuity itself cannot mistake the meaning here. But even were they merely threatening, it affords us no certainty against the ruinous result. Those who raise the storm of civil commotions are not able at pleasure to allay its violence, and to say with effect, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." This theory was fully exemplified in the wars of England between Charles I, and his parliament, and likewise in the French Revolution. The latter, of which nearly all the early leaders perished in jails and on scaffolds, is a very strong case. Very few of these distinguished men contemplated a recourse to arms. They hoped for a bloodless triumph over tyranny. But they were borne down by violent and wicked men who their proceedings put in motion, but whom they could not restrain.

Never have brighter prospects shone on a nation than those that shone on the United States. Never has a nation been more highly blessed. Never has the security of person and property—of liberty, civil and religious, been attained by such easy sacrifices. Never has the weight of government pressed more lightly. Never have the fondest theories of philosophers and lovers of mankind, been more completely realized.



"Those who raise the storm of civil commotions are not able at pleasure to allay its violence," warned Carey, citing the French Revolution, in "which nearly all the early leaders perished in jails and on scaffolds." Here, Queen Marie Antoinette is taken to the guillotine, Oct. 16, 1793.

Our case is very analogous to that of a youth who inherits a large estate, and, unacquainted with the difficulty of its acquisition, cannot form an estimate of its value, which is only to be done by a due consideration of the condition of those who are destitute of the advantages of fortune. He becomes a prodigal, and lavishes away his treasures, which he only then begins to appreciate, when they are irretrievably squandered. This is precisely our case. We have not sufficiently compared our situation with that of the mass of mankind.—We have never taken a full view of the glorious, the inestimable advantages we possessed. We have had the most noble inheritance that ever fell to the lot of a nation, and have not duly appreciated our happiness; we have jeopardized it most wantonly and fatuously.—We are on the verge of its total loss. A little further progress in folly and madness, and we shall be undone. We have by rapid strides approached the banks of the Rubicon. Whether we shall now plunge in, and ford the stream, or, struck with a due sense of our errors and our danger, shall make a retrograde movement, and regain the elysium whence we started, is yet in the womb of time. May heaven direct us to the blessed alternative! Beyond the stream verges a dreary desert, where anarchy and civil war hold their terrific reign, with all their long train of horrors, and where the devious paths lead directly to ruthless despotism.

It is time, therefore, to make a solemn pause—to retrace our steps—and, since we refuse to profit by the sad experience

of other ages and nations, to avail ourselves of our own. By honest endeavors—by abating the odious violence of party spirit—by mutual compromise—by shaking off the yoke of the violent men whose influence and prosperity depend on public commotions—we may happily regain the ground we have lost—we may dispel the delusion that is leading us to temporal perdition.

To vindicate myself from the charge of folly, in my gloomy apprehensions and anticipations, I shall submit to the reader, in a special chapter, a few of the hundred thousand literary efforts which for years have been making to enkindle the flames of civil war. That we have not yet been involved in it, is not justly chargeable to the want of a due degree of labor and industry. Never was more activity displayed—never was a cause more sedulously or ably advocated. And never was there less scruple about the means provided the end was accomplished.

The language of the writers is pretty plain. It admits of no mistake or misconstruction. That they intend to produce insurrection and dissolution of the union, regardless of the frightful consequences, it would be impudence to deny; it would be folly, or insanity to disbelieve. What may ultimately be their success, it is impossible to foresee. Everything depends on the course that may be pursued by those who have an interest in the public welfare. If they are not wanting to themselves and to their country, we shall rise triumphant over our present difficulties and embarrassments. But if the pre-

vailing wonderful apathy continues; if we remain sluggishly with our arms folded, while our situation grows daily worse and worse; ruin is inevitable. And we shall afford one of the most striking instances to be found in history of premature decay and decrepitude. May the Lord in his mercy avert such an awful fate!

Reliance is placed by those who deny the existence of the danger which I deprecate, upon the sober character of the nation. They deem that character a guarantee against civil war. I am well aware of this circumstance. I allow it a due share of influence and importance. But the strong inference drawn from it is unwarranted by history. And let it be observed once for all, that the only unerring guide in government or politics, is history, to the neglect of whose lessons may be ascribed more than two thirds of our errors and follies. The Athenians were a highly polished, and a refined people. Yet they were occasionally led to the most frightful cruelties by their Cleons and other enragers. They massacred many hundreds of prisoners in cold blood, and long after they were taken. And the proscriptions and butcheries the adverse parties perpetrated on each other, as they gained the ascendancy, are frightful subjects of reflections, and hold out useful warnings to us. No nation of modern Europe excelled France, few equalled her—in courtesy—in mildness—in urbanity. And yet never did man exhibit himself under a more hideous aspect—never did he change nature more completely with wolves, tygers, and hyaenas, than under Marat, Danton, Couthon, and Robespierre. *These are awful lessons, to which those who are lending their aid to tear down the pillars of our government ought to attend.* Man is the same every where, under the same excitements. We have our Cleons, and our Couthons, and our Dantons, who only require suitable occasions to give scope to their energies. The American revolution exhibited in various places, where the parties were rancorously embittered against each other, many terrifying scenes. Prisoners were often hung up without trial by the partizans on both sides. Men and women were treacherously shot down in their houses. And not unfrequently private malice disguised itself under the cloak of public spirit, to sate its rage. Let us ponder well on those circumstances.

To apply a remedy to any evil, moral or physical, it is indispensably necessary to explore its nature—to ascertain its causes—and to trace their consequences. Any other procedure is the result of error and folly, and pregnant with defeat and disappointment.

With this view I respectfully solicit the public attention. I shall take a rapid, retrospective glance at the follies and guilt, which the factious and discordant state of our country has generated. As far as in my power I have divested myself of any party bias, and shall treat the subject as if it belonged to another age or nation. Whatever errors I may fall into, shall not arise from sinister intention—they shall be chargeable to inadvertence and human imperfection. And on my

freedom from partiality, I feel the more reliance, from my unalterable conviction, that both the hostile parties that divide this country, and who regard each other with so much hatred and jealousy, have largely contributed towards the misfortunes that have befallen us—the melancholy change that has taken place in our situation—and the dangers that threaten us. For it is impossible that a candid mind can review the scenes through which we have passed for some years, without a thorough conviction, that each has been guilty of most egregious errors, and follies, and occasionally of something worse than either; and that whenever the interests of the nation and the interests of the party came into collision, the former were too frequently sacrificed by both federalists and democrats to the latter. No man who has any public spirit, can take a review of our history without feeling the deepest regret at the extent of the mischief this miserable system of conduct has produced. It has defeated many of the noblest plans that the wisdom of the country has ever devised. I may be wrong in my calculations, but I believe it has prevailed to a greater extent here than in almost any other country. When the present generation sits for its picture to the historian, it will form a strong contrast to that which is passed and gone—

“O quantum mutatus ab illo!”

[O, how changed from what he once was!—ed.]

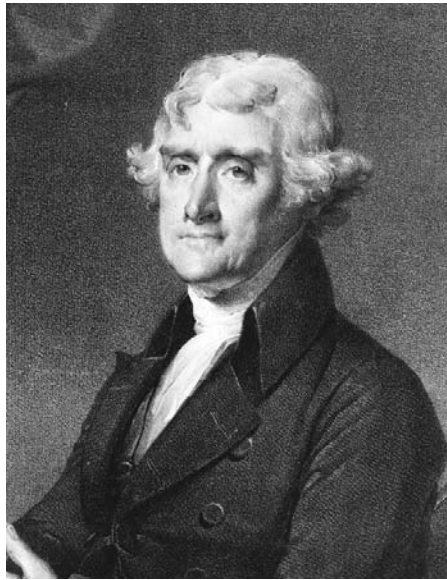
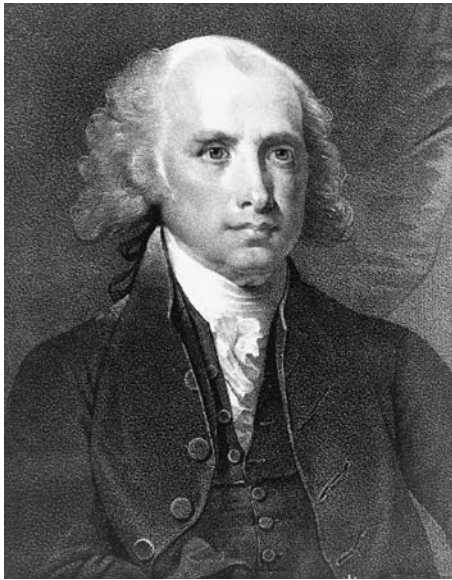
The errors or follies, however, of either party would have produced but little injury comparatively, had not those of the other conspired to give them malignity and effect.

From this exposition of my views, it is obvious I shall steer a course very different from the generality of writers on political topics. With hardly a single exception, their object is, having espoused a party, to justify and emblazon its supporters, whether right or wrong; and, it needs be,

“To make the worse appear the better cause.”

In pursuit of this object, their own partizans are all angels of light,—whose sublime and magnificent plans of policy are calculated to produce a political millennium; and their opponents, demons incarnate, intent on the destruction of the best interests of the country. These portraits are equally unjust and incorrect. One is all beauty, with little resemblance of the pretended original—the other a hideous caricature, equally foreign from honor, truth and justice.

Among the frightful consequences resulting from this odious practice, a plain and palpable one presents itself. These horrible portraits engender a satanical spirit of hatred, malice, and abhorrence in the parties towards each other. Men on both sides, whose views are perfectly pure and public spirited, are to each other objects of distrust and jealousy. We attach all possible guilt and wickedness—political at least—to our op-



Presidents Thomas Jefferson (right) (1801-09) and James Madison (1809-17), both Democratic-Republicans, took severe measures against the British, including in the War of 1812. They were “strenuously opposed” by the Federalists, “although the resistance of the two latter presidents has been among the strongest accusations alleged against them by their political adversaries,” wrote Carey. “It is impossible to reflect on these topics without sighing over human weakness and folly.”

ponents—and then detest the hobgoblins which we have ourselves created.

It is not thus society is constituted. The mass of mankind of all parties, and perhaps in all ages, have meant well, except in very corrupt states of society. And little more is necessary to produce harmony between them, than to understand each other correctly. But they are kept in hostility by the intrigues and management of demagogues, whose influence and consequence depend on fomenting discord, and who would sink into insignificance in times of tranquility. Mankind hate each other, not for real existing differences, but for phantoms, the production of heated imaginations. Experience has frequently evinced that the very plans of policy which parties out of power have reprobated and denounced as pernicious, they have pursued themselves as soon as they had vanquished their opponents, and seized on their places. And I believe every man of reflection will acknowledge that if the federalists had retained the administration in their hands, they would have advocated the rights of their country as firmly as their successors have done, and would probably have adopted measures to resist the pretensions of England, similar to those for which they have so strenuously, though not very honorably or consistently opposed the present administration.

In truth, this is not mere supposition. It is historical fact. It will be seen in the sequel of this work, that the federalists took as high ground on the subject of impressment, and as firmly and patriotically resisted the unjust pretensions of

England in that respect, as Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison has done; although the resistance of the two latter presidents has been among the strongest accusations alleged against them by their political adversaries. It is impossible to reflect on these topics without sighing over human weakness and folly. Federalism has in these transactions suffered a stain never to be effaced.

Chapter II: Errors of the Democratic Party

In pursuance of my plan, I proceed to a review of those errors of the democratic party, which have contributed to produce the change in the prospects of this country, and to darken the political horizon; and I trust it will appear that I

have not done them injustice in charging them with having a large portion of the guilt to answer for.

Federal Constitution

In the convention that formed the federal constitution, this party sowed the seeds of a premature dissolution of that instrument, and of the American confederacy.—Regarding society more as it ought to be, than as it has ever been, or is ever likely to be—led astray by theories more plausible than solid—applying to a free elective government, deriving all its powers and authorities from the voice of the people, maxims, and apprehensions, and precautions, calculated for the meridian of monarchy, they directed all their efforts, and all their views, towards guarding against oppression from the federal government. Whatever of authority or power, they divested it of, to bestow on the state governments, or reserve to the people, was regarded as an important acquisition. Against the federal government their fears and terrors were wholly directed. This was the *monstrum horrendum—ingens—informe* [A monster frightful, formless, immense (Virgil, *Aeneid*)—ed.], which they labored to cripple and chain down, to prevent its ravages.—The state government they regarded with the utmost complaisance, as the public protectors against their dreaded enemy of liberty. Alas! little did they suppose that our greatest dangers would arise from the usurpations of the state governments, some of which are disposed to jeopardize the general government. Unfortunately they were too successful. Their endeavours produced a constitution, which, however

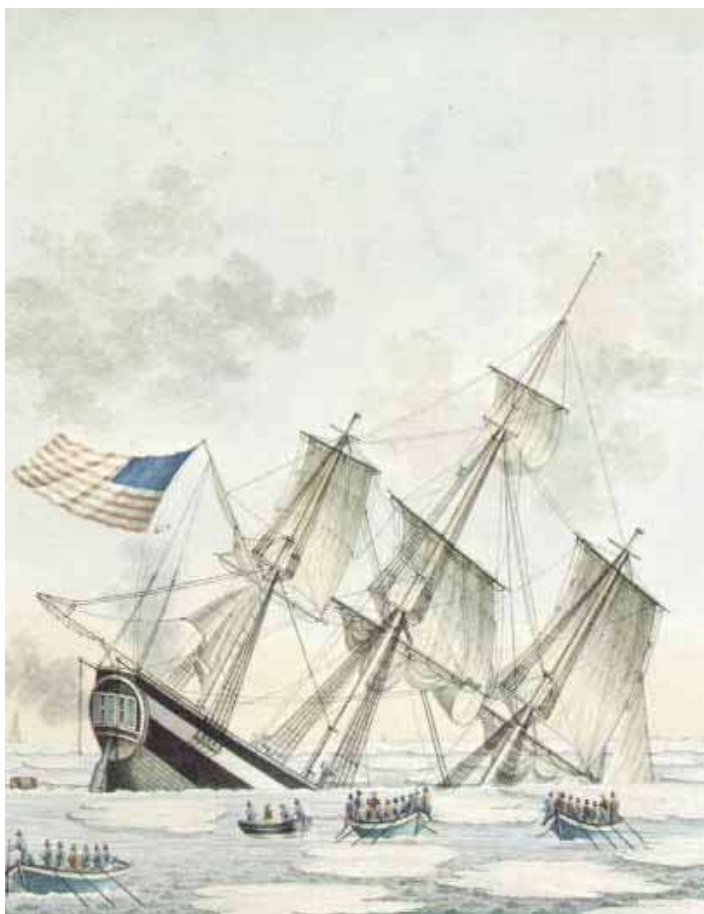
admirably calculated for a period of peace, has been found incompetent in war to call forth, at once and decisively, the energies of the nation, and which has been repeatedly bearded by the state governments. Had the real federalists in the convention succeeded, and made the government somewhat more energetic—endowed it with a small degree more of power—it might endure for centuries. What fate at present awaits it, is not in human wisdom to foresee. I fervently pray, with the celebrated father Paul, *esto perpetua* [Let it be perpetual—ed.].

This error of the *democratic party* arose from a want of due regard to the history of republics, and from a deep study of those political writers who had written under monarchical governments, and whose views were wholly directed to guard against the dangers flowing from the overweening regal power, especially when in the hands of men of powerful talents, and great ambition. The theories whence they derived their views of government were splendid and sublime—the productions of men of great public spirit, and regard for the public welfare and happiness—and had they been duly attempted by maxims drawn from experience, would have been of inestimable value.

Establishment of a small Navy

The steady and factious opposition made by the democratic party to the establishment of a small navy, adequate at least to the protection of our own coasts, has been proved by the event to have been most wretched and miserable policy. It arose partly from the spirit of hostility toward the party in power, and partly from a sordid and contemptible spirit of economy, which has in many instances disgraced and dishonoured this part, who have frequently proved themselves, to use a very trite but very expressive, proverb, penny wise—pound foolish. When we analyze the boasted spirit of economy to which the opposition to a navy may be in part ascribed, we shall find it arises from two sources; the one, from men of narrow minds carrying into public, the huckstering habits of private life. The other, a base spirit of courting popularity by husbanding the public money, even on occasions when liberality is true economy, which is as frequently the case in public affairs as in private life. Both motives are equally contemptible; but the latter is the more pernicious, and produced the most ruinous consequences. It starves and smothers public undertakings, and public spirit, and often defrauds illustrious men of their due rewards....

I feel confident, that the nation has lost ten times as much through want of a small navy, as it would have cost. Numbers of instances have occurred, of valuable merchantmen having been captured by petty pickaroons or pirates, with one or two guns. Our ports have been insulted and outraged by privateers and sloops of war, which a few vessels would have forced to keep a respectful distance. There is none of the points on



The factional opposition by the Democratic Party to the establishment of a navy, to protect the U.S. coasts, "proved ... to have been most wretched and miserable policy," Carey wrote. "The nation has lost ten times as much through want of a small navy, as it would have cost." Here, the U.S. schooner General Armstrong is sunk by the British, on Sept. 26, 1814.

which the two hostile parties have differed, in which the democrats are so very far below their adversaries in consulting the real, the permanent honour and interest of the country, as in the establishment of a naval force. The policy of the federalists in this respect was dignified and honorable; that of the democrats miserably contracted.

Alien and Sedition laws, and Eight per Cent Loan

The factious clamour excited against the sedition and alien laws, against the eight per cent. loan—which clamour was the principal means of changing the administration, and taking it from the hands of the federalists, to place it in those of the democrats—may be justly reckoned among the sins of the latter party. A candid review of the so-stiled [sic] sedition law, at the present hour, when the public ferment to which it gave rise, has wholly subsided, will satisfy any reasonable man, that so far from being an outrageous infringement of liberty, as was asserted, it was a measure not merely defensible;



“Among the great sins of the democratic party, must be numbered the non-renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States,” charged Carey. The Bank (shown here), established by Hamilton, placed sovereignty over credit and money in the hands of the Federal government.

but absolutely necessary and indispensable towards the support of government. [In a footnote, Carey admits he himself adapted to public opinion and opposed the sedition law at the time]. . . .

I have little to say respecting the alien law. It was liable to strong objections. It invested the president with powers that might be much abused. But it certainly never warranted the awful outcry that was raised against it. . . .

The eight per cent. loan remains. It was united with, and increased the clamour against the alien and sedition laws; and these three obnoxious measures, as I have already observed, precipitated the federalists from power. Yet we have since found that their successors, the democrats, have themselves given a greater interest than eight per cent. This would afford a glorious triumph to federalism over her inveterate rival, democracy, were it not that the annals of the former can furnish many instances of similar frailty, and inconsistency, and departure from professions. . . .

Jay’s Treaty

The opposition to this instrument, which pervaded the union, and greatly disturbed the administration of Gen. Washington, was a factious procedure on the part of the democrats, who were led away by objections, plausible but not substantial—hardly one of which has been realized. This affair evinces the folly and danger of yielding to the sudden impulses of national feeling, which bear down every thing before them, and which wholly overpower the reason and understanding of even the wise and good, who *quoad hoc* [to this extent—ed.]

are only on a level with the much uninformed and uncultivated part of the community. . . .

Of the errors of Mr. Jefferson’s Administration

It is unnecessary to mention more than three, denoting two very opposite extremes of character—the one highly bold and daring—the others displaying an equal degree of feebleness. . . .

[These are the Treaty with England, the Separation of the States, i.e., the right to secession, and the Embargo—ed.]

Proffered Armistice

The first of the errors of Mr. Madison’s administration, that I shall notice, will be the refusal of the armistice offered by admiral Warren, on the 12th of September, 1812, nearly three months after the declaration. . . .

[Carey goes on to say that the war was totally just but that its expediency, given the chances of success, was not very clear.—ed.]

The Appointment of Mr. Gallatin,

As minister to treat with England, was a very considerable error. . . .

Recent neglect of due Preparations

Under this head, the president and the heads of departments are still more culpable than under any of the former ones.

From the period of the downfall of Bonaparte, and the

complete triumph of Great Britain and her allies, it was obvious to the meanest capacity that her powers of annoyance had increased prodigiously. The immense forces raised to aid the coalition against France were liberated from all employment but against us. And of the disposition of England to continue the war, we had the most convincing indications....

During all this deceitful calm, through which every man of discernment might readily and unerringly foresee the approaches of a fearful storm—as every indication from England, deserving of credit, portended a long, a desperate, and a vindictive warfare; the government of the United States took no measures to dispel the delusion. In vain the public looked to Washington for information on the prospect of affairs....

This conduct on the part of the administration was to the last degree culpable. It was a dereliction of duty that exposed our citizens to ruinous consequences....

The crash of the conflagration at Washington awakened us out of our slumbers, and dispelled the delusion.—We were then aroused to a full sense of our dangerous situation, and of the folly and supineness that had caused it. We went manfully to work—and in a few weeks made such preparations as renewed public confidence and promised fair to enable us to repel the enemy, should he make his appearance.

Bank of the United States

Among the great sins of the democratic party, must be numbered the non-renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States. This circumstance injuriously affected the credit and character of this country abroad—produced a great deal of stagnation, distress, and difficulty at home—and is among the causes of the existing embarrassments and difficulties of the pecuniary concerns of the country. Were it now in existence, its capital might readily at any time be increased by congress, 10, 12, 30, or 40 millions, so as to aid the government most effectually, and support the national credit.

To the renewal of the charter there were various objections made, on the ground of inexpediency: but these had not much influence—nor were they entertained by many of the members. The grand difficulty arose from the idea so steadily maintained by the democratic party, that the constitution imparted no power to grant charters of incorporation. Many of the members who on this ground voted in the negative, most unequivocally admitted the *expediency* of a renewal of the charter.

This constitutional objection was obviated, it would appear, unanswerably. All the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judiciary, had recognized the institution, at various times during the twenty years of its existence.

The courts of different states and *of the United States had sustained various suits brought by the bank in its corporate capacity*—by which so far as depended upon the judiciary, it had the seal of constitutionality stamped on it. This was a very serious, important, and decisive circumstance.

In addition to this, a democratic legislature of the United States had given it a most solemn sanction. In March 1804, an act had passed to authorize the institution to establish branches in the territories of the United States, which power was not embraced by the original charter. *This act was passed without a division, when nearly all the members were present.* No constitutional objection could have been then suggested; for such members as believed the measures unconstitutional, would indubitably have called for the ayes and nays in order to record their dissent....

These cases, with others which might be cited, produced this dilemma. They either, as I have stated, afford a complete recognition of the constitutionality of the charter, or a gross, palpable violation of the constitution, by the three several grand departments of the government....

It therefore follows irresistibly that every member who voted for the act of March 1804, and afterwards voted against a renewal of the charter, merely on the ground of unconstitutionality, was guilty of a manifest, if not a criminal inconsistency....

The Capture of Washington

... It is not for me to decide on whom the censure ought to fall, on the president—the secretary at war—or the district general, Winder—or on the whole together. But let that point be determined as it may, it cannot be denied, that nothing but the most culpable neglect could have led to the results that took place....

* * *

This detail of misconduct has been a painful task. Far more agreeable would it have been to have descanted on the merits and talents of the president and the other public functionaries. To a man of a liberal mind it is infinitely more agreeable to bestow the meed of praise, than to deal out censure. But a rough truth is preferable to a smooth falsehood. And whatever chance we have of arriving at the haven of peace and happiness, depends upon a fair and candid examination of ourselves, which must infallibly result in a conviction that, so great have been the errors, the follies, and the madness on both sides, that mutual forgiveness requires no effort of generosity—it is merely an act of simple justice.

* * *

Before I quit this branch of my subject, it is but proper to observe, that it is hardly possible to conceive of a more difficult and arduous situation than Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have been placed in. They have had to struggle with two belligerents, one supremely powerful by land, and on that element holding in awe the chief part of the civilized world—the other equally powerful by sea;—and each in his rage against the other, violating the clearest and most indisputable rights of neutrals, and inflicting upon us, in a time of pretended peace, nearly as much injury as if we were ranked among the belligerents together. The federalists, as I shall shew more fully in

the sequel, after goading the government into resistance, and vilifying them for not procuring redress, thwarted, opposed, and rendered nugatory every rational effort made to accomplish the very object they professed to seek—a degree of madness and folly never-enough-to-be-deplored.

Chapter III: The Federalists

Having thus taken what I hope will be allowed to be a candid view of the errors and misconduct of the democratic party, it remains to perform the same office for their opponents. And I feel confident, it will appear that the latter have as much need to solicit forgiveness of their injured country, as the former. In the career of madness and folly which the nation has run, they have acted a conspicuous part and may fairly dispute the palm with their competitors.

In the federal convention, this party made every possible exertion to increase the energy and add to the authority of the general government, and to endow it with powers taken from the state governments and from the people. Bearing strongly in mind the disorders and convulsions of some of the very ill-balanced republics of Greece and Italy, their sole object of dread appeared to be the inroads of anarchy. And as mankind too generally find it difficult to steer the middle course, their apprehensions of the Scylla of anarchy effectually blinded them to the dangers of the Charybdis of despotism. Had they possessed a complete ascendancy in the convention, it is probable they would have fallen into the opposite extreme to that which decided the tenor of the constitution.

This party was divided among themselves. A small but very active division were monarchists, and utterly desbelieved [sic] in the efficacy or security of the republican form of government, especially in a territory so extensive, as that of the United States, and embracing so numerous a population as were to be taken into the calculation at no distant period. The remainder were genuine republicans, men of enlightened views, and a high degree of public spirit and patriotism. They differed as widely from the democratic part of that body, as from the monarchists. It is unfortunate that their counsels did not prevail. For it is true in government, as in almost all other human concerns—

“In medio tutissimus ibis.”

Safety lies in the middle course. Violent and impassioned men lead themselves—and it is not wonderful they lead others astray. This party advocated an energetic, but at the same time a republican form of government, which on all proper occasions might be able to command and call forth the force of the nation.

The following letter [to Federalist Timothy Pickering—ed.] sheds considerable light on the views of Alexander Hamilton, who took a distinguished part in the proceedings of that

respectable body.—It is obvious that a president during good behaviour, could hardly be considered other than a president for life.

New York, Sept. 16, 1803

“My Dear Sir,—I will make no apology for my delay in answering your enquiry some time since made, because I could offer none which would satisfy myself—I pray you only to believe that it proceeded from any thing rather than want of respect or regard—I shall now comply with your request.

“The highest toned propositions which I made in the convention were for a president, senate and judges, during good behaviour; a house of representatives for three years. Though I would have enlarged the legislative power of the general government, yet I never contemplated the aboliton of the state governments; but on the contrary, they were, in some particulars, constituent parts of my plan.

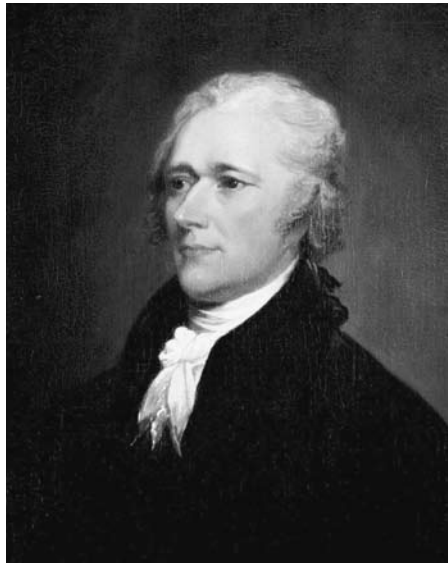
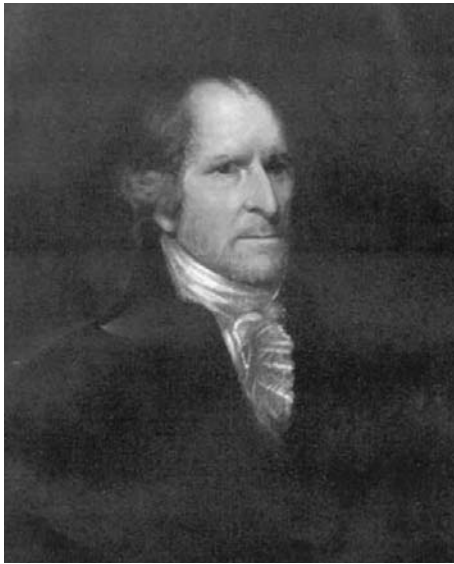
“This plan was, in my conception, conformable with the strict theory of a government purely republican; the essential criteria of which are, that the principal organs of the executive and legislative departments, be elected by the people, and hold their offices by a responsible and temporary or defeasible nature.

“A vote was taken on the proposition respecting the executive. Five states were in favour of it; among these Virginia; and though from the manner of voting by delegations, individuals were not distinguished; it was morally certain, from the known situation of the Virginia members (six in number, two of them Mason and Randolph professing popular doctrines) that Madison must have concurred in the vote of Virginia—thus, if I sinned against republicanism, Mr. Madison is not less guilty.

“I may truly then say that I never proposed either a president or senate for life, and that I neither recommended nor meditated the annihilation of the state governments.

“And I may add, that in the course of the discussions in the convention, neither the propositions thrown out for debate, nor even those voted in the earlier stages of deliberation, were considered as evidence of a definite opinion in the proposer or voter. It appeared to be in some sort understood, that, with a view to free investigation, experimental propositions might be made, which were to be received merely as suggestions for consideration. Accordingly it is a fact, that my final opinion was against an executive during good behaviour, on account of the increased danger to the public tranquility incident to the election of a magistrate of his degree of permanence. In the plan of a constitution which I drew up while the convention was sitting, and which I communicated to Mr. Madison about the close of it, perhaps a day or two after, the office of president has no longer duration than for three years.

“This plan was predicated upon these bases:—1 That the political principles of the people of this country would endure nothing but a republican government. 2 That in the actual situ-



In a September 1803 letter to Federalist Thomas Pickering, a former Secretary of State and Massachusetts Senator, Alexander Hamilton (right), strongly defended his own republican views. The plan for a strong central government adopted by the Constitutional Convention, Hamilton stated, “was, in my conception, conformable with the strict theory of a government purely republican.

ation of the country, it was right and proper that the republican theory should have a fair and full trial—3 That, to such a trial it was essential that the government should be so constructed as to give it all the energy and the stability reconcilable with the principles of that theory—These were the genuine sentiments of my heart, and upon them I then acted.

“I sincerely hope that it may not hereafter be discovered, that through want of sufficient attention to the last idea, the experiment of republican government, even in this country, has not been as complete, as satisfactory, and as decisive as could be wished.

Very truly, dear sir,
Your friend and servant,
A. Hamilton

In the conflict of opinion that took place in the convention, there was a necessity for a spirit of compromise, in order to secure success to their labours—The tenacity of some leading men of adverse opinions had nearly rendered the effort abortive. According to Luther Martin, Esq. one of the Maryland delegates, the convention was several times on the verge of adjournment, *re infecta* [the business being unfinished—ed.]. The good fortune of the nation prevailed, and after a session of about four months, the constitution was finally agreed upon, and submitted to public discussion.

The federal party immediately took the reins, and administered the government of the United States for twelve years. During this period, its want of sufficient energy, and its danger from the state governments, were frequent subjects of impassioned complaint. Every man who opposed the measures of

the administration, of what kind soever they were, or from whatever motives, was stigmatized as a disorganizer and a jacobin, which last terms involved the utmost extent of human atrocity; a jacobin was, in fact an enemy to social order—to the rights of property—to religion—and to morals—and ripe for rapine and spoil.

As far as laws could apply a remedy to the feebleness of the general government, they sedulously endeavoured to remove the defect. They fenced around the constitutional authorities, as I have stated, with an alien and sedition law. By the former, they could banish from our shores obnoxious foreigners whose period of probation had not expired. By the latter, every libel against the government, and every unlawful attempt to oppose its measures, were subject to

punishment, more or less severe, in proportion to its magnitude.

The alien law was not, as far as I can ascertain, ever carried into effect. It was hung up *in terrorem* [in order to frighten—ed.] over the heads of several foreigners, who, in the language of the day, were rank jacobins, and of course enemies of God and man. But the case was far different with the sedition law. Several individuals could bear testimony from experience, to the severity with which its sanctions were enforced. Some cases occurred of a tragicomical kind, particularly one in New Jersey, in which the culprit was found guilty under this law for the simple wish that the wadding of a gun, discharged on a festival day, had made an inroad into, or singed the posteriors of Mr. Adams, then president of the United States.

But every thing in this sublunary world is liable to revolution; and this is proverbially the case with power in a republican government. The people of the United States changed their rulers. By the regular course of election, they withdrew the reins from the hands of the federalists, and placed them in those of the democrats.

This was a most unexpected revolution to the federalists. It wholly changed their views of the government. It has been asserted in England that a tory in place, becomes a whig when out of place—and that a whig when provided with a place, becomes a tory. And it is painful to state that too many among us act the same farce. The government, which, administered by themselves, was regarded as miserably feeble and inefficient, became, on its transition, arbitrary and despotic; notwithstanding that among the earliest acts of the new incumbents, was the repeal not merely of the alien and sedition laws, but of

some of the most obnoxious and oppressive taxes!

Under the effects of these new and improved political views, a virulent warfare was begun against their successors. The gazettes patronized by those devoted to federalism, were unceasing in their efforts to degrade, disgrace, and defame the administration. All its errors were industriously magnified, and ascribed to the most perverse and wicked motives. Allegations wholly unfounded, and utterly improbable, were reiterated in regular succession. A constant and unvarying opposition was maintained to all its measures, and hardly ever was there the slightest allowance made for the unprecedented and convulsed state of the world. And never was there more ardour and energy displayed in a struggle between two hostile nations, than the opposition manifest in their attacks upon the administration. The ruinous consequences of this warfare, and its destruction of the vital interests of the nation, will fully appear in the sequel....

* * *

Chapter XLI. Address to the Federalists of the United States

Gentlemen,

An attentive perusal of the preceding pages can, I hope, hardly have failed to place me beyond the suspicion of the despicable vice, flattery—and must give to my commendation at least the merit of sincerity.

After these introductory remarks, I made no scruple to declare my decided conviction, that in private life I know of no party, in ancient or modern history, more entitled to respect, to esteem, to regard, than the American federalists in general—in all the social relations of husbands, parents, brothers, children, and friends.—There are exceptions. But they are as few as apply to any body equally numerous. Political prejudice, or the widest difference of opinions, has never so far obscured my visual ray, as to prevent me from discerning, or my reasoning faculty from acknowledging this strong, this honourable truth—the more decisive in its nature, from being pronounced by a political opponent.

But, fellow citizens, after this frank declaration in your praise as to private life, and for private virtue, let me freely discuss your public conduct. Believe me I mean not to offend. I trust I shall not. I address you the words of truth. The crisis forbids the use of ceremony. I hope you will give the subject a serious consideration—and receive with indulgence what emanates from candor and friendship.

I believe there is not to be found in the widest range of history another instance of a party so enlightened, so intelligent, so respectable, and in private life so virtuous, yielding themselves up so blindly, so submissively, and with so complete an abandonment of the plainest dictates of reason and common sense, into the hands of leaders so undeserving of their confi-

dence. In and after the days of Washington, you stood on a proud eminence—on high and commanding ground. You were the friends of order and good government. You were tremblingly alive to the honour of your country. You identified it with your own. But it is difficult to find a more lamentable change in the conduct of any body of men than has taken place with your leaders. The mind can hardly conceive a greater contrast than between a genuine Washingtonian federalist of 1790, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the Bostonian, who, covered with the pretended mantle of Washington federalism, destroys the credit of his own government—and collects the metallic medium of the nation to foster the armies preparing to attack and lay it waste. Never were holy terms so prostituted. Washington from heaven looks down with indignation at such a vile perversion of the authority of his name....

Let me request your attention to a few facts—and to reflections and queries, resulting from them—

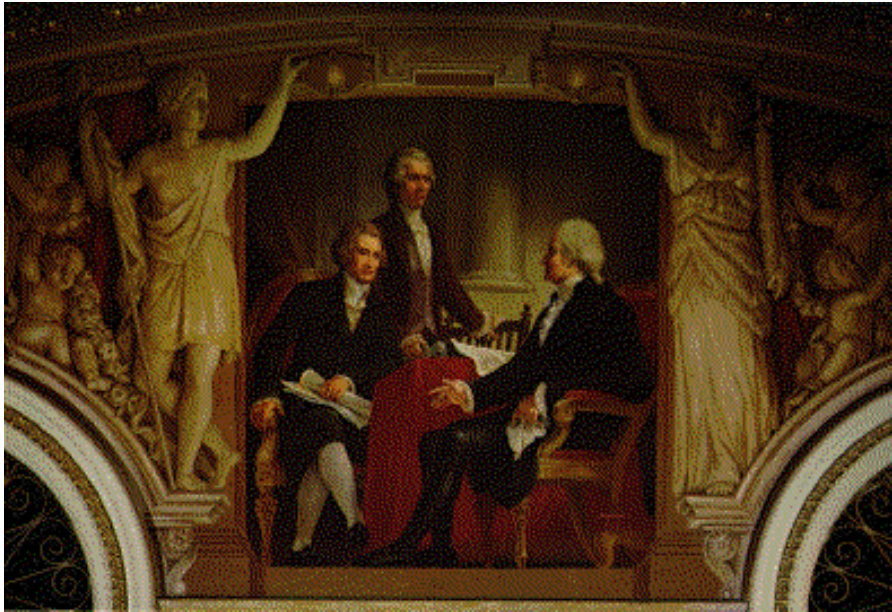
I. Your proceedings and your views are eulogized in Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, London, and Liverpool. The Courier and the Times, and all the other [British] government papers are loud and uniform in your praise.—*This is an awful fact*, and ought to make you pause in your career.

II. *Your party rises as your country sinks. It sinks as your country rises.* This is another awful fact. It cannot fail to rend the heart of every public-spirited man among you. By the love of the God of Peace—by the shade of Washington—by that country which contains all you hold dear, I adjure you to weigh well this sentence—*you sink as your country rises*. Yes, it is indubitably so. It is a terrific and appalling truth. And *you rise as that desponding, lacerated, perishing, betrayed country sinks*. I would rather be a dog, and bay the moon, than stand in this odious predicament.

III. Had there been two or three surrenders like General Hull's [who treacherously surrendered his troops, who were in fact several times the size of the British forces opposing him] ... or had our [warships] been sunk and our [military and government leaders] been killed or taken prisoners, your leaders would have been crowned with complete success: They would have been wafted on a spring tide to that power which is "the God of their idolatry." *Every event that sheds lustre on the arms of America is to them a defeat.* ... But every circumstance that entails disgrace or distress on the country, whether it be bankruptcy defeat, treachery, or cowardice, is auspicious to their views....

V. By fulminations from the pulpit—by denunciations from the press—by a profuse use of British government bills—by unusual, unnecessary, hostile, and oppressive drafts for specie on the New York banks, and by various other unholy, treasonable, and wicked means, the leaders of your party in Boston have reduced the government to temporary bankruptcy; have produced the same effect on the banks; have depreciated the stocks and almost every species of property 10 to 20 per cent.

VI. These treasonable operations have served the cause of



Carey called on his countrymen to put aside partisan wrangling: “By the love of the God of Peace—by the shade of Washington—by that country which contains all you hold dear, I adjure you to weigh well this sentence—you sink as your country rises.” Shown, a painting of President Washington in consultation with Cabinet members Jefferson and Hamilton, by Constantino Brumidi (1870-73).

England more effectually than Lord Wellington could have done with 30,000 of his bravest veterans. They have produced incalculable, and to many, remediless distress.

VII. *After having thus treasonably destroyed credit of the government, one of their strongest accusations is its bankruptcy!*

VIII. A man who ties another, neck and heels, and gags him, might, with equal justice, blow out his brains for not singing Yankee doodle, or dancing a fandango, as those who produce bankruptcy inculcate the bankrupt with his forlorn and desperate circumstances.

IX. There is no other country in the world, where these proceedings would not be punished severely—in many they would be capitally. Their guilt is enormous, clear, and indisputable. They strike at the safety, and even the existence, of society....

XI. While you submit to leaders, whose career is so iniquitous, were you in private life as pure as archangels, you partake largely of the guilt of those whom you uphold; whose power of destruction depends on your support; and who would sink into insignificance, but for your countenance.

XII. If the pretext, or even the strong belief, on the part of the minority, that a war, or any other measure, is unjust, can warrant such a jacobinical, seditious, and treasonable opposition as the present has experienced, no government can exist....

XIII. The most unerring characteristic of a desperate faction, *is an uniform opposition to all the measures proposed by its opponents, whether good or bad, and without offering sub-*

stitutes. The more dangerous the crisis, and the more necessary the measures, the more infallible the criterion.

XIV. This characteristic exactly and most indisputably applies to your leaders. This country is on the brink of perdition. Yet they have opposed and defeated every measure devised for our salvation. They appear determined to deliver us tied hand and foot into the power of the enemy, unless they can seize the reins of government....

XIX. Suppose your leaders at Washington succeed in driving Mr. Madison, and the other public functionaries from office, and seize upon the reins of government themselves, what a melancholy disgraceful triumph would it not be, to raise your party on the ruins of your form of government....

XXII. You profess to desire peace. I firmly believe you do. But are divisions, and distractions and envenomed factions, and threatened insurrections,

the seed to sow for a harvest of peace?...

XXIV. ...I plead not, fellow citizens, for democracy; I plead not for federalism. Their differences have sunk into utter insignificance. Were the contest between *them*, I should not have stained a single sheet of paper. I plead against jacobinism; I plead against faction; I plead against attempts to “overawe and control the constituted authorities.” I plead the cause of order, of government; of civil and religious liberty. I plead for the best Constitution the world ever saw; I plead for your honor as a party, which is in the utmost jeopardy. I plead for your estates, which are going to ruin. I plead for your bleeding country, which lies prostrate and defenseless, pierced with a thousand wounds. I plead for your aged parents, for your tender children, for your beloved wives, for your posterity, whose fate depends upon your conduct at this momentous crisis.

All, all, loudly implore you to withdraw your support from those who are leagued for their destruction, and who make you instruments to accomplish their unholy purposes. You are on the verge of a gaping vortex, ready to swallow up yourselves and your devoted country.... Aid in extricating your country from danger. And then, if you select calm, and dispassionate, and moderate candidates for public office, there can be no doubt of your success. I am firmly persuaded that nothing but the intemperate and unholy violence of your leaders has prevented you from having that share of influence in the councils of the nation to which your wealth, your numbers, your talents, and your services, give you so fair a claim....

Don't Give 'Hitler' Cheney a Green Light

There is only one question being asked by every diplomat in Washington, and in capitals throughout the world: Is Dick Cheney really going to order an attack on Iran? And when?

The international press shows a concerted propaganda drive in favor of an “inevitable” war. President Bush himself has raved about the danger of “World War III” if Iran doesn’t give up its alleged nuclear weapons program. Neocon godfather Norman Podhoretz, now ensconced as a foreign policy advisor to Republican Presidential contender Rudy Giuliani, has been giving interviews, including one to the London *Daily Telegraph*, declaring that an air war could finish the job on Iran in “five minutes.” Leaks are being put out to major journals such as Germany’s *Der Spiegel*, on scenarios for an attack.

Sources in the U.S. intelligence community report that Cheney is indeed furiously pushing for war against Iran and Syria, and demands that there be *no negotiations* or dialogue with these nations. However, reported one retired Republican official, Defense Secretary Robert Gates and key military commanders are “pushing back” against the war drive.

It would seem that the word has even reached the U.S. Senate, which so ignominiously passed a resolution in support of the Administration’s decision to declare Iran’s Revolutionary Guard a “terrorist organization” a few weeks ago, that the danger of war is imminent.

In a private letter to President Bush, Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) on Oct. 17 urged him to pursue “direct, unconditional and comprehensive talks with the Government of Iran.” The letter was obtained by *The Washington Note* and posted on its website Nov. 1.

Hagel warns in his letter that the Administration’s diplomatic strategy is stalled, and “unless there is a strategic shift from the current situation, I believe we will find ourselves in a dangerous and increasingly isolated position in the coming months”—and he adds that he doesn’t see how the actions now being taken will avert that.

Encouraging Bush to offer a completely different course for U.S.-Iran relations, of direct and unconditional talks, Hagel says: “An approach such as this would strengthen our ability across the board to deal with

Iran. . . . It could create a historic new dynamic in US-Iran relations, in part forcing the Iranians to react to the possibility of better relations with the West. We should be prepared that any dialogue process with Iran will take time, and we should continue all efforts, as you have, to engage Iran from a position of strength.”

“We should not wait to consider the option of bilateral talks until all other diplomatic options are exhausted,” Hagel warns the President. “At that point, it could well be too late.”

Hagel’s action was followed by those of leading Democrats: on Nov. 1, Presidential candidate Sen. Barack Obama introduced a resolution saying Bush has no authority to launch war against Iran; on Nov. 2, Presidential contender Gov. Bill Richardson issued a statement entitled “Stop the Insanity, No War with Iran”; and on Nov. 2, 29 Senators, led by James Webb (D-Va.), and including Democratic front-runner Hillary Clinton, sent a letter to President Bush warning against an attack on Iran. That letter read, in part:

“We wish to emphasize that no congressional authority exists for unilateral military action against Iran. This includes the Senate vote on September 26, 2007 on an amendment to the FY 2008 National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment, expressing the sense of the Senate on Iran, and the recent designation of the Quds Force of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist, should in no way be interpreted as a predicate for the use of military force in Iran.”

It should be clear, that no mere resolutions will stop Cheney from taking whatever actions he can get away with. The best means of stopping his war, is to begin impeachment proceedings against him, as Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) has scheduled to do on Nov. 6. Under those conditions, as the retired intelligence professionals from VIPS (Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity) said recently, military officers opposed to a new war would at least have the political leeway for delay.

Right now, patriots have little choice. We are dealing with a “Hitler” figure bent on war, and to be soft on removing Cheney is “giving Hitler a green light.”

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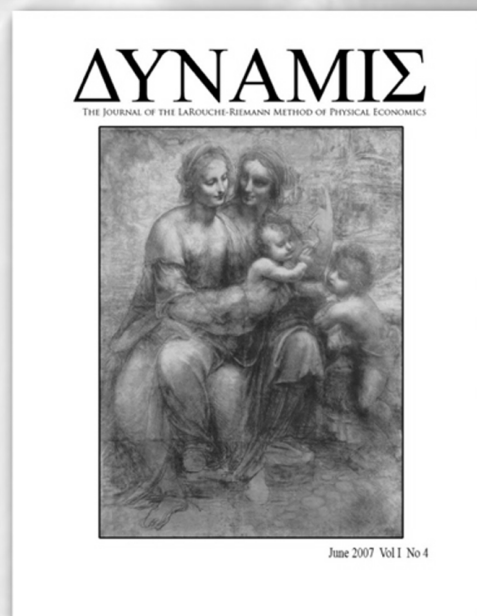
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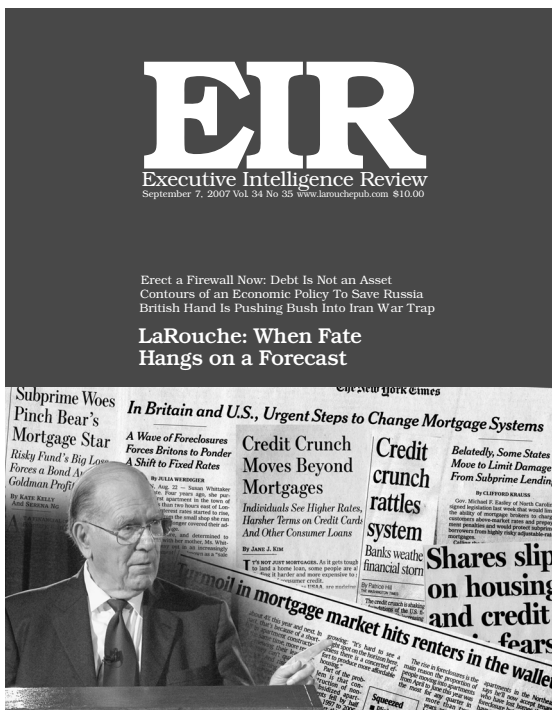
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